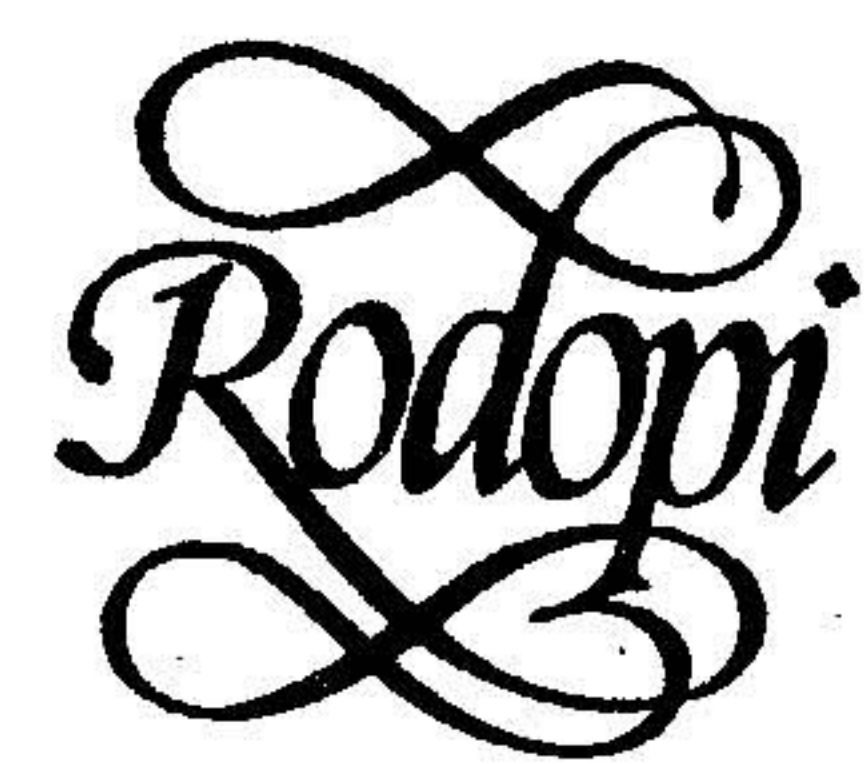


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*The Čakavian Dialect of Orbanići
near Žminj in Istria*

Janneke Kalsbeek

To my father, and in memory of my mother

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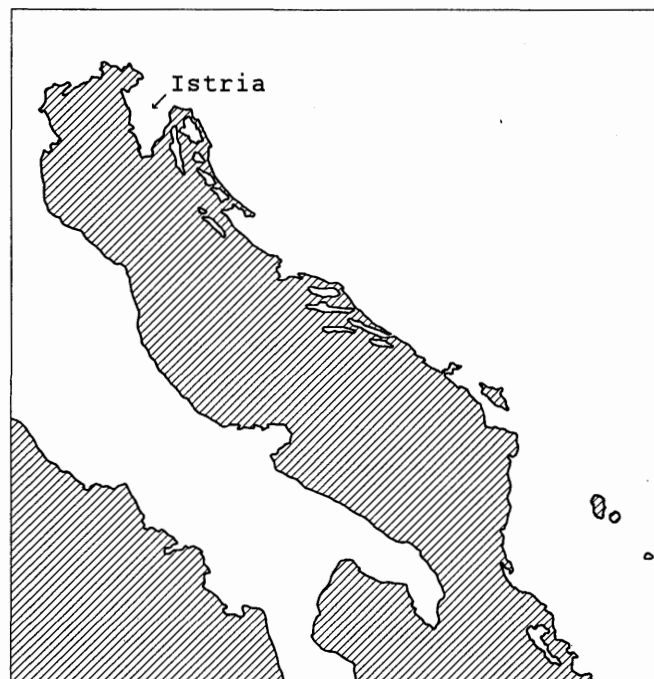
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A, Acc	accusative	indecl	indeclinable
(a?)	accentuation uncertain	indef	indefinite
adj	adjective	inf	infinitive
adv	adverb	ipf	imperfective
an	animate	interj	interjection
att	attestation(s)	interr	interrogative
attr	attributive	intr	intransitive
augm	augmentative	irr	irregular
C	any consonant	L, Loc	locative
Čak	Čakavian	/-p	/-participle
CC	Central Čakavian	m, masc	masculine
cl	clitic	N, Nom	nominative
Cl	inflection class	n, ntr	neuter
coll	collective	n.a.	not attested
comp	comparative	n-d	non-dialectal form
conj	conjunction	num	numeral
D, Dat	dative	NWČ	Northwest Čakavian
d?	form about which it is uncertain whether it belongs to the dialect	obs	obsolete
def	definite	ord	ordinal (number)
dem	demonstrative	p/a	pejorative/augmentative
dial	dialectal	part	particle
dim	diminutive	pej	pejorative
f, fem	feminine	pers	personal
fut	future	pf	perfective
G, Gen	genitive	pl	plural
ger	gerund	plt	plurale tantum
hab	habitual	pol	polite
hyp	hypocoristic	poss	possessive
I, Instr	instrumental	pp	passive participle
imp	imperative	pr	present
inan	inanimate	pred	predicative
		prep	preposition
		pret	preterite

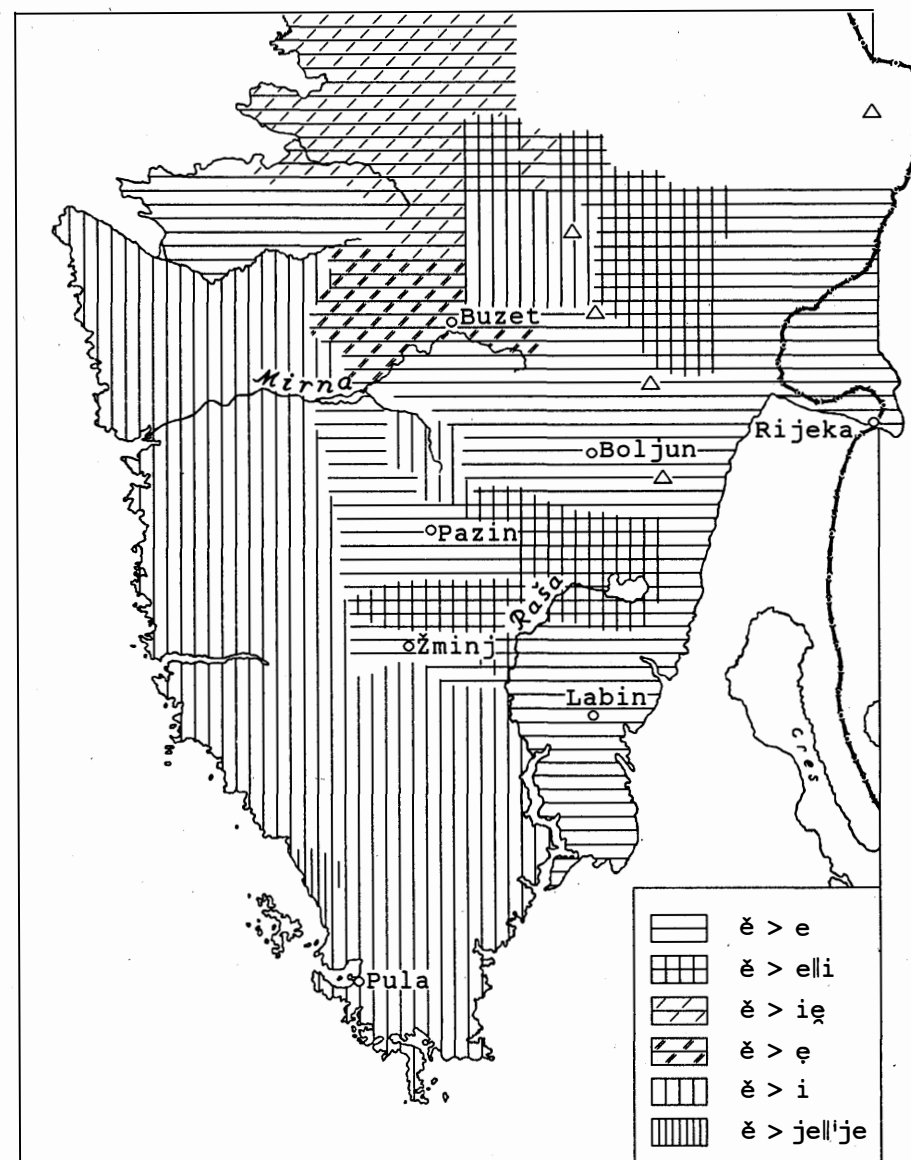
pron	pronoun
prop	proper name
PSl	Proto-Slavonic
refl	reflexive
rel	relative
SCr	see section 0.1.1
SEČ	Southeast Čakavian
sg	singular
str	stressed
subst	substantive
sup	superlative
top	toponym
tr	transitive
unstr	unstressed
V	any vowel
vn	verbal noun
Vsg	Vocative singular
Žm	Žminj form
1	1st person
2	2nd person
3	3rd person

*	reconstructed form
**	predictable dialect form which is not attested
(***)	(in the Texts) word form which could not be identified from the tape
//	phonemic notation
[]	phonetic notation
	(in the Lexicon) precedes an example
<i>italic</i>	(in Ch. VII, Texts) indicate standard Croatian words in otherwise dial sentence
<i>small</i>	in the examples in the rest of the book

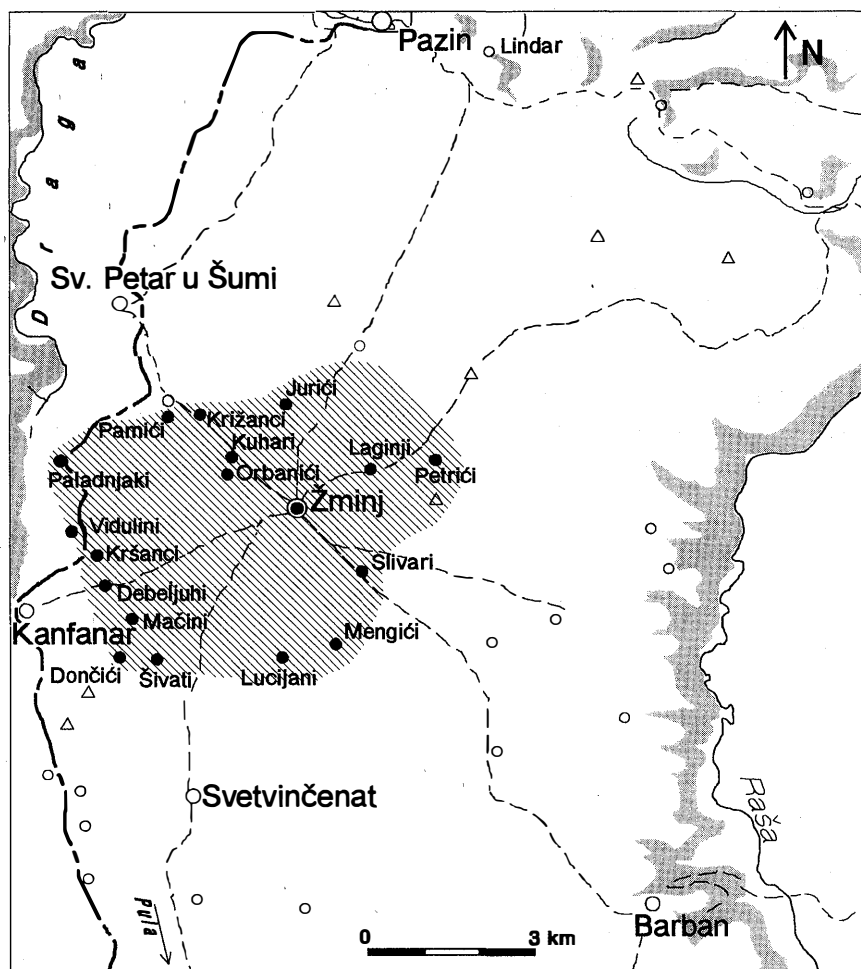
The following abbreviations refer to the informants (for more information see section 0.5): NO, VO, MOB, MOŠ, TO, BM, JKr, MZ, MaZ, AE.



Map 1. The Adriatic coast



Map 2. Slavic dialects in Istria: distribution of the different reflexes of PSI *ě (adapted from the fourth map in Matecki 1930a)



Map 3. The approximate area of the Žminj-type dialect (see 0.3.1)

INTRODUCTION

0.1 Čakavian and related South Slavic dialects

0.1.1 The Serbo-Croatian diasystem (SCr)

Most inhabitants of the republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia (including the Vojvodina) speak Slavic dialects which together constitute a diasystem that linguists have traditionally referred to as “Serbo-Croatian” (henceforth abbreviated as “SCr”). Dialects of the same diasystem are spoken by minorities of old standing in Kosovo and also here and there in Hungary, Rumania, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Italy, Albania, and Turkey. Together with Slovenian, SCr makes up the western branch of the South Slavic languages. This book consists of a synchronic description of a peripheral western dialect of SCr.

A note on the designation “Serbo-Croatian”. Linguists need a label to enable them to refer to SCr, and in Slavic studies as conducted outside the former Yugoslavia, the compound label “Serbo-Croatian” has traditionally served as a neutral designation. However, the use of such compound labels has tended to raise protests among speakers of the language, who have learned to perceive compounds as carriers of a political message which many people do not like. They themselves have always preferred using labels referring only to a subset of speakers, such as “Croatian” or “Serbian”, a practice which reflects the fact that there are notable differences between the linguistic standards as used by the different communities. The situation is expressed nicely by Paul Garde: “Le linguiste dira: il y a un seul système linguistique et deux normes. Si *langue* veut dire «système linguistique», il n’y en a qu’une. Si *langue* veut dire «norme», il y en a deux. Mais le public le somme de répondre sans équivoque à la question. «Y a-t-il une langue ou deux?» Il croit que l’identité de son peuple en dépend, et on a tout fait pour l’inciter à le croire” (Garde 1992: 137-138).¹

In this book, “SCr” is used to refer to the diasystem in its totality, including the standard varieties, of which there are several. When referring to the standards, I use the terms “standard Croatian”, “standard Serbian”, etc. Although I realize that some speakers of the language will object to my use of the label “Serbo-Croatian” I trust that they will understand that no practical alternative is currently available and will keep in mind the traditional nature of the designation: “Among foreign linguists, the most usual term is *Serbocroatian*, following the principle by which various compound linguistic terms are formed on the basis of

¹ “The linguist will say: there is a single linguistic system and two norms. If *language* means ‘linguistic system’, there is only a single one. If *language* means ‘norm’, there are two. But the public demands from him an unambiguous answer to the question ‘Is it one language or two?’ They believe that their ethnic identity depends on it and everything has been done to incite them to believe that.”

their most extreme members, e.g. the Indo-European languages also include the Indo-European languages situated between India and Europe" (Brozović and Ivić 1988: 4).²

The dialects and standards making up the SCr diasystem have long attracted the attention of investigators, largely owing to the complexity of their prosodic systems (see, e.g., Lehiste and Ivić 1986). The prosodic systems of SCr are not only interesting from a typological point of view, but also contain material of great importance for the study of Slavic historical accentology. In publications on Slavic historical accentology examples from SCr are abundant, see e.g. Stang (1957), Illič-Svityč (1963), Ebeling (1967a), Kortlandt (1975), Dybo (1981), Dybo, Zamjatina and Nikolaev (1990). Therefore, SCr dialectology is relevant not only for the history of SCr itself, but also in a broader context. This description is meant to contribute data which may prove useful for the historical dialectology of SCr and for historical accentology.

0.1.2 The dialects making up the Serbo-Croatian diasystem

The variety of Slavic that was to develop into SCr arrived in the area in the sixth and seventh centuries of our era. In the course of time, considerable internal dialect differences arose.

As a result of sweeping migrations which began in the fifteenth century and have gone on virtually until the present day, the configuration of dialects that had arisen towards the end of the medieval period has been reshuffled considerably. In many areas it is normal to find side by side dialects that originated in places that were far apart. Istria is a spectacular example of such an area. The linguistic complexity of Istria will be taken up in more detail below (section 0.2).

The reasons for these migrations are twofold (see further Cvijić 1918: 127-137, Ivić 1958: 74):

(1) The Turkish conquest, which took place in stages from the late fourteenth to the early sixteenth centuries, caused people to migrate westward and northward to escape the unsettled conditions prevailing in the border areas. As the Ottoman empire started contracting, notably from the final years of the seventeenth century onwards, the land which became habitable again was resettled by various population groups.

² "U stranoj je jezičnoj znanosti najuobičajeniji naziv *srpskohrvatski jezik*, po načelu kojim se razni složeni lingvistički nazivi tvore prema krajnjim članovima, npr. indoevropski jezici obuhvaćaju i indoevropske jezike između Indije i Evrope".

(2) Inhabitants of the mountainous regions have always tended to move into the plains whenever circumstances allowed.

As a consequence of migrations, SCr-speaking communities arose on the territory of the present-day states of Rumania, Hungary, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Italy, and elsewhere (Ivić 1958: 25-26, Brozović and Ivić 1988: 63).

The migrations have given rise to a specific problem for the dialectologist, that of reconstructing the configuration of dialects that existed around 1500 (see e.g. Brozović 1963, 1970: 154 with map and Ivić 1982: 137-149).³

Recent (mainly twentieth-century) migrations, predominantly induced by economic reasons, have brought speakers of SCr dialects much further afield (USA, Australia, Germany, Sweden, etc.). Although in this case they do not usually form compact groups (Ivić 1958: 26) there are exceptions, such as the immigrants from the Central Dalmatian island of Vis now living in San Pedro, California (see Albin and Alexander 1972; Albin 1976).

Conversely, the SCr language area as found within the South Slavic Republics is interspersed with minorities consisting of speakers of other languages, e.g. Hungarian, Rumanian, Slovak, Rusinian, Bulgarian, Albanian, Italian, Czech, Romany and Turkish, among others (Ivić 1958: 25-26, Brozović and Ivić 1988: 5).

The dialects which together make up the SCr linguistic area are traditionally classified in three or four major dialect groups or "narječja" or "Hauptdialektzonen": Čakavian, Štokavian, Kajkavian and, with most authors, Torlak.

The traditional classification in three dialect groups was proposed a long time ago by Vuk St. Karadžić (1849). The names of Vuk's three groups are based on the three major forms of the pronoun meaning "what?", as follows: *ča* in "Čakavian"; *kaj* in "Kajkavian"; *što* in "Štokavian".⁴

Many later investigators, beginning with Rešetar (1891: 97), have preferred treating Vuk's Štokavian as two basic groups: Štokavian proper and Torlak.⁵

³ Ivić (1982) proposes a reconstruction of the original position of the Čakavian i/e-kavian dialects and the place of Istrian immigrant i/e-kavian dialects in them. See also Ivić (1957a: 404-426) on the place of origin of the Gallipoli Serbs, and Neweklowsky (1977), on the original location of the dialects spoken by Croats in Austria, Slovakia and Hungary.

⁴ In fact Vuk called the speakers of Kajkavian dialects "kekavci" (1964: 45, originally published in 1849); however, since *ke* is merely a phonetic variant of *kaj*, this amounts to the same thing as "kajkavci" (Rešetar 1907: 3, 53).

⁵ See further Ivić (1958: 87-89). As for Torlak, Rešetar used the term "Svrljig"; the term "Torlak" was proposed by Maretić (1899: 7) and has become widely accepted. In their more re-

Abstracting from the effects of the migrations, the “Štokavian” dialects constitute the centre, whereas the other three groups make up the periphery: “Čakavian” the northwest, west and southwest, “Kajkavian” the north, “Torlak” the south and southeast. The area in which “Čakavian” dialects are spoken is outlined in section 0.1.3. The limits of “Štokavian” are given by Ivić (1958: 93-94), as are those of “Torlak” (Ivić 1958: 93, cf. the dialectological map in Ivić 1958), see also the map by Brozović and Ivić (1988: between 70 and 71).⁶ For details on the “Kajkavian” area I refer to the map in Ivšić (1936) and to Lončarić (1982, map opposite p. 240).

Standard Croatian and Serbian are based on a form of the central dialects of Štokavian, as codified by Vuk Karadžić and other nineteenth-century scholars (both Serbs and Croats), initially on the basis of Vuk’s own idiolect.

The existence of numerous typically Kajkavian, Čakavian, and Štokavian features is assumed in much of the literature on SCr dialects. In the case of Kajkavian, at least, it is possible to establish several such features, see for instance Ivšić (1936) and Ivić (1968); cf. also Vermeer (1983: 439-441), who concludes that Kajkavian possesses features which clearly distinguish it both from “Čakavian”/“Štokavian” and from adjacent Slovenian (o.c.: 462-463 and 468).

However, apart from the Kajkavian area, the matter of classification is far from being clear-cut. Ivić, after giving a list of basic Štokavian dialect features (1958: 96-99), adds: “Es ist charakteristisch, dass nur der kleinere Teil der angeführten Eigentümlichkeiten allein auf die štok. Mundarten begrenzt ist. Dabei fällt auf, dass Übereinstimmungen meist mit der torlakischen Dialektgruppe bestehen. [...] Im Bereich der zwei westlichen skr. Dialektgruppen haben die südöstlichen čak. Mundarten die engsten Beziehungen mit der *što*-Gruppe” (o.c.: 99).

In many respects, Čakavian and Štokavian together make up a continuum. This observation was made already by Jagić (1895: 67). It was endorsed by Ivić (1958: 67n) and amplified by Vermeer (1982: 282, see also pp. 280-289 for a discussion of some drawbacks of the traditional classification). The isoglosses of the different characteristics rarely occur grouped into bundles. As Ivić puts it: “Es ist jedoch charakteristisch, dass *sich keine einzige dieser Isoglossen vollkommen mit den Grenzen der Hauptdialektzonen deckt*. In solchen Fällen lässt man bei der Klassifizierung gewöhnlich Kriterien dieser Art ausser Acht und

cent monograph, Brozović and Ivić have however returned to earlier practice and again treat what they now call “Prizrensko-timočka (torlačka) dijalekatska oblast” as part of Štokavian (1988: 68, cf. also the map between pp. 70 and 71).

⁶ See also the previous note.

berücksichtigt mehr die Gesamtheit der Eigenschaften” (1958: 88; italics by Ivić).⁷

The difficulty of assigning concrete dialects to one of the major groups is illustrated by the dialects spoken in south and west Istria to the south of the Mirna river, which have been classified in the following ways:

- Mixed Čakavian-Štokavian (Rešetar 1907: 48).
- Štokavian with Čakavian elements (Belić 1914a: 247).
- Transitional Štokavian-Čakavian” (Ribarić [1916]/1940: 46).
- Štokavian, or in the case of the northern-most area Štokavian-Čakavian (Mažetki 1930a, followed by Ivić 1958: 94).
- Čakavian-Štokavian with a predominance of Čakavian characteristics (Hraste 1966: 27).
- Čakavian (Moguš 1977: 4).

Although the traditional classification can be criticized, no alternative has been proposed as yet. I shall therefore continue to refer to the group of dialects to which the object of this study belongs as “Čakavian”, even if that group cannot be satisfactorily defined on the basis of linguistic criteria. Other authors, too, continue to operate with the distinction between Čakavian and Štokavian, e.g. Finka (1971), Moguš (1977).

Within the four major dialect groups as traditionally distinguished, the need for full-scale dialect descriptions of the kind attempted in this study is not equally pressing.

– Torlak has lost tone and vowel length and accordingly its contribution to Slavic accentology is relatively modest. On Torlak in general and Torlak accentuation in particular see further Alexander (1975).

– There is plenty of information available about most varieties of Štokavian, which is fairly heterogeneous.

– Kajkavian, though far from adequately known, appears relatively homogeneous, so that it is to be expected that the existing descriptions are representative.

– Čakavian, like Štokavian, is relatively heterogeneous, but unlike Štokavian, there are quite a few conspicuous gaps in our knowledge. It is the purpose of this description to contribute to closing one of those gaps.

⁷ For lists of features regarded as characteristically Čakavian see e.g. Mažuranić (1843, as quoted by Moguš 1977: 13-16), Rešetar (1891: 99), Hraste (1966: 10-21), Finka (1971), Moguš (1977: 20-91); for Štokavian see Ivić (1958: 96-99).

0.1.3 Čakavian

Čakavian dialects are spoken in the following areas (see the maps in Ivić 1958, Moguš 1977, Brozović and Ivić 1988):

– Istria. The complicated dialect map of Istria will be taken up in more detail below (sections 0.2.3-8).

– All islands along the Adriatic coast, with a few minor exceptions, in particular in the extreme southeast: Mljet and surrounding small islands (Ivić 1958: 93).

– Parts of the coastal area: the coastal strip known as “Hrvatsko Primorje”, the town of Senj, narrow (and not completely continuous) strips along the Dalmatian coast near Zadar, Šibenik and Split, the western part of the peninsula of Pelješac (Ivić l.c., see also below, section 0.1.4(c)).

– Scattered areas of varying size in continental Croatia, from the surroundings of Otočac northward (Ivić l.c., see also below, section 0.1.4(b)).

– A relatively coherent area in Austria, Hungary and Slovakia, with an outlier (now extinct) in Moravia (on these dialects see further Neweklowsky 1978).

– Three villages in the province of Molise in Italy. The dialect is closely related to those Istrian dialects that have, on occasion, been classified as Štokavian. See further Rešetar (1911), Ivić (1958: 248-269), Sujoldžić et al. (1987).

Considering the history of migrations, it is not surprising that there are non-Čakavian dialects in otherwise purely Čakavian areas:

lects are spoken in Čakavian surroundings here and there on the islands of Pag (Sujoldžić et al. 1990: 9), Šolta, Brač, Hvar (Ivić 1958: 188), and Korčula (Ivić 1958: 136, Sujoldžić et al. 1986: 313). In Istria the village of Peroj is Zeta-Lovćen Štokavian (see Ivić 1958: 202).

For literature on Čakavian see Hraste (1956), Ivić (1959a), Moguš (1977), Vermeer (1982), Šimunović and Olesch (1983: 555-599).

0.1.4 Internal differentiation of Čakavian

Čakavian dialects do not constitute a homogeneous group. A number of important isoglosses run through them. In view of those differences, it is necessary to operate with an internal classification. Unfortunately no generally accepted classification of Čakavian exists. Most investigators have operated with one of two possibilities:

(1) A division opposing the north or northwest to the south or southeast, as proposed notably by Belić (1935). No commonly accepted classification along these lines has been arrived at.

(2) A classification on the basis of the reflex of PSI *ě; see e.g. the map in Hraste's bibliography (1956, opposite p. 465) or Lukežić (1990), who treats all dialects displaying an i/e-kavian reflex of Proto-Slavic *ě (on which see section 0.1.4 (a)) as a unit.

The classification I prefer for the purposes of this book is the one that was proposed by Vermeer (1982). It distinguishes three major subgroups on the basis of accentuation and the reflexes of PSI *ě. The three subgroups will be referred to as “(a)”, “(b)” and “(c)” below.

(a) Northwest Čakavian (NWČ) dialects

The Northwest Čakavian dialects are characterized by the presence of neocircumflex (i.e. an otherwise unexpected long falling vowel) in (a)-stressed adjectives of the type (Žminj) *māli* ‘small’, *stāri* ‘old’ and (a)-stressed e-presents, e.g. Žminj *brīšen* ‘wipe’ pr1sg, *otkīneš* ‘break off’ pr2sg, *viliēze* ‘come up’ pr3sg. On the origin of the neocircumflex see Kortlandt (1976). For a general discussion of Northwest Čakavian see Vermeer (1982, with references).

NWČ dialects are spoken roughly between the Slovenian-Croatian frontier and a line that runs from the northern part of Lošinj to Novi. They have four different reflexes of Proto-Slavic *ě, distributed from north or northwest to southeast:

(1) In stressed syllables short PSI *ě has been retained as a separate phoneme (high-mid /e/) distinct from the reflex of short *e and *ę (low-mid /ä/), whereas long *ě has merged with long *i (< *i and *y), e.g. *séme* ‘seed’, with high-mid /e/ in the stressed syllable, as opposed to *mākak* ‘soft’, *pāc* ‘bake’ with low-mid /ä/, as against *snih* ‘snow’ with *i* as in *sin* ‘son’ (Nugla according to Kalsbeek 1987: 93; note that these dialects have lost the quantity and tone oppositions). This is the case in the surroundings of Buzet in north Istria just south of the Slovenian-Croatian border. The distinctiveness of the reflex of *ě in this area was discovered by Ribarić (1940: 20-21 on Draščići = Sv. Martin). For some more details see below, section 0.2.4.

(2) As is the case in the dialects spoken around Buzet, stressed short *ě is reflected as a (high-mid) vowel /e/, distinct from the low-mid /ä/ which reflects short *e and *ę; long *ě has however merged with long *e (< *e and *ę). This is the case in a tiny area near the town of Boljun in Istria. Examples: Lupo-

glav/Semić *ubēsili, trēh, nevēsta* with high-mid /e/, as opposed to *vāc, petāh* with low-mid /ä/ (Ivić 1961a: 207; transcription adapted by me). The southern boundaries of the distinct reflex of *ě in this area were determined by Ivić (ibid. on Semić and Lupoglav) and Kalsbeek (1984: 256) on Vranja, which is probably the southernmost point where the phenomenon is found. For more details see below, section 0.2.5.

(3) Both short and long PSI *ě have merged with *e (< *e and *ę). This reflex is found further to the south in all autochthonous Čakavian dialects of Istria which have not retained a distinct reflex of *ě, including the one described in the present study. For the meaning of the word “autochthonous” in this context see section 0.2; for a more exact specification of the areas in which these dialects are spoken see below, section 0.2.5. Outside Istria, merger of *ě with *e has been attested in the dialects of Cres and some on Lošinj (Nerezine and Sv. Jakov), and in the northern half of the Hrvatsko Primorje, where the southernmost ekavian point is Meja. More to the south, in i/e-kavian surroundings, the town of Crikvenica has been reported to be ekavian, too (Brabec 1969: 423).

(4) PSI *ě is reflected as *i* or *e* depending on the phonological context, according to a regularity discovered by Jakubinskij (1925); *ě yields *i*, except before a dental consonant which is not followed by a front vowel, where *ě has merged with *e* (< *e and *ę), e.g. Novi Vinodolski (Hrvatsko Primorje) *līpo, trībā, vrīme, snīg, crikva, rīč, kudīļa, svičā* and *sidīt, mīsēc*, but *sēno, besēda, cvēt, sūsēd, cēl* (examples from Belić 1909: 187).⁸ The i/e-kavian reflex is found in the NWČ dialects of Krk and two areas in the Hrvatsko Primorje: (a) Grobnik and surroundings just above Rijeka, and (b) the area from Hreljin southward to Novi Vinodolski and Ledenice (Ivić 1961b, Lukežić 1990: 22).

The migrations appear not to have displaced any NWČ dialects, except possibly those spoken nowadays in the area around Grobnik (Ivić 1961b: 404). On the other hand, migrations caused an influx of non-NWČ-speakers to NWČ areas, so that most NWČ dialects are spoken in the immediate vicinity of dialects of non-NWČ origin.

⁸ Jakubinskij: “e liegt stets vor harten Vorderzungenlauten vor, während sich *i* vor den andern Konsonanten (Labialen, Hinterzungenlauten, urslav. palatalen und ‘halbpalatalen’ Vorderzungenlauten) und im Wortauslaut findet” (1925: 381-382).

(b) Central Čakavian (CČ) dialects

Central Čakavian dialects are characterized by absence of neocircumflex and a reflex of *ě according to Jakubinskij’s rule. CČ dialects are spoken in the following areas:

– Parts of Istria. For more details see below, section 0.2.7.

– The islands from the southern half of Lošinj (Hamm, Hraste and Guberina 1956: 195) and Krk (Mažeki 1963) southward up to and including Ugljan and Dugi otok (on Ugljan see Budovskaja and Houtzagers 1993; on Dugi otok see Finka 1977).

– Donja Draga (Ivić 1961b) and Senj (Moguš 1964, 1966) in the Hrvatsko Primorje.

– Most of the scattered continental areas mentioned in section 0.1.3, in particular areas around the towns of Otočac (Ivić 1964), Brinje (Ivić 1959b: 397, Finka and Pavešić 1968) and Vrbovsko (Barac-Grum and Finka 1964-65, Brabec 1969), the central part of Žumberak (Skok 1911 – especially pp. 366-367 –, 1912), an area around Bregana near Samobor (Ivšić 1936: 74, Brabec 1966), Bosiljevo near Severin na Kupa (Ivić 1961a: 201-202), and a large territory stretching from the surroundings of Modruš and Ogulin to the bend of the Kupa river, northwest of Karlovac (Ivić 1959b, 1961, Brabec 1961, Barac-Grum and Finka 1966).

– The northern half of the Austrian-Hungarian-Slovakian-Moravian section of the SCr linguistic area (Neweklowsky 1978).

Many of the present-day areas of CČ are the result of migrations. This holds in particular for the CČ spoken in Istria, the western part of Krk, Donja Draga, the northern part of the continental CČ (Vrbovsko, Žumberak, Bregana), and the CČ part of the Austrian-Hungarian-Slovakian-Moravian section of the SCr linguistic area.

(c) Southeast Čakavian (SEČ) dialects

Southeast Čakavian (which never has neocircumflex) is characterized by an “ikavian” reflex of *ě, except for the dialect of the island of Lastovo, where the reflex of *ě is *je*. These reflexes are also found in the westernmost Štokavian dialect areas and it is primarily the SEČ dialects that cannot be strictly delimited from Štokavian. SEČ dialects are spoken in the following areas:

– Istria. For details see below, section 0.2.8.

– The village of Klana near Rijeka (Ivić 1961-62: 119n).

– The islands to the south of Dugi otok and Ugljan, to the extent that they are Čakavian (Ivić o.c.: 119).

– The coastal area south of Senj to the extent that it is Čakavian, i.e. narrow strips near Zadar, Šibenik and Split and the western half of the peninsula of Pelješac (cf. Ivić 1958: 93).

– An area on the east bank of the Sutla near Zagreb (see Ivšić 1936: 74-78, Ivić 1962-63, Brabec 1966, Šojat 1973), and the villages of Zdenčina and Horvati (between Zagreb and Karlovac, see Ivšić o.c.: 87, Šojat 1972).

– The southern half of the Austrian-Hungarian-Slovakian-Moravian section of the SCr linguistic area (Neweklowsky 1978).

– Molise in Italy (for references see 0.1.3).

Many of the present-day areas of SEČ are the result of migrations. This holds in particular for the SEČ spoken in Istria, Klana, the areas along the Sutla, Zdenčina/Horvati, the SEČ part of the Austrian-Hungarian-Slovakian section of the SCr linguistic area, and the Molise dialects.

0.2 The linguistic environment of the Žminj dialect: languages and dialects spoken in Istria

Istria has always attracted immigrants (see also below, section 0.4). As a result, many different population groups are represented, which differ considerably linguistically. In more detail:

– Six groups of South Slavic dialects:

- (1) Šavrinski Slovenian.
- (2) Brkinski Slovenian.
- (3) Istrian Northwest Čakavian.
- (4) Central Čakavian.
- (5) Southeast Čakavian.
- (6) Zeta-Lovćen Štokavian.

– Three groups of Romance dialects:

- (7) Istro-Romance or Istrioto.
- (8) Venetian Italian.
- (9) Istro-Rumanian.⁹

⁹ It is important to be aware of the terminological difference between "Istro-Romance", which has been regarded variously as either a distinct Romance language or an Italian dialect (see further section 0.2.10), and "Istro-Rumanian", which is a Rumanian dialect (see further section 0.2.12).

It can be argued that, of these nine groups of dialects, only a few are not recent arrivals to the area. These are (1), (3), and (7), perhaps also (2); they will be referred to here as "autochthonous". All the others are relatively recent. In the sections that follow, all nine groups of dialects will be briefly characterized.

The first important publication to deal with the diversity of the Slavic dialects in Istria is Rešetar (1891: 166-176). The information given by Rešetar was considerably amplified by Ribarić (1940: 5-51), a text that had been circulating among slavists for some twenty-five years before it was finally published (see Rončević 1967). Partly benefiting from information obtained from Ribarić, Belič (1914a) amplified the available knowledge about several NWČ, CČ and SEČ dialects spoken in Istria. Much useful information was added by Maček (1930a), in particular about the geography of the various dialect groups; the table on his p. 144 gives a nice impression of the variety.

0.2.1 Šavrinski Slovenian

Between the Croatian-Slovenian border and a line running from Koper to Zažid in Slovenia, we find a specific Slovenian dialect about which little is known. The speakers of this dialect are known as "Šavrini" or "Brežani" (Rešetar 1891: 168). Some characteristics of the dialect, compared with "Brkinski" Slovenian (see 0.2.2), are reported by Ribarić (1940: 7-9). Maček refers to it as the "Pomjan" dialect (1930a: 84), Rigler lists it as "Istrski" (1963b: 43, see also the map on page 47). On this dialect see also Logar (1961-62). For a brief description of the phonology of a Šavrinski dialect see Orožen (1981) on Pomjan.

0.2.2 Brkinski or Notranjski Slovenian

To the east of Šavrinski we find a dialect that is an immediate continuation of the Notranjski dialect group of Slovenian. In Istria the speakers of this dialect are referred to as "Brkini" or "Kraševci" (see e.g. Rešetar 1891: 168-169). Ribarić (1940: 7-9) enumerates some characteristics of the dialect, comparing it with Šavrinski Slovenian, on which see 0.2.1). It is Maček's "Dekani" dialect (1930a: 83-84). For further information see Logar (1961-62: 89) and Rigler (1960, 1963a). On the delimitation of Notranjski and Čakavian in the Croatian-Slovenian border area see in particular Rigler (1963a: 11-13, see also the map on p. 19) with detailed corrections of the relevant information in Ribarić (1940) and Maček (1929-30, 1930a).

0.2.3 Istrian Northwest Čakavian: generalities

The oldest layer of Čakavian dialects in Istria belongs to the NWČ group. On the basis of the reflexes of PSI * ρ the NWČ dialects of Istria can be subdivided into three groups, as follows (see Vermeer 1982: 316-322):

- (a) North Istrian NWČ or Buzet Čakavian, with * ρ = * a (see further 0.2.4).
- (b) Central Istrian NWČ, with * ρ = * o (see further 0.2.5).
- (c) Liburnian NWČ, with * ρ = * u (see further 0.2.6).

0.2.4 Istrian Northwest Čakavian I: Buzet Čakavian

In North Istrian NWČ or Buzet Čakavian, the reflex of * ρ is the same as that of * a (Hraste 1963). These dialects are spoken in the area around Buzet, roughly speaking between (inclusively) Roč and Blatna Vas in the southeast, Draguč in the south, Brkač, Livade, Oprtalj, Pregara in the west, and the Croatian-Slovenian border in the north and northwest. In the northeast, the line separating North Istrian NWČ and Slovenian is not completely clear, as not all necessary data are available. "For the time being it seems best to identify the boundary between NNI [= North Istrian NWČ, J.K.] and non-NNI dialects with the isogloss separating dialects with stress retractions from dialects lacking them. According to Maček (1929-30: A37, 1930a: 92), Slum, Brest and Klenovščak are characterized by the presence of stress retractions, whereas no retractions are found in Prapoče (= Praproče), Račja Vas, Podgače and Lanišće. Whether the Prapoče-dialects are strictly NNI in that they have merger of ρ with a cannot be determined in the present state of our knowledge (although somehow it does not seem likely)" (Vermeer 1982: 322).

In Ribarić's classification these dialects are characterized as "Kajkavsko-čakavski prelazni dijalekat pretežno kajkavskih osobina" and "dijalekat Bezjaka i Fućaka" (Ribarić 1940: 9-10).¹⁰ Maček classifies it as "grupa čakavsko-sloveneška" (1930a: 90-101).

The whole of North Istrian NWČ belongs to the area where a separate phoneme for the reflex of short stressed * ϵ has been retained (see section 0.1.4).

¹⁰ As Ribarić points out himself, the terms "Bezjaki" and "Fućki" are rather confusing. Not all people called "Bezjaki" speak Buzet Čakavian: the "Šavrini" (who speak Slovene dialects) are often included among the "Bezjaki". On the other hand, the inhabitants of the villages of Lanišće, Podgače, Praproče, Račja Vas, Klenovščak, and Brljavci, who speak Buzet Čakavian, are called "Bezjaki" by the real "Čiči" (the speakers of the imported ikavian dialects of the highland of north Istria, see section 0.2.8(b)), but "Čiči" by the population around Buzet and elsewhere in Istria (cf. Ribarić 1940: 9-10).

On these dialects see also e.g. Maček (1929-30), Ivić (1961a: 198-200 on Draguč, 1963), Šimunović (1970, 1976a), Kalsbeek (1984-85, 1987).

0.2.5 Istrian Northwest Čakavian II: Central Istrian NWČ

Central Istrian NWČ, which has $o < * \rho$ at least in some cases, is again geographically discontinuous:

(b1) Boljun and surrounding area: "(very roughly speaking) everything within the triangle Paz - Vranja - Semič" (Vermeer 1982: 317).

(b2) Pazin and surrounding area; for an exact specification of the villages see Ujčić (1985: 87, 76).¹¹

(b3) Žminj and surrounding area (for a specification of the villages, see below, section 0.3; see also the map (nr. 4) in Maček (1930a)).

(b4) the area around Labin: "apparently everything to the east of the Raša river from Koromačno northward to the area around Nedeščina/Sv. Nedelja [Labinska] and Plomin" (Vermeer o.c.: 316).¹²

Part of the dialects spoken around Boljun have a distinct reflex of PSI short * ϵ (see above, section 0.1.4).

Ribarić mentions the loss of posttonic quantity in Central Istrian NWČ (for the surroundings of Pazin, and for Žminj). He lists a number of typical features of Liburnian and Central Istrian NWČ dialects (Ribarić 1940: 23-27). Maček (1930a: 60-68) gives some common characteristics of Central Istrian NWČ (his

¹¹ Since Maček published his overview of the Istrian dialects (1930a), scholars have followed his indications about the delimitation of the various dialect groups. New information contributed by R. Ujčić (1985) corrects Maček's findings in some respects, notably as far as the delimitation of (b2) and (b3) is concerned. According to Ujčić, (b2) and (b3) "are connected by a natural geographical-linguistic isthmus" (in the original: "spojene su prirodnom geografsko-jezičnom prevlakom") consisting of a number of settlements between Lindar and Žminj (o.c.: 73). By the way, Ujčić apparently believes that I hold that the dialect of the villages of Donci, Dolenji and Gorenji Tankovići, Hrusteti and Šoštari belongs to the i/e-kavian group (o.c.: 75). Obviously, he has misunderstood both my sketch (Kalsbeek 1983: 260), which does nothing more than reproduce Maček's conclusions, and the implications of the words "pretpostavljam", "otprilike", and "možda" in my note 9, in which I argue that the usual interpretation of Maček's indications implies that the area speaking the Žminj dialect (b3) is smaller than it probably is (o.c.: 261).

¹² In the dialects spoken around Labin the reflex $o < * \rho$ is rare outside endings and word-final position (Ivić 1961: 208). Apart from o in inflectional endings and word-final position, Ivić found $o < * \rho$ in the Labin-type dialects of Prklog, Kos and Gorenji Rabac in a few lexemes only. In my unpublished material from the village of Cerovica, in the same area, such reflexes occur in addition to the examples mentioned by Ivić in *zöp* 'tooth' (long accented * $o > \ddot{o}$), *möš* 'husband', *gösti* Nplm 'dense' and *göšći* Nplm 'denser'.

“gwary centralne”). Ivić (1961) gives the main characteristics of several Central Istrian NWČ dialects spoken near Boljun, Pazin and Labin.

0.2.6 Istrian Northwest Čakavian III: Liburnian NWČ

The NWČ dialect of Liburnija (the area between the mountain chain Lisina-Učka-Sisol, the valley of the Rječina, the *uvala* of Volosko and the sea) has *u* < **ǫ* in all positions, like all Čakavian and Štokavian dialects except the NWČ dialects of Istria proper. Its accentuation is closely related to that found in Novi Vinodolski (on which see Belić 1909). This is Maček's “gwara liburnijska” (1930a: 54-60). Ribarić (1940: 23) treats this dialect, together with the Central Istrian NWČ dialects, as his “sjevernočakavski dijalekat starosjedilačkih Hrvata u Liburniji i u središnjoj Istri”. Information about the accentuation of the dialect of Kastav in Liburnija can be found in several publications by Belić (e.g. 1914b).

0.2.7 Istrian Central Čakavian

Speakers of CČ dialects are found in three areas in central and northeast Istria:

(a) The area around Sv. Petar u Šumi near Žminj. The dialect of Sveti Ivan i Pavao, which belongs to this group, was described by Zgrablić (1905-1907).

(b) The area north of Nedeščina/Sv. Nedelja in the Labinština, East-Istria (Šumber, Kršan and Kozljak (see Belić 1914a: 240-242), continuing to the area northeast of Pazin (Gradinje – Gologorica – Cerovlje – [Pazinski] Novaki – Zarečje, see Maček 1930a: 68).

(c) The area around Mune (in northeast Istria); this dialect area stretches out a few kilometres on the other side of the Slovenian border. On Mune see Ivić (1982) and Moguš (1982).

The areas (a) and (b) together make up Ribarić's “ikavsko-južnočakavski dijalekat” (1940: 42-46), and Maček's “gwara czepicka” (1930a: 68-74). According to Maček (o.c.: 68), the two areas are connected by a strip of CČ to which belong the villages of Milotski Breg and some settlements near Pićan, including Andretići. More recent research seems to point to the existence of a corridor of NWČ which separates the Sv. Petar u Šumi area from the Čepić area, so that (a) and (b) would seem to be geographically discontinuous (see further sections 0.2.5 and 0.3.1).

Area (c) is Ribarić's “pretežno ikavski čakavski dijalekat na kraskoj visoravni” (1940: 28-42), and Maček's “gwara cicka” (1930a: 75-82). Maček (1930a: 75) subdivides (c) into the “Mune” type (spoken in the villages of Vele and Male Mune, Veli and Mali Brgud, Brgudac, Račice, Šapjane, Pasjak, Poljane and Starod (the last two villages lie just across the Slovenian border) and the “Skadanszcina” type (which includes the villages of Skadanščina and Obrov, both in Slovenia). Maček mentions that the Skadanščina type shares more features with Slovenian than the Mune type (*ibid.*).

Little is known about the time of the arrival in Istria of the speakers of these dialects and nothing at all about their former homeland. Ribarić (1940: 41) adduces documentary evidence indicating that the inhabitants of the two CČ Mune villages and Rumanian Žejane are the descendants of refugees who were resettled in Istria in the early decades of the sixteenth century. Ribarić (l.c.) and Belić (1914a: 242-243) were already aware of the fact that the linguistic evidence points very roughly to an origin in Lika or adjacent areas. On the basis of the dialectological information that is now available, Ivić (1982: 137-149) narrows this down to the eastern part of Lika.

0.2.8 Istrian Southeast Čakavian

Ikavian dialects are spoken in Istria in two areas:

(a) Virtually the entire south and west of Istria (see, e.g., Rešetar 1891: 173-175, Ribarić 1940: 46-50, Belić 1914a: 246-254, Popović 1952, 1955-56, Bošković 1954 and 1966-67, Ivić 1958: 248-269, Hraste 1966 and 1967, Ujčić 1983). Maček subdivides group (a) as follows: the dialects spoken in northwest Istria (north and immediately south of the river Mirna) he calls “Čakavian-Štokavian” (1930a: 103) or “Štokavian-Čakavian” (1930a: 115), subdivided in turn into the “Motovun” type, the “Kaštelir” type and the “Buje” type. The dialects south of a line running from Tar to Grdoselo he labels “Štokavian”. According to Maček, the eastern limit of this group of ikavian dialects runs as follows: west of Oprtalj and Livade, turning east near Motovun (so that Kašćerga, Kršikla and Grdoselo are ikavian), to Karojba, and then along the Draga to Kanfanar (of the villages west of the Draga only Tinjan is Žminj/Pazin-type Čakavian), then to Barban and the point where the Raša river flows into the Adriatic sea.

(b) A small area in the northeast of Istria, see Belić (1914a: 254-255, quoting information reported by Ribarić) and the description by Ribarić (1940: 52-207) of his native dialect of Vodice. Ribarić mentions ten villages where this

type of dialect is found: Golac, Vodice, Jelovice, Dane, Trstenik, Rašpor, and the four small villages Brdo, Gojaki, Zagrad (near Golac), and Črnjehi (near Klenovščak), see Ribarić (o.c.: 52). Mažekci subdivides this group into the "Dane" variety (spoken in the villages of Jelovice, Vodice, Dane, and Golac, with Brdo and Zagrad), and the "Trstenik" variety (spoken in Trstenik and Rašpor), see Mažekci (1929-30, 1930a: 108-111). The village of Golac is in Slovenia.

The ikavian dialects of Istria are Mažekci's "Štokavian" and "Štokavian-Čakavian" dialects, the former group minus Peroj (1930a: 115, cf. Ivić 1958: 94), cf. above, section 0.1.2.

The ikavian dialects were carried to Istria by immigrants from Dalmatia who were invited by the Venetian authorities to replace an earlier population, which had been decimated by wars and epidemics. These immigrations into Istria took place from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, peaking in the sixteenth century (Mažekci 1930a: 133-137). The available documentary evidence, in which Zadar and Šibenik are often mentioned as the ports of embarkation of the transports, seems to point to a place of origin not far from northern or central Dalmatia, which explains the relative homogeneity of the dialects in south and west Istria (Mažekci 1930a: 136-138).

0.2.9 Istrian Zeta-Lovćen Štokavian

The dialect of the village of Peroj in west Istria belongs to the Zeta-Lovćen group of Štokavian (on which see Ivić 1958: 202-226). The inhabitants of Peroj are descendants of immigrants from Montenegro (Crmnica), who migrated to Istria in 1657 (Rešetar 1891: 174, quoting De Franceschi).

Mažekci (1930: 111-114), Ribarić (1953) and Brozović (1958) have reported on the Peroj dialect.

0.2.10 Istro-Romance or Istrioto

Romance dialects known as "Istro-Romance" or "Istrioto" are spoken in south-west Istria in the following towns and villages: Rovinj, Vodnjan, Fažana, Bale, Galižana and Šišan (Deanović 1954: 5).¹³ The term "Istrioto" was coined by Ascoli (on the model of "veglioto", see Deanović 1954: 6). Skok devised the term "Istro-Romance" (see Holtus and Kramer 1987: 48, Skok 1943).

¹³ According to Tekavčić (1967: 141) the dialect of Fažana is now extinct.

"Istrioto" is generally agreed to be a direct descendant of the local variety of vulgar Latin (see e.g. Tagliavini 1969: 402n, Crevatin 1975: 94-95), unlike the other Romance dialects spoken in Istria, which were imported much later (see sections 0.2.11 and 0.2.12). Scholars have disagreed about the question of whether Istrioto should be regarded as a dialect of Italian, or as a separate Romance language, or perhaps as a dialect of Dalmatian. See on this, e.g., Bartoli (1906: 268, 273-274), Skok (1943), Deanović (1954: 6), Muljačić (1967: 54), Tagliavini (1969: 402n), Crevatin (1975: 95-96), Tekavčić (1979), Solta (1980: 143, 153). The choice appears often to have been dictated by political considerations. For an overview of the literature on this subject see Holtus and Kramer (1987).

For more information on Istro-Romance see, e.g., Ive (1900 on Rovinj, Bale, Vodnjan, Galižana and Šišan), Deanović (1954, a description of the dialect of Rovinj), Tekavčić (1967 – a description of the dialect of Vodnjan –, 1979, 1982), Cernecca (1967, 1970-71, 1974, all on the dialect of Bale), Crevatin (1975: 94n), Holtus and Kramer (1987: 48). See also the overviews by Crevatin (1989) and Ursini (1989: 540-548), and Muljačić's bibliographies (1969, 1981).

0.2.11 Venetian Italian

The presence of Venetian Italian, varieties of which are spoken in many towns all over Istria, is the outcome of a lengthy process, by which Venetian dialects gradually supplanted the older layer of Romance dialects (on which see the preceding section). For a description I refer to Crevatin (1975). The main lines of his story are the following:

(1) From the second half of the thirteenth century onwards, the gradual occupation of the western half of Istria by Venice led to an ever increasing presence of the Venetian dialect and undoubtedly to some bilingualism in Venetian and the local Romance dialects. However, it is probable that Venetian was present to a limited extent even several centuries preceding this.

(2) In the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, epidemics and destructive warfare caused a radical thinning of the Romance-speaking rural population. This further shifted the balance in favour of Venetian. Indeed, the local Romance dialects would probably have died out altogether had not the epidemic of 1629-1631 spared the Rovinj area (Peruško et al. 1968: 25).

(3) In the course of the nineteenth century quite a few speakers of Venetian migrated to Istria, which at the time belonged to the Habsburg empire and governed from Venetian-speaking Trieste.¹⁴ (See also Ribarić 1940: 2.)

The town of Žminj has a number of inhabitants who are native speakers of Venetian; many are bilingual in Venetian and Čakavian. In the villages around Žminj there are no native speakers of Venetian. This difference between towns and villages is common in Istria. The Venetian influence on the dialect of Žminj would in itself be an item for a special study (see also section 0.3.1).

On the Venetian dialects of Istria see Ive (1900; the sections on the dialects of Piran and Pula), Crevatin (1975, 1982), Decarli (1985). For an overview of the subject see Ursini (1989: 537-540).

0.2.12 Istro-Rumanian

Istro-Rumanian is spoken by a small number of people in two areas that are geographically separate and dialectologically quite different:

- (a) Žejane in Čičarija near Mune.
- (b) Šušnjevića and surroundings (southwest of the Učka mountain).

Together with Dacorumanian, Istro-Rumanian constitutes the northern group of Rumanian dialects. The Istro-Rumanian dialects show an intense Slavic influence, not only in the vocabulary, but also in the phonology and morphology. The dialects have even developed an aspectual system similar to that of the Čakavian dialects of the region.¹⁵

Istro-Rumanian must obviously have come from the southeast: "the speakers of Istro-Rumanian are the remains of the Vlachs whose northwestern migration during the Middle Ages ended in Istria" (Du Nay 1977: 103).

It has been pointed out more than once (e.g. Ribarić 1940: 7, Matecki 1930: 80) that Rumanian and CČ immigrant dialects tend to be found side by side: Istro-Rumanian Žejane is near CČ Mune, Istro-Rumanian Šušnjevića is near the CČ area of Eastern Istria, and a similar situation used to exist in the western part of Krk, where Rumanian was spoken amidst imported CČ. There may,

¹⁴ For specific features of the Trieste dialect see Crevatin (1975: 97-98).

¹⁵ Including a separate class of habitual verbs alongside the perfective and imperfective aspect, see Hurren (1969), Kovačec (1971: 123-130 and 1984: 573). Habitual verbs as a productive category are also a characteristic of e.g. the Žminj Čakavian verbal system, see also section V.0, and Kalsbeek (1984).

therefore, have been a connection between the migrations that carried CČ and those that carried Rumanian to the area.

On Istro-Rumanian see further, e.g., Pușcariu (1926, 1929, 1943: 276-283, 363-365), Kovačec (1971, 1984). A synopsis of the literature on Istro-Rumanian is found in Dahmen (1989).

0.3 The Žminjščina and the literature on its Čakavian dialect

0.3.1 Žminj and surrounding villages

At the time of the 1971 census the town of Žminj had 470 inhabitants (Korenčić 1979). For 1900, Korenčić gives 874 inhabitants. Apart from Žminj, the "Žminjščina" (or, in standard Croatian, "Žminjščina") consists of a large number of tiny settlements.¹⁶ The unifying element is the church: together the villages constitute a parish (*župa*).

Traditionally, the overwhelming majority of the population were peasants. Zgrablić describes the situation as it existed in his time in the following words: the district of Žminj "counts some 6000 inhabitants, poverty-stricken peasants", who "live scattered widely in small settlements" (1905).¹⁷

For some of the villages of the Žminjščina, the existing literature contains explicit indications showing that the inhabitants speak the dialect of Žminj (cf. the map at the beginning of this book). These are:

- Žminj (Zgrablić 1905-1907).
- Debeljuhi, Kršanci, Vlašići (Matecki 1930a, 1930b).
- Donci, Dolenji Tankovići, Gorenji Tankovići, Šoštari, Hrusteti (Ujčić 1985: 75ff.).
- Šivati, judging by the dialect text written by M. Križman in *Istarska Danica* (1988: 156-158).

According to my own observations, the dialect spoken in the following settlements also belongs to the Žminj type: Gorenji and Dolenji Orbanići, Kuhari (see the present study), Križanci, Mačini, Pifari (my material, unpublished).

According to my main informant Nevenka Erman (on whom see further 0.5), whose judgment I trust, the following villages speak the Žminj dialect. First, those settlements will be listed that delimit the Žminj-type NWC-speaking area

¹⁶ The suffix *-ščina* (or, in standard SCr, *-ština*) is used in Istria to refer to towns and their surroundings together, cf. also *Labinsščina*, *Pazinščina*.

¹⁷ In the original: "broji do 6000 stanovnika, golcatih ratara"; "živu na dugo i široko rastreseni po malenim selištima" (Zgrablić 1905: 3).

around Žminj, beginning and ending in the west; then the names of the major settlements within the boundary thus delimited will be listed in alphabetical order, each of them followed by the minor settlements which Korenčić (1979) lists under them. The names are given in their official form as provided by Korenčić (o.c.).

Boundary villages: Vidulini, Paladnjaki, Prkačini, Marinčevina, Pamići Žminjski,¹⁸ Jurići,¹⁹ Petrići, Petrcoli, Žagrići, Slivari, Gradišće, Karnevali, Mengići, Lucijani, Kranjčići, Križmani, Dončići, Debeljuhi, Kršanci, Maraškini (which borders on Vidulini, with which the list started).

Within the area delimited by the settlements listed in the preceding paragraph, the following villages in which the Žminj dialect is spoken are situated: the "dijelovi naselja" of Debeljuhi: Baštijanići, Dolenji Hrelji, Fradelani, Kosići, Sandari, Stancija Reti, Vlašići; Domijanići, with Andrijaši and Kmeti; the "dijelovi naselja" of Jurići: Donci, Kablari and Petešljari; Karlovići, with Črnji and Humnjani; Krculi, with Galanti, Matkići, Stancija Seger (in 1961 and 1971 no longer inhabited according to Korenčić 1979: 591) and Stancija Žufić; Kresini; Križanci, with Kuhari; Krničari, with Zahariji and Zamudići; the "dijelovi naselja" of Kršanci: Gužini, Milaneži, Roži, Stancija Batista, Švogari, Tudori; Laginji, with Dolenji Tankovići, Gorenji Tankovići, Hrusteti, Šoštari, Tončaki; Matijaši, with Antončići, Blažučići, Dolenji Pucići, Jurkoti, Petešići; Modrušani, with Mačini and Škopljani; Mužini, with Folići, Grizili, Leprinčani; Orbančići; Pifari, with Blagari; Pucići; Šivati, with Dolenji Krničari and Otočani; Tomišići, with Dolenji Haluzi, Kadrijol; Vadediji, with Matiki, Potreti, Stancija Napolion; Žminj.

Thus, 86 settlements together with Žminj constitute the "Žminjština" in a linguistic sense. According to the 1971 census the Žminj villages average 28 inhabitants.

Of the various languages and dialects enumerated above (sections 0.2.1-12) only three are spoken in the immediate vicinity of the autochthonous NWČ dialect of the Žminjština:

(1) The CČ dialects spoken in the immediate surroundings of Žminj, on which see above, section 0.2.7.

¹⁸ The twin village of Pamići Supetarski belongs to the i/e-kavian Sv. Petar-type, as the name of the village suggests.

¹⁹ R. Ujčić (1985) reports the existence of a corridor which links the dialects of the Žminj type to those (also NWČ) of the Pazin type. According to Ujčić the corridor runs between Jurići and Petrići, along the road from Žminj to Lindar. See also note 11.

(2) Venetian Italian, spoken mainly in Žminj itself.

(3) The SEČ dialects spoken to the south of the Žminjština, see section 0.2.8(a).

No systematic research has yet been done on linguistic interference among the different groups of Slavic dialects in the area.

All Slavic dialects of Istria have undergone influence from Venetian. Considerable evidence of Venetian influence is present in the Žminj dialects, being significantly more pronounced in the dialect of the town of Žminj itself than in that of the surrounding villages.

In the phonetic/phonemic domain, there is the well-known phenomenon of "cakavizam" (merging of palatal and dental sibilants: *s, š* > *s̄*; *z, ž* > *ž̄*; *c* (phonologically *t + s*), *č* (phonologically *t + š*) > *č̄*. This phenomenon has often attracted the attention of linguists, see Maček (1929), Bidwell (1967: 21-22), Muljačić (1966), Moguš (1978).

Loanswords from Venetian are abundant, e.g. *kandriêga* 'chair', *lužâr* 'rosary', and hundreds of others, again, more in Žminj itself than in the surrounding villages, and also apparently some syntactic phenomena (see chapter VI). On phenomena of this kind see Popović (1960), Bidwell (1967).

It goes without saying that in recent decades standard Croatian has had a considerable impact on the linguistic usage of the speakers of the Žminj dialect, through the influence of schools and the media, and through the increased measure of contact with speakers of other SCr dialects. This influence is especially strong on the lexical level, where it is apparent even when people are speaking to fellow dialect speakers in domestic settings. Virtually all speakers who have had their education after 1945 have a good command of the standard language and are used to switching among pure dialect, mixed dialect/standard, and standard Croatian, depending on the situation and the topic of conversation.

0.3.2 Earlier literature on the Žminj dialect

The first, and at the same time the only extensive study on the Žminj dialect was published in instalments between 1905 and 1907 by Martin Zgrablić, in the "Školski program" of the Pazin gymnasium, where he was employed.

Zgrablić was a native speaker not of the Žminj dialect, but of the CČ dialect of Sv. Ivan i Pavao (hereafter abbreviated as "SvIP"). He tried to describe two dialects simultaneously: his own and that of Žminj, which, being NWČ, is considerably different. Predictably, this caused difficulties, or, to quote Ribarić:

“While describing these two dialects Zgrablić discusses dialectal phenomena without making clear whether they hold only for Sv. Ivan i Pavao or only for Žminj.”²⁰ In this way, it often remains unclear whether Zgrablić actually believed a given peculiarity was present in both SvIP and Žminj, or simply forgot to mention that he only intended the SvIP dialect. Unambiguous cases in which a peculiarity of SvIP was mistaken for one valid for both dialects do occur now and then in his material. Ribarić draws attention to *krēs(t)* and *rēs(t)*, with *e* < **a*, which Zgrablić (1905: 6) reports in a way that can only mean that they occur in both dialects, despite the fact that in reality Žminj has *-a-* (*krās, rās*), in accordance with the other NWČ dialects of the area (Ribarić 1940: 23-24). Other examples can be added, e.g.:

– The enumeration of examples with **o* > *u* (1905: 7) appears to be intended for both dialects. In it one finds *urēh*, judging by the reflex *e* of **ě* an obvious Žminj form (SvIP would have *-i-*), next to *ukripīt, ubukīvat* and *ubrñīt*, where the instances of *i* < **ě* point to SvIP.

– The description of the pronunciation of *ć* “in our dialects”, with the examples *srīća, svićā* (sic) (1906: VII).

Zgrablić does not indicate the tone accent. Indeed, he explicitly states that he has no confidence in his ears and therefore will refrain from noting tones (1905: 4-5).

Furthermore, in the vowel quantities in Žminj word forms, which he does indicate, there are a number of inconsistencies and mistakes (some of which may or may not be printer’s errors), e.g. Gsg *kūci* (instead of *kūći*), DLsg *kūće* (1907: XIII), but, correctly: *va kūće* (1905: 14); *zanovitāt* instead of *zanovītāt* (1905: 10); *va ūho* (1905: 14) instead of *va ūho*; *ūljē* (ibidem) instead of *ūlje*; *kunēn* instead of *kūnēn* (1905: 20); *tūć* (1905: 20) instead of *tūć*; *gnjizlō* instead of *gnjizlō* (1906: VI); *lāhta* (1906: XII) instead of *lāhta*; *strān* (1907: XV) instead of *strān*; *dvā* (1907: XXVII) instead of *dvā*; and many other examples.

Even the ictus is sometimes noted incorrectly, e.g. *pobrāla, oprāla* instead of *pōbrla, ōprla* (1905: 20); *znāmō, znāte* instead of *znāmo, znāte* (1906: XXXII).

Though these inadequacies are serious and cannot be denied, they should be seen against the background of two facts. First, Zgrablić was not a trained dialectologist and wrote at a time when Čakavian dialectology was still in its in-

²⁰ Original text: “Prikazujući ova dva dijalekta Zgrablić govori o dijalektološkim pojavama, a da ne istiće, da ovo ili ono vrijedi samo za Sv. Ivan i Pavao ili samo za Žminj” (Ribarić 1940: 23).

fancy. Second, to this very day his description has remained the only monographic treatment of any NWČ or ČČ Istrian dialect.

The remaining literature on the Žminj dialect is very limited.

Šimunović published a description of the phonology of the Žminj dialect in 1981 (for discussion of which see Kalsbeek 1982). Šimunović and Olesch (1986: 284-295) give texts from Žminj and surroundings collected by Šimunović in 1974.

This leaves brief sketches and remarks in publications devoted to large areas, dialect comparisons and introductory remarks to dialect texts, notably: Belić (1913, 1914a), Matecki (1930a), Ribarić (1940), Jurišić (1956), Hraste (1966), Brozović (1966), Rudan (1969).

0.4 A brief historical sketch

Nothing definite is known about the language(s) of the area before the spread of Latin that followed the incorporation of Istria into the Roman empire, except possibly in occasional toponyms and personal names (see Katičić 1976: 176, 179).

Rome became interested in Istria at a relatively early stage of its expansion. In 177 B.C. the Romans sacked Nesactium (near present-day Pula), the principal stronghold of the local tribe of the Histri, and annexed Istria (Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, XL/11, see Križman 1979: 151-152, 189-192). Unfortunately the language spoken by the Histri has not survived. As Rome gained control, Istria, like most other parts of the Empire, became Latin-speaking.

After the collapse of the Roman empire Byzantium governed the area between 539 and 751 A.D. (Peruško et al.: 1968: 17, Fine 1991: 22). However, Byzantine control was only nominal and in the sixth and seventh centuries, speakers of Slavic entered the region in large numbers. Ultimately, most of Istria became Slavic-speaking. As elsewhere in the Balkans (Fine o.c.: 35-36), Slavic did not penetrate the coastal towns, which remained Romance-speaking.

Evidence of literate Christianized Slavic culture is found in inscriptions in the glagolitic alphabet, the oldest of which dates from the eleventh century (Plomin on the eastern coast). In central and northeastern Istria, the oldest glagolitic inscriptions date from the twelfth century. (On the inscriptions, see Fučić 1982: 2-3.) The fact that much of Istria spoke Slavic is illustrated by the fact that in or around the middle of the eleventh century the road from Poreč (classical Parentium) to central Istrian Pazin was called the “Via Sclava” (Marušić 1969: 27, Crevatin 1975: 69).

The patriarchs of Aquileia, the bishops of Trieste, and the Venetians, acquired feudal possessions in Istria from the ninth century onward. The main part of Central and Northern Istria was added to the duchy of Bavaria in 952, and governed by German feudal lords. It passed by inheritance to the Habsburg dynasty.

In the thirteenth century, all towns on Istria's west coast came under Venetian control and in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the remainder of west and southwest Istria followed (see Peruško et al. 1968: 21). Eventually, in the fifteenth century, an equilibrium was established between the Venetian and Austrian spheres of influence on the peninsula. The resulting border remained essentially the same until the collapse of Venice in 1797. Žminj found itself on the Habsburg side. For some more details and references see Peruško et al. (1968: 19-21).

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries recurrent warfare and epidemics depopulated large parts of Istria, in particular the low-lying areas in the west. Refugees from Turkish rule, considerable numbers of whom fled to the coastal towns of Dalmatia, were allowed to settle in Istria. Among their descendants we find mainly speakers of SEČ dialects (see above, section 0.2.8), but also the speakers of Zeta-Lovćen Štokavian who settled in Peroj (see section 0.2.9). The refugees partly integrated into the Croat population of Istria and partly formed their own communities.

After the middle of the seventeenth century no new migrations of Slavic speakers to Istria took place and the configuration of dialects which we find nowadays was completed, apart from the changes following the influx of speakers of Venetian Italian in the nineteenth century.

In 1797, when the Venetian empire collapsed, all of Istria came under Austrian control (Šonje 1976: 31). After a decade of Napoleonic rule, Habsburg control was reestablished in 1814. Istria was governed from Vienna even after 1848, when Croatia found itself in the Hungarian section of the Double Monarchy. The power elite spoke Italian which also served as the language of administration. There was however some elementary schooling in Croatian and in 1898 the founding of the Pazin gymnasium (the school where Zgrablić was employed) created the possibility for secondary schooling in Croatian. (See further Spinčić 1924: 277.)

In 1918 Istria was a part of the newly emerging Yugoslav state for a month. In November 1918 Italy annexed Istria and in Versailles the annexation was recognized by the powers which won the first World War. The Italian government

pursued a policy of linguistic assimilation. Schooling was exclusively in Italian and Italian-speaking settlers were attracted to the province.

At the end of the second World War the Partisans occupied Istria, which was joined to Yugoslavia. In the following years a large part of the Italian-speaking population left. Italian minorities remained in towns like Pula, Rovinj and Poreč, and in the northwest. On the basis of the language of the Slavic part of the population, the northern strip of Istria was assigned to the republic of Slovenia and the remainder of the peninsula to Croatia. In 1991, the border between the two Yugoslav republics hardened into a state border as Slovenia and Croatia became independent states.

0.5 About this study

I first made acquaintance with the dialect of Žminj and surroundings in 1974, when I went there as a graduate student to collect material for my MA thesis. The field trip was a consequence of a long-term project on Slavic accentuation, which was initiated by Carl Ebeling in the 1960s and which, next to the theoretical study of historical laws of Slavic accentuation (cf. e.g. Ebeling 1967a; Kortlandt 1975, 1978) and old texts (e.g. Hinrichs 1985), included the study, on the basis of fieldwork, of peripheral and archaic spoken Slavic dialects.

So far, the project has resulted in several synchronic descriptions of Čakavian dialects, e.g. Steinhauer (1973), Vermeer (1980, 1984b), Kalsbeek (1982), Houtzagers (1985, 1987a), Budovskaja and Houtzagers (1993), Houtzagers and Budovskaja (1996). In the meantime the tradition has expanded beyond Čakavian: a peripheral Kajkavian dialect spoken in Hungary has been dealt with by Houtzagers (1987b, 1988), and a Slovenian dialect by Steenwijk (1992).

The material for the present study was to be collected from informants from a village in the surroundings of Žminj, and I decided to concentrate upon Orbanići, two km northwest of Žminj. The fieldwork was done in the following periods: the summer of 1980, August-September 1981, August-September 1982 and August-September 1984. I worked with the following Orbanići informants:

- (1) Nevenka Erman, born Orbanić (born 1946), hereafter referred to as NO.
- (2) Mate Orbanić "Barita" (born 1915), father of NO, hereafter MOB.
- (3) Mate Orbanić "Šantinin" (1921-1994), hereafter MOŠ.
- (4) Vitorija Orbanić, born Kuhar (born 1919), mother of NO, hereafter VO.

To a lesser extent (I only recorded a few spontaneous texts spoken by them), I worked with:

- (5) Jože Orbanić (1900-1982), half brother of MOB, hereafter JO.
- (6) Jože Križanac (1913-1986), hereafter JKr.
- (7) Blaž Modrušan (1911-1989), hereafter BM.
- (8) Tonina Orbanić, born Orbanić (1912-1990), hereafter TO.

VO was born in the village of Kuhari, TO in the village of Dolenji Orbanići. These two villages form one cluster together with Gorenji Orbanići, where all the other informants were born (see *Lexicon*, s.v. *kapularija*). They are only a few hundred metres apart. The total number of inhabitants was 117 according to the census of 1971 (see Korenčić 1979: 591). Dialect differences between these three villages are extremely small, and as far as I can judge, limited to a few lexical items (often just a difference in the frequency of certain expressions).

I also made a few recordings with three speakers of the dialect of Žminj itself:

- (9) Ana Erman, born in Žminj (1912-1996), hereafter AE.
- (10) Marija Zohil, born in Žminj (1900-1981), hereafter MaZ.
- (11) Mila Zohil, born in Žminj in 1915 and sister of AE, hereafter MZ.

Apart from the people mentioned above, many others whom I heard speaking in the streets or fields produced valuable language material, which I used indirectly, for the interviews with the informants, and which I checked, mainly with NO.

NO was my main informant. She is a very intelligent woman, an analytical mind, interested, talkative, and with a very good memory of how things used to be in her childhood. She has lived in Žminj since her marriage, but she visits Orbanići almost daily, and has a sharp ear for the "impurities" (as seen from the point of view of Orbanići) in the dialect of Žminj itself. In view of her relative youth, I thought it useful to work with older informants as well, whose language might contain elements I missed in NO's. However, their language was found not to differ from NO's, except for some lexical items that did not occur in her language, but this concerned items in the lexicon of the male informants, being a consequence of their different traditional role, and the terminology of the occupations associated with it.

The sessions during which I collected the larger part of the material for this study had partly the shape of informal interviews about life in the village, and local customs and habits, and partly the shape of dialect lessons given to me by NO. In order to minimize the sociolinguistic effects of standard Croatian on

NO, I decided to start trying to speak the dialect at an early stage of the field-work. NO would correct my utterances, explain the meaning of words I had heard from other dialect speakers, occasionally producing sizable dialect texts as she was commenting upon the use of some old utensil or a similar subject, and she would answer my questions. I did not use a prepared questionnaire, but first tried to obtain as much material as I could from spontaneous speech or interviews about various subjects (other than language). At a later stage I would prepare lists of questions on the basis of the material that had accrued and on the basis of vocabularies of earlier dialectological works, Zgrablić (1905-1907), then Ivić (1961), Vermeer on Omišalj (unpublished), Jurišić (1973).

Taken together, my sessions with Orbanići/Žminj informants amount to over 100 hours. The description is based upon approximately 90 hours of tape-recordings.

The theoretical framework for this study is the one that has been a constant feature of the project and which is also found in Steinhauer (1973), Vermeer (1980), Houtzagers (1985), Steenwijk (1992). As far as phonology is concerned, it has its roots in Prague School phonology as developed further by Ebeling (1960, 1963b) and Kortlandt (1972).

CHAPTER I

PHONOLOGY

I.0 Phonemic notation, phonetic notation and standard notation

In this description, three different notations are used:

(1) A phonemic notation, between slashes, e.g. /zīmā/. Phonemic notation takes into consideration only sound features which are distinctive, in the sense that they can serve to make a semantic distinction. The notation is used mainly in Chapter I, elsewhere only when absolutely necessary.¹

(2) A phonetic notation, between square brackets, e.g. [zīmā]. Phonetic notation, too, is used mainly in Chapter I.

(3) A standard notation, in italics, e.g. *zīmā*. The standard notation is a modification of the phonemic notation intended to approach as closely as possible the type of transcription that is commonly used in SCr dialectology.

The main points of difference between standard notation and phonemic notation are:

– In the standard notation, the graphemes *c*, *č* and *ć* correspond to the phonemic sequences /Ts/, /Tš/ and /tj/, respectively.

– In the standard notation, the graphemes *uo* and *ie* represent the phoneme sequences /uo/ and /ie/, respectively (see section I.1.1). In analogy with tones on long vowels, tones are also written on these diphthongs (which reflect earlier long vowels).

¹ Phonemes are defined as sets of distinctive features. In positions where the opposition between two or more phonemes is neutralized, archiphonemes occur; they are represented by capital letters. For instance, the opposition voiced vs. voiceless in obstruents is neutralized in word-final position; this being the case, the last consonant in *Žminj* /zɨT/ 'wall' is an archiphoneme. The concepts phoneme and archiphoneme are taken from Trubetzkoy (1939). The term "heavy phoneme", taken from Ebeling (1967b: 134ff.), is used for a phoneme that contains an optional feature. For instance, a long vowel in the syllable which precedes a long stressed syllable is optionally long, i.e. any long vowel in this position may become short, but not vice versa, e.g. *Isg pil^uōn* and *pil^oōn* (from *pilā* 'saw') (see further section I.1.9).

– In the standard notation, archiphonemes are represented by the grapheme which normally renders the phonetic value of the product of the neutralization: *těško* /*těŠko*/ ‘difficult’, *ubräs* /*ubräs*/ ‘face’.

– Intervocalic [j] is always written, whether distinctive or not.

I.1 VOWELS

SECTIONS I.1.1-5: VOWEL SYSTEM; STRESS

I.1.1 Vowel system

In this section, the vowels will be given first in standard notation. After that the phonemic vowel system will be discussed.

The syllable nucleus of stressed syllables in the dialect of Orbaníci may consist of any of the following elements:

diagram (1): stressed vowels in standard notation										
	FRONT		CENTRAL		BACK					
	short	long	short	long	short	long	short long			
	falling rising		falling rising		falling rising		falling rising			
HIGH	ĩ	î	ĩ		ũ	û	ũ	ř	ř̄	ř̃
MID	ě	ê			ö	ô				
LOW			ä	â	ã					

In pretonic position, the standard notation has the short vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *r*, the long vowels *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, *ṛ*, and the diphthongs *ie* and *uo*. In posttonic position, the standard notation has the short vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *r*.

Phonemically, there is no reason not to interpret the diphthongs *ie* and *iẽ* as sequences of two phonemes (cf. below, section I.1.6). I have opted for the notation *iẽ*, *iẽ̃* etc. instead of *iẽ* resp. *iẽ̃* etc. because of the phonetic similarity of the tone accent in the long vowels *â* etc. on one hand, and the sequences *iẽ* etc. on the other.² In pretonic position, too, the realization of *ie* is similar to

² In addition, the notation *iẽ* etc. is clearly more in agreement with what natives feel about these four diphthongs. In Kalsbeek (1982) the notation was different. It could be argued that, strictly speaking, the long vowels *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *ṛ* can be interpreted as sequences of two identical short vowels, but here, as in the case of the sequence *uo* (vs. *uo* < **ō*), there are no such etymological sequences in the material, so that it cannot be established whether or not they would be identical with the respective long vowels.

that of the long pretonic vowels, i.e. it is falling. In the material, no etymological sequences of *u* and *o* occur, so that it cannot be established whether *uo* (< **ō*) and *uo* are identical or not. In analogy with *ie*, I have opted for the notation *uo*, *uō*, *uō̃*. In the following, I will treat the diphthongs as long vowel phonemes, unless it is for some reason impossible to do so.

In stressed syllables, the vowel system consists of the phonemes shown in diagram (2):

diagram (2): vowel phonemes in stressed syllables										
	FRONT		CENTRAL		BACK					
	short	long	short	long	short	long	short long			
	falling rising		falling rising		falling rising		falling rising			
HIGH	ĩ	î	ĩ		ũ	û	ũ	ř	ř̄	ř̃
MID	ě	ê			ö	ô				
LOW			ä	â	ã					

Vowel quantity is also distinctive in pretonic syllables. Long pretonic vowels will be written *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, *ṛ* (in all three notations).

I.1.2 Vocalic and consonantal *r*

The distinction between /*ř*/, /*ř̄*/ and /*ř̃*/ is contrastive in syllabic position, i.e. between consonants, and between a consonant and a word-boundary. Like other unstressed vowels, unstressed syllabic /*r*/ has no tone distinction; in posttonic position, the quantity opposition is neutralized.

Syllabic *r* occurs:

– between two consonants in stressed, pretonic and posttonic position, e.g. *hrbāt* ‘back, shoulders’, *břlōh* ‘lair’, *ubrřtica* ‘kick’, *křmi* ‘feed (animals)’ pr3sg, *šřp* ‘sickle’, *rāzdrļa* ‘wear out’ l-p fsg, *svěkrřf* ‘(wife’s) father-in-law’;

– in word-initial position followed by a consonant, e.g. *řt* (*od řgli*) ‘point (of a needle)’, *řzat* ‘neigh’ (no *ř̃* or pretonic *r* or *ṛ* in word-initial position has been attested);

– in word-final position preceded by a consonant, e.g. *cvř* ‘melt out (fat)’ l-p msg, *tř̃* ‘indeed’, *tř̃* ‘rub’ l-p msg, *zatř̃* ‘destroy’ l-p msg.

Word-final syllabic *r* in posttonic position is avoided, e.g. alongside l-p mpl *ōtprli* one finds msg *ōtpra*, where the *r* has become non-syllabic by the addition of *-a* (one would expect ***ōtpr*, with a regular l-p msg zero ending). Further

examples: *l-p* msg *ümlra* 'die' alongside fsg *ümlra*, mpl *ümlri*, *l-p* msg *ödra* 'flay, fleece' alongside fsg *ödrla* on one hand, and on the other hand *l-p* msg with stressed *r*: *žř* 'gulp down' alongside fsg *žřlä*. Only alongside *l-p* msg *öcvra* 'melt out (fat)' a parallel form *ücvr* has been attested; since this is a single attestation and therefore may be an error I am inclined to assume that word-final syllabic *r* is precluded in posttonic position.

In other positions, i.e. after and/or before a vowel, both the length and the tone distinction are neutralized and the resulting archiphoneme /R/ functions as a consonant (an apico-dental trill).

Non-syllabic *r* occurs:

- in word-initial position before a vowel, e.g. *rěpa* 'turnip, fodder-beet', *rābāc* 'sparrow', *rěbac* 'ear (of maize) without the leaves';
- between a consonant and a vowel, e.g. *krāj* 'side; end', *prāžit* 'fry, roast', *trěska* 'box on the ear', *ötpra* 'open' *l-p* msg, *igra* 'game, play';
- between a vowel and a consonant, e.g. *Martinja* 'Saint Martin's Day', *Bārtulja* 'Saint Bartholomew's Day', *m^uörš* Asg 'wise';
- between two vowels, e.g. *jāvorika* 'laurel', *nārěščina* 'order, nice atmosphere', *kōrak* 'step';
- in word-final position after a vowel, e.g. *sīr* 'cheese', *cūker* 'sugar'.

There are no positions in which both syllabic and non-syllabic *r* can occur (which would falsify the analysis given above), as in the famous standard Štokavian example *Īstro* 'Istria' Vsg (with non-syllabic *r*) vs. *īstro* 'wipe out' *l-p* msg (with syllabic or non-syllabic *r*, optionally; see Brozović 1967: 421).

I.1.3 The oppositions back vs. front, and rounded vs. unrounded

The back vowels, *ü*, *ū*, *ũ*, *ö* and *ō* are rounded. The front vowels, *ī*, *î*, *ĩ*, *ě* and *ê* are unrounded. It is difficult to say which of the two oppositions is the dominant one, back vs. front or rounded vs. unrounded. Therefore, I shall assume that the oppositions back vs. front and rounded vs. unrounded operate jointly in the vowels, *ü* vs. *ī*, *ū* vs. *î*, *ũ* vs. *ĩ*, *ö* vs. *ě* and *ō* vs. *ê*.

I.1.4 Vowel quantity in stressed syllables and tone accent

The opposition short (˘) vs. long (˘ and ˘; on *e* and *o* only ˘) is distinctive in all stressed vowels.

In long stressed vowels, as well as in the diphthongs *ie* and *uo*, tone is distinctive. There are a rising (˘) and a falling (˘) tone, e.g. *dān* 'give' prlsg (pf),

with rising tone, opposed to *dān* 'day' Nsg, with falling tone. On the tone opposition see further I.1.11.

On short vowels, there is no tone opposition. Short stressed vowels will be written as ˘, e.g. *kūca* 'house', *nogā* 'foot, leg'. Thus, as is traditional in descriptions of SCr dialects that lack distinctive tone on short vowels, the symbol ˘ does not denote a short vowel with a distinctively falling tone, but a short stressed vowel which is neutral as to tone.

Examples of the quantity opposition and of the tone opposition:

<i>ī</i> vs. <i>î</i>	<i>tīc</i> 'bird'	vs.	<i>tīc</i> 'bird' Gpl
<i>î</i> vs. <i>ĩ</i>	<i>pīle</i> 'drink' <i>l-p</i> fpl	vs.	<i>pīle</i> 'saw' pr3pl
<i>ĩ</i> vs. <i>ĩ</i>	<i>držī</i> 'hold' imp2sg	vs.	<i>držī</i> 'hold' pr3sg
<i>ě</i> vs. <i>ê</i>	<i>prēli</i> 'spin' <i>l-p</i> mpl	vs.	<i>vēli</i> 'big' msg
<i>ā</i> vs. <i>ā</i>	<i>brāt</i> 'brother'	vs.	<i>brāt</i> 'brother' Gpl
<i>ā</i> vs. <i>ā</i>	<i>māžo</i> 'spread, grease' pr3pl	vs.	<i>māšo</i> 'wave' pr3pl
<i>ā</i> vs. <i>ā</i>	<i>plāka</i> 'cry' <i>l-p</i> msg	vs.	<i>plācan</i> 'pay' prlsg
<i>ö</i> vs. <i>ō</i>	<i>rōba</i> 'goods; laundry'	vs.	<i>bōbica</i> 'berry'
<i>ü</i> vs. <i>ū</i>	<i>kūs</i> 'certain insect'	vs.	<i>kūs</i> 'piece'
	<i>čūda</i> 'much'	vs.	<i>čūjen</i> 'hear' prlsg
<i>ū</i> vs. <i>ū</i>	<i>kūc</i> 'house' Gpl	vs.	<i>tūc</i> 'beat'
<i>ū</i> vs. <i>ū</i>	<i>cūk</i> 'pumpkin'	vs.	<i>čūk</i> 'little owl'
<i>ř</i> vs. <i>ř</i>	<i>třt</i> 'crush'	vs.	<i>třt</i> 'hard' msg
<i>ř</i> vs. <i>ř</i>	<i>sřpi</i> 'sickle' Npl	vs.	<i>křšća</i> 'baptize' (ipf) pr3sg
<i>ř</i> vs. <i>ř</i>	<i>křtimo</i> 'baptize' (pf) prlpl	vs.	<i>křmin</i> 'feed' prlsg
<i>ie</i> vs. <i>iē</i>	<i>riēže</i> 'cut' pr3sg	vs.	<i>viēže</i> 'tie' pr3sg
<i>uo</i> vs. <i>uō</i>	<i>m^uōš</i> 'husband'	vs.	<i>n^uōš</i> 'knife'

I.1.5 Stress

The position of the stress in a word is free and distinctive, as is shown by the following examples of minimal pairs:

<i>rivāt</i> 'arrive'	vs.	<i>rīvat</i> 'push'
<i>parāt</i> 'suppose'	vs.	<i>pārat</i> 'part'
<i>pomōc</i> 'help' (verb)	vs.	<i>pōmoć</i> 'help' (subst.)
<i>kokoši</i> 'chicken' Gsg	vs.	<i>kōkoši</i> 'chicken' Apl
<i>meštri</i> 'schoolmaster' Npl	vs.	<i>mēštri</i> 'schoolmaster' Gpl
<i>brekā</i> '(he-)dog' Gsg	vs.	<i>brēka</i> 'she-dog'
<i>pīli</i> 'saw' imp2sg	vs.	<i>pīli</i> 'drink' <i>l-p</i> mpl

With regard to stress, two things must be mentioned here:

(1) Like other SCr dialects, the dialect possesses a category of forms which cannot form a separate accentual unit, and which behave in a peculiar way with respect to ordering in larger units. This problem is treated in the chapter on Syntax, section VI.7.1 on clitics.

(2) Many pronominal forms and a few other categories of word forms frequently occur without sentence accent (see VI.7.2 and VI.7.3). If they receive no sentence accent, they are realized differently with respect to quantity and sometimes stress. Unaccented pronominal forms are given alongside the accented forms in sections IV.1.1, IV.3.1, IV.4.1, IV.5, IV.6.1; unaccented forms of *jedān* 'one' are given in IV.9.2.

SECTIONS I.1.6-9: REMARKS ON THE VOWEL PHONEMES

I.1.6 Stressed long mid vowels: monophthongs and diphthongs

Two of the vowel phonemes mentioned in diagram (2) are extremely rare and have a limited distribution, viz. /ē/ and /ō/. They occur only in stressed syllables carrying a falling tone. Examples:

– of *ē*: *vēli*, *vēla* 'big' msg, fsg; *tēta* 'aunt'; *Irēna* girl's proper name; *Nēvija* girl's proper name;

– of *ō*: *bōbica* 'berry', *ō* interjection (e.g. *ō Bortulini*, *čā dēlate?* 'hey Bortulini (a nickname), what are you doing?' (a phrase used for greeting).

There is no reason to assume separate diphthongal phonemes *ie* and *uo*: the complex sound that represents the realization of the reflex of long **ē* (whatever its origin), is not distinct from the realization of an etymological sequence of short *i* and *e*: [ije] in *va oštarije* 'in the pub' sounds exactly like [ije] in *dvie* 'two' fem. As for *uo*, in the material no etymological sequences of short *u* and *o* occur, so that it cannot be established whether or not such a sequence would be identical with *uo* < **ō*. But, as the case is perfectly analogical with that of *ie*, I see no reason to treat it differently phonemically. Likewise, no sequences ***vō*, *iē*, *uō*, are attested in the material, so that it cannot be established whether they would or would not be identical with the diphthongal reflexes of long *e* and *o*.³

³ The sequences ***jē*, *vō*, *iē*, *uō*, *jē*, *iē*, *uō*, *vō* do not occur either because long rising or long pretonic *e* or *o* do not exist.

Pretonic *je* and stressed *jē*, with only one attestation each, are distinct from pretonic and stressed *ie*, respectively, e.g.:

<i>špjegāt</i> 'explain'	vs.	<i>spievāt</i> 'sleep' hab
<i>va žbjēgo</i> 'aslant'	vs.	<i>rastiežen</i> 'spread' prlsg

Although *ie* < **ē* and *uo* < **ō*, strictly speaking, are phoneme sequences, I shall, mainly for the sake of clarity, write them, like ordinary long vowels, with the tone accents written over the two short phonemes together; so phonemic /iē/ will be written *iē̄*, phonemic /ie/ will be written *iē̂*, phonemic /uō/ will be written *uō̄*, phonemic /üo/ will be written *uō̂*. The reflex of long rising **ē* is a sequence of *i* and *e* with stress on the second vowel, the reflex of long falling **ē* is a sequence of *i* and *e* with stress on the first vowel. Analogically for **ō* > *uō̄* and **ō̂* > *üô*. The realizations of *iē̄* and *uō̄* are clearly distinct from those of the sequences *jē̄* and *vō̄*, respectively. Examples:

<i>zjēman</i> 'take' prlsg	vs.	<i>zjēli</i> 'eat up, eat away' l-p mpl
<i>pos^{uō̄}din</i> 'borrow' prlsg	vs.	<i>zvōno</i> 'bell'

I.1.7 Long *a* after a nasal consonant

The phonemes *ā*, *â* and *ã* have a peculiar realization when preceded by a nasal consonant, viz. *m*, *n* or *ñj*. In these cases, the first part of *ā* is strongly nasalized and raised, while the second part has the usual opening grade; the nasality gradually diminishes towards the end of the vowel, so that, after a nasal consonant, *ā* is realized as a diphthong [ɛ̃a]. Examples:

Mâte [mɛ̃ɛ̃tɛ] 'Matthew', *nāć* [nɛ̃ɛ̃t] 'find', *kunjāda* [kuɲɛ̃ɛ̃da] 'sister in law', *māšen* [mɛ̃ɛ̃ʃɛn] 'wave' prlsg. Examples of pretonic *ā*: *māhāt* [mɛ̃ɛ̃hɛ̃t] 'wave', *nārēdno* [nɛ̃ɛ̃rɛ̃dno] 'in order, fitting' adv, *njāfkāt* [ɲɛ̃ɛ̃fkɛ̃t] 'mew'.

A similar phenomenon has been found in several other Istrian North-West Čakavian dialects, see Ivić (1961: 207) and Ujčić (1985: 88-89) on the Pazin area, Kalsbeek (1983: 258) on Boljunsko Polje.

I.1.8 Realization of short syllabic *r*

Short syllabic *r* is often realized as [ər]. There is free variation between [ər] and [r̥], i.e. a short apico-dental trill, often only a single tap of the tongue, e.g. *křstimo* [kɛ̃r̥stimo] and [kɛ̃r̥stimo] 'baptize' prlpl, *va Trstē* [va tɛ̃r̥stɛ̃] and [va tɛ̃r̥stɛ̃] 'in Trieste', *nēmrs* [nɛ̃mɛ̃r̥s] and [nɛ̃mɛ̃r̥s] 'abstinence from meat'.

I.1.9 The quantity opposition and its neutralizations

As was said in I.1.1 and I.1.4, quantity is distinctive in all vowels in stressed syllables. Moreover, quantity is distinctive in all vowels except *e* and *o* in pretonic syllables. Quantity in stressed syllables cannot be described independently of tone, for examples see I.1.4. Examples of the quantity opposition in pretonic syllables:

<i>ā</i> vs. <i>a</i>	<i>kālāt</i> 'chop' <i>tākāt</i> 'roll'	vs.	<i>kalāt</i> 'put down' <i>takāt</i> 'begin', 'stick'
<i>ī</i> vs. <i>i</i>	<i>u vīgōne</i> 'about the time the cattle is driven to pasture' <i>vīnō</i> 'wine'	vs.	<i>vignāli</i> 'drive to pasture' <i>l-p</i> mpl <i>visōk</i> 'high' msg
<i>ū</i> vs. <i>u</i>	<i>pūšcāt</i> 'let (go), leak' (ipf)	vs.	<i>puštīt</i> 'let (go)' (pf)
<i>ī</i> vs. <i>r</i>	<i>kīrmīt</i> 'feed (animals)'	vs.	<i>krstīt</i> 'baptize'

In pretonic syllables, the opposition short vs. long manifests itself as a difference in vowel duration: usually there is an estimated 1.5 to 2 times more time between the onset of a pretonic syllable containing a long vowel and the onset of the next syllable than there is in the case of a pretonic syllable containing a short vowel. More striking than the difference in duration, however, is the difference in the course of the vowel: pretonic long vowels show a high onset, and a sharp decline in pitch and loudness shortly after the beginning of the vowel. This makes them similar to stressed long falling vowels. In bisyllabic words it is occasionally difficult to hear whether the stress is on the first syllable and long falling, or short and on the second syllable, while the first syllable contains a pretonic length, for instance in *brādā* 'beard'.

The quantity opposition is neutralized in posttonic syllables. Quantity is however distinctive in antepretonic syllables, although the material does not contain many instances of length in antepretonic position. But compare *vītimō* 'turn' pr1pl vs. *krstīmō* 'baptize' pr1pl, *krāčītē* 'cry' pr2pl vs. *marangūōn* 'carpenter'. There are no combinations consisting of antepretonic long vowel + pretonic short vowel + stressed vowel in the material, which is however probably accidental.

In pretonic long syllables which precede a long stressed one, or a syllable which contains *ie* < **ē* or *uo* < **ō*, fluctuation occurs between long and short: *z jūhūōn* next to *z juhūōn* 'with soup', etc. In these positions, long vowels can be replaced by short vowels (but not vice versa), so, in these positions *ā*, *ī*, *ū* and *ī* must be regarded as heavy phonemes (see Ebeling 1967: 135).

One restriction must be made with respect to the opposition long vs. short in stressed syllables. As in many other SCr dialects, vowels have historically been lengthened before tautosyllabic sonorants. In Orbanici, we have to do with a historical neutralization of the opposition between short vowels and long rising vowels before *j*, *l*, *lj*, *m*, *n*, *nj*, *r*, and *v*. The reflexes of the archiphonemes are long rising, resp. rising diphthongal. Examples:

pobōjac 'small hammer', Isg *pobūōjcen*, *kālac* 'weaver', Dsg *kālcu*, *mūlac* 'illegitimate child', Asg *mūlca*, *ponedēljak* 'monday', Gsg *ponedīēljka*, stem *lim-* (Gsg *līma*), Nsg *līm* 'sheet metal', *pōnat* 'stitch', Gsg *pūōnta*, *jarmēnjak* species of big snake, Gsg *jarmiēnjka*, *kōrak* 'step', Gsg *kūōrka*, *pārat* 'part, share', Gsg *pārta*, *Bēram* top. Gsg *Bīērma*, *čāval* '(iron) nail', Isg *čāvlon*.⁴

To a certain extent, the opposition has been restored, although short vowels in the position before tautosyllabic sonant are still extremely rare. Examples:

– short vowels followed by tautosyllabic *j*:

<i>rāj</i> 'rather, sooner'	vs.	<i>rāj</i> 'paradise'
<i>hōj</i> 'go' imp 2sg		
<i>drājze</i> 'dear' comp neuter sg	vs.	<i>jājna</i> 'lamb' Gsg
<i>sūjše</i> 'dry' comp adv		
<i>glēj</i> 'look' imp 2sg		

– short vowels followed by tautosyllabic *r*:

<i>kūrmus</i> 'kind of pea'	vs.	e.g. <i>kūrba</i> 'whore'
<i>Bārbana</i> top. Gsg	vs.	e.g. <i>bārba</i> 'uncle'
<i>fōrši</i> 'maybe'		
<i>nōrmalno</i> 'normal' nsg		

– short vowels followed by tautosyllabic *l*:

šōldi 'money'

– short vowels followed by tautosyllabic *m*:

bēm 'good' adv
živēm 'live' pr1sg
metēm 'sweep' pr1sg

⁴ Note that synchronically the opposition *v* vs. *f* is neutralized in word-final position, so that there is a morphological alternation between long vowel/diphthong before final *f* (< **v*) and short vowel before non-final *v* (see section I.2.7), e.g. *krūōf* 'roof', Lsg *krovē*.

rečēn 'say' prlsg

– short vowels followed by tautosyllabic *m*:

grām 'gram'

In pretonic position, the opposition long vs. short is distinctive in the position before tautosyllabic sonorant, e.g. *kantāt* 'sing' vs. *pijāncī* 'drunkard' Npl, *šurljēn* 'kind of acacia' vs. *ščūrķā* 'cricket' Asg.

I.1.10 Unstressed vowels

The vowel system in pretonic syllables consists of the phonemes shown in diagram (3):

diagram (3): vowel phonemes in pretonic syllables			
	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	i ī		u ū
MID	e		o
LOW		a ā	r and r̄

The vowel system in posttonic syllables consists of the phonemes shown in diagram (4):

diagram (4): vowel phonemes in posttonic syllables			
	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	i		u
MID	e		o
LOW		a	r

Unstressed vowels are realized less clearly, and are more centralized than stressed vowels. There is no question however of any neutralization of oppositions among vowels in unstressed position. In two types of cases, fluctuation occurs.

– Firstly, in some words the sequences *-er-* and *-ar-* occur alongside *-r-* in pretonic position, in free variation, e.g. [fermāt], [f̄r̄māt] and [f̄ermāt] 'stop', [barbānac], [b̄r̄bānac] and [b̄erbānac] 'inhabitant of Barban', [barba m̄āte], [b̄erba m̄āte] 'uncle Matthew'. As short pretonic *r* preceded by a consonant can never be realized as [ar] or [er], I regard the forms in question as doublets. As was said in section I.1.2, the phonemic status of pretonic word-initial short *r*

is doubtful. The number of attestations is however too small to permit conclusions.

– Secondly, the opposition *o* vs. *u* is relevant in pretonic word-initial position, e.g. *otāc* 'father', *orāt* 'plough', vs. e.g. *udoviča* 'widow', *urōki* 'spell'. However, in some words earlier pretonic short **o* is reflected as *u*, most often in word-initial position, e.g. *urēh* 'walnut', *udē* 'here', *ugānj* 'fire' *ubrās* 'face'. Within paradigms, alternation with *-o-* (in stressed position) occurs in some cases, e.g. *ulīta* 'intestines (of animal)' Npl vs. *ōlito* Nsg, *uprāt* 'wash' inf vs. *ōprla* 'wash' *l-p* fsg. For a further discussion of the change **o* > *u* see I.3.2.

I.1.11 Tone

As was said in the preceding paragraphs, in stressed syllables three types of vowels exist: short vowels, long falling vowels and long rising vowels.

Short vowels have a high onset, their course is even, their length may be considerable, especially in open penultimate syllables and especially in the case of the most open vowel, *a*. Their length does not reach the extent of the long vowels however, so no overlapping takes place.

Long falling vowels are usually considerably longer than short vowels; their onset is high, too. The most characteristic moment in long falling vowels is the abrupt decline in pitch and loudness almost immediately after the beginning of the vowel. This decline is so strong that the second part of the long falling vowel seems often to be reduced to near silence.

Long rising vowels have a low onset, their pitch is slightly rising but very often even, and there is no decline in loudness during the course of the vowel (on the contrary, an increase in loudness may occur towards the end of the vowel). Long rising vowels usually lack the characteristic that has been described by Ivšić for acute vowels in Posavian and Čakavian dialects, and that has been considered typical of the Čakavian acute ever since: "Razlika je između štokavskog akcenta ' i akcenta ~, što glas u prvoga *raste jednako*, a u drugoga *skočī*" (Ivšić 1911: 147). It is simplest to characterize the long rising tone in a negative way: it lacks the high onset which characterizes both short vowels and long falling vowels, and it lacks the audible break that characterizes long falling vowels. Often, the most striking difference between a Žminj rising accent and a Žminj long falling accent is that the former sounds low, whereas the latter sounds high.

Tone is distinctive in all stressed long syllables, including the final syllable. Examples of the tone opposition (see also I.1.4):

<i>igrā</i> 'play' pr3sg	vs.	<i>igrā</i> 'play' l-p msg
<i>pīr</i> 'wedding party'	vs.	<i>sīr</i> 'cheese'
<i>pūs</i> 'carnival'	vs.	<i>pūs</i> 'snail'
<i>zīt</i> 'wall'	vs.	<i>prīt</i> 'arrive'

I.2 CONSONANTS

I.2.1 Consonant phoneme inventory

The consonant phonemes are shown in diagram (5).

diagram (5): consonant phonemes						
	stop		fricative		nasal	glide lateral trill
	voiced	voiceless	voiced	voiceless		
labial	b	p	v	f	m	
dental	d	t	z	s	n	l (r)
palatal			ž	š		j
velar	g	k		h		

In three cases a single grapheme stands for a phoneme sequence, in accordance with the Croatian and Serbian spelling traditions. These cases are: *c* for /Ts/, *č* for /Tš/ and *ć* for /tj/.⁵ These three graphemes are used only to indicate the three phoneme sequences mentioned above. See further section I.2.6 for the question whether *c*, *č* and *ć* should be regarded as single phonemes or as phoneme sequences.

SECTIONS I.2.2-5: REMARKS ON THE CONSONANT PHONEMES

I.2.2 The phoneme /g/

The phoneme /g/ is usually realized as a voiced velar stop, but may occasionally be realized as a voiced velar fricative with a very short duration [ɣ]. Strictly speaking, /g/ is neutral with respect to the opposition stop vs. fricative. The realizations as a velar stop are much more frequent than the fricative realizations.⁶

⁵ /T/ renders the archiphoneme of /t/ and /d/ in positions where the voice opposition is neutralized, cf. sections I.2.7 and I.2.9.

⁶ There are indications that the fricative realization may have been the rule at some stage in the past. See section I.2.7 on the alternation of *g* with *h*, and not with *k*, in word-final position.

I.2.3 The status of *r*

r is not a separate consonant phoneme but the non-syllabic consonantal archiphoneme which is the result of the neutralization in some positions of the tone opposition and of the duration opposition in *r̄* (see I.1.2). It occurs after and/or before a vowel (for examples see section I.1.2).

I.2.4 The status of [i]

[i] is not distinctive in all positions. It is distinctive in word-initial position followed by *a*, *e*, *o* or *u*, e.g. *jārām* 'yoke' vs. *ārija* 'air', *jēs* 'eat' vs. *ēko* 'here [it is]!', *jōta* 'kind of thick soup' vs. *ōčuh* 'stepfather', *jūhā* 'soup' vs. *ūho* 'ear'.

There are instances of *j* followed by long *i* which show doublets with [i] and without [i], e.g. *jīmō* and *īmō* 'eat' prpl. There are also instances of initial *i* without doublet form with *jī*- being attested (this may be accidental), e.g. *iskāt* 'look for'. I assume that /j/ is an optional phoneme in forms like *jīmō*.

There are no forms in the material in which [i] before initial *i* is obligatory. All four instances in the material of initial [i] followed by short *i* where *i* is the first part of the sequence *ie* < **ē* show doublets with and without [i]; these are: *jīēš* and *iēš* 'hedgehog', *jīē* and *iē* 'be' pr3sg (stressed form), *jīētra* and *iētra* 'liver', *jīedāli* and *iēdāli* 'eat (hab)' l-p mpl. No other instances of initial [i] before short *i* occur in the material, except in the speech of the older informants, which occasionally shows fluctuations between forms with [i] before initial stressed short *i*, and such forms without [i], e.g. *jīma* next to *īma* 'have' pr3sg. [i] is probably non-distinctive before word-initial *ie*, and before word-initial *i* in the speech of the older informants MOŠ and MOB.

Word-initial *je*- is opposed to *ie*-, e.g. *Jēsni* top. vs. *iētra/jīētra*.

Intervocalic *j* is distinctive in the position between *a* and *u*, e.g. *čakulājuć* 'chatter' ger vs. *pāuk* 'spider', between *u* and *o*, e.g. *prīstujo* 'go with, match' pr3pl, vs. e.g. *stūō* 'hundred', between *a* and *a*, e.g. *mlājā* 'with new moon' vs. *naārāt* 'plough' (see Lexicon), between *e* and *a*, e.g. *prēja* 'yarn' vs. *preārāt* 'bring into cultivation' (ipf), between *e* and *o*, e.g. *prēja* 'yarn' Asg vs. *preārāt* 'bring into cultivation' (pf), and between *o* and *o*, e.g. *mojō* 'my' Asgf vs. *po-orāt* 'plough' (pf). In the verbs *smejāt* 'laugh' [smejāt] and [smeāt], *blejāt* 'bleat' [blejāt] and [bleāt] /j/ is optional between *e* and *a*. All examples for the proof of the distinctiveness of intervocalic [i] involve morpheme boundaries. Other vowel sequences except those with *i* in first or second position do not occur in the material, which means that I cannot actually prove that [i] is distinctive, e.g., between *o* and *a* in *trtōja* 'kind of shed', *mojā* 'my' Nsgf, or between *u* and *a*

in *hüja* 'worse' Nsgf, *ponüjät* 'offer'. I do not suppose that [i] is non-distinctive between all combinations of vowels except those with *i*, however (all examples mentioned are consistently realized with [i]).

Between *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u* as first vowel of a sequence, and *i* as second, [i] is not distinctive, e.g. *zajk* 'tongue; language', *se smejn* 'laugh' prlsg, *strojät* 'sieve', *hüji* 'worse' Nsgm, etc. Here, [i] is usually absent. There are no words where [i] is consistently omitted, however, and no words where [i] is consistently realized. A special case is formed by the comparatives *tři* 'hard' and *grji* 'ugly', where [i] is never omitted. Between *i* and a vowel, [i] is not distinctive either. There is usually a glide [i], but there are no words where it is realized or omitted consistently.

In word-final position preceded by long *i*, *j* is obligatory and therefore distinctive e.g. in imperatives 2sg of the type *prij* 'drink', *ubrj se* 'shave'. The *l*-p msg of verbs of this type, e.g. *př* 'drink' occur with and without [-i], but, on the other hand, *trř* 'three', *vrř* 'you' pl never have [-i], so that we must assume doublets [př]/[přj] etc.

I.2.5 The status of [v]

The situation with /v/ is largely parallel to that of /j/. It is distinctive in word-initial position followed by a sonorant or the vowels *a*, *e*, or *i*, e.g. *vläs* 'hair' vs. *läs* 'passage in a wall surrounding a piece of land', *vręc* 'put' vs. *ręc* 'say', *vrřs* 'species' vs. *řt* 'point', *väla* 'small valley' vs. *äla* 'come on', *věci* 'bigger' Nsgm vs. *ěko* 'here [it is]', *vřkät* 'cry, shout' vs. *řskät* 'look for'.⁷

In a number of words with initial *v*- followed by *u*, *v* is optional. In this position *v* is often realized as a bilabial fricative, if it is realized at all. Examples: *vřc* 'pull' [vřt], [vřt] and [řt], *vřk* 'wolf' [vřk], [vřk] and [řk], *vřno* 'wool' Asg [vřno], [vřno] and [řno], *vřol* 'ox' [vřol], [vřol] and [řol]. Since there are also words with initial *u* which never show prothetic [v]- or [v]-, cf. *řc* [řt] 'flee, go away', *řknö* [řknö] 'window', *řlika* [řlika] 'olive-tree', *řsmi* [řsmi] 'eighth', the words which do show forms with and without initial [v]- or [v]- must be regarded as doublets with an optional phoneme *v*-. The same situation exists in the position between consonant and *uo*, cf. *dvuřr* 'stable' [dvuřr], [dvuřr] and [duřr] (compare the Lsg: *va dvorě* and *va dorě*; *v* has become optional in the rest of the paradigm on the analogy of the NAsg, where **o* has been lengthened to *uo* before word-final sonorant; cf. I.1.9), *tvuřj* 'your' msg [tvuřj], [tvuřj] and [tuřj] etc. Since there are words with *uo* preceded by a con-

⁷ The only attested instances of word-initial *v* + sonorant are the clusters *vr*- and *vl*-.

sonant which never show *v* between the consonant and *uo* (cf. *muřj* 'my' msg [muřj]), the words which occur with and without *v* have to be regarded as doublets.

In a small number of words, there exist doublet forms with and without initial [v] before *o*, namely: *řsak* next to *vřsak* 'wax'; Gsg *odř* 'water' (a single attestation, against hundreds of attestations of Gsg *vodř* and other forms of *vodä* 'water', with initial *v*); oblique forms of (*v*)*řol* 'ox': GAsg *olä* next to *volä*, Isg *olřön* next to *volřön*, Ipl *řli* next to *vřli*; oblique forms and the diminutive of (*v*)*řos* 'waggon': Gpl *řzi* next to *vřzi*, dim *řžc* next to *vřžc*; *vřlja* and *řlja* 'will; mood'. Since there are words where initial *v* is never omitted, e.g. *vřnjavo* 'smelly' nsg, and on the other hand words with initial *o*, e.g. *řsan* 'eight', which never have [v]-, forms like *řsak/vřsak* must be regarded as doublets.

As for the position between two vowels, *v* can be proved to be phonemic between *a* and *a*, e.g. *naväřit* 'learn' vs. e.g. *naärät* 'plough (in an inward, curved line)', and between *a* and *o*, e.g. *krävo* 'cow' Asg vs. e.g. *naorät* (pf to *naärät*). Also, *v* is phonemic between *u* and *o*, cf. *uvö* (infrequent doublet form of *ovö* 'this (here)' vs. e.g. *řol/uřol/ [uřol]* 'ox'. No examples are found where both vowels (and *v*) are parts of the same morpheme.

I.2.6 The status of *c*, *č*, *ć*, *nj* and *lj*

There is no reason to assume separate consonant phonemes *c*, *č*, *ć*, *nj* or *lj*, as there is no opposition with the sequences *ts*, *tř*, *tj*, *nj*, or *lj*, respectively. Thus, what is written as *c* is phonemically /Ts/ (here, /T/ is an archiphoneme, with respect to the opposition voiced vs. voiceless), e.g. *otäc* /otäTS/ 'father' (/S/, like /T/, is an archiphoneme with respect to the opposition voiced vs. voiceless), *cük* /Tsük/ 'pumpkin'. What is written in the standard notation as *č* should be read as /Tř/, e.g. *čřt* /TřřT/ 'hear', *koläč* /koläTřř/ 'cake' (in the sequence *tř*, *t* is realized as postalveolar, not dental).⁸ And finally, what is written as *ć* should be read phonologically as /tj/, e.g. *čřk* /třřk/ 'little owl', *křc* /křtj/ 'house' Gpl (in the sequence *tj*, *t* is realized as prepalatal, not dental). Since historical **tsj* has also yielded *ć*, e.g. in *řřće* 'leaves (coll.)' < **listřje*, there are no oppositions between the reflex of this sequence and the reflex of PSI. **tj*.

⁸ If there is an intervening morpheme boundary, *ts* and *tř* will be written in preference to *c* and *č*, again in the spirit of the Croatian and Serbian spelling traditions e.g. *hrvätřki* 'Croat', *ot-řc* 'chop off', *otřřkat* 'cut off (with scissors)'. There is no difference in pronunciation.

In *nj* and *lj*, the standard notation corresponds to the phonological facts.⁹

I.2.7 The opposition voiced vs. voiceless in word-final position

In word-final position, the opposition voiced vs. voiceless in obstruents (fricatives and stops) is neutralized.¹⁰ The realization of the archiphonemes is voiceless.

Thus, of the opposition /b/ vs. /p/ the archiphoneme is /P/, e.g. stem *bob-* 'bean' Isg *bob^uõn*, Nsg *bõp* /bõP/ [bõp], as in the Nsg of the stem *pop-* 'priest', Asg *popä*, Nsg *põp* /põP/ [põp].

Of the opposition /d/ vs. /t/, the archiphoneme is /T/, e.g. stem *pod-* 'floor', Lsg *podë*, Nsg *põt* /põtT/ [põt], stem *sused-* 'neighbour', Gsg *susëda*, Nsg *susët* /susëtT/ [susët] as in stem *kapot-* 'coat', Lsg *kapõte*, Nsg *kapõt* /kapõtT/ [kapõt].

The archiphoneme of /v/ and /f/ is /F/, e.g. stem *pokrov-* 'cover, lid', Isg *pokrov^uõn*, Nsg *pokru^uõf*, stem *čřv-* 'worm' (Apl *čřvi*), Nsg *čřf*, as in stem *škaf-* 'stone trough for use in the kitchen', Lsg *škäfe*, Nsg *škäf*.

The archiphoneme of /z/ and /s/ is /S/, e.g. stem *praz-* 'ram', Gsg *präza*, Nsg *präs* /präsS/ [präs], stem *ubraz-* 'face', Lsg *ubräze*, Nsg *ubräs* /ubräsS/ [ubräs], as in stem *kläs-* 'corn cob' (Asg *kläsi*), Nsg *kläs* /kläsS/ [kläs].

Of the opposition /ž/ vs. /š/, the archiphoneme is /Š/, e.g. stem *půž-* 'snail' (Asg *půžä*), Nsg *půš* /půšŠ/ [půš], stem *gol^uož-* 'greedy' (fsg *gol^uõža*), Nsgm *gol^uõš* /gol^uõšŠ/ [gol^uõš], as in stem *kõš-* 'basket' (Lsg *košë*), Nsg *kõš* /kõšŠ/ [kõš].

In word-final position, *g* alternates with *h*, not with *k*. The archiphoneme is /H/. Examples: stem *prah-* 'threshold' (Lsg *präge*), Nsg *präh* /prähH/ [präh], stem *špäg-* 'cord' (Npl *špägi*), Nsg *špäh* /špäH/ [špäh], as in stem *präh-* 'dust' (Gsg *präha*), Nsg *präh* /prähH/ [präh].

In a few cases, *-g-* at the end of a stem alternates with *-k-* in word-final position. In three of the five attested cases the stem ends in *-zg-*. The examples are:

- stem *bazg-* 'elder' (tree) (Gsg *bäzga*), Nsg *bäzak*;
- stem *drozgz-* 'thrush' (Npl *drözgi*), Nsg *drözak*;¹¹
- stem *mozg-* 'brain' (Gsg *mözga*), Nsg *mözak*;

⁹ In *nj* as well as in *lj*, the first element is not realized as dental but as postalveolar. A further peculiarity of both *nj* and *lj* is that postalveolar and palatal articulation are simultaneous.

¹⁰ Prepositions are the only word forms that can end in a voiced obstruent, see further section I.2.20.

¹¹ Example from MOB.

- stem *žřzg-* 'cricket' (Npl *žřzgi*), Nsg *žřžäk*;¹²
- stem *kärg-* 'burden' (Isg *kärgon*), Nsg *käarak*.

I.2.8 The opposition *m* vs. *n* in word-final position

The opposition labial vs. dental in nasal sonorants must have been neutralized in word-final position at an earlier stage of the dialect. It has been restored, however, cf. *säm* 'alone, (him)self' msg vs. *dän* 'day'. As a consequence of the neutralization which existed in the past, word-final **-m* is reflected as *-n*, e.g. *živën* 'live' prlsg, *Vazän* 'Easter', *krävan* 'cow' Dpl. There now exist alternations within paradigms between *-n* in word-final position and *-m* in non-final position, e.g. *Vazän*, Gsg *Vazmä* (see section II.2.10). In other paradigms, word-final *-m* has been restored in analogy with the forms in the paradigm where *m* is not word-final, e.g. *Bëram* top., Lsg *va Bërme* 'in B.', *säm* 'alone' msg, fsg *sämä*.

SECTIONS I.2.9-18: CONSONANT SEQUENCES¹³

I.2.9 Neutralization of voice opposition in sequences of obstruents

In a sequence of obstruents of which the last one is not *v*, the opposition voiced vs. voiceless is neutralized in all consonants but the last one. The realization of the archiphonemes depends on the last consonant of the sequence: all non-last consonants in a sequence must agree with the last one as to voice. Examples:¹⁴

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>b</i> vs. <i>p</i> | <i>klõbak</i> 'ball (of wool)', Gsg /klõPka/ [klõpka]; <i>žliebäc</i> 'roof-tile', Npl /žliePTsì/ [žlieptsì] |
| <i>d</i> vs. <i>t</i> | <i>slädak</i> 'sweet' msg, fsg <i>slätka</i> /slätTka/ [slätka]; <i>glädak</i> 'smooth' msg; fsg /glätTka/ [glätka] |
| <i>z</i> vs. <i>s</i> | <i>nìzak</i> 'low' msg; fsg /nìSka/ [nìska] |
| <i>v</i> vs. <i>f</i> | <i>oväs</i> 'oats', Gsg /ofsä/ [ofsä]; <i>oväc</i> 'sheep' Gpl, Nsg /oFTsä/ [oftsä]; <i>loväc</i> 'hunter'; Npl /loFTsì/ [loftsì] |

¹² In the notation of noun stems, the Gsg minus the ending is given, without notation of the accentuation; vowel length, diphthongs and consonant assimilations are represented as they appear in e.g. the Gsg. See also II.1.

¹³ Consonant sequences in connection with prepositions are treated separately, in section I.2.20.

¹⁴ The fact that there are no examples of voiceless consonants which become voiced by assimilation must be attributed to chance, see section I.2.21 on external sandhi.

ž vs. š *těžak* 'heavy; difficult' msg; fsg /těška/ [těška]

In this case, too (see I.2.7), *g* does not alternate with the stop *k* but with the fricative *h*, e.g. *lágak* 'light; easy' msg vs. adv *lähko*. In similar fashion, *k* alternates with *h*, viz. becomes fricative before *k*, e.g. *měkak* 'soft' msg, Lsgm *měhken*; see section I.2.10.

I.2.10 Sequences of *k* and voiceless stop

Synchronically, there is an opposition of *k* vs. *h* before *t*, e.g. *dōktor* 'doctor, physician' vs. *nōhti* 'nail' Npl.

Historically, there must have been neutralization of the opposition voiceless velar stop vs. voiceless velar fricative before voiceless obstruents, cf. *hčí* 'daughter', *lākat* 'elbow', Gsg *lāhta*, *měkak* 'soft' msg; Lsgm *na mēhken*. The same must have been the case in *nōhat* 'nail', Npl *nōhti*, but here the fricative has been analogically transferred to the nominative.

I.2.11 *s* alternating with *h* before /*t*/

In two cases, *s* alternates with *h* before *t* (before /*Ts*/): *prāsāc* 'pig', Apl in the speech of most of the informants *prāhcī* (NO has doublets: *prāscī* and *prāhcī*) and *sasāc* 'breast', Npl *sahcī*. There is no neutralization of the opposition *h* vs. *s* before *t* (before /*Ts*/ and /*Tš*/), cf. *s Čěra* 'from Cere' (a village near Žminj) vs. e.g. *h Črñjen* 'to Črñji' (another village near Žminj).

I.2.12 *n* and *m* before obstruents

Before a velar stop, *n* is realized as [ŋ], e.g. *tānak* 'thin' msg, fsg *tānka* [tāŋka], *cīganka* 'Gypsy woman' [tsīgaŋka] (cf. *cīgan* 'Gypsy'). The opposition *m* vs. *n* is neutralized before *k*, e.g. *nāramak* 'load (of wood) which can be carried at a time', Isg *nārankon* [nāraŋkon], like [tāŋka] (see above). Before a dental obstruent, *n* is frequently realized not as a separate nasal consonant but as nasalization of the preceding vowel, particularly in rapid speech. Examples: *kantāli* 'sing' *l-p* mpl [kātāli], *u Sīēnse* 'around Ascension Day' [u siēse].

There are a few instances where *m*, too, may be realized without labial closure, i.e. as nasalization of the preceding vowel, e.g. *zīmske* (cf. *zīmā* 'winter') 'winter' Nplf [zīske], next to [zīmske]. Here, too, the opposition with *n* can be neutralized. Before both velars and dental stops, *m* can be realized as *m*, so here the labiality of the *m* is optional. In these positions, *m* is a "heavy archiphoneme" (see Ebeling 1967b: 136).

I.2.13 *v* before *n*

In the position before *n*, *v* is realized bilabial instead of labiodental, and nasality is present throughout its realization, so that in fact the opposition with *m* is neutralized in this position. Examples: Gpl *gōvan* 'shit', Npl *gūōmna*, *rāvan* 'even' msg, Nsgf *rāmna*, where *-mn-* sounds exactly the same as etymological *-mn-* in *brūman* 'zealous' msg, fsg *brūmna*.

I.2.14 *lj* and *nj* plus obstruent

In realizations of sequences of *nj* plus obstruent and of *lj* plus obstruent, palatality not only spreads backward to *n* or *l*, respectively, but starts even before the onset of nasality/laterality or dentality, respectively. Thus, e.g. *jānjca* 'lamb' Gsg could best be transcribed phonetically as [jājntsa]; *ivānjski* (from *Ivānja* 'St John's Day'; e.g. *ivānjski sīr* 'cheese made round St John's Day' [ivājnski]. Palatality may stop before dentality, so that the opposition with the sequence *jn* before obstruents becomes optional: *ivanjskī*: [ivājnski] and [ivājnski]; *fājnski* 'large, plump' – only [fājnski].¹⁵ Cf. also section I.2.25.

I.2.15 Sequences of *-ST/* and *-ŠT/* in word-final position

In sequences of dental or palatal fricative and dental stop, the stop is optional in word-final position. In fact it rarely appears. Examples:

stem *grost* 'bunch of grapes' (Gsg *grozdā*), Nsg *grōs* (rarely *grōst*); stem *brāzd-* 'furrow' (Nsg *brāzdā*), Gpl *brās*; stem *Trst-* (top.) (Lsg *Trstē*), Nsg *Třs*; stem *pūst-* 'carnival' (Lsg *pūste*), Nsg *pūs*; stem *čist-* 'clear, clean' (fsg *čīsta*) msg *čīs*; stem *gušt-* 'relish' (Gsg *gūšta*), Nsg *gūš*.

I.2.16 Dental fricative + *ć, č, lj, nj, š, ž*

Before the consonant sequences *ć, č, nj*, and *lj* (originally palatal consonants) the opposition palatal vs. dental in fricatives has clearly been neutralized historically. Examples:

se domīslit 'remember' (pf), (ipf) *se domīšljät* (cf. *hvālīt* 'praise', pp msg (pf) *pohvāljen*), *š njūōn*, *š njīmī* 'with her' resp. 'with them' (cf. *s nāmī* 'with us',

¹⁵ Basically the same probably holds, for *ć* + obstruent, but I have found only a single example: *orbāniēski* [orbāniētski] and [orbāniēski], see also section I.2.25 on sandhi in word-final *-ć*. The onset of palatality can also precede that of dentality/nasality when *nj* is in word-final position, e.g. *k^uōnj* 'horse' [kuōjñ]; *kostānj* 'chestnut' [kostājñ].

med nĵimi 'among them', *tĕsan* 'narrow, tight' msg, comp nsg *tĕšnje* (on comparatives see III.6; on assimilation in combinations containing prepositions see I.2.20); *š ěešlj^uōn* 'with (a) comb', *š ěesn^uōn* 'with garlic' (see also I.2.17); *krstīt* 'baptize', pp msg *křšćen* (cf. *zmlātīt* 'thresh', pp msg *zmlāćen*), *učřstīt* 'clean', pp msg *učřšćen*.

No dental fricatives are attested before *č* and *nj*. Before *ć* and *lj*, they do occur occasionally, indicating that the opposition has been analogically restored, cf. *romizljā* 'drizzle' pr3sg, *rezljāt* 'cut into small pieces',¹⁶ *se je rasćarālo* '(the weather) has cleared up'. I have found no examples of the sequences *s + lj* etc. within morphemes.

The preposition *z* is palatalized when occurring before word-initial *š* or *ž*; before *š*, it is devoiced as well (see I.2.21). The realization of *z + word-initial ž* can be [ž:], but is usually [ž]; that of *z + word-initial š* can be [š:], but is usually [š], e.g. *s šeniĉon* [šeniĉon], *z žājfon* [žājfon] (see also I.2.19).

I.2.17 Precluded medial and initial consonant sequences

Precluded consonant sequences which are discarded by dropping one consonant are:

- (1) /TSt/, e.g. *ocāt* 'vinegar' – stem *ost-* (Gsg *ostā*);
- (2) /Stn/, e.g. *žālostan* 'sad' msg – stem *žalosn-* (fsg *žālosna*);
- (3) /ldn/, e.g. *p^uōlne* 'noon' (*p^uōl* 'half') vs. *dō dne* 'before noon'.

In the sequence *dn*, *d* has been dropped in the pretonic syllable in *jenā*, *jenō* etc. 'one' fsg, nsg (cf. *jedān* 'one' msg). The sequence *-dn-* occurs in stressed syllables, e.g. *navādna* 'accustomed' fsg, and in posttonic syllables, e.g. *nena-vīdna* 'jealous' fsg, *pōredna* 'bad' fsg.

v is dropped in the oblique cases of *svĕkrf* 'father-in-law', e.g. Gsg *svĕkrā* etc.¹⁷

¹⁶ The suffix *-ljāt* is used to form verbs, which usually denote a series of small actions, cf. also *se rogljāt* 'push (each other) repeatedly and lightly with horns' (said of cows and similar animals).

¹⁷ Historically, the situation may be the reverse. That is, *v* may have been introduced here in analogy with *svĕkrva* 'mother-in-law', cf. *nūka* 'granddaughter' vs. *nūk* 'grandson'. Remember that posttonic syllabic *r* is precluded between a consonant and the end of the word (see section I.1.2).

In the sequence /ŠTš/, *š* is replaced by *j*, e.g. *š ěūfuljen* 'with a pumpkin' (cap) [št'ūfulen], *š ěesn^uōn* 'with garlic' [št'esnuōn], *š ěiĕn* 'with what' [št'iĕn], *kuščřĕ*, diminutive of *kūs* 'piece' [kušt'řt].¹⁸

I.2.18 Precluded consonant sequences in word-final position

In the sequence /jŽ/, *j* is dropped if the sequence is in word-final position, e.g. stem *dajž-* (Gsg *dajžā*), Nsg *dāš*.

v is dropped in word-final position in *mřt* 'dead' msg, vs., e.g. fsg *mřtvā*.

Certain consonant sequences do not occur in word-final position; in inflection their occurrence is prevented by insertion of *-a-*, e.g.:

- sc*, e.g. stem *prāsc-* (Asg *prāscā*), Nsg *prāsāc* 'pig';
- tc*, e.g. stem *oc-*¹⁹ (Gsg *ocā*), Nsg *otāc* 'father';
- njc*, e.g. stem *Žmĭnjc-* (Asg *Žmĭnjca*), Nsg *Žmĭnjac* 'inhabitant of Žminj';
- lc*, e.g. stem *telc-* (Asg *telcā*), Nsg *telāc* 'calf';
- rĉ*, e.g. stem *mārĉ-* (Gsg *mārĉā*), Nsg *mārāc* 'March';
- rm*, e.g. stem *Bĕrm-* (Lsg *Bĕrme*), Nsg *Bĕram* top.;
- ĉnj*, e.g. stem *šĕĉnj-* (Gsg *šĕĉnja*), Nsg *šĕĉanj* 'February';
- sl*, e.g. stem *posl-* (Gsg *pōsla*), Nsg *pōsal* 'work';
- vl*, e.g. stem *čāvl-* (Isg *čāvlon*), Nsg *čāval* 'nail';
- dlj*, e.g. stem *b^uodlj-* (Npl *b^uodlji*), Nsg *b^uodalj* 'prickle, sting';
- glj*, e.g. stem *strĭglj-* (Npl *strĭglji*), Nsg *strĭgalj* 'currycomb';
- br*, e.g. stem *ĉabr-* (Lsg *ĉabrĕ*), Nsg *ĉabār* 'tub'.

Since it cannot be determined for each of the consonant sequences involved whether they are precluded in word-final position by synchronic phonological rule or by diachronic accident, they are dealt with in the sections on morphological alternations (II.2.3 and III.2.1).

¹⁸ Here the problem arises whether or not prepositions should be regarded as separate words. I suppose at least the prepositions *h* 'to(wards)' and *z* 'from; with', which do not even contain a vowel and consequently cannot be pronounced independently from other words, and the optionally clitical prepositions (cf. section VI.7) should not be regarded as separate words. Thus, in the case of *š ěūfuljen* what we are dealing with is not a word boundary but a morpheme boundary.

¹⁹ Since phonologically, *tc* stands for /ts/ (* /TTs/), it goes without saying that it is simplified to *c /ts/*, because sequences of identical consonants are not permitted (see section I.2.19).

I.2.19 Sequences of identical consonants

In the material no sequences of identical consonants occur within one word. The preposition *z* plus word-initial *š* can however optionally be realized as *š:*, e.g. *otáč* 'father', Gsg *ocã*, so stem *oc-* (/oTs/- instead of */oTTs/-), e.g. *s šeni-con* [š:enĩtson] 'with wheat'. (See also I.2.9, I.2.20.)

I.2.20 Assimilation in combinations with prepositions

Polysyllabic prepositions and monosyllabic prepositions containing a long vowel behave like all other words with respect to word-final devoicing of voiced obstruents and external sandhi rules (see sections I.2.7 and I.2.21-25 respectively).

Monosyllabic prepositions which contain a short vowel, however, have certain characteristics of their own. They are the only words which can end in a distinctively voiced obstruent, e.g. *sestrã od ocã* 'father's sister', *pred noc^uõn* 'before night falls', *prez mãji* 'without sweater', *z loncã* 'out of the pot'. The other monosyllabic prepositions containing a short vowel and a final voiced obstruent are: *kroz/skroz* 'through', *med/mež* 'between, among', *nad* 'above', *pod* 'under', *spod* 'from under', *spred* 'in front of', *zuz* 'against, near'. In addition, if the preposition ends in an obstruent and the following word begins with an obstruent, the above-mentioned rules for word-internal sequences of obstruents apply, e.g. *nad stëljon* /naTStëljon/ [natstëljon] 'over the straw', *spod selã* /spoTselã/ [spotselã] 'near the village', *kroz ključãnico* /kroSkljuTšãniTso/, realized as [kroskljutšãnico] 'through the keyhole'.

For further information on monosyllabic prepositions containing a short vowel (which are "optional clitics"), see section VI.7.

A remark must be made on the preposition *z* when combined with the personal pronoun forms *manë* 'me' G/A, *mãnon* 'me' I, *nãs* 'us' G/A, *nãmi* 'us' G/A, *vãs* 'you' G/A, *vãmi* 'you' I, *njegã* 'him' G/A, *njin* 'him' I, *njië* 'her' G, *njuõn* 'her' I, *njih* 'them' G/A, *njimi* 'them' I. In combination with these pronouns, *z* is devoiced, e.g. *s mãnon* 'with me' vs. e.g. *z mãšćuõn* 'with grease'. If the pronouns begin with *nj*, *s* becomes *š*, cf. *š njimi* 'with them' (see I.2.16).

SECTIONS I.2.21-25: EXTERNAL SANDHI

The following rules (all of which are optional) operate for consonant assimilation across word-boundaries:

I.2.21 Voice assimilation

Word-initial *b*, *d*, *z*, *ž*, *g* cause voiced realizations of preceding word-final /P/, /T/, /S/, /Š/, /F/, /H/, /K/. Examples:

- /P/ + *g*:- *küp gnõja* [kũbgnõja] 'heap of dung';
- /T/ + *b*:- *propíët böga na kríš* [propíëdbõga ...] 'to crucify Christ';
- /T/ + *d*:- *prít dõle* [prĩdõle] 'come down'; *plãtít do Pülã* [plãtĩdopülã] 'pay until Pula';
- /T/ + *z*:- *zvonít zdravo Maríjo* [zvonĩdzdravo ...] 'to ring the evening-bell';
- /T/ + *ž*:- *će ti bìt žãl* [t'etĩbĩdžãl] 'you'll regret';
- /T/ + *g*:- *brãt göbice* [brãdgõbitse] 'to pick mushrooms';
- /S/ + *b*:- *otãc bi rëka* [otãdzbirëka] 'father would say';
- /S/ + *d*:- *mësec dãn* [mësedzdãn] 'a month (lit. of days)'; *kūs driëva* [kũzdriëva] 'a piece of wood';
- /S/ + *z*:- *so nas zvãli* [sonazvãli] 'they called us';
- /Š/ + *b*:- *aš bi ùmra* [ažbiùmra] 'for (otherwise) he would die';
- /Š/ + *d*:- *stãviš dõle* [stãviždõle] 'you put underneath'; *nĩ jõš dobã* [nĩjõždobã] 'it isn't time yet';
- /Š/ + *z*:- *i põkle greš za dëlon* [...grežzadëlon] 'and then you have your work to attend to';
- /Š/ + *ž*:- *ku ćeš žìvèt ...* [...t'ezìvèt] 'if you want to live ...';
- /Š/ + *g*:- *još grji* [jõžgrji] 'even uglier';
- /F/ + *b*:- *kat je onako mřšaf bì* ... [...mřšavbĩ] 'when he was that thin';
- /F/ + *d*:- *rogovíl za ta pokruõf držãt* [...pokruõvdřžãt] 'two-pronged fork to hold the lid (of a trunk)'.

In the position before a voiced obstruent, word-final /H/ is realized as a voiced fricative [ɣ]:

- /H/ + *b*:- *mi rečëmo za svëh bãrba* [...zasvëɣbãrba] 'we call them all *barba* (uncle)';
- /H/ + *d*:- *za tëh drügeh* [za tëɣdrügeh] 'for those others';
- /H/ + *z*:- *ne bih znãla rëc* [...biɣznãla...] 'I couldn't say';
- /H/ + *g*:- *navřh glaví* [navřɣglãvĩ] 'higher than your head'.

In the position before voiced obstruent, word-final /K/ is realized as a voiced stop [g], or occasionally a voiced fricative [ɣ] (see I.2.2). Examples:

- /K/ + *b*:- *pãk bimo reklí* [pãgbimoreklĩ] 'and then we would say';
- /K/ + *d*:- *nãramak driëva* [nãramagdrĩëva] 'an armful of wood';

– /K/ + z-: *ima jedan vĕli kĕrak za storĭt* [...kĕragzastorĭt] ‘he has a big job to do’;

– /K/ + g-: *da se je vĕjk govorĭlo*... [...vĕjgovorĭlo] ‘that they always said...’.

1.2.22 Word-final *n* before consonants

Word-final *-n* may become *-m* if followed by initial *p-* or *b-* or *m-* of the next word: *san pĕĉela i sĕduvat* [sompĕtĉela...] ‘I even started to sit down now and then’; *bĕbin pĕs* [bĕbimpĕs] ‘rainbow’; *san bĭ* [sambĭ] ‘I was’. For *-m* + *m-* see below. Word-final *n* preceded by a vowel may be realized as nasalization if the following word begins with a continuant. Examples: *san žĭf* [sazĭf] (MOŠ) ‘I am alive’, *san vikopĕla* [savikopĕla] ‘I (fem.) dug out’. It must be emphasized that word-final *-n* + word-initial *j-* do not amount to phonetic [ń], so do not sound like the sequence *nj* within one morpheme, cf. *san jo trĕpila* [sanjotrĕpila] ‘I beat her’ (past tense).

1.2.23 Sandhi in two identical consonants

If word-final consonant of one word and word-initial consonant of the following word are identical, they may be pronounced as one long consonant, but usually one is omitted (see also I.2.16, I.2.19). Examples: *frĕžak krĕh* [frĕžak:ruh] ‘fresh bread’, *ma nan nĭ tĭĕ zĭĕt* [ma nan:ĭ tiĕ ziĕt] ‘but he wouldn’t take (it) from us’, *kĕs zĭmĭ* [kĕz:ĭmĭ] (cf. also rule (1)) ‘part of the winter’, *sam m^uĕra* [sam:ĕora] ‘I had to’. But: *pedesĭĕt ĉetĭrte* [pedesĭĕtĉetĭrte] ‘in fifty-four’.²⁰ Cf. also below, section I.2.25.

1.2.24 *-k* + following voiceless fricative or *ĉ*

Word-final *k* becomes *h* if followed by *h*, *s* or *ĉ*, e.g. *pĕk so ih držĕli ĉĕda* [pĕhsoiħdržĕli...] ‘and they kept a lot of them’, *pĕk ĉemo valjĕ se juštĕt* [pĕħtĕmo...] ‘and we’ll surely come to an agreement’, *aš vĕjk so tĕmo ĕfci* [vĕjhso...] ‘for there are always sheep there’.

1.2.25 *-ĉ* /*tj*/ + other consonants

The opposition between word-final *-ĉ* (i.e. /*tj*/) and the sequence *jt* is optional before obstruents: if word-final *-ĉ* is followed by a word-initial obstruent, its

²⁰ Although ‘year’ is *lĕto*, a neuter noun, the adjective (ordinal number) which qualifies the omitted noun nearly always appears in the form of Gsg feminine instead of Gsg neuter when a date is mentioned, as if e.g. *godine* (Gsg of *godina* ‘year’ in standard SCr) were omitted.

palatal element is usually realized before the dental element, so we get *-jt-*, e.g. *vĕĉ glĕf* (*kapĕza*) [vĕjdgĕf...] ‘more cabbages’; *ubĕĉ se* [ubĕjĕtse] ‘get dressed’; *poĉ h Orbĕniĉen* [pojħorbĕniĕen] ‘go to Orbanĭĭ’. Before dental obstruents the occlusive element is optional. Examples: *to nĭ vĕĉ za ĕper* [...vĕjzaĕper] ‘that is not usable any more’; *poĉ spĕt* [pojĕpĕt] ‘go to sleep’; *rĕĉ takĕ* [rĕjĕtakĕ] ‘say thus’; *poĉ dĕlat* [pĕjĕdĕlat] ‘go to work’, *poĉ ĉĕ* [pojĕĕ] ‘go away’, *ĭĉ dĕma* [ĭjĕdĕma] ‘go (away) home’. Cf. also I.2.14 and I.2.23.

I.3 Some notes on diachronic phonology

A more or less complete overview of the historical development of the phonology of the Žminj dialect would go beyond the scope of this book. I shall briefly mention some of the most important points.

I.3.1 The reflexes of the PSI vowels

The rare occurrences of *ĕ* and *ĕ* are recent formations, loans or special cases (like the interjection *ĕ*). Borrowing must be assumed for *ĕ* in *bĕbica*, which is probably a borrowed diminutive, for proper names, and for *tĕta*, where the place of the ictus is recent. The falling tone with this type of retraction is fairly common, cf. *grĕn* ‘branch’ alongside *grĕnĕ* (see also II.6.1). In the case of *vĕli* ‘big’, analogy with *mĕli* ‘little’ may have played a role.

The earlier long counterparts of *e* and *o* have developed into diphthongs with a high first part and a mid second part: *ie* and *uo*, respectively. Long **ĕ*, which is the regular reflex of almost all instances of PSI **e* and **ĕ*, and of the majority of instances of PSI **ĕ*, where they are long, becomes *ie*: *mĭĕt* ‘honey’, *lĭĕt* ‘ice; frost’, *pĭĕt* ‘five’, *mĭĕso* ‘meat’, *mĭĕkĕ* ‘milk’, *sĭĕno* ‘hay’, *briĕh* ‘hill’.²¹ Long **ĕ*, which is the regular reflex of PS **o* (almost all cases) and **o* (in the majority of the cases) where they are long, becomes *uo*: *st^uĕ* ‘hundred’, *r^uĕt* ‘kin, family’, *m^uĕš* ‘husband’, *r^uĕki* ‘hand’ Npl.

The vowels listed in the table in section I.1 have the following origins:²²

²¹ The opposition voiced vs. voiceless in fricatives and stops is neutralized in word-final position. The archiphoneme is realized voiceless. In this position, *g* alternates with *h*. I write the archiphonemes as voiceless; see further section I.2.7.

²² For some details concerning the development of vowel phonemes see also the sections I.3.2 and I.3.3.

*i*²³ < **ē*, and *uo* < **ō*; long **ē* and **ō* have been diphthongized, regardless of their origin, e.g. *zapriēt* 'close'; *ciēli* 'whole' Nsgm; *klīēt* 'curse'; *iēš* 'hedghog'; *šiēs* 'six'; *sviečā* 'candle'; *priedē* 'spin' pr3sg, *plīē* 'braid' 1-p msg; *riēže* 'cut' pr3sg; *riēbra* 'rib' Npl; *n^uožīen* 'knife' Isg; *b^uōs* 'barefoot' msg; *m^uōs* 'bridge'; *uōfci* 'sheep' Npl; *uōsmi* 'eighth' Nsgm; *pop^uōfsko* 'priest's' Nsgn; *m^uok^uōn* 'flour' Isg; *rek^uō* 'say' pr3pl; *z^uōp* 'tooth'; *tek^uōc* 'run' gerund.

a < PSI **a*; in the combinations *ra*, *la* < **o*(*r*), **o*(*l*); < **ɔ* or **ɛ*; also as secondarily inserted vowel where originally no **ɔ* or **ɛ* occurred; in a few lexemes < **ɛ* after palatals (listed in I.3.2). Examples:

- *a* < **a*, e.g. *brāt* 'brother', *stāt* 'stand, stop', *znāt* 'to know', *dāt* 'give', *plākat* 'cry', *nāš* 'our'; *sām* 'self; alone', the first *a* in *jārām* 'yoke' (< **jarām*);
- in the combinations *la* and *ra* < PSI **ol* and **or*, e.g. *klāt* 'slaughter', *slāma* 'straw', *krāva* 'cow', *mrās* 'hoarfrost'; *klās* 'corn cob', *vlās* '(one) hair', *prāh* 'dust; powder', *vrāh* 'devil'; *brādā* 'beard; chin', *rābāc* 'sparrow', *glāvā* 'head', *hrānīt* 'feed', *mlātīt* 'thresh'; *lāčan* 'hungry' msg (first *a*), *rāmen* 'shoulder';
- *a* < **ɔ* or **ɛ*, e.g. (< **ɔ*) *kadā* 'when' (the first *a*), *bāčva* 'barrel', *kāsno* 'late' adv, *zdahnūt* 'recover one's breath'; also in suffixes, e.g. *-ak* < *-ɔk*: *počietāk* 'beginning'; (< **ɛ*) *čabār* 'wooden vessel with two handles' (< **čabr*), *stāza* 'path', *staklō* 'glass', *zānje* 'harvest' pr3sg; also in suffixes: *otāc* 'father';
- *a* inserted into consonant groups secondarily, e.g. *ōsan* 'eight', *mūdar* 'wise' msg.

e < PSI **e*, *ɛ* and *ě*, e.g.:

- *e* < **e*, e.g. *plēs* 'knit, braid', *ženā* 'wife', *šiēs* 'six';
- *e* < **ɛ*, *čěšće* adv 'more often', *griedā* 'beam', *piēt* 'five', *ziēt* 'take', *govēdo* 'head of cattle', *ledīna* 'pasture, non-cultivated land', *žēt* 'reap, harvest';
- *e* < **ě*, e.g. *besēda* 'word', *dēlo* 'work', *nedēlja* 'Sunday', *jēs* 'eat', *liehā* 'flowerbed (in garden)', *riētko* adv 'thin, rare', *sniēh* 'snow'; also < **ě* in original **CerC*, **CelC*, e.g. *brīēh* 'hill', *driēvo* 'wood; tree', *mlīekō* 'milk', *sriedā* 'Wednesday', *brēja* 'with young', *mlēt* 'grind', *smrēkva* 'juniper', *plēva* 'chaff', *vretenō* 'spindle' (the first *e*).

i < PSI **i* and **y*, e.g.:

- *i* < **y*: *četiri* 'four', *hītīt* 'throw', *kīhnūt* 'sneeze', *mī* 'we', *sīn* 'son', *vikāt* 'shout', *kāmik* 'stone';

²³ In sections I.3.1-3 characters marked in bold-face denote vowels without regard for tone and quantity (and stress), e.g. *a* denotes *a*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*. The same holds for PSI vowels.

- *i* < **i*: *līs* 'leaf', *pīt* 'drink', *pīše* 'write' pr3sg, *na tīho* 'silently'.

o < PSI **o*, **ɔ*, e.g.:

- *o* < **o*: *b^uōh* 'god'; *čovik* 'man' (see also section I.3.2); *selō* 'village'; *bōsa* 'barefoot' fsg;
- *o* < **ɔ*: *b^uōden* 'be' pr3sg and *b^uōdo* pr3pl; *gōbica* 'mushroom'; *g^uōs* 'dense' msg; *klōbak* 'clew'; *m^uōš* 'husband'; *m^uokā* 'flour'; *uōzalj* 'knot'; *z^uōp* 'tooth'; *otk^uōt* 'from where' etc.; *r^uokā* 'hand; arm'; *stōpat* 'thresh, trample', in endings: *Asg nōgo* 'foot; leg', *nes^uō* 'lay (eggs)' pr3pl.

u < PSI **u* and PSI **l* (in pretonic position, sometimes < **o*; in a few cases < PSI **ɔ*, see I.3.2. Examples:

- *u* < **u*: *būdīt* 'wake up'; *dūšā* 'soul, spirit'; *sūh* 'dry' msg; *otrokū* 'child, boy' Dsg;
- *u* < **l*: *jābuka* 'apple'; *būha* 'flea'; *pūno* 'full' nsg; *mūs* 'milk' verb; *vūna* 'wool'; *žūt* 'yellow' msg; *dūbē* 'scoop' pr3sg; *mučāt* 'be silent'.

r < PSI **r* with preceding or following *jer*, e.g.:

- g^rmēt* 'thunder' verb; *k^rt* 'mole'; *k^rf* 'blood'; *trbūh* 'belly'; *č^rn* 'black' msg; *k^rmīt* 'feed (animals)'; *z^rno* 'grain, kernel'.

Thus, the regular reflexes of the following PSI vowels are (for details see sections I.3.2 and I.3.3):

PSI * <i>a</i> , * <i>ɔ</i> , * <i>ɛ</i>	> <i>a</i>	PSI * <i>ɔ</i>	> <i>o</i>
PSI * <i>e</i> , * <i>ě</i> , * <i>ɛ</i>	> <i>e</i>	PSI * <i>u</i> , * <i>l</i> (< * <i>ɛ</i> / <i>ɛ</i>)	> <i>u</i>
PSI * <i>i</i> , * <i>y</i>	> <i>i</i>	PSI * <i>l</i> (< * <i>ɛ</i> / <i>ɛ</i>)	> <i>r</i>

I.3.2 Deviating development of PSI **ɛ*, **ě*, **o*, and **ɔ*

PSI **ɛ* > *e*, except in *zajik* 'tongue; language' < **jazik*, and *jáčmik* 'sty (in the eye)' where **ɛ* > *a* after palatal. But the regular reflex is *e/ie*, cf. in particular: *jīetra* 'liver'; *počīēt* 'to begin'; *užīēt* 'squeeze out'; *žētva* 'harvest'.

PSI **ě* > *e*, with the following exceptions:

- **ě* > *i* in: the preposition *puli* 'near, at'; the adverb *zdāmlī/zdāmmi* 'a long time ago'; *od bīsa* 'in rage' and *bīsan* 'lively, wild' etc.; *divojčina* 'girl'; *šino-kōša* 'hayfield' (but *sīēno* 'hay'); *gnjzlož* 'nest'; *dītē* 'child'; *dīca* 'children'; *nigdē* 'somewhere' (as opposed to *nīgdere* 'nowhere'); *nīsan* etc. 'I am not' etc.; *pro-līč* 'spring' (but *lētō* 'summer'); *jīn*, (*j*)*īš*, (*j*)*ī*, (*j*)*īmō*, 'eat' prlsg, 2sg etc. (but

3pl *ieduō*); *povīn*, *povīš*, *povī*, *povīmō*, *povītē* 'tell' prlsg, 2sg etc. (but 3pl *po-vieduō*;²⁴ *zanovītāt* 'dawdle, nag'; *sikīra* 'ax' next to *sekīra*; *čovik* 'man' next to *člověk/slověk*; *kosīr* 'pruning knife'; *būbrih* (next to *būbreh*) 'kidney';

– *ě > a in *njādra* 'bosom'.

PSI *o > o.²⁵ In a number of cases however, unstressed *o has yielded u (mainly in pretonic position).²⁶ The cases are the following:

(1) The verbal prefix *o-. Here, alternation takes place within the paradigm, e.g. inf *užīēt* 'squeeze out', with alternation within the paradigm: where the prefix is stressed, it is o-: l-p msg *ōže*, fsg *ōžela*; e.g. also *udrīēt* 'flay, fleece', with l-p msg *ōdra*, mpl *ōdri*.

(2) The preposition *o > u 'about, at the time of'. Examples: *u kōšnje* 'in the mowing season', *kat se je u puōlne upučivālo* 'when people rested at noon', *u Božīce* 'at Christmas time'.

(3) The verbal prefix *ob-: *ubāc* 'pass, search', *ubūc* 'dress, put on', etc.

(4) The preposition *puli* 'at, near' (of which the etymology, according to Skok 1971: 376 is *po* + **dlē*) has nearly always u, examples: *puli Kūhari* 'in [the village] Kuhari, at the Kuhari's', *puli māši* 'at Mass', *tū puli ūknō* 'here near the window'. In the material, there are at least a hundred attestations of *puli* against two of *poli* (one by MOŠ: *smo prīšli poli Gīčičevino* 'we arrived at Grčevina').

(5) The adverb/preposition *priēku* 'across, over' (when unstressed, as a preposition, *preku*) also has u. Examples: *Teta Mālija je preku ĩmena Činčētkā* 'aunt Malija is [called] Činčetka as a nickname'; *onī ki so priēku Drāgi* 'those who live at the other side of the Draga'.

Neither the prefixes/prepositions *ot-*, *do-* nor the prefix *pro-* show the phenomenon *u* < unstressed **o* (examples cf. below). The same holds for *ōkoli* 'around', *pod* 'under', *pōkle* 'after' (the preposition is frequently unstressed), *prōti* 'toward', *zgor* 'above' and a few less frequent prepositions (cf. section VI.0). All have consistently -o. The prefix/preposition *po* has o, but for one exception, see below. Examples: *odvīezāt* 'untie', *otpīrat* 'open', *odrēzat* 'cut

²⁴ Analogically, the inf *zaglēdat* 'stare, gape (at)' has developed a present with *i*, e.g. *nēki se zaglī va vetūro* 'somebody (litt. some (man)) [would] stare at a car'.

²⁵ For the groups **or* and **ol* see I.3.1.

²⁶ As has often been noted, this phenomenon is also common in the Romance dialects of this area. Evidently, a number of Romance loans with *u* < **o* must have been taken over in this form, cf. *kurāj* 'courage', *bukalēta* 'wine jug', etc. Apparently, the Venetian dialects do not have *u* < unstressed **o* consistently, either (cf. Zgrablić 1905: 8, Ive 1900: 10).

off', *ot sākega mālo* 'a bit of all [sorts]'; *dosīemāt* 'get hold of', *dopeljāt* 'take (drive) to', *da prīdeš do vīgōna* 'that you come before it is time to drive the cattle to pasture'; *počīēt* 'begin', *počēsāt* 'comb', *pokāzāt* 'show', *po zimē* 'in winter'; *procīdīt* 'sift, sieve', *prokrīecāt* 'begin to move'. For further examples see the Lexicon. In one lexeme **po-* has given *pu-*: *pučīnut/upučīnut* 'rest, take a rest', *upučivāt* 'rest' (ipf), *pučivāli* pl.t. 'halting place for funeral processions'.

(6) The conjunction *ku* < **a-ko* (Skok 1971: 20) has consistently u.

(7) In the verbal suffix *-ovat*, especially in posttonic position (in posttonic position, *o* > *u* in all cases, except in *žalovat* 'mourn' and its l-p mpl *žalovali* (attested only once each; counter-example l-p fsg *žaluvala*, also attested only once). Examples: *zaplētuvat* 'cast on (new knitting)', *sēduvat* 'sit down (hab)', *prīstuvat* 'fit', *vēruvat* 'believe'. In pretonic position, *-u-* is rare (only *diguvāt*, next to *digovāt* 'lift up'). But: *kovāt* 'forge', *štovāt* 'respect', l-p fsg *mirovāla* 'sit quietly'.

(8) Furthermore, in the pronouns and pronominal adverbs *unā* 'she' (3 attestations, against *onā* which is very frequent), *unī* 'that' (rare, next to *onī/oni* which is very frequent), *uvō* 'this' (used independently, next to more frequent independently used *ovō*), *uvājsti* 'this' (but *ovājsti* is more frequent), *unīsti* 'that' (rare; *onīsti* is more frequent), *unakuōf* 'such' (next to more frequent *onakuōf*); *unipūt* 'then' (*onipūt* is more frequent), *unakō* 'so' (less frequent than *onakō*), *udē* 'here' (with *u*, consistently), *undē* 'there' (with *u*, consistently), etc. But only *onolīko* 'that much', *ovolīko* 'this much', *ovūōda* 'in this direction', *onūōda* 'in that direction', with *o*, attested.

(9) **o* > *u* in the following nouns (note that all instances where *u* < **o* is pretonic have either word-initial *u*, or *u* followed or preceded by a labial):

- nouns in which *u* is etymologically the prefix **o*, e.g. *uzīmāc* 'winter corn', *ubūōjki* Npl 'kind of slippers', etc.;
- the Npl *ulīta* 'intestines', where alternation occurs, the Nsg is *ōlito*;
- *ūknō* 'window', which has *ū-* also in the plural, where it is not pretonic: NApI *ūkna*. This is the only case of long *ū* < pretonic **o*;
- *ubrās* 'face';
- *ugānj* 'fire', *ugnīššce* 'fireplace';
- *urēh* 'walnut, walnut tree';
- *pustēlja* 'bed' but *posteljāt* 'spread [grass or dead leaves, in the stable]';
- *punjāva* 'blanket';
- *supīēli* 'kind of folk instrument' (but cf. *sōs*, pr3sg *sopē*, l-p mpl *sopli* 'play (a musical instrument)');
- *štākur* 'rat';

– *päprut* ‘fern’ (Zgrablić has *päprot*, 1905: 6).

***utäc* was rejected by NO. Indeed, only *otäc* ‘father’ was attested (over 20 times, by different informants). Also, ***utrök* (Zgrablić 1905:7) does not occur in my material, whereas there are many attestations of *otrök* ‘child, boy’. Other examples of pretonic *o* at the absolute beginning of a word: *ocät* ‘vinegar’ (Gsg *ostä*), Lpl *očivah* ‘eyes’, *očäli* ‘spectacles’, *okvîr* ‘frame’, oblique forms of (v) *uöl* ‘ox’: e.g. Asg *olä/volä*, Npl *oli*, *oltär* ‘altar’, *orät* ‘plough’, pr3sg *orë* etc., *otrök* ‘child, boy’, *oväs* ‘oats’, *ofcä* ‘sheep’, Dsg *ofcë* etc., all consistently with *o*.²⁷

(10) In loans from Romance, there is often *u* < unstressed **o*, e.g. *bukälëta* ‘jug’, *butîlja* ‘bottle’; these words contain *u* also e.g. in the Istroromance dialect of Rovinj (*bukälita* and *butéilga*, see Deanović 1954: 108).

PSI **o* > *o*, except in the following cases:

(1) In three suffixes/endings:

- in verbs in *-nut*, e.g. *zamřznut* ‘freeze’; *taknüt* ‘touch’; *ščîpnut* ‘pinch’; also *se nadüt* ‘swell up’;
- in the only surviving present first person sg in *-*o*: *čü* ‘I shall; I want’;
- in participles in *-*õtj*-, if **o* is posttonic, e.g. *pläčüc* ‘cry’ ger, but *tek^uöc* ‘run’ ger, *räst^uöc* ‘grow’ ger, etc. But cf. nsg *vrüce* ‘hot’, cf. also *vrüčäk* ‘bubble in boiling water’. Compare also *letüce* neuter coll. ‘poultry’.

(2) In the following stems: *püknut* ‘burst’; *püpak* ‘navel; bud’ and *pupät* ‘bud’; *onipüt* ‘then’, (but *p^uöt* ‘way’); *düp* ‘tree; oak’; imperative *büdi*, *büдите* ‘be’ (but pr *b^uöden*); *bübnut* ‘bump’ and *bübanj* ‘drum’; *se zmüçit* ‘get exhausted’ and *müçan* ‘annoyed’ adj msg; *päuk* ‘spider’; *küca* ‘house’; *kudëlja* ‘spinning-wool’; *küs* ‘piece’; *güska* ‘goose’; *güsënica* ‘caterpillar’; *ügljef* ‘live coals’; (*se*) *narügät* ‘mock’ and *na rügö* ‘queerly; mockingly’; *krüh* ‘rock, big stone (in a field)’; *rukäf* ‘sleeve’; *rükof* ‘handful (of wheat)’ (but *r^uokä* ‘hand; arm’); *süt* ‘court’, *süci* ‘judge’ Npl, and *südili* ‘judge, condemn’ *l*-p mpl (but *pos^uodit* ‘lend; borrow’); *susët/süsët* ‘neighbour’; *Supëtarac* ‘inhabitant of Sv. Petar u Šumi’, *Sutivänac* (top.); *tüga* ‘sorrow’ (but *t^uožit* ‘accuse’, *se pot^uožit* ‘complain’).²⁸

²⁷ Note that the opposition *o* vs. *u* in pretonic position preceded by *p* is intact: *postoli* ‘shoe’ Npl, where *o* is always distinct from, e.g. the *u* in Asg *puhälnico* ‘pair of bellows’, Npl *Puležäni* ‘inhabitants of Pula’. In posttonic position preceded or followed by *r* it is also relevant: *päprut* vs. *sîrof* ‘raw’ msg, *štäkur* vs. *trähör* ‘tractor’.

²⁸ Of these examples *pupät*, *kudëlja*, *güsënica*, *susët*, *Supëtarac* and *rukäf* could theoretically be due to the shift **o* > *u* in pretonic position (cf. above), but this is unlikely because nearly all examples with *u* < **o* occur at the absolute beginning of a word.

I.3.3 Some details of anomalous vowel change

- **a* > *o* in: *dorovievät* ‘give’, *näprof/näprf* ‘well, thoroughly’.²⁹
- **a* > *e* in *lëstavica* ‘swallow’.
- **o* > *a* in: *klabük* ‘cap’, in *nasülja* (alongside more frequent *nosülja*) ‘muzzle for cows’, and in the preposition *sporädi/sparädi* ‘because of’.³⁰
- **o* > *u* in: *türan* ‘(church) tower’ (possibly influenced by the *u* in German *Turm*).
- **e* > *i* in *njig^uöf* etc. (alongside *njegövo* nsg, etc.) ‘his’ msg (possibly analogical to *njihof*), Lsg *njin* ‘him’, *mäciha* (next to *mäceha*) ‘stepmother’.
- Mainly in loanwords, there is fluctuation between unstressed *ar*, *er* and (vocalic) *r*, where historically *ar* or *er* would be expected, e.g. in *Barbänci/Brbänci* ‘inhabitant of Barban’ Npl, *fermät/frmät* ‘stop, prepare’, *frmacija/farmacija* ‘pharmacy’, *Ernësto/Arnësto* (man’s proper name), etc.
- In *l*-participles of the type msg *öpra*, but mpl *öprli* (from *uprät* ‘wash’), msg *pöbra* but fsg *pöbrla* (from *pobrät* ‘pick up’), *näsrla* (*l*-p fsg from *nasrät* ‘shit [something] under’) etc., the root has lost its *a*. This may be due, as Zgrablić (1905: 20) observed, to analogy with *l*-participles of the type msg *ümra*, fsg *ümrla* ‘die’, fsg *ödrla* ‘flay’, where the root contains no vowel and the *-a* in the msg is added by phonological rule.
- Weak jer (**ъ*, *ь*) > *a* in: *kadë* ‘where’, *mälin* ‘mill’, *mäša* ‘mass’, *zäla* ‘evil’ fsg.
- We find *ië* instead of expected *i* in [*stät*] *s miëron* ‘[stand] still’.

I.3.4 Some accentual peculiarities

(1) The dialect has carried through no phonetic stress shifts with respect to the final stage of Proto-Slavonic.

(2) In posttonic position, the PSI opposition long vs short has been neutralized without leaving traces (see also I.1.9).

²⁹ In *Sütomore* name of a church (< **sancta Maria*, see Skok 1973: 365) the *-o-* reflecting Latin **a* is Common Slavic.

³⁰ NB: *patök*, which is given by Zgrablić (1905: 7), was rejected by NO. Only *potök* ‘brook, stream’ is attested. Furthermore, instead of Zgrablić’s “*päprot*” (1905: 6) I found *päprut*, instead of “*koköf*” (ibidem) *kak^uöf*, instead of “*lästovica*” (ibidem) *lëstavica*, and instead of “*popär*” (ibidem) *papär*. The word ***matika* (Zgrablić 1905: 7) is not attested in Orbanici, except in the toponym *Matiki*. I leave out the other cases of *o* > *a* mentioned by Zgrablić because it is not clear whether he meant them to be valid for both dialects or only for Sv. Ivan i Pavao; e.g. a form like “*pastö*” (Zgrablić 1905: 7) cannot be a Žminj form. Zgrablić mentions the fact that the phenomenon **o* > *a* is more common in Sv. Ivan i Pavao than in Žminj.

(3) In the first pretonic syllable, the PSI opposition long vs short has been retained, but before a stressed long vowel length is optional (see I.1.9).

(4) In antepretonic position, an opposition long vs short vowels has been established, albeit with a low functional load (see I.1.9).

(5) The PSI tone opposition on short vowels has been neutralized without leaving traces (see also I.1.11).

(6) Stressed short vowels have been lengthened before tautosyllabic sonorant (including *-v-*); the tone of the lengthened vowel is rising (see I.1.9). The quantity opposition before tautosyllabic sonorant has been partly reestablished (see I.1.9).

(7) Neocircumflex is limited to the two types of cases in which it is common in Northwest Čakavian:

(a) in *e*-presents of verbs with fixed stem stress, e.g. *plāčeš* 'cry' pr2sg, *nadiēneš* 'thread (a needle)' pr2sg (see also V.6.1) There are no real exceptions in *e*-presents, unlike what is found certain other NWC dialects (see Vermeer 1984a: 382);

(b) in definite adjectival forms, type *stāra* 'old', vs indef *stāra*.

Neocircumflex does not occur in other instances.

In a limited number of cases the accentuation does not correspond to the reconstruction of late Proto-Slavonic stress by Stang (1957), Dybo (1981), Garde (1976):

(1) In some nouns with a Nsg in *-a* for which the attested forms in the majority of Slavic languages point to Stang's accent type (b) or (c) (cf. Stang 1957: 61ff.), constant stem stress, so type (a), is found, e.g. *daska* 'board', *dīca* 'children' (with *i* instead of *e*, which is the regular reflex of *jat*), *īgla* 'needle', *kōza* 'goat', *ōsa* 'wasp', *stāza* 'path', *sūza* 'tear', *zmija* 'snake'; cf. also *čēlica* 'bee', which seemingly presupposes a basic form with stem stress, ***čēla*. All of these examples either denote animates, or contain an original *jer*.

(2) In all masculine nouns of Stang's accent type (c) (Stang 1957: 72ff.), we find stem stress in Gpl in *-i*, in Ipl and in Lpl, e.g. Gpl *z^uōbi* 'tooth', Gpl *vīasi* 'hair', Gpl *sīni* 'son', Gpl *nōhti* 'nail', Ipl *rōgi* 'horn', Ipl *nōhti* 'nail', Lpl *vīāseh* 'hair', Lpl *zīdah* 'wall', Lpl *nōsah* 'nose', Lpl *rīēdah* 'row' (see section II.3; of course, neither the ending *-i* for the Gpl, nor the ending *-ah* for the Lpl are the original *o*-stem endings).

(3) In *l*-participles and other adjectives which on the basis of evidence from other Slavic languages belong to Stang's accent types (b) and (c) (Stang 1957: 100ff.), we find stem-stressed forms. In type (b) of the *l*-participles, all stems

containing a long vowel have stem stress, and some of the stems containing a short vowel. In type (c) of the *l*-participle, all prefixed stems have stress on the prefix, and, of the synchronically non-prefixed ones, the stems *ziē* 'take' and *klīe* 'curse'. Examples:

ūc 'pull' has *ūka*, *ūkla*, *ūkli* *l*-p msg, fsg, mpl; *rās* 'grow' has *rāsa*, *rāsla*, *rāsli* *l*-p msg, fsg, mpl; *lēc* 'lay down' has *lēga*, *lēgla*, *lēgli*, *l*-p msg, fsg, mpl; *plēs* 'plait, knit' has *plīē*, *plēla*, *plēle* *l*-p msg, fsg, fpl, but also doublet forms nsg *plēlō*, fpl *plēlē* (AE); *počiēt* 'begin' has *pōče*, *pōčela*, *pōčeli* *l*-p msg, fsg, mpl; *zapriēt* 'close' has *zāpra*, *zāprla*, *zāprli* *l*-p msg, fsg, mpl; *ziēt* 'take' has *ziē*, *ziēla* (rarely *zielā*), *l*-p msg, fsg; *klīēt* 'curse' has *klīēla*, *klīēli* *l*-p fsg, mpl. The compounds of *ziēt* and *klīēt* have *l*-participles stressed on the prefix: *prēze* 'take away' *l*-p msg, *zākēla* 'curse' *l*-p fsg.

Both stem stress where end stress is expected (in the fsg) and end stress where stem stress is expected (in nsg and the plural forms) are attested in the *l*-participle of *bīt* 'be': *l*-p msg *bī*, fsg *bīla* and *bīlā*, nsg *bīlo* and *bīlō*, etc. (all bisyllabic forms show doublets).

In adjectives of the original type (b) with monosyllabic stem containing a short vowel, columnal end stress still exists, although some adjectives are now stem-stressed. Adjectives of type (b) with monosyllabic stem with long vowel, and with polysyllabic stem are stem-stressed. Both polysyllabic stems and monosyllabic long stems have joined type (a). Examples: *g^uōl*, *golā*, *golī* 'naked' msg, fsg, mpl; *širōk*, *širōka* 'broad' msg, fsg.

Some adjectives of type (c) can have forms with end stress and stem stress in fsg in predicative position, e.g. *si mlādā* 'you are youngish, look youngish' vs. *si mlāda* 'you are young (objectively)' (see III.1.4).

Some doublet forms occur, e.g. *kopā* 'haycock' next to *kōpa*, *plēlā* 'plait, knit' *l*-p fsg, alongside *plēla*.

(4) In passive participles, all accentual alternations within the paradigm have been discarded. The accent can fall on any syllable of the stem. For examples see chapter V.

(5) Length where brevity is expected is found in infinitives and *l*-participles of a small number of A/A verbs, e.g. *prodavāli*, which occurs next to *prodāvāli* etc. 'sell' *l*-p mpl, infinitive *bivāt* next to *bivāt* 'be (habitually)', *l*-p mpl *bivāli* next to *bivāli*. Compare also cases like *pušcāt* 'let (go), leak', and *pušcāt*, *l*-p mpl *puščāli* and *puščāli* (see V.5.2). Length is also found in the infinitive and *l*-participle of verbs of the types **-ovati*, **-ujem* (see V.7.2) and **-ati*, **-im* (see V.13.2), e.g. *diguvāt* 'lift', and *bežāt* 'run (away)'.

I.3.5 Loss of *v

Earlier *v has been dropped in the following cases: *storīt* 'make, do', *tīt* 'hard' msg, *četīti* 'fourth' Nsgm, *čīēr(a)* 'yesterday', *nūōtre* 'inside', *nūk* 'grandson', *sāki* 'each, every', *sā* 'all' msg, *sē* 'all' nsg < *vse < *vse. In the reflexes of the stem *všs-, v is optionally inserted after s-, e.g. *svāki*, *svē*; earlier word-initial *vš- is reflected as u- in the following cases: *udovīca* 'widow', *utōrak* 'Tuesday'.

I.3.6 The preposition *kz

The preposition *kz is reflected as h, e.g. *h māše* 'to the mass, to church', *grīēn h Orbāničen* 'I'm going to Orbanici' etc., probably formed on the analogy of cases in which h was phonetically regular, like *h Tomišīčen* 'to Tomišici' (a village near Žminj), *h Kārlovičen* (another village). The only exception is the set expression *k lētu* 'see you next time (lit. year)'.

CHAPTER II

THE NOUN

II.0 Introductory remarks. Grammatical categories of the noun

The description of noun inflection given in this chapter is based on forms from about 2700 nouns, not counting diminutives and pejoratives/augmentatives. All attested forms are given in the Lexicon.

The grammatical categories which are relevant for the noun are gender, number, case and animateness.

All nouns belong to one of three genders: masculine ("masc" or "m"), neuter ("ntr" or "n") or feminine ("fem" or "f").

There are two numbers: singular (sg) and plural (pl). Not all nouns have both numbers. Some are virtually never used and consequently not attested in the plural, like *vodā* 'water', or *sīēno* 'hay', others are pluralia tantum, like *vřāta* ntr pl 'door', or *bragēši* fem pl 'trousers'.

The six cases are Nominative (N), Genitive (G), Dative (D), Accusative (A), Instrumental (I), and Locative (L). Of a seventh case, the Vocative (V), only a few rudiments are preserved (see sections II.1, II.4.4, II.6.3 and II.8.7).

Animateness plays a role in the Asg of masc nouns (see section II.4.2).

Section II.1 is an overview of the different inflection classes. In II.2, the morphological alternations in the noun are treated, and in II.3, the accentual alternation types. Sections II.4–II.9 contain, for each inflection class, comments on the endings, details of the accentuation types, and an overview of the accentuation of diminutives, which is included because of the additional evidence it provides for historical accentology (sections II.5.5, II.5.6, II.7.4). Finally, all attested forms of the irregular nouns are given in section II.10.

II.1 Stem and endings. Inflection classes

A noun form consists of a stem and an ending. The stem may consist of a root and one or more suffixes (e.g. the diminutive suffix *-ic-*). Apart from stem and ending, a noun form may contain the vowel *-a-* inserted between the two final consonants of the stem; *-a-* insertion can take place in N(A)sg and Gpl forms

in $-\emptyset$, e.g. Nsg *konāc*, Gpl *konāc* 'thread', stem *konc-*, see section II.2.3. Inserted $-a-$ is treated as belonging neither to the stem nor to the ending.

The stem of masc nouns with a Nsg in $-\emptyset$ is found by removing the ending from any case form with an ending other than $-\emptyset$. The stem of fem nouns with a Nsg in $-\emptyset$ is found by removing the ending from the Gsg (or NApI). The stem of (fem and masc) nouns in $-a$ and of ntr nouns (except the group dealt with in section II.2.1) is found by removing the last vowel of the Nsg (for most of these nouns, any other case except Gpl forms in $-\emptyset$ can serve instead; the exceptions are treated in sections II.2 and II.10).

The notation of noun stems used in this description is the Gsg form (or Nsg, Dsg, Lsg, Isg etc., see above) without the ending and without indication of tone and stress. Morphological alternants represented in the notation of the stem are those of the case the stem is formed from (see above; see further II.2). Tone and stress are found by applying the accentuation rules of the various accentuation types, e.g. *kōrak* 'pace', Gsg *k^uōrka*, stem *k^uork-*; the Npl is *k^uōrki*, Gpl *korāk* and *k^uōrki* (type (ac); see section II.3), *kālac* 'weaver', Gsg *kālcā*, stem *kālc-*; the Dsg is *kālcu* (type (a); see section II.3), *ljūdi* 'people', stem *ljūd-*, Gpl *ljūdi*, etc.

Endings from one of three different sets are added to the stem to form the sg and pl cases; accordingly three inflection classes can be distinguished:

- Inflection Class I (Cl.I): all masc nouns except those in $-a$ and two in $-o$, all ntr nouns.
- Inflection Class II (Cl.II): all fem nouns.
- Inflection Class III (Cl.III): all masc nouns in $-a$, two masc nouns in $-o$.

The endings are given in diagram (1).

Endings separated by a slash ($-^uōn/-on$ etc.) are the stressed and unstressed alternants. Some endings rarely occur stressed. This holds, e.g., for the Lpl in $-ah$ in Cl.I, which is stressed only in type (bb), see II.5.1 and II.5.3, and for the NApI ntr in $-a$, which is stressed only in *vretenā* (1x), 'spindle' alongside *vretiēna* (3x), and *drvā* 'firewood'. Endings on which no accent is written in the diagram never occur stressed; these are: $-o$ or $-e$ in Nsg masc, the Vocative endings, $-i$ in Gpl, $-i$ in Ipl of Cl.I, $-e$ in NApI of Cl.II, and all Cl.III endings.

Alternative endings are separated by a comma. For a description of their distribution see II.4, II.6 and II.8.

diagram (1): inflectional endings of the noun				
	Cl.I		Cl.II	Cl.III
	masc	ntr	fem	masc
sg N	$-\emptyset, -o, -e$	$-\emptyset/-o, -\emptyset/-e, -\emptyset$	$-\emptyset/-a, -\emptyset$	$-a, -o$
G		$-\emptyset/-a$	$-i/-i$	$-i$
D		$-\emptyset/-u$	$-\emptyset/-e$	$-u$
A	=N or G	=N	$-\emptyset/-o, -\emptyset$	=N or G
I		$-uōn/-on, -iēn/-en$	$-uōn/-on$	$-on$
L		$-\emptyset/-e$	$-\emptyset/-e$	n.a.
(V)	($-e$ or =N)	(=N)	($-o$ or =N)	($-o$ or =N)
pl N	$-i/-i$	$-\emptyset/-a$	$-i/-i, -e$	$-i$
G		$-\emptyset, -i$	$-\emptyset, -i$	$-\emptyset, -i$
D		$-uōn/-on, -iēn/-en, -ān/-an$	$-\emptysetn/-an$	$-on, -en, -an$
A		=N	=N	=N
I		$-i, -āmī/-ami$	$-\emptysetmī/-ami$	$-i, -ami$
L		$-\emptyseth/-ah, -iēh/-eh$	$-\emptyseth/-ah$	n.a.

(n.a. 'no attestations')

Doublet forms are very common, especially in the plural. For the most part this concerns original endings used alongside ones that have been introduced from other declension patterns. For example, one and the same neuter noun often has both a Lpl form in $-eh$ (the original ending of ntr nouns) and one in $-ah$ (introduced from the fem \bar{a} -stems, the Dpl, Ipl and Lpl endings of which have tended to spread to other inflection classes), e.g. *po siēlah* alongside *po siēleh* 'in the (different) villages'.

The endings of masc and ntr Cl.I nouns are identical, except for the N and A; in a few cases, one of the alternatives has not been attested for either masc or ntr (in all likelihood by accident):

- not attested for masc: Lpl in $-iēh$;
- not attested for ntr: end-stressed Asg in $-\emptyset$, Dpl in $-iēn/-en, -on$, end-stressed Apl in $-\emptyset$.

A few Cl.II nouns have doublets in Nsg and Asg: a Nsg in $-\emptyset$ or $-a$, an Asg in $-\emptyset$ or $-o$, e.g. Nsg *glīs/glīsta* 'worm', Asg *glīs/glīsto*, Nsg *brāzdā/brās* 'furrow', Asg *brās*.

Only six Vsg forms are attested: for four masc nouns of Cl.I, and one noun each of Cl.II and Cl.III (see further II.4.4, II.6.3 and II.8.7).

As is clear from the diagram given above, it is not necessary to know all forms of a noun to determine its inflection class. Attested forms for e.g. Gsg and Asg, or for Gsg and Dsg suffice to assign a given noun to one of the inflection classes. Dsg in *-ě*, or Npl in *-e* suffice by themselves to assign a noun to Cl.II. If an instance of agreement with an adjective, pronoun or participle is available, there are many single forms which suffice by themselves to determine the inflection class.

On the other hand determination of the inflection class is not always possible. In the case of several nouns (which are probably pluralia tantum) only the Lpl has been attested, or only a Npl in *-i* without any accompanying adjectives, pronouns or participles which would give evidence about gender, e.g. the toponym *Kurili* (masc Cl.I or Cl.III, or fem, Cl.III?), or the noun *kavalëti* 'workbench', Lpl *kavalëtah* (Cl.I or Cl.II?).

In the case of the nouns *dlân* 'palm (of the hand)', *dröpi* 'marc' (usually pl), *kâp* 'drop', *nřt* 'thread', and *zûč* 'gall, bile', some case endings according to Cl.I and some according to Cl.II have been attested. The noun *zřno* 'grain, kernel' has NApl *zřna* (ntr, Cl.I) and *zřni* (fem, hence Cl.II).

There are a number of irregular nouns which do not belong to any of the above mentioned inflection classes. All attested forms of these nouns are listed in section II.10.

Examples of the endings:

Inflection Class I, masc

Nsg *-ø*: *brëk* 'dog' and *-o*: *n^ono* 'granddad' and *-e*: *Mâte* men's Christian name; Gsg *-ä*: *brëkä* and *-a*: *Mäteta*; Dsg *-ü*: *brëkü* and *-u*: *Žmřnju*; Asg *-ø*: *Žmřnj* and *-ä*: *brëkä* and *-a*: *Mäteta*; Isg *-^on*: *čep^on* 'cork' and *-on*: *přston* 'finger', *-řen*: *kolčřen* 'pole' and *-en*: *Žmřnjen*; Lsg *-ë*: *kolčë* and *-e*: *Žmřnje*; Vsg *-e*: *küme* 'marriage witness'; Npl *-ř*: *brëki* and *-i*: *přsti*; Gpl *-ø*: *dân* 'day', *koláč* and *-i*: *čëpi*; (Dpl *-än* n.a.) Dpl *-^on*: *ol^on* 'ox' and *-on*: *Küharon* top. and *-řen*: *Petričřen* top. and *-en*: *Orbänicen* top. and *-an*: *stölan* 'table'; Apl *-ř*: *brëki* and *-i*: *přsti*; Ipl *-i*: *přsti* and *-ämi*: *šencämi* 'louse' and *-ami*: *upänkami* kind of soft shoes; (Lpl *-ieh* n.a.) Lpl *-eh*: *přsteh* and *-äh*: *loncäh* 'pot' and *-ah*: *čëpah*.

Inflection Class I, ntr

Nsg *-ö*: *ml'ëkö* and *-o*: *-lëto* 'year' and *-ë*: *licë* 'cheek' and *-e*: *ülje* 'olive oil' and *-ø*: *rämen* 'shoulder'; Gsg *-ä*: *licä* and *-a*: *ülja*; Dsg *-ü*: *krelü* 'wing' and *-u*: *blägu* 'cattle'; (Asg *-ë* n.a.) Asg *-ö*: *ml'ëkö* and *-o*: *lëto* and *-e*: *ülje* and *-ø*: *rämen*; Isg *-^on*: *ml'ëk^on* and *-on*: *blägon* and *-řen*: *licřen* and *-en*: *üljen*; Lsg *-ë*: *ml'ëkë* and *-e*: *lëte*; (Vsg = Nsg); Npl *-ä*: *vretenä* 'spindle' and *-a*: *lëta*; Gpl *-ø*: *l'ët* 'year', *ükan* 'window' and *-i*: *gnjřzli* 'nest'; (Dpl *-on*, *-řen* and *-en* n.a.) Dpl *-^on*: *drv^on* 'firewood' and *-än*: *plečän* 'shoulderblade' and *-an*: *vřätan* 'door'; (Apl *-ä* n.a.) Apl *-a*: *pl'ëca* 'shoulderblade'; Ipl *-i*: *lëti* and *-ämi*: *krelämi* 'wing' and *-ami*: *lëtami*; Lpl *-ieh*: *tl'ëh* 'floor' and *-eh*: *vřätah* and *-äh*: *plečäh* and *-ah*: *üknah*.

Inflection Class II

Nsg *-ä*: *ženä* and *-a*: *kräva* 'cow' and *-ø*: *läs* 'entrance to a field'; Gsg *-ř*: *ženř* and *-i*: *krävi*; Dsg *-ë*: *ženë* and *-e*: *kräve*; Asg *-ö*: *ženö* and *-o*: *krävo* and *-ø*: *läs*; Isg *-^on*: *žen^on* and *-on*: *krëkon* 'plum'; Lsg *-ë*: *zemljë* 'earth' and *-e*: *kräve*; (Vsg *-o*: *mämo* 'mum'); Npl *-ř*: *ženř* and *-i*: *krävi* and *-e*: *göbice* 'mushroom'; Gpl *-ø*: *žřen*, *kräf* and *-i*: *vřbi* 'willow'; Dpl *-än*: *ženän* and *-an*: *krävän*; Apl *-ř*: *sv'ëcř* 'candle' and *-i*: *krävi* and *-e*: *göbice* 'mushroom'; Ipl *-ämi*: *ženämi* and *-ami*: *krävami*; Lpl *-äh*: *glaväh* 'head' and *-ah*: *krävah*.

Inflection Class III

Nsg *-a*: *cäca* 'dad' and *-o*: *Märio* men's Christian name; Gsg *-i*: *cäci*; Dsg *-u*: *cäcu*; Asg *-i*: *cäci* and *-a*: *cočina* 'log' (pej/augm); Isg *-on*: *cäcon*; Lsg n.a.; (Vsg *-o*: *cäco*); Npl *-i*: *cigančřni* 'Gypsy' (pej/augm); Gpl *-ø*: *cigančřn* and *-i*: *Barřti* nickname; Dpl *-on*: *cigančřnon* and *-en*: *La-gřnjen* top. and *-an*: *sřrotan* 'poor thing'; Apl *-i*: *cočřni*; Ipl *-ami*: *slöncřnami* 'elephant' (pej/augm); Lpl n.a.

II.2 Morphological alternations

In this section all morphological alternations in the noun are included, except alternations that are limited to only one or two nouns (for which see II.10) and accentual alternations (which are treated separately in section II.3). The present section also contains some recapitulations of phonologically conditioned alternations, notably II.2.3, II.2.4(a) and II.2.6-9.

The designations "type (a)", "type (b)" etc. refer to accentuation types, for which see section II.3.

II.2.1 Extended stem in all case forms except the Nsg

(1) Masc. In a small group of masc nouns of inflection I (mainly Christian names, words which denote family relations, and terms of abuse), alternating stems occur, a short one in the Nsg, and an extended one in all other case forms. The Nsg stem is Nsg minus the ending *-o* or *-e*; in the remaining case forms the stem ends in *-et-*. Examples:

Mâte men's Christian name, GAsg *Mäteta*; *n^ono* 'granddad', Gsg *n^onetä*, Dsg *n^onetu*; *trübe* 'stupid', Isg *trübeton*; *brïco* 'barber' (hyp.), Gsg *brïceta*, Isg *brïceton*. The phenomenon is productive in Christian names, e.g. in more recent loans like *Dřlio*, Gsg *Dřlijeta*. Diminutives are formed from the Nsg stem: *Matič*, *Zvanič* (Christian names).

(2) Neuter. Two nouns have a short stem in the NAsg (Nsg minus *-e*), and an extended stem in all other cases (in *-en-*), viz. *vřëme* 'time', Gsg *vřëmena*, Isg *vřëmenon*, and *řme* 'name', Gsg *řmena*, Lsg *řmene*.

(3) Fem. Three small groups of fem nouns have alternating short and long stems:

(a) Two fem nouns have a short stem in the Nsg (Nsg minus *-e*), and a stem in *-et-* in the oblique cases: *Fūme* women's Christian name, stem *Fūmet-*, Gsg *Fūmeti*; *Kāte* women's Christian name, stem *Kātet-*, Gsg *Kāteti*, Dsg *Kātete*, Isg *Kāteton*.

(b) Two irregular fem nouns have a stem in *-er-* in all other case forms than the Nsg; these are *hčí* 'daughter' (alternating with *hčer-*), Gsg *hčeri*, Isg *hčer^uön*, Npl *hčeri*, and *mät* 'mother' (alternating with *mater-*), Gsg *māteri*, Dsg *mātere*, Isg *māteron*, NApl *māteri* etc.

(c) Three irregular fem nouns (loans from Romance) have a stem in *-ā* in the NASg, and an extended stem in *-ād-* in all remaining cases: *kvalitā* 'sort, quality' stem *kvalitād-*, Gsg *kvalitādi*; *novitā* 'news' stem *novitād-*, Npl *novitādi*; *umiditā* 'humidity' stem *umiditād-*, Gsg *umiditādi*.

II.2.2 Alternation of stem-final consonants in part of the oblique cases (fem nouns in *-ø*)

In a number of fem nouns with NASg in *-ø*, the final consonant of the stem undergoes an alternation in Isg, Lsg, Ipl and Lpl (no Dsg or Dpl are attested). These stems end in *-b-*, *-v-*, *-l-* and *-t-* (many in *-st-*). The outcomes are, respectively, *-blj-*, *-vlj-*, *-lj-* and *-č-* (*-šč-* for stem in *-st-*).¹ Examples:

škřp 'worry', stem *škřb-*, Npl *škřbi*, Lsg *škřbljě*, *křf* 'blood', Isg *křvlj^uön*, Lsg *křvljě*; *b^uöl* 'pain', Isg *bolj^uön*, Lsg *boljě*; *s^uöl* 'salt', Lsg *soljě*; *pāmet* 'mind', Isg *pāmečon*, Lsg *pāmeče*; *koris* 'benefit, profit', stem *korist-*, Gsg *koristi*, Lsg *korišće*; *žālos* 'grief', stem *žalost-*, Gsg *žalosti*, Isg *žāloščon*, Lsg *žālošće*; *gřs* 'handful', stem *gřst*, Isg *gřšč^uön*; *k^uös* 'bone', stem *kost-*, NApl *kösti*, Isg *košč^uön*, Lsg *koščě*, Ipl *koščāmi*, Lpl *koščāh*; *mās* 'fat, grease', stem *māst-*, Gsg *māsti*, Isg *māšč^uön*, Lsg *māščě*; *pješ* 'hand(ful)', stem *pjest-*, Npl *pjesti*, Isg *pješč^uön*, Lsg *pješčě*, etc.

In five stems ending in one of the consonants listed above no alternation takes place. These are:

- two original *ā*-stems: *glis/glista* 'worm', Lsg *gliste* and *brās/brāzdā* 'furrow', Lsg *brāzdě*, Lpl *brāzdāh/brāzdāh*
- one noun that can be inflected according to either Cl.I or Cl.II: *nřt* 'thread', Isg *nřton*, Lsg *nřte*, Lpl *nřtah* (and *nřteh*)
- *höljef* 'stocking', Isg *holjev^uön*, Lsg *holjevě*, Ipl *holjevāmi*, Lpl *holjevāh*, and *rükof* 'armful', Isg *rükovon*, Lsg *rükove*.

II.2.3 Insertion of *-a-*

Most stems which end in a consonant cluster insert *-a-* between the final two consonants of the stem in case forms with the ending *-ø*. Exceptions are formed by stems in *-st-*, *-zd-*, or *-št-* (see I.2.15) and by a number of stems in a sonorant followed by a continuant or *t* (see below, (1)). Except for such stems, where it is obviously morphological, it is impossible to tell whether *-a-* insertion is to be considered a phonological or a morphological rule, see also I.2.18. Stems in *-c-*, *-č-*, *-ć-*, *-nj-* and *-lj-*, which are strictly speaking phoneme sequen-

¹ A similar alternation is found in the derivation of comparatives (with some important differences, see further III.2.11) and in certain verb forms (see V.2.1).

ces, do not insert *-a-* between the elements /T/ and /s/, /T/ and /š/ etc. In terms of morphonology, *c*, *č*, *ć*, *nj* and *lj* have the same status as single phonemes, cf. I.2.6.

If stressed, inserted *-a-* is short except in two types of cases:

- it is long rising before a tautosyllabic sonorant (see II.2.14);
- it is long falling or rising in Gpl forms, with the tone depending on the accentuation type (see further II.5.2, II.5.4, II.7.3).

(1) Of masc Cl.I nouns in *-ø*, about 180 are subject to the rule. Examples:

stem *centimetr-* 'centimetre', Nsg *centimetr*; stem *češlj-* 'comb', Nsg *češalj*; stem *Dvorc-* (top.), Nsg *Dvoräc*; stem *gānc-* 'iron hook', NASg *gānāc*; stem *grabr-* 'hornbeam', Nsg *grābar*; stem *gūt-* 'pull, swallow', Nsg *gūtak*; stem *Križanc-* (top.), Gpl *Križanac*; stem *křmežlj-* 'sty (in eyes)', ASg *křmežalj*; stem *libr-* 'book', NASg *lřbar*; stem *māč-* 'cat', Nsg *māčäk*, Gpl *mačäk*; stem *nöht-* '(finger, toe) nail', NASg *nöhat*; stem *ösk-* 'wax', NASg *ösak*; stem *pulaštr-* 'adolescent chicken', Nsg *pulāštar*; stem *püpk-* 'navel; bud', Nsg *püpak*; stem *Supētar-* 'inhabitant of Sveti Petar u Šumi', Nsg *Supētarac*.

Not all stems ending in sonorant + continuant or *t* insert *-a-* in cases with the ending *-ø*, viz.: *žlājf* 'handbrake', *včers* 'melody', *m^uörš* 'wise', *p^uölš* 'pulse', *pālt* 'kiosk', *švālt* 'asphalt', *fānt* 'postman', *barutānt* 'hooligan', *bašamčent* 'lower part of a wall', *fundamčent* 'base', *temperamčent* 'character', *fr^uönt* '(mil.) front', *baštärt* (see Lexicon). Five stems in *-nt-* or *-rt-* do however insert *-a-*: *ārat* 'handicraft', *pārat* 'part', *cimēnat* (alongside *cimčent*) 'concrete', *teštamēnat* 'will, testament', *pōnat* 'stitch'.

(2) Of ntr nouns, five are subject to the rule:

batvö 'group of plants', Gpl *batāf*; *g^uöмна* (pl.t.) 'dirt, filth', Gpl *gövan*; *přsmö*, 'letter', Gpl *přsan*, *rebrö* 'rib', Gpl *ričbar*; *ük^{nö}* 'window', Gpl *ükan*.

(3) Of Cl.II nouns in *-a*, 28 instances are found, viz.:

bāčva 'barrel', stem *bačv-*, Gpl *bačāf*; *bčkva* kind of plant, stem *bekv-*, Gpl *bčkaf*; *brājdi* (pl.t.) 'vineyard, vines', stem *brājd-*, Gpl *brajāt*; *bröskva* 'kale', stem *broskv-*, Gpl *bröskaf*; *crčkva* 'church', stem *crčkv-*, Gpl *crččkaf*; *čerešnja* 'cherry (tree)', stem *čerešnj-*, Gpl *čerešanj*; *dāska* 'board', stem *dask-*, Gpl *dasāk*; *frānjski* (pl.t.) 'tax', stem *frānj-*, Gpl *franjāk*; *grāblji* 'rake', stem *grablj-*, Gpl *grabāl*; *güska* 'goose', stem *gusk-*, Gpl *güsak*; *hrüşva* 'pear, pear tree', stem *hrüşv-*, Gpl *hrüşaf*; *igla* 'needle', stem *igl-*, Gpl *igāl*; *könoplja/könopljä* 'hemp', stem *konoplj-*, Gpl *konopāl*; *litra* 'litre', stem *litr-*, Gpl *litār*; *mčtla* 'broom', stem *metl-*, Gpl *mčtal*; *mürva* 'mulberry tree', stem *mürv-*, Gpl *müraf*; *ofcä* 'sheep', stem *ofc-*, Gpl *ovāc*; *örna/g^uörna* 'roof gutter', stem *örn-*, Gpl *öran*; *pečürka* kind of mushroom, stem *pečürk-*, Gpl *pečürak*; *präskva* 'peach', stem *preskv-*, Gpl *präskaf*; *püşka* 'rifle', stem *pušk-*, Gpl *püşak*; *sesträ* 'sister', stem *sestr-*, Gpl *sčestar*; *smökva* 'fig (tree)', stem *smokv-*, Gpl *smökaf*; *škörušva* 'service-tree', stem *škörušv-*, Gpl *škörušaf*; *štčerna* 'draw-well', stem *štčern-*, Gpl *štčeran*; *tčkva* 'pumpkin', stem *tčkv-*, Gpl *tčkaf*; *vřšnja* 'sour cherry (tree)', stem *vřšnj-*, Gpl *vřšan*; *zčkva* 'cradle', stem *zčkv-*, Gpl *zčkaf*.

(4) Of Cl.II nouns in $-\emptyset$, there is only one instance:

Gsg *mīslī*, stem *mīsl-* 'thought', Nsg *mīsal*.

SECTIONS II.2.4-7: MORPHOLOGICAL ALTERNATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE INSERTION OF $-a-$

II.2.4 Assimilation in consonant clusters

(a) Devoicing of obstruents

Alternation between a voiced consonant in forms with ending $-\emptyset$ and inserted $-a-$, and a voiceless consonant in a stem-final cluster where voice assimilation takes place. This is a phonological rule, see I.2.9. It occurs in such cases as masc *rashičāvac* 'squanderer, spendthrift', Npl *rashičāfci*; *rēbac* 'corn cob without the leaves', Npl *rēpci*; *klōbak* 'clew', Npl *klōpki*, Gpl *klobāk*; *Briežāk* (top), Lsg *Brieškē*. It also occurs in the fem noun *ofcā* 'sheep', Gpl *ovāc*.

(b) Assimilation of m

The labial nasal sonorant m alternates with dental n in *Bēramac* 'inhabitant of Beram', Npl *Bērancī* (but not in e.g. *sāmāc* 'male (animal)', Asg *sāmācā*). In *nāramak* 'armful', m is assimilated to η in the Isg *nārankon* [nāraŋkon].

(c) Assimilation of v

Alternation between labiodental fricative and labial nasal ($-vn-$ > $-mn-$) takes place in *gūōmna* (pl.t.) 'dirt', Gpl *gōvan*.

II.2.5 Dissimilation in consonant clusters

(1) In two nouns, dental fricative s alternates with velar fricative h before dental c : *prāsāc* 'pig', GAsg *prāhcā* (rare) and *prāscā* (very common), Dsg only *prāscū* attested, Isg only *prāscūōn/prāsciēn* attested, Npl *prāhcī* (rare) and *prāscī* (very common), Gpl *prāhci* (1x) and *prāsci* (4x)/*prasāc* (4x), Dpl *prāhcīēn* (1x) and *prāsciēn* (7x), Ipl *prāhci/prāsci*; *sasāc* 'breast', Gsg *sahcā*, Lsg *sahcē*, NApl *sahci*; the Gpl of *sasāc* is, analogically, *sahāc*.

(2) An alternation between velar stop and velar fricative (change $k > h$) takes place in *lākat* 'elbow', Gsg *lāhta*, Lsg *lāhte*, etc. In *nōhat* 'fingernail' (< **nogъtъ*), Gsg *nōhta*, NApl *nōhti*, where an alternation between voiced velar stop and voiceless velar fricative must have existed, h has spread to NAsg. This is not a synchronic phonological rule, see I.2.10.

II.2.6 Simplification of consonant clusters

In two masc nouns of Cl.I, simplification of the stem-final cluster occurs in the forms without inserted $-a-$, viz. *otāc* 'father', stem *oc-* (GAsg *ocā*), where t is dropped before c (/Ts/ (this is a phonological rule, see I.2.19). Simplification also occurs in *ocāt* 'vinegar', stem *ost-* (Gsg *ostā*), where the cluster /TSt/ is simplified to /St/.

II.2.7 nj before obstruent

As was mentioned in section I.2.14, the relative ordering of nasality and palatality in nj is neutralized before an obstruent (this is a phonological rule), e.g. *jānjac* 'lamb', GAsg *jājnca* ([jājntsa]); *jarmēnjak* 'species of (big) snake', Gsg *jarmiēnjka* ([jarmiējŋka]), etc.

SECTIONS II.2.8-10: CONSONANT CHANGES IN WORD-FINAL POSITION

II.2.8 Devoicing of obstruents in word-final position

Stem-final voiced obstruents alternate with their voiceless partners in word-final position (before ending $-\emptyset$). This is a phonological rule (see I.2.7). Non-final g alternates with word-final h (but see the exceptions below). Examples:

govēdo 'head of cattle', Gpl *govēt*; *slōvo* 'letter', Gpl *sl'ōf*; stem *mraz-*, Gsg *mrāza*, Nsg *mrās* 'hoar-frost'; *bāba* 'midwife; old hag', Gpl *bāp*; stem *škřb-*, Lsg *škřbljē*, Nsg *škřp*, *brādā* 'chin; beard', Gpl *brāt*; *dōga* 'stave', Gpl *d'ōh*; *njīva* 'field', Gpl *njīf*; stem *křv-*, Isg *křvlj'ōn*, Nsg *křf*; *stāza* 'path', Gpl *stās*; stem *lāz-*, Lsg *lāzē*, NAsg *lās* 'entrance to a field'; stem *n'ōž-*, Npl *n'ōžī*, Nsg *n'ōš* 'knife'.

Exceptions: in five masc nouns, stem-final $-g-$ in cases with ending other than $-\emptyset$ alternates with $-k-$ in word-final position: *mōzak* 'brain', Npl *mōzgi*; *drōzak* 'thrush', NApl *drōzgi*; *bāzak* 'elder', Gsg *bāzga*; *žīžāk* 'kind of cricket', Npl *žīžgī*; *kārak* 'burden', Gsg *kārga* (see section I.2.7).

II.2.9 Consonant cluster simplification in word-final position

Stem-final clusters $-/St/-$, $-/Št/-$, and $-/Zd/-$ lose their occlusive element before the ending $-\emptyset$. This is a phonological rule, see I.2.15. Examples:

- masc Cl.I: stem *grozd-* 'bunch of grapes', Gsg *grozdā*, NAsg *grōs*; stem *līst-* 'leaf', Lsg *līste*, NAsg *līs*; stem *angošt-* 'August', Gsg *angōšta*, Nsg *angōš*;
- ntr: *ūsta* 'mouth', Gpl *ūs*;
- fem: stems in $-st-$: stem *kost-*, Gsg *kostī*, Nsg *k'ōs* 'bone'; stem *p'iest-*, Npl *p'iestī*, Nsg *p'ies* 'hand(ful)'; stem *krast-*, Nsg *krāsta* 'blister, corn', Gpl *krās*; stem *nevest-*, Nsg *nevēsta* 'bride; daughter-in-law', Gpl *nev'ēs*; stem in $-št-$: stem *pregršt-*, Isg *pregrš'ōn*, Nsg *pregrš* 'handful';

stems in *-zd-*: stem *brāzd-*, Lsg *brāzdē*, Nsg *brās* (and *brāzdā*) 'furrow'; stem *zv'ezd-*, Nsg *zv'ezdā* 'star', Gpl *zv'ēs* (and *zv'ēzdi*).

II.2.10 Alternation between stem-final *m* and word-final *n*

The change of stem-final *-m-* to *-n-* in word-final position is diachronically a phonological rule (cf. also *-n < *m* in pr lsg, e.g. *dān* 'give'), but synchronically a morphonemic rule with a very limited scope. The only attested case is the stem *vazm-* 'Easter', Gsg *vazmā*, Lsg *vazmē*, Nsg *vazān*. Compare e.g. stem *jārm-* 'yoke', Lsg *jārmē*, Nsg *jārām*.

SECTIONS II.2.11-16: PROSODIC ALTERNATIONS

II.2.11 Quantity alternations (1). Alternation between a long falling vowel in Nsg and a short vowel in all other case forms

(1) In the stem of a number of monosyllabic masc type (a) nouns, the Nsg has a falling *ie* or *uo*, which alternates with a short *e* resp. *o* in the other case forms. The alternation takes place in all nouns in the stem of which *ie* reflects **ē* (but not **ĕ* or long **ē*) and *uo* reflects **ō* (but not **ō̄*), and in addition in *brīēst* and *snīēh*.² Examples:

brīēs 'elm', Gsg *brēsta*, Isg *brēston*; *B^{uo}h* 'God', GAsg *Bōgā*; *b^{uo}k* 'side, flank', Lsg *bōke*, Npl *bōki*; *gn^{uo}j* 'dung', Gsg *gnōja*; *veli g^{uo}t* 'holiday', NApl *veli gōdi*; *liēt* 'frost, cold', Gsg *lēda*, Lsg *lēde*; *m^{ie}t* 'honey', Gsg *mēda*, Isg *mēdon*; *m^{uo}s* 'bridge', Gsg *mōsta*; *n^{uo}s* 'nose', Gsg *nōsa*, Isg *nōson*, Npl *nōsi*; *p^{uo}s* 'fast, fasting', Gsg *pōsta*; *p^{uo}t* 'sweat', Gsg *pōta*, Isg *pōton*, Lsg *pōte*; *r^{uo}t* 'family', Gsg *rōda*, Lsg *rōde*; *r^{uo}h* 'horn', Gsg *rōga*, NApl *rōgi*; *snīēh* 'snow', Gsg *snēga*, Isg *snēgon*, Lsg *snēge*; (*v^{uo}s* 'waggon, cart', Gsg *vōza*, Isg *vōzon*, Lsg *vōze*).

(2) The ntr noun *vrīēme* 'time' has a short stem vowel in all other case forms, e.g. Gsg *vrēmena*.

(3) In a number of monosyllabic fem type (c) and (ca) nouns with a NAsg in *-Ø* and a falling *ie* or *uo* in the stem, the long stem vowel in the NAsg alternates with a short stem vowel in the other cases. The alternation takes place only if *ie* reflects **ē* (but not **ĕ* or long **ē*) and *uo* reflects **ō* (but not **ō̄*). Examples:

b^{uo}l 'pain' stem *bol-*, Gsg *bōli*, Lsg *boljē*; *k^{uo}s* 'bone' stem *kost-*, Gsg *kosti*, Isg *košć^{uo}n*, NApl *kōsti*; *m^{uo}ć* 'strength' stem *moć-*, Isg *moć^{uo}n*, Npl *mōci*; *n^{uo}ć* 'night' stem *noć-*, Gsg *nōci*, Lsg *noćē*; *p^{ie}ć* 'stove, oven' stem *peć-*, Gsg *peći*, Npl *peći*, Ipl *pećāmi*; *s^{uo}l* 'salt' stem *sol-*, Gsg *sōli*, Lsg *soljē*.

² In *snīēh*, this phenomenon may have been caused by analogy with *liēt* 'frost', Gsg *lēda*.

II.2.12 Quantity alternations (2). Alternation between long stressed or pretonic stem vowel and short pretonic vowel

(1) A pretonic long vowel in the Nsg alternates with a short vowel in the syllable preceding an long rising inserted *-a-* in the Gpl in *-Ø* of masc type (b) nouns, e.g.:

māčāk 'tomcat', Gpl *mačāk*; *cv'etāk* 'spring fig', Gpl *cvetāk*; *Fūčkī* nickname of a Žminj family, Gpl *Fučāk*; *prāsāc* 'pig', Gpl *prasāc* (and *prāsci/prāhci*); *sāmāc* 'male (animal)', Gpl *samāc* (and *sāmc*); *sūsāc* 'dry twig', Gpl *susāc* (and *sūsci*); *žl'ebāc* 'roof tile', Gpl *žlebāc*.

(2) An alternation between a long stressed or pretonic stem vowel in most of the forms and a short pretonic vowel in DILpl occurs in nine fem nouns of type (c) and one of type (b). Some nouns shortening appears to be optional. Only a long stem vowel has been attested in *pīlā* 'saw', Ipl *pīlāmi*, *jūhā* 'soup', Ipl *jūhāmi*. All attestations of either shortening or retention of length are given here:

brādā 'chin; beard' stem *brād-*, Gsg *brādī*, Ipl *bradāmi*; *glāvā* 'head' stem *glāv-*, Lsg *glāvē*, Dpl *glavān*, Ipl *glavāmi*, Lpl *glavāh*; *gr'edā* 'beam', stem *gr'ed-*, Lsg *gr'edē*, Ipl *gredāmi*, Lpl *gredāh*; *p'etā* 'heel' stem *p'et-*, Lsg *p'etē*, Ipl *petāmi*, Lpl *petāh*; *r^{uo}kā* 'hand; arm' stem *r^{uo}k-*, Lsg *r^{uo}kē*, Dpl *rokān*, Ipl *rokāmi*, Lpl *rokāh*; type (b): *sv'ecā* 'candle' stem *sv'ec-*, Asg *sv'ecō*, Ipl *svečāmi*.

Doublet forms are attested in: *brās/brāzdā* 'furrow', stem *brāzd-*, Lsg *brāzdē*, Lpl *brazdāh* (3x)/*brāzdāh* (1x); *pl'ien* 'diaper', stem *pl'ien-*, NApl *pl'ieni*, Ipl *pl'ienami/plenāmi*, Lpl *pl'ienah/plenāh*; *strān* 'small woods on slope of a *vāla*', stem *strān-*, Gsg *strāni*, Lsg *strānē*, NApl *strāni*, Ipl *stranāmi*, Lpl *stranāh* (3x)/*strānāh* (1x); *stvār* 'thing', stem *stvār-*, NApl *stvāri*, Ipl *stvarāmi*.

II.2.13 Quantity alternations (3). Alternation between short stem vowel in the Nsg and a long falling vowel in the Gpl in *-Ø*

In the Gpl in *-Ø*, a stressed vowel in the final syllable, whether it is a stem syllable or an inserted *-a-*, is always long (see also II.2.15). In type (a) nouns with a short stressed (only or final) stem vowel, this vowel alternates with a long falling vowel in the Gpl. Examples:

– Masc, Cl.I, type (a): *brāt* 'brother', Gpl *brāt*; *fažolēt* 'kind of string beans', Gpl *fažol'ēt*; Npl *Jušāni* (top.), Gpl *Jušār*; *mīš* 'mouse', Gpl *mīš*; *paždāc* 'kind of mushroom', Gpl *paždāc*; *poplāt* 'sole', Gpl *poplāt*; *susēt/sūsēt* 'neighbour', Gpl *sus'ēt/susēdi*; *tovār* 'donkey', Gpl *tovār* (*/tovār*); *urēh* 'walnut', Gpl *ur'ēh*; *zajtk* 'tongue; language', Gpl *zajtk* (*/zajtki*).

– Ntr, type (a): *govēdo* 'head of cattle', Gpl *gov'ēt*; *kopīto* 'hoof', Gpl *kopīt*; *lētō* 'year, summer', Gpl *l'ēt*; *přsa* (pl.t.) 'breast', Gpl *přs*; *slōvo* 'letter', Gpl *sl'ōf*.

– Fem, type (a): *kūca* 'house', Gpl *kūc*; *strēha* 'eaves', Gpl *stri'ēh*; *besēda* 'word', Gpl *bes'ēt*; *nīt* 'thread', Gpl *nīt*.

– Masc, Cl.III: *cigančīna* 'Gypsy' pej/augm, Gpl *cigančīn*; *Jarkōti* (toponym), Gpl *Jark^{uo}t*; *Kresīni* (toponym), Gpl *Kresīn*; *Lagīnja* (toponym), Gpl *Lagīnj*; *Mačīni* (toponym), Gpl *Mačīn*; *Matīki* (toponym), Gpl *Matīk*.

II.2.14 Quantity alternations (4). Lengthening of stressed stem vowel before tautosyllabic sonorant

As was said in section I.1.3, the alternation of (on the one hand) a short stressed stem vowel which is not followed by either sonorant plus consonant or word-final sonorant in the Nsg, and (on the other) a long rising vowel which is followed by syllable-final sonorant is not a synchronic phonological rule (though it obviously was so at an earlier stage), but a morphonemic rule. Note that in the Gpl in $-\emptyset$, whenever a tautosyllabic resonant is word-final, rule II.2.13 prevails for the relevant type (a) nouns, and rule II.2.15 for the remaining nouns concerned. Examples:

(1) In internal syllables, alternation connected with $-a-$ insertion:

– Masc: stem *Kršānc-* (top), Npl *Kršānci*, Gpl *Kršānac*; stem *mūlc-* 'illegitimate child', Asg *mūlca*, Nsg *mūlac*; *pālac* 'thumb, big toe', Isg *pālcen/pālcon*, stem *pālc-*; stem *poned'eljk-* 'Monday', NAsg *poned'eljak*, Gsg *poned'eljka*; *rashičāvac* 'squanderer, spendthrift', Npl *rashičāfci*, stem *rashičāfc-*; stem *ut'ork-* 'Tuesday', NAsg *ut'orak*, Gsg *ut'orka*; stem *ufljnk-* 'cuttings, clippings', Nsg *ufl'njak*, Apl *ufl'jnki*.

– Ntr: stem *govn-*, Gpl *gōvan*, Npl *g'ōmna* 'dirt, filth' (pl.t.).

– Fem: stem *mūrv-*, *mūrva* 'mulberry tree', Gpl *mūraf*; in the stem *ofc-*, *ofcā* 'sheep', the vowel preceding the tautosyllabic sonorant is lengthened only if it is stressed: NApl *o'fci*.

(2) before word-final sonorant:

stem *brhan-* 'dress', Npl *brhāni*, NAsg *brhān*; *břmbejl-* 'cockchafer', Npl *břmb'elji*, Nsg *břmb'elji*; stem *dim-* 'smoke', Isg *dīmon*, Nsg *dīm*; stem *kaštel-* 'castle', Gsg *kašt'ela*, Asg *kašt'ēt*; stem *kostanj-* 'chestnut', Gsg *kostānja*, Nsg *kostānj*; stem *Mihovil-* men's Christian name, Gsg *Mihovīla*, Nsg *Mihovīl*; stem *Pr'ogōn-* (top), Lsg *Pr'ogōne*, Nsg *Pr'og'ōn*; stem *konj-* 'horse', GAsg *konjā*, Nsg *k'ōnj*; stem *maštel-* 'vat, tub', Lsg *maštelē*, Nsg *mašt'ēt*; stem *papr-* 'pepper', Gsg *paprā*, Nsg *papār*; stem *pokrov-* 'lid, cover', Lsg *pokrovē*, Nsg *pokr'ōf*; stem *stol-* 'table', Gsg *stolā*, Nsg *st'ōl*.

II.2.15 Quantity alternations (5). Alternation between short vowel and long rising vowel

Apart from the lengthening before tautosyllabic sonorant, treated in II.2.14, a short stem vowel alternates with a long rising vowel in three groups of instances:

(1) In ntr nouns of types (b), (bb), (bc) and (c) with a short stem vowel in the singular, the stem vowel is long rising in the plural forms, whenever the stem is stressed:

batvō 'group of plants', Npl *bātvā*; *krelō* 'wing', NApl *kr'ēla*, Lpl *kr'ēlah* (and *krelāh*); *rešetō* 'sieve', Npl *reš'ēta*, Ipl *reš'ēti* (and *rešetām*), see also II.5.3.

(2) In one fem type (b) noun the short stem vowel alternates with a long rising vowel in the Gpl (which has stress retraction) *sestrā* 'sister', Gpl *s'ēstār*.

(3) In Gpl in $-\emptyset$ the final vowel (stem vowel or inserted *a*) is lengthened whenever it carries the stress. The lengthened vowel is rising if the noun belongs to accentuation type (b), (bb), (c) or (cbb); it is falling in type (a), see II.2.13. Examples:

– Masc Cl.I, types (b) and (bb): *dvojkī* (pl.t.) 'twins', Gpl *dvojāk*; *lonāc* 'pot', Gpl *lonāc*.

– Ntr type (b): *batvō* 'group of plants', Npl *bātvā*, Gpl *batāf*.

– Fem type (b): *sovā* 'owl', Gpl *s'ōf*; *ženā* 'wife', Gpl *ž'ēn*. In the case of *s'ōf* and *ž'ēn* (and in that of *holj'ēf* and *h'ēēr*, see below) it is impossible to tell whether the long rising vowel is the outcome of lengthening before tautosyllabic sonorant or of the lengthening that is automatic in the Gpl (see II.2.13).

– Fem type (c): *lozā* 'vine', Gpl *l'ōs*; *nogā* 'foot; leg', Gpl *n'ōh*; *h'ēt* 'daughter', Gpl *h'ēēr*; *hōljef* 'stocking', Gpl *holj'ēf*; *kōkoš* 'chicken', Gpl *kok'ōš*.

– Fem type (cbb): *ofcā*, Gpl *ovāc*.

(4) In Gpl in $-i$ or $-\emptyset$ with stress shift to the final stem syllable or inserted $-a-$ (type (ac)), the stressed vowel is long rising. Examples:

masc Cl.I, type (ac): *mēsec* 'moon; month', Gpl *mes'ēci* (and *mēseci*); *ōblak* 'cloud', Gpl *oblāki* (and *ōblaki*); *gīlić* 'piglet', Gpl *gīfīć*; *pīplīć* 'chick', Gpl *pīplīć* (and *pīplīć*); *klōbak* 'clew', Gpl *klobāk*; *pōnat* 'stitch', Gpl *ponāt*.

fem type (ac): *bāčva* 'barrel', Gsg *bāčvi*, Gpl *bačāf*.

II.2.16 Tone alternations

(1) In masc Cl.I nouns with a long falling vowel in the final stem syllable in the entire sg and in in the NApl (group (a4) and three nouns of (a6), see section II.5.1), the long falling vowel alternates with long rising in Gpl in $-i$, Ipl in $-i$ and Lpl. Examples:

kūm 'godfather, marriage witness', Gsg *kūma*, NApl *kūmi*, Gpl *kūmi*; *līs* 'leaf', Gsg *līsta*, NApl *līsti*, Gpl *līsti*; *ljūdi* (pl.t.) 'people', Gpl *ljūdi*, Ipl *ljūdi*; *m'ōš* 'husband', Gsg *m'ōža*, Gpl *m'ōži*, Ipl *m'ōži*; *riēt* 'order; row', Lsg *riēde*, Npl *riēdi*, Gpl *riēdi*, Lpl *riēdah*; *vlās* 'hair', Isg *vlāson*, NApl *vlāsi*, Gpl *vlāsi*, Ipl *vlāsi*, Lpl *vlāseh*; *bat'ōn* 'button', NApl *bat'ōni*, Gpl *bat'ōni*, Ipl *bat'ōni*; *kant'ōn* 'corner', Gsg *kant'ōna*, Lsg *kant'ōne*, Apl *kant'ōni*, Lpl *kant'ōnah*; *o'zalj* 'knot', Apl *o'zljji*, Gpl *o'zljji*.

(2) In three ntr nouns a falling tone in the singular alternates with a rising tone in the plural:

jāje 'egg', Gsg *jāja*, Isg *jājen*, NApl *jāja*, Ipl *jāji*; *k'ōlo* 'wheel' Gsg *k'ōla*, Npl *k'ōla*, Lpl *k'ōlah*; *t'ēlo* 'body', Isg *t'ēlom*, Npl *t'ēla*.

(3) In six fem type (a) nouns with a long falling stem vowel and Gpl in $-i$, this vowel alternates with long rising accent in Gpl. Complete list:

fīla 'row (of plants)', Gpl *fīli*; *f'ōza* 'kind, sort', Gpl *f'ōzi*; *glīsta/glīs*, Gpl *glīsti*; *škrīlja/škrīlj* '(roof) tile', Gpl *škrīlji*; *kvalitā* 'sort', Gpl *kvalitādi*; *mīsal* 'thought', Gpl *mīslī*.

(4) The Gpl has a rising accent in type (c) fem nouns with a long stem vowel, e.g. *brādā* 'chin, beard', Apl *brādi*, Gpl *brāt*; *glāvā* 'head', Gpl *glāf*; *grīēdā* 'beam', Gpl *grīēt*; *jūhā* 'soup'; *piēs* 'hand(ful)', Gpl *piēsti*, etc.

(5) In masc Cl.III nouns, a long falling last stem vowel alternates with long rising in Gpl and Ipl in *-i*. The only attested cases are: *Barīta* nickname (of a family), Gpl *Barīti*, Ipl *Barīti*; *Ruōži* (toponym), Gpl *Ruōži*.

II.3 Accentuation types

In most nouns, the accent alternates within the paradigm according to one of three major accentual alternation types which roughly correspond to the three accentual paradigms described by Stang (1957: 56) for Proto-Slavonic.³ These types are:

- Accentuation type (a), which has stem stress.
- Accentuation type (b), in which the stress alternates between the last stem vowel, or inserted *-a-*, and the (first vowel of the) ending. In masc (b) nouns of Cl.I with inserted *-a-*, this *-a-* is always stressed.
- Accentuation type (c), where the stress alternates between the (first) stem vowel and the (first vowel of the) ending, except in ntr nouns of Cl.I, which show alternating stress between the first and last stem vowel.

In addition to the three major types, there are six minor accentuation types, which are far less frequent: (ac), (bb), (bc), (ca), (cb) and (cbb). Each of the minor types has most of its properties in common with one of the three major ones, e.g. type (ac) has stress on the first syllable, like type (a), from which however it differs in the Gpl, which is stressed on the final stem syllable or inserted *-a-* (see diagram 2). The designations for the minor accentuation type: consist of two or three letters, the first of which indicates the major type with

³ For practical reasons, the accentuation types distinguished here differ from Stang's in the following respects:

- type (a) in masc nouns of Cl.I, with a long falling vowel in the Nsg in the final or only stem syllable, would be (c) according to Stang (cf. the fact that in diminutives from nouns belonging to this type the suffix is stressed, see II.5.5).
- type (ac), where there is an accentual alternation between stem syllables or between a stem syllable and inserted *-a-*, would probably be (c) according to Stang.
- type (c) in masc nouns of Cl.I (e.g. *čěšalj*) would belong to type (b) in Stang's system.

which the minor one has most of its characteristics in common. Four of the minor types are very rare indeed; these are (bb), (bc), (cb) and (cbb).

List of the accentuation types (with their characteristics) within the different inflection classes:

N.B. In the following list and in diagram (2), the Asg is given only for fem nouns in *-a*, as all remaining Accusative forms are identical to either Genitive or Nominative.

type:	characteristics:
Cl.I masc (a)	stem stress on the same syllable of the stem in all forms; e.g. <i>Križanci</i> pl.t. (name of a village), Gpl <i>Križanac</i> , Dpl <i>Križancen</i>
Cl.I masc (ac)	like (a), but in the Gpl the stress shifts to the final stem syllable (which is not stressed in Nsg) or inserted <i>-a-</i> (no Lpl attested), e.g. <i>pōnat</i> 'stitch', Gsg <i>p'ōnta</i> , Npl <i>p'ōnti</i> , Gpl <i>ponāt</i> ; <i>pīplīc</i> 'chick', Asg <i>pīplīca</i> , NApl <i>pīplīci</i> , Gpl <i>piplic</i>
Cl.I masc (b)	stress on the ending or inserted <i>-a-</i> , if present, in the singular and in Npl, Dpl, Gpl in <i>-Ø</i> ; stem stress in Gpl in <i>-i</i> , Ipl in <i>-i</i> (the only attestation of Ipl in <i>-āmi</i> has end stress) and Lpl, e.g. <i>otrōk</i> 'boy', GAsg <i>otrokā</i> , NApl <i>otrokī</i> , Gpl <i>otrōk</i> , Ipl <i>otrōki</i> ; <i>žěp</i> 'pocket', Lsg <i>žepě</i> , Gpl <i>žěpi</i> , Lpl <i>žěpah</i>
Cl.I masc (bb)	similar to (b), but end stress in Lpl (Dsg and Dpl not attested). Only two nouns, e.g. <i>lonāc</i> 'pot', Lsg <i>loncě</i> , Gpl <i>lonāc</i> , Ipl <i>l'ōnci</i> , Lpl <i>loncāh</i> and <i>l'ōncah</i>
Cl.I masc (c)	stem stress in Nsg, and Gpl (attested only in <i>-i</i>), and Ipl; end stress in Gsg, Dsg, Isg, Lsg, Npl (Dpl and Lpl n.a.), e.g. <i>měštar</i> 'schoolmaster', GAsg <i>meštrā</i> , Npl <i>meštrī</i> , Gpl <i>měštri</i> ; <i>čěšalj</i> 'comb', Lsg <i>čěšljě</i> , NApl <i>čěšljī</i> , GIpl <i>čěšlji</i>
Cl.I ntr (a)	stem stress in all forms, e.g. <i>korīto</i> 'trough', Gsg <i>korīta</i> , NApl <i>korīta</i> , Lpl <i>korītah</i>
Cl.I ntr (b)	end stress in the singular, and in Ipl in <i>-āmi</i> ; stem stress in the remaining pl forms; Dpl n.a.; e.g. <i>ūknō</i> 'window', Gsg <i>ūknā</i> , NApl <i>ūkna</i> , Lpl <i>ūknah</i> ; <i>rešetō</i> 'sieve', Isg <i>rešet'ōn</i> , Npl <i>reš'ēta</i> , Gpl <i>reš'ēt</i> , Ipl <i>reš'ēti</i> and <i>rešetāmi</i> ; <i>rebrō</i> 'rib', Lsg <i>rebrě</i> , NApl <i>riēbra</i> , Gpl <i>riēbar</i>
Cl.I ntr (bb)	similar to (b), but Lpl has end stress. Only three nouns, e.g. <i>plecō</i> 'shoulder', Lpl <i>plecāh</i>

- Cl.I ntr (bc) similar to (b), but Gpl in $-\emptyset$ is stressed on inserted $-a-$; Dpl n.a. Only one noun: *batvö* 'group of plants', Isg *batv^uön*, NApl *bätva*, Gpl *batäf*
- Cl.I ntr (c) stress on the first syllable of the stem in sg; stress on the last syllable of the (extended) stem in pl; e.g. *ölito* 'intestine', Isg *ölite*, NApl *ulīta*, Lpl *ulītah*; *īme* 'name', Gsg *īmena*, Lsg *īmene*, Npl *imiēna*, Gpl *imiēn*
- Cl.II fem $-a$ (a) stem stress on the same syllable in all forms; e.g. *zīkva* 'cradle', Asg *zīkvo*, Lsg *zīkve*, Gpl *zīkaf*
- Cl.II fem $-a$ (ac) like (a), but the stress shifts to the final syllable in the Gpl, which has stress on inserted $-a-$; Dsg n.a.; e.g. *bāčva* 'barrel', Asg *bāčvo*, Lsg *bāčve*, Npl *bāčvi*, Gpl *bačāf*
- Cl.II fem $-a$ (b) end stress in all forms except Gpl, which has stem stress; e.g. *ženā* 'wife', Gsg *ženī*, Dsg *ženē*, Asg *ženō*, Npl *ženī*, Gpl *žiēn*, Dpl *ženān*, Ipl *ženāmi*; *sestrā* 'sister', Asg *sestrō*, Npl *sestrī*, Gpl *sīēstar*
- Cl.II fem $-a$ (c) end stress in all forms except Asg and Npl; stem stress in Asg and Npl; e.g. *brādā* 'beard', Gsg *brādī*, Asg *brādo*, Apl *brādi*
- Cl.II fem $-a$ (cb) end stress in all forms (including Asg), but stem stress in Npl. Only four nouns, three of them optionally, e.g. *dūšā* 'soul', Lsg *dūšē*, Asg *dūšo*, Npl *dūšī*
- Cl.II fem $-a$ (cbb) end stress in all forms except Asg and optionally Npl; stem stress in Asg and optionally Npl. Only two nouns, e.g. *ofcā* 'sheep', Gsg *ofcī*, Asg *ofcō*, NApl *uōfci*, Dpl *ofcān*
- Cl.II fem $-\emptyset$ (a) stem stress in all forms, e.g. *rūkof* 'handful of grain', Isg *rūkovon*, Lsg *rūkove*, Npl *rūkovi*, Gpl *rūkovi*
- Cl.II fem $-\emptyset$ (c) stress on the first syllable of the stem in NAsg and Npl; stress shifted to the last stem syllable in Gpl; stress on the ending in Gsg, Dsg, Isg, Lsg, Dpl, Ipl and Lpl; e.g. *hōljef* 'stocking', Gsg *holjevī*, Lsg *holjevē*, NApl *hōljevi*, Gpl *holjēf*, Ipl *holjevāmi*
- Cl.II fem $-\emptyset$ (ca) similar to (c), but stem stress in Gsg and optionally in Lpl (Dsg, Dpl and Ipl n.a.); e.g. *n^uōc* 'night', Gsg *nōci*, Lsg *nocē*, Lpl *nocāh* and *nōcāh*

- Cl.II fem $-\emptyset$ (cb) similar to (c), but in Npl optionally end stress. Only 1 noun: *strān* 'grove on a hillside', Gsg *strānī*, Lsg *strānē*, Npl *strāni* and *strānī*, Lpl *stranāh*
- Cl.III masc $-a$ (a) stem stress in all forms; e.g. *sīrota* 'poor devil', Dsg *sīrotu*, Isg *sīroton*, NApl *sīroti*

Of the main accentuation types, only (a) and (c) occur in Cl.II nouns in $-\emptyset$. Within Cl.III only type (a) is attested.

The accentuation of the noun is summarized in diagram (2).

In diagram (2)

- "+" stands for "stem stress" (also in the sense that inserted $-a-$ is not stressed);
- "-" stands for "non-stem stress", i.e. stress on the ending or inserted $-a-$;
- "±" means there are doublet forms (both stem stress and non-stem stress), e.g. masc Cl.I, type (b) Ipl *šencāmi* and *šīēnci* 'louse';
- "x" means "at least in some nouns of this type, one or more unstressed stem syllables precede (x+) or follow (+x) the accented syllable" (in types (c) and (ac), where the stress may alternate between stem syllables);
- "n.a." stands for "no attestations".

N.B. 1. Strictly speaking, "+" or "-" cannot be assigned to forms that are of necessity stem-stressed because they lack both an ending and an inserted $-a-$. This is the case in many types of Nsg and Gpl. I have assigned "+" to Nsg or Gpl if, in the inflection class and accentuation type in question, nouns with inserted $-a-$ have stem stress in Nsg or Gpl, or polysyllabic nouns of the same class and type have Nsg or Gpl with stem stress on non-final syllable. Conversely I have assigned "-" if forms with inserted $-a-$ have this $-a-$ stressed. Where no such forms were available and only stem-stressed forms are attested I have assigned "+₀".

N.B. 2. Gpl in $-i$ and Ipl in $-i$ (see diagram 1) are always stem-stressed.

diagram (2): accentuation types in noun inflection											
type	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Asg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
m (a)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
n (a)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
f-a (a)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
f-∅ (a)	+	+	n.a.		+	+	+	+	n.a.	+	+
m-a (a)	+	+	+		+	n.a.	+	+	+	+	n.a.
m (ac)	+x	+x	+x		+x	+x	+x	x+/-	+x	+x	n.a.
f-a (ac)	+	+	n.a.	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
m (b)	-	-	-		-	-	-	±	-	±	+
n (b)	-	-	n.a.		-	-	+	+	n.a.	+	+
f-a (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
m (bb)	-	-	n.a.		-	-	-	-	n.a.	+	±
n (bb)	-	-	-		-	-	+	+ ₀	±	±	±
n (bc)	-	-	n.a.		-	n.a.	+	±	n.a.	n.a.	+
m (c)	+	-	-		-	-	-	+	n.a.	+	n.a.
n (c)	+x	+x	n.a.		+x	+x	x+	x+	n.a.	n.a.	x+
f-a (c)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+ ₀	-	-	-
f-∅ (c)	+(x)	-	-	+(x)	-	-	+(x)	(x)+	-	-	-
f-∅ (ca)	+	+	n.a.		-	-	+	+ ₀	n.a.	n.a.	±
f-a (cb)	-	-	n.a.	+	-	-	-	+ ₀	n.a.	-	n.a.
f-∅ (cb)	+ ₀	-	n.a.		-	-	±	+ ₀	n.a.	-	-
f-a (cbb)	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	-	-

Forms crucial for the assignment to an accentuation type are given in diagram (3) (see further sections II.5.1, II.5.3, II.7.1, II.7.2, and II.9).

- c marked in bold: case forms which suffice to distinguish the main accentuation types (a), (b) and (c) within a inflection class from each other.

- c(1): crucial only for nouns with end stress in Nsg.
- c(2): crucial only for nouns with stem stress in Nsg and Gsg.
- c(3): crucial only for nouns with end stress in Nsg and stem stress in NApl.
- c(4): crucial only for nouns with end stress in Gsg.
- c(5): crucial only for nouns with end stress in Nsg and Gsg.
- c(6): crucial only for nouns with end stress in Nsg and stem stress in Npl.
- For Cl.I ntr and for Cl.III, any other sg form may serve instead of Nsg.
- For Cl.I masc, Dsg, Isg, Lsg or NApl may serve instead of Gsg.
- For Cl.II -a, Gsg, Isg, DLsg, Dpl, Ipl or Lpl may serve instead of Nsg.
- Lpl is crucial only for the quite marginal type (bb).

diagram (3): forms crucial (c) for assignment to an accentuation type					
	Cl.I masc	Cl.I ntr	Cl.II -a	Cl.II -∅	Cl.III
Nsg	c	c	c	c	c
Gsg	c			c	
Asg			c(1)		
Isg/Lsg				c(2)	
NApl		c	c(1)	c(4)	
Gpl	c(2)	c(3)	c(2)		
Lpl	c(5)	c(6)			

Not all nouns in the material can with certainty be assigned to an accentuation type, because sometimes not enough crucial forms are attested. Of some nouns doublet forms exist, so that they belong to more than one accentuation type, e.g. ntr *rāmen* 'shoulder', Npl *ramična*, type (c), and *rāmena*, type (a).

Details of the different accentuation types, and more examples, are found in sections II.5, II.7 and II.9.

SECTIONS II.4-5: INFLECTION CLASS I

II.4 Distribution of alternative endings in Inflection Class I

II.4.1 Nominative singular

(1) Masc nouns (-∅, -o, -e)

The great majority of masc nouns of Cl.I have a Nsg in -∅, e.g. *brāt* 'brother', *plāmik* 'flame', *z^uōp* 'tooth', *sāmāc* 'male (animal)'. Nsg in -∅ is subject to morphological rules II.2.8-11 and II.2.14. Nsg with a stem in a consonant cluster is subject to morphological rule II.2.3 (see also II.2.4-7 and II.2.14).

About 20 masc nouns have a Nsg in -o, and about 15 in -e.⁴

The majority of masc nouns with Nsg in -o or -e are subject to the alternations in the stem discussed in section II.2.1. An exception is formed by a few loanwords, viz. *āuto* 'car', *farabūto/farabūt* 'good-for-nothing', *fīčo* 'Fiat 600' (Isg *fīčon* besides *fīčeton*), *mīlo* 'mule' (Dsg *mīlu* besides *mīletu*), *šōldo* 'coin', *ščāvo* 'Slav'. Masc nouns with Nsg in -o or -e are all animate, again except for a few loanwords, viz. *āuto* 'car', *fīčo* 'Fiat 600', *šōldo* 'coin'.

⁴ The numbers cannot be exact because Nsg has not been attested for all of them, e.g., only Dsg *Brānketu* is attested; the Nsg can hardly be anything else than ***Brānko*.

(2) Ntr nouns (-*ō/-o*, -*ě/-e*, -*∅*)

Neuter nouns with a stem in a "soft" consonant (i.e. in *c*, *č*, *j*, *lj*, *nj*, *jz* < **zdj*, and sometimes *r*) usually have a Nsg in -*ě/-e*, e.g. *lícě* 'cheek', *sřce* 'heart', *lřšće* 'leaves (coll.)', *jāje* 'egg', *ūlje* '(olive) oil', *vesiēlje* 'joy', *kamiēnje* 'stones (coll.)', *gr^uōjze* 'grapes (coll.)', *m^uōre* 'sea', *Cěre* (toponym) (but *rebrō* 'rib', *riēbrō* 'slope in a *vāla*').

Most ntr diminutives formed with the suffix -*ic*- have however the NAsg ending -*o*, e.g. *deblīco* 'tree (dim.)', *ukniico* 'window (dim.)', *gnjizlīco* 'nest (dim.)'. Two other ntr nouns with a stem in a "soft" consonant have -*ō*: *plecō* 'shoulder (blade)' and *perijō*, more often *perō* 'feather'.

Two groups of ntr nouns with a stem not in a "soft" consonant have a Nsg in -*e*. The first consists of *īme* 'name' and *vriēme* 'time, weather', which have an extended stem with inserted -*en*- in the remaining case forms (see II.2.1 and II.2.11). The second consists of the irregular nouns *kafē* 'coffee', *bukē* 'bouquet', and *dītē* 'child', see section II.10.

The ntr nouns *brēmen* 'load, burden', *rāmen* 'shoulder', *sēmen* 'seeds', and *vēmen* 'udder' have a Nsg in -*∅*.

All remaining ntr nouns have a Nsg in -*o*, e.g. *kopīto* 'hoof', *māslo* 'butter', *čelō* 'forehead', *rešetō* 'sieve'.

II.4.2 Accusative singular masc (= G or N)

Animate masc nouns have Asg = Gsg, inanimate masc nouns have Asg = Nsg, e.g. *m^uōš* 'husband', Gsg *m^uōža*, Asg *m^uōža*, *brěk* 'dog', Gsg *brekā*, Asg *brekā*, but *līs* 'leaf', Asg *līs*, *kōš* 'basket', Asg *kōš*.

The toponym *Sveti Pětar* has Asg *Sveti Pětar*.

All ntr nouns have Asg = Nsg.

II.4.3 Instrumental singular (-*uōn/-on*, -*iēn/-en*)

(1) Masc nouns

If the stem does not end in a "soft" consonant (*c*, *č*, *č*, *j*, *lj*, *nj*, *š*, *ž*) or in a few cases *t*, the Isg ending is -*uōn/-on*, e.g. *krūhon* 'bread', *riep^uōn* 'tail'. In masc nouns with stem in a "soft" consonant, the Isg ending -*iēn/-en* is nearly always possible and often apparently to be preferred over -*uōn/-on*. Doublet forms are very frequent. Examples: *Božīc* 'Christmas', Isg *Božīcen*; *kljūč* 'key', Isg *kljūčīen*; *kolāc* 'pole, stick', Isg *kolcīen*; *gn^uōj* 'dung', Isg *gnōjem*; *žūlj* 'corn, blister', Isg *žūljīen* and *žūlj^uōn*; *čěšalj* 'comb', Isg *čěšlj^uōn* and *čěšljīen*.

The only two attested stems in -*t*- which have Isg in -*iēn/-en* are *p^uōt* 'road, path', Isg *p^uōten* (attested only in *s p^uōten* 'on the way'), and *ocāt* 'vinegar', Isg *ostiēn* and *ost^uōn* (cf., e.g., *pr^uōt* 'rod', Isg *pr^uōton*; *nōhat* 'nail', Isg *nōhton*). Dissimilation with the stem *o* possibly plays a role.

The other attested Isg forms of masc nouns with "soft" stems are the following:

Stems in -*c*-

- Only -*iēn/-en* in: *jānjac* 'lamb', Isg *jājn^{en}*; *mūlac* 'illegitimate child', Isg *mūl^{en}*; *pobōjac* 'kind of hammer', Isg *pob^uōj^{en}*; *kolāc* 'pole', Isg *kolcīen* (3x); *konāc* 'thread', Isg *koncīen* (3x); *otāc* 'father', Isg *ocīen* (at least 2x); *sopāc* 'musician', Isg *sopcīen*; *sp^uonāc* 'part of the wooden ties for a cow's forelegs', Isg *sp^uoncīen*; *udovāc* 'widower', Isg *udofcīen*.

- Both -*iēn/-en* and -*uōn/-on* in: *pālac* 'thumb', Isg *pālc^{en}* and *pālc^{on}*; *lonāc* 'pot', Isg *loncīen* (2x) and *lonc^{on}* (1x); *lovāc* 'hunter', Isg *lofcīen* and *lofc^{on}* (the latter form was accepted by NO, but not used spontaneously); *prāsāc* 'male pig', Isg *prāscīen* (2x) and *prāsc^{on}* (1x).

- Only -*uōn/-on* in: *štramāc* 'mattress', Isg *štramc^{on}*; *šāj^ubac* 'species of dark grapes', Isg *šāj^ubac^{on}*; *Slovēnac* 'Slovene', Isg *Slov^uēnc^{on}*; *gānāc* 'iron hook', Isg *gānc^uōn*; *mrtvāc* 'deceased', Isg *mrtvac^uōn*; *pijānāc* 'drunkard', Isg *pijānc^uōn*; *telāc* 'calf', Isg *telc^uōn*; *uzīmāc* 'species of grain', *uzīmc^uōn*; *v^uenāc* 'wreath', Isg *v^uenc^uōn*.

Stems in -*č*-

būšīc 'kiss (dim)', Isg *būšīc^{en}*; *malinīc* 'coffee-grinder', Isg *malinīc^{en}*; *sīc* 'bucket', Isg *sīc^{en}*; *batīc* 'hammer', Isg *batīc^{en}*; *tīc* 'bird', Isg *tīc^{en}*; *kopīc* 'soup ladle', Isg *kopīc^{en}*; *bobīc* 'small piece', Isg *bobīc^{en}*; *Božīc* 'Christmas', Isg *Božīc^{en}*; *kunēlic* 'rabbit', Isg *kunēlic^{en}*; *mladīc* 'young man', Isg *mladīcīen*; *gīlic* 'young pig', Isg *gīlic^{en}*, and other diminutives like *konjīc* 'small horse', Isg *konjīc^{en}*; *kušcīc* 'small piece', Isg *kušcīc^{en}*; *špažīc* 'small cord, rope', Isg *špažīc^{en}*; *klabučīc* 'small cap', Isg *klabučīc^{en}*; *nožīc* 'small knife', Isg *nožīc^{en}*; *košīc* 'small basket', Isg *košīc^{en}*; *pīplīc* 'chick', Isg *pīplīc^{en}*.

The ending -*iēn/-en* seems to be the rule for stems in -*č*; the only case of -*uōn/-on* is *jarmīc* 'yoke (for a cow/ox)', Isg *jarmīc^{on}*.

Stems in -*č*-

- Only -*iēn/-en* in: *bīc* 'whip', Isg *bīc^{en}*, *dubāč* 'gouge' (MOB), Isg *dubāčīen* (MOB); *kljūč* 'key', Isg *kljūčīen*.

- Both -*iēn/-en* and -*uōn/-on* in: *ōbruč* 'hoop', Isg *ōbruc^{en}* (1x) and *ōbruc^{on}* (2x); *přč* 'male goat', Isg *přc^{en}* and *přc^{on}* (NO preferred the latter form); *kovāč* 'blacksmith', Isg *kovāčīen* and *kovāč^{on}* (NO preferred the first form).

- Only -*uōn/-on* in: *koromāč* 'certain herb', Isg *koromāc^{on}*; *žūč* 'gall, bile', Isg *žūc^{on}* (N.B. this noun can also belong to Cl.II, e.g. Gsg *žūča* and *žūč*).

Stems in -*j*-

- Only -*en* in: *čāj* 'tea', Isg *čājen*; *priv^uōj* unidentified part of the plough, Isg *priv^uōjen*; *br^uōj* 'number', Isg *br^uōjen* (4x); *gn^uōj* 'dung', Isg *gn^uōjen* (3x).

- Only -*on* in: *tāj* 'cut', Isg *tāj^{on}*.

Stems in -lj-

– Only *-iēn/-en* in: *žlj* ‘certain weed’, Isg *žljen*; *badlj* ‘shovel’, Isg *badljien*; *hr^uodāl* ‘leaves and branches to feed cattle with’, Isg *hr^uodljien*.

– Both *-iēn/-en* and *-^uōn/-on* in: *čūfulj* ‘pompon’, Isg *čūfuljen* and *čūfuljon*; *ūlj* ‘beehive’, Isg *ūljen* and *ūlj^uōn*; *žūlj* ‘blister’, Isg *žūljen* and *žūlj^uōn* (NO preferred the first form); *čēšalj* ‘comb’, Isg *čēšljien* and *čēšlj^uōn* (NO preferred the second form).

– Only *-^uōn/-on* in: *hmⁱēlj* ‘hops’, Isg *hmēljon*; *vāhalj* ‘longish heap of mown grass’, Isg *vāhlon*; *zāpregalj* ‘nail on plough’, Isg *zāpregljon*; *babūlj* ‘(big) stone’, Isg *babūlj^uōn*; *grⁱedāl* ‘part of a plough’, Isg *grⁱedlj^uōn*; *cmilj* unidentified herb, Isg *cmilj^uōn*.

Stems in -nj-

– Only *-iēn/-en* in: *žmīnj* (top), Isg *žmīnjen*; *vrganj* ‘plough’, Isg *vrgnjen* (3x); *k^uōnj* ‘horse’, Isg *konjien* (2x); *ugānj* ‘fire’, Isg *ugnjien*.

– Both *-en* and *-on* in: *kostānj* ‘chestnut’, Isg *kostānjen* and *kostānjon* (NO preferred the latter form).

– No nouns with only Isg in *-^uōn/-on* attested.

Stems in -š-

– No cases with only *-iēn/-en*.

– Both *-iēn* and *-^uōn* in: *kōš* ‘basket’, Isg *košien* and *koš^uōn* (NO preferred the first form).

– Only *-on* in: *būš* ‘kiss’, Isg *būšon*; *kūš* certain herb, Isg *kūšon*; *lāpeš* ‘pencil’, Isg *lāpešon* (3x); *lemēš* ‘ploughshare’, Isg *lemēšon*; *rībeš* ‘grater’, Isg *rībešon*; *šuprēš* ‘(flat) iron’, Isg *šuprēšon* (3x).

Stems in -ž-

– Only *-iēn/-en* in: *m^uoš* ‘husband’, Isg *m^uoš^užen* (at least 5x; NO rejected *-on*); *n^uoš* ‘knife’, Isg *n^uoš^užien* (4x); *uš* species of black snake, Isg *uš^užien*.

– Only *-^uōn/-on* in: *fūš* kind of pasta, Isg *fūšon*; *iēš* ‘hedgheg’, Isg *iēšon*; *dāš* ‘rain’, Isg *dajž^uōn*.

As is evident from the material, it is difficult to establish a rule for the Isg ending of masc nouns with a “soft” stem. Stems in *-č-* and *-j-* show a preference for *-iēn/-en*. For other “soft” stems no rule can be given. The impression one gets is that *-^uōn/-on* is always possible, but is avoided if the (only or final) syllable of the stem contains *-o-* or *-^uo-*, whereas *-iēn/-en* is avoided if the (only or final) syllable of the stem contains either *-e-* or *-ie-*.

(2) Ntr nouns

Neuter nouns with a “soft” stem and NAsg in *-ē/-e* usually have *-iēn/-en* in the Isg, e.g. *ūlje* ‘(olive) oil’, Isg *ūljen*; *korⁱēnje* ‘roots (coll.)’, Isg *korⁱēnjen*; *jāje* ‘egg’, Isg *jājen*. Doublet forms occur in *licē* ‘cheek’, Isg *licien* and *lic^uōn*. The nouns *plecō* ‘shoulder(blade)’ and *perō/perijō* ‘feather’ have Isg in *-^uōn*: *plec^uōn*, and *per^uōn/perij^uōn*, respectively. The irregular ntr noun *kafē* ‘coffee’

has Isg *kafien*. Other ntr nouns have Isg in *-^uōn/-on*, e.g. *dēlo* ‘work’, Isg *dēlon*; *rešetō* ‘sieve’, Isg *rešet^uōn*; *mliekō* ‘milk’, Isg *mliek^uōn*.

II.4.4 Vocative singular masc (-e or = N)

Four distinct Vsg forms of masc Cl.I nouns are attested: *B^uōh* ‘God’, Vsg *Bōže*; *kūm* ‘marriage witness’, Vsg *kūme*; *Pētar* man’s personal name, Vsg *Pētre*; *sīn* ‘son’, Vsg *sīne*. The normal form of address in both masc and ntr nouns is the Nominative.

II.4.5 Genitive plural (-∅, -i)

In the Gpl in *-∅*, morphonological rules II.2.8, II.2.9, II.2.12, II.2.14, II.2.16 apply, and also II.2.13 and II.2.15 (lengthening of a short stressed last stem vowel takes place in the Gpl in *-∅*; the tone of the resulting long vowel depends on the accentuation type). Rule II.2.3 applies to stems in most consonant clusters (see also II.2.4). The distribution of the alternative endings *-∅* and *-i* is as follows:

(1) Masc nouns

The distribution is connected with the accentuation type; moreover, for type (a) with the quantity of the final stem vowel, for types (a) and (ac) with the presence of the suffix *-ic-*, and for types (ac) and (b) with the presence of inserted *-a-* in the Nsg. No strict rules can be given. Gpl in *-i* tends to be more frequent, but Gpl *-∅* predominates in the following five groups:

(1) Type (a) nouns in *-ic-*; the proportion of *-∅* : *-i* is 23 : 3; four nouns have doublets.

(2) Polysyllabic type (a) nouns with short stressed final stem vowel; the proportion of *-∅* : *-i* is 16 : 5; three nouns have doublets.

(3) Monosyllabic type (a) nouns with short stem vowel; here, the endings *-∅* and *-i* balance each other: five nouns have *-∅*, six have *-i* and five have doublets.

(4) Type (ac) nouns: of the 11 (ac) nouns, five have only *-∅*, and five have doublets; two (ac) nouns have only *-i*, but these are type (a) optionally: *ōblak* ‘cloud’, Gpl *ōblaki* and *oblākⁱ*; *mēsec* ‘month’, Gpl *mēseci* and *mesⁱēci*. Note that eight out of nine (ac) nouns with *-∅* either end in *-ic-* or insert *-a-* in the Nsg.

(5) Type (b) nouns with inserted *-a-* in Nsg; of these nouns, eight have consistently *-∅*, six have doublets and five have *-i*.

All attested Gpl forms are listed here, classified by ending:

Gpl in -Ø

(1) Type (a) nouns in *-iĉ*. These are taken separately because the choice of the Gpl ending does not seem to depend on accentuation, in contrast to other type (a) nouns. Only -Ø is attested of:

tīĉ 'bird', Gpl *tīĉ* (3x); *mačkīĉ* 'kitten', Gpl *mačkīĉ*, and a number of surnames/toponyms: *Antʷōnĉiĉi* Npl, Gpl *Antʷōnĉiĉ*; *Baštijaniĉi*, Gpl *Baštijaniĉ*; *Blažūĉiĉi*, Gpl *Blažūĉiĉ*; *Donĉiĉi*, Gpl *Donĉiĉ*; *Kārloviĉi*, Gpl *Kārloviĉ*; *Košĉi*, Gpl *Košĉ*; *Kranjĉiĉi*, Gpl *Kranjĉiĉ*; *Lādiĉi*, Gpl *Lādiĉ*; *Lūckĉiĉi*, Gpl *Lūckĉiĉ*; *Mengĉiĉi*, Gpl *Mengĉiĉ*; *Pāmiĉi*, Gpl *Pāmiĉ*; *Puĉiĉi*, Gpl *Puĉiĉ*; *Tankōviĉi*, Gpl *Tankōviĉ*; *Tomšĉiĉi*, Gpl *Tomšĉiĉ*; *Vlāšĉiĉi*, Gpl *Vlāšĉiĉ*; *Zāmūdiĉi*, Gpl *Zāmūdiĉ*; *Žagrĉiĉi*, Gpl *Žagrĉiĉ*; *Žgrābljiĉi*, Gpl *Žgrābljiĉ*; *Orbāniĉi*, Gpl *Orbāniĉ*.

(2) Polysyllabic type (a) nouns with a short stressed last stem vowel in the Nsg; in these nouns the quantity of the (final or only) stem vowel distinguishes the Nsg and the Gpl. Of the nouns mentioned here, only -Ø is attested in:

fažolĉēt 'kind of string bean', Gpl *fažolĉēt*; *kostānj* 'chestnut' (stem *kostanj-*), Gpl *kostānj*; *kušĉēt* 'thigh', Gpl *kušĉēt*; *mušāt* 'mosquito', Gpl *mušāt*; *paždāc* 'kind of mushroom', Gpl *paždāc*; *poplāt* 'sole of a shoe', Gpl *poplāt*; *pršūt* 'ham', Gpl *pršūt*; *španjulĉēt* 'cigarette', Gpl *španjulĉēt*; *tubĉēt* 'tube', Gpl *tubĉēt*; *ubrās* 'face', Gpl *ubrās*; *unĉinĉēt* 'crochet-hook', Gpl *unĉinĉēt*; *urĉh* 'walnut', Gpl *urĉh*. Compare also nouns in *-an* (< **-anin*), of which only those with stressed last stem syllable have -Ø, viz.: Npl *Madrušāni* (top.), Gpl *Madrušān*; Npl *Škopljāni* (top.), Gpl *Škopljān*; Npl *Humnjāni* (top.), Gpl *Humnjān*; Npl *Jušāni* (top.), Gpl *Jušān*. But: Gpl *Zābrežani* (top.), *Križmani* (top.), *Otōĉani* (top.), *Pōhmani* (top.).⁵

(3) Five monosyllabic (a) nouns with a short stem vowel: Npl *Kmĉeti* (top.), Gpl *Kmĉēt*; *krāj* 'side', Gpl *krāj*; *mīš* 'mouse', Gpl *mīš*; *svāt* 'wedding guest', Gpl *svāt*; *žbālĉ* 'mistake', Gpl *žbālĉ*.

(4) Four type (ac) nouns with inserted *-a-*, and one in *-iĉ*. Only -Ø is attested of the nouns: *ĉāvāl* '(iron) nail', Gpl *ĉāvāl* (2x); *klōbak* 'ball (of wool)', Gpl *klōbāk*; *pōnat* 'stitch', Gpl *ponāt* (3x); *štrūnjac* 'kind of pasta', Gpl *štrunĉjāc* (2x); *gīlĉ* 'piglet', Gpl *gīlĉ*.

(5) Type (b) nouns with inserted *-a-* in the Nsg. Only -Ø is attested in: *cvĉētāk* 'spring fig', Gpl *cvĉētāk*; *đvojki* (pl.t.) 'twins', Gpl *đvojāk*; *Fūĉāk* (nickname), Gpl *Fūĉāk*; *kolāc* 'pole', Gpl *kolāc*; *konāc* 'thread', Gpl *konāc*; *lonāc* 'pot', Gpl *lonāc*; *telāc* 'calf', Gpl *telāc*; *udovāc* 'widower', Gpl *udovāc*. The Gpl ending -Ø is not attested in all type (b) nouns with inserted *-a-* in the Nsg, but the great majority at least can have Gpl in -Ø besides *-i*, see also below.

⁵ The region is rich in toponyms that are actually surnames in the plural. Bearers of the names frequently make up the majority of the inhabitants of the villages in question, e.g. the surname *Orbāniĉ*, Npl *Orbāniĉi* 1. 'the Orbanĉ family, people called O.', 2. '[the village of] Orbanĉi'.

Furthermore, only -Ø is found in the following cases:

(6) A few other type (a) nouns: three nouns with long stem vowel (a group of nouns most of which have *-i* consistently): *dān* 'day', Gpl *dān* (at least 18x); *dĉiel* 'part', Gpl *dĉiĉ*; *Dūhovi* (pl.t.) 'Pentecost', Gpl *Dūhof*; and one other noun: Npl *Križanci* (top.), Gpl *Križanac*.

(7) One type (b) noun without inserted *-a-*: Npl *Peteĉi* (top.), Gpl *Petiĉh*.

Doublet Gpl forms in -Ø and -i

- Of type (a) nouns in *-iĉ*:

sĉē 'bucket', Gpl *sĉē* and *sĉiĉ*; Npl *Mātkiĉi* (top.), Gpl *Mātkiĉ* and *Mātkiĉi*; *pūliĉ* 'foal', Gpl *pūliĉ* and *pūliĉi*; *cerĉ* 'small oak', Gpl *cerĉ* (2x) and *cerĉi* (1x).

- Of other type (a) nouns:

brāt 'brother', Gpl *brāt* (at least 4x) and *brāti*; *drōp* 'marc', Gpl *drōp* (3x, N.B. this noun can also belong to Cl.II) and *drōpi*; *susĉēt* 'neighbour', Gpl *susĉēt* (7x) and *susĉēdi* (1x); *tāk* 'heel', Gpl *tāk* (3x) and *tāki* (2x); *tovār* 'donkey', Gpl *tovār* (3x) and *tovāri* (2x); *třs* 'vine', Gpl *třs* and *třsi*; *uplās* 'rock in a field', Gpl *uplās* (2x) and *uplāzi*; *zajĉk* 'tongue, language', Gpl *zajĉk* (2x) and *zajĉki* (NO preferred the first form); Npl *Kršānci* (top.), Gpl *Kršānac* and *Kršānci*.

- Of type (ac) nouns:

gōlop 'pigeon', Gpl *gol'ōp* and *gōlobi*; *kōrak* 'step', Gpl *korāk* and *k'ōrki*; *kunĉliĉ* 'rabbit', Gpl *kunĉliĉ* or *kunĉliĉ* and *kunĉliĉi*; *pipliĉ* 'chick', Gpl *pipliĉ* (2x) and *pipliĉi*; *potřnjak* 'kind of berry', Gpl *potřnjāk* and *potřnjki*.

- Of type (b) nouns:

sāmāc 'male (animal)', Gpl *sāmāc* and *sāmci*; *sūsāc* 'dry twig', Gpl *sušāc* and *sūsĉci*; *šenāc* 'louse', Gpl *šenāc* and *šĉenci*; *māĉāk* 'cat', Gpl *maĉāk* (3x) and *māĉki* (2x); *prāsāc* 'pig', Gpl *prasāc* (6x) and *prāsĉi* (4x)/*prāĉi* (1x); *brĉk* 'dog', Gpl *brĉk* and *brĉki* (3x); Npl *Petriĉi* (top.), Gpl *Petriĉ* and *Petriĉi*; *žlebāc* 'roof-tile', Gpl *žlebāc* (3x) and *žlĉepci* (1x).

Only Gpl in -i

- Of type (a) nouns with stem in *-iĉ*:

Gpl *Jūršĉiĉi* (top.); Gpl *Maliniĉi* (top.); *t'ōndiĉ* 'plate', Gpl *t'ōndiĉi*.

- A number of type (a) nouns with short stem vowel (mostly monosyllabics and nouns with stressed non-final stem vowel):

bāleh (used mostly in pl) *bālegi* 'excrements of cattle', Gpl *bālegi*; *biškōt* 'biscuit', Gpl *biškōti*; *břlōh* 'lair', Gpl *břlōgi*; *būbreĉ/būbriĉ* 'kidney', Gpl *būbregi/būbriĉi* (-Ø was rejected by NO); *ĉĉgan* 'Gypsy', Gpl *ĉĉgani*; *dĉk* 'decagram', Gpl *dĉki*; *dĉnar* 'dinar', Gpl *dĉnari* (at least 4x); *fiĉk* 'ribbon', Gpl *fijōki*; *gālep* 'seagull', Gpl *gālebi*; *grām* 'gram', Gpl *grāmi*; *gūšĉer* 'lizard', Gpl *gūšĉeri*; Npl *Kāblari* (top.), Gpl *Kāblari*; Npl *Križmani* (top.), Gpl *Križmani*; Npl *Krniĉari* (top.), Gpl *Krniĉari*; Npl *Kūhari* (top.), Gpl *Kūhari* (8x; the ending -Ø was rejected by NO); *ku-*

kümer 'cucumber', Gpl kukümeri; njök 'noodle', Gpl njöki (at least 3x); ðbruč 'hoop', Gpl ðbručí; Npl Otðčani (top.), Gpl Otðčani; Npl Pifari (top.), Gpl Pifari (3x); Npl Pöhmani (top.), Gpl Pöhmani; präh 'threshold', Gpl präh; prijetel 'friend', Gpl prijeteli (at least 3x); pristrëh 'shed', Gpl pristrëhi; pŕs 'finger', Gpl pŕsti (2x); spömen 'memory', Gpl spömeni; sišen 'hornet', Gpl sišeni; söldi/söldi 'money', Gpl söldi (at least 10x)/söldi (1x); štömh 'stomach', Gpl štömi; štöžar 'stake for haystack', Gpl štöžari; štŕpet 'bush', Gpl štŕpedi; Npl Tüdari (top.), Gpl Tüdari; ügljef 'live coal', Gpl ügljevi (2x); Npl Vívati (nickname/top.), Gpl Vívati; vŕt 'garden', Gpl vŕti; Npl Zäbrežani (top.), Gpl Zäbrežani; žës 'chalk', Gpl žësi.

– Of type (a) nouns with a long stem vowel, and of monosyllabic type (a3) nouns that shorten the stem vowel in the remaining case forms, see II.2.11, II.5.1):

bŕš 'pea', Gpl bŕži; bôr 'Christmas tree', Gpl bôri; brĕs 'elm', Gpl brĕsti; būs 'clump (of plants)', Gpl būs; čŕf 'worm', Gpl čŕvi (3x); dâr 'gift', Gpl dâri (2x); dūp 'tree, oak', Gpl dūbi (5x); frät 'friar', Gpl frät; fūs 'kind of pasta', Gpl fūži (at least 4x); grät 'town', Gpl grädi (3x); grät 'grade, percentage', Gpl gräd; ĩëš 'hedgehog', Gpl ĩëži; kläs 'corn cob', Gpl kläsi (3x); krüh 'rock', Gpl krügi; kŕim 'marriage witness', Gpl kŕimi; kŕs 'piece', Gpl kŕsi (2x); lŕs 'leaf', Gpl lŕsti; ljūdi 'people', Gpl ljūdi (at least 20x); m^uš 'husband', Gpl m^ušži; n^uš 'nose', Gpl nš (Gpl in -Ø was rejected by NO); pâr 'pair', Gpl pâri (2x); pĭn unidentified tree, Gpl pĭni; präs 'ram', Gpl präzi; pŕ^ut 'rod', Gpl pŕ^uti (2x; NO rejected -Ø); pŕt 'time', Gpl pŕti (at least 10x); rĕt 'row (of plants)', Gpl rĕdi (3x); rĕži 'rice', Gpl rĕži (3x); r^up 'hem, rim', Gpl r^ubi; sĭn 'son', Gpl sĭni; sk^uok 'jump', Gpl sk^uoki; tât 'thief', Gpl tât (MOB); vläs 'hair', Gpl vläsi (6x); vrät 'neck', Gpl vrät; (v)ŭk 'wolf', Gpl ŭki; zĭt 'wall', Gpl zĭdi (3x); Npl Ziĕci (top.), Gpl Ziĕci (2x); z^up 'tooth', Gpl z^ubi; bal^un 'ball, balloon', Gpl bal^uni; baštärt 'two rukofs', Gpl baštärti; bat^un 'button', Gpl bat^uni; buĕn 'pussy', Gpl buĕni; ciburĭn 'kind of small plum', Gpl ciburĭni; Cukerĭn (nickname), Gpl Cukerĭni; fidelĭn kind of noodle for use in soup, Gpl fidelĭni; Npl Galänti (top.), Gpl Galänti; Hrvät 'Croat', Gpl Hrväti; kal^un 'cannon', Gpl kal^uni; kapŭs 'cabbage', Gpl kapŭzi (2x); kol^ur 'color', Gpl kol^uri; kor^un 'hedge, fence', Gpl kor^uni (NO rejected -Ø); Npl Kŕculi (top.), Gpl Kŕculi; Npl Krneväli (top.), Gpl Krneväli; kumpĭr 'potato', Gpl kumpĭri (at least 10x); Npl Leprĭncani (top.), Gpl Leprĭncani; lim^un 'lemon', Gpl lim^uni; Npl Lucijäni (top.), Gpl Lucijäni; marang^un 'carpenter', Gpl marang^uni; Npl Maraškĭni (top.), Gpl Maraškĭni; menüt 'minute', Gpl menüti; Npl Milanĕzi (top.), Gpl Milanĕzi; miž^ul 'glass', Gpl miž^uli; partižän 'partisan', Gpl partižäni (and prtĭžäni, MOŠ); Npl Petarc^uli (top.), Gpl Petarc^uli; pir^un 'fork', Gpl pir^uni; pomidör 'tomato', Gpl pomidöri (2x); prähnik 'holiday', Gpl prähniki; p^ut 'road, path', Gpl p^uti; Npl P^utrati (top.), Gpl P^utrati; purän 'turkey', Gpl puräni (3x); rampĭn 'S-shaped hook', Gpl rampĭni; Npl Šiväti (top.), Gpl Šiväti; škal^un 'man's sock', Gpl škal^uni; šugamän 'towel', Gpl šugamäni; Npl Š^ugari (top.), Gpl Š^ugari; Npl Š^uštari (top.), Gpl Š^uštari; Talijän 'Italian', Gpl Talijäni (MOŠ); Npl T^unčaki (top.), Gpl T^unčaki; Npl Vidulĭni (top.), Gpl Vidulĭni; (v)š 'cart', Gpl (v)šži; zrmän 'cousin', Gpl zrmäni (2x); žgrämplji (pl.t.) 'claws', Gpl žgrämplji.

– Of type (a) nouns with inserted -a-

centĭmetar 'centimetre', Gpl centĭmetri; drözak 'thrush', Gpl drözgi; Gpl kĭlometri 'kilometre'; läkat 'elbow', Gpl lähti; mëtar 'metre', Gpl mëtri (6x); nðhat 'fingernail, toenail', Gpl nðhti (4x); skäkavac 'grasshopper', Gpl skäkafci; strĭgalj 'currycomb for cows', Gpl strĭglji; ^uozalj 'knot', Gpl ^uozlji (2x); vähaj 'heap of mown grass', Gpl vählji.

– All attested Gpl forms of masc nouns with insertion of -et- in the remaining case forms:

Npl Hŕusteti (top.), Gpl Hŕusteti; ĩve (men's Christian name), Gpl ĩveti; Gpl Kâpeti (top.); n^uno 'grandfather, grandparent', Gpl n^uneti; Zvâne (men's Christian name), Gpl Zvâneti.

– Of type (ac) nouns:

mësec 'month, moon', Gpl mëseci (at least 7x)/mesĕci (5x); ðblak 'cloud', Gpl ðblaki (4x)/obläki (1x).

– Of type (b) nouns:

Npl Andrijäsi (top.), Gpl Andrijäsi; bäk 'bull', Gpl bäki; Npl Blagäri (top.), Gpl Blagäri; bolnĭk 'patient', Gpl bolnĭki; brofŭlj 'pimple', Gpl brofŭlji; buhär 'kind of small fly', Gpl buhäri; cök 'block of wood', Gpl cöki; čĕp 'cork', Gpl čĕpi; ĕmâr 'stomach', Gpl ĕmäri; Npl Debeljühĭ (top.), Gpl Debeljühĭ (6x); d^uör 'stable', Gpl d^uöri; Npl Foliĕi (top.), Gpl Foliĕi; gänac 'iron hook', Gpl gänaci; grĕh 'sin', Gpl grĕhi; gröp 'grave', Gpl gröbi (2x); grös 'bunch of grapes', Gpl grözd; hl^uöt 'beam on haywaggon', Gpl hl^uödi; kljüĕ 'key', Gpl kljüĕci (2x); koläĕ 'kind of cake', Gpl koläĕci (3x); köš 'basket', Gpl köši; Koväĕi (nickname), Gpl Koväĕi; kragŭlj 'hawk', Gpl kragŭlji; krälj 'king', Gpl krälji; krĭš 'cross', Gpl krĭži; k^uönj 'horse', Gpl könji; kvintäl '100 kg', Gpl kvintäli; lancün 'sheet', Gpl lancüni (3x); lešnjäk 'hazelnut', Gpl lešnjäki (2x); Npl Matijäsi (top.), Gpl Matijäsi; mehür 'bladder, blister', Gpl mehüri; mĕl 'species of tree', Gpl mëli; moĕär 'bunch of 12 snops', Gpl moĕäri; n^uš 'knife', Gpl n^ušži; oĕenäs 'rosary (of prayers)', Gpl oĕenäsi; oĕäli 'spectacles', Gpl oĕäli (3x); otac 'father', Gpl öci (2x); pastŕ 'shepherd', Gpl pastŕi (JKr); paün 'peacock', Gpl paüni; Npl Petešljärĭ (top.), Gpl Petešljärĭ; pöt 'floor, ground', Gpl pödi; post^ul 'shoe', Gpl postöli (at least 8x); pošĭpäk 'shoot of a plant', Gpl pošĭpki; prkät 'pigsty', Gpl prkäti; rĕp 'tail', Gpl rĕpi; rukäf 'sleeve', Gpl rukävi (4x); r^uš 'swarm', Gpl röji; r^uš 'ditch', Gpl rövi; snöp 'sheaf', Gpl snöpi (2x); sopac 'musician', Gpl söpci; st^ul 'table', Gpl stöli (2x); svĕtac 'saint', Gpl svĕci; škljenac 'phalanx', Gpl škljĕnci; špäh 'rope, cord', Gpl špägi; težäk 'worker', Gpl težäki (2x); top^ul 'poplar', Gpl topöli; ŭlj 'beehive', Gpl ŭlji; ^uš kind of black snake, Gpl ^ušži; vĕnac 'wreath', Gpl vĕnci; (v)š 'ox', Gpl öli (2x); zidär 'bricklayer', Gpl zidäri; žĕp 'pocket', Gpl žĕpi; žŭlj 'corn, blister', Gpl žŭlji.

– All three attested Gpl forms of type (c) nouns:

ĕšalj 'comb', Gpl ĕšlji (2x); mëštar 'schoolmaster', Gpl mëštri; svĕkrf '(wife's) father-in-law', Gpl svĕkri.

(2) Ntr nouns

The most common Gpl ending is -Ø. Accentuation type, and quantity of the (only or final) stem vowel determine the preference for one ending or the other. The material is rather scanty (many ntr nouns are not normally used in the plural, e.g. collectives like gränje 'branches', vĕje 'dry leaves', material nouns like vĭnð 'wine', siĕno 'hay', deverbatives like prĕdenje 'spinning', etc.). Gpl forms are attested for 35 ntr nouns. All attestations are given below.

Gpl in -Ø

All ntr type (a) nouns for which a Gpl is attested can take -Ø, except two pl.t. nouns with long stem vowel, klĕšĕca and žgrĭlja, see below, which have Gpl in

-i (two other pl.t. with long stem vowel have doublets: *ūsta* and *vrāta*, see below, Gpl in *-Ø* and *-i*). The attestations of (a) nouns with Gpl only in *-Ø* are:

govědo 'head of cattle', Gpl *govⁱēt*; *g^uōmna* (pl.t.) 'dirt', Gpl *gōvan* (see II.2.4 (c) and II.2.14); *kīlo* 'kilogram', Gpl *kīl*; *kolěno* 'knee', Gpl *kolⁱēn*; *kopīto* 'hoof', Gpl *kopīt*; *lěto* 'year, summer', Gpl *lⁱēt*; *plūca* 'lungs', Gpl *plūc*; *pīsa* (pl.t.) 'breast', Gpl *pīs*; *slōvo* 'letter', Gpl *sl^uōf*; *sīce* 'heart', Gpl *sīc*; *zīno* 'grain', Gpl *zīn*; *zvōno* 'bell', Gpl *zv^uōn*.

In ntr type (b) nouns, the choice between Gpl endings *-Ø* and *-i* seems to be connected with the quantity of the stem vowel. Of all type (b) nouns with short stem vowel, Gpl in *-Ø* is at least possible (three out of nine have doublets). Of type (b) nouns with long stem vowel, three take *-Ø*, one has doublets, and two take *-i*. The type (b) nouns with Gpl only in *-Ø* are:

– short stem vowel: *čelō* 'forehead', Gpl *čⁱēl*; *plecō* 'shoulder(blade)', Gpl *plⁱēc*; *rebrō* 'rib', Gpl *rⁱēbar*; *rešetō* 'sieve', Gpl *rešⁱēt*; *selō* 'village', Gpl *sⁱēl*; *vretenō* 'spindle', Gpl *vretⁱēn*;

– long stem vowel: *pīsmō* 'letter', Gpl *pīsan* (MOB); *rūnō* 'fleece', Gpl *rūn*; *ūknō* 'window', Gpl *ūkan*.

The only two attested Gpl forms of type (c) neuters, *īme* 'name', Gpl *imⁱēn* and *vēmēn* 'udder', Gpl *vemⁱēn* also end in *-Ø*, as does the Gpl of *drvō* 'firewood' (the only neuter with consistent stress on the ending), *dřf*.

Doublet Gpl forms in *-Ø* and *-i*

– Of type (a):

ūsta (pl.t.) 'mouth', Gpl *ūs* (3x) and *ūsti* (2x); *vrāta* (pl.t.) 'door', Gpl *vrāt* (5x) and *vrāti* (2x);

– Of type (b):

batvō 'group of plants', Gpl *batāf* (2x) and *bātvī* (1x); *krelō* 'wing', Gpl *krⁱēl* and *krⁱēlī*; *perō* 'feather', Gpl *pⁱēr* and *pⁱērī*; *līcē* 'cheek', Gpl *līc* and *līci*.

Gpl in *-i*

– Of type (a):

klⁱēšća (pl.t.) 'pair of tongs', Gpl *klⁱēšćī*; *žgrīlja* (pl.t.) 'kind of grating', Gpl *žgrīlji*.

– Of type (b):

gnjīzlō 'nest', Gpl *gnjīzli*; *propⁱelō* 'crucifix', Gpl *propⁱēli*.

– The noun *jāje* 'egg' also has consistently *-i*: *jāji* (at least 4x).

II.4.6 Dative plural (*-uōn/-on*, *-iēn/-en*, *-ān/-an*)

(1) Masc nouns

The Dative plural is not a very frequent form.⁶ The ending *-ān/-an* is the rarest: only Dpl *stōlan* 'table'. The distribution of *-uōn/-on* and *-iēn/-en* depends on the last consonant of the stem: stems in "soft" consonants (*ć*, *c*, *š*, *ž*, *ŋ*) take *-iēn/-en* in most cases (there are no attestations of Dpl of stems in *-j-*; the only attested Dpl form of a stem in *-lj-* has *-uōn*). Other stems have *-uōn/-on*. All attestations of Dpl are given below.

Dpl in *-uōn/-on*

Stems not ending in a "soft" consonant:

Npl *Dōfrani* (top.), Dpl *Dōfranon*; Npl *Humnjāni* (top.), Dpl *Humnjānon*; Npl *Jušāni* (top.), Dpl *Jušānon*; Npl *Kāblari* (top.), Dpl *Kāblaron*; Npl *Kmēti* (top.), Dpl *Kmēton*; Npl *Križmani* (top.), Dpl *Križmanon*; Npl *Krničari* (top.), Dpl *Krničaron*; Npl *Kūhari* (top.), Dpl *Kūharon* (2x); Npl *Madrušāni* (top.), Dpl *Madrušānon*; Npl *Otdčani* (top.), Dpl *Otdčanon*; Npl *Pifari* (top.), Dpl *Pifaron*; *rōbar* 'husband who stays on his wife's property', Dpl *rōbaron*; Npl *Škopljāni* (top.), Dpl *Škopljānon*; Npl *Tūdari* (top.), Dpl *Tūdaron*; Npl *Vīvati* (nickname/toponym), Dpl *Vīvaton*; Npl *Zābrežani* (top.), Dpl *Zābrežanon*; *vlās* 'hair', Dpl *vlāson*; Npl *Cukerīni* (top.), Dpl *Cukerīnon*; Npl *Galānti* (top.), Dpl *Galānton*; Npl *Křculi* (top.), Dpl *Křculon*; Npl *Krnevāli* (top.), Dpl *Krnevālon*; Npl *Leprīncani* (top.), Dpl *Leprīncanon*; Npl *Lucijāni* (top.), Dpl *Lucijānon*; Npl *Maraškīni* (top.), Dpl *Maraškīnon*; Npl *Milaniēzi* (top.), Dpl *Milaniēzon*; Npl *Petarc^uoli* (top.), Dpl *Petarc^uolon*; Npl *P^uōtrati* (top.), Dpl *P^uōtraton*; Npl *Šivāti* (top.), Dpl *Šivāton* (2x); Npl *Š^uōgari* (top.), Dpl *Š^uōgaron*; Npl *Š^uōštari* (top.), Dpl *Š^uōštaron*; Npl *T^uōnčaki* (top.), Dpl *T^uōnčakon*; Npl *Vidulīni* (top.), Dpl *Vidulīnon*; Npl *Klīmni* (top.), Dpl *Klīmnon*; *bāk* 'bull', Dpl *bak^uōn*; Npl *Blagārī* (top.), Dpl *Blagār^uōn*; *butegār* 'shopkeeper', Dpl *butegār^uōn*; Npl *Debeljūhī* (top.), Dpl *Debeljūh^uōn* (2x); *otrōk* 'child, boy', Dpl *otrōk^uōn*; Npl *Petehī* (top.), Dpl *Peteh^uōn*; Npl *Petešljārī* (top.), Dpl *Petešljār^uōn*; (*v*)^uōl 'ox', Dpl *ol^uōn* (2x).

Four masc nouns with a stem in a "soft" consonant (two of them with *-ie-* in the stem) have *-uōn/-on*:

Ziēci (Npl; top.), Dpl *Ziēcon* (2x); *Niemac* 'German', Dpl *Niemc^uōn*; *bogatāš* 'rich man', Dpl *bogatāš^uōn*; *krālji* 'king', Dpl *krālji^uōn*.

Dpl in *-iēn/-en*

– Surnames and toponyms in *-iēci*:

Npl *Ant^uōnčiči*, Dpl *Ant^uōnčičen*; Npl *Blažūčiči*, Dpl *Blažūčičen*; Npl *Dončiči*, Dpl *Dončičen*; Npl *Kārloviči*, Dpl *Kārlovičen*; Npl *Košiči*, Dpl *Košičen*; Npl *Kranjčiči*, Dpl *Kranjčičen*; Npl *Lādīči*, Dpl *Lādīčen*; Npl *Mengiči*, Dpl *Mengičen*; Npl *Pāmiči*, Dpl *Pāmičen*; Npl *Pučiči*, Dpl *Pučičen*; Npl *Tankōviči*, Dpl *Tankōvičen*; Npl *Tomšiči*, Dpl *Tomšičen*; Npl *Zāmūdiči*, Dpl *Zāmūdičen*.

⁶ This is true despite the fact that datives have been attested even of words one would not expect to be very likely to occur in that case, partly due to the frequency of constructions like "x (Dat.) *rečemo y* (Nom.)" 'we call x y', see section VI.1.3, example 15.

dićen; Npl *Žagrīci*, Dpl *Žagrīcēn*; Npl *Žgrābljići*, Dpl *Žgrābljićēn*; Npl *Orbānići*, Dpl *Orbānićēn* (over 10x); Npl *Folīci*, Dpl *Folīciēn*; Npl *Petrići*, Dpl *Petrićiēn*

– Other nouns with stem in *-i-*:

gīlić ‘piglet’, Dpl *gīlićēn* (2x); *gūdić* ‘piglet’ (hyp.), Dpl *gūdićēn*; *pīplīć* ‘chick’, Dpl *pīplīćēn*; *prašcić* ‘young pig, piglet’, Dpl *prašcićēn*; *pūlić* ‘foal’, Dpl *pūlićēn*

– Nouns with stem in *-c-*:

Npl *D^uōnci* (top.), Dpl *D^uōncēn*; Npl *Križanci* (top.), Dpl *Križancēn* (2x); Npl *Kršānci* (top.), Dpl *Kršāncēn*; *otāc* ‘father’, Dpl *ocēn*; *prāsāc* ‘pig’, Dpl *prāsācēn* (7x)/*prāhcēn* (1x).

– Nouns with stem in *-nj-*, *-š-*, *-ž-*:

k^uōnj ‘horse’, Dpl *konjēn*; Npl *Andrijāši* (top.), Dpl *Andrijāšiēn*; Npl *Matijāši* (top.), Dpl *Matijāšiēn*; *m^uōš* ‘husband’, Dpl *m^uōžen*.

– The plurale tantum *ljūdi* ‘people’ has Dpl *ljūden* (6x).

(2) Ntr nouns

Only four ntr Dpl forms are attested: three in *-ān/-an*, viz. *vrāta* (pl.t.) ‘door’, Dpl *vrātan*, *plečō* ‘shoulder’, Dpl *plečān*, *krelō* ‘wing’, Dpl *krelān/kričlan* and one in *-uōn*: *drvō* ‘firewood’ Dpl *drv^uōn*.

II.4.7 Instrumental plural (*-i*, *-āmi/-ami*)

By far the most frequent Ipl ending for both masc and ntr Cl.I nouns is *-i*. The ending *-āmi/-ami* occurs in a small number of instances: there are eight attestations of Ipl *-āmi/-ami* (five of which beside an Ipl form in *-i*) on a total of about 110 masc Cl.I nouns for which an Ipl is attested, and six attestations of ntr Ipl in *-āmi/-ami* (three of them alongside an Ipl form in *-i*) on a total of 20. There seems to be a slight tendency to use the forms in *-āmi/-ami* if the Ipl forms occur without modifiers, and especially if they are used in isolation. It is however impossible to establish a strict rule.

(1) Masc nouns

Morphonological rule II.2.16 applies. Examples of masc nouns with only Ipl in *-i* attested:

bīč ‘whip’, Ipl *bīči*, *kostānj* ‘chestnut’, Ipl *kostānji*; *njōk* ‘noodle’, Ipl *njōki*; *ōbruč* ‘hoop’, Ipl *ōbručī*; *pīs* ‘finger’, Ipl *pīsti*; *urēh* ‘walnut’, Ipl *urēhi* (2x); *ciēp* ‘flail’, Ipl *ciēpi*; *kūm* ‘marriage witness’, Ipl *kūmi*; *ljūdi* ‘people’, Ipl *ljūdi*; *vlās* ‘hair’, Ipl *vlāsi*; *pīplīć* ‘chick’, Ipl *pīplīci*; *bat^uōn* ‘button’, Ipl *bat^uōni*; *kumpīr* ‘potato’, Ipl *kumpīri* (at least 5x); *kušīn* ‘pillow’, Ipl *kušīni*; *miž^uōl* ‘glass’, Ipl *miž^uōli*; *nōhat* ‘fingernail’, Ipl *nōhti*; *bāt* ‘big hammer’, Ipl *bāti*; *cōk* ‘log’, Ipl *cōki*; *čēp* ‘cork’, Ipl *čēpi*; *kljūč* ‘key’, Ipl *kljūči*; *konāc* ‘thread’, Ipl *k^uōnci*; *k^uōnj* ‘horse’, Ipl *kōnji*; *lešnjāk* ‘hazelnut’, Ipl *lešnjāki*; *mašt^uēl* ‘vat, tub’, Ipl *maštēli*; *ocālī* (pl.t.) ‘spectacles’, Ipl *ocālī*;

otrōk ‘child’, Ipl *otrōki* (2x); *post^uōl* ‘shoe’, Ipl *postōli*; *prāsāc* ‘pig’, Ipl *prāsāci/prāhci*; *rīēp* ‘tail’, Ipl *rīēpi* (4x); *rukāf* ‘sleeve’, Ipl *rukāvi*; *težāk* ‘worker’, Ipl *težāki*; (*v*)*ōl* ‘ox’, Ipl (*v*)*ōli*; *čēšalj* ‘comb’, Ipl *čēšlji*.

– Masc nouns with Ipl both in *-i* and in *-āmi/-ami* (complete list):

malinīc ‘(coffee) mill’, Ipl *malinīcāmi* (2x, both isolated forms) and *malinīci* (in a sentence; when asked, NO preferred Ipl *malinīci*); *z^uōp* ‘tooth’, Ipl *z^uōbāmi* (isolated) and *z^uōbi* (2x, once isolated; NO preferred *z^uōbi*); *ričīn* ‘earring’, Ipl *ričīnāmi* and *ričīni* (both used in a sentence); *žgrāmplji* ‘claws’, Ipl *žgrāmpljāmi* and *žgrāmplji* (both used in a sentence); *šenāc* ‘louse’, Ipl *šenācāmi* and *šīēnci* (both used in isolated position)

– Masc nouns with only Ipl *-āmi/-ami* attested (complete list):

budānti (pl.t.) ‘panties, drawers’, Ipl *budāntāmi* (used in isolation); *španjulēt* ‘cigarette’, Ipl *španjulētāmi* (used in a sentence); *upānak* ‘kind of soft leather shoe’, Ipl *upānāmi* (used in a sentence).

(2) Ntr nouns

Here, the percentage of forms in *-āmi/-ami* is somewhat higher. All attestations are given:

– Ntr nouns with only Ipl *-i* attested:

jāje ‘egg’, Ipl *jāji* (4x); *klīēšča* ‘pair of tongs’, Ipl *klīēšči*; *križa* ‘lower part of the back’, Ipl *križi*; *pīsa* ‘breast’, Ipl *pīsi*; *ūsta* ‘mouth’, Ipl *ūsti* (2x); *vrāta* ‘door’, Ipl *vrāti* (5x); *rāmen* ‘shoulder’, Ipl *rāmeni*; *dⁱēbli* ‘tree-trunk’, Ipl *dⁱēbli*; *klātō* ‘tongue (of a bell)’, Ipl *klāti*; *līcē* ‘cheek’, Ipl *līci*; *propⁱelō* ‘crucifix’, Ipl *propⁱēli*.

– Ntr nouns with Ipl both in *-i* and in *-āmi/-ami*:

lētō ‘summer, year’, Ipl *lēti* and *lētāmi*; *krelō* ‘wing’, Ipl *krelāmi* (used 1x, in isolation) and *kričli* (2x; once in a verb+preposition construction); *rešetō* ‘sieve’, Ipl *rešetāmi* (2x) and *rešēti* (both forms used in isolated position).

– Ntr nouns with only Ipl *-āmi/-ami* attested:

čelō ‘forehead’, Ipl *čēlāmi* (isolated); *k^uōlo* ‘wheel’, Ipl *k^uōlāmi* (in a sentence); *plečō* ‘shoulder(blade)’, Ipl *plečāmi* (in a construction with a preposition); *zīrno* ‘grain’, Ipl *zīrāmi* (in a sentence).

II.4.8 Locative plural (*-āh/-ah*, *-iēh/-eh*)

In the Lpl of Cl.I masc and ntr nouns, *-ah* is the more common ending, and seems to be almost always possible. Out of ca. 110 masc Cl.I nouns for which Lpl has been attested, 14 have Lpl in *-eh* (10 of them alongside *-ah*). Most of the forms in *-eh* are from stems in a dental consonant (this may be accidental). Out of 33 ntr nouns for which a Lpl has been attested, 24 have *-āh/-ah* only; 8 have doublets, and 1 has *-iēh* only. As is to be expected, slightly more Lpl

forms in *-eh* are found in the speech of the older informants. Morphological rule II.2.16 operates.

(1) Masc nouns

– Examples of masc nouns with only Lpl in *-ah* attested:

Jěseni (pl.t.) (top), Lpl *Jěsenah*; *küp* 'heap', Lpl *küpah* (2x); *möžljeni* (pl.t.) 'brain', Lpl *möžljenah*; *njök* 'noodle', Lpl *njökah*; *täk* 'heel', Lpl *täkah*; *třs* 'vine', Lpl *třsah*; *ügljef* 'live coal', Lpl *ügljevah*; *urěh* 'walnut (tree)', Lpl *urěhah*; (v) *čs* 'cart', Lpl *vözah*; *düp* 'tree, oak', Lpl *dübah* (2x); *rět* 'row (of plants)', Lpl *rědah*; *r^uöh* 'horn', Lpl *rögah*; *zřt* 'wall', Lpl *zřdah* (2x); *kalce-t^uön* '(woman's) sock', Lpl *kalcet^uönah*; *kor^uön* 'hedge', Lpl *kor^uönah* (4x); *kumpř* 'potato', Lpl *kumpřrah* (over 10x); *kunřin* 'boundary', Lpl *kunřinah*; *lâkat* 'elbow', Lpl *lâhtah*; *nöhat* 'nail', Lpl *nöhtah*; *cerěc* 'kind of small oak', Lpl *cerěcah*; *cök* 'log', Lpl *cökah*; *hřp* 'moment; labour', Lpl *hřpah*; *köš* 'basket', Lpl *köšah*; *kvintäl* '100 kg', Lpl *kvintälah*; *lancün* 'sheet', Lpl *lancünah*; *portř* 'path', Lpl *portřrah*; *st^uöl* 'table', Lpl *stölah*; *vřh* 'mountain, top (of a plant)', Lpl *vřhah*; *žěp* 'pocket', Lpl *žěpah*; *žl'ebäc* 'roof tile', Lpl *žl'ěpcah*.

– Masc nouns with Lpl in *-ah* and *-eh* (complete list)

grät 'town', Lpl *grädah* and *grädeh* (MOŠ); *libar* 'book', Lpl *librah* and *libreh*; *pjjät* 'plate', Lpl *pjjätah* (2x) and *pjjäteh*; *přs* 'finger', Lpl *přstah* (4x) and *přsteh* (3x); *upläs* 'rock in a field', Lpl *uplähah* and *uplähzeh*; *vřt* 'garden', Lpl *vřtah* (2x) and *vřteh*; *pir^uön* 'fork', Lpl *pir^uönah* and *pir^uöneh*; *p^uöt* 'road, path', Lpl *p^uötah* (4x) and *p^uöteh*; *ocälř* (pl.t.) 'spectacles', Lpl *ocälřah* (2x) and *ocälřeh*; *r^uöf* 'ditch', Lpl *rövah* and *röveh* (VO).

– Masc nouns with only Lpl in *-eh* attested (complete list):

kläs 'ear, corn cob', Lpl *kläseh* (2x); *vläs* 'hair', Lpl *vläseh* (3x); *čmār* 'stomach', Lpl *čmāreh*; *kokošār* 'hen house', Lpl *kokošāreh*.

(2) Ntr nouns

– Examples of ntr nouns with only Lpl in *-ah* attested:

kl'ěšća (pl.t.) 'pair of tongs', Lpl *kl'ěšćah*; *korřto* '(drinking) trough', Lpl *korřtah*; *krřža* (pl.t.) 'lower part of the back', Lpl *krřžah*; *vratřca* 'small door', Lpl *vratřcah*; *rāmen* 'shoulder', Lpl *rāmenah* (2x); *batvö* 'group of plants', Lpl *bätvah*; *krelö* 'wing', Lpl *krělah* (3x)/*kreläh* (1x); *plecö* 'shoulder (blade)', Lpl *plecäh*; *staklö* 'glass, pane', Lpl *stāklah* (2x); *gnjřzlö* 'nest', Lpl *gnjřzlah*; *lřcě* 'cheek', Lpl *lřcah*; *ük^{nö}* 'window', Lpl *ük^{nah}*.

– Ntr nouns with Lpl in *-ah* and in *-eh* (complete list):

g^uö^{nna} (pl.t.) 'dirt', Lpl *g^uö^{nna}* and *g^uö^{nneh}*; *jāje* 'egg', Lpl *jājah* and *jājeh*; *město* 'place', Lpl *městah* (3x) and *městeh* (also *mest'ěh*, in the expression *na mest'ěh* 'here and there'); *njädra* (pl.t.) 'bosom' (see Lexicon), Lpl *njädrah* (2x) and *njädreh*; *přsa* (pl.t.) 'breast', Lpl *přsah* (6x) and *přseh* (1x); *üsta* (pl.t.) 'mouth', Lpl *üstah* (2x) and *üsteh* (1x; NO preferred *üstah*); *vřata* (pl.t.) 'door', Lpl *vřatah* (5x) and *vřateh* (6x); *selö* 'village', Lpl *sělah* (at least 4x) and *sěleh* (JKr).

– Neuter noun with only Lpl in *-eh* attested: only Npl *tlä* 'ground, floor', Lpl *tliěh* (over 20x).

II.5 Accentuation of Inflection Class I

II.5.1 Accentuation types of masc Inflection I nouns

Masculine nouns belong to accentuation types (a), (b), (c), and to two minor types: (ac), with progressive accent shift in the Gpl, and (bb) (only two nouns, which have end stress in all cases where type (b) has end stress, but also in Lpl).

Within type (a), quantity and tone alternations within the stem take place, see II.2.11, II.2.13-14, II.2.16.

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type (see also II.3):

– if Gsg is stem-stressed: type (a) or (ac); if Gpl is stressed on the last stem syllable or inserted *-a-*, whereas Gsg has stress on the (non-last, if polysyllabic) stem syllable: type (ac);

– if Gsg is end-stressed, and Nsg is monosyllabic or end-stressed: type (b) or (bb); if Lpl is end-stressed: type (bb);

– if Nsg is bisyllabic and stem-stressed, and Gsg is end-stressed: type (c).

Instead of Gsg, NApI may serve, or any sg form except NAsg.

diagram (4): accentuation types of masc Cl.I nouns										
type	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
(ac)	+x	+x	+x	+x	+x	+x	x+/-	+x	+x	n.a.
(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	±	-	±	+
(bb)	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	n.a.	+	±
(c)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	n.a.	+	n.a.

(For the symbols see II.3)

Accentual alternation patterns (compiled from different nouns because not all cases are available for one noun of each type)

		singular	plural
type (a)	N	<i>urěh</i> 'walnut (tree)'	<i>urěhi</i> ; <i>Křřžanci</i> (top.)
(short stem vowel)	G	<i>b^uök</i> 'side'	<i>uriěh</i> ; <i>Křřžanac</i>
	D	<i>čovřku</i> 'man'	<i>Kmětön</i> (top.)
	A	<i>urěh</i> ; <i>čovřka</i>	<i>urěhi</i>
	I	<i>urěhon</i>	<i>urěhi</i>

	L	<i>šufite</i> 'attic'; <i>böke</i>	<i>urèhah</i> ; <i>bökah</i>
type (a) (long only or final stem vowel)	N	<i>dûp</i> 'tree; oak'	<i>klâsi</i> 'corncob'
	G	<i>dûba</i>	<i>dûbi</i>
	D	<i>m^uôžu</i> 'husband'	<i>m^uôžen</i>
	A	<i>dûp</i> ; <i>m^uôža</i>	<i>klâsi</i>
	I	<i>dûbon</i>	<i>dûbi</i>
	L	<i>dûbe</i>	<i>dûbah</i>
type (ac)	N	<i>klöbak</i> 'clew'	<i>klöпки</i>
	G	<i>klöpka</i>	<i>klobāk</i> ; <i>gil'č</i>
	D	<i>gölobu</i> 'pigeon'	<i>gil'čen</i>
	A	<i>klöbak</i> ; <i>p'pliciá</i> 'chick'	<i>klöпки</i>
	I	<i>gil'čen</i> 'piglet'	<i>gil'ci</i>
	L	<i>p^uönte</i> 'stitch'	n.a.
type (b)	N	<i>st^uöl</i> 'table'; <i>otáč</i> 'father'	<i>stoli</i> ; <i>oci</i>
	G	<i>stolä</i> ; <i>ocä</i>	<i>stöli</i> ; <i>öci</i> ; <i>koláč</i> 'pole'
	D	<i>ocü</i>	<i>ociën</i>
	A	<i>st^uöl</i> ; <i>ocä</i>	<i>stoli</i> ; <i>oci</i>
	I	<i>stol^uön</i> ; <i>ociën</i>	<i>öci</i> ; <i>otröki</i> 'child'; <i>š'ëncil</i> <i>šencämi</i> 'louse'
	L	<i>stolë</i>	<i>stölah</i> ; <i>völah</i> 'ox'
type (bb)	L		<i>loncäh</i> 'pot' (also <i>l^uöncäh</i>)
type (c)	N	<i>čëšalj</i> 'comb'	<i>čëšlji</i>
	G	<i>čëšljä</i>	<i>čëšlji</i>
	D	<i>Petrü</i> 'Peter'	n.a.
	A	<i>čësan</i> 'garlic'; <i>mešträ</i> 'schoolmaster'	<i>čëšlji</i>
	I	<i>čëšlj^uön</i> /čëšlj ⁱ ën	<i>čëšlji</i>
	L	<i>čëšljë</i>	n.a.

Examples

Type (a) (about 980 nouns)

Within type (a), all different accents on the stem occur. For practical reasons, these nouns will be subdivided into six groups:

- (a1) nouns with short stressed stem vowel in all cases (except stems in *-ic-*);
 (a2) nouns with a stem in *-ic-*;

(a3) monosyllabic stems with long falling accent in Nsg and shortening in the remaining case forms;

(a4) nouns with long falling last stem vowel in Nsg and Gsg;

(a5) other nouns with long stem vowel;

(a6) nouns with inserted *-a-*.

(a1) (over 400 nouns). Nouns with short stressed last stem vowel have morphological alternation II.2.13 in Gpl *-Ø*. Examples:

bäčvar 'cooper', Gsg *bäčvara*, Npl *bäčvari*; *bäleh* 'excrement (of cattle)', Npl *bälegi*, Gpl *bälegi*; *bič* 'whip', Isg *bičen*, Lsg *biče*, Npl *biči*, Ipl *biči*; *bišköt* 'biscuit', Npl *bišköti*, Gpl *bišköti*; *brhän* 'dress', Gsg *brhänä*, Dsg *brhänu*, Lsg *brhäne*, Npl *brhäni*; *bflöh* 'lair', Gsg *bflöga*, Lsg *bflöge*, Npl *bflögi*, Gpl *bflögi*, Lpl *bflögah*; *břmb'ělj* 'cockchafer', Gsg *břmb'ělja*, Npl *břmb'ělji* (VO); *cüker* 'sugar', Gsg *cükera*, Isg *cükeron*; *derit* 'right', Gsg *derita*, Lsg *derite*; *dīm* 'smoke' Gsg *dīma*, Isg *dīmon*; *dīnar* 'dinar', Gsg *dīnara*, NApl *dīnari*, Gpl *dīnari*; *gräh* 'peas', Gsg *gräha*, Isg *grähon*, Lsg *grähe*; *güšcer* 'lizard', Asg *güščera*, Npl *güščeri*, Gpl *güščeri*; *hlëp* 'loaf (of bread)', Gsg *hlëba*, NApl *hlëbi*; *Jušäni* (top), Gpl *Jušän*, Dpl *Jušänon*; *Käblari* (top), Gpl *Käblari*, Dpl *Käblaron*; *kapöt* 'coat', Gsg *kapöta*, Isg *kapöton*, Lsg *kapöte*, Lpl *kapötah*; *Kmëti* (top), Gpl *Km'ët*, Dpl *Kmëti*; *kören* 'root', Gsg *körena*, Npl *köreni*; *koromäch* 'certain herb', Gsg *koromäča*, Isg *koromächon*, Lsg *koromäče*; *kostänj* 'chestnut (tree)', Gsg *kostänja*, Isg *kostänjon*/*kostänjen*, Lsg *kostänje*, Npl *kostänji*, Gpl *kostänj*, Ipl *kostänji*; *kräj* 'side; piece; end', Gsg *kräja*, Lsg *kräje*, NApl *kräji*, Gpl *kräj*; *Krničari* (top), Gpl *Krničari*, Dpl *Krničaron*; *krüh* 'bread', Gsg *krüha*, Isg *krühon*, Lsg *krühe*; *kükümer* 'cucumber', Lsg *kükümere*, Gpl *kükümeri*, Apl *kükümeri*; *küp* 'heap', Gsg *küpa*, Lsg *küpe*, Lpl *küpah*; *kušët* 'thigh', Npl *kušëti*, Gpl *kuš'ët*, Lpl *kušëtah*; *lük* 'onion', Gsg *luka*, Isg *lükon*, Lsg *lüke*; *Madrušäni* (top), Gpl *Madrušän*, Dpl *Madrušänon*; *miš* 'mouse', GAsg *miša*, Npl *miši*, Gpl *miš*; *mräs* '(hoar) frost', Gsg *mräza*, Isg *mräzon*; *njök* 'noodle', Gsg *njöka*, Isg *njökon*, NApl *njöki*, Gpl *njöki*, Ipl *njöki*, Lpl *njökah*; *öbruč* 'hoop', Isg *öbrüchon*/*öbrüchen*, NApl *öbrüci*, Gpl *öbrüci*, Ipl *öbrüci*, Lpl *öbrücah*; *pažül* 'beans', Gsg *pažüla*, Dsg *pažülü*, NApl *pažüli*; *Pifari* (top), Gpl *Pifari*, Dpl *Pifarön*; *plämik* 'flame', Isg *plämikon*, Lsg *plämike*, Npl *plämiki*; *pöpel* 'ashes', Gsg *pöpela*, Isg *pöpelon*; *poplät* 'sole (of a shoe)', Npl *popläti*, Gpl *poplät*, Lpl *poplätah*; *přs* 'finger; toe', Gsg *přsta*, Isg *přston*, Lsg *přste*, NApl *přsti*, Gpl *přsti*, Ipl *přsti*, Lpl *přsteh*/*přstah*; *přšüt* 'raw ham', Gsg *přšüta*, NApl *přšüti*, Gpl *přšüt*; *rogovül* 'forked branch (tool)', Isg *rogovilon*, Npl *rogovili*; *sír* 'cheese', Gsg *sira*, Isg *siron*, NApl *siri*; *susët*/*süsët* 'neighbour', Gsg *susëda*, NApl *susëdi*/*süsëdi*, Gpl *sus'ët*/*süsëdi*, Ipl *susëdi*; *täk* 'heel (of a shoe)', Gsg *täka*, Apl *täki*, Gpl *täk*/*täki*, Ipl *täki*, Lpl *täkah*; *tovär* 'donkey' GAsg *tovära*, Dsg *toväru*, Isg *toväron*, Lsg *toväre*, Npl *toväri*, Gpl *toväri*/*toväri*; *třs* 'vine', Gsg *třsa*, Isg *třson*, Lsg *třse*, Npl *třsi*, Gpl *třs*/*třsi*; *ubräs* 'face', Gsg *ubräza*, Lsg *ubräze*, Npl *ubräzi*, Gpl *ubräs*, Lpl *ubrähzah*; *urëh* 'walnut (tree)', Gsg *urëha*, Isg *urëhon*, NApl *urëhi*, Gpl *ur'ëh*, Ipl *urëhi*, Lpl *urëhah*; *vřt* 'garden', Gsg *vřta*, Lsg *vřte*, Apl *vřti*, Gpl *vřti*, Ipl *vřti*, Lpl *vřtah*/*vřteh*; *zajik* 'tongue; language', Gsg *zajika*, Isg *zajikon*, Lsg *zajike*, Npl *zajiki*, Gpl *zajik*, Lpl *zajikah*; *Žminj* (top), Gsg *Zminja*, Dsg *Zminju*, Isg *Žminjen*, Lsg *Žminje*.

(a2) (about 100 nouns, largely diminutives and surnames/toponyms). Those with short stressed last stem vowel have morphological alternation II.2.13 in Gpl in *-Ø*. Examples:

Ant^uönčiči (top.), Gpl *Ant^uönčič*, Dpl *Ant^uönčičen*; Npl *Baštijaniči* (top.), Gpl *Baštijanič*; *batič* 'hammer' (dim), Isg *batičen*; *bobič* 'small piece', Gsg *bobiča*, Isg *bobičen*; Npl *Dončiči* (top.), Gpl *Dončič*, Dpl *Dončičen*; *jarmič* 'yoke (for one govëdo)', Gsg *jarmiča*, Isg *jarmičen*, Lsg *jarmiče*; Npl *Kärlöviči* (top.), Gpl *Kärlövič*, Dpl *Kärlövičen*; Npl *Košiči* (top.), Gpl *Košič*, Dpl *Ko-*

sičen; *košič* 'basket' dim, Lsg *košiče*, Npl *košiči*; *kuščič* 'piece' (dim), Gsg *kuščiča*, Isg *kuščičen*, NApl *kuščiči*; Npl *Lādiči* (top.), Gpl *Lādič*, Dpl *Lādičen*; *mačkīc* 'kitten', Dsg *mačkīču*, Asg *mačkīca*, Npl *mačkīci*, Gpl *mačkīc*; *tʷōndīc* 'plate', Gsg *tʷōndīca*, NApl *tʷōndīci*, Gpl *tʷōndīci*; *zaprežīc* 'apron (up to the waist)', Gsg *zaprežīca*, Npl *zaprežīci*; Npl *Žgrābljiči* (top.), Gpl *Žgrābljič*, Dpl *Žgrābljičen*; *žūtīc* 'yellowish bean', Gsg *žūtīca*.

(a3) Monosyllabic stems with long falling accent in Nsg and shortening in the remaining case forms (alternation II.2.11; about 20 nouns). Complete list:

brīēs 'elm', Gsg *brēsta*, Lsg *brēste*; *Bʷōh* 'God; Christ; crucifix', Gsg *Bōga*, Vsg *Bōže*; *bʷok* 'side, flank', Lsg *bōke*, Apl *bōki*, Lpl *bōkah*; *līēt* 'frost, cold', Gsg *lēda*, Lsg *lēde*, Npl *lēdi*; *mīēt* 'honey', Isg *mēdon*; *nʷōs* 'nose', Gsg *nōsa*, Isg *nōson*; *pʷōt* 'sweat', Isg *pōton*; *rʷōt* 'family; birth', Gsg *rōda*, Lsg *rōde*; *rʷōh* 'horn', Gsg *rōga*, NApl *rōgi*, Ipl *rōgi*; *snīēh* 'snow', Gsg *snēga*, Isg *snēgon*, Lsg *snēge*; (*v*)*ʷōs* 'cart', Gsg *vōza*, Lsg *vōze*, Npl *vōzi*. To this group also belong: *brʷōj* 'number', *gnʷōj* 'dung', *gʷōt* 'holiday', *hʷōt* 'walk', *lʷōj* 'tallow', *lʷōf* 'hunt', *mʷōs* 'bridge', *pʷōs* 'fasting', *rʷōj* 'swarm'.

(a4)

(1) Monosyllabics with long falling accent (about 120 nouns; for 41 of these, Gpl and/or Ipl and/or Lpl with tone alternations have been attested, see II.2.16). Examples:

brīēh 'hill', Lsg *brīēge*; *cīēp* 'flail', Isg *cīēpon*, Apl *cīēpi*, Ipl *cīēpi*; *čf* 'worm', GAsg *čfva*, NApl *čfvi*, Gpl *čfvi*, Ipl *čfvi*; *dān* 'day', Gsg *dāna*, Lsg *dāne*, NApl *dāni*, Gpl *dān*, Lpl *dānah* (and *dnēvah*, see section II.10); *dār* 'gift', NApl *dāri*, Gpl *dāri*; *dīēl* 'part', Gsg *dīēla*, Isg *dīēlon*, Npl *dīēli*, Gpl *dīēli*; *dūp* 'tree, oak', Gsg *dūba*, Isg *dūbon*, Lsg *dūbe*, Gpl *dūbi*, Dpl *dūbon*, Ipl *dūbi*, Lpl *dūbah*; *frāt* 'friar', Gsg *frāta*, Isg *frāton*, Apl *frāti*, Gpl *frāti*; *fūš* kind of pasta, Isg *fūzon*, NApl *fūzi*, Gpl *fūzi*, Ipl *fūzi*; *grāt* 'town', Lsg *grāde*, NApl *grādi*, Gpl *grādi*, Lpl *grādah*; *iēš* 'hedgohog', Asg *iēža*, Npl *iēži*, Gpl *iēži*; *jāt* 'rage, anger', Gsg *jāda*, Isg *jādon*; *kāl* 'puddle', Gsg *kāla*, Lsg *kāle*, Npl *kāli*, Lpl *kālah*; *klās* 'corn cob', Gsg *klāsa*, Isg *klāson*, NApl *klāsi*, Gpl *klāsi*, Lpl *klāseh*; *krūh* 'rock, stone', Gsg *krūga*, Isg *krūgon*, Lsg *krūge*, Npl *krūgi*, Gpl *krūgi*, *kūs* 'piece', Gsg *kūsa*, NApl *kūsi*, Gpl *kūsi*, Ipl *kūsi*; *līs* 'leaf', Gsg *līsta*, Lsg *līste*, NApl *līsti*, Gpl *līsti*; *mʷōš* 'husband', GAsg *mʷōža*, Dsg *mʷōžu*, Isg *mʷōžen*, NApl *mʷōži*, Gpl *mʷōži*, Dpl *mʷōžen*, Ipl *mʷōži*; *pār* 'pair, couple', Gsg *pāra*, Npl *pāri*, Gpl *pāri*; *prʷōt* 'rod, switch', Gsg *prʷōta*, Isg *prʷōton*, Gpl *prʷōti*, Ipl *prʷōti*; *rīēt* 'order, row', Gsg *rīēda*, Lsg *rīēde*, Npl *rīēdi*, Gpl *rīēdi*, Lpl *rīēdah*; *rʷōp* 'edge; hem', Lsg *rʷōbe*, NApl *rʷōbi*, Gpl *rʷōbi*, Lpl *rʷōbah*; *sfp* 'sickle', Gsg *sfpā*, Isg *sfpōn*, Lsg *sfpē*, Npl *sfpī*, Ipl *sfpī*, Lpl *sfpah*; *tāt* 'thief', Npl *tāti*, Gpl *tāti*; *vlās* 'hair', Isg *vlāson*, Lsg *vlāse*, NApl *vlāsi*, Gpl *vlāsi*, Ipl *vlāsi*, Lpl *vlāseh*; *zīēc* 'hare', Gsg *zīēca*, NApl *zīēci*, Gpl *zīēci*; Npl *Zīēci* (top.), Gpl *Zīēci*, Dpl *Zīēcon*; *zʷōp* 'tooth', Gsg *zʷōba*, Isg *zʷōbon*, NApl *zʷōbi*, Gpl *zʷōbi*, Ipl *zʷōbi*.

(2) Di- and polysyllabics with long falling tone in final stem syllable (about 170 nouns; for 43 of these, Gpl and/or Ipl and/or Lpl with tone alternations have been attested, see II.2.16). Examples:

afār 'business', Ipl *afāri*; *sveti Antʷōn* 'St. Anthony', Gsg *svetega Antʷōna*, Lsg *sveten Antʷōne*; *armarʷōn* 'cupboard, wardrobe', Lsg *armarʷōne*; *armulīn* 'apricot (tree)', Isg *armulīnon*, Npl *armulīni*, Ipl *armulīni*; *balidʷōr/baladʷōr* '(kind of) veranda', Gsg *baladʷōra*, Lsg *baladʷōre*, Apl *baladʷōri*; *balʷōn* 'ball; balloon; certain folk dance', Gsg *balʷōna*, Isg *balʷōnon*, Lsg *balʷōne*, Npl *balʷōni*, Gpl *balʷōni*; *bankīn* 'parapet on *baladʷōr*', Gsg *bankīna*, Lsg *bankīne*, Npl *bankīni*; *ba-*

tʷōn 'button', Gsg *batʷōna*, NApl *batʷōni*, Gpl *batʷōni*, Ipl *batʷōni*; *bocʷōn* 'big bottle', Gsg *bocʷōna*, Npl *bocʷōni*, Lpl *bocʷōnah*; *bučīn* 'pussy', Gsg *bučīna*, Npl *bučīni*, Gpl *bučīni*; *ciburīn* 'species of plum', Gsg *ciburīna*, Npl *ciburīni*, Gpl *ciburīni*; *kapūs* 'cabbage', Gsg *kapūza*, Isg *kapūzon*, Lsg *kapūze*, Npl *kapūzi*, Gpl *kapūzi*, Ipl *kapūzi*; *kolʷōr* 'colour; paint', Gsg *kolʷōra*, Isg *kolʷōron*, Gpl *kolʷōri*, Apl *kolʷōri*; *korʷōn* 'hedge, fence', Gsg *korʷōna*, Isg *korʷōnon*, Lsg *korʷōne*, Npl *korʷōni*, Gpl *korʷōni*, Ipl *korʷōni*, Lpl *korʷōnah*; *kumpīr* 'potato', Gsg *kumpīra*, Isg *kumpīron*, NApl *kumpīri*, Gpl *kumpīri*, Ipl *kumpīri*, Lpl *kumpīrah*; *mižʷōl* '(wine) glass', Gsg *mižʷōla*, Isg *mižʷōlon*, Lsg *mižʷōle*, Gpl *mižʷōli*, Apl *mižʷōli*, Ipl *mižʷōli*, Lpl *mižʷōlah*; *štajʷōn* 'season', Gsg *štajʷōna*, Lsg *štajʷōne*, Apl *štajʷōni*; *šugamān* 'towel', Npl *šugamāni*, Gpl *šugamāni*; *Talijān* 'Italian', Npl *Talijāni*, Gpl *Talijāni*; *zrmān* 'cousin' Gsg *zrmāna*, Isg *zrmānon*, Npl *zrmāni*, Gpl *zrmāni*, Ipl *zrmāni*.

(a5) Other nouns with long stem vowel (about 70 nouns). Examples:

– With a long falling accent in a non-final stem syllable:

lampadārij '(paraffin) lamp', Gsg *lampadārija*; *mīēdih* 'doctor', GAsg *mīēdiga*, Dsg *mīēdigu*; *Pʷōtrati* pl.t. (top), Gpl *Pʷōtrati*; *Šʷōštari* pl.t. (top), Gpl *Šʷōštari*; *Zvāne* men's Christian name, Gsg *Zvāneta*, Isg *Zvāneton*, Gpl *Zvāneti* (*puli nās je čūda Zvāneti* 'there are many Zvanes with us, in our village')

– With a long rising accent:

sveti Bārtul 'St. Bartholomew', GAsg *svetega Bārtula*; *dīmjak/dīmjljk* 'chimney', Isg *dīmjljkon*, Apl *dīmjljki*; Npl *Galānti* (top.), Gpl *Galānti*, Dpl *Galānton*; *kʷōtnjak* 'molar (tooth)', Npl *kʷōtnjaki*, Lpl *kʷōtnjakah*; Npl *Leprīnčani* (top.), Gpl *Leprīnčani*, Dpl *Leprīnčanon*; *martīnščak* 'November', Gsg *martīnščaka*; *mīērlin* 'parsnip', Gsg *mīērlina*, Isg *mīērlinon*, Lsg *mīērline*, NApl *mīērlini*; *pʷōt* 'road, way', Gsg *pʷōta*, Isg *pʷōten*; Npl *Tʷōnčaki* (top.), Gpl *Tʷōnčaki*, Dpl *Tʷōnčakon*.

(a6) (about 100 nouns). In nouns with stem in sonorant+consonant, rule II.2.14 applies. In nouns with long falling accent in the last stem syllable, rule II.2.16 operates. Examples:

advēnat 'December; Advent', Gsg *advēnta*, Lsg *advēnte*; *bānak* '(church) bench', Isg *bānkon*, Lsg *bānke*; *bāzak* 'elder', Gsg *bāzga*, Lsg *bāzge*; *Bēram* (top), Gsg *Bēerma*, Lsg *Bēerme*; *centīmetar* 'centimetre', Gsg *centīmetra*, Gpl *centīmetri*; *dēlavac* 'worker', Npl *dēlavci*; *grābar* 'horn-beam', Lsg *grābre*, Npl *grābri*; *jānjac* 'lamb', GAsg *jājna*, Isg *jājncen*, NApl *jājnci*; *kōrak* 'step', Gsg *kʷōrka*, Npl *kʷōrki*, Gpl *kʷōrki* (and *korāki/korāk*, see below); Npl *Križanci* toponym/surname, Gpl *Križanac*, Dpl *Križancen*; Npl *Kršānci* (top.), Gpl *Kršānci/Kršānac*, Lpl *Kršānceh*; *mētar* 'metre', Gsg *mētra*, Isg *mētron*, Apl *mētri*, Gpl *mētri*; *pālac* 'thumb', Isg *pālcen*, Npl *pālci*; *Slovēnac*, Gsg *Slovēnca*, Isg *Slovēncon*, Npl *Slovēnci*; *strīgalj* 'currycomb for cows', Gsg *strīglja*, Lsg *strīglje*, Npl *strīglji*; *tūran* 'church tower', Isg *tūrnon*, Lsg *tūrne*; *upānak* 'kind of (soft) shoes', NApl *upānki*, Ipl *upānki*, Lpl *upānkah*; *vāhalj* 'longish heap of mown grass', Isg *vāhljon*, Lsg *vāhlje*, Npl *vāhlji*, Gpl *vāhlji*; *vīganj* 'plough', Isg *vīgnjen*, Lsg *vīgnje*; *Zmīnjac* 'inhabitant of Zminj', Dsg *Zmījncu*, NApl *Zmījnci*. There are three nouns with alternation II.2.16: *būbanj* 'drum', Apl *būbnji*, Ipl *būbnji*; *lākat* 'elbow', Apl *lāhti*, Lpl *lāhtah*; *ʷōzalj* 'knot', Apl *ʷōzljī*, Gpl *ʷōzljī*.

Type (ac) (11 nouns)

Type (ac) has stem stress, but in the Gpl the stress shifts to the final stem syllable or to an inserted *-a-* if present, see II.2.15. It cannot be excluded that some nouns which have been assigned to type (a) above, and for which no Gpl happens to be attested, in reality belong to type (ac). Complete list:

– Three nouns in *-ic* denoting (young) animals: *gīlic* ‘piglet’, Gsg *gīlica*, Isg *gīlicen*, NApl *gīlicī*, Gpl *gīlicē*, Dpl *gīlicēn*, Ipl *gīlicī*; *kunēlic* ‘rabbit’, Gsg *kunēlica*, Isg *kunēlicen*, Apl *kunēlicī*, Gpl *kunēlicē* (1x)/*kunēlicē* (1x) and *kunēlicī* (2x)/*kunēlicē* (2x), Ipl *kunēlicī*; *piplic* ‘chick’, GAsg *pīplīca*, Isg *pīplīcen*, NApl *pīplīci*, Gpl *pīplīcē* (2x) and *pīplīci* (1x), Dpl *pīplīcen*.

– Five nouns with inserted *-a-*: *čāval* ‘(iron) nail’, Isg *čāvlon*, Apl *čāvli*, Gpl *čāvāl*, Ipl *čāvli*; *klōbak* ‘ball, clew’, Gsg *klōpka*, NApl *klōpki*, Gpl *klobāk*; *kōrak* ‘step’, Gsg *kʷōrka*, Npl *kʷōrki*, Gpl *korāk* (1x)/*korāki* (1x) and *kʷōrki* (1x), Ipl *kʷōrki*; *pōnat* ‘stitch’, Gsg *pʷōnta*, Lsg *pʷōnte*, NApl *pʷōnti*, Gpl *ponāt*; *štrūnjac* kind of pasta, NApl *štrūjnici*, Gpl *štrūnjāc*.

– Three other nouns: *mēsec* ‘moon; month’, Gsg *mēseca*, Lsg *mēsece*, NApl *mēseci*, Gpl *mesēci* (5x) and *mēseci* (7x); *ōblak* ‘cloud’, Gsg *ōblaka*, Isg *ōblakon*, Npl *ōblaki*, Gpl *oblākī* (1x) and *ōblaki* (4x); *gōlop* ‘pigeon’, Gsg *gōloba*, Npl *gōlobi*, etc., Gpl *golʷop* (1x) and *gōlobi* (2x).

Type (b) (over 230 nouns)

Type (b) has stress on the ending or inserted *-a-* (if present) in all sg cases and in NApl and Dpl, and stem stress in Ipl and Lpl. The stress in the Gpl may be on the stem, or on inserted *-a-*. Examples:

Andrijāš surname/toponym, Gsg *Andrijāšā*, Npl *Andrijāši*, Gpl *Andrijāši*, Dpl *Andrijāšēn*; *bāk* ‘bull’, GAsg *bakā*, Dsg *bakū*, Isg *bakʷon*, Lsg *bakē*, Npl *bakī*, Gpl *bāki*; *bašelāk* ‘basil’, Gsg *bašelkā*, Dsg *bašelkū*, Isg *bašelkʷon*; *bāt* ‘hammer’, Isg *batʷon*, Npl *batī*, Ipl *bāti*; *bekār* ‘butcher’, Gsg *bekārā*, Isg *bekārʷon*, Npl *bekārī*; Npl *Blagārī* (top.), Gpl *Blagārī*, Dpl *Blagārʷon*; *bogatāš* ‘rich man’, Dsg *bogatāšū*, Npl *bogatāši*, Dpl *bogatāšʷon*, Ipl *bogatāši*; *brēk* ‘dog’, GAsg *brekā*, Dsg *brekū*, NApl *breki*, Gpl *brēk* (1x)/*brēki* (2x); *brofūlj* ‘pimple’, Gsg *brofūljā*, Lsg *brofūljē*, Npl *brofūljī*, Gpl *brofūlji*; *cēř* kind of oak, Gsg *cerā*, Lsg *cerē*, Npl *cerī*, Ipl *cēri*, Lpl *cērah*; *cōk* ‘log, tree stump’, Gsg *cokā*, Isg *cokʷon*, Lsg *cokē*, NApl *coki*, Gpl *cōki*, Ipl *cōki*, Lpl *cōkah*; *cvietāk* ‘spring fig’, Npl *cvietkī*, Gpl *cvetāk*; *čabār* ‘high wooden vessel’, Isg *čabrʷon*, Lsg *čabrē*, Npl *čabri*; *čēp* ‘cork’, Isg *čepʷon*, NApl *čepī*, Gpl *čēpi*, Ipl *čēpi*, Lpl *čēpah*; *čmār* ‘stomach’, Isg *čmārʷon*, Lsg *čmārē*, Gpl *čmāri*, Lpl *čmāreh*; *čūk* ‘little owl’, Gsg *čūkā*, Dsg *čūkū*, Npl *čūki*; Npl *Debeljūhī* (top.), Gpl *Debeljūhī*, Dpl *Debeljūhʷon*; *dʷōr* ‘stable’, Gsg *dvorā*, Lsg *dvorē/dorē*, Npl *dvori*, Gpl *dvōri*, Lpl *dvōrah*; *gānāc* ‘iron hook’, Gsg *gāncā*, Isg *gāncʷon*, Gpl *gānci*; *grōp* ‘grave’, Gsg *grobā*, Lsg *grobē*, NApl *grobī*, Gpl *grōbi*, Ipl *grōbi*, Lpl *grōbah*; *grōs* ‘bunch of grapes’, Gsg *grozdā*, Isg *grozdʷon*, Lsg *grozdē*, Npl *grozdi*, Gpl *grōzdi*; *hīp* ‘moment’, Lsg *hipē*, Npl *hipī*, Lpl *hīpah*; *hlʷōt* ‘beam on haywaggon’, Isg *hlʷodʷon*, Npl *hlʷodi*, Gpl *hlʷodi*; *kaligār* ‘shoemaker’, Gsg *kaligārā*, Isg *kaligārʷon*, Npl *kaligārī*; *klabūk* ‘cap’, Isg *klabūkʷon*, Npl *klabūki*; *kljūč* ‘key’, Gsg *kljūčā*, Apl *kljūči*, Gpl *kljūči*, Ipl *kljūči*; *kokošār* ‘hen house’, Lsg *kokošārē*, Npl *kokošārī*, Lpl *kokošāreh*; *kolāc* ‘pole, stick’, Gsg *kolcā*, Isg *kolcēn*, Lsg *kolcē*, NApl *kolci*, Gpl *kolāc*; *konōp* ‘rope, cord’, Gsg *konopā*, Isg *konopʷon*, Npl *konopi*, Ipl *konōpi*; *kōš* ‘basket’, Gsg *košā*, Isg *košēn/košʷon*, Lsg *košē*, Npl *koši*, Gpl *kōši*, Ipl *kōši*, Lpl *kōšah*; *krāl̥j* ‘king’, Npl *krāl̥ji*, Dpl *krāl̥jʷon*; *kʷōnj* ‘horse’, GAsg *konjā*, Isg *konjēn*, Lsg *konjē*, NApl *konjī*, Gpl *kōnji*, Dpl *konjēn*, Ipl *kōnji*, Lpl *kōnjah*; *kvintāl* ‘100 kilograms’, Gsg *kvintālā*, Gpl *kvintālī*, Lpl *kvintālāh*; *lancūn* ‘sheet’, NApl *lancūni*, Gpl *lancūni*,

Lpl *lancūnah*; *māčāk* ‘cat’, GAsg *māčkā*, Dsg *māčkū*, NApl *māčki*, Gpl *māčki* (3x)/*mačāk* (3x); *maštēl* ‘vat, tub’, Gsg *maštelā*, Isg *maštelʷon*, Lsg *maštelē*, Ipl *maštēli*; Npl *Matijāši* (top.), Gpl *Matijāši*, Dpl *Matijāšēn*; *močār* ‘12 snōpi put together’, Gsg *močārā*, NApl *močārī*, Gpl *močārī*; *Niemāc* ‘German’, Npl *Niemci*, Dpl *Niemcʷon*; *nʷōš* ‘knife’, Isg *nʷōžēn*, Lsg *nʷōžē*, NApl *nʷōži*, Gpl *nʷōži*; *ocālī* ‘spectacles’ (pl.t.), Gpl *ocālī*, Ipl *ocālī*, Lpl *ocālāh/ocālēh*; *otāc* ‘father’, GAsg *ocā*, Dsg *ocū*, Isg *ocēn*, NApl *ocī*, Gpl *ōci*, Dpl *ocēn*, Ipl *ōci*; *otrōk* ‘child’, GAsg *otrokā*, Dsg *otrokū*, Isg *otrokʷon*, Lsg *otrokē*, NApl *otrokī*, Gpl *otrʷok*, Dpl *otrokʷon*, Ipl *otrōki*; *pastīr* ‘shepherd’, Gsg *pastīrā*, Isg *pastīrʷon*, Npl *pastīri*, Ipl *pastīri*; *paūn* ‘peacock’, Isg *paūnā*, Npl *paūni*, Gpl *paūni*, Ipl *paūni*; Npl *Petešljārī* (top.), Gpl *Petešljārī*, Dpl *Petešljārʷon*; *pōt* ‘floor, ground’, Gsg *podā*, Isg *podʷon*, Lsg *podē*, NApl *podī*, Gpl *pōdi*, Ipl *pōdi*, Lpl *pōdah*; *portīr* ‘way, path’, Gsg *portīrā*, Lsg *portīrē*, Npl *portīri*, Lpl *portīrah*; *postʷol* ‘shoe’, Gsg *postolā*, NApl *postolī*, Gpl *postōli*, Ipl *postōli*, Lpl *postōlah*; *prāsāc* ‘pig’, GAsg *prāscā/prāhcā*, Dsg *prāscū*, Isg *prāscēn/prāscʷon*, NApl *prāscī/prāhci*, Gpl *prāsci* 5x(/*prāhci*)/*prāsc* (6x), Dpl *prāscēn* (8x)/*prāhciēn* (1x), Ipl *prāsci*; *riēp* ‘tail; handle’, Gsg *riepā*, Isg *riepʷon*, Lsg *riepē*, Npl *riepī*, Ipl *riēpi*, Lpl *riēpah*; *rukāf* ‘sleeve’, Gsg *rukāvā*, Lsg *rukāvē*, NApl *rukāvi*, Gpl *rukāvi*, Ipl *rukāvi*; *snōp* ‘sheaf’, Gsg *snopā*, NApl *snopi*, Gpl *snōpi*; *stʷol* ‘table’, Gsg *stolā*, Isg *stolʷon*, Lsg *stolē*, NApl *stolī*, Gpl *stōli*, Lpl *stōlah*; *telāc* ‘calf’, GAsg *telcā*, Isg *telcʷon*, NApl *telci*, Gpl *telāc*; *ʷōš* ‘kind of black snake’, GAsg *ʷožā*, Isg *ʷožēn*, Lsg *ʷožē*, Npl *ʷožī*, Gpl *ʷōži*; *vřh* ‘top (of a plant); mountain’, Gsg *vrhā*, Isg *vrhʷon*, Lsg *vrhē*, NApl *vrhī*, Lpl *vřhah*; (v) *ʷol* ‘ox’, GAsg *volā* (*olā*), Isg *volʷon* (2x)/*olʷon* (1x), NApl *olī*, Gpl *ōli*, Dpl *olʷon*, Ipl *ōli*(1x)/*vōli* (1x), Lpl *vōlah*; *žēp* ‘pocket’, Gsg *žepā*, Isg *žepʷon*, Lsg *žepē*, NApl *žepī*, Gpl *žēpi*, Lpl *žēpah*.

Type (bb) (2 nouns)

Two nouns, both with inserted *-a-* and short stem vowel, differ from type (b) only in the Lpl, which has end stress (at least as a doublet form):

lonāc ‘pot’ Gsg *loncā*, Isg *loncēn* (2x)/*loncʷon* (1x), NApl *lonci*, Gpl *lonāc* (see II.2.15), Ipl *lʷōnci*, Lpl *lʷōncah* (2x) and *loncāh* (1x); *sasāc* ‘breast, nipple’, Gsg *sahcā*, Lsg *sahcē*, NApl *sahci*, Lpl *sahcāh*.

Type (c) (6 nouns)

Type (c) has stress on the stem syllable in NAsg, GIpl, end stress in all other sg cases, and in NApl (as far as attested; no Dpl or Lpl forms have been attested; the single attested Vsg form has stem stress as well). Complete list:

čēsān ‘garlic’, Gsg *česnā*, Isg *česnʷon*; *čēšalj* ‘comb’, Gsg *češljā*, Isg *češljʷon* (5x)/*češljēn* (2x), Lsg *češljē*, NApl *češljī*, Gpl *čēšlji*, Ipl *čēšlji*; *Kōpar* (top), Gsg *Koprā*, Lsg *Koprē*; *mēštar* ‘schoolmaster; craftsman’, GAsg *meštrā*, Isg *meštrʷon*, Npl *meštrī*, Gpl *mēštri*; *svēkrf* ‘(wife’s) father-in-law’, Dsg *svekrū*, Isg *svekrā*, Isg *svekrʷon*, Npl *svekrī*, Gpl *svēkri*; *Pētar* ‘Peter’, Gsg *Petrā*, Lsg *Petrē*, Vsg *Pētre* (MOB).

II.5.2 Accentuation of stem-stressed forms of masc nouns

In masc type (a) nouns all different accents occur, see II.5.1, examples under (3).

The lengthened stem vowel of Gpl in $-\emptyset$ in type (a) groups (a1) and (a2) is long falling: *kušēt* 'thigh', Gpl *kušⁱēt*; *pršūt* 'raw ham', Gpl *pršūt*; *zajk* 'tongue; language', Gpl *zajk*; *mačkīc* 'kitten', Gpl *mačkīc*.

Nouns of group (a3) have long falling *iē* or *uō* in N(A)sg, and short *ē* or *ō* in the remaining case forms: *brⁱēs* 'elm', Gsg *brēsta*, Npl *brēsti*, etc.; *Buōh* 'God', Gsg *Bōga*, etc.; *miēt* 'honey', Isg *mēdon*; *n^uōs* 'nose', Gsg *nōsa*, etc.

In group (a4) of accentuation type (a), sg forms and NApl with stem stress have long falling accent, whereas Gpl, Ipl and Lpl with stem stress have long rising accent: *dān* 'day', Gsg *dāna*, Lsg *dāne*, NApl *dāni*, Gpl *dān*, Lpl *dānah* (and *dnēvah*); *klās* 'corn cob', Gsg *klāsa*, Isg *klāson*, NApl *klāsi*, Gpl *klāsi*, Lpl *klāseh*; *kūs* 'piece', Gsg *kūsa*, NApl *kūsi*, Gpl *kūsi*, Ipl *kūsi*; *kumpīr* 'potato', Gsg *kumpīra*, Isg *kumpīron*, NApl *kumpīri*, GIpl *kumpīri*, Lpl *kumpīrah*.

The stem vowel or inserted *-a-* which obtains the accent as a result of the progressive accent shift in type (ac) is long rising: *mēsec* 'moon; month', Gpl *mesⁱēci* (and *mēseci*); *ōblak* 'cloud', Gpl *oblāki* (and *ōblaki*); *gīlic* 'piglet', Gpl *gīlic*; *čāval* '(iron) nail', Gpl *čavāh*; *klōbak* 'ball, clew', Gpl *klobāk*; *pōnat* 'stitch', Gpl *ponāt*.

In type (b), stem-stressed forms have short or long rising accent, e.g. *Andrijāš* surname/toponym, Gpl *Andrijāši*; *ključ* 'key', GIpl *ključī*; *kvintāl* '100 kilograms', Gpl *kvintāli*, Lpl *kvintālah*; *pastīr* 'shepherd', Ipl *pastīri*.

Stressed inserted *-a-* in Gpl forms in $-\emptyset$ of types (b) and (bb) is also long rising: *lonāc* 'pot', Gpl *lonāc*; *đvojkī* (pl.t.) 'twins', G(pl) *đvojkāc*.

In type (c), the stressed stem vowel is always short *e* or *o*.

II.5.3 Accentuation types of ntr nouns

Neuter nouns belong to the three main accentuation types, and the minor types (bb) and (bc).

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type (see also II.3):

- if Nsg and Npl have stressed first stem syllable: type (a);
- if Nsg is stressed on the first stem syllable and Npl on the second: type (c);
- if Nsg is end-stressed and Npl is stem-stressed: type (b) or (bb) or (bc); if Gpl has stress on inserted *-a-*: type (bc); if Dpl, Ipl in *-āmi* and Lpl end-stressed: type (bb).

type	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
(b)	-	-	n.a.	-	-	+	+	n.a.	+	+
(bb)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+ ₀	±	±	±
(bc)	-	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	+	±	n.a.	n.a.	+
(c)	+x	+x	n.a.	+x	+x	x+	x+	n.a.	n.a.	x+

(For the symbols see II.3)

Accentual alternation patterns (compiled from different nouns because not all cases are available for one noun)

		singular	plural
type (a)	N	<i>dělo</i> 'work'	<i>děla</i>
	G	<i>děla</i>	<i>lⁱēt</i> 'summer; year'
	D	<i>drⁱěvu</i> 'tree'	<i>vrātan</i> 'door'
	A	<i>dělo</i>	<i>děla</i>
	I	<i>dělon</i>	<i>vrāti</i> ; <i>l^ēti/l^ētami</i>
	L	<i>děle</i>	<i>vrāteh/vrātah</i>
type (b) (long only or final stem vowel)	N	<i>lⁱcē</i> 'cheek'	<i>lⁱca</i>
	G	<i>lⁱcā</i>	<i>lⁱc/lⁱci</i> ; <i>ūkan</i> 'window'
	D	n.a.	n.a.
	A	<i>gn^jzlō</i> 'nest'	<i>gn^jzla</i>
	I	<i>lⁱc^uōn/lⁱc^ēn</i>	<i>lⁱci</i>
	L	<i>lⁱcē</i>	<i>lⁱcah</i>
type (b) (short only or final stem vowel)	N	<i>selō</i> 'village'	<i>sⁱēla</i>
	G	<i>selā</i>	<i>sⁱēl</i> ; <i>rⁱēbar</i> 'rib'
	D	n.a.	n.a.
	A	<i>selō</i>	<i>stākla</i> 'glass, pane'
	I	n.a.	<i>čⁱēlami</i> 'forehead'
	L	<i>selē</i>	<i>sⁱēlah</i> ; <i>rⁱēbrah</i>
type (bb)	N	<i>krelō</i> 'wing'; <i>rešetō</i> 'sieve'	<i>krⁱēla</i> ; <i>rešⁱēta</i>
	G	<i>krelā</i>	<i>plⁱēc</i>
	D	<i>krelū</i>	<i>krⁱēlan/krelān</i> ; <i>plecān</i> 'shoulder'
			<i>krⁱēla</i>
	A	<i>rešetō</i>	

	I	<i>krel^uõn; rešet^uõn</i>	<i>kri'ëli/krelämi; reši'ëti/ rešetämi;</i>
	L	<i>krelë</i>	<i>kri'ëlah/kreläh; plecäh</i>
type (bc)	N	<i>batvö</i> 'group of plants'	<i>bätva</i>
	G	<i>batvä</i>	<i>batäf/bätvi</i>
		etc.; all other attested forms as type (b)	
type (c)	N	<i>ime</i> 'name'; <i>õlito</i> 'intestine'	<i>imi'ëna; ulita</i>
	G	<i>imena</i>	<i>imi'ën</i>
	D	n.a.	n.a.
	A	<i>ime</i>	<i>ulita</i>
	I	<i>vrëmenon</i> 'time; weather'	n.a.
	L	<i>imene; õlite</i>	<i>ulitah; vremi'ënah</i>

Examples

Type (a) (about 160 nouns)

Relevant morphonological alternations: II.2.14 (Gpl *gõvan* vs. Npl *g^uõmna*) and lengthening in the Gpl in -*õ* (see II.2.13). Examples:

blägo 'cattle, farm animals', Gsg *bläga*, Dsg *blägu*, Isg *blägon*; *bläto* 'mud, dirt', Gsg *bläta*, Asg *bläto*, Isg *blätõn*, Lsg *bläte*; *dëlo* 'work, job', Gsg *dëla*, Asg *dëlo*, Isg *dëlon*, Lsg *dële*, Npl *dëla*, Apl *dëla*; *govëdo* 'head of cattle', Gsg *govëda*, Asg *govëdo*, Isg *govëdon*, Npl *govëda*, Gpl *govëti*; *gränje* 'branches' coll., Gsg *gränja*, Isg *gränjen*, Lsg *gränje*; *g^uõmna* (pl.t.) 'dirt', Gpl *gõvan*, Apl *g^uõmna*, Lpl *g^uõmnah/g^uõmneh*; *kopito* 'hoof', Npl *kopita*, Gpl *kopiti*, Apl *kopita*; *korito* '(drinking) trough', Gsg *korita*, Npl *korita*, Apl *korita*, Lpl *koritah*; *lëto* 'summer, year', Gsg *lëta*, Dsg *lëtu*, Asg *lëto*, Lsg *lëte*, Npl *lëta*, Gpl *lëti*, Apl *lëta*, Ipl *lëti/lëtam*; *přsa* (pl.t.) 'breast', Gpl *přs*, Apl *přsa*, Ipl *přsi*, Lpl *přsah/přseh*; *s'ëno* 'hay', Gsg *s'ëna*, Asg *s'ëno*, Isg *s'ënon*, Lsg *s'ëne*; *sito* 'sieve', Gsg *sita*, Asg *sito*, Npl *sita*; *sünce* 'sun', Gsg *sünca*, Dsg *sünca*, Asg *sünce*; *t'ësto* 'dough', Gsg *t'ësta*, Asg *t'ësto*, Isg *t'ëston*; *ugnjışće* 'hearth, fireplace', Gsg *ugnjışća*, Asg *ugnjışće*, Lsg *ugnjışće*; *usta* (pl.t.) 'mouth', Gpl *üs*, Apl *üsta*, Ipl *üsti*, Lpl *üstah/üsteh*; *vräta* (pl.t.) 'door', Gpl *vräti/vrät*, Dpl *vrätan*, Apl *vräta*, Ipl *vräti*, Lpl *vräteh/vrätah*; *zřno* 'grain, a grape', Gsg *zřna*, Asg *zřno*, Isg *zřnon*, Lsg *zřne*, (pl not common, coll. *zřnje* used instead), Npl *zřna* (also *zřni*, Cl.II), Gpl *zřn*, Apl *zřna*, Ipl *zřnami*; *želëzo* '(piece of) iron', Gsg *želëza*, Asg *želëzo*, Isg *želëzon*; *žitõ* 'grain', Gsg *žitõ*, Asg *žitõ*, Isg *žitõn*, Lsg *žite*.

Three nouns have a falling accent in sg and a rising in pl:

jäje 'egg', Gsg *jäja*, Isg *jäjõn*, NApl *jäja*, Gpl *jäji*, Ipl *jäji*, Lpl *jäjah/jäjeh* (see II.2.16); *k^uõlo* 'wheel', Gsg *k^uõla*, Apl *k^uõla*, Lpl *k^uõlah*; *t'ëlo* 'body', Isg *t'ëlom*, Npl *t'ëla*.

The noun *rämen* 'shoulder' usually has consistent stem stress, type (a): NAsg *rämen*, Gsg *rämena*, Lsg *rämene*, NApl *rämena*, Ipl *rämeni*, Lpl *rämenah*. Some doublet forms which would make *rämen* type (c) exist, however: NApl *rami'ëna*.

Type (b) (about 30 nouns)

Type (b) has end stress in sg and stem stress in pl. Short stem vowels in the singular alternate with long rising accents in the plural (see II.2.15).

Examples with a long stem vowel in sg (for eight nouns a plural is attested):

d'ëblö 'tree-trunk', Isg *d'ëbl^uõn*, Lsg *d'ëblë*, NApl *d'ëbla*, Lpl *d'ëblah*; *gnjizlö* 'nest', Gsg *gnjizlä*, Lsg *gnjizlë*, Apl *gnjizla*, Gpl *gnjizli*, Lpl *gnjizlah*; *licë* 'cheek', Gsg *licä*, Isg *lic'ën/l'ic^uõn*, Lsg *licë*, NApl *lica*, Gpl *lic/l'ici*, Lpl *licah*; *plätⁿö* 'fabric', Gsg *plätⁿä*, Isg *plätⁿõn*, Npl *plätⁿa*; *prop'ielö* 'crucifix', Lsg *prop'ielë*, Apl *prop'ëla*, Lpl *prop'ëlah*; *rünö* 'skin, fleece', Gsg *rünä*, Npl *rüna*, Gpl *rün*; *süknö* 'heavy (woollen) cloth', Gsg *süknä*, Isg *sükn^uõn*, Lsg *süknë*, Npl *süknä*; *üknö* 'window', Gsg *üknä*, Isg *ükn^uõn*, Lsg *üknë*, NApl *ükna*, Gpl *ükan*, Lpl *üknah*.

Also *dli'etö* 'chisel'; *günd* 'threshing floor' (pl. n.a.); *jäpnö* 'lime' (pl. n.a.); *klätö* 'tongue (of a bell)'; *krilö* 'lap' (pl. n.a.); *mliekö* 'milk' (pl. n.a.); *přsmö* 'letter'; *r'ëbrö* 'slope (of a *väla*)' (pl. n.a.); *vindö* 'wine' (pl. n.a.).

Examples with short stem vowel in sg (nine nouns)

čelö 'forehead', Gsg *čelä*, Isg *čel^uõn*, Lsg *čelë*, Npl *č'ëla*, Gpl *č'ëli*, Lpl *č'ëlah*; *perö/perijö* 'feather', Gsg *perä*, Gpl *p'ër/p'ëri*; *rebrö* 'rib', Asg *rebrö*, Isg *rebr^uõn*, Lsg *rebrë*, Npl *r'ëbra*, Gpl *r'ëbar*, Apl *r'ëbra*, Lpl *r'ëbrah*; *selö* 'village', Gsg *selä*, Lsg *selë*, NApl *s'ëla*, Gpl *s'ëli*, Lpl *s'ëlah* (4x)/*s'ëleh* (1x, JKr); *staklö* 'glass, pane', Gsg *staklä*, Isg *stakl^uõn*, Lsg *staklë*, NApl *stäkla*, Lpl *stäklah*.

The noun *vretend* 'spindle' has doublet forms with stress on the ending in NApl: Isg *vreten^uõn*, Lsg *vretenë*, NApl *vreti'ëna* (3x)/*vretenä* (1x), Gpl *vreti'ën*.

Type (bb) (3 nouns)

Dpl, Ipl in -*ämi* and Lpl have stress on the ending (there are doublet forms). Complete list:

krelö 'wing', Gsg *krelä*, Isg *krel^uõn*, Lsg *krelë*, Npl *kr'ëla*, Ipl *kr'ëli/krelämi*, Lpl *kr'ëlah/kreläh*; *plecö* 'shoulder(blade)', Isg *plec^uõn*, Lsg *plecë*, Npl *pl'ëca*, Gpl *pl'ëc*, Dpl *plecän*, Ipl *plecämi*, Lpl *plecäh*; *rešetö* 'sieve', Gsg *rešetä*, Isg *rešet^uõn*, NApl *reši'ëta*, Gpl *reši'ët*, Ipl *reši'ëti/rešetämi* (2x).

Type (bc) (1 noun)

Gpl in -*õ* with inserted -a- has stress on inserted -a-. The only (bc) noun is *batvö* 'group of plants', Gsg *batvä*, Isg *batv^uõn*, NApl *bätva*, Gpl *batäf*, on which see II.2.15 (alongside *bätvi*), Lpl *bätvah*.

Type (c) (5 nouns)

Stress on the first syllable of the stem in the singular, on the second stem syllable, or on inserted -en-, in the plural. The stressed syllable is long rising in

the plural (II.2.15). Inserted *-en-* is lengthened to *-iēn-* in the plural. Complete list:

ime 'name', Gsg *imena*, Lsg *imene*, NApl *im'ēna*; *rāmen* 'shoulder', Gsg *rāmena*, Lsg *rāmenon*, Lsg *rāmene*, NApl *ram'ēna*, but also *rāmena*, so type (a) (NO prefers the latter form), Lpl *rāmeni* (2x, one of which MOŠ), Lpl *rāmenah*, so type (a); *vēmen* 'udder', Gsg *vēmena*, NApl *vem'ēna* (3x), but also *vēmena* (2x), Gpl *vem'ēn*; *vrēme* 'time; weather', Gsg *vrēmena*, Lsg *vrēmenon*, Lsg *vrēmene* (MOB), Lpl *vrem'ēnah* (in the expression *po vrem'ēnah* 'from time to time'); *ōlito* 'intestine', Lsg *ōlite*, NApl *ul'ita*, Lpl *ul'tah*.

One ntr noun has yet another pattern of accentual alternation:

drvō 'wood, firewood', with end stress in both sg and pl: Gsg *drvā*, Lsg *drv'ōn*, Lsg *drvē*, NApl *drvā*, Gpl *dřf*.

II.5.4 Accentuation of stem-stressed forms of ntr nouns

In type (a), all different accents occur, e.g. *kopīto* 'hoof', *imānje* 'property', *blāgo* 'cattle'. Nouns with short stressed (only or final) stem syllable in the Nsg have a long falling stem vowel in the Gpl in *-ø*, e.g. *govēdo* 'head of cattle', Gpl *gov'ēt*; *kīlo* 'kilo', Gpl *kīl*; *kolēno* 'knee', Gpl *kol'ēn*, etc. (see II.2.13). There are no attestations of the Gpl in *-ø* of nouns with a long falling stem vowel in the Nsg and Npl. In nouns with a long rising stem vowel the accent of the Gpl is that of the Nsg.

If short, a pretonic stem vowel in nouns of type (b) is either *e*, or *-a-* reflecting **ъ* or **ь*. The stem vowel in the plural, which in this type receives the stress, is always long rising, in other words, it is lengthened if short in the sg: *rebrō* 'rib', Npl *riēbra*, Gpl *riēbar*, etc.; *rešetō* 'sieve', Npl *rešiēta*, Gpl *rešiēt*, etc.; *staklō* 'glass, pane', Npl *stākla*, Lpl *stāklah*, etc.; *gnjzļō* 'nest', Apl *gnjzļa*, Lpl *gnjzlah*; *licē* 'cheek', Npl *lica*, Gpl *lic*, Lpl *licah*.

In type (c), the stressed stem vowel is short in the sg, except in NAsg *vrēme* 'time', which shortens the stem vowel in the remaining case forms: Gsg *vrēmena*, etc. The vowel which receives the stress in the plural is also long rising, e.g. *ime* 'name', Npl *im'ēna*, Gpl *im'ēn*; *ōlito* 'intestine', Npl *ul'ita*, Lpl *ul'tah*.

The Gpl of the noun *drvō* 'firewood' has a long rising accent: *dřf*.

In the Gpl of *batvō* 'group of plants', the stressed inserted *-a-* is also long rising: Gpl *batāf* (next to *bātvī*).

SECTIONS II.5.5-6: ACCENTUATION OF DIMINUTIVES FROM INFLECTION CLASS I NOUNS

The accentuation of diminutives can give an indication as to the accentuation type to which a given noun must originally have belonged, therefore I shall give a short overview.⁷

II.5.5 Accentuation of diminutives of masc Inflection Class I nouns

Diminutives of masc nouns of type (a) can be divided into two groups: group (1) maintains the stress on the same syllable of the root, whereas in group (2) the diminutive suffix *-ič* is stressed. Examples:

(a1) nouns with short stressed stem vowel: three fourths of the attested diminutives belong to group (1), the rest to group (2). The attestations are:

Group (1): *brāt* 'brother', *brātič*; *būš* 'kiss', dim Isg *būšicēn*; *fijōk* 'ribbon, bow', dim *fijōčič*; *krūh* 'bread', dim *krūšič*; *kvadrāt* 'square', dim Apl *kvadrātič*; *medvēt* 'bear', dim *medvēdič*; *plāc* 'square, marketplace', dim *plācič*; *ragāč* 'young man', dim *ragāčič*; *rogovīl* 'forked branch', dim *rogovīlič*; *sīč* 'bucket', dim *sīčič*; *sīr* 'cheese', dim *sīrič*; *siromāh* 'poor person', dim Npl *siromāšič*; *škab'ēl* 'bedside cabinet', dim Npl *škab'ēlič*; *trinōh* 'tripod', dim *trinōžič*; *třn* 'thorn', dim Npl *třnič*; *třokut* 'triangle', dim Npl *třokutič*; *urēh* 'walnut (tree)', dim *urēšič*.

Group (2): *hlēp* 'round loaf of bread', dim *hlepcič*; *kūp* 'heap', dim *kupčič*; *mālin* 'mill', dim *malinič* 'coffee mill'; *škānj* 'fireside bench', dim *škanjič*; *tovār* 'donkey', dim *tovarčič*; *trbūh* 'belly', dim *trbusič*.

(a2) nouns in *-ič*. No examples (these nouns are partly diminutives already).

(a3) and monosyllabic (a4) nouns: all attested examples belong to group (2):

bōr 'pine tree, Christmas tree', dim *borič* (and *bōrič*); *brōt/br'ōt* 'ship', dim *brodič*; *b'ōh* 'God', dim *bogič*; *b'ok* 'side, flank', dim *bočič*; *čřf* 'worm', dim *čřvič*; *dūp* 'tree, oak', dim *dupčič*; *d'ōl* 'valley', dim *dolčič*; *frāt* 'friar', dim *fratič*; *grāt* 'town', dim *gradič*; *iēs* 'hedgēhog', dim *ježič*; *kāp* 'drop', dim *kapič*; *klās* 'corn cob', dim *klasīč*; *kūs* 'piece', dim *kuščič*; *līs* 'leaf', dim Npl *līstič*; *n'ōs* 'nose', dim *nosīč*; *prāh* 'dust', dim *prašič*; *prās* 'ram', dim *prazič*; *riēt* 'row', dim *redič* (VO); *r'ōp* 'rim, hem', dim *robič*; *r'ōh* 'horn', dim *rohēič*; *sīn* 'son', dim *sinič*; *smrāt* 'dirt', dim *smradič* 'piece of dirt'; *stūp* 'pillar', dim *stupič*; *vās* 'flower pot', dim *važič*; *vlās* 'hair', dim *vla-sič*; (v) *ōs* 'cart', dim *vozič*; *zīt* 'wall', dim *zidič*; *ziēc* 'hare', dim *zečič*; *z'ōp* 'tooth', dim *zobič*.

Also, masc nouns with long falling accent and stem extension in the remaining case forms have dim in stressed *-ič*: *škābe* 'ram', dim *škabič*; and the Christian names *Frāne*, dim *Franīč*, *J'ōže*, dim *Jožič*, *Māte*, dim *Matīč*, *T'ōne*, dim *Tonič*, *Zvāne*, dim *Zvanič*.

⁷ The masc diminutive suffix *-ič* entails morphological changes: stem vowels are shortened when the dim suffix is stressed, and stem-final velars and *c* usually alternate with *č*, *ž* and *š*: *trbūh* 'belly', dim *trbusič*; *urēh* 'walnut (tree)', dim *urēšič*; *ziēc* 'hare', dim *zečič*; *fijōk* 'ribbon', *fijōčič*; *trinōh* 'tripod' stem *trinog-*, dim *trinōžič*. In some cases, notably after stem-final *l*, *n*, *nj*, *p*, *r*, the suffix may be *-čič*: *kūp* 'heap', dim *kupčič*; *tovār* 'donkey', dim *tovarčič*; *klin* 'wedge, nail', dim *klinēič*; *d'ōl* 'valley', dim *dolēič*, etc. The noun *kūs* 'piece' has diminutive *kuščič*. But e.g. *sīn* 'son', dim *sinič*; *stūp* 'pillar', dim *stupič*; *třn* 'thorn', dim Npl *třnič*, etc.

Polysyllabic (a4) nouns (18 attestations). With two exceptions all attested examples stress the suffix. Examples:

balad^u*r* 'veranda', dim *baladorič*; *bal*^u*o*n 'ball', dim *balonič*; *bat*^u*o*n 'button', dim *batonič*; *bičerin* 'small glass', dim *bičerinič*; *boc*^u*o*n 'big bottle', dim *boconič*; *bok*^u*o*n '(big) piece', dim *bokonič*; *bujad*^u*o*r kind of barrel, dim *bujadorič*; *fač*^u*o*l 'shawl', dim *fačolič*; *kanāl* 'hollow', dim *kanalič*; Apl *komādi* 'piece', dim NApl *komadiči*; *kord*^u*o*n 'necklace', dim *kordonič*; *kumpīr* 'potato', dim *kumpirič*; *kušīn* 'pillow', dim *kušinič*; *miž*^u*o*l 'wine-glass', dim *mižolič*; *purān* 'turkey', dim *puranič*; *škafo*^u*o*n 'sock', dim *škafonič*.

The exceptions are: *bučīn* 'pussy', dim Npl *bučīnici*, and Npl *pijatīnici* 'sauces'. Both are loanwords from Romance (and diminutives already in the source language), but so is *bičerin* (cf. above).

(a5) The only attested diminutives both have stressed suffix: *mīērlin* 'parsnip', dim *merlinič*, and *p^uōt* 'road', dim *potič*.

(a6) Nouns which insert *-a-*. Only two instances attested, both with stressed suffix: *bānak* 'wooden bench', dim *banjčič*, and *jānjac* 'lamb', dim *janjčič*. Of these nouns no Gpl is attested, so one cannot be sure whether they belong to accentuation type (ac), which has diminutives with stressed *-ič* (see below).

(ac) Both attestations belong to group (2) (diminutive stressed on suffix): *gōlop* 'pigeon', dim *golobič*, and *čāval* 'iron nail', dim *čavlīč*.

The only attested diminutive of a masc (Cl.III) noun in *-a* also has stressed *-ič*: *bārba* 'uncle', dim *barbič*.

The suffix *-ič* is stressed in all attested diminutives of masc nouns of types (b) and (c). Examples:

– Type (b): *babūlj* 'stone', dim *babuljič*; *bāt* 'big hammer', dim *batič*; *brēk* 'dog', dim *brečič*; *cīēr* kind of oak, dim *cerič*; *cōk* 'block of wood', dim Npl *cočiči*; *d^uōr* 'stable', dim *dvorīč*; *hīp* 'moment', dim *hipčič*; *klabuč* 'cap', dim *klabučič*; *lancūn* 'sheet', dim Npl *lancuniči*; *māčāk* 'cat', dim Npl *mačkiči*; *n^uōš* 'knife', dim *nožič*; *otrōk* 'child, boy', dim Npl *otročiči*; *rīēp* 'tail', dim *repič*; *skrōp* 'porridge', dim *skrobīč*; *špāh* 'rope', dim *špažič*; *telāc* 'calf', dim Asg *telčiča*; *vřh* 'top', dim *vřšič*.

– Of type (c), the only attested example is *čēšalj* 'comb', dim *češljīč*.

II.5.6 Accentuation of diminutives of ntr Inflection Class I nouns

The suffixes for deriving diminutives from ntr nouns are *-īco/-ico*, *-īca/-ica* (the diminutives in *-īca/-ica* are fem); in addition there is one diminutive in *-ājce* (*uknājce*, from *ūknō* 'window', dim also *uknič* and *ukniča*), and one in *-īč* (*mlekīč*, children's word for *mliēkō*).

From 21 ntr nouns diminutives are attested. The distribution of stressed and unstressed suffixes is as follows.

Within type (a) nouns, two groups can be distinguished:

(1) Diminutives with stress on the root:

korīto 'drinking trough', dim *korītica*; *k^uōlo* 'wheel', dim *k^uōlico/k^uōlica*; *zřno* 'grain, kernel', dim Asg *zřnico* (one cannot be sure whether the Nsg would end in *-ico* or *-ica*); *želēzo* 'iron', dim Asg *želēzico* 'piece of iron'.

(2) Diminutives with stress on the suffix:

driēvo 'tree, wood', dim *drevīco*; *lišće* 'leaves', dim Asg *liščīco*; *ūsta* 'mouth', dim *ustīca* (pl.t.); *vřāta* 'door', dim *vřatīca* (pl.t.).

Four ntr nouns which do not belong to type (a) also have diminutives with stress on the root: *ūho* (irr) 'ear', which has doublets *ūhico/uhīco/ušīco*, and three nouns which form their diminutives from the pl or coll (which are more frequent than the singular): *ulīta* 'intestine' (Nsg *ōlīto*, a type (c) noun), dim Apl *ulītīca*; *rebrō* 'rib', type (b), which has *rīēbrīco* next to *rebrīco*, and *pīērijico* alongside *perijīco* from *perō/perijō* 'feather'.

All remaining ntr nouns have diminutives with stress on the suffix. The following lists contain all attested cases:

– Type (b): *čelō* 'forehead', dim *čelīco*; *krelō* 'wing', dim *krelīco*; *selō* 'village', dim *selīco*; *vretenō* 'spindle', dim *vretenīco*; *perō/perijō* 'feather', dim *perijīco* (and *pīērijico*); *rebrō* 'rib', dim *rebrīco/rīēbrīco*; *stablō* 'tree', dim *stablīco*; *gnjizlō* 'nest', dim *gnjizlīco*; *ūknō* 'window', *uknič/ukniča/uknājce*; *d^uēblō* 'tree-trunk', dim *deblīco*.

– Type (c): *ūho* 'ear', dim *uhīco/ušīco* (and *ūhico*); *kafē* (irr) 'coffee', dim *kafīco*.

SECTIONS II.6-7: INFLECTION CLASS II

II.6 Distribution of the alternative endings in Inflection Class II

The old *i*-stems and *ā*-stems have all but merged. The NAsg endings provide a clue to the original distribution (but not always, e.g. Nsg *glīs* and *glīsta*, Asg *glīs* and *glīsto*). For Isg, Lsg, Ipl and Lpl (there are no Dsg or Dpl forms attested), the morphonological alternation treated in section II.2.2 (palatalization of the final consonant of the stem) separates most fem nouns with Nsg in *-o* which are original *i*-stems from the original *ā*-stems (which do not take part in the rule). In the DILpl, morphonological rule II.2.12 is valid.

II.6.1 Nominative and Accusative singular

Only three out of the approximately 1060 attested fem nouns have a Nsg in *-e*: the Christian names *Fūme* and *Kāte*, and the indeclinable loan word *lūče* 'light,

electricity'. In both names, the stem of the oblique cases ends in *-et-*, e.g. Gsg *Fûmeti*; Gsg *Kâteti*, Dsg *Kâtete*, Isg *Kâteton* (see II.2.1).

About 55 fem nouns have a NAsg in *-Ø*, e.g. *höljef* 'stocking', *k^uôs* 'bone', *lās* 'entrance to a field'. In the NAsg in *-Ø*, morphonological rules II.2.8, II.2.9, II.2.11 apply. One fem noun has *-a-* insertion in the Nsg: *mīsal* (rule II.2.3).

There are 5 fem nouns with doublet Nsg forms in *-a* and *-Ø* and Asg forms in *-o* and *-Ø*: *brās/brāzdā* 'furrow', Asg *brās/brāzdo*; *glīs/glīsta* 'worm', Asg *glīsto/glīs*; *grān/grānā* 'branch', Asg *grāno/grān*; *vřsta/vřs* 'sort, kind', Asg *vřs*; of *prīkas* 'monster, freak, devil', only a Nsg in *-Ø*, and only an Asg in *-o* have been attested, *prīkazo*.

The remaining one thousand fem nouns have a Nsg in *-a*, and Asg in *-o*, e.g. *jūhā* 'soup', *māša* 'mass', *pustēlja* 'bed', *ūra* 'hour, clock', *jūžina* 'dinner, lunch', *nogā* 'foot, leg'. In one noun, the final *-a* is long: *gospā* 'lady'.

II.6.2 Genitive singular

The irregular noun *gospā* 'lady' has *-iē*: *gospē*; the noun *teta* 'aunt', if clitic, has *-e*, otherwise *-i*. All other fem nouns have *-i* (or unstressed *-i*).

II.6.3 Vocative singular

A single distinct Vsg form of a fem noun has been attested: Vsg *māmo*, from *māma* 'mum'. Otherwise, the Nominative is used in Vocative function.

II.6.4 Nominative/Accusative plural (*-i, -e*)

The great majority of fem nouns add *-i/-i* to the stem in the NApl, e.g.:

besēda 'word', NApl *besēdi*; *bōca* 'bottle', NApl *bōci*; *crēkva* 'church', Apl *crēkvi*; *čerēšnja* 'cherry(tree)', NApl *čerēšnji*; *sōja* 'kind of bird', Npl *sōji*; *škūlja* 'hole', Apl *škūlji*; *svēcā* 'candle; light', NApl *svēci*; *ženā* 'wife', Npl *ženi*; *brādā* 'chin; beard', Apl *brādi*; *nogā* 'foot, leg', NApl *nōgi*; *rūkof* 'handful (of grain)', Npl *rūkovi*; *n^uōc* 'night', NApl *nōci*.

However, all nouns in *-inja* and in *-ica* (many of the second group are diminutives or originally diminutives) and the majority of nouns in *-ija* have *-e*, as a relic of old palatal endings. Probably on the analogy of diminutives in *-ica*, pejoratives/augmentatives in *-īna/-ina* also have *-e*, and the pattern has spread to other nouns in *-ina*, and in *-īna*. Except for the nouns in *-ica* and *-inja*, in all of these groups exceptions occur (NApl in *-i* or doublets *-e/-i*). Examples:

– Nouns in *-inja* (only two plurals attested):

Npl *mekīnje* (the sg *mekīnja* is unusual) 'bran' and *težakīnja* 'female worker', Npl *težakīnje*.

– Nouns in *-ica*:

čēlica 'bee', NApl *čēlice*; *gōbica* 'mushroom', NApl *gōbice*; *dušica* 'lamp wick', NApl *dušice*; *posotica* 'small rag of pasta', NApl *posotice*; *zbica* 'rod, switch', Npl *zbice*; *žica* 'wire, thread', NApl *žice*; *crekvica* 'church' dim, Npl *crekvice*; *iglica* 'needle' dim, NApl *iglice*; *lēstavica* 'swallow', NApl *lēstavice*; *uknica* 'window' dim, Npl *uknice*; *šenčnica* kind of mushroom, Npl *šenčnice*; *junica* 'young cow', Npl *junice*; *mladica* 'one year's offshoot of a plant', Npl *mladiće*.

– Nouns in *-ina*:

būbina 'insect, bug', NApl *būbine*; *grōtina* 'rock', Npl *grōtine*; *hlostina* 'grapeless bunch (i.e. eaten)', Npl *hlostine*; *divojčina* 'girl (over 12)', NApl *divojčine*; *čukovina* 'long offshoot of a pumpkin plant', Npl *čukovine*; *krāvina* 'cow' (pej/augm), Npl *krāvine*; *ženskina* 'woman' (pej/augm), Npl *ženskine*; also loanwords: *mākina* 'machine; train', NApl *mākine*; *kalōtina* 'log of wood', NApl *kalōtine*.

The only exception in *-ina* is Npl *gōmini* 'tyre' (pej/augm).

– Nouns in *-īna* (five plurals attested: three with doublets, one only in *-i*):

Apl *kartolīne* 'postcard'; Npl *lampadīne* 'lamp'; *koltrīna* 'curtain', NApl *koltrīne* (4x) and *koltrīni* (1x; NO preferred the first form); *vetrīna* 'glass cabinet', Npl *vetrīne* (2x) and *vetrīni* (1x); *šparužina* 'asparagus (with leaves)', Npl *šparužini*.

– Nouns in *-īna* (two plurals attested, both in *-e*):

tančina 'thin layer of soil (on rock)', Npl *tančine*; Apl *kiselīne* 'acid'.

– Nouns in *-ija* (16 plurals attested; 11 in *-e*, 3 with doublets, 2 in *-i*):

– NApl in *-e*: Npl *čarolīje* 'sorcery'; Npl *fērije* 'vacation'; *komīdija* 'joke', NApl *komīdije*; *ničarīja* 'trifle', NApl *ničarīje*; *nopačija* 'nonsense, stupidity', NApl *nopačije*; Npl *pomije* 'leftovers from the table'; *prčkarija* 'small object', Npl *prčkarije*; *sleparija* 'lie', Npl *sleparije*; *sočalija* 'social support from the church', Apl *sočalije*; *stāncija* 'big solitary farm', Npl *stāncije*; *št^uōrija* 'story', NApl *št^uōrije*.

– NApl doublets in *-e* and *-i*: *oštarija* 'pub', NApl *oštarije* (3x) and *oštariji* (1x); *šunjarīja* 'nonsense; joke', NApl *šunjarīje* (6x) and *šunjarīji* (2x); *zmīja* 'snake', NApl *zmīji* (3x) and *zmīje* (1x).

– NApl only in *-i*: *kovačija* 'smithy', Npl *kovačiji*, and *škancija* 'shelf', Apl *škanciji*.

Apart from the cases mentioned above, the following fem nouns (most of them with stem in a palatal consonant) have NApl in *-e*:

famēja 'family', Npl *famėje* and *famēji*; *māja* 'sweater', NApl *māji* (2x) and *māje* (1x); *kampānja* 'field', NApl *kampānje* (1x) and *kampānji* (1x); *stomānja* 'shirt', NApl *stomānji* (2x) and *stomānje* (1x); Npl *lēče* (N-D) 'lens'; Npl *svilīčinke* (?) kind of caterpillar; *māčkara* 'mask', NApl *māčkari* (8x) and *māčkare* (2x) 'carnival'.

The noun *gospā* 'lady' has Npl *gospē*.

II.6.5 Genitive plural (-∅, -i)

In the Genitive plural, -∅ is by far the most common ending (out of some 230 fem nouns for which Gpl forms have been attested, about 200 have -∅).

In the Gpl in -∅, morphonological rules II.2.8, II.2.9, and II.2.13 - II.2.15 apply; rule II.2.3 applies to most stems in a consonant cluster.

Lengthening of a short stressed last stem vowel takes place in the Gpl in -∅. The tone of the resulting long vowel depends on the accentuation type (see II.2.14 and II.2.15).

Type (a) nouns with a long falling stem vowel undergo morphonological alternation II.2.16 in Gpl in -i.

Examples of Gpl fem in -∅:

bāba 'midwife', Gpl *bāp*; *bāčva* 'barrel', Gpl *bačāf*; *būrica* 'small bucket', Gpl *būric*; *dōga* 'stave', Gpl *d^uōh*; *gūska* 'goose', Gpl *gūsak*; *krāva* 'cow', Gpl *krāf*; *krēka* 'blue plum', Gpl *krⁱēk*; *njīva* 'field', Gpl *njīf*; *prēskva* 'peach', Gpl *prēskaf*; *štīērna* 'draw-well', Gpl *štīeran*; *vīšnja* 'sour cherry (tree)', Gpl *vīšanj*; *glāvā* 'head', Gpl *glāf*; *nīt* 'thread', Gpl *nīt*; *kōkoš* 'chicken', Gpl *kok^uoš*.

In most of the fem nouns in -a which have a Gpl in -i, the stem ends in two consonants, e.g.

b^uōrša 'bag', Gpl *b^uōrši*; *čēsta* 'road', Gpl *čēsti*; *fārma* 'farm', Gpl *fārmi*; *fēšta* 'party', Gpl *fēšti*; *frāška* 'twig', Gpl *frāški*; *jāsla* 'manger', Gpl *jāsli*; *k^uōrta* 'courtyard', Gpl *k^uōrti*; *ūgla* certain bird, Gpl *ūgli*; *vānjga* 'shovel', Gpl *vānjgi*; *vřsta* 'kind, type', Gpl *vřsti*; *zvⁱezdā* 'star', Gpl *zvⁱēzdi* and *zvⁱēs*; *glīs*/*glīsta* 'worm', Gpl *glīsti*; *bōles* 'illness', Gpl *bōlesti*; *k^uōs* 'bone', Gpl *kōsti*; *pⁱēs* 'hand(ful)', Gpl *pⁱēsti*; *mīsal* 'thought', Gpl *mīsi*.

Not all stems which end in two consonants get -i, e.g. *īgla* 'needle', Gpl *īgāl*; *nevēsta* 'bride; daughter-in-law', Gpl *neviēs*; *pečūrka* certain mushroom, Gpl *pečūrak*. See also some of the examples given above. Possibly, the accentuation type plays a role in a case like *īgla*, Gpl *īgāl* vs. *ūgla* Gpl *ūgli*.

The other fem nouns with Gpl in -i (some with doublet in -∅) are:

fīla 'row of plants', Gpl *fīli*; *f^uōza* 'way, kind', Gpl *f^uōzi*/*f^uōs*; *škrīlja* 'roof-tile', Gpl *škrīlji*; *vřbā* 'willow', Gpl *vřbi*; *stvār* 'thing', Gpl *stvāri* (5x) and *stvār* (4x); *n^uōc* 'night', Gpl *nōci*; *plⁱēn* 'diaper', Gpl *plⁱēn* and *plⁱēni*; *škřp* 'worry', Gpl *škřbi* (6x) and *škřp* (1x); *māt* 'mother', Gpl *māter*/*māteri*; *rūkof* 'handful', Gpl *rūkovi*; *kvalitā* 'sort, quality', Gpl *kvalitādi*.

A factor for the choice of the Gpl ending may also be the possibility to discriminate between Gpl -∅ and Nsg -∅ or between Gsg -i and Gpl -i (nouns with Nsg in -∅, nouns with long (last) stem vowel and nouns with stressed first stem vowel tend to have Gpl in -i, compare also Gpl in -i for *glīs*, *bōles*, *k^uōs*, *pⁱēs* and *mīsal* above).

II.7 Accentuation of Inflection Class II

II.7.1 Accentuation types of Inflection Class II nouns in -a

CI.II nouns in -a belong to the three main accentuation types, and to 3 marginal types: (ac), (cb) and (cbb) (for the characteristics of the accentuation types see also II.3).

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type (see also II.3):

- stem stress in Nsg (or Gsg, Dsg, Isg, Lsg, Dpl, Ipl, Lpl): type (a) or (ac);
- with end stress in Gpl: type (ac); doublets occur, so that some nouns may belong either to type (a) or to (ac);
- end stress in Asg: type (b) or (cbb); if NApI also has end stress: type (b);
- Nsg end stress, Asg stem stress: type (c) or (cb); NApI end stress: type (cbb).

type	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Asg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
(ac)	+	+	n.a.	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
(c)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+ ₀	-	-	-
(cb)	-	-	n.a.	+	-	-	-	+ ₀	n.a.	-	n.a.
(cbb)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

(For the symbols see II.3)

Accentual alternation patterns (largely compiled from different nouns because not all cases are available for one noun of each type)

		singular	plural
type (a)	N	<i>kūca</i> 'house'	<i>kūci</i>
	G	<i>kūci</i>	<i>kūc</i> ; <i>hrūšaf</i>
	D	<i>krāve</i> 'cow'	<i>krāvan</i>
	A	<i>kūco</i>	<i>kūci</i>
	I	<i>kūcon</i>	<i>krāvami</i>
type (ac)	L	<i>kūce</i>	<i>kūcah</i>
	N	<i>īgla</i> 'needle'	<i>īgli</i>
	G	<i>īgli</i>	<i>īgāl</i> (2x)/ <i>īgli</i> (1x)
		etc. (types (a) and (ac) differ only in the Gpl)	

type (b)	N	<i>ženā</i> 'wife'	<i>ženī</i>
	G	<i>ženī</i>	<i>žīēn; siēstar</i> 'sister'
	D	<i>ženē</i>	<i>ženān</i>
	A	<i>ženō</i>	<i>sviēcī</i> 'candle'
	I	<i>žen^uōn</i>	<i>ženāmi</i>
L	<i>m^uokē</i> 'flour'	<i>gorāh</i> 'mountain'	
type (c)	N	<i>glāvā</i> 'head'	<i>glāvi</i>
	G	<i>glāvī</i>	<i>glāf</i>
	D	<i>glāvē</i>	<i>glāvān</i>
	A	<i>glāvo</i>	<i>glāvi</i>
	I	<i>glāv^uōn</i>	<i>glāvāmi</i>
	L	<i>glāvē</i>	<i>glāvāh</i>
type (cb)	N	<i>dūšā</i> 'soul'	<i>dūšī</i>
	A	<i>dūšo</i>	
		etc. (types (c) and (cb) differ only in NApl)	
type (cbb)	N	<i>ofcā</i> 'sheep'	<i>uōfci</i>
	G	<i>ofcī</i>	<i>ovāc</i>
	D	<i>ofcē</i>	<i>ofcān</i>
	A	<i>ofcō</i>	<i>uōfci</i>
	I	<i>ofc^uōn</i>	<i>ofcāmi</i>
	L	<i>ofcē</i>	<i>ofcāh</i>

Examples

Type (a) (approximately 950 nouns)

In nouns with a long falling vowel in the last stem syllable, rule II.2.16 applies in the Gpl in *-i*. Examples:

arbēta 'mange, fodder beet', Gsg *arbēti*, Asg *arbēto*, Isg *arbēton*, Lsg *arbēte*, Npl *arbēti*; *bāba* 'midwife; old hag', Gsg *bābi*, Gpl *bāp*; *bēkva* kind of plant, Gsg *bēkvi*, Isg *bēkvon*, Gpl *bēkaf*, Ipl *bēkvami*; *besēda* 'word', Gsg *besēdi*, Asg *besēdo*, Isg *besēdon*, NApl *besēdi*, Gpl *besīē*; *bōca* 'bottle', Gsg *bōci*, Asg *bōco*, Isg *bōcon*, Lsg *bōce*, NApl *bōci*, Gpl *b^uōc*, Ipl *bōcami*, Lpl *bōcah*; *būrica* 'small bucket', Npl *būrice*, Gpl *būric*, Ipl *būricami*; *butīēga* 'shop', Gsg *butīēgi*, Asg *butīēgo*, Lsg *butīēge*; *crīekva* 'church', Gsg *crīekvi*, Asg *crīekvo*, Isg *crīekvon*, Lsg *crīekve*, Gpl *crīekaf*, Apl *crīekvi*, Lpl *crīekvah*; *čēlica* 'bee', Asg *čēlico*, NApl *čēlice*, Gpl *čēlic*, Ipl *čēlicami*; *čerēšnja* 'cherry (tree)', Asg *čerēšnjo*, NApl *čerēšnji*, Gpl *čerēšanj*; *dlāka* 'body-hair', Gsg *dlāki*, Asg *dlāko*, Gpl *dlāk*, Apl *dlāki*; *gōbica* 'mushroom', NApl *gōbice*, Gpl *gōbic*, Ipl *gōbicami*; *grāja* 'thorn-bush; fence made of thorn branches', Asg *grājo*, Lsg *grāje*, Npl *grāji*, Lpl *grājah*; *grōta* 'stone', Gsg *grōti*, Asg *grōto*, Lsg *grōte*, NApl *grōti*, Gpl *gr^uōt*, Ipl *grōtami*; *gūska* 'goose', NApl *gūska*, Gpl *gūsak*; *hrūšva* 'pear (tree)', Gsg *hrūšvi*, Isg *hrūšvon*, Lsg *hrūšve*, Npl *hrūšvi*, Gpl *hrūšaf*, Ipl *hrūšvami*; *jābuka* 'apple (tree)', Gsg *jābuki*, Asg *jābuko*, Lsg *jābuke*,

NApl *jābuki*, Gpl *jābuk*; *jārka* certain species of grain, Gsg *jārki*, Asg *jārko*, Isg *jārkon*; *jūžina* 'dinner, lunch', Gsg *jūžini*, Asg *jūžino*, Lsg *jūžine*; *kalōtina* 'log of wood', Npl *kalōtine*, Gpl *kalōtin*; *klobasīca* 'sausage', NApl *klobasīce*, Gpl *klobasīc*; *kmēšćina* 'farm', Asg *kmēšćino*, Lsg *kmēšćine*; *korīzma* 'Lent', Gsg *korīzmi*, Lsg *korīzme*; *kōšnja* 'mowing', Lsg *kōšnje*; *kōza* 'goat', Dsg *kōze*, Asg *kōzo*, Isg *kōzon*, Apl *kōzi*, Ipl *kōzami*; *krāsta* 'blister, corn', Gsg *krāsti*, Asg *krāsto*, Gpl *krās*; *krāva* 'cow', Gsg *krāvi*, Dsg *krāve*, Asg *krāvo*, Lsg *krāve*, NApl *krāvi*, Gpl *krāf*, Dpl *krāvan*, Ipl *krāvami*, Lpl *krāvah*; *krēka* 'blue plum (tree)', Asg *krēko*, Isg *krēkon*, Lsg *krēke*, NApl *krēki*, Gpl *krīēk*, Ipl *krēkami*; *ladōnja* 'tree: Celtis australis', Gsg *ladōnji*, Asg *ladōnjo*, Isg *ladōnjon*; *lālōka* 'jaw; gums', Asg *lālōko*, Npl *lālōki*, Lpl *lālōkah*; *lēstavica* 'swallow', Npl *lēstavice*, Gpl *lēstavic*; *māša* 'mass (in church)', Gsg *māši*, Dsg *māše*, Npl *māši*; *Mihōlja* 'Michaelmas', Asg *Mihōljo*; *mōšnja* 'pod, seedcase', Isg *mōšnjon*, NApl *mōšnji*, Lpl *mōšnjah*; *nevēsta* 'bride; daughter-in-law', Gsg *nevēsti*, Dsg *nevēste*, Asg *nevēsto*, Isg *nevēston*, Npl *nevēsti*, Gpl *nevīēs*; *ornīca* 'farm-land', Gsg *ornīci*, Lsg *ornīce*; *Pāzinšćina* 'Pazin and surroundings', Lsg *Pāzinšćine*; *pljōča* 'stone, tile', Asg *pljōčo*, NApl *pljōči*, Gpl *plj^uōč*, Lpl *pljōčah*; *potrēba* 'need', Gsg *potrēbi*, Asg *potrēbo*; *povēsma* 'skein, hank', Asg *povēsma*, Lsg *povēsme*, NApl *povēsmi*; *prāšćina* 'meal eaten after pig slaughter', Asg *prāšćino*, Lsg *prāšćine*; *punjāva* 'blanket', Asg *punjāvo*, Isg *punjāvon*, Lsg *punjāve*, NApl *punjāvi*; *rōdvina* 'relatives', Gsg *rōdvini*, Isg *rōdvīnon*; *r^uōžica* 'flower, plant', Asg *r^uōžico*, NApl *r^uōžice*, Gpl *r^uōžic*; *Sīēnsa* 'Ascension Day', Asg *Sīēnsa*, Lsg *Sīēnse*; *slāma* 'straw', Gsg *slāmi*, Asg *slāmo*, Isg *slāmon*; *slīva* 'yellow plum (tree)', Asg *slīvo*, Npl *slīvi*, Gpl *slīf*; *trgādva* 'grape-gathering', Asg *trgādvo*, Lsg *trgādve*; *ūlika* 'olive (tree)', Gsg *ūliki*, Asg *ūliko*, NApl *ūliki*, Gpl *ūlik*; *vīšnja* 'sour cherry (tree)', Npl *vīšnji*, Gpl *vīšanj*; *zornīca* 'morning mass', Asg *zornīco*, Npl *zornīce*; *žīca* 'wire, thread', Gsg *žīci*, Asg *žīco*, Isg *žīcon*, NApl *žīce*, Gpl *žīc*; *Žmīnjšćina* 'Žminj and surroundings', Asg *Žmīnjšćino*, Lsg *Žmīnjšćine*.

Type (ac) (8 nouns)

In the Gpl, morphonological rule II.2.15 applies. Complete list:

bāčva 'barrel', Gsg *bāčvi*, Asg *bāčvo*, Lsg *bāčve*, NApl *bāčvi*, Gpl *bačāf*; *brājdi* (pl.t.) 'vines, vineyard', Gpl *brajāt*, Dpl *brājdan*, Apl *brājdi*, Ipl *brājdami*, Lpl *brājdah*; *dāska* 'board, plank', Gsg *dāska*, Asg *dāska*, Isg *dāskon*, Lsg *dāske*, NApl *dāska*, Gpl *dasāk*; *frānjki* (pl.t.) 'tax', Gpl *franjāk*, Apl *frānjki*; *grāblji* (pl.t.) 'rake', Gpl *grabālji*, Ipl *grābljami*, Lpl *grābljah*; *īgla* 'needle', Gsg *īgli*, Asg *īglo*, Isg *īglon*, NApl *īgli*, Gpl *īgāl*, Ipl *īglami*; *kōnoplja* 'hemp' (N.B. this noun usually belongs to type cb), Gsg *kōnoplji*, Apl *kōnoplji*, Gpl *konopālji*. The noun *cōkula* 'wooden shoe', forms its Gpl according to type (ac) or (a): NApl *cōkuli*, Gpl *cok^ul* and *cōkul*.

Type (b) (22 nouns)

Morphonological rule II.2.15 applies: the noun *sestrā* gets a long rising accent on the stem syllable in Gpl. Complete list:

dīkā 'pride, glory', Asg *dīkō*; *gorā* 'mountain' (also type cb), Gsg *gorī*, Asg *gorō/gōro*, Npl *gorī/gōri*, Lpl *gorāh*; *gospā* 'lady', Gsg *gospīē*, Asg *gospīē*, Isg *gosp^uōn*, Npl *gospīē*; *hrānā* 'food' (also type c), Gsg *hrāni*, Asg *hrānō/hrāno*, Isg *hrān^uōn*; *kfmā* 'fodder', Gsg *kfmi*, Asg *kfmō*; *lobodā* kind of wild basil, Gsg *lobodī*, Asg *lobodō*, Isg *lobod^uōn*; *lūnā* 'full moon', Gsg *lūni*, Asg *lūnō*, Lsg *lūnē*; *lūskā* 'splinter', Asg *lūskō*, Npl *lūskī*; *mlājā* 'new moon', Lsg *mlājē*; *mokročā* 'dampness', Gsg *mokroči*, Asg *mokročō*, Lsg *mokročē*; *morā* kind of female phantom, Gsg *morī*, Asg *morō*, Npl *morī*, Gpl *m^uōr*; *m^uokā* 'flour', Gsg *m^uokī*, Asg *m^uokō*, Isg *m^uok^uōn*, Lsg *m^uokē*; *pīlā* 'saw', Gsg *pīli*, Asg *pīlō*, Isg *pīl^uōn*, NApl *pīli*, Ipl *pīlāmi*; *Rīekā* (top), Gsg *Rīekī*, Asg *Rīekō*, Lsg *Rīekē*; *sestrā* 'sister', Gsg *sestri*, Dsg *sestrē*, Asg *sestrō*, Isg *sestr^uōn*, NApl *sestri*, Gpl *siēstar* (see II.2.15), Dpl *sestrān*; *snāgā* 'cleanliness', Gsg *snāgī*, Asg *snāgō*, Isg *snāg^uōn*;

sovä 'owl', Gsg *sovī*, Asg *sovö*, Isg *sov^uön*, NApl *sovī*, Gpl *s^uöf*; *sviečä* 'candle', Asg *sviečö*, Isg *svieč^uön*, NApl *svieči*, Gpl *svieč*, Ipl *svečämi*; *svilä* 'silk', Asg *svilö*, Isg *svil^uön*, *vřbä* 'willow' (no Asg attested, hence possibly type (c)), Gsg *vřbi*, Isg *vřb^uön*, Lsg *vřbë*, Gpl *vřbi*; *zviezdä* 'star', Asg *zviezdö*, Isg *zviezd^uön*, NApl *zviezdī*, Gpl *zv^uezdi*; *ženä* 'wife', Gsg *ženī*, Dsg *ženë*, Asg *ženö*, Isg *žen^uön*, NApl *ženī*, Gpl *ž^uen*, Dpl *ženän*, Ipl *ženämi*.

Type (c) (20 nouns)

Some nouns have doublet forms according to other accentuation types. In the Gpl, morphonological rule II.2.15 and II.2.16 apply. Complete list:

brädä 'beard', Gsg *brädī*, Asg *brädo*, Isg *bräd^uön*, Apl *brädi*, Gpl *brät*, Ipl *brädämi*; Asg *c'ieno* 'price', Apl *c'eni*; *dobä* 'time, season', Gsg *dobī*, Asg *döbo*, Lsg *dobë*; *glävä* 'head', Gsg *glävī*, Dsg *glävë*, Asg *glävo*, Isg *gläv^uön*, Lsg *glävë*, NApl *glävi*, Dpl *glävän*, Ipl *glävämi*, Lpl *gläväh*; *gr'edä* 'beam', Gsg *gr'edi*, Asg *gr'edo*, Isg *gr'ed^uön*, Lsg *gr'edë*, NApl *gr'edi*, Gpl *gr'ët*, Ipl *gredämi*, Lpl *gredäh*; *jühä* 'soup', (also type cb), Gsg *jühī*, Asg *jüho*, Isg *jüh^uön*, Lsg *jühë*, NApl *jühi* (1x) and *jühī* (3x), Gpl *jüh*, Ipl *jühämi*; *kosä* 'scythe' (also *kösa*, type a), Asg *köso*, Isg *kos^uön*, Apl *kösi*; *l'ehä* 'vegetable plot' (also type cb), Gsg *l'ehī*, Asg *l'eho*, NApl *l'ehi* (also *l'ehī*); Gpl *l'eh*; *lozä* 'vine' (also *löza*, type a), Gsg *lozī*, Npl *lözi*, Gpl *l^uös*; *nogä* 'foot; leg', Gsg *nogī*, Dsg *nogë*, Asg *nögo*, Isg *nog^uön*, Lsg *nogë*, NApl *nögi*, Gpl *n^uöh*, Dpl *nogän*, Ipl *nogämi*, Lpl *nogäh*; *p'etä* 'heel', Gsg *p'eti*, Asg *p'eto*, Isg *p'et^uön*, Lsg *p'etë*, NApl *p'eti*, Ipl *petämi*, Lpl *petäh*; *rosä* 'dew', Gsg *rosī*, Asg *röso*; *r^uokä* 'hand; arm', Gsg *r^uokī*, Dsg *r^uokë*, Asg *r^uoko*, Isg *r^uok^uön*, Lsg *r^uokë*, NApl *r^uoki*, Gpl *r^uök*, Dpl *rokän*, Ipl *rokämi*, Lpl *rokäh*; *sr'edä* 'Wednesday', Gsg *sr'edi*, Asg *sr'edo*; *trävä* 'grass', (also type cb), Gsg *trävī*; Asg *trävo*, Isg *träv^uön*, Lsg *trävë*, NApl *trävi* (also *trävī*); *vodä* 'water', Gsg *vodī*, Dsg *vodë*, Asg *vödo*, Isg *vod^uön*, Lsg *vodë*; *zemljä* 'soil, land; country', Gsg *zemljī*, Asg *zëmljo*, Isg *zemlj^uön*, Lsg *zemljë*, Lpl *zemljäh*; *zimä* 'winter; cold', Gsg *zimī*, Asg *zimo*, Isg *zim^uön*, Lsg *zimë*; *zorä* 'dawn', Gsg *zorī*, Asg *zöro*; *željä* 'wish' (usually *žëlja*, type (a)), Gsg *željī* (e.g. in: *od željī san pojëla* 'I ate [it] with relish'), Asg *žëljo*, Npl *žëlji*, Gpl *ž'ëlji*.

Type (cb) (5 nouns)

Four nouns have forms according to other accentuation types as well. Complete list:

düşä 'soul', Asg *düşo*, Lsg *düşë*, Npl *düşī*, Gpl *düş*; and three nouns which can be both type (c) and type (cb): *jühä* 'soup', Gsg *jühī*, Asg *jüho*, Isg *jüh^uön*, Lsg *jühë*, NApl *jühī* (3x) and *jühi* (1x), Gpl *jüh*, Ipl *jühämi*; *l'ehä* 'vegetable plot', Gsg *l'ehī*, Asg *l'eho*, NApl *l'ehi*/*l'ehi*, Gpl *l'eh*; *trävä* 'grass', Gsg *trävī*, Asg *trävo*, Isg *träv^uön*, Lsg *trävë*, NApl *trävī* (3x)/*trävi* (2x). Also one noun which can be type (cb) or (b): *gorä* 'mountain' (also type cb), Gsg *gorī*, Asg *gorö/göro*, Npl *gorī/göri*, Lpl *goräh*.

Type (cbb) (2 nouns)

In the Gpl, morphonological rule II.2.15 applies. Complete list:

konopljä 'hemp' (also *könoplja*, type (ac), hence Gsg *könoplji*, Asg *konopljö*, NApl *könoplji*, Gpl *konoplj*, Dpl *konopljän*; *ofcä* 'sheep', Gsg *ofci*, Dsg *ofcë*, Asg *ofcö*, Isg *ofc^uön*, Lsg *ofcë*, NApl *ofci*, Gpl *oväc*, Dpl *ofcän*, Ipl *ofcämi*, Lpl *ofcäh*.

II.7.2 Accentuation types of Inflection Class II nouns in -Ø

In fem nouns in -Ø, accentuation types (a), (c), (ca) and (cb) exist (for the characteristics of the accentuation types see II.3).

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type (see also II.3):

- Stem stress in Gsg: type (a) or (ca); stem stress in Isg or Lsg: type (a).
- End stress in Gsg: type (c) or (cb); end stress in NApl: type (cb).

diagram (7): accentuation types of Cl.II nouns in -Ø										
type	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
(a)	+	+	n.a.	+	+	+	+	n.a.	+	+
(c)	+(x)	-	-	-	-	+(x)	(x)+	-	-	-
(ca)	+	+	n.a.	-	-	+	+ ₀	n.a.	n.a.	±
(cb)	+ ₀	-	n.a.	-	-	±	+ ₀	n.a.	-	-

(For the symbols see II.3)

Accentual alternation patterns (largely compiled from different nouns because not all cases are available for one noun of each type)

		singular	plural
type (a)	N	<i>nīt</i> 'thread, wire'	<i>nīti</i>
	G	<i>nīti</i>	<i>nīt</i>
	D	n.a.	n.a.
	A	<i>nīt</i>	<i>nīti</i>
	I	<i>nīton</i>	<i>dröpami</i> 'marc'
type (c)	L	<i>nīte</i>	<i>nītah</i>
	N	<i>kökoš</i> 'chicken'	<i>kökoši</i>
	G	<i>kokoši</i>	<i>kokuoš</i>
	D	<i>kokošë</i>	<i>kokošän</i>
	A	<i>kökoš</i>	<i>kökoši</i>
type (ca)	I	<i>kokoš^uön</i>	<i>koščämi</i> 'bone'
	L	<i>kokošë</i>	<i>koščäh</i>
	N	<i>n^uöc</i> 'night'	<i>nöci</i>
	G	<i>nöci</i>	<i>nöci</i>
	D	n.a.	n.a.
A	<i>n^uöc</i>	<i>nöci</i>	

I	<i>noč^uõn</i>	n.a.
L	<i>nočë</i>	<i>nöčah/nočäh</i>

Examples

Type (a) (36 nouns)

Examples:

bõles 'disease', Gg *bõlesti*, Lsg *bõleşće*, Gpl *bõlesti*; *kāp* 'drop', Gsg *kāpi*, Isg *kāpljon*; *korīs* 'benefit, profit', Gsg *korīsti*, Lsg *korīšće*; *mlādos* 'youth', Gsg *mlādosti*, Lsg *mlādošće*; *nīt* 'thread', Gsg *nīti*, Asg *nīt*, Isg *nīton*, Lsg *nīte*, NApl *nīti*, Gpl *nīt*, Lpl *nītah*; *pāmet* 'mind', Gsg *pāmeti*, Isg *pāmecon*, Lsg *pāmeće*; *rūkof* 'handful', Isg *rūkovon*, Lsg *rūkove*, Npl *rūkovi*, Gpl *rūkovi*; *žālos* 'mourning', Gsg *žālosti*, Isg *žālošcon*, Lsg *žālošće*.

The nouns *mīsal* 'thought' and the irregular *kvalitā* 'sort' have long rising accent in the Gpl: Gpl *mīsli*, and *kvalitādi*, respectively (rule II.2.16)

Type (c) (about 15 nouns)

In the Gpl, morphological rule II.2.15 applies. Examples:

brās 'furrow' (also *brāzdā*, type c), Gsg *brāzdi*, Asg *brās* (/brāzdo), Lsg *brāzdē*, NApl *brāzdi*, Gpl *brās*, Lpl *brāzdāh* (4x)/*brāzdāh* (1x); *grān* 'branch' (also *grānā*, type c), Gsg *grāni*, Asg *grān* (/grāno), Isg *grān^uõn*, Lsg *grānē*, NApl *grāni*, Gpl *grān*; *grīs* 'handful', Isg *grīšc^uõn*; *hõljef* 'stocking', Gsg *holjevī*, Isg *holjev^uõn*, Lsg *holjevē*, NApl *hõljevi*, Gpl *holjēf*, Ipl *holjevāmi*, Lpl *holjevāh*; *kōkoš* 'chicken', Gsg *kokoši*, Dsg *kokošē*, Isg *kokoš^uõn*, Lsg *kokošē*, NApl *kōkoši*, Gpl *kok^uoš*, Dpl *kokošān*, *k^uoš* 'bone', Gsg *kostī*, Isg *košc^uõn*, Lsg *košcē*, NApl *kōsti*, Gpl *kōsti*, Ipl *koščāmi*, Lpl *koščāh*; *pⁱēs* 'hand(ful)', Isg *pⁱēšc^uõn*, Lsg *pⁱēšcē*, Npl *pⁱēsti*, Gpl *pⁱēsti*.

Type (ca) (6 nouns)

Rule II.2.15 applies in the Gpl; the only attested Lpl has doublets with end stress and stem stress. Complete list:

b^uõl 'pain, illness', Gsg *bõli*, Isg *bolj^uõn*, Lsg *boljē*; *dlān* 'palm of the hand', Gsg *dlāni*, Lsg *dlānē*; *lās* 'entrance to a field', Gsg *lāzi* (and *lāzi*), DLsg *lāzē*, Npl *lāzi*; *mās* 'fat, grease', Gsg *māsti*, Isg *māšc^uõn*, Lsg *māšcē*; *n^uõc* 'night', Gsg *nõci*, Isg *noč^uõn*, Lsg *nočē*, NApl *nõci*, Gpl *nõci*, Lpl *nočāh* (and *nõcāh*); *s^uõl* 'salt', Gsg *sõli*, Lsg *soljē*.

Type (cb) (1 noun)

Rule II.2.16 applies in the Gpl. The only (cb) noun is:

strān 'wooded slope', Gsg *strāni*, Isg *strān^uõn*, Lsg *strānē*, NApl *strāni* (3x) and *strāni* (2x), Gpl *strān*, Ipl *strānāmi*, Lpl *strānāh*.

II.7.3 Accentuation of stem-stressed forms of fem nouns

In the Nsg of type (a) nouns in *-a* all different accents occur, e.g. *mūha* 'fly', *criēkva* 'church', *intrāda* 'harvest'. The unstressed stem vowel of the Nsg in

type (b) and type (c) nouns in *-a* is either short *o* or *e* or a long vowel, e.g. type (b) *dīkā* 'pride', *sovā* 'owl', *ženā* 'wife', type (c) *brādā* 'beard', *kosā* 'scythe', *zemljā* 'earth'.

Type (a) nouns in *-∅* with monosyllabic stem have short or long falling vowel, e.g. *nīt* 'thread', *glīs* 'worm', *mīsal* 'thought' (stem *mīsl-*). Disyllabics have short stress on first or last stem vowel, e.g. *rūkof* 'handful (of grain)', *korīs* 'profit', or, with pretonic length, *nāglōs* 'haste', or long falling on the first stem vowel, e.g. *zābelj* 'browned flour', *prīkas* 'monster'.

Nsg of type (c) nouns in *-∅* is either long monosyllabic, e.g. *brās* 'furrow', or has stressed short *o* in the first stem syllable, e.g. *hõljef* 'stocking'.

Of the oblique forms, the stressed stem vowel is rising in:

(1) the Gpl of type (a) nouns with long falling stem vowel in Nsg, e.g. Gpl *f^uõzi* vs. Nsg *f^uõza* 'kind, sort', Gpl *kvalitādi* vs. Nsg *kvalitā* 'sort';

(2) stem-stressed forms of type (b), e.g. *ženā* 'wife', Gpl *žīēn*; *svīecā* 'candle', Gpl *svīēc*; *sestrā* 'sister', Gpl *sīēstar*;

(3) Gpl of type (c): e.g. *dūšā* 'soul', Gpl *dūš*; *glāvā* 'head', Gpl *glāf*; *brās* 'furrow', Gpl *brās*;

(4) NApl of *ofcā* 'sheep', type (cbb), where the long rising stem vowel is apparently due to secondary lengthening before tautosyllabic sonorant, e.g. NApl *uõfci*. Stressed inserted *-a-* in Gpl *ovāc* is also long rising.

The last stem vowel or inserted *-a-* is also long rising in forms where progressive accent shift takes place within the paradigm:

(5) Gpl of type (c), which has long rising accent on the last stem vowel, e.g. *hõljef* 'stocking', Gpl *holjīēf*; *kōkoš* 'chicken', Gpl *kok^uoš*;

(6) Gpl of type (ac), which has long rising accent on inserted *-a-*, e.g. *bāčva* 'barrel', Gpl *bačāf*; *grāblji* 'rake', Gpl *grabālj*.

The stressed stem vowel is falling in:

(1) Gpl of nouns of type (a) which have a short stressed last stem vowel, or are monosyllabic with a short stem vowel, e.g. *lešica* 'vegetable plot' dim, Gpl *lešīc*; Npl *škovāci* (pl.t.) 'junk' Gpl *škovāc*; *srāka* 'magpie', Gpl *srāk*; *vīli* (pl.t.) 'pitchfork', Gpl *vīl*;

(2) stem-stressed forms of nouns of type (c) with a long stem vowel, except the Gpl (see above), viz.:

– Asg and NApl of fem nouns in *-a* type (c): e.g. *pīetā* 'heel', Asg *pīēto*, NApl *pīēti*; *r^uokā* 'hand; arm', Asg *r^uoko*, NApl *r^uoki*;

– stem-stressed NASg and NApl of fem nouns in -Ø type (c), and Gsg of type (ca), e.g. NASg *piês* ‘handful’, Npl *piêsti*; NASg *lâs* ‘entrance to a field’, Gsg *lâzi* (and *lâzi*), Npl *lâzi*.

II.7.4 Accentuation of diminutives from Inflection Class II nouns

Within accentuation type (a), two types of diminutive derivation can be recognized: in some nouns the stress remains on the root, while in others the diminutive suffix *-ica* attracts the stress.⁸ I shall give all attested instances:

Type (a), nouns with Nsg in *-a*; root-stressed diminutives:

Āna woman's personal name, dim *Ānica*; *bāba* ‘midwife, old hag’, dim *bābica*; *balōta* ‘bullet; small ball’, dim *balōtica*; *bōca* ‘bottle’, dim *bōcica*; *bradūlja* ‘small ax’, dim *bradūljica*; *bragēši* ‘trousers’, dim *bragēšice* (pl.t.); *būba* ‘insect, bug’, dim *būbica*; *būha* ‘flea’, dim *būšica*; *cūra* ‘saucepán’, dim *cūrica*; *čēlica* ‘bee’, which has lost its dim meaning; *črhūlja* ‘small bunch of grapes’, dim Asg *črhūljico*; *čakul’ōna* ‘talkative woman’, dim *čakul’ōnica*; *čīkara* ‘cup’, dim *čīkarica*; *fegūra* ‘picture’, dim Asg *fegūrico*; *fēta* ‘slice’, dim Asg *fētico*; *Fōška* women's Christian name, dim *Fōškica*; *gamēla* ‘small bucket’, dim *gamēlica*; *gōbica* ‘mushroom’, which has lost its dim meaning; *gōma* ‘tyre’, dim Isg *gōmicon*; *gomōlji* ‘soup noodles’, dim *gomōljice* (pl.t.); *grōta* ‘stone’, dim Npl *grōtice*; *grūda* ‘clod, lump’, dim *grūdica*; *īgla* ‘needle’, dim *īglica*; *jāgodica* ‘strawberry; one grape’, which has lost its dim meaning; *kasēla* ‘case’, dim *kasēlica*; *kašēta* ‘small case’, dim *kašētica*; *kōra* ‘crust’, dim *kōrica*; *košāra* ‘basket’, dim *košārica*; *kōza* ‘goat’, dim *kōzica*; *kōža* ‘skin’, dim *kōžica*; *krāva* ‘cow’, dim *krāvica*; *krēka* ‘blue plum (tree)’, *krēkica*; *křpa* ‘cloth, towel’, dim Asg *křpico*; *kūca* ‘house’, dim *kūcica*; *kučēta* ‘bed’, dim *kučētica*; *kūka* ‘hook’, dim *kūkica*; *lopāta* ‘spade’, dim *lopātica*; dim Npl (pl.t.?) *māglice* ‘fog’; *mākina* ‘machine; train’, dim Apl *mākinice*; Lsg *molīve* ‘prayer’, dim Asg *molīvico*; *mřva* ‘crumb’, dim *mřvica*; *mūha* ‘fly’, dim *mūšicalmūhice* Npl; *ōsa* ‘wasp’, dim *ōsica*; *padēla* ‘frying-pan’, dim Asg *padēlico*; *pālica* ‘stick’, dim Asg *pāličico*; *piēza* ‘scales’, dim *piēzica*; *pīknja* ‘dot’, dim Gpl *pīknjic*; *plāca* ‘birthmark’, dim Asg *plāčico*; *pljōča* ‘tile’, dim Apl *pljōčice*; *punjāva* ‘blanket’, dim Asg *punjāvico* ‘thin blanket’; *pustēlja* ‘bed’, dim Asg *pustēljico*; *r’ōžica* ‘flower’, which has lost its dim meaning; *sikīra* ‘ax’, dim *sikīrica*; *slāma* ‘straw’, dim *slāmica*; *stāza* ‘path’, dim *stāzica*; *sūza* ‘tear’, dim *sūzica*; Isg *šībon* ‘rod, twig’, dim *šībica*; *škātula* ‘box’, dim Asg *škātulico*; *škudēla* ‘bowl’, dim *škudēlica*; *škūlja* ‘hole’, dim Apl *škūljice*; *šlāpa* kind of slipper, dim Apl *šlāpice*; *štrēna* ‘skein, strand’, dim *štrēnica*; *št’ōrija* ‘story’, dim Gpl *št’ōrijic*; *tarāca* ‘terrace’, dim *tarācica*; *tēta* ‘aunt’, dim *tētica*; Npl *tōčki* ‘spot’, dim Apl *tōčkice*; *ūlica* ‘street’, dim Asg *ūličico*; *ūra* ‘hour; clock’, dim Asg *ūrico*; *verūgi* pl.t. ‘chains’, dim *verūžice*; *vij’ōlica* ‘violet’, which has lost its diminutive meaning; *vřēca* ‘bag, sack’, dim *vřēcica*; (*v*)*ūna* ‘wool’, dim Gsg *ūnic*; *zβica* ‘rod, switch’, dim Gpl *zβīčic*; *zīkva* ‘cradle’, dim *zīkvica* (VO); *zmīja* ‘snake’, dim Apl *zmījice*; *žlīca* ‘spoon’, dim *žlīčica*.

Type (a), nouns with Nsg in -Ø: no diminutives attested.

⁸ The fem diminutive suffix *-ica* also brings about morphonological changes: stem vowels are shortened when the suffix is stressed (e.g. *crēkva* ‘church’, dim *crekvīca*, *glāvā* ‘head’, dim *glāvīca*), and stem-final velars and *c* usually alternate with *č*, *ž* and *š*: *žlīca* ‘spoon’, dim Npl *žlīčice*; *lēhā* ‘vegetable plot’, dim *lešīca*, etc. In two stems in *-st-* with Nsg in -Ø, *-st-* alternates with *-šć-* in the diminutives: *k’ōs* ‘bone’, stem *kost-*, dim *koščīca*; *piēs* ‘hand, handful’, dim *peščīca*.

Type (a) and type (ac) nouns with stressed dim suffix *-īca*:

(a): *brītva* ‘razor’, dim *brītvīca*; *crēkva* ‘church’, dim *crekvīca*; *dīca* ‘children’, dim *dičīca*; *hārta* ‘paper’, dim *hartīca*; *klobasīca* ‘sausage’ (which has lost its diminutive meaning); *kunīca* ‘marten’ (no longer a diminutive); *mētla* ‘broom’, dim *metlīca*; *njīva* ‘field’, dim *njivīca*, *t’ōrba* ‘bag’, dim *torbīca*.

(ac): *bāčva* ‘barrel’, dim *bačvīca* (and *bāčvica*); *dāska* ‘board, plank’, dim *daščīca*; *grāblji* (pl.t.) ‘rake’, dim *grabljīce*.

All attested diminutives of fem type (b) and type (c) nouns have stressed *-īca*:

(b): *svīečā* ‘candle’, dim *svečīca*; *sestrā* ‘sister’, dim *sestrīca*; *zviezdā* ‘star’, dim Apl *zvezdīce*.

(c), nouns with Nsg in *-a*: *brādā* ‘chin; beard’, dim *bradīca*; *glāvā* ‘head’, dim *glāvīca*; *grīedā* ‘beam’, dim *gredīca*; *lēhā* ‘vegetable plot’, dim *lešīca*; *rosā* ‘dew’ dim *rosīca* ‘drizzle’; *r’okā* ‘hand; arm’, dim *ročīca*; *trāvā* ‘grass’, dim *travīca*; *zemljā* ‘earth’, dim *zemljīca*.

(c), nouns with Nsg in -Ø: *grān/grānā* ‘branch’, dim *granīca*; *hēt* ‘daughter’, dim *hēterīca*; *hōljef* ‘stocking’, *holjevīca*; *kōkoš* ‘chicken’, *kokošīca*; *k’ōs* ‘bone’, dim *koščīca*; *piēs* ‘hand(ful)’, dim *peščīca*; *lās* ‘entrance to a field’, dim *lazīca*.

SECTIONS II.8-11: INFLECTION CLASS III

To this inflection class belong all masc nouns in *-a* and a few in *-o*. The endings of this inflection class are a combination of those of classes I and II.

II.8 Distribution of the alternative endings in Inflection Class III

II.8.1 Nominative singular

The ending is *-o* in *Mārio* and *Nēvio* (men's Christian names; most other masc nouns in *-o* belong to Cl.I, many of them with *-et-* extension of the stem in the oblique cases). The remaining nouns of this inflection class have a Nsg in *-a*.

II.8.2 Genitive singular

The Gsg has the “Cl.II” ending *-i*.

II.8.3 Dative singular

The ending is *-u*, as in Cl.I.

II.8.4 Accusative singular

The ending depends on animateness, with animate nouns having Asg = Gsg (with Cl.II ending), and inanimate nouns Asg = Nsg, i.e. in *-a*. Examples:

– Animate: *bārba* ‘uncle’, Asg *bārbi*; *Barīta* nickname, Asg *Barīti*; *cigančīna* ‘Gypsy’ pej/augm, Asg *cigančīni*; *čāca* ‘daddy’, Asg *čāci*; *sveti Jūra* (toponym), Asg *svetega Jūri* (possibly short for *svetega Jūri briēh*); *Mačīna* surname, Asg *Mačīni*.

– Inanimate (considerably fewer examples attested; most nouns belonging to this class are animate): Asg *cočīna* ‘block of wood’ pej/augm; *kumpirāčīna* ‘potato’ pej/augm, Asg *kumpirāčīna*.

II.8.5 Instrumental singular

The ending is always *-on*, as for Cl.II, e.g. *Andrēja* men’s Christian name, Isg *Andrējon*; *čāca* ‘daddy’, Isg *čācon*; *Mārio* men’s Christian name, Isg *Mārijon*; *Nēvio*, men’s Christian name, Isg *Nēvijon*.

II.8.6 Locative singular

This case is not attested for nouns of Cl.III.

II.8.7 Vocative singular

One of the very rare vocatives in the material is Vsg *čāco*, from *čāca* ‘dad’. The nominative *čāca* tends to be used instead, however.

II.8.8 Nominative/Accusative plural

The NApl ending is *-i* in all cases, including pej/augm nouns with Nsg in *-ina*. (N.B. Feminine pej/augm nouns in *-ina* have Npl in *-e*, in contrast to the vast majority of fem nouns, which have Npl in *-i*; see II.6.4). Examples:

bārba ‘uncle’, Npl *bārbi*; *Barīta* nickname (of a family), NApl *Barīti*; *cigančīna* ‘Gypsy’ pej/augm, Npl *cigančīni*; Asg *cočīna* ‘block of wood’, Apl *cočīni*; *junačīna* ‘big fellow’, Npl *junačīni*; *kumpirāna* ‘potato’ pej/augm, Npl *kumpirāni*; Npl *ljudīni* (pl.t.) ‘people’ pej/augm.

II.8.9 Genitive plural

In the Gpl morphological alternations II.2.13 and II.2.16 (5) occur.

Of the 14 attested Gpl forms, 9 end in *-∅* and 5 in *-i*. Since it is difficult to establish a rule for the choice between the two endings all attested forms are given:

– Gpl in *-i*:

Barīta nickname (of a family), Gpl *Barīti*; *Črñji* (toponym), Gpl *Črñji*; *ožiina* ‘snake’ pej/augm, Gpl *ožīni*; *R^uōži* (toponym), Gpl *R^uōži*; *slōnčīna* ‘elephant’ pej/augm, Gpl *slōnčīni*.

– Gpl in *-∅*:

Bortulīna nickname (of a family), Gpl *Bortulīn*; *cigančīna* ‘Gypsy’ pej/augm, Gpl *cigančīn*; *Jarkōti* (toponym), Gpl *Jark^uōt*; *Kresīni* (toponym), Gpl *Kresīn*; *Lagīnji* (toponym), Gpl *Lagīn*; *Mačīni* (toponym), Gpl *Mačīn*; *Maīki* (toponym), Gpl *Maīk*; *otročīna* ‘boy’ pej/augm, Gpl *otročīn*; *Zaharīji* (toponym), Gpl *Zaharīj*.

II.8.10 Dative plural

The two Dpl endings *-on* and *-en* are distributed exactly as in Cl.I. The four attestations of *-en* are from stems in a “soft” consonant, the six attestations in *-on* from stems in other consonants. Eocomplete list:

– Dpl in *-on*:

Bortulīna nickname (of a family), Dpl *Bortulīnon*; *cigančīna* ‘Gypsy’ pej/augm, *cigančīnon*; *Jarkōti* (toponym), Dpl *Jarkōton*; *ljudīni* ‘people’ pej/augm (pl.t.), Dpl *ljudīnon*; *Mačīni* (toponym), Dpl *Mačīnon*; *Maīki* (toponym), Dpl *Maīkon*.

– Dpl in *-en*:

Črñji (toponym), Dpl *Črñjen*; *Lagīnji* (toponym), Dpl *Lagīnjen*; *R^uōži* (toponym), Dpl *R^uōžen*; *Zaharīji* (toponym), Dpl *Zaharījen*.

II.8.11 Instrumental plural

Only two Ipl forms are attested: *Barīta* nickname (of a family), Ipl *Barīti*, and Npl *slōnčīni* ‘elephant’ pej/augm, Ipl *slōnčīnami*.

II.8.12 Locative plural

No Lpl forms of nouns of this inflection class are attested.

II.9 Accentuation of Inflection Class III

All nouns of Cl.III have stem stress consistently, so belong to accentual alternation type (a). For examples see above.

II.9.1 Accentuation of diminutives from Inflection Class III nouns

The only attested diminutive of a Cl.III noun has a stressed suffix: *barbič* ‘uncle’.

II.10 Irregular nouns (all attested forms are given)

1. *oko* (sg ntr, pl fem, extension of the stem with *-iv-* in the oblique cases) 'eye', Gsg *oka*, Isg *okon*, Lsg *oke*, NApl *oči*, Gpl *očīf*, Ipl *očivami*, Lpl *očivah*. Accent retracted to the preposition in *nā oči* 'in (my) presence'.
2. *ūho* (sg ntr and with a unique accentuation pattern; pl fem, extension of the stem with *-iv-* in the oblique cases), 'ear', Gsg *ūhā*, Isg *ūh^on*, Lsg *ūhē*, NApl *ūši*, Gpl *ušīf*, Ipl *ušivami*.
3. *bukē* 'bouquet', Gsg *bukē* (uncertain).
4. *kafē* 'coffee', Gsg *kafē*, Isg *kafēn*.
5. *dītē* 'child' (qualified by NO as a rare synonym of *otrōk*; its irregular reflex of **ě* suggests that it is a loanword). Only the Nsg of *dītē* has been attested. The plural of *otrōk* is rare. As a plural to *otrōk*, the collective noun *dīca* is used, which is inflected regularly according to Cl.II, fem sg: Gsg *dīci*, Dsg *dīce*, Asg *dīco*, I *dīcon*. The agreement of attributively used adjectives is also fem. The predicate is masc pl, however (see section VI.5.3).
6. *tlō*, Gsg *tlā* 'terrain, ground', usually pl: NApl *tlā*, with irregular Lpl *tlēh*.
7. *mēsto* 'place, spot', Gsg *mēsta*, Lsg *mēste*, Npl *mēsta*, irregular Lpl *mestⁱēh* (adverbialized, *na mestⁱēh* 'here and there'), beside *mēstah*.
8. *čověk* 'man', with its parallel forms *čovīk* and *šlověk*, which is rare and perceived as "old-fashioned. The noun *ljūdi* (pl.t.; Gpl *ljūdi*, Dpl *ljūden*, Ipl *ljūdi*) serves as the plural.
9. *dāš* 'rain', stem *dajž-* or *dažlj-*: Gsg *dajžā/dažljā*, Isg *dajž^on*, Lsg *dajžē*, Npl *dajžī*.
10. *samānj* '(annual) livestock fair', stem *samlj-*: Gsg *samljā*, Lsg *samljē*.
11. *sānj* 'sleep', stem *sn-*: Gsg *snā*, Lsg *snē*.
12. *dān* 'day', Gsg *dāna*, Lsg *dāne*, irregular Npl *dnēvi* beside more usual *dāni*, Gpl *dān*, irregular Lpl *dnēvah* beside more usual *dānah*.
13. *bāzak* 'elder', stem *bazg-*: Gsg *bāzga*, Lsg *bāzge*.
14. *drōzak* 'thrush', stem *drozg-*: Gsg *drōzga*, NGApl *drōzgi*.
15. *mōzak* 'brain', stem *mozg-*: Npl *mōzgi*.
16. *žīžāk* 'kind of cricket', stem *žīžg-*: Npl *žīžgī*.
17. *svēkrf* '(wife's) father-in-law', stem *svekr-*: Gsg *svekrā*, Dsg *svekrū* etc.
18. *bārba* 'uncle', ordinarily declined according to Cl. III; when combined with proper names, however, it is clitic and undeclined, e.g. Dsg *barba J^ožetu* 'uncle J^ože', Isg *z barba Mārījon* 'with uncle Mario'.
19. *tēta* 'aunt', ordinarily declined according to Cl. II; when combined with proper names, however, it is clitic and has an irregular Gsg ending *-e*, e.g. Gsg *pulī tete Mīli* 'at aunt Mila's' vs. *pulī tēti* 'at aunt's'.
20. *Pūlā* (toponym), which has a Gsg according to Cl.I: *Pūlā* (alongside, less commonly, regular *Pūlī*), but Dsg *Pūlē*, Asg *Pūlō*, Lsg *Pūlē*.
21. *gospā* 'lady', Gsg *gospīē*, Asg *gosp^oō*, Isg *gosp^on*, Npl *gospīē*.
22. *māt* 'mother' (extension of the stem by *-er-* in all case forms except the Nsg), Gsg *māteri*, Dsg *mātere*, Asg *māter*, Isg *māteron*, NApl *māteri*, Gpl *māter*, Dpl *māteran*, Ipl *māterami*.

23. *hēt* 'daughter' (extension of the stem by *-er-* in all case forms except the Nsg), Gsg *hēerī*, Dsg *hēerē*, Asg *hēⁱēr*, Isg *hēer^on*, Npl *hēeri*, Gpl *hēēr*, Dpl *hēerān*.
24. *lūče* 'light; electricity' (indeclinable), Gsg *lūče*, Asg *lūče*.
25. *kvalitā* 'sort, quality' (extension of the stem by *-d-*), Gsg *kvalitādi*, Asg *kvalitā/kvalitāt*, Gpl *kvalitādi*.
26. *novitā* 'news' (extension of the stem by *-d-*), Npl *novitādi*.
27. *umiditā* 'moisture, humidity' (extension of the stem by *-d-*), Gsg *umiditādi*, Lsg *umiditāde*.

CHAPTER III

THE ADJECTIVE

III.0 Introductory remarks. Grammatical categories of the adjective

The following sections contain the inflection and the rules for the formation of comparatives and superlatives of the approximately 500 different adjectives attested in the material. In addition to adjectives proper, adjectival pronouns, ordinal numbers and passive participles all have adjectival inflection (see, resp., IV.1, IV.9.6, V.4.5). All attested forms are included in the Lexicon.

The grammatical categories which play a role in the inflection of the adjective are gender, number, case, animateness and definiteness; animateness is relevant only in the singular of the masculine, as it is in the noun (see II.0 and II.4.2); on definiteness see III.1.3-4.

Section III.1 gives an inventory of forms of the adjective, the complete set of endings, and an overview of the formal and semantic distinctions between definite and indefinite forms. III.2 treats the morphological alternations. Section III.3 is a treatment of the accentual alternation patterns, with examples. Section III.4 gives the distribution of the alternative endings. Section III.5 is on some particularities of the usage of adjectival forms. Section III.6 deals with the formation of comparatives and superlatives. The adverb is treated in section III.7.

III.1 Inventory of forms of the adjective. Stem and endings. Definite and indefinite

III.1.1 Inventory of forms of the adjective

A complete adjectival paradigm has the following set of forms:

(1) Definite forms: Nsgm, NAsgn, Gsgmn, Dsgmn (for Asgm, either Nsg or Gsg is used, see III.4), ILsgmn, Nsgf, GDLsgf, Asgf, Isgf, Nplm, NApIn, NApIf (for ApIm, either Nplm or Gplm is used), GLplmnf, Dplmnf, Iplmnf (examples are found in III.1.2; comment on alternative endings in III.4).

(2) Indefinite forms: msg, nsg, fsg, mpl, npl, fpl. The only attested indefinite forms are the Nominatives sg and pl of all three genders, and four adverbialized Genitive constructions (see III.1.2, III.1.3).

(3) Derived forms:

- comparative and superlative (only definite forms). On the formation of comparative and superlative see III.6;
- adverbs (see III.7).

There are no adjectives for which all theoretically possible forms are attested (as is to be expected given a corpus of limited size).

The designations “definite” and “indefinite”, though not entirely appropriate, will be used here in accordance with existing grammatical traditions of Croatian and Serbian.

A number of adjectives are attested only or mainly in substantival usage, e.g. *Pavīnovo* (top, name of a field), Lsg *Pavīnoven*; *T'ēlovo* ‘Corpus Domini (Roman Catholic holiday)’, *muškī* ‘man’, Gsg *muškīēga*. As far as attested, the inflection of these forms is adjectival.

The adjective *kolorkafē* ‘brown’ is indeclinable. In all likelihood the same holds for the adjectives *čelēšte* ‘light blue’ and *kolorderōžasto* (obs., Žm.) ‘pink’, but one cannot be sure of that because they are attested only in an enumeration of colours by NO.

III.1.2 Stem and endings

An adjective form consists of a stem and an ending. The stem may consist of a root and one or more suffixes, e.g., the suffix *-ičast-*, which has approximately the meaning of English ‘-ish’, e.g. nsg *blavičasto* ‘bluish, light blue’, from the root *blāv-* ‘blue’. Apart from stem and ending, an adjectival form may contain *-a-* inserted between the last two consonants of the stem in indef msg (e.g. msg *ōštar*, stem *oštr-*), see III.2.1. Inserted *-a-* is considered as belonging neither to the stem nor to the ending. The notation of adjective stems used in this description is the Nsgf form (or other form except msg indef) without the ending, and without indication of tone and stress. Morphological alternants represented in the notation of the stem are those of the form the stem is formed from (see III.2). Tone and stress are found by applying the accentuation rules of the various accentuation types (e.g. stem *zāl-* ‘bad’, type (a), fsg *zāla*; stem *drāg-* ‘dear; expensive’, type (c), fsg *drāgā*, see III.3).

The stem is found by removing the ending *-a* from the Nsgf form (or by removing the ending from any other def or indef form except msg indef). The endings are the following:

(1) Definite endings

The endings of the definite adjectival paradigm, which are also the endings for comparative and superlative forms, are given in diagram (1).

diagram (1): definite endings of the adjective			
	m	n	f
sg N	<i>-ij/-ī, -o</i>	<i>-o/-uō, -ō, -e</i>	<i>-a/-ā, -ā</i>
G	<i>-ega/-iēga, -ēga</i>	<i>-ega/-iēga, -ēga</i>	<i>-e/-iē</i>
D	<i>-emu/-iēmu, -ēmu</i>	n.a.	= G
A	= N or G	= N	<i>-o/-ō</i>
I	<i>-en/-iēn</i>	<i>-en/-iēn</i>	<i>-on/-uōn</i>
L	= I	= I	= G
pl N	<i>-ij/-ī, -ī</i>	<i>-a, -e</i>	<i>-ē/-e</i>
G	<i>-eh/-iēh, -ēh</i>	<i>-eh</i>	<i>-eh/-ēh</i>
D	<i>-en/-iēn</i>	n.a.	<i>-en</i>
A	= N or G	= N	<i>-e/-iē, -ē</i>
I	<i>-emi/-iēmi, -ēmi</i>	n.a.	<i>-emi/-ēmi</i>
L	= G	= G	= G

Endings separated by a slash are the unstressed and stressed alternants. Stressed endings are limited to the nine adjectives that belong to the accentuation types (b) and (d), (see III.3). Wherever alternative stressed endings are listed (one with a long vowel or diphthong and another with a short vowel) the short endings are taken by adjectives belonging to accentuation type (b) and the long or diphthongal ones by those belonging to type (d).

As a consequence of the small numbers of attestations, not all possible alternants are attested in all cases. No stressed endings are attested for the neuter plural forms, and for Dplf. No long stressed endings are attested for Asgf, Nplf, Gplf, Dplf and Iplf.

The distribution of alternative endings, which are in the diagram separated by a comma, is commented upon in III.4.

A noteworthy peculiarity of the adjective of the dialect is the existence of end-stressed Lsgn forms (alongside the normal stem-stressed forms) which occur in adverbial phrases consisting of a preposition plus an independent Lsgn, e.g. *na liepiēn* ‘on good soil’ (see III.5 and VI.2.1). This peculiarity is attested for three type (c) adjectives (see III.3.3), two type (a) adjectives (see III.3.1 (6)), the pronoun *sām* ‘alone’ and the pp *skrīto* ‘hidden’ (see VI.2.1).

Examples of definite forms (meanings given only once):

– Masc: Nsg *vēli* ‘big’, *fešni* ‘festive’, *fūrbo* ‘shrewd’; Gsg *b’ēlega* ‘white’, *fešni’ēga*; *golēga* ‘naked, bare’; Dsg *Ernēštetovemu* ‘Ernešto’s’, *mušk’ēmu* ‘man’, *dobrēmu* ‘good’, Asg an *pirihastega* ‘spotted’, *lofski’ēga* ‘hunting’; *dobrēga*, Asg inan *jedanājsti* ‘eleventh’, *fešni*; Isg *furēšten* ‘strange, foreign’, *mušk’ēn*; Lsg *frēšken* ‘fresh’ (no end-stressed Lsg attested); Npl *debēli* ‘fat’, *krsni* ‘baptismal’, *dobrī*; Gpl *bogāteh* ‘rich’, *krsni’ēh*, *dobrēh*; Dpl *g’rden* ‘ugly’, *dobr’ēn*; Apl *drāgi* ‘expensive’, *fešni*, *mušk’ēh* (no short end stress attested); Ipl *sūremi* ‘grey’, *mušk’ēmi*, *mrtvēmi* ‘dead’; Lpl *l’ēpeh* ‘beautiful’ (no end-stressed Lpl attested).

– Ntr: NAsg *krvāvo* ‘red’, *ljučk’ō* ‘somebody else’s’, *dobrō*, *domāće* ‘homemade’; Gsg *č’istega* ‘clean, pure’, *ljučk’ēga*, *dobrēga*; (Dsgn n.a.); Isg *tēplen* ‘warm’, *dobr’ēn*; Lsg *blātnen* ‘dirty’, *ljučk’ēn*; NApl *c’ēla* ‘whole’, *dolēnja* ‘lower’, *vājnske* ‘outside’; Gpl *s’igurneh* ‘sure, certain’, *stāreh* ‘old’; Lpl *stāreh*, *vēleh* (no Ipln, and no end-stressed ntr pl forms attested).

– Fem: Nsg *c’iēla* ‘whole’, *l’ēčna* ‘(of the) summer’, *ljučkā*, *dobrā*; Gsg *č’iste*, *gol’ē*; Dsg *m’iņje* ‘little’, *dobr’ē* ‘good’; Asg *bōso* ‘barefoot’, *golō* (no long stressed ending attested); Isg *tēplon*, *dobr’ōn*, Lsg *n’iske* ‘low’, *dobr’ē*; Npl *p’rve* ‘first, front’, *golē*; Gpl *bl’ēdeh* ‘pale’, *č’rvljiveh* ‘worm-eaten’, *dobrēh* ‘good’; Dpl *č’rnen* ‘black’; Apl *ōščene* ‘wax’, *golē*, *ljučk’ē*; Ipl *zādnjemi* ‘back, last’, *dobrēmī*; Lpl *žūteh* ‘yellow’, *p’rveh* (no end-stressed Dplf and Lplf attested; no long stressed ending in Nplf, Gplf and Iplf attested).

The endings of comparatives and superlatives, of ordinal numbers and of passive participles are identical with the definite adjectival endings. All forms are stem-stressed, except for a single passive participle form (see below). Examples:

– Comparatives and superlatives (Nsgm always in *-i*): *mlāji* ‘younger’; *nājbōlji* ‘the best’; *mējči* ‘softer’ (MOŠ); *širi* ‘wider’; *tēšnji* ‘narrower’; Nsgf *č’istēja* ‘cleaner’; Asgf *dāljo* ‘longer’; Lsgn *nājdi’mbljen* ‘deepest’; Nsgn *gōšće* ‘thicker’; Aplf *mlāje* and *mlājeh* ‘younger’; Aplm *dālji* ‘longer’, etc.

– Ordinal numbers (Nsgm always in *-i*): Nsgm *trēti*, Lsgm *trēten* ‘third’, Nsgf *č’etīta* ‘fourth’, Gsgm *des’ētega* ‘tenth’.

– Passive participles: Gsgm *dīm’ljenega* ‘smoke’; Isgm *skābl’jenen* ‘make blunt’; Aplm *po’prāv’ljeni* ‘repair’; Gplm *sipaneh* ‘scatter’, *zlēženeh* ‘be born (animal)’; Gsgn *porūš’enega* ‘destroy’; Ipln *zāpr’temi* ‘close’; Gsgf *kūhane* ‘cook’, *plētene* ‘braid’; Asgf *dign’jeno* ‘lift up’; Isgf *pō’kriton* ‘cover’; Iplf *zāpr’temi* ‘close’.

– One end-stressed (adverbialized) form: Lsgn *na skr’it’ēn* ‘secretly, covertly’ (see III.5 and VI.2.1).

(2) Indefinite endings

The indefinite endings are given in diagram (2):

diagram (2): indefinite endings of the adjective		
Nsgm <i>-ō</i>	Nsgn <i>-o, -e</i>	Nsgf <i>-ā/-a</i>
Nplm <i>-i</i>	Npln <i>-a, -e</i>	Nplf <i>-e</i>

A distinct indef endings opposed to a def ending exists only in the Nsgm. Moreover, in the Nsgf of type (c) adjectives the indef ending *-ā* is opposed to the corresponding def ending by being stressed. See further III.1.3.

Adjectival stems ending in a “soft” consonant (i.e., *-ć-*, *-č-*, *-j-*, *-lj-*, *-nj-*, *-š-*, *-ž-*) usually, but not always, have the Nsgn ending *-e*. All other stems have the ending *-o*. Examples: nsg indef *dīblje* ‘wild’, nsg indef *mānje* ‘less’, nsg indef *tējže* ‘heavy’ comp.

The only attested remnants of a complete indef inflection (apart from Nominatives) are Genitives in four set expressions:

– *do kāsna*, in: *smo do kāsna bili vanē* ‘we were out until late into the night’;

– *do sīta*, in: *jī do sīta MOŠ* ‘he eats until he has enough’;

– *od māla* ‘lately, recently’;

– *od nōva*, in: “*uzīdano*” *je kat se od nōva zīda*, a “*naprāv’ljeno*” *je kat se stāro poprāv’lja* “‘built” is when you build [it] from scratch, and “‘repaired” is when you repair something old’.

Examples of indefinite forms:

msg *dēbul* ‘feeble’; msg *dimbōk* ‘deep’; msg *dūpal* ‘double’; msg *golorūk* ‘with bare arms, hands’; msg *gūšan* ‘tasty’; msg *kosmāt* ‘hairy’; msg *krōtak* ‘tame’; msg *prōnat* ‘ready’; msg *tūpas* ‘rather stupid’; msg *triēzan* ‘sober’; msg *c’iel* ‘whole, entire’, fsg *c’elā*; msg *tīt* ‘hard, firm’, fsg *tīdā*.

Of passive participles, a distinct indef form exists only in the msg. Examples: msg *skūhan* ‘cook’; *pēčen* ‘bake’; *pokvāren* ‘spoil’; *ōžet* ‘wring out’.

(3) Endings of the adverb

The endings of the adverbs which are derived from adjectives are: *-o*, e.g., *jāko* ‘strong, very’, *-e* (for stems ending in a “soft” consonant, i.e., *-ć-*, *-č-*, *-j-*, *-lj-*, *-nj-*, *-š-*, *-ž-*), e.g. *b’rže* ‘fast’ comp., or *-i* (for adjectives with stem in *-sk-*, e.g. *žmīnjski* ‘from Žminj, as in Žminj’). Two (comparative) adverbs end in *-ō*: adv *vēc* ‘more’, and *rāj* ‘more eagerly, rather’. On the adverb see further III.7.

III.1.3 The formal distinction between definite and indefinite forms

Many adjectives show a formal distinction between definite (def) and indefinite (indef) forms.¹ This distinction may consist of:

(1) A different ending. This is limited to Nsgm, where def *-i* is opposed to indef *-ō*, e.g. Nsgm def *č’isti* vs. (N)sgm indef *č’is* ‘clean, pure’ (see also

¹ Since in posttonic position, the difference between short and long vowels has been lost (see I.3.4 (2)), for many forms there is no way to determine whether they are def or indef, e.g. mpl *nōvi* (definite or indefinite?).

I.2.15). In the passive participle the only attested formal distinction between def and indef is the msg ending *-i* vs. *-Ø*.

(2) A different place of the stress. This is limited to Nsgf, with def being characterized by stem stress and indef by stress on the ending, e.g. def *mlāda* vs. indef *mlādā* 'young'. This distinction is found only in accentuation type (c), see III.3.

(3) A tonal alternation, with def having a rising and indef a falling tone, e.g. def Nplm *mlādi* vs. indef (N)mpl *mlādi*. This occurs in adjectives of accentuation type (c), see III.3, and a few adjectives of accentuation type (a), see III.3.

(4) A length alternation, with def having length and indef brevity, e.g. Nsgn def *stāro* 'old' vs. (N)sgn indef *stāro*. This is limited to a single adjective.

For some adjectives, listed below, the opposition definite vs. indefinite does not seem to exist at all. In the Nsgm they show only a def or only an indef form.

Adjectives with only definite endings:

(1) Comparatives, superlatives, ordinal numbers, adjectival pronouns (except the pronouns mentioned below which have only indef msg), e.g. *īsti* 'same' (and compounds, see IV.1.2), *něki* 'some', *sāki/svāki* 'every', *njějni* 'her', *oni* 'that', *ovi* 'this', relational adjectives in *-ski* and **-ljs*, e.g. *supětarski* 'from Sv. Petar u Šumi', *tělči* 'of a calf', *tovārlji* 'donkey's', etc.

(2) Some other adjectives, e.g.:

- *krvāvi* 'red', e.g. *st^uōl je krvāvi* 'the table is red';
- *blāvi* 'blue', e.g. [*brhān*] *je blāvi* '[the dress] is blue' (***blaf* was rejected by NO);
- *prāvi* 'right, good', e.g. *ta šlověk je prāvi* 'that man is good' (***praf* was rejected by NO);
- *dīblji* 'wild', e.g. *ča si takō dīblji?* (to a child which would not say anything) 'why don't you behave in a civilized way?';
- *vēli* 'big', e.g. *je dōsta vēli* 'it is rather big';
- *māli* 'small';
- *mīci* 'tiny', e.g. *je mīci* 'it is tiny';
- *lěvi* 'left'.

Adjectives with def declension, but with a (N)sgm in indefinite *-Ø*:

(1) Many adjectival pronouns, e.g. possessive pronouns (except *njějni* 'her'), e.g. *njih* 'their', *njig^uōf* 'his', *nāš* 'our', *m^uōj* 'my', etc.), *sām* 'self', *tak^uōf* 'such' (see further IV.1).

(2) Possessive adjectives with stem in *-ov-*, *-ev-*, *-in-* and relational adjectives with stem in *-ov-*, *-ev-*, e.g. *pop^uōf brāt* 'the priest's brother', msg *brāt^of* 'brother's', *kovāčⁱēf* 'of Kovāč (nickname)', *māterin* 'mother's'; *kostānjef* 'of a chestnut-tree'.

(3) Many adjectives with stem in *-iv-* or *-av-*, e.g.: indef msg *boležljif* 'sickly', *bršljif* 'worm-eaten', *jedan dobrotljif šlověk* 'a kind man', *krmežljif* 'with sleep in the eyes', *grīžaf* 'unripe', *mljōhaf* 'meagre', *nīčaf* 'thin', *riřaf* 'rusty'. Some adjectives with stem in *-av-* have both def and indef Nsgm, however, e.g. Nsgm def *mřšavi* 'thin' and msg indef *mřšaf*.

(4) Two adjectives belonging to accentuation type (b) (out of a total of three, see III.3):

- *dōbar* 'good', e.g. *oni dōbar krūh* Asg 'that good bread' (***ta dobri čovik* 'that good man' was rejected by NO);
- *g^uōl* 'naked', e.g. *g^uōl čovik* 'a (the) naked man' (***goli* was rejected by NO).

Of the third type (b) adjective, *mřt*, e.g. *oni mřt čovik* 'that dead man', a def Nsgm (with deviant accent) has been attested only in the set expression *Mřtvi dān* 'All Soul's Day'.

(5) Some other adjectives, e.g.:

- *fīn* 'fine, well-behaved', e.g. *něki fīn čovik* 'a well-behaved man' (***fini* was rejected by NO);
- *ōštar* 'sharp', e.g. *zamⁱ oni ōštar n^uōš* 'take that sharp knife' (***ōstri* was rejected by NO).

III.1.4 The semantic distinction between definite and indefinite

The problem of determining the precise semantic distinction between definite and indefinite goes beyond the scope of the present book because a large amount of specific evidence would be necessary to investigate it.

In many adjectives, there appears to be a difference in usage: in attributive position both def and indef forms occur (with possibly a difference in meaning, which remains to be investigated), whereas in predicative position there appears to be a preference for indef.

Of the pp, def is usual in attributive position, but there are a few examples of indef, e.g. *sūh pršūt kūhan* 'dry ham, cooked', *načinjēn krūh* 'decorated bread'. Passive participles in predicative position are always indef. Examples:

- *je ustā narūžen* 'he was mutilated' vs. *narūženi otrōk* 'the mutilated child';

– *ta prökljeti däs* ‘that damned rain’ vs. e.g. [*sir*] *je näčēt* ‘[the cheese] has been cut into, begun’;

– *da je mălo sp^uögnjen* ‘that he is a bit crooked (bent)’ vs. *ma mălo je imēla sp^uögnjeni žīvöt* ‘but she had a somewhat crooked back’;

– *īmajo fač^uöl odzāt vⁱēžen* ‘they have their scarf tied up from behind’ (for constructions of this type see VI.4.4).

III.1.5 Notation of adjectival forms

Apart from the four forms listed in III.1.2 there are no attestations of oblique cases of the indefinite paradigm. Therefore, no specification “Nominative” is needed for indef forms. A designation of case (N, G etc.) in the present text automatically means the form in question is definite.

The designations msg, fsg, nsg, mpl, fpl and npl mean the forms in question were attested in predicative position, and are either indef, or belong to an adjective for which no formal distinction def vs. indef has been attested. (See III.1.3, III.1.4. and III.3). The designation “pred” is added if a def form is in predicative position; the specification “attr” has been added to indef forms (mostly msg) in attributive position.

III.2 Morphological alternations

In this section all morphological alternations in the adjective are included, except strictly accentual alternations, which are dealt with in section III.3. The present section also contains some recapitulations of phonologically conditioned alternations, notably III.2.2-5.

III.2.1 Insertion of -a-

Most stems that end in a consonant cluster insert -a- between the last two stem consonants in cases with the ending -Ø. The other exceptions are listed at the end of this section.²

If stressed, inserted -a- is long rising before a tautosyllabic sonorant (see III.2.6). See also III.2.2 and III.2.3, on other alternations connected with the insertion of -a-.

² With respect to morphonology, -c-, -č-, -ć-, -nj- and -lj- do not count as consonant clusters, but as single sounds (see also II.2.3 and I.2.6).

Into the following stem-final clusters -a- is inserted in forms with ending -Ø.

- /Tk/: fpl *glätke*, msg *glädak* ‘smooth’; mpl *krötki*, msg *krötak* ‘tame’; fsg *krätka*, msg *krätak* ‘short’;
- hk: fsg *lähka*, msg *lägak* ‘light, easy’; fsg *mēhka*, msg *mēkak* ‘soft’;
- /Pk/: nsg *krēpko*, msg *krēpak* ‘firm’;
- /Sk/: nsg *mřsko*, msg *mřzak* ‘hateful’; fsg *nřska*, msg *nřzak* ‘low’;
- /Šk/: Gsgm *frēškega*, msg attr *frēžak* ‘fresh’; Npln *tēška*, msg *tēžak* ‘difficult, heavy’;
- nk: fsg *tänka*, msg *tänak* ‘thin’;
- gl: fsg *nāgla*, msg *nāgal* ‘rash, steep’;
- pl: fsg *dūpla*, msg *dūpal* ‘double’; Gsgm *tēplega*, msg *tēpal* ‘warm’;
- zk: Gsgf *mřzle*, Nsgm *mřzal* ‘cold, cool’;
- bn: fsg *dröbna*, msg *dröban* ‘tiny, fine’; fsg *škřbna*, msg *škřban* ‘thrifty’, etc.;
- čn: mpl *lächni*, msg *lächan* ‘hungry’; Asgf *dīčno*, msg *dīčan* ‘wonderful’;
- čn: fsg *umēcna* ‘skilful’, msg *umēcān*; fsg *němočna*, msg *němočan* ‘helpless’, etc.;
- dn: fsg *pöredna* ‘bad, evil’, msg *pöredān*; Asgf *hlädno*, msg *hlädān* ‘cold’, etc.;
- fn: fsg *štüfna*, msg *štüfan* ‘boring’;
- hn: fsg *debuljähna*, msg *debuljähān* ‘loose, weak’;
- jn: fsg *kurājna*, msg *kurājān* ‘courageous’;
- ln: fsg *b^uölna*, msg *bölan* ‘ill, sick’;
- ljn: adv *žⁱeljno*, msg *željān* ‘anxious, eager’;
- mn: fsg *brümna*, msg *brüman* ‘industrious’;
- mn/vn: fsg *rāmna*, Lsgf *rāvne*, msg *rāman/rāvan* ‘flat, equal’;
- pn: nsg *krūpno*, msg *krūpan* ‘large, bulky’;
- rn: fsg *netomārna*, msg *netomārān* ‘irritating, bothersome’, etc.;
- sn: fsg *korīsna*, msg *korīsān* ‘useful; careful’; nsg *māsno*, msg *māsān* ‘greasy’, etc.;
- šn: nsg *güşno*, msg *güşān* ‘tasty’; fsg *smiēšna*, msg *smiēšān* ‘funny’, etc.;
- tn: fsg *blätna*, msg *blätān* ‘dirty’, etc.;
- vn: Nsgf *blagosl^uövna*, msg *blagoslövān* ‘blessed’;
- zn: Lsgf *prāžne*, msg *prāžān* ‘empty’; fsg *triēžna*, msg *triēžān* ‘sober’;
- žn: fsg *dūžna*, msg *dūžān* ‘indebted’; fsg *snāžna*, msg *snāžān* ‘clean’, etc.;
- br: fsg *dobrā*, msg *döbar* ‘good’;
- dr: Nsgf *müdra*, adv *müdro* ‘wise’;
- kr: Lsgn *mökren*, msg *mökar* ‘wet’;

- *tr*: nsg *lūštro*, msg *lūštar* 'radiant, glossy'; nsg *oštro*, msg *oštar* 'sharp';
- *lt*: fsg *žvèlta*, msg *žvèlat* 'brisk, quick';
- *nt*: fsg *pr^uõnta*, msg *prõnat* 'ready'; fsg *kuntⁱènta*, msg *kuntènat* 'satisfied'.

No insertion of *-a-* takes place in the following word-final consonant clusters:

- /nT/: msg *t^uõnt* 'round', fsg *t^uõnda*;
- /rP/: no insertion of *-a-* in msg *gārp* 'rancid' (and *gārbo*), fsg *gārba*; but cf.: fsg *supⁱērba* 'coarse', msg *supērap*;
- /rT/: msg *baštārt* (see Lexicon; msg also *baštārdo*), nsg *baštārdo*.

Insertion of *-a-* must be considered a morphonological rule for the stem-final clusters *n-t*, *r-/P/*, *l-t* (cf. *pālt* 'kiosk'), and *r-t* (cf. *pārat*, Gsg *pārta* 'part'). For the remaining consonant sequences, it cannot be determined whether they are precluded in word-final position by synchronic phonological rule (see also I.2.18 and II.2.3).

No insertion of *-a-* takes place in the clusters *-st-*, *-št-* and *-tv-*. In these clusters, the final consonant is dropped for phonemic reasons if the cluster becomes word-final (see I.2.15 and I.2.17):

- stem *čist-* Lsgn *čisten*, msg *čis* 'clean'; stem *hvaličast-* fsg *hvaličasta*, msg *hvaličas* 'boastful'; stem *mulast-* fsg *mūlasta*, msg *mūlas* 'mutilated', etc.;
- stem *unešt-* fsg *unēšta*, msg *unēš* 'fair, passable';
- stem *mrtv-* fsg *mrtvā*, msg *mrt* 'dead'.

SECTIONS III.2.2-3: MORPHONOLOGICAL ALTERNATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE INSERTION OF *-a-*

See also III.2.6: vowel lengthening before tautosyllabic sonorant.

III.2.2 Assimilation in consonant clusters

(a) Devoicing of obstruents

Alternation between voiced consonant in forms with ending *-∅* and inserted *-a-*, and voiceless consonant in a stem-final cluster (where stem assimilation takes place) occurs in adjectives such as msg *tēžak*, fsg *tēška* 'difficult, heavy'; msg *nīzak*, fsg *nīska* 'low'; msg *glādak*, fsg *glātka* 'smooth'. This is a phonological rule (see I.2.9).

(b) Assimilation of *v*

Labiodental continuant *v* alternates with labial nasal *m* in forms like Nsgm *glāmni/glāvni* 'main, leading' (no forms with ending *-∅* attested), Nsgf *glāmna/glāvna*, msg *rāvan/rāman* 'flat; equal', Lsgn *rānnen*, Lsgf *rāvne*, etc., Nsgn *slāmno/slāvno* 'marvelous' (no forms ending in *-∅* attested). Here, etymological *v* > *m* before *n*, and apparently parallel forms subsequently developed for all forms, including those with the ending *-∅* and inserted *-a-*.

III.2.3 Dissimilation in consonant clusters

A velar stop in the position before inserted *-a-* alternates with a velar fricative before another velar stop in msg *lāgak*, fsg *lāhka* 'light, easy'; msg *mēkak*, nsg *mēhko*, mpl *mēhki*. Of a third adjective with stem in velar+*k*, no msg *-∅* has been attested: nsg *žūhko* 'bitter'.

SECTIONS III.2.4-5: CONSONANT ALTERNATIONS IN WORD-FINAL POSITION

III.2.4 Devoicing of obstruents in word-final position

Voiced obstruents are devoiced in word-final position (a phonological rule, see I.2.7), so in adjectival stems in a voiced obstruent, this consonant is devoiced in forms with ending *-∅*. Examples: stem *slab-* (fsg *slāba*), msg *slāp* 'weak; bad'; stem *mlād-* fsg *mlādā*), msg *mlāt* 'young'; stem *mljohav-* (fsg *mljōhava*), msg *mljōhaf* 'loose, weak'; stem *gol^uož-* (fsg *gol^uōža*), msg *gol^uōš* 'greedy'; etc.

As was said in section I.2.7, non-final *g* alternates with word-final voiceless and fricative *h*. Examples: stem *drāg-* (fsg *drāgā*), msg *drāh* 'dear; expensive'; stem *dug-* (Gsgn *dūgega*), msg *dūh* 'long; far'.

III.2.5 Cluster simplification in word-final position

According to the phonological rule mentioned in I.2.15, in the sequences *-st-* and *-št-*, *-t-* is dropped if in word-final position, e.g. stem *čist-* 'clean', msg *čis*, stem *tūst-* 'fat', msg *tūs*, stem *unešt-* 'rather big', msg *unēš*.

SECTIONS III.2.6-7: QUANTITY ALTERNATIONS

III.2.6 Alternation between a short stem vowel and a long rising stem vowel before a tautosyllabic sonorant

Short stressed stem vowels which are not followed by either sonorant+consonant or word-final sonorant alternate with long rising vowels (or long rising *ie* or *uo*) which are followed by such a sonorant. Examples:

(1) in internal syllables, alternation connected with the insertion of *-a-*:

msg *blagoslōvan* 'blessed', stem *blagosl^uovn-* (Gsgf *blagosl^uovne*); msg *bōlan* 'ill', stem *b^uoln-* (mpl *b^uōlni*); msg *brūman* 'industrious', stem *brūmn-* (fsg *brūmna*); msg *kuntēnat* 'contented', stem *kuntⁱent-* (fsg *kuntⁱēnta*, etc.); msg *kurājan* 'courageous', stem *kurājn-* (fsg *kurājna*); msg *posējan* 'sown' (pp of *posējat* 'sow'), stem *pos^eejn-* (and *posejan-*) (fsg *pos^eējna/posējana*); msg *prōnat* 'ready', stem *pr^uont-* (mpl *pr^uōnti*); msg *supērap* 'coarse', stem *supⁱērb-* (fsg *supⁱērba*); msg *tānak* 'thin', stem *tānk-* (fsg *tānka*); msg *žēljan* 'anxious, eager', stem *ž^eeljn-* (adv *žⁱēljno*); msg *žvēlat* 'brisk', stem *žv^eelt-* (fsg *žvⁱēlta*); etc.

(2) before sonorant in word-final position:

stem *boležljiv-* (fsg *boležljīva* 'sickly'), msg *boležljīf*; stem *debel-* (Nsgn *debēlo* 'fat; thick' etc.), msg *debⁱel*; stem *dešpetljiv-* (fsg *dešpetljīva* 'mischievous'), msg *dešpetljīf*; stem *dug-* (Aplf *dūge* 'long; far', etc.), msg *dūh*; stem *Fūčkova-* (Nsgf *Fūčkōva* 'of the Fūčk'), Nsgm *Fūčk^uōf*; stem *gologlav-* (fsg *gologlāva* 'bareheaded'), msg *gologlāf*; stem *gol-* (nsg *golō* 'naked, bare', etc.), msg *g^uōf*; stem *narugljiv-* (fsg *narugljīva* 'mocking'), msg *narugljīf*; stem *nor-* (fsg *norā* 'crazy'), msg *n^uōf*; stem *nov-* (Lsgm *nōven* 'new'), msg *n^uōf*; stem *popov-* (Nsgf *popōva* 'the priest's'), Nsgm *pop^uōf*; stem *pošten-* (fsg *poštēna* 'honorable, honest'), msg *poštⁱen*; stem *pun-* (Asgf *pūno* 'full'), msg *pūn*; stem *staklen-* (npl *staklēna* 'glass'), msg *staklⁱēn*; stem *štanj-* (fsg *štānja* 'waterproof, watertight, staunch'), msg *štānj*; stem for indef *star-* (fsg *stāra* 'old', see III.2.7), msg *stār*; stem *vrel-* (fsg *vrēla* 'very hot, boiling'), msg *vrⁱēf*; stem *zdrav-* (fsg *zdrāva* 'healthy'), msg *zdrāf*; stem *zrel-* (nsg *zrēlo* 'ripe'), msg *zrⁱēf*; etc.

III.2.7 Quantity alternations other than before tautosyllabic sonorant

(1) One adjective has a quantity alternation (long falling diphthong vs. short monophthong) in the stem between forms with ending *-Ø* and other forms: msg *b^uōs* 'barefoot', stem *bos-* (fsg *bōsa*) etc.

(2) One adjective has a quantity alternation (long rising vs. short) between msg and the remaining forms: msg *dūh* 'long; far', fsg *dūga*, Gsgn *dūgega* etc.

(3) One adjective has a quantity alternation between def and indef forms: def: Nsgm *stāri* 'old', Nplf *stāre*, Isgf *stāron*, Gplm *stāreh*, etc., vs. indef: mpl *stāri*, fsg *stāra*, fpl *stāre*, etc., but of course msg, ending in a tautosyllabic sonorant, *stār*.

(4) Four adjectives have a long vowel in all adjectival forms, which alternates with a short vowel in the adverb: Nsgm *māli* 'small', adv *mālo* '(a) little';

Nsgm *prāvi* 'good, kind; right', adv *prāvō*; msg *rān* 'early', fsg *rāna*, Nsgm *rāni*, adv *rāno*; Nsgm *kāsni* 'late', msg *kāsan*, nsg *kāsno*, but adv *kāsno* (cf. also the adverb *sāmo* 'only', beside adjectival pronoun *sām* etc. 'self', see IV.8).

(5) The stem vowel is shortened in comparatives, see III.2.10.

III.2.8 Tone alternations

In all adjectives of type (c), and a group of adjectives of type (a) (see III.3.1 (5)), alternation exists between a falling tone of the stem vowel in indef (sometimes with the exception of fsg, which then has end stress) and a rising tone in def. Examples:

type (a): *nāgal* 'rash; steep', Aplf *nāgle*; *kāsan* 'late', fsg *kāsna*, Nsgf *kāsna*.

type (c): msg *biēl* 'white', Lplm *biēleh*, etc.; nsg *žīvo*, fpl *žīve*, Gplm *žīveh*.

SECTIONS III.2.9-11: MORPHONOLOGICAL ALTERNATIONS IN COMPARATIVES

These rules are partly ordered: rule III.2.9 operates before III.2.10 and III.2.11.

III.2.9 Truncation of the stem in comparatives derived from adjectival stems in *-ok-* and *-Ck-*

In adjectivals stem in *-ok-*, and those in *-Ck-* (*C* represents a consonant), *-ok-* resp. the last stem consonant *-k-* is dropped, for the comparative stem. After this morphonological alternation, rules III.2.10 and III.2.11 operate (see below).

The stems of 16 adjectives undergo this alternation. The adjectives are:

(1) Stems in *-ok-* (see also III.2.10, III.2.11): msg *širōk* 'wide, broad', comp stem *šir-* (comp msg *širi*); msg *visōk* 'high, tall', comp stem *vis-* (comp msg *vīši*); Asgf *dimbōko* 'deep', comp stem *dimb-* (comp Lsgm *dimbljen*).

(2) Stems in *-k-* preceded by a consonant (see III.2.10, III.2.11): msg *glādak* 'smooth', comp stem *glad-* (comp nsg *glāje*); nsg *slātko* 'sweet' (no msg pred attested, but one would expect ***slādak*), comp stem *slad-* (comp fsg *slāja*); adv *riētko* 'rare, thin' (msg n.a., but presumably ***riēdak*), comp stem *ried-* (comp Gsgf *rēje*); msg *krātak* 'short', comp stem *krāt-* (comp Nsgf *krāča*); msg *krōtak* 'tame', comp stem *krot-* (comp mpl *krōci*); msg *plītak* 'shallow', comp stem *plīt-* (comp msg *plīci*); msg *nīzak* 'low', comp stem *niz-* (comp fsg *nīža*); msg *tānak* 'thin', comp stem *tan-* (comp. fsg *tānja*); msg *krēpak* 'firm', comp stem *krep-* (Nsgf *krēplja*); msg *lāgak* 'light', comp stem *lag-* (comp fsg *lāglja*); msg *těžak* 'difficult, heavy', comp stem *tež-* (comp msg *tējži/těžlji*); msg *frěžak*

'fresh', comp stem *frež-* (comp msg *frějži*); msg *měkak* 'soft', comp stem *mek-* (comp msg *mějči*, MOŠ).

III.2.10 Shortening of the stem vowel in comparatives

In adjectival stems with a long stem vowel, the vowel is shortened in the comparative. Examples:

– Comparatives with suffix *-ěj-* (the suffix is stressed, the shortened vowel in pretonic position): fsg *čāra* 'light', comp fsg *čarēja*; msg *gnjūsan* 'filthy', comp msg *gnjusněji*. The diphthong *-ie-* is shortened to *-e-*, e.g. Aplf *blīēde*, comp msg *bleději*. Long pretonic vowels in the adjective stem are also shortened: fsg *nārēdna* 'convenient', comp msg *naredněje*.

– Comparatives with modification of the stem-final consonant or consonant cluster (see III.6, III.2.11): msg *jāk* 'strong', comparative mpl *jāči*; msg *drāh* 'dear', comp Nplm *drājži*; msg *plītak* 'shallow', comp msg *plīci*.

III.2.11 Treatment of stem-final consonants and consonant groups in comparatives

In comparatives formed by rule III.6.2, stem-final consonants are modified in the following ways:

(1) *t > ć*, *d > j*, *n > nj*, *s > š*, *z > ž*, *k > č*, *g > ž*, *h > š*. The cases are:

– *t > ć*: msg *krātak* 'short', comp fsg *krāca*; msg *krōtak* 'tame', comp mpl *krōci*; msg *plītak* 'shallow', comp msg *plīci*; before *ć < t*, *s* changes to *š*, e.g. Nsgn *g^uosto* 'dense', comp msg *gōšće*; msg *tūsto* 'fat, greasy', comp msg *tūšci*;

– *d > j*: msg *gřt* 'ugly', stem *gřd-*, comp msg *gřji*; *mlāt* 'young', stem *mlād-*, comp msg *mlāji*; *rāt/rāda* 'eager, happy to', comp adv *rāji*; msg *třdo* 'hard, firm', comp msg *třje*; msg *glādak* 'smooth', comp stem *glād-* (see III.2.9) comp msg *glāje*; Nplm *rīetki* 'rare, thin' (msg not attested, but presumably ***rīedak*), comp Gsgf *rēja*; Nsgm *slātki* 'sweet' (msg not attested, but presumably ***slādak*), comp fsg *slāja*;

– *n > nj*: msg *tānak* 'thin', comp fsg *tānja*; before *nj < n*, *s* changes to *š*: msg *tīesan* 'narrow', comp msg *tēšnji*; also, with doublet comparative with suffix *-ěj-*: Nsgm *kāsni* 'late', comp Asgf *kāšnjo*, adv *kašnjěje*;

– *s > š*: msg *visōk* 'high', comp msg *vīši*;

– *z > ž*: adv *břzo* 'quickly', comp adv *břže*; msg *nīzak* 'low', comp Nsgf *nīža*;

– *k > č*: msg *jāk* 'strong', comp mpl *jāči* (for the only other stem in *-k-*, *měkak*, see (4));

– *g > ž* in: fsg *dūga*, comp Aplm *dūži* (also Nsgf *dūjža*, with insertion of *-j-*, on which see (4)), *drāg* 'dear; expensive', comp Nplm *drājži*, Asgf *drājžo* (with insertion of *-j-*, see (4)). The alternation *g > ž* does not take place in the third adjective with a comp stem in *-g-*, *lāg-*, on which see (2);

– *h > š*, e.g. msg *sūh* 'dry', comp msg *sūjše* (with insertion of *-j-* in the stem, see (4); alternatively *sūšlje*, see (2); NO preferred *sūjše*).

(2) Between the final stem consonant and the ending *-lj-* is inserted: *p > plj*, *b > blj*, *g > glj*, *ž > žlj*. In the case of one adjective the final stem consonant in addition undergoes the alternation as enumerated under (1): *h > šlj*. The cases are the following:

– *p > plj*: msg *tūp* 'blunt', comp msg *tūplji*; msg *krēpak* 'firm', comp fsg *krēplja*;

– *b > blj*: Asgf *dimbōko* 'deep', comp Lsgm *dimbljen*;

– *g > glj* in the adjective *lāgak* 'light': msg *lāgak*, comp fsg *lāglja*;

– *ž > žlj* in msg *těžak* 'difficult, heavy', comp msg *těžlji* or *tějži* (see (4); NO preferred *tějži*);

– *h > šlj* in the *sūh* 'dry': msg *sūh*, comp msg *sūšlje* (also *sūjše*, see (1), and (4)). NO preferred *sūjše*).

(3) *r* and *ž* have zero alternation. The cases are:

– msg *širōk* 'wide', comp Nsgn *šīre*;

– msg *těžak* 'heavy', comp msg *tějži* and msg *frěžak* 'fresh', comp msg *frějži* (both with insertion of *-j-* in the stem, see (4)).

(4) In six comparatives, *-j-* is inserted before the stem-final consonant, which is modified in accordance with the patterns listed above (1)-(3):

– msg *frěžak* 'fresh', comp msg *frějži*.

– msg *těžak* 'difficult, heavy', comp msg *tějži* (doublet *těžlji*, see (2); NO prefers *tějži*).

– msg *měkak* 'soft', comp msg *mějči* (MOŠ).

– msg *drāg* 'dear; expensive', comp Nplm *drājži*, Asgf *drājžo*.

– fsg *dūga* 'long', comp Nsgf *dūjža* (also Aplm *dūži*).

– msg *sūh* 'dry', comp msg *sūjše* (doublet form *sūšlje*, see (2)).

III.3 Accentuation types

In adjectives, four different patterns of accentual alternation can be distinguished, (a), (b), (c) and (d), as shown in diagram (3):

diagram (3): accentuation types of the adjective					
	def (all forms)	indef msg	indef fsg	indef nsg or pl	adv
(a)	+	+	+	+	+
(b)	-	+	-	-	-
(c)	+	+	-	+	+
(d)	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

+ = stem stress; - = non-stem stress

The forms crucial for the assignment of an adjective to an accentual alternation type are:

- indefinite msg (or nsg or a plural form) and fsg;
- a definite form.

(1) An adjective belongs to type (d) if the definite Nsgm, Nsgn, Nsgf, Gsgmn, Dsgmn, Nplm, NApf, Gplm, or Iplm has a stressed ending with a long falling accent.

(2) If an adjective has stem stress as the sole possibility in the indefinite fsg, and stem stress in a definite form, the adjective has consistent stem stress and accordingly belongs to type (a). Adjectives of which only stem-stressed forms are attested have been provisionally assigned to type (a).

(3) If the indef fsg form has end stress, whereas another indef (apart from msg) or def form has stem stress, the adjective belongs to type (c). In type (c), indefinite forms (except the end-stressed fsg) have stem stress with a falling accent, and definite forms have stem stress with a long rising accent.

(4) The remaining adjectives belong to type (b). Type (b) is characterized by end stress in all forms except indef msg. Hence any indef form except fsg (or msg) suffices to distinguish type (b) from all other types, and so do the def forms Nsgm, Nsgf, Nsgn, Gsgmn, Dsgm, NApf, Gplm, Iplm, Apf (not ILsgmn, Dplm). The quantity and/or quality of the vowel in the ending oppose type (b) to type (d) (see III.4.1, III.4.2).

A number of adjectives cannot be assigned to an accentuation type because not all crucial forms have been attested, or because I am not sure of the accent of one or more crucial forms (marked by (a?)), see e.g. III.3.1, type (a), group (5)).

SECTIONS III.3.1-4: EXAMPLES OF THE ACCENTUATION TYPES OF THE ADJECTIVE

III.3.1 Type (a)

Fixed stress on the same stem syllable in all forms (about 460 adjectives). Some adjectives have been assigned to this accentuation type for defective reasons (e.g., an adjective might have turned out to belong to type (c) if its indef fsg form had been attested).

The following accentuations of the stem vowel occur:

(1) Short accent on a stem syllable (non-phonemic quantity alternations before tautosyllabic sonorant, e.g. msg *debⁱel* 'fat', fsg *deb^ela*; *b^olan* 'ill, painful', fsg *b^olna*). Approximately 260 adjectives. Examples (not all attested forms are given; see also the Lexicon):

Nsgf *belⁱčasta* 'off-white', Asgf *belⁱčasto*, Nsgn *belⁱčasto*; *bl^agas* 'crude, vulgar', fsg *bl^agasta*; *bl^atan* 'dirty, muddy', fsg *bl^atna*, fpl *bl^atně*, Lsgn *bl^atněn*; *bog^at* 'rich', fsg *bog^ata*, Gsgm *bog^atega*; *b^olan* 'ill; painful', fsg *b^olna*, mpl *b^olni*, Asgn *b^olno*; *b^rkas* 'curly', fsg *b^rkasta*, Aplm *b^rkasti*; *debⁱel* 'fat', fsg *deb^ela*, fpl *deb^ele*, Asgm an *deb^elega*, Gsgf *deb^ele*; *dimb^ok* 'deep', fsg *dimb^oka*, Asgf *dimb^oko*, Nplm *dimb^oki*; *grⁱžaf* 'green, unripe', fsg *grⁱžava*; *l^agak* 'light, easy', fsg *l^ahka*, Gsgm *l^ahkega*; *m^okar* 'wet', fsg *m^okra*, mpl *m^okri*; Lsgn *m^okren*; *m^rzal* 'cold', fsg *m^rzla*, Gsgf *m^rzle*, Gplm *m^rzleh*; *n^oř* 'new', *n^ova*, Gsgn *n^ovega*, Asgf *n^ovo*, Lsgf *n^ove*; *o^čef* 'father's', Nsgf *o^čeva*, Lplm *o^čevěh*; *p^oredan* 'bad, evil', fsg *p^oredna*, nsg *p^oredno*, Nsgf *p^oredna*; *p^rten* 'cloth, linen', Gsgn *p^rtenega*, Lsgf *p^rtene*, Gplm *p^rteneh*; *p^un* 'full', fsg *p^una*, Asgf *p^uno*, Lsgf *p^une*; *sⁱrof* 'raw', fsg *sⁱrova*, Gsgn *sⁱrovega*, Gplf *sⁱroveh*; *sl^ap* 'weak; bad', fsg *sl^aba*, Gsgm *sl^abega*, Gsgf *sl^abo*; *š^unjař* '(a bit) crazy', fsg *š^unjava*, Nsgf *š^unjava*, Nsgm *š^unjavi*, Nplf *š^unjave*; *t^anak* 'thin', fsg *t^anka*, nsg *t^anko*, mpl *t^anki*, Asgf *t^anko*, Lsgm *t^anken*; *t^epal* 'warm', fsg *t^epla*, fpl *t^eple*, Isgf *t^eplon*, Lsgf *t^eple*, ILsgm *t^eplen*; *zdr^ař* 'healthy', fsg *zdr^ava*, nsg *zdr^avo*, Asgf *zdr^avo*, Lsgf *zdr^ave*, Gplf *zdr^aveh*; *z^elen* 'green', fsg *z^elena*, nsg *z^eleno*, Nplf *z^elene*, Asgn *z^eleno*.

(1a) Three adjectives of accentuation type (a) show doublet forms with short accent and with long falling accent (which are much less common). In one of these adjectives (nsg *g^uobasto* vs. *g^obasto*) there does not seem to be a semantic difference between the competing forms. In the other two the forms with a long accent denote the quality in question to an excessive degree. This also holds for one adjective of type (b), *d^obar* 'good'. The attested forms are:

- *on^a debⁱela* 'that (extremely) fat one (fem.)', cf. *deb^eli k^usi* 'thick pieces';
- *jedan vis^ok st^uřil* 'a (very) high table (*vis^ok* is almost always used in indef, cf. *ta vis^ok st^uřil* 'that high table';
- *da je n^eko dri^evo p^rišlo g^obasto* 'that some tree became crooked' alongside *ař ^če bⁱt g^uobasto* 'because it will be crooked'.

(2) Long in indef msg, short in all other forms. One adjective: *b^uös* 'bare-foot', fsg *bösa*, Iplf *bösemi*.

(3) Long falling accent on a stem syllable in def forms, short in indef. One adjective: *stār* 'old', fsg *stāra*, mpl *stāri*, Nsgf *stāra*, Isgf *stāron*, Lsgf *stāre*, GLplf *stāreh*, Npln *stāra*, Nplm *stāri* (but adverb *po stāro*).

(4) Long falling in def forms, short in the adverb. Three adjectives (see also *kāsna* 'late', adv *kāsno*, (5) below, and the pronoun *sām* 'alone', adv *sāmo*):

– *māli* 'small, little' (only def exists), Nsgf *māla*, Isgf *mālon*, Aplf *māle*, Nsgm *māli*, Aplm *māli*, Gplm *māleh*, Nsgm *mālo*; adv *mālo* 'a little, few'; cf. also the indef Genitive form in adverbialized *od māla* 'recently';

– *rān* 'early', fsg *rāna*, Nsgm *rāni*; adverb *rāno*;

– *prāvi* 'good, kind; real', msg *prāvi*, Gplm *prāveh*; adverb *prāvo*.

(5) Long rising in def, long falling in indef and/or adv. About 15 adjectives.

msg *hlādan* 'cold', nsg *hlādno*, Nsgf *hlādna*, Asgf *hlādno*; *nāgal* 'rash; steep', Aplf *nāgle*; msg attr *prāzan* 'empty', fsg *prāzna*, Lsgf *prāzne*. To this group also belong: *mļjāčan* 'lukewarm'; *m^uōlan* 'loose, thin'; *prīēsan* 'fresh, uncooked'; fsg *rīētkā* 'thin, rare'; *rāman* 'smooth'; *tīēsan* 'narrow'; Nsgm *l'ēvi* 'left', adv *na l'ēvo*; Gsgf *d'ēsne*, adv *na d'ēsno*.

One of these adjectives shortens the stem vowel in the adverb: *kāsna* 'late', fsg *kāsna*, nsg *kāsno*, Nsgm *kāsni*; adverb *kāsno*, cf. also the indef Gsg in adverbialized *do kāsna* 'until late [at night]'

Of several adjectives, only (indef) pred forms and/or adverb have been attested, with falling accent, so that one cannot be sure whether the adjective belongs to group (5), or maybe to group (8) below, e.g. *māsan* 'greasy', fsg *stīdna* 'shy', *škřban* 'thrifty', *špāran* 'thrifty', *triēzan* 'sober', nsg *tūčno* 'fat (of meat)', *tūs* 'greasy', *vlāžan* 'damp', *sm'ēšan* 'funny'.

The following adjectives are unclear because I have not been able to determine the tone of the crucial forms with sufficient certainty: *mīran* 'calm', fsg *mīrna*, Gsgm *mīrnega* (a?); adv *mūdro* 'wise', Nsgf *mūdra*, msg *mūdar* (a?); *strāšan* 'terrible', adv *strāšno*, Nsgf *strāšna* (a?); *snāžan* 'clean', fsg *snāžna*, Asgf *snāžno* (a?).

(6) Stem stress, but end stress in independently used Lsgn. Two adjectives:

– *dūh* 'long; far', nsg *dūgo*, fsg *dūga*, Lsgf *dūge*, Aplf *dūge*; Lsgn (independent) *po dugiēn* alongside *po dūgen* 'lengthwise';

– *g^uös* 'thick, dense', nsg *g^uōsto*, Aplm *g^uōsti*; va *g^uost'ēn* alongside va *g^uōsten*.

(7) Long rising accent on a stem syllable. About 110 adjectives (including the ordinal numbers as far as attested, except *prīvi*, *drūgi*, *trēti*, *četrti*).

Examples: *četnājsti* 'fourteenth'; *domāci* 'home, homemade', Isgf *domāčon*; *hrvātski* 'Croatian', Gplf *hrvātskeh*, adverb *po hrvātski*; *krātak* 'short', fsg *krātkā*, Lsgf *krātkē*, *mūnjen* 'mad', Nsgf

mūnjena, mpl *mūnjeni*, Gplm *mūnjeneh*; *plītak* 'shallow', fsg *plītkā*, Asgf *plītko*; *šāri* 'multicoloured, patterned', fsg *šāra*, Nsgf *šāra*, Asgf *šāro*, Nsgn *šāro*; *žel'ēzni* 'iron', Lsgm *žel'ēznen*, Npln *žel'ēzna*. Many relational adjectives like *b^uōjži* 'divine', Asgf *b^uōjžo*, Dsgf *b^uōjže*, Nsgm *brīējči* 'dog's', Nplf *brīējče*, Nsgm *otr^uōjči* 'children's', Nplf *otr^uōjče*, etc.

(8) long falling on a stem syllable. About 50 adjectives.

Examples: *gol^uōš* 'greedy, lusting for', fsg *gol^uōža*, *kapāc* 'capable, fit', fsg *kapāca*, mpl *kapāci*; *pijān* 'drunk', fsg *pijāna*, mpl *pijāni*; *prāvi* 'good, kind', Gsgm *prāvega*; *vēli* 'great, big', fsg *vēla*, Nsgn *vēlo*, Asgf *vēlo*, Nplf *vēle*, Dplm *vēlen*; *zāli* 'bad, mean', Nsgf *zāla*, fsg *zāla*.

III.3.2 Type (b)

End stress in all forms except msg indef (3 or 4 adjectives):

msg *dōbar* 'good', Nsgf *dobrā*, Nplf *dobrē*, Isgn *dobr'ēn*, etc.; msg *g^uōl* 'naked', fsg *golā*, mpl *golī*, Gsgf *gol'ē*, Asgf *golō*, Gplm *gol'ēh*; msg *mřt* 'dead', fsg *mřtvā*, Gplm *mřtvēh*, Iplm *mřtvēmi*.

The adjective *mřt* has stem stress in the def Nsgm, which is attested only in the set expression *Mřtvi dān* 'All Soul's Day' only. No other attestations of Nsgm def, cf. *oni mřt čovi'k* 'that dead man'.

The adjective *dōbar* 'good', can have long falling stem stress in def, e.g. Gsgm *d^uōbrega* 'really good' (III.3.1, type (a) 1).

The adjective *slādak* 'sweet', has end-stressed forms only in combination with *belīna* (otherwise 'whiteness'): *slatkā belīna* is the name of a species of grapes, Gsg *slatk'ē belīni*.

III.3.3 Type (c)

End stress in fsg indef, stem stress (long rising in def, long falling in indef) in all other forms (24 or 23 adjectives). On the semantics of indef vs. def of some of these adjectives in the predicate see III.1.4 (def is often more common). Some adjectives have doublet forms in fsg: long falling stem stress (so that they could be assigned to type (a), group (5) above), and end stress. Complete list (see also Lexicon):

msg *bi'el* 'white', fsg *bielā*, Gsgn *bi'ēlega*, Lplm *bi'ēleh*, etc.; msg *bl'ēt* 'pale', fsg *bl'edā*, mpl *bl'ēdi*, Aplf *bl'ēde*, etc.; msg *c'ēl* 'whole, entire', fsg *c'elā*, Nsgf *c'ēla*, Gpln *c'ēleh*, etc.; *c'ēn* 'cheap', fsg *c'ēnā*, nsg *c'ēno*, Asgf *c'ēno*; *čřn* 'black', fsg *čřnā*, fpl *čřne*, Nsgf *čřna*, Dplf *čřnen*, Nplm *čřni*, etc.; *drāh* 'dear; expensive', fsg *drāgā*, mpl *drāgi*, Asgf *drāgo*, Aplm *drāgi*, etc.; *gljūh* 'deaf', fsg *gljūhā*, mpl *gljūhi*; *gnjūsan* 'filthy', fsg *gnjūsnā* (also *gnjūsna*), fpl *gnjūsne*; *gřt* 'ugly, nasty', fsg *gřdā*, mpl *gřdi*, Gsgn *gřdega*, Lplm *gřdeh*, etc.; *hūt* 'leaky, with a hole in it', fsg *hūdā*, nsg *hūdo*, Asgf *hūdo*; *jādan* 'angry', fsg *jādnā* (and *jādna*), fpl *jādne*; *jāk* 'strong', fsg *jākā*, Nplm *jāki*, Asgf *jāko*, etc.; *krřf* 'guilty; wrong', fsg *krivā*, mpl *krivi*, etc.; *l'ēn* 'lazy', fsg *l'enā*, fpl *l'ēne*, Iplm *l'ēnemi*, etc.; *l'ēp* 'beautiful', fsg *l'ēpā*, fpl *l'ēpe*, Nsgf *l'ēpa*, Asgf *l'ēpo*, Gsgn *l'ēpega*, etc.; *mlāt* 'young', fsg *mlādā*, mpl *mlādi*, Nsgf *mlāda*, Isgf *mlādon*, Gsgm

mlādega, etc.; *n'ōr* 'crazy, stupid', fsg *norā* (possibly type (b)); *sl'ēp* 'blind', fsg *sl'epā*, mpl *sl'ēpi*, Iplm *sl'ēpemi*; *sūh* 'dry', fsg *sūhā*, nsg *sūho*, Nsgf *sūha*, Gplf *sūheh*, Gsgm *sūhega*, etc.; *sūr* 'grey', fsg *sūrā*, Gplm *sūreh*; *škūr* 'dark', fsg *škūrā*, nsg *škūro*, Nsgf *škūra*, Asgf *škūro*, Nsgm *škūri*, etc.; *tīt* 'hard', fsg *tīdā*, mpl *tīdi*, Isgn *tīden*, Gplm *tīdeh*; *tūp* 'blunt', fsg *tūpā*, nsg *tūpo*, Isgf *tūpon*; *žif* 'lively, restless', fsg *živā*, nsg *živo*, fpl *žive*, Nsgf *živa*, Gplm *živeh*; *žūt* 'yellow', fsg *žūtā* (only in the sense 'has turned yellow, yellowed'; in this adjective, for msg also, a difference in meaning seems to be inherent in indef vs. def: *brhān je žūti* 'it is a yellow dress' vs. *ma ti je žūt ta brhān* 'your dress has turned yellow, yellowed'), nsg *žūto*, Nplf *žūte*.

The type (c) adjectives *l'ēp*, *škūr*, and *žif* have a specific accentuation in independently used Lsgn (*l'ēpiēn* etc.). For examples see VI.2.1.

III.3.4 Type (d)

Stress on ending in all forms. Five or six adjectives. Complete list:

Nsgm *fešnī* 'festive', Gsgm *fešniēga*, Aplm *fešnī*; Nsgm *krsnī* 'baptismal', Nplm *krsnī*, Gplm *krsniēh*; Nsgm *lofskī* 'hunting', Gsgm an. *lofskiēga*; Nsgm *ljučkī* 'somebody else's, foreign', Nsgf *ljučkā*, Nsgn *ljučk^uō*, Lsgn *ljučkīēn*; Nplm *posnī* 'fasting' (uncertain; only one form attested) and *muškī* if used as a noun in the meaning 'man'.

III.4 Distribution of the alternative def adjectival endings

III.4.1 Long vs. short stressed endings (Gsgmn, Dsgm, Nplm, Gplm, Iplm, Nsgn, Nsgf, Aplf)

The quantity of the stressed vowel in the endings for Gsgmn, Dsgm, Nplm, Gplm, Iplm, Nsgn, Nsgf and Aplf is related to the accentuation type: it is long falling in type (d) and short in type (b) (see III.3). Examples:

– Gsgmn, type (d): Gsgm *krsniēga* 'baptismal', Gsgm *fešniēga* 'festive', Gsg *muškiēga* 'man', Gsgn *ljučkīēga* 'foreign, somebody else's'. But type (b): Gsgmn *dobrēga* 'good', Gsgm *golēga* 'naked', etc.

– Dsgm, type (d): *muškiēmu*, but Dsgm type (b) *dobrēmu*.

– Nplm, type (d): *fešnī* 'festive', Nplm *krsnī* 'baptismal', Npl *muškī* 'men'. But type (b): Nplm *dobri* 'good', Nplm *golī* 'naked'.

– Gplm, type (d): *krsniēh* 'baptismal', Gpl *muškiēh* 'men'. But type (b): Gplm *dobrēh*, Gplm *golēh*.

– Iplm, type (d): *muškiēmi*, but type (b) Iplm *dobrēmi*. Ipln, and type (d) Iplf are not attested, but would doubtless have the same accentuation as Iplm.

– Nsgn, type (d): *ljučk^uō* 'somebody else's, foreign'. But type (b): Nsgn *dobrō*.

– Nsgf, type (d): Nsgf *ljučkā*. But type (b): Nsgf *dobrā*.

– Aplf, type (d): *ljučkīē* 'foreign, somebody else's'. But type (b): Nplf *dobrē* 'good', NApplf *golē* 'naked, bare'.

No end-stressed Lpl forms have been attested; they would undoubtedly be identical to end-stressed Gplm forms. Similarly, no Gpln or Gplf forms have been attested for type (d) adjectives, but it seems very likely that they would differ from Gplm. No type (d) Nplf has been attested, but there is little doubt that it would be identical to the type (d) Aplf in *-iē*.

No type (d) Asgf and NAppln have been attested, so it is unclear whether or not in those forms a quantity opposition exists between (b) and (d).

III.4.2 Only long vowel in stressed ending: ILsgmn, Dplm: endings in type (b) = endings in type (d)

The long ending *-iēn* in ILsgmn and Dplm occurs in all adjectives with stress on the ending, as far as attested, so both in type (b) and in type (d) adjectives. Examples:

– Lsgn type (d) *ljučkīēn* 'foreign, somebody else's'; Isgn type (b) *dobriēn* 'good'.

– Dplm type (d) *muškiēn* 'men'; Dplm type (b) *dobriēn* 'good'.

No end-stressed Dplf, and no Dpln, have been attested. Probably, the rules would be here as they are for Dplm.

GDLsgf and Isgf have not been attested for type (d) adjectives. It seems likely type (d) would have long falling vowels in the endings however, which would make the endings identical to the stressed type (b) endings with long falling vowels. Examples of type (b):

– GDLsgf *dobriē* 'good', Gsgf *golīē* 'naked, bare'.

– Isgf *dobr^uōn* 'good'.

III.4.3 Nominative singular masc

Long stressed ending *-ī* has been attested only for five type (d) adjectives: *muškī* (used as a substantive) 'man', *fešnī* 'festive', *krsnī* 'baptismal', *lofskī* 'hunting', and *ljučkī* 'somebody else's, foreign'. Both *mūški* (only if used as an adjective, 'male') and *ljūčki* have also been attested with stress on the stem syllable.

Of the only three type (b) adjectives with short endings (*dōbar* 'good', *g^uōl* 'naked' and *mřt*, e.g. short *-a* in Nsgf *dobrā*, *golā* etc.), *dōbar* and *g^uōl* have

only indefinite msg $-\emptyset$. To *mřt*, there is one attestation of Nsgm, with stem stress (only in the set expression *Mřtvi dān* 'All Soul's Day'). Of all three type (b) adjectives, indef msg forms are used attributively (see III.1.3).

The Nsgm ending $-o$ has been attested in three loans from Romance: *baštārdo* (alongside regular *baštārt*) 'degenerated, mingled (of genetic qualities)', *fūrbo* 'shrewd', *gārbo* (alongside regular *gārp*) 'rancid'.

Two adjectives end in $-e$: *čelěšte* 'light blue', of which no oblique forms are attested, and the indeclinable *kolorkafě* 'brown'. It is unclear whether *čelěšte* should be considered to have an ending $-e$, or $-\emptyset$.

III.4.4 Nominative/Accusative singular def and indef neuter

Adjectival stems ending in a "soft" consonant (i.e., $-ć$ -, $-č$ -, $-j$ -, $-lj$ -, $-nj$ -, $-š$ -, $-ž$ -) usually, but not always, have the ending $-e$. All other stems have the ending $-o$. Examples: Nsgn *domāće* 'homemade', Nsgn *krāće* 'short' comp, Nsgn *lěpče* 'beautiful' comp, Nsgn *hūje* 'worse', Nsgn *bōlje* 'better', nsg *dīblje* 'wild', nsg *mānje* 'less', Nsgn *dolěnje* 'lower', Nsgn *kok^uōjše* 'chicken's', nsg *tějže* 'heavy' comp.

But compare also, with $-o$ after soft final stem consonant: Nsgn *gorěnjo* (beside *gorěnje*) 'upper, top', Nsgn *mīnjo* 'little' (over 10x; Nsgn *mīnje* attested only once), Nsgn *mīčo* '(very) small' (no Nsgn in $-e$ attested), also adv *lišo* 'smoothly'. Compare also e.g. *nāšo selö* 'our village', *öbično gr^uōjze biělo nāšo tū* 'our usual white grapes here'. A rule for the choice of "hard" or "soft" endings cannot be established.

III.5 Some peculiarities of the use of adjectival forms

In adjectives as in adjectival pronouns (see IV.1.3), feminine plural endings may be used for neuter plural, alongside the regular neuter ones, e.g. *vājnske stākla* 'the outside window-pane' alongside *dūpla stākla* 'double windows'; *vělike korřta* 'big drinking-troughs', but: *věla slöva* 'big letters' (see also VI.5.4).

Independently used adjectives and adjectival pronouns are usually in G instead of A when in object function, also when modifying a non-animate referent. This holds for masc and neuter sg, and for masc and fem plural. For examples see VI.2.2.

Independent Lsgn adjective forms (in substantival usage), with the interpretation 'place, or circumstances, of a certain quality' may have a specific accentuation, e.g. *je hodřla po škūrⁱēn* 'she was walking through the dark' (vs. e.g. *Asg škūro röbo* 'dark clothes'). See further VI.2.1.

The independent indef msg form *mlāt* is used in *na mlāt*, or *na mlāt lěta* 'in spring'.

Of four adjectives, indef forms are used in nominal sentence (or apposition to the subject which is incorporated in the finite verb form) in cases as: *brřžan, je pā* 'the poor man, he fell down' (see VI.2.3).³

For more information on the use of adjectival forms see VI.2.

III.6 Comparative and superlative

The comparative is formed in four different ways, which are not equally frequent.

(1) Most adjectives form their comparative by adding the suffix $-ěj-$ to the stem (see III.1.2). Examples: *blātan* 'dirty', stem *blatn-*, comp nsg *blatněje*, *škūr* 'dark', stem *škūr-*, comp fpl *škurėje* (see III.6.1).

(2) Other adjectives form a comparative by modifications involving the stem-final consonant, in particular: replacement of the stem-final consonant by a different one (according to certain patterns), addition of $-j-$ immediately before or $-lj-$ immediately after the stem-final consonant, e.g. *sūh* 'dry', comp nsg *sūjše*, *tūp* 'blunt, stupid', comp msg *tūplji*. For the details see III.6.2.

(3) Eight adjectives form their comparatives irregularly or have suppletive forms, e.g. *dōbar* 'good', comp msg *bōlji* (see III.6.3).

(4) In three cases, an analytic comparative formed with the adverb *věc* 'more' has been attested, viz. for one adjective:

– *ku je věc lāčan* 'if he is hungrier';

and for two adverbs:

– *těplo* 'warm', *je bivālo věc těplo nego sadā* 'it used to be warmer than [it is] now' (comp of the adjective *teplěji* msg; otherwise, comparatives of adverbs are identical to the nsg comparative of the adjective)

– *čřsto* 'pure', comp *još věc čřsto govōri* 'he speaks even purer' (about a fellow dialect speaker) (comp of the adjective *čřstěja* fsg).

III.6.1 Comparatives formed with $-ěj-$

The comparative formed by means of the suffix $-ěj-$ (38 attestations + one superlative) is found in adjectives with polysyllabic stem (except stems in $-ok-$, see III.2.9 and III.6.2), adjectives with monosyllabic stem with a short vowel,

³ The construction with indef *brřžan*, fem *brřžna* is particularly frequent, cf. also: *Brřžan, te bol??* 'poor thing, does it hurt?') vs. indef in purely predicative position: *to se mřsli na někega ki je brřžan* 'then you think of someone who is poor'.

seven monosyllabic stems with a long vowel, and adjectives with stem in two consonants, except those with stem in consonant+k (-Ck-) (see III.2.9 and III.6.2). The suffix -ěj- is always stressed. The comparatives in -ěj- are:

(1) Adjectives with polysyllabic stem: msg *bogät* 'rich', comp mpl *bogatěji*; msg *mřšaf* 'thin', comp msg *mřšavěji*; msg *ničaf* 'meagre', comp msg *ničavěji*; msg *öhol* 'conceited', comp msg *öholěji*; mpl *öpasni*, sup fpl *näjopasněje* (comp n.a.); msg *strahljřf* 'fearful', comp mpl *strahljivěji*; msg *štäbel* 'solid', comp nsg *štabelěje*.

(2) Adjectives with stems ending in a consonant cluster (except -Ck-): nsg *břtno* 'essential', comp nsg *bitněje*; nsg *blätno* 'dirty', comp nsg *blatněje*; fsg *dröbna* 'fine', comp fsg *drobněja*; msg *gärbo* 'rancid', comp msg *garběji*; msg *gnjusan* 'filthy', comp msg *gnjusněji*; msg *hlädan* 'cold', comp adv *hladněje*; fpl *jüşte* 'just, right', comp nsg *juštěje*; msg *mřran* 'quiet', comp msg *mirněji*; msg *mljâčan* 'lukewarm', comp fsg *mljačněja*; nsg *modiërno*, comp adv *moderněje* 'modern'; nsg *mökro* 'wet', comp msg *mokrěji*; nsg *näglo* 'rash, steep', comp mpl *naglěji*; fsg *närädna* 'convenient', comp nsg *naredněje*; fsg *öštra* 'sharp', comp msg *öštrěji*; fsg *pöredna* 'bad', comp nsg *poredněje* (also comp msg *hüji*, see III.6.3.); fsg *sigurna* 'sure', comp msg *sigurněji*; Nsgf *škärta* 'poor, thin', comp nsg *škartěje* (VO); fsg *šködna* 'harmful', comp fsg *škodněja* (VO); fsg *tëpla* 'warm', comp msg *teplěji*. Exceptions: stem *käsni* 'late' has comp adv *kašnjěje*, with suffix -ěj-, but also modification of the stem-final consonant, alongside comp Asgf *käšnjo*, with only modification of the stem-final consonant cluster; stem *třesn-* 'narrow' has comp msg *těšnji*.

(3) Adjectives with monosyllabic stem with short vowel: fsg *čřsta* 'clean', comp fsg *čřstěja*; fsg *növa* 'new', comp msg *nověji*; fsg *püna* 'full', comp msg *puněji*; fsg *släba* 'weak, bad', comp msg *slaběji*; fsg *zdräva* 'healthy', comp mpl *zdravěji*. Exceptions: stem *dug-* has comp Aplm *düži*, Nsgf *düžja* 'long'; to *rät/räda* 'happy to, eager', the comp is *räj*.

(4) Seven adjectives with monosyllabic stems containing a long vowel: fsg *bl'edä* 'pale', comp msg *bleději*; fsg *čřenä* 'cheap', comp Asgf *cenějo*; Aplf *čřne* 'black', comp msg *čřněji*; fsg *čära* 'light', comp fsg *čarěja*; msg *fřn* 'fine', comp msg *finěji*; fsg *räna* 'early', comp Isgf *ranějon* 'early'; Asgf *šküro*, comp fpl *škurěje* 'dark'.

(5) The adjective *stäri* 'old', which has a short stem vowel in indef (fsg *stära*), also has a comp in -ěj-: comp Nsgm *starěji*.

III.6.2 Comparatives formed by means of modifications involving the stem-final consonant

Comparatives formed by means of modifications involving the stem-final consonant or consonant cluster (29 attestations) are found in most monosyllabic stems with a long vowel, in adjectives with stem in -ok- or -Ck-, and in three other adjectives and an adverb. For discussion of the relevant morphological alternations see sections III.2.9-11. Complete list:

(1) Adjectives with monosyllabic stem with a long vowel: adv *břže* 'quick'; nsg *drägo* 'dear, expensive', comp Asgf *dräjžo*; Nsgf *gřda* 'ugly', comp msg *gřji*; nsg *güösto* 'dense', comp nsg *göšće*; Nsgf *jäka* 'strong', comp mpl *jäči*; Nsgf *mläda* 'young', comp msg *mläji*; Nsgf *süha* 'dry', comp nsg *süjše* (also *süşlje*); Nplf *třde* 'hard', comp nsg *třje*; fsg *tüpä* 'blunt', comp msg *tüplji*; nsg *tüsto* 'fat (of meat)', comp msg *tüşči*. Seven monosyllabic stems containing a long vowel -ěj-, see III.6.1.

(2) Adjectives with stem in -ok- or -Ck-: Asgf *dimböko* 'deep', comp Lsgm *dřmbljen*; msg *frěžak* 'fresh', comp msg *frěžji*; msg *glädak* 'smooth', comp nsg *gläje*; msg *krätak* 'short', comp fsg *kräca*; msg *krötak* 'tame', comp mpl *kröci*; msg *lägak* 'light', comp fsg *läglja*; msg *mëkak* 'soft', comp Nsgm *mëjči*; msg *nřzak* 'low', comp fsg *nřža*; Asgf *plřtko* 'shallow', comp msg *plřci*; Nsgm *slätki* 'sweet', comp fsg *släja*; Nplm *rřetki* 'rare, thin', comp Gsgf *rěje*; msg *šřrök* 'wide', comp msg *šřri*; msg *tänak* 'thin', comp fsg *tänja*; msg *tëžak* 'difficult, heavy', comp msg *tëžji* (NO gives *tëžlji* as a variant which is also heard); msg *visök* 'high', comp msg *vřši*.

(3) Other adjectives: fsg *düga* 'long', comp Aplm *düži*, Nsgf *düžja*; msg *käsän* 'late', comp Asgf *käšnjo* (cf. also adv *kašnjěje*, see below); msg *třesan* 'tight, narrow', comp msg *těšnji*. Also one adverb: adv *räj* 'happy to, eager'.

To one attested form which is historically doubtless a comparative no corresponding positive degree exists: msg *žěšči* 'better grown' (***žestok* was rejected by NO).

(4) One comparative has doublet forms: one formed regularly by modification of the stem-final consonant cluster and one formed irregularly by adding the suffix -ěj- to the modified stem-final cluster: adv *kašnjěje* 'late', next to Asgf *käšnjo*.

III.6.3 Irregular comparatives

All irregularly formed comparatives have short monosyllabic stems and are stem-stressed. They are msg *böljji* (to msg *döbar* 'good'); msg *däljji* (to msg *düh*

'long; far'), beside *dūži*, *dūjža*, see above; msg *děblji* (cf. Asgm an *debēlega*); msg *hūji* (comparative both to msg *slāp* 'bad, weak' and to msg *pōredan* 'bad, evil', which has also comp nsg *porednēje*, see III.6.1); msg *lěpči* (to msg *liēp* 'beautiful'); Nsgf *mānja* (to Nsgm *māli* 'small') and adv *mānje* to *mālo* '(a) few, little'; msg *věci* (to Nsgm *vēli* 'big'), and comp adv *věc* (to *čūda* 'much').

The comparative of *rāt* 'eager, happy (to)', *rāj* 'more eagerly, rather', has only one form, with ending -*ø*. It is used as an adverb, too.

Superlatives are formed with the particle *nāj-* which is prefixed to the comparative form. If the comparative form is bisyllabic, *nāj-* may carry the stress of the superlative form. It has a long rising accent, e.g. *nājbrže* 'quickest' adv. Longer superlative forms, but often also bisyllabic superlative forms, have two accents, like *nājbōlji* 'the best' msg sup, *nājdebļje* nsg sup 'the fattest', or even the comparative accent prevails, like in *najpoštenēji* 'the most honest' msg sup. The other attested superlative forms are the following (only one form of each stem is listed here; the other forms are found in the Lexicon):

nājdiṁbljen 'deepest' Lsgn; *nājhūje* 'worst' Gsgf; *nājļāglje* 'the easiest' adv; *nājļēpča* 'the most beautiful' Nsgf; *najopasnēje* fpl; *najrāj/nājraj* 'most eagerly'; *nājstarēja* 'the eldest' Nsgf.

Some adjectives which formally are not comparatives, but have resemble the comparative semantically may have *naj-* prefixed to them and form superlatives: *nājdolēnjeh* 'the lowest' Lplf, *najgorēnji* 'the upper one' Asgm, and *nājprvo*/*nājprvo* 'first of all' adv.

III.7 Adverbs

III.7.1 Formal characteristics of adverbs

Most adverbs derived from adjectives end in -*o* or, with stems in a "soft" consonant, in -*e* (see III.1.2). Examples: adv *tēplo* 'warm, hot', *lāhko* 'easily, lightly', *čīsto* 'purely', *domāce* 'homemade'. Exception: -*o* in adv *lišo* 'smoothly'.

A few relational adjectives with stems in -*sk-* form adverbs in -*i*, however: *po grajānski* 'townish (i.e. the Žminj way, as opposed to the villages)', *hrvātski* 'Croatian', *po istrijānski* (beside *po istrijānsko*) 'Istrian', *po madrušānski* 'the Madrušāni way' (*Madrušāni*, officially called Modrušani, is a village near Žminj), *po orbānički* 'the Orbānići way', *po starīnski* 'the old-fashioned way', *talijānski* 'Italian', (*po*) *žmīnjski* (next to *po žmīnjsko*) 'from Žminj, the Žminj way'.

Adverbial comparatives and superlatives are identical with the nsg form of adjectival comparative and superlative, and end mostly in -*e*, their stem ending in a "soft" consonant, i.e. *č*, *ć*, *j*, *lj*, *nj*, *š*, *ž*, (*r*), e.g. adv *dālje* 'further', *lěpče* 'more beautifully', *ranēje* 'earlier', *břže* 'quicker', *krāče* 'shorter'.

Two comparative adverbs end in -*ø*: *rāj* 'more eagerly, rather', and *věc* 'more'.

Most adverbs are identical with the indef nsg form as for accent. Examples (all exceptions are given):

– Type (a): nsg *slābo* 'weak; bad', adv *slābo*; Aplm *guōsti* 'dense, thick', nsg *guōsto*, adv *guōsto*; nsg *strāšno*, adv *strāšno* 'terrible'. Exceptions: Nsgm *stāri*, nsg *stāro*, adv *po stāro* 'old (-fashioned)'; nsg *prāvo* 'right', adv *prāvo*; msg *rān*, fsg *rāna* (nsg n.a., but short accent hardly to be expected), adv *rāno* 'early'; nsg *kāsno*, adv *kāsno* 'late'.

– Type (b): the only attested adverb is *dobrō*, from msg *dōbar*, nsg *dobrō* 'good'.

– Type (c): Nsgf *liēpa* 'beautiful', nsg *liēpo*, adv *liēpo*; Nplm *jāki*, fsg *jākā*, nsg *jāko*, adv *jāko*; msg *grt*, Gsgn *grdega*, nsg *grdo*, adv *grdo*.

– Type (d): no adverbs attested.

III.7.2 Adverbs preceded by the prepositions *na* and *po*

A good many adverbs are as a rule preceded by the prepositions *na* or *po*. The contribution of the preposition to the meaning of the combination seems to be minimal, especially in the examples mentioned under (a2).

(a1) Examples with *na* for which one could argue that *na* means 'to [that side]; with the result of getting denoted by the adverb':

(1) *na diēsno*, in: *kadē bīva Prošijānka, ova pīva kūca na diēsno kat pīdete od Malinīci za sēmo* 'where Prošijanka (nickname) lives, that first house on the right when you come this way from the Malinica'.

(2) *na liēvo*, in: *znāte kadē je ona crekvīca na liēvo, sveta Marija ča zovēmo* 'you know where that little church is on the left, the one we call Saint Mary's'.

(3) *na dūgo*, in: *se čūje na dūgo nj^o* 'you can hear her from a long distance'.

(4) *na širōko*, in: *na širōko rashītani* 'thrown far apart'.

(5) *na cēransko*, in: (...) *pōkle Ziēci vēc pōčno na cēransko* '(...) and then [the village of] Ziēci begins [to talk] the Cere way' (NO is summing up the villages round Žminj, adding whether they do or don't speak the same dialect as she does); cf. also the examples with *po* below, (b) (1) - (7).

(6) *na supētarsko*, in: (...) *Krājcarov briēh, onī govōre vēc na supētarsko* '(...) [the village of] Krajcar-Breg, they talk already the Sveti Petar u Šumi way' (in the translation, the official names of the villages are given, see Korenčić 1979: 590-592).

(7) *na talijānsko*, in: *ti "biži", to je vēc na talijānsko* 'these "biži" (other word for *grāh* 'peas'), that is more [in the direction of] the Italian way [of saying]'.

(8) *na dröbno*, in: *onö smo, na te däske, na dröbno stükli* 'we chopped that up finely on the block'. But cf. (a2), example (1).

(9) *na sítno*, in: *na sítno na sítno zrëzat* 'to chop up very fine'.

(10) *na tånko*: *riëže na tånko* 'it cuts thin slices'; *na tånko rastäkät* 'to roll out (e.g. dough) thinly'. But cf. (a2), example (9).

Examples (5) - (7) seem to differ slightly in meaning from the adverbs compound with *po* (or without preposition) formed from the same or comparable adjectives. The meaning conveyed by *na* seems to imply a tendency or direction rather than a characteristic.

(a2) Examples with *na* in which the preposition has a less clear meaning:

(1) *na dröbno*: *ku so dvā kol'ōra (...), na göšće šāro, ku je jedān smedi, kolorkafē, i cāro kolorkafē, ku biš rāda da je māja ono na dröbno na dröbno šāra, se usūče prēja* 'when there are two colours (...), more densely spotted, one is brown, and light brown, [and] you want the sweater very finely spotted, you twist the yarn'.

(2) *na g'ōsto* and *na göšće*, in: *na g'ōsto hojēvamo* 'we go often'; *tāti krād'ō. Na g'ōsto krajēvajo* 'thieves steal. They steal often' (on the use of habitual presents of the type *hojēvamo*, *krajēvajo* see VI.4.5); *na göšće se rečē*: "mi je pālo nā misli" 'fairly often you say "I thought of [...]"'.

(3) *na riētko/na rēja*, in: *kakōvo kōkoš na riētko se ubīlo* 'seldom, a chicken would be slaughtered' (but cf. also: *to se tāko riētko korišti* 'you use that so seldom'); *svāki drūgi mēsec, po lēte, jā, po zimē mālo na rēja* 'every two months, yes, in summer, a bit less often in winter'.

(4) *na lāhko*, in: *da je hodīla kako māčāk, (...) lēpo tāckala na lāhko* 'that she walked like a cat, (...) tripping lightly'. Note that *na* is found only when the adverb means 'lightly'; the adverb 'easily' is attested only without *na*, e.g.: *jā, si moglā lāhko čūt* 'yes, you can easily have heard [that]'; *po njin se lāhko vūčē göre* 'you easily pull it up by that'.

(5) *na tīho*, in: *ni ne vičemo, ni ne govōrimo na tīho* 'we neither shout nor speak softly'.

(6) *na m'ōlno*, in: *v'ēži mi na m'ōlno* 'tie [it] loosely (for me)'; *na m'ōlno zakōpčano* 'buttoned up loosely'.

(7) *na glātko*, in: *ne pasāš na glātko* 'you won't get off lightly (i.e. without being punished)'.

(8) *na lišo*, in: *ne pasāš na lišo za tō* 'you won't get off lightly (without punishment) for that'; *kako so šli na lišo* 'as they came away scot-free'.

(9) *na tånko*, in: *grōti i zemljā, pak b'ōde na tånko zemljī* 'stones and earth, and then the earth [usually] is a thinner layer (litt. 'thinner' adv)'.

(10) *na živo*, in: *pak na živo su ih skūbli, te brīžne gūski* 'and they plucked them alive, those poor geese'.

Compare the fact that gerunds are also often preceded by the preposition *na*, e.g. *na spīčēc* 'sleeping', etc. (see VI.4.2).

(b) Examples of *po* (which means approximately 'in the way of'; see also the examples given in III.7.1 for adverbs in *-i*, many of which are usually preceded by *po*):

(1) *po orbāniēski*, in: *po stāro, nū, po orbāniēski* 'the old way, or, the Orbanici way'; *po orbāniēski je bilo* "vigovārāt" 'the Orbanici way [of saying it] was "vigovarat"' (see also the Lexicon s.v. *-govārāt*).

(2) *po madrušānski*, in: *ōn govōri po madrušānski, tāmō* 'he speaks the Modrušani way'.

(3) *po cēransko, po cēranski*, in: *a onē si v'ēžo* [fač'ōl 'scarf'] *takō, (...), pak onö odzāt takō dēla. Po cēransko* 'but they (fem) tie [it] like that (...), and then it goes like that from behind. The Cere way'; *onī govōre vēc mālo po cēranski* 'they already talk a bit the Cere way'. Compare also the examples with *na*, (a1), (5) - (7). The difference between *na* and *po* may be the meaning "tendency" in *na*, vs. "the way" in *po*, but I have not been able to get this confirmed or rejected yet).

(4) *po grajānski*, in: *jedanpūt Žmīnci so svī govōrili po grajānski* 'once all the Žminj people spoke townish'.⁴

(5) *po istrijānski/ po istrijānsko*, in: *ubūc se po istrijānski* 'to dress the Istrian way'; *nēšto je napravljeno, takō po nāše, pa rečēmo, to je po istrijānsko storēno* 'something is made the way we do it, then we say, this is made the Istrian way'.

(6) *po hrvātski*, in: *po hrvātski, ali neki ōbičaj, "to ti je po hrvātski"* '[you talk] Croatian, or some habit, "that is the Croatian way"'.⁴

(7) *po talijānski* (next to *taljānski*) in: *g'ōrīt po talijānski* 'speak Italian', and: *se činī g'ōrīt talijānski* 'he is showing off by speaking Italian'.

(8) *po mūšlje* 'the way flies do'.

(9) *po brīžno*, in: *puli nās je po brīžno* 'things are poor (shabby) in our house'.

(10) *po domāče*, in: *po domāče se rečē* 'you say in the domestic way (i.e. 'in our dialect'); *kūhaš po domāče* 'you cook home style'.

(11) *po stāro*, in: *kat se je žēlo jedanpūt, (...), na r'ōki, s'fpon, mīslin, onö po stāro* 'when they were harvesting, once upon a time, (...), by hand, I mean, with a sickle, the old way'.

(12) *po starīnski*, in: *je ubūčen po stāro, po starīnski* 'he is dressed the old way, the way it used to be done'.

(13) *po vāše* 'your (pl) way'.

(14) *po nāše*, in: *to nī po nāše* 'that is not our way [of saying or doing things]'.

⁴ i.e. "cakavski", and with some more loans from Romance than was usual in the Žminj villages.

CHAPTER IV

PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS

IV.0 Introductory remarks

Most pronouns and inflected numerals are declined according to the definite inflection of the adjective as described in section III.1.2. Like certain adjectives (III.1.3), however, a number of pronouns and the numeral *jedān* take in Nsgm the ending *-∅* rather than the regular ending *-i*. The numbers *miljār* 'one thousand' and *milij^uōn* 'a million' are nouns. This chapter is devoted primarily to those pronouns the inflection of which differs from that of the regular definite adjective or the noun: a separate pronominal inflection exists in the case of the personal pronouns, the reflexive pronoun, and the interrogative pronoun *čā* (IV.2 and IV.3); quite a few pronouns and numerals display greater or lesser peculiarities with respect to the definite inflection of the adjective, which will be treated in the remainder of the chapter.

For pronouns and numerals that take the definite endings of the adjective, the relevant grammatical categories are gender, number, case and animateness (see III.0). For the numerals *dvā*, *ōba* and *četīri*, gender and case are relevant, for *trī* only case (see IV.9.4).

Pronominal forms frequently occur without sentence accent (see further VI.7.3). If they do, diphthongs can be monophthongized and long vowels shortened; in polysyllabic forms the place of the stress becomes difficult or impossible to discern, sometimes giving rise to the impression that a different syllable is stressed from the one that is stressed when the form involved receives a sentence accent. Forms in which these effects can be observed are listed below the diagrams (see e.g. IV.4.1, IV.5, etc.).

The personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun have separate clitic forms in G, D, and A, with a specific syntactic distribution (see IV.2 and VI.7.1). The attested clitic forms are given alongside the stressed ones in the inflection diagrams.

In section IV.1, an inventory of pronouns is given, with reference to sections IV.2-8, in which their inflection is treated, insofar as not completely identical with the adjectival inflection. The inflection of numerals is given in section IV.9.

IV.1 Inventory of pronouns. Pronominal compounds with *isti*. Some peculiarities of the use of adjectival pronouns

IV.1.1 Inventory of pronouns

(1) Personal and reflexive pronouns: *jäljäs* 'I', *tī* 'you (sg)', *uōn* 'he', *onā* 'she', *onō* 'it', *mī* 'we', *vī* 'you (pl or polite form)', *onī* 'they (masc)', *onē* 'they (fem)', *onā* 'they (ntr)', GA *sebē* 'self'. For details see IV.2.

(2) Interrogative/relative pronouns:

(a) *čäl/čā* 'what?'. For details see IV.3.

(b) *kī* 'who?'. For details see IV.3.

(c) *kī/kā, kā, kō* 'which'. See further IV.4. This pronoun can be compounded with *isti*: *kājsti/kīsti* etc. For details see IV.4.2.

(3) Possessive pronouns with a stem in *-oj-*:

(a) The personal possessive pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person sg: *m^uōj* etc. 'my', *t^uōj/tv^uōj* etc. 'your (sg)' (adjectival endings, but special accent, see IV.5).

(b) The reflexive possessive pronoun: *s^uōj* etc. 'his etc. own' (adjectival endings, stem *soj-* and *svoj-*, special accent, see IV.5).

(4) Demonstrative pronouns (IV.6):¹

(a) *tā/tā/tī, tā, tō* 'this, that'; also compounded with *isti*: *tājsti, tājsta, tōjsto*.

(b) *ovī, ovā, ovō* 'this (here)', also compounded with *isti*: *ovīsti/ovājsti, ovājsta, ovājsto*.

(c) *onī, onā, onō* 'that (over there)', also compounded with *isti*: *onājsti/onīsti, onōjsto, onājsta*.

(5) *svā, svā, svō* 'the whole, all' (see section IV.7).

(6) *sām, sāmā, sāmo* 'self; just' (see section IV.8).

The remaining pronouns take the definite endings of the adjective as presented in section III.1.2 (1), with the proviso that most pronouns are exceptional in that the Nsgm (and Asgm inan) ends in *-∅* rather than *-i* (cf. III.1.3). Which pronouns take *-∅* and which *-i* is clear from the following list:

¹ An isolated case form from a demonstrative pronoun is the Gsgn *sega*, attested only in adverbialized *sega lēta* 'this summer'. Otherwise the pronoun **s₅* is extinct, apart from relics in the adverbs *segūtra* 'this morning', *sn^uōc* 'last night', *sēmo* 'hither'.

(7) The possessive pronouns of the first person plural and second person plural/polite *nāš, nāša, nāše* 'our', *vāš, vāša, vāše* 'your'. Stem *naš-*, resp. *vaš-*; fixed stem stress. (Usually "soft" ending in the NAsgn, see III.4.4).

(8) The possessive pronoun of the third person plural *njih, njihā, njihō* 'their'. Stem *njih-*, fixed stem stress. There is a synonym in *-of*: *njihof* etc. (see (9b)).

(9) Pronouns containing the suffix *-^uōf, -ōva, -ōvo* resp. (with unstressed suffix) *-of, -ova, -ovo*. The stem ends in *-ov-*, the stress is always fixed.

(a) The possessive pronoun of the msg 3rd person *nji^uōf/njeg^uōf, nji^gōva/njegōva, njegōvo* 'his'. For neuters, no personal possessive pronoun has been attested. Some forms have been attested formed both from stem *njigov-* and from stem *njegov-*, others from *njegov-* only, or *njigov-* only. There is no difference in meaning.

(b) The possessive pronoun of the third person plural *njihof, njihova, njihōvo*. Note the existence of a synonym not containing the suffix *-of*: *njih* (see (8)).

(c) The interrogative possessive pronoun: *čig^uōf, čigōva, čigōvo* 'whose'. Two compounds: *nēčigovo* Nsgn 'somebody's' and *ničigōvo* Nsgn 'nobody's'; both pronouns are attested only in the Nsgn.

(d) Pronouns containing the element *-ak-ov-*: *tak^uōf, takōvo, takōva* 'that kind of, such'; *onak^uōf, onakōvo* 'that kind of, such'; *ovak^uōf, ovakōva, ovakōvo* 'this kind of, such'; *kak^uōf, kakōva, kakōvo* 'what (kind of)'; *svākakova* Nsgf, *svakakōve/sakakōve* NAplf 'all sorts of'; *nikak^uōf* Nsgm, *nikakōvo* Asgf 'none, no'. Comments:

– The difference in meaning between *ovak^uōf* etc., *tak^uōf* etc. and *onak^uōf* etc. parallels the difference between demonstrative *ovī* etc., *tā* etc. and *onī* etc.: generally, *ovī/ovak^uōf* etc. (the least frequent) refer to objects in the immediate proximity of the speaker, or imagined as such; *tā/tak^uōf* etc. (the most frequent) are more neutral as to distance to the speaker; *onī/onak^uōf* etc. refer to objects further away. For further attested forms see the Lexicon.

– The pronoun *kak^uōf* can also have an indefinite or existential meaning (like other interrogative/relative pronouns, see IV.3. and IV.4). In the existential meaning it is often unstressed. Examples: *kat nēšto išće va kakove zemljē* 'when [the chicken] is looking for something in the sand or so'; *ma će jōš kakof dān dajžīt* 'it will be raining for another day or so'; *rečēmo kakof pūt* 'we [do] say [that] sometimes'.

– There are also fixed combinations consisting of *kak^uōf* preceded or followed by particle or adverb, with an indefinite meaning: *bīlo kakova granīca* ‘whatever kind of twig’; *mālo kakof pūt mu rečemo takō* ‘we hardly ever call him that’; *riētko kakōva kāp* ‘hardly any drop [of rain]’.

– For *svakakov-* and *nikakov-* accentual doublets have been attested: stress either on *ni-*, resp. *sva-* or on the last stem syllable. I have not found a semantic difference between the variants Gsgn *svākakovega* alongside Gsgf *svakakōve*. The difference between Gsgm *nīkakovega*, with stress on the first syllable, vs. *nikakōvega* is probably ‘not amounting to much’ vs. ‘none’. For further attestations see the Lexicon.

(10) The possessive pronoun of the fsg third person *njiējni*, *njiējna*, *njiējno* ‘her’; stem *njejn-*, fixed stem stress.

(11) Pronouns containing the element *-olik-* (stress fixed on the last stem syllable): *tolīka* (Nsgf), *tolīkega* (Gsgn) ‘this much/many, this big’; Nsgn *kolīko*, Nplm *kolīki* ‘how big, how many/much’. No Nsgm attested.

(12) Compounds of *kī/kā*, *kā*, *kō*. These pronouns end in unstressed *-ki* in the Nsgm and have fixed stress on the syllable preceding *-ki*:

– *nēki*, *nēka*, *nēko* ‘some; somebody’. The pronoun is frequently used independently with the meaning ‘somebody’.

– *ponēki* ‘some; occasional, scattered, isolated; somebody’. Only Nsgm attested.

– *svāki/sāki*, *svāka/sāka*, *svāko/sāko* ‘every, each; everybody’. The forms with and without *-v-* are equivalent. Those with *-v-* are more frequent. The endings are adjectival, stem *s(v)ak-*, fixed stem stress.

(13) Compounds of *čā*: *nēšto* ‘something’ (with deviating NAsg), *nīč* ‘nothing’, *čā-t^uō* ‘whatever’. For details see IV.3.2.

(14) *īsti*, *īsta*, *īsto* ‘the same’; stem *ist-*, fixed stem stress. Adverb: *īsto* ‘also’.

(15) *jēnak*, *jēnaka*, *jēnako* ‘similar, the same, equal’. Fixed stem stress; for Nsgm, only ending *-∅* is attested. There is also an adverb *jēnako* ‘all the same, equally’.

(16) *drūgi*, *drūga*, *drūgo* ‘other, different’; also the ordinal numeral ‘second’. Adjectival endings, fixed stem stress. There is also an adverb *drūgo* ‘otherwise, for the rest’.

(17) *drugājči*, *drugājča*, *drugājče* ‘different’. Adjectival endings, fixed stem stress. There is also an adverb *drugājče* ‘differently’.

(18) Finally, there are two pronouns derived from the numeral *jedān* (for the inflection of which see IV.9.2).

(a) *nījedan*, *nījena* ‘none; nobody’. Stress fixed on the first stem syllable. Frequently used independently, with the meaning ‘nobody’.

(b) *sējdan*, Asgf *sējno*, Nsgn *svējno*, Lsgn *sējnen* ‘the same’. Stress fixed on first stem syllable; forms with and without *-v-*. There is also an adverb *sējno/svējno* ‘all the same; still; too’.

IV.1.2 Pronominal compounds with *īsti*

Four pronouns (*tā/tī* ‘this’, *ovī* ‘this here’, *onī* ‘that’, *kā/kī* ‘which’) and the numeral *jedān* ‘one’ (which often means ‘some, a certain’) can be combined with *īsti* ‘the same’ into compound pronouns (see section IV.1.1 (2b), (4a-c)).

The contribution of *-ist-* to the meaning of the compounds is not completely clear. The element *-ist-* is very frequent when the pronouns involved are used independently. The oblique forms often occur in longer and shorter variants, e.g. *tājsti* ‘that one’ Nsgm, Gsg *tegājstega* and *tējstega*.

The inflection of the compounds will be discussed together with the basic pronouns from which they are formed, see sections IV.4.2, IV.6.2, and IV.9.3.

The existence of pronominal compounds formed with *īsti* is a peculiarity the dialect of Orbanīci shares with several other Northwest Čakavian dialects, e.g. those of the Boljunština and Labinština in Istria (Ivić 1961a: 210), the surroundings of Rijeka (Milčetić 1895: 115), Vrbnik on Krk (Žic as quoted by Ivić l.c.: footnote), Omišalj on Krk (Vermeer, personal communication). The phenomenon also occurs in Slovene.

IV.1.3 Some peculiarities of the use of adjectival pronouns

All pronouns presented in this chapter are adjectival, i.e., have an adjectival inflection, except the personal pronouns, the reflexive pronoun and *čā* ‘what’.

When used independently, adjectival pronouns, like other adjectives, tend to take the Gsg masc instead of the Asg masc also if a non-animate noun is referred to. Examples are given in section VI.2.2.

As in adjectives, the feminine ending *-e* of adjectival pronouns and of *jedān* ‘one, some’ can be used with NApl neuter nouns, alongside the neuter ending *-a*, e.g. *jenē kr^uōsna* ‘one weaving-loom’.

IV.2 Personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun

For the inflection of personal pronouns for 1st and 2nd person sg and pl, and of the reflexive pronoun, case is the only grammatical category which plays a

role.² Case, gender and number are relevant in the personal pronoun for the 3rd person.

The inflection of the personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun is given in diagram (1).³

diagram (1): inflection of personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun						
1st person sg		2nd person sg		reflexive		
	stressed	clitic	stressed	clitic	stressed	clitic
N	<i>jāl jāš</i> 'I'		<i>tī</i> 'you, sg'		-	
G	<i>manë</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>tebë</i>		<i>sebë</i> 'self'	
D	<i>manë</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>tebë</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>sebë</i>	<i>si</i>
A	<i>manë</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>tebë</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>sebë</i>	<i>se</i>
I	<i>mānon</i>		<i>tōbon</i>		<i>sōbon</i>	
L	<i>manë</i>		<i>tebë</i>		<i>sebë</i>	
3rd person sg						
	m		n		f	
	stressed	clitic	stressed	clitic	stressed	clitic
N	<i>ʷōn</i> 'he'		<i>onō</i> 'it'		<i>onā</i> 'she'	
G	<i>njegā</i>	<i>ga</i>			<i>njē</i>	<i>je</i>
D	<i>njemū</i>	<i>mu</i>			<i>njē</i>	<i>je</i>
A	<i>njegā</i>	<i>njega ga</i>	<i>onō</i>		<i>njʷō</i>	<i>njo jo</i>
I	<i>njīn</i>				<i>njʷōn</i>	
L	<i>njīn</i>				<i>njē</i>	
1st person pl			2nd person pl			
	stressed	clitic	stressed	clitic		
N	<i>mī</i> 'we'		<i>vī</i> 'you, pl'			
G	<i>nās</i>		<i>vās</i>			
D	<i>nān</i>	<i>nan</i>	<i>vān</i>	<i>van</i>		
A	<i>nās</i>	<i>nas</i>	<i>vās</i>	<i>vas</i>		
I	<i>nāmi</i>		<i>vāmi</i>			
L	n.a.		n.a.			

² Agreement with predicate and attribute depends on the natural gender of the referent of *jā*, *tī* etc.

³ Note that in the diagrams in Ch. IV forms separated by a slash represent doublets (in contrast with Ch. II, in which a slash separates stressed and unstressed variants of endings).

3rd person pl			
N	<i>onī</i> 'they, m'	<i>onā</i> 'they, n'	<i>onë</i> 'they, f'
		stressed	clitic
G		<i>njīh</i>	<i>ih</i>
D		<i>njīn</i>	<i>in</i>
A		<i>njīh</i>	<i>ih njuh</i>
I		<i>njīmi</i>	
L	n.a.	n.a.	<i>njīh</i>

The reflexive pronoun *sebë*, which lacks a Nsg and plural forms and is used for all three genders, refers to the subject of the sentence or clause, which in combination with *sebë* etc. is frequently accompanied by the pronoun *sām* 'self'. Examples: *nič nī im'evā sōbon* 'he [habitually] didn't have anything with him'; *dēla račūnī sām sōbon* 'he is settling accounts with himself'.

The pronoun *jā* has a parallel form *jās*, which is much less frequent and may be more emphatic than *jā*: ("What do you call your father?") "*Čāca, jās*" 'I for my part [call him] *čāca*'; *Takō, jās ne znān* 'Well, I for my part don't know'.

When not under sentence accent, the Nominatives *jā*, *tī*, *ʷōn*, *mī* and *vī* have short vowels (*on* etc.). The GDA of personal pronouns and the reflexive pronoun have special clitic forms, which are used if the pronoun is not stressed. The ordering of these clitics within the sentence is subject to strict rules, for which see section VI.7. There is no clitic Genitive attested for *tī*, *sebë*, *mī*, *vī*. The clitic D and A of *mī* and *vī* are formally identical with the stressed forms, but have the same specific syntactic distribution as the clitic D and A of the other personal pronouns (see VI.7.4-VI.7.6). The first mentioned unstressed A forms of *ʷōn* and *onā* are the forms used in combinations (accentual units) with prepositions (*zā njo*, *zā njega* etc., see below, and VI.7.4); *ga* and *jo* are the real clitic A forms. For the 3pl pronouns *onī*, *onā*, *onë*, a special clitic A form *njuh* exists for combinations with prepositions, e.g. *ja parān da ni'smo ni'kat zā njuh govori'li* 'I suppose we never discussed them' vs. *Ni'čë ih në va kūčo, ni njīh* 'he doesn't want them into the house, them neither' (see also below, and VI.7.4). Examples of clitic forms vs. stressed forms:

Jā san se oženila na četrnājs ʷōsmega, i njʷō su tū nigdë prōdali 'I was married on August 14th and they sold her (somewhere) around the same time' (see Ch. VII, text 68).

Reduplication of pronouns is found (full form and clitic form used together: *maně mi se je frmäla ũra* 'my watch has stopped'; *jo p'iežā se tākāt nj^uō* 'she likes to roll about' (referring to *tovārica* 'female donkey'). See further VI.8.1.

A number of prepositions, which all govern the Accusative, form accentual units with clitic forms (in some cases, special clitic forms) of personal pronouns and the reflexive pronouns, e.g. *pāda nā te* 'it falls on you', see further VI.7.4.

If personal pronouns are accented in the sentence, the full form is used also in combination with the prepositions mentioned above, e.g.:

smo i bilī puli njegā 'we were at his house too'; *smo kumpīri brāli, naměsto va sič, va njīh* 'we lifted the potatoes [and] instead of [putting them] into a bucket, [we put them] into them' (referring to *košī* 'baskets').

IV.3 The interrogative pronouns *kī* and *čā*, and related pronouns

IV.3.1 *kī* and *čā*

For the interrogative pronouns *kī* 'who?' and *čā* 'what?', which are also used as relative pronouns, case is the only relevant grammatical category. They are inflected as shown in diagram (2):

diagram (2): inflection of interrogative <i>kī</i> and <i>čā</i>		
N	<i>kī</i>	<i>čā, čā</i>
G	<i>kīēga</i>	<i>čēsa</i>
D	<i>kīēmu</i>	n.a.
A	<i>kīēga</i>	<i>čālč</i>
I	<i>kīēn</i>	<i>čīēn</i>
L	n.a.	<i>čīēn</i>

When the GA *kīēga* is not accented in the sentence the diphthong is monophthongized or even shortened, resulting in forms that sound like *kēga* or *kēga* (see further IV.0 and VI.7.3). Note that, strictly speaking, the inflection of *kī* 'who' consists of a subset of the forms that make up the inflection of the pronoun *kī* 'which' (see IV.4).

The vowel of interrogative and relative *čā* is short. Relative *čā* is usually unstressed (*ča*). Unstressed *ča* may refer to non-neuters and plurals as well, as a general relative, e.g.:

Slāja je malvažija, ča je za vīnō dobrā 'malvažija (kind of grapes), which is appropriate for wine, is sweeter'; *za oni tiči ča dūb^uō va drīēve* 'for those birds that dig holes in a tree'.

The Instrumental of *čā* is almost always *čīēn*. Only in combination with the preposition *z* 'with', the variant *s kīēn*, beside *š čīēn*, is heard, with the meaning 'as soon as': *s kīēn san prīšla*, beside *š čīēn san prīšla* 'as soon as I arrived'.⁴

In combinations with the prepositions *na* 'on', *po* 'for (to fetch)', *va* 'in, into' and *za* 'for', the short Accusative variant *č* is used. The combination carries a long rising accent: *ne znān nāč mīslīš* 'I don't know what you are thinking of'; *p^uōč je šā? je šā po krūh* 'what was it he went to fetch? he went to [buy] bread'; *kat se tōči nēšto, va jeno bāčvo ali vāč* 'when you pour something, into a barrel or (into) something'; *nīman zāč* litt. 'I don't have for what' = 'I don't have any reason to'.

Apart from the interrogative and relative functions, these pronouns can also have an indefinite or existential meaning, especially if used in negative, conditional or interrogative sentences (yes/no questions; the same holds for the qualitative interrogative *kak^uōf*, and for interrogative pronominal adverbs). In this meaning, *čā* instead of *čā* is used whenever the pronoun is accented in the sentence; *ki* and *ča* are also frequently unaccented in these cases. Their stem vowel is then shortened. Examples:

ne zābī čā 'don't forget anything!'; *nīmamo vēč čā pīt* 'we don't have any more to drink'; *pak so onē po nocē imēle ča dēlat, pomālo* 'so they (= the cows) had something to keep them somehow busy at night'; *ku mi ča rābi grīēn* 'I go [there] when I need something'; *kat se čā razbīje* 'when something gets out of order' (repeated spontaneously a few seconds later by the same informant as "*kat se tū nēšto razbīje*"); ('What can you do with them?') *nīč, ku ne zavēsīt nā njeh čā* 'nothing, except hang something [or other] on them'; *se mōre anke ča vīezāt š njīmi* 'you can also tie something up with them'; *čeliš jūtře rivāt ča storīt?* 'will you manage to do anything tomorrow?' (on constructions of the type "*če liš*" see VI.7.4); *kat kī je šā dēlat sīr* 'when somebody was going to make cheese'; *kakō smo pokosīle, če nan se kī narūgāt* 'somebody will laugh at us because of the way we mowed'; *kat se to rečē za jenega otrokā ali za kēga ku je zājno dōma (...)* 'if you say that of a child, or anybody, who sits at home all the time (...); *vājk (...)* *nēšto skrīva da kī ne vīdi* 'she is al-

⁴ In *š čīēn*, also meaning 'with what, using what', replacement of *š* by *j* in the cluster /ŠTš/ takes place, so it is realized as *š čīēn* (see I.2.17).

ways (...) hiding something so that nobody sees [it]; *vãjk je kî čã dã* 'always somebody gives her something'.

In combination with another interrogative pronoun or interrogative pronominal adverb, the interrogative pronouns have a distributive meaning:

kakõ kî rečë 'everyone says [it] in his own way'; *kakõ je kiêmu narednëje* 'as everyone likes it best'; (*k^uõnj*). *Kat ih ni'so imëli, no, kadë kî* '(a horse). [What] if people didn't have them, well, somebody here and there [did]'.

IV.3.2 Pronouns derived from *kî* and *čã*

The following compound indefinite pronouns and combinations with *kî* and *čã* exist:

– With *ne-*: *nëki* 'somebody', inflected as an adjective. The inflected forms of *ne-* + *čã* 'something' largely agree with those of *čã*, but the NA is *nëšto*. Attested forms: NA *nëšto*, G *nëčesa/nëčega*, I *nëčesen/nečesiën* (unaccented) *nečën*. There is only one attestation of Genitive *nëčega* (probably to be interpreted as a non-dialectal form). The accented Instrumental forms *nëčesen* and *nečesiën* both occur when the word form receives sentence accent. There are not enough attestations to tell what the difference between the two forms is. The unaccented Instrumental *nečën* is used in combination with adjectives, e.g. *z nečën třden* 'with something hard', *z nečën drügen* 'with something else'.

– With *s(v)a-*: *s(v)ãki* 'every; everyone', inflected as an adjective.

– With *ni-*: no compound of *ni* + *kî* exists; instead *nijedan* is used to convey the meaning 'nobody'. The compound of *ni* + *čã* is *nič/niš* 'nothing'. The variant *nič* is more frequent; *niš* is used in careless speech. Other attested forms: G *ničesera*, I *ničeren/ničesiën*. There are not enough attestations of the Instrumental (two of each variant) to tell what the difference between the variants is.

In combination with the preposition *prez* 'without' (which ordinarily governs the Genitive), *nič* is not inflected: *prez nič* 'without anything'; the same holds for *nič* combined with *nĩ* 'there is/are not' (normally followed by the Genitive): *nĩ nič* 'there isn't anything'. In the meaning 'something worthless', *niča* is attested; for the Genitive in this meaning, *ničesa* is attested.

A combination *čã-t^uõ* 'something, one or other, not up to much' occurs, with the peculiar Genitive *čësa-tësa* and the Instrumental *čëni-tiën*. Compare also the adverbial *zãč-tãč* 'for some reason or other; cheaply'.

Several fixed combinations of the interrogative pronouns with particles and adverbs are attested:

– *čã gõt* 'whatever, anything' (G *čësa gõt*); for the combination *kî* + *gõt*, the only attested form is: *s kiën gõt* 'whoever with, with anyone';

– *mãlo kî* 'hardly anyone';

– *bĩlo čã* 'whatever', G *bĩlo ot čësa*, I *z bĩlo čiën*, L *po čiën bĩlo* (the reverse order of pronoun and *bĩlo* is probably always possible, although perhaps with a slight difference in interpretation); *a bĩlo këga* 'whoever'.

IV.4 The adjectival interrogative/relative pronoun *kî/kã, kã, kõ* and compounds

IV.4.1 *kî/kã, kã, kõ*

The inflection of this pronoun is given in diagram (3):

diagram (3): inflection of adjectival *kî/kã* etc.

sg	m	n	f	pl	m	n	f
N	<i>kî/kã</i>	<i>kõ</i>	<i>kã</i>	<i>kî</i>	<i>kã</i>		(<i>kë</i>)
G	<i>kiëga</i>	<i>kiëga</i>	<i>kië</i> (a?)	(<i>këh</i>)	(<i>këh</i>)		n.a.
D	<i>kiëmu</i>	n.a.	<i>kië</i> (a?)	<i>kiën</i>	n.a.		n.a.
A	= N/G	= N	<i>k^uõ</i>	= N/G	n.a.		(<i>kë</i>)
I	<i>kiën</i>	n.a.	<i>k^uõn</i>	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
L	<i>kiën</i>	<i>kiën</i>	<i>kië</i> (a?)	n.a.	n.a.		(<i>këh</i>)

(Addition of "(a?)" means there is some uncertainty about the accent of the form involved.)

Forms in parentheses happen to be attested only without sentence accent.

When the pronoun does not receive sentence stress, the vowel is frequently shortened etc. (see IV.0 and VI.7.3). Examples of attested forms that are not accented in the sentence and hence show shortening and monophthongization: Nsgm *kĩ*, Lsgmn *kën*, Asgf *kõ*, Lsgf *kë*, Nplm *kĩ*. If the Gsgn form *këga* (also *kegã*) and Dsgm *këmu* are not accented, the place of the stress becomes difficult to determine. The forms for Nplf (*kë*), Gpl m and n (*këh*), Aplf (*kë*) and Lplf (*këh*) are attested only in unaccented position and with short vowels. Shortening takes place particularly often in relative function with immediately preceding antecedent, e.g.:

kî so bili mĩnji, pak ih je zakopã 'the ones which were small, then he buried them' (referring to small potatoes), vs. *svĩ kĩ tãmo dëlajo* 'all who work there'.

The alternative forms for NAsgm *kî* and *kã* do not appear to differ in meaning; *kî* is more frequent.

The same pronoun is used in exclamations of the type *ma kī l'ēpi gūdić!* 'what a beautiful piglet!', *ka l'ēpa otročica* 'what a pretty little girl!'. In Žminj itself, the Italian *kē* is used in this function: *kē bravūra!* 'how smart!' (iron.); *kē l'ēpi čentrīni!* 'such beautiful tablecloths!'.

As was said of independent *kī*, adjectival *kī* may also have an indefinite/existential or distributive meaning in certain types of sentences (see IV.3). Example: *i kakō kā sv'ecā zgorī do vodi (...)* 'and as each candle burned down to the water (...)'.
 (forms separated by a slash are doublets)

IV.4.2 Compounds of *kī/kā* with *īsti*

The attested forms of the compound pronoun *kīsti/kājsti* 'which one?' are given in diagram (4):

diagram (4): inflection of <i>kīsti/kājsti</i> etc.								
sg	m		n		f		pl	
N	<i>kīsti/kājsti</i>		<i>kājsta</i>					
G	<i>kegājstega</i>		<i>k'ējste</i>					
D			<i>k'ējste</i>					
A	<i>kegājstega/kājsti</i>		<i>kōjsto</i>					
I	<i>k'ējsten</i>		<i>kōjston</i>					
L	<i>kājsten</i>		<i>k'ējste</i>					

(forms separated by a slash are doublets)

This compound is used almost exclusively if the pronoun is used independently. The doublet forms do not seem to differ in meaning. Examples: *kājsta je škřbna buōde i regulāta* '[a woman] who is thrifty is, as a rule, orderly too'; *kājsti je lēpči?* 'which one is more beautiful?'; *kīsti krūh ti je bōlji?* 'which bread do you like better?'; *kegājstega čēs?* 'which one do you want?'; *s kējstega ūknā?* 'from which window?'. Examples without sentence accent: Gsgn *kējstega*, Lsgm *kējsten*, Lsgf *kējste*, cf. also Aplf *kējste*, Gpln *kējsteh*, which happen not to be attested in accented position. I am not entirely sure whether forms with short *-ěj-*, like Gsgn *kējstega*, can occur under a sentence accent or are maybe unaccented variants of accented forms with *-iěj-*, e.g. accented Isgm *k'ējsten* vs. Lsgm *kējsten*.

IV.5 Personal possessive pronouns

The possessive pronouns for the first and second person sg *m^uōj*, *mojā*, *mojē* 'my', and *t^uōj/tv^uōj*, *tvojā*, *tvojē* 'your', and the reflexive possessive pronoun

sv^uōj, *svojē* 'his etc. [own]', take the definite endings of the adjective, but show peculiarities with regard to accent. The inflection of *m^uōj* is given below; *t^uōj/tv^uōj* and *sv^uōj* are declined like *m^uōj* (all attested forms are listed in the Lexicon). The status of the *-v-* in the stem-initial cluster appears to be different in *tvoj* and *svoj*: *t^uōj* is used alongside *tv^uōj* in the Nsgm, but all other attested forms consistently have *-v-*, e.g. Nsgf *tvojā*; in the case of *svoj-* the *-v-* appears to be optional in all case forms, judging by the fact that some forms are attested with *-v-* and some without it without any observable regularity.

All other personal possessive pronouns (*njig^uōf*, *njigōva*, *njigōvo* 'his', *nj'ējni*, *nj'ējna*, *nj'ējno* 'her', *nj'ih*, *nj'iha*, *nj'iho* and *nj'ihof*, *nj'ihova*, *nj'ihovo* 'their', *nāš*, *nāša*, *nāše/nāšo* 'our', *vāš*, *vāša*, *vāše* 'your pl or pol.') are inflected as definite adjectives with fixed stem stress; all attested forms are given in the Lexicon.

The attested forms of *m^uōj* are given in diagram (5) (forms of *sv^uōj* are added where no attestation of the case form in question of *m^uōj* is available):

diagram (5): inflection of the possessive pronouns <i>m^uōj</i> , <i>t(v)^uōj</i> , <i>s^uōj</i>								
sg	m		n		f		pl	
N	<i>m^uōj</i>		<i>mojē</i>		<i>mojā</i>		<i>mojī</i>	
G	<i>moj'ēga</i>				<i>moj'ē</i>		<i>moj'ēh</i>	
D	<i>moj'ēmu</i>						<i>(svoj'ēn)</i>	
A	= N or G				<i>mojō</i>		= N or G	
I	<i>moj'ēn</i>						<i>(svoj'ēmī)</i>	
L	<i>moj'ēn</i>				<i>(svoj'ē)</i>		<i>(svoj'ēmī/soj'ēmī)</i>	
							not attested	

As is the case with other pronouns, these pronouns can occur unaccented in the sentence, with the usual consequences (for which see IV.0 and VI.7.3).

Forms without sentence accent with shortened vowels: Nsgm *moj*, Gsgm *moj'ēga*, Dsgm *mojemu*, Isgm *mojen*, Lsgm *svojen*; GDsgf *mojē*, Isgf *mojon*, Lsgf *s(v)ojē*. In the forms which are unstressed here, the place of the stress is impossible to discern in the available attestations. In Gsgm *moj'ēga*, it is difficult to discern in two of the attestations. Several forms happen to be attested only without sentence accent, hence with short(ened) vowel, which I suppose is accidental (one would expect e.g. Dsgf ***moj'ē* to exist alongside *mojē*, in view of Gsgf *moj'ē*). In the Npl, Gpl and Ipl the stressed vowel is short even under a sentence accent. Examples:

z mojen m^uōžen 'with my husband' vs. *z moj'ēn svekr^uōn* 'with my father-in-law' (stress on *moj'ēn*); *nj'ējna h'īl je už'ēnjena za brāta od moj'ē māteri* 'her

daughter is married to the brother of my mother' (stress on *mojiĕ*) vs. *to je od mojĕ hĕeri* 'that belongs to my daughter' (stress on *hĕeri*).

IV.6 Demonstrative pronouns and compounds with *isti*

IV.6.1 Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns *tā/tā, tā, tō* 'that, the', *ovi, ovā, ovō* 'this (here)', *oni, onā, onō* 'that (there)', are inflected as shown in diagram (6):

diagram (6): inflection of the demonstrative pronouns							
sg	m	n	f	pl	m	n	f
N	<i>tā/tā/tī</i>	<i>tō/t^uō</i>	<i>tā</i>	<i>tī</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>tē/tĕ</i>	
G	<i>tegā</i>		<i>tĕ</i>	<i>tĕh</i> (all 3 genders)			
D	<i>temū</i>	n.a.	<i>te</i>	<i>tĕn</i>	n.a.		
A	= N or G	= N	<i>to</i>	= N	<i>tĕ</i>		
I	<i>tĕn</i>			<i>tĕmi</i>	n.a.		<i>tĕmi</i>
L		<i>tĕn</i>	<i>tĕ</i>	<i>tĕh</i> (all 3 genders)			
sg	m	n	f	sg	m	n	f
N	<i>oni</i>	<i>onō</i>	<i>onā</i>	<i>oni</i>	n.a.		<i>onĕ</i>
G	<i>onegā</i>		<i>onĕ</i>	<i>onĕh</i> (all 3 genders)			
D	<i>onemū</i>	n.a.	<i>oniĕ</i>	<i>oniĕn</i>	<i>oniĕn</i>		
A	= N or G	= N	<i>onō</i>	<i>oni</i>	<i>ona</i>	<i>onĕ</i>	
I	<i>oniĕn</i>		<i>(ov^uōn)</i>	<i>(ovĕmi)</i>	n.a.		<i>onemi</i>
L	<i>oniĕn</i>		<i>oniĕ</i>	<i>onĕh</i>	n.a.		n.a.

One instance of Npl *ovi* has been attested, one of Nsg *oni*, and one of Npl *oni*. Normally, the stressed vowel is short in these forms. There is probably no semantic difference between NAMsg *tā* (rarely *tā*) and *tī*. The variant *tā* is much more frequent. Nsgn *t^uō* 'that (independently used)' is attested once (MOB).

Like several other pronouns, these pronouns can occur unaccented in the sentence, with the usual consequences (for which see IV.0 and VI.7.3). Examples of forms showing the effects of absence of sentence accent: Gsgmn *tĕga*, Dsgm *tĕmu*, Isgm *tĕn*, Lsgmn *tĕn*, GDLsgf *tĕ*, Isgf *tōn*, Dplmf *tĕn*, NApI *tĕ*; Gsgmn *onĕga*, ILsgmn *onĕn*, GDLsgf *onĕ*, Dplm *onen* (on the di- and trisyllabic forms, the place of the stress is difficult to discern, in the case of Dplm *onen* even impossible). Several forms are attested only without sentence accent, hence with a short vowel, which I assume is in some cases accidental, e.g. in the case of Dsgf *tĕ* (in view of GLsgf *tĕ*).

Plural forms of *oni*, except Dative, have short vowels also when accented in the sentence. The same holds for the attested Gpl, Ipl and Lpl forms of *tā*.

Examples:

– For *tā*: *ot tĕ dĕci* 'from those children' vs. *nājprvo ot tĕ kŭci, nāpret* 'from that house on, first, and then so on'; *na tĕn sŭknĕ* 'on that cloth' vs. *tāmo, na tĕn mĕste, bimo reklĭ da je "prĭpĕk"* 'there, on that spot, we would say it is a "prĭpĕk"; *to znāci da je s tĕga selā* 'that means he is from that vil-
lage' vs. *nasrĭĕt tĕgā imānja* 'in the middle of that estate' (sentence accent on "that").

– For *oni*: "*pazdāc*" *reĕĕmo oniĕn* 'those we call "pazdac" (kind of mushrooms); "*fāša za rāni*" *reĕĕmo onemū* 'we call that bandage for wounds' vs. "*tuōndo*" *reĕĕmo onĕmu ĕa je "okruglo"* 'what is round, we call tuōndo'; *na one nĭve* 'on that field', *je ĕŭda uplās na onĕ nĭve* 'there are many rocks in that field' (sentence accent on rocks) vs. *za Sutivānac, po oniĕ ĕĕste* 'to Sutivanac, by that road'; *ponesĭ bal^uōn onĕ dĭce* 'bring the ball to those children' vs. *sadā ih nošĭĕva Vĭlme, onipŭt je tāmo, h oniĕ žĭĕnske ih nosĭla* 'now she [as a habit] brings them (= eggs) to Vilma, but then she was bringing them there, to that woman'.

– For *ovi*: *tŭ po štrāde, po ovĕ kāmene štrāde dĕle* 'here, by this road, down by this paved road'; vs. Lsgf *po oviĕ* 'along this one' (referring to *brās* 'furrow').

Independent *tō* 'that' and *onō* 'that (there)' usually have end-stressed G, and IL with diphthong, e.g. Gen: *A sadā vĕĕ tĕgā nĭ* 'but that doesn't exist any more'; L *i na tĕn so prāle* 'and they(f) washed on that'; Instr: *i s tĕn so tŭkle po te prĕtene rĕbe* 'and with that they(f) hit the linen'. If not carrying a sentence accent, the Genitive may have stress on the first syllable: *tĕga ĭmamo svĭ dĕma* (peak on *svĭ*) 'we all have that at home'. No oblique cases of *ovō* 'this (here)' happen to occur in the material.

The pronoun *tā*, if unaccented, frequently has a meaning much weaker than a demonstrative pronoun, resembling a definite article, e.g.:

nĕki bārba ot Mužĭn da je bĭ ta krsnĭk 'a man from Mužini was said to be (such) a sorcerer' (in the context, some *krsnĭki* had been mentioned, but not one in particular); *i je imĕla na krāje ĕŭjnci, na ten tĕšnjen krāje* 'and it had fringes on the end, on the narrow end'; *ku so dvĭĕ, onipŭt, smo kupĭli to drājžo rĕbo, nĕ to ĕenĕjo* 'when there are two, then [you say] "we bought the more expensive one, not the cheaper one"'.

IV.6.2 Compounds of demonstrative pronouns with *isti*

Especially if used independently, compounds of the demonstrative pronouns with *isti* are rather frequent, particularly those of *tā*, *tō*, *tā*. The attested forms are given in diagram (7):

diagram (7): inflection of compound demonstrative pronouns			
sg	m	n	f
N	<i>tājsti</i>	<i>tōjsto</i>	<i>tājsta</i>
G	<i>tegājstega</i>	<i>t'ējste</i>	
D	<i>temūjstemu</i>		
A	<i>tegājstega</i>	<i>tōjsto</i>	
I	<i>t'ējsten</i>		<i>t^uōjston</i>
L			
pl	m	n	f
N	<i>tīsti/tīsti</i>		
G			
D	<i>t'ējsten</i>		
A			
sg	m	n	f
N	<i>ovājsti/ovīsti</i>		<i>ovājsta</i>
G	<i>ovājstega</i>		
D	<i>ovemūjstemu</i>		
A			<i>ovājsto</i>
Nplm	ovīsti		
sg	m	n	f
N	<i>onājsti/onīsti/onīsti</i>	<i>onōjsto</i>	<i>onājsta</i>
G			<i>on'ējste</i>
D	<i>onemūjstemu</i>		
A	<i>onegājstega</i>		<i>onōjsto</i>
I	<i>on'ējsten</i>		

Nsgm ****uvājsti** (which I heard from other speakers) was accepted by NO, but never used spontaneously.

Attested forms without sentence accent: Gsgm *tējstega*, Dsgm *tējstemu*, Isgm *tējsten*, DLsgf *tējste* (contrast Gsgf *t'ējste*, with sentence accent), Isgf *tōjston*, Aplm *tējsteh*, NApf *tējste*, GAplm *tējsteh*, Dplm *tējsten*; Gsgm *ovējstega*, Dsgm

ovējstemu, Gsgf *ovējste*, Asgm *onējstega*, Isgm *onējsten*, Gplm *onējsteh*, Apf *onējste*.

In the oblique cases, longer and shorter variants occur (*ovējstemu-*, *ovemūjstemu* etc), apparently without difference in meaning. I am not sure whether forms with short *-ēj-*, like Gsgm *tējstega*, can occur under a sentence accent, or are merely unaccented variants.

IV.7 The pronoun *svā*, *svō*, *svā* 'the whole, all'

The attested forms of the pronoun *svā/sā*, *svā/sā*, *svō* 'the whole, all' are given in the diagram (8):

diagram (8): inflection of <i>svā</i> etc.				
sg	m	n	f	independent
N	<i>svā/sā</i>	<i>svō</i>	<i>svā</i>	<i>svē/sē</i> 'everything'
G	<i>sēga</i>	<i>svēga/sega</i>	<i>sviē</i>	<i>svēga/sega</i>
D	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<i>svēmu</i>
A	= G or N	= N	<i>svō/sō</i>	<i>svē/sē</i>
I	<i>s'ien</i>	<i>siēn</i>	<i>sv^uōn/s^uōn</i>	<i>sviēn</i>
L	n.a.	<i>sviēn</i>	<i>siē</i>	<i>sviēn/siēn</i>
pl	m	n	f	
N	<i>svī/sī</i>	<i>svā</i>	<i>svē/sē</i>	
G	<i>svēh</i>	n.a.	n.a.	
D	<i>sviēn/siēn</i>	n.a.	<i>sviēn/siēn</i>	
A	<i>svēh/sēh/svī/sī</i>	<i>svē/svā</i>	<i>svē/sē/svēh</i>	
I	<i>svēmi/sēmi</i>	n.a.	n.a.	
L	<i>svēh</i>	n.a.	<i>svēh</i>	

Adjectival NAsgn *svō* always has the ending *-o*, while the independently used *svē* 'everything', always has *-e*.

The forms with and without *v* (*svī/sī* etc.) do not differ semantically. The fact that e.g. Gsgf is attested only with *v* (*sviē*), and Lsgf only without *v* (*siē*) must be accidental. The forms with *v* tend to be used in more careful speech, and are more frequent, especially in the forms with short vowel. In the combination *Si Sviēti* 'All Saints', *v* is never heard in the pronoun. I suppose in all other cases *v* may or may not be present, and the being attested of some forms only with or only without *v* must be accidental.

The preposition *z* 'with' has peculiar forms when combined with forms of *svā*. Usually it is replaced by *za*, sometimes it has the form *sa*. Examples:

si maknū čā čerēpnjo za siēn ugnjēn 'and then you removed the *čerēpnja* with all the fire'; *za sēmi onemi riēpi od lista* 'with all those leaf stalks'; *sa siēn grānjen* 'with all the branches'; *sa svēmi četiremi otrōki* 'with all four children'.

The use of *za* instead of *z* in combination with forms of this pronominal stem is also found in the "Kršanski prijepis" (1546) of the *Istarski razvod*, e.g. "(...) da ima biti komunu šunberskomu S(ve)ti Petar i S(ve)ta Trojica za vsu opatiju za vsemi zemljami (...)" (Bratulić 1978: 238-239), "pravice na tri crekve ke su skupa na Žminjšćini (...) da pristoje biskupiji pičanskoj za vsemi njih zemljami" (Bratulić 1978: 257).⁵

IV.8 The pronoun *sām*, *sāmā*, *sāmo* 'self (etc.)'

The pronoun *sām* is inflected as an adjective. As a predicative adjunct (with the meaning 'self, alone'), attested only in the Nominative, this pronoun has stem stress and falling accent (facultatively end stress in fsg). If used attributively (with the meaning 'the very, just; pure, nothing but'), it has stem stress. I have heard mainly forms with falling, but also one (Gsgf *sāme*) with rising accent, so possibly there are doublets. The related adverb *sāmo* 'only' has short stress. Attested forms:

– as predicative adjunct: Nsgm *sām*, Nsgf *sāmā/sāma*, Nsgn *sāmo*, Nplf *sāme* 'self, alone'

– attributively: Gsgm *sāmega*, Lsgm *sāmen*; Nsgn *sāmo*; Nsgf *sāma*, Gsgf *sāme*, Asgf *sāmo*; Nplm *sāmi*, Gplm *sāmeh*; Nplf *sāme*.

Examples:

– *i sām tṛn pōje vān* 'and the thorn comes out by itself'; "*Bortulinka*" *onā i sāmā sebē rečē* 'she calls herself "Bortulinka" too'; *sāmā je pṛišla* 'she came by herself'; *takō mi ruōki sāmē dēlajo, nišan tēla* 'my hands do that by themselves, I didn't mean to';

– *zuz zīt so mi sāmē ruōžice* 'near the wall I have just flowers' (and no vegetables); *i san videla da je va sāmēn kant^uōne udē* 'and I saw that it [the mouse] was in the very corner here'; *ono selō ča je do sāmē čēsti* 'the village which is beside the very road'.

⁵ Idiosyncratic behaviour of the preposition *s* when combined with the pronominal stem **v*s- is also found in the dialect of Omišalj on Krk (Vermeer 1996: 294-295).

The pronoun *sām* has an end-stressed Lsg *sāmīēn* in the adverbial phrase *na sāmīēn* [*so plesievālī*] 'they used to dance] by themselves' (also: *na sāmēn*), see also the section on similar constructions with adjectives, VI.2.1.

IV.9 Inflected numerals

IV.9.1 Cardinal numerals

Of the cardinals, only *jedān*, *jenā*, *jenō* 'one; some, a certain', *dvā*, *dviē* 'two', *ōba*, *ōbe* 'both', *trī* 'three', *četiri*, *četire*, *četira* 'four', *miljār* 'a thousand' and Gsg *miljūōna* 'a million' (no Nsg attested) are inflected. The latter two are nouns: *miljār* 'a thousand' is inflected as a masc inflection I type (b) noun: *dvā miljārā* 'two thousand' (Gsg, see below, IV.9.4, for congruence of numeral and noun), *trī miljārī* 'three thousand' (Npl), *dēset miljārī* 'ten thousand' (Gpl), *pedesēt miljārī* 'fifty thousand' (Gpl). The numeral 'a million' is inflected as an inflection I type (a) masc noun. Attested forms: *dvā milijūōna* 'two million' (Gsg), *piēt milijūōni* 'five million' (Gpl).

IV.9.2 *jedān*

The numeral *jedān*, *jenā*, *jenō* 'one; some, a certain' is adjectival. Its inflection is given in diagram (9):

diagram (9): inflection of <i>jedān</i>							
sg	m	n	f	pl	m	n	f
N	<i>jedān</i>		<i>jenō</i>	<i>jenā</i>	<i>jenī</i>	<i>jenā/jenē</i>	<i>jenē</i>
G		<i>jenegā</i>		<i>jenīē</i>	<i>jenēh</i> (all 3 genders)		
D		<i>jenemū</i>		<i>jenīē</i>			
A		= N or G		<i>jenō</i>	= N or G		
I		<i>jenīēn</i>		<i>jen^uōn</i>			
L		<i>jenīēn</i>		<i>jenīē</i>			

The plural forms (meaning also 'some; certain') are used as cardinal numbers with pluralia tantum, and with nouns with referents which usually occur in pairs: *jenē hōljevi* Apl 'one pair of] stockings', *jenī postolī* Apl 'one pair of] shoes', *jenī dvojkī* 'one pair of] twins', *jenē kruōsna/jenā kruōsna* (MOB) 'one weaving-loom'.

Forms of *jedān* frequently occur without sentence accent: Nsgm *jedan*, Gsgmn *jenēga*, Dsgmn *jenēmu*, ILsgmn *jenēn*, GDLsgf *jenē*, Isgf *jenōn*, Dplmfn *jenen*, Iplmfn *jenemi* (in all polysyllabic forms the place of the stress is difficult

to discern; in Nsgm *jedan* and in the last two forms mentioned, it is even impossible). Examples:

– (Lsgf) *To van je na jeně dāske (...)* ‘that is, on a board (...)’ (the sentence peak is on *dāske*), vs. *Nī imiě dvā otrokā, nego dvōjo dīco, po jeniě ženě i po drūge* ‘he didn’t have two children, but two sets of children, by one wife and by the other’ (*jeniě*, with a diphthong in the ending, is carrying a sentence accent).

– (GAsgm, stress on first syllable of the ending if the numeral is not emphasized) *sāmo puli Křculi su iměli jedanpūt konjā, i tāmo nāši susědi jeněga (...)* ‘only at Krculi they had a horse once, and our neighbours up there [had] one (...)’ (sentence peak on *susědi*); *kat se dēla korīto za mīnji prašćīci, od drīēva, od jeněga kūsa* ‘when you make a drinking-trough for small piglets, of wood, of a piece (...)’.

These examples are opposed to examples like the following: (GAsgm, stress on last syllable of the ending if the numeral is accented in the sentence) *dvā janjčīca. Jenegā smo dāli Orbānicen, jenegā smo mī tū iměli*. ‘two lambs. One we gave to the Orbanići, the other one we kept here’.

Unaccented *jedān* etc. is used more frequently than in standard Croatian. Its meaning is often reduced to the extent that it resembles an indefinite article, e.g. *Je skopā jeno dimbōko škūljo* ‘he dug a deep hole’. *Koromāč. To van je (...)* *takō. Jena trāvā*. ‘*Koromāč*. That is (..), well. A weed.’ *San kupīla jeno cīēno rōbo* ‘I bought an expensive kind of material’. *Jeni drūgi, oni mīnji (...)*, *šeničīci*. ‘some other [birds], those small ones, *šeničīci*’. *Mōre se, jā, rēc jenemu Žmīnjcu*. ‘yes, you can say that to a person from Žminj’.

The unaccented nsg *jeno* is used with the meaning ‘about’, e.g.: ... *i in je reklā da je jeno dēset batāf pažūla pojīē uōn z ofcāmi* ‘and told them that he and his sheep had eaten about ten groups of bean-plants’; *Jeno četīra-pīēt liēt je starēja od maně jenā* ‘one [girl] was about four, five years older than I’.

The adverb/indefinite numeral *mālo* ‘a little’ is often preceded by unaccented *jeno*, e.g.: *i onipūt jeno mālo vodi zgorā* ‘and then a bit of water on top of it’; *To znāči da mi pūšti sāki dān jeno mālo* ‘that means that she saves me some [bread] every day’.

IV.9.3 Compounds of *jedān*

Three compounds of *jedān* exist, with *īsti*, with *nī-* and with *s(v)e-*:

– Asgm *jenegājstega* ‘one’, Nsgf *jenājsta*, Nplm *jeniīsti*. These forms are particularly frequent if ‘one; some’ etc. occurs independently.

– *nījedan* (also, rarely, *nījen*) ‘no, none, no-one’; adjectival inflection; attested forms: GAsgm *nījenega*, Dsgm *nījenemu*, Isgm *nījenen*, Nsgf *nījena*, Aplf *nījene*.

– *sējdan* ‘the same’; adjectival inflection; as *nījedan*, not a real numeral; attested forms: Lsgm *sējnen*, NAsgn *sējno/svējno*, Lsgn *svējenen/sējnen*, Asgf *sējno*.

IV.9.4 ‘two’, ‘both’, ‘three’, and ‘four’

The inflection of the numerals *dvā* (masc and neuter), *ōba* and *ōba dva* (masc and neuter) and *trī* (masc, neuter and feminine) is given in diagram (10):

diagram (10): inflection of <i>dvā</i> , <i>ōba</i> , <i>trī</i> , <i>četīre</i>					
		m/n	f		
N	<i>dvā</i>		<i>dviē</i>	<i>ōba/ōba dva</i>	<i>ōbe/ōbe dviē</i>
G			<i>dvēh</i>	<i>ōbeh/ōbeh dvēh</i>	
D			<i>dvēn</i>	<i>ōben dviēn</i>	
A	<i>dvā/dvēh</i>		<i>dviē</i>	<i>ōba</i>	<i>ōbe dviē</i>
I			<i>dvēmi</i>	<i>ōbemi/ōbemi dvēmi</i>	
L	<i>dvēh</i>			<i>ōbeh/ōbeh dveh</i>	
		mnf	m	n	f
N	<i>trī</i>		<i>četīri/štīri</i>	<i>četīra/četīre</i>	<i>četīre</i>
G	<i>trēh</i>		n.a.	n.a.	<i>četīreh</i>
D	<i>triēn</i>		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
A	<i>trī</i>		<i>četīri</i>	<i>četīra</i>	<i>četīre</i>
I	<i>trēmi</i>		<i>četīremi</i>	n.a.	n.a.
L	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	<i>četīreh</i>

These numerals are inflected as adjectives, except for NAMn *dvā*, *ōba*, *ōba dva*, NAN *trī* and NAF *trī*. Grammatical agreement in the oblique cases is also as with adjectives, but see (VI.3.1) on combinations with prepositions.

As in adjectives, the NAN ‘four’ may have either the ending *-a* or *-e*, cf. *četīra kriēla* ‘four wings’, *trī lēta, četīre* ‘three or four years’.

NAMn *dvā* is followed by Gsg of masc and neuter nouns: *dvā mētra* ‘two metres’, *dvā snopā* ‘two sheaves’, *dvā lēta* ‘two years’. NAF *dviē* is followed by the Npl of feminine nouns: *dviē žlīce* ‘two spoonfuls’, *dviē samīce* ‘two females’ (pigs), *dviē brāzdi pažūla* ‘two furrows of beans’.

The NA *trī* and *četīri, četīra, četīre* are followed by Npl in all three genders, e.g. *trī dāni* ‘three days’, *trī ūri* ‘three hours’, *trī vretenā* ‘three spindles’,

četiri brāti 'four brothers', *četire nōgi* 'four feet', *četira govēda* 'four heads of cattle', *trī lēta*, *četire* 'three or four years'. Rarely, *štiri* instead of *četiri* is used: *štiri bat^uoni* 'four buttons'.

The numeral *četira* is inflected in the singular in combination with *dīca* 'children'. The combination *četira dīca* means 'four children with at least one parent not in common'. See further section III.9.5 on collective numerals.

For details of the use of numerals see section VI.3.

IV.9.5 Collective numerals

The adjectival collective numerals Nplm *dvōji* 'two', Nplm *trōji* 'three' and Nplm *čētvori* 'four' (no higher numbers attested) denote independent groups of objects/individuals otherwise belonging to the same category (the groups may consist of a single member). They are used:

- with pluralia tantum, e.g. *dvōji očēnāši* 'two rosaries';
- with nouns denoting objects usually occurring in pairs, e.g. G *ot čētvoreh postōli* 'of four pairs of shoes', *dvōje hōljevi* 'two pairs of stockings';
- with groups: *trōji svāti* 'three parties of wedding guests', *īma trōjo dīco* 'he has three (lots of) children (i.e. by three different women)'.

With *dīca* 'children', forms like *četira* etc. are used instead of e.g. Asg *čētvoro*; *čētvoro dīco* is attested once; the accusative *četīro dīco* has been attested five times.

Attested forms of *dvōji*, *trōji*, *čētvori*: NAplm *dvōji*, Aplf *dvōje*, Nsgf (with *dīca* 'children') *dvōja*, Asgf *dvōjo*, Isg *dvōjon*; NAplm *trōji*, Nsgf (with *dīca*) *trōja*, Asgf *trōjo*; Nplm *čētvori*, Gplm *čētvoreh*, Asgf (with *dīca*) *čētvoro*.

Attested forms of *četira* fsg (with *dīca* 'children'): Nsgf *četira*, Gsgf *četire*, Asgf *četīro*, Isgf *četiron*.

IV.9.6 Ordinal numerals

Ordinal numbers are inflected as adjectives (for the endings see diagram (1) in section III.1.2). Examples: *přvi* 'first' Nsgm, Gsgm *přvega*, Lsgm *přven*, Nplm *přvi*, Gplm *přveh*, Nsgf *přva*, Gsgf *přve*, Asgf *přvo*, Isgf *přvon*, Nplf *přve*, Iplf *přvemi*, Lplf *přveh*, Nsgn *přvo*; *trēti* 'third' Nsgm, Dsgm *trētemu*, Asgm *trētega*, Lsgm *trēten*, Nsgf *trēta*, Asgf *trēto*; *uōsmi* 'eighth' Nsgm, Gsgm *uōsmega*, Gsgf *uōsme*, *trides'ēti* 'thirtieth' Nsgm, Lsgm *trides'ēten*, Nsgn *trides'ēto*.

CHAPTER V

THE VERB

V.0 Introductory remarks. Grammatical categories of the verb

The description of verbal inflection given in this chapter is based on attested forms of approximately 1100 verbs. Verbs with the same root but different prefixes are counted as one, and verbs with the same root but different suffixes as separate verbs.¹

The grammatical categories which play a role in the verb are:

- (1) Number: sg vs. pl; in the present tense, the imperative, the *l*-participle, and the passive participle.
- (2) Person: first, second and third in the present tense; in the imperative only first and second.
- (3) Tense: the present tense is opposed to past (perfect and pluperfect) and future tenses (future and future II). The past and future tenses are expressed by analytic verb forms, see V.1, VI.4.1 and VI.4.3.
- (4) Aspect: perfective (pf) vs. imperfective (ipf); aspect intersects with all verbal forms; the gerund is attested with ipf stems only; the single attestation of the gerund II is formed from a pf stem. For a substantial number of verbs a separate habitual (hab) Aktionsart must be distinguished in the infinitive, the *l*-participle, and the present tense. See VI.0 and the examples in sections VI.4.1, VI.4.3, and VI.4.5.
- (5) Mood: infinitive is opposed to imperative (expressed either by simple imperative forms or by other constructions, see sections VI.4.1 and VI.4.5), indicative (present, and some analytic forms, see sections VI.4.1, VI.4.3, VI.4.4),

¹ An example: *dēlat* 'make' and its compound *predēlat* 'remake' are counted as one verb and both are listed together under the entry *dēlat* in the Lexicon; on the other hand, *dēlat* and *del'evāt* (the habitual verb formed from the same root) are taken separately. In the lists of verbs belonging to an inflection class, the compounds formed of a simple verb by prefixation must be added; e.g., "inflection class Ø/E comprises about 30 verbs", i.e., plus the compounds of those verbs.

optative (expressed by the *I*-participle without an auxiliary, see section VI.4.3), and conditional (analytic forms only, see section VI.4.3).

(6) Voice: active vs. passive; opposes the passive participle to all other synthetic verb forms.

Four categories are relevant for nominal verb forms only:

(7) Gender: relevant for the *I*-participle and the passive participle.

(8) Case: relevant for the verbal noun and the passive participle.

(9) Animateness: relevant for the passive participle, which is inflected as an adjective; animateness is relevant in masculine singular, see III.0, II.0 and II.4.2.

(10) Definiteness: for the passive participle, def and indef msg forms exist, see III.1.4.

Verbal inflection will be dealt with in the following order:

V.1 Inventory of verb forms. Stems and endings; inflection classes; prefixes. V.2 Morphological alternations (including some alternations in irregular verbs). V.3 Accentuation types. V.4 Formation and accentuation of synthetic verb forms (including some irregular forms). V.5-V.13 Regular verbal inflection classes (details on the distribution of alternative endings and some morphological alternations; accentuation types within the inflection classes). V.14 Irregular verbs.

V.1 Inventory of verb forms. Stems and endings. Inflection classes

V.1.1 Synthetic and analytic forms of the verbal paradigm

A complete verbal paradigm contains the following set of synthetic and analytic forms:

Synthetic verb forms

Non-finite forms:

– Infinitive (inf; perfective and imperfective), e.g. pf *naprāvit* and ipf *naprāvļāt* 'prepare', pf *hītīt* and ipf *hītāt* 'throw', pf *rashītāt* and ipf *rashičievāt* 'scatter', pf *čapāt* and ipf *čapievāt* 'catch, snatch', pf *ubūc* and ipf *ubukievāt* 'dress, put on', pf *puōc* 'go (away)', ipf *hodīt* 'go, walk', hab *hojievāt* 'go', ipf *grīs* 'bite'. See further V.4.1.

– Gerund (ger; only ipf); the ger is an adverb denoting an action performed simultaneously with the action of the main verb, usually by the same subject, e.g. *čakulājuč* 'chat', *plāčuč* 'cry', *tekūōc* 'run'. See further V.4.2.

– "Gerund II", which denotes an action anterior to the action expressed by the main verb. The gerund II appears not to be a living form; there is only a

single attestation: adverbialized *na skrīšī* (pf) 'secretly', lit. 'having concealed', from *skrīt* 'hide, conceal' (see also V.4.3).

– The six forms of the *I*-participle (*I*-p) or active participle, which is an adjective used only in predicative function: hence it has three genders, singular and plural (pf and ipf), e.g. msg *naprāvi*, fsg *naprāvila*, nsg *naprāvilo*, mpl *naprāvili* 'prepare' (pf); msg *naprāvļā* 'prepare, repair' (ipf); msg *hīta*, fsg *hītala*, nsg *hītalo*, mpl *hītali*, fpl *hītale* 'throw' (ipf); fsg *hodīla*, nsg *hodīlo* (ipf), *hojievāla* (hab), npl *bīla* (of *bīt* 'be'). The *I*-p is treated in V.4.4.

– The forms of the passive participle (pp; pf and ipf, pf is more frequent), which possesses a complete adjectival paradigm: three genders, sg and pl, six cases, separate indef and def forms for NAsgm only (see III.1.4). Examples: Nsgm *prōkljeti* 'curse' (pf); msg *zāprt* 'close' (pf); Gsgm *kūhanega* 'cook' (ipf), msg attr *kūhan*; nsg *ubūčeno*, fsg *ubūčena*, Nplm *ubūčeni* 'dress' (pf); Aplf *naprāvļjene* 'prepare, repair' (pf); Npln *ōtprta* 'open', mpl *raspīļjeni* 'saw into pieces'. For pp forms attested in attributive function, case is indicated (Nsgf, Apln etc). Designation of gender and number only (fsg, npl etc.) implies predicative function. For masculine sg, the designation 'msg attr' means the pp form is in attributive function and ends in \emptyset . The pp is treated in V.4.5.

– Verbal noun (vn), e.g. *kopānje* 'dig'; this is a neuter substantive formed from both pf (e.g. *kršćēnje* 'baptism') and ipf verbs (e.g. *orānje* 'ploughing'); there are however no attestations of both an ipf and a pf verbal noun formed from the same root (see also V.4.6).

Finite forms:

– Six present (pr) forms (pf and ipf): three persons, singular and plural, e.g. 1sg *čēdin* 'sieve', 2sg *sīpaš* 'pour', 3sg *māše* 'wave', 1pl *tūčēmo* 'beat', 2pl *čūjete* 'hear', 3pl *poslūšajo* 'obey' (all ipf); 2sg *naprāviš*, 3sg *naprāvi* 'repair, prepare', 1sg *hītīn*, 2sg *hītīš*, 3sg *hīti*, 1pl *hītīmo*, 3pl *hīte* 'throw' (all pf), 3sg *hīta*, 3pl *hītajo* (ipf), 3pl *hičievajo* (hab). The present is treated in V.4.7.

– Three imperative (imp) forms (pf and ipf): second person singular, and first and second person plural, e.g.: 2sg *hītaj* 'throw' (ipf); 2sg *hīti* 'throw' (pf); 2sg *čūj* 'hear' (pf/ipf); 2sg *ubūcī* 'dress, put on' (pf); 2sg *ōtprī* 'open' (pf; from *ōtprēt*); 1pl (the 1pl imperative form is very rare, there are only a few attestations) e.g. *būdimo* 'let us be' (from *bīt*); 2pl *dēlajte* 'do, make' (ipf). The imperative is dealt with in V.4.8.

See for further formal characteristics of the synthetic verb forms sections V.2, V.3 and V.4.

Analytic verb forms

Analytic verb forms with the infinitive (see also VI.4.1):

- The present tense of *tět* (usually clitic: *ću, ćeš* etc.) + inf: "future", e.g. *Ćemo puōć va Ugrādico* 'we shall go to Ugradica' (negated future: *n'ěću* etc. + inf).
- 2sg *nem^uōj*, 2pl *nem^uōj^{te}* + inf: "prohibitive", e.g., *Nem^uōj me potěz^{at} za vlāsi* 'don't pull my hair'.

Analytic verb forms with the *l*-participle (see also VI.4.3):

- The present tense (usually clitic) of *bīt* 'be' (*san, si* etc.) + *l*-participle: "perfect" (this construction is labeled thus because of its form; the meaning is 'general preterite'). Examples: *Takō smo ih lovili jedanpūt* 'we used to catch them like that, once'; *Pret pār liēt smo šumperievāli* 'a few years ago we sprayed with sulphur'.
- The clitic present tense of *bīt* + *l*-p of main verb: "pluperfect" (again, this combination is called thus because of its form). Example: *Na trī ūri me je bī pūšti dōma* 'at three o'clock he let me go home'.
- *b^uōden* etc. + *l*-participle: "future II"; e.g., *Kad buōdemo šlě tāmō ćemo pasāt sveto Jelěno i svetega Jūri* 'when we will go there, we will pass St. Helen and St. George'.
- The auxiliary verb *bih, biš, bi, bimo, bite, bi* (usually clitic) + *l*-participle: "conditional", e.g. *Čā biš jěla?* 'what would you (like to) eat?'.
- The auxiliary verb *bih, bi bi, bimo, bite, bi* (usually clitic) + *l*-p of *bīt* + *l*-p of main verb: "conditional II", e.g., *Bimo bīli na mīre dělali* 'we would have worked in peace'.

Analytic verb forms with the passive participle (see also VI.4.4):

The passive participle is an adjective, used both in attributive and in predicative function. All simple and compound forms of *bīt* 'be' (and in addition *bīvāt* and *ustāt*, for which see VI.4.4) can be combined with it into a separate passive paradigm. Examples: *da je zvāl^{ja}no* 'that it has been soiled'; *da buōde stišⁿjeno jāko* 'that it gets very tightly squeezed'.

There is no single verb for which all forms enumerated above are actually attested. On the one hand, certain verbs systematically lack certain forms, e.g. from an intransitive verb no pp can be expected (but see V.4.5). On the other hand it is only to be expected that many paradigms show numerous accidental gaps caused by the limited size of the corpus.

V.1.2 Stems and endings. Inflection classes. Prefixes

A synthetic verb form consists of a stem and an ending. A stem may consist of a root and one or more suffixes. The stem may be preceded by one or more prefixes. To give an example, the form *spitievāli* 'interrogate', *l*-p masc pl, can be analyzed as consisting of the prefix *s-*, the stem *pitievā-*, and the ending *-li*. The stem can be analyzed in turn as consisting of the root *pit-* and the suffix *-ievā-*. The vowel *a* will be referred to as the 'stem-final vowel'. In accordance with tradition, synthetic verb forms with a stressed stem-final vowel will be called "end-stressed", e.g. inf *kalāt* 'put down', imp 2sg *kalāj*, *l*-p fsg *kalāla*, pp msg *kalān*.

Wherever a prefixed verb is given as an example of an accentual alternation type or an inflection class, it is to be understood that verbs with the same root but a different prefix belong to the same type or class. The only exception to this is provided by the accentuation of compounds of monosyllabic irregular verbs with a prefix which contains a vowel and those with a prefix consisting of one consonant only, where the prefix cannot receive the stress, e.g. *zlit* 'pour off', *l*-p msg *zli*, fsg *zliā* vs. *nalit* 'pour in', *l*-p msg *nāli*, fsg *nāliā*.

In regular verbs, all forms can be derived from one of the two basic alternants of the verb stem: infinitive stem and present stem. The infinitive stem of verbs with inf in *-t* is found by removing the ending *-t*, e.g. *kalāt* 'chop', inf stem *kāla-*, *koristit* 'use', inf stem *koristi-*. The present stem is found by removing the ending *-n* from the pr lsg form, e.g. pr lsg *kupūjen*, pr stem *kupūje-*, pr lsg *māšen*, pr stem *māše-*. The morphological alternations of the stem are dealt with in V.2.

The notation of verbal stems used in this description is the form mentioned at the beginning of this section, without the endings and without indication of tone and stress. Morphological alternations represented in the notation of the stem are those of the form the stem is formed from. Tone and stress are found by applying the accentuation rules of the various accentuation types.

The vast majority of verbs belong to one of nine regular verbal inflection classes. The criterion for the classification of verbs into inflection classes is the relation between infinitive stem and present stem. The inflection classes are named after the stem-final vowel in the infinitive and in the present lsg, e.g. A/A for verbs with infinitive stem and present stem both in *a*, like infinitive *šiškat* 'shear', present lsg *šiškan*. If the infinitive ends in *-ć* or *-s*, the inf stem ends in a consonant (see V.2.6-9), and the symbol \emptyset is used: \emptyset /E for verbs of the class of e.g. inf *pěć* 'bake', pr lsg *pečēn*.

In the overviews and diagrams that follow (e.g. diagram (1)), the stem-final vowels will be adduced together with the inflectional endings (strictly speaking, the inf ending is *-t*, the pr endings are *-n*, *-š* etc.). For A/E' verbs, the inf stem suffix *-ov-* and pr stem suffix *-uj-* are similarly listed together with the endings and in the case of U/E verbs the same holds for the stem suffix *-n-*.

A mere 59 verbs cannot be assigned to any of the nine regular inflection classes. These verbs show various idiosyncrasies in their inflection and/or in the relation between the infinitive stem and the stem of the present tense. From the point of view of the present description these are irregular ("irr") verbs. They are listed in section V.14.

The following inflection classes are to be distinguished:

A/A	infinitive in <i>-at</i> , present lsg in <i>-an</i> (about 500 verbs, e.g. inf <i>stöpat</i> , pr lsg <i>stöpan</i> 'stamp', inf <i>škrtačät</i> , pr lsg <i>škrtačän</i> 'scrub')
A/E	infinitive in <i>-at</i> , present lsg in <i>-en</i> (about 110 verbs, e.g. inf <i>mak'injat</i> , pr lsg <i>mak'injen</i> 'move', inf <i>mähät</i> , pr lsg <i>māšen</i> 'wave')
A/E'	infinitive in <i>-ov-at</i> or <i>-uv-at</i> , present lsg in <i>-uj-en</i> (about 30 verbs, e.g. inf <i>vëruvat</i> , pr lsg <i>vërujen</i> 'believe', inf <i>kovät</i> , pr lsg <i>küjën</i> 'forge')
E/E	infinitive in <i>-et</i> , present lsg in <i>-en</i> (8 verbs, e.g. inf <i>zahrpljävet</i> , pr lsg <i>zahrpljäven</i> 'become hoarse')
U/E	infinitive in <i>-nut</i> , present lsg in <i>-nen</i> (about 65 verbs, e.g. inf <i>čüpnut</i> , pr lsg <i>čüpnen</i> 'squat', inf <i>kihnüt</i> , pr lsg <i>kihnen</i> 'sneeze')
∅/E	infinitive in <i>-c</i> or <i>-s</i> , present lsg in <i>-en</i> (about 30 verbs, e.g. inf <i>tëc</i> , pr lsg <i>tečën</i> 'run', inf <i>lëc</i> , pr lsg <i>liëžen</i> 'lie down', inf <i>grīs</i> , pr lsg <i>grīzën</i> 'bite', inf <i>sës</i> pr lsg <i>siëden</i> 'sit down', inf <i>grës</i> , pr lsg <i>grebën</i> 'scratch')
I/I	infinitive in <i>-it</i> , present lsg in <i>-in</i> (about 260 verbs, e.g. inf <i>gräbit</i> , pr lsg <i>gräbin</i> 'rake', inf <i>lüpīt</i> , pr lsg <i>lūpin</i> 'peel', inf <i>drobīt</i> , pr lsg <i>drobīn</i> 'pulverize')
E/I	infinitive in <i>-et</i> , present lsg in <i>-in</i> (about 60 verbs, e.g. inf <i>vīdet</i> , pr lsg <i>vīdin</i> 'see', inf <i>kliëčët</i> , pr lsg <i>kliëčīn</i> 'kneel')
A/I	infinitive in <i>-at</i> , present lsg in <i>-in</i> (6 verbs, e.g. inf <i>držät</i> , pr lsg <i>držīn</i> 'hold')
irr	irregular (59 verbs, e.g. inf <i>möc</i> , pr lsg <i>mören</i> 'be able')

Some verbs fluctuate between different inflection classes. Fluctuation exists between A/A and A/E, between A/I and A/E, between E/I and I/I, between E/I

and E/E, and between ∅/E and U/E. All cases are adduced in sections V.5-13, where the inflection of all regular verbal inflection classes is treated at length.

There are eighteen verbal prefixes. In the list that follows, each prefix is provided with references to stems that are attested in combination with it and can be looked up in the Lexicon to get an idea of the contribution the prefix makes to the meaning of the verb. A noteworthy peculiarity of the dialect is the prefix *vi-*, which is quite common. In the case of this prefix, the list of stems occurring with it is exhaustive.

If a verbal prefix contains a vowel it is always short, with two important exceptions: (a) all but one of the attested compounds of *-gnüt*, e.g. *nāgnüt*, *p^uö-gnjena*, *prīgnüt* (the exception is *ugnüt*); (b) the compounds of **iti* (listed in the Lexicon under *nāc*), e.g. *p^uöc*, *prīt*, *üc*, *zāc* (exception: the pr of *p^uöc*: pr lsg *pöjen*). In addition there are a few cases of length in syllables that may have originated as prefixes, but cannot synchronically be regarded as prefixes any more, e.g. *prīstuvat* (listed under *p* in the Lexicon), *zābīt* 'forget', pr 2sg *zābiš* (listed under *z*).

The verbal prefixes are the following:

do-, see *-gnät*, *-līt*, *-nës*, *-peljät*, *-puštīt*, *-tëc*, *-znät*, *-zvät*; *do-* + *se*, see *-mīs-lit*, *-štufät*

na-, see *-bīt*, *-brät*, *-brojīt*, *-hītat*, *-kolenīt*, *-krgät*, *-līt*, *-vüc*; *na-* + *se*, see *-jës*, *-kostřšīt*, *-lokät*, *-rīhtat*, *-zobät*

nad- + *se*, see *-zīrat*

od-, see *-bīt*, *-hrānīt*, *-kīnut*, *-kopät*, *-līt*, *-rābīt*, *-rëzat*, *-rīnut*; *od-* + *se*, see *-rëc*

po-, see *-brät*, *-brojīt*, *-gübīt*, *-kosīt*, *-lokät*, *-nës*, *-pädat*, *-rīnut*, *-steljät*, *-tëc*; *po-* + *se*, see *-füznut*, *-rëzat*, *-rigievät/-rīgnut*, *-svädit*, *-tākät*

pod-, see *-bādät*, *-brīsat*, *-kūrīt*, *-nës*, *-plës*; *pod-* + *se*, see *-lëc*, *-rigievät/-rīgnut*

pre-, see *-bīt*, *-grādīt*, *-kopät*, *-kidät*, *-kühat*, *-līt*, *-motät*, *-nës*, *-orät*, *-rās*, *-rëzat*, *-sahnüt*; *pre-* + *se*, see *-jīedät*

pri-, see *-grācat*, *-priët*, *nāc* (i.e. **iti*), *-špārat*, *-zvät*, *-žīgat*

pro-, see *-bādät*, *-bīt*, *-cīedīt*, *-cvās*, *-hājät*, *-kühat*, *-līt*, *-rëc*, *-rīedīt*, *-živët*

raz-, see *-bīt*, *-hītat*, *-krgät*, *-līt*, *-piët*, *-rīedīt*; *raz-* + *se*, see *-jādīt*, *-letīje*, *-pädat*, *-pläkat*, *-sādīt*, *-tëc*

s-, see *-lāgät/-ložīt*, *-vīt/-vijät* (the alternant *sa-* is found with *-gnjīt*, *-mlët*, *-piët*); *s-* + *se*, see *-lëc* (before an obstruent at the beginning of the verbal stem, the opposition between the prefixes *s-* and *z-* is neutralized)

u-, see *-bāvit*, *-brīsat*, *-dīmit*, *-gāsīt*, *-krās*, *-lūpīt*, *nāc* (*iti), *-plievēt*, *-priēt*, *-rēc*, *-stōpat*, *-šīt*; **u + se**, see *-mačkarāt*, *-pēc*, *-pīrat*, *-prāsīt*, *-rēzat*, *-zdrāvit*

u/o- (alternating; **u-** when pretonic, **o-** when the prefix is stressed) see *-cvriēt*, *-pīt*, *-prāt*

ub/ob- (often doublets), see *nāc* (*iti), *-rēzat*, *-ūc*, *-ūt*

va-, see *-dēt*, *-žgāt* (and *-žīgāt*)

vi-, see *-bīrat* (and *-brāt*), *-cikāt*, *-gnāt*, *-govārāt* (and *-govorīla*), *-kopāt* (and *-kopievāt* and *-kāpajo*), *-lēs* (and *-līezāt*), *-mūs*, *-pīt*, *-prāt*, *-rās*, *-sēc*, *-sīpat*; **vi + se**, see *-cvās*, *-nēs*, *-spāt*

z-, see *-bīt*, *-brīsat*, *-būdīt*, *-līēc*, *-ložīt*, *-mahnūt*, *-nēs*, *-orāt*, *-pīlīt*, *-rēc*, *-rēzat*, *-vikāt*; **z + se**, see *-pēc*, *-rīhtat*, *-vrācat*, *-vrēc* (before an obstruent at the beginning of the verbal stem, the opposition between the prefixes **s-** and **z-** is neutralized)

za-, see *-bōs*, *-čārāt*, *-čepīt*, *-dēt*, *-kašljāt*, *-kopāt*, *-krosnāt*, *-kūhat*, *-līt*, *-mūknut*, *-plākat*, *-rās*, *-rīnut*, *-šīt*; **za + se**, see *-ledīt*, *-pēc*, *-sapāt*, *-vrēc*.

Combinations of two prefixes with one stem also occur, e.g. (se) **pre-do-**, see *-mīslit*; **do-na-**, see *-līt*, *-vrēc*; **s-na-**, see *nāc* (*iti); **po-od-**, see *-mahnūt*; **pri-po-**, see *-znāt*; **s-po-**, see *-gnūt*, *-vrācat*, *-znāt*; **za-po-**, see *-vīedāt*; **ras-pre-**, see *-kīdāt*; **s-pre-**, see *-kīdana*, *-režievāt*, *-sīekāt*; **s-pri-**, see *gnūt*; **pre-pro-**, see *-dāt*; **ras-pro-**, see *-dāt*; **s-pro-**, see *-hājāt*; **z-u-**, see *-stājāt*; **za-u-**, see *-stājāt*/*-stāt*; **vi-z-**, see *-brāt*; **po-za-**, see *-pīrat*, etc.

V.1.3 Inflectional endings

The inflectional endings of the verb are given in diagram (1). The endings in the diagram belong to (vertically): inf, pr 1sg, pr 2sg, pr 3sg, pr 1pl, pr 2pl, pr 3pl, ger, imp 2sg, imp 1pl, imp 2pl, *l-p* msg, *l-p* fsg, pp msg, pp fsg.

For *l-p*, the other endings are: nsg *-lo*, mpl *-li*, npl *-la*, fpl *-le* (stem as for fsg).

The stem of the pp is fsg minus the ending *-a*; the endings are the adjectival endings (see III.1.2).

N.B. In class A/E', pr in *-ūjen* etc. and pp in *-ōvan* etc. are classified as stem-stressed (so "stressed ending in pp n.a." means there are no pp forms with stress ***-ovān* etc. attested).

diagram (1): inflectional endings of the verb (including stem-final vowels etc.)

class	A/A		A/E		A/E'	
	str	unstr	str	unstr	str	unstr
inf	<i>-ā-t</i> , <i>-ā-t</i>	<i>-a-t</i>	<i>-ā-t</i>	<i>-a-t</i>	<i>-ov-ā-t</i> , <i>-ov-ā-t</i> , <i>-uv-ā-t</i>	<i>-ov-a-t</i> , <i>-uv-a-t</i>
pr	<i>-ā-n</i> <i>-ā-š</i> <i>-ā</i> <i>-ā-mo</i> <i>-ā-te</i> <i>-ā-jo</i>	<i>-a-n</i> <i>-a-š</i> <i>-a</i> <i>-a-mo</i> <i>-a-te</i> <i>-a-jo</i>	<i>-ē-n</i> <i>-ē-š</i> <i>-ē</i> <i>-ē-mo</i> <i>-ē-te</i> <i>-uō</i>	<i>-e-n</i> <i>-e-š</i> <i>-e</i> <i>-e-mo</i> <i>-e-te</i> <i>-o</i>	<i>-ūj-ē-n</i> <i>-ūj-ē-š</i> <i>-ūj-ē</i> <i>-ūj-ē-mo</i> <i>-ūj-ē-te</i> <i>-ūj-uō</i>	<i>-ūj-e-n</i> , <i>-uj-e-n</i> <i>-ūj-e-š</i> , <i>-uj-e-š</i> <i>-ūj-e</i> , <i>-uj-e</i> <i>-ūj-e-mo</i> , n.a. n.a. <i>-ūj-o</i> , <i>-uj-o</i>
ger	<i>-ājuć</i>	<i>-ajuć</i>	<i>-uōć</i> , <i>-iēc</i>	<i>-uć</i> , <i>-eć</i> , <i>-ajuć</i>	n.a.	n.a.
imp	<i>-ā-j</i> <i>-ā-jmo</i> <i>-ā-jte</i>	<i>-a-j</i> <i>-a-jmo</i> <i>-a-jte</i>	<i>-i</i> n.a. <i>-i-te</i>	<i>-i</i> , \emptyset n.a. n.a.	<i>-ūj</i> n.a. <i>-ūj-te</i>	<i>-uj</i> n.a. n.a.
<i>l-p</i>	<i>-ā</i> <i>-ā-la</i> , <i>-ā-la</i>	<i>-a</i> <i>-a-la</i>	<i>-ā</i> <i>-ā-la</i>	<i>-a</i> <i>-a-la</i>	<i>-ov-ā</i> , <i>-uv-ā</i> <i>-ov-ā-la</i> , <i>-ov-ā-la</i>	<i>-ov-a</i> , <i>-uv-a</i> <i>-uv-a-la</i>
pp	<i>-ā-n</i> <i>-ā-n-a</i>	<i>-a-n</i> <i>-a-n-a</i>	n.a. n.a.	<i>-en</i> , <i>-a-n</i> <i>-en-a</i> , <i>-a-n-a</i>	n.a. n.a.	<i>-ōv-a-n</i> <i>-ōv-a-na</i>

class	E/E		U/E		∅/E	
	str	unstr	str	unstr	str	unstr
inf	<i>-ē-t</i>	<i>-e-t</i>	<i>-n-ū-t</i>	<i>-n-u-t</i>	<i>-ć</i> , <i>-s</i>	
pr	<i>-ē-n</i> n.a. <i>-ē</i> <i>-ē-mo</i> <i>-ē-te</i> <i>-uō</i>	<i>-e-n</i> <i>-e-š</i> <i>-e</i> n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	<i>-n-e-n</i> <i>-n-e-š</i> <i>-n-e</i> <i>-n-e-mo</i> <i>-n-e-te</i> <i>-n-o</i>	<i>-ē-n</i> <i>-ē-š</i> <i>-ē</i> <i>-ē-mo</i> <i>-ē-te</i> <i>-uō</i>	<i>-e-n</i> <i>-e-š</i> <i>-e</i> <i>-e-mo</i> <i>-e-te</i> <i>-o</i>
ger	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	<i>-uōć</i> , <i>-iēc</i>	n.a.

imp	n.a.	n.a.	-n-ī	-n-i	-ī	-i
	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-īmo	-imo
	n.a.	n.a.	-n-īte	-n-ite	-īte	-ite
l-p	-iē	-e	-n-ū	-n-u, <truncated stem> + -a	-a, -∅	
	-ē-la	-e-la	-n-ū-la	-n-u-la, <trunc. stem> + -la	-lā	-la
pp	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-nj-en	n.a.	-en
	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-nj-ena	(nsg -ēno)	-ena

class	I/I		E/I		A/I	
	str	unstr	str	unstr	str	unstr
inf	-ī-t	-i-t	-ē-t	-e-t	-ā-t, -ā-t	n.a.
pr	-ī-n	-i-n	-ī-n	-i-n	-ī-n	n.a.
	-ī-š	-i-š	-ī-š	-i-š	-ī-š	n.a.
	-ī	-i	-ī	-i	-ī	n.a.
	-ī-mō	-i-mo	-ī-mō	-i-mo	-ī-mō	n.a.
	-ī-tē	-i-te	-ī-tē	-i-te	-ī-tē	n.a.
	-ī-je, (-ī-jo)	-e, (-o)	-ī-je	-e, -o	-ī-je	n.a.
ger	-iēc	-eć	-iēc	-eć	-iēc	n.a.
imp	-ī	-i	-ī	-i	-ī	-i, -∅
	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-imo
	-ī-te	-i-te	-ī-te	n.a.	-īte	-ite, -te
l-p	-ī	-i	-iē	-e	-ā	n.a.
	-ī-la	-i-la	-ē-la	-e-la	-ā-la, -ā-la	n.a.
pp	-iēn	-en	n.a.	-en	n.a.	n.a.
	-ēna	-ena	n.a.	-ena	n.a.	(nsg -a-no)

For comment on the alternative endings (the ones separated by commas in the diagram) per inflection class, see sections V.5-V.13.

Examples of the endings for all regular classes:

- A/A, end-stressed forms: inf *tornāt* 'return'; pr lsg *tornān*, 2sg *tornāš*, 3sg *tornā*, 1pl *tornāmo*, pr 2pl *pensāte* 'think', pr 3pl *tornājo*; ger *kantājuć* 'sing'; imp 2sg *kantāj*, 2pl *kantājte*; l-p msg *tornā*, fsg *tornāla*, l-p nsg *kantālo* 'sing', l-p mpl *tornāli*, l-p fpl *čakulāle* 'chat'; pp msg *zrešetān* 'sieve', fsg *zrešetāna*, pp nsg *ordināno* 'order', pp Aplf *zakučāne* 'button up', etc.

- A/A, stem-stressed forms: inf *kūhat* 'cook'; pr lsg *zīdan* 'build', pr 2sg *finjēvaš* 'finish', pr 3sg *zīda*, 1pl *zīdamo*, pr 2pl *pītate* 'ask', pr 3pl *zīdajo*; ger *klīmajuč* 'doze'; imp 2sg *hītaj* 'throw'; imp 2pl *pītajte* 'ask'; l-p msg *hīta* 'throw', l-p fsg *kūhala*, nsg *kūhalo* 'cook', l-p mpl *hītali* 'throw', fpl *hītale*; pp msg attr *skūhan* 'cook', pp Asgf *skūhano*, pp nsg *rashītano* 'scatter', pp nsg *uzīdano*, pp mpl *zazīdani* 'wall in', pp mpl *rashītani*, pp fpl *kūhane* 'cook', npl *kūhana*.

- A/E, end-stressed forms: inf *orāt* 'plough', pr lsg *orēn*, 2sg *orēš*, 3sg *orē*, 1pl *orēmo*; pr 2pl *preorēte* 'plough again', pr 3pl *orūō*; ger *orūōć* and *orēć*; imp 2sg *preorī* 'plough again', imp 2pl

pūšīte 'blow'; l-p msg *peljā* 'lead, bring', fsg *peljāla*, nsg *peljālo*, mpl *peljāli*, fpl *popeljāle* 'lead away'; no pp with end stress attested.

- A/E, stem-stressed forms: inf *rēzat* 'cut', pr lsg *rīēžen*, 2sg *rīēžeš*, 3sg *rīēže*, 1pl *rīēžemo*, 2pl *rīēžete*, 3pl *rīēžo*; ger *plāčuč* 'cry', ger *fūžec* and *fūžuc* 'slip, slide', ger *kāšljuc* (and *kašljājuć*: *kašljāt* is also inflected according to class A/A); imp 2sg *rēži* 'cut', *ugrīēj* 'warm'; l-p msg *posēja* 'sow', fsg *posējala*, nsg *posējalo*, mpl *posējali*, fpl *prošējale* 'sift, sieve' (MOŠ); pp msg *prerēžen* 'cut', pp msg *zrībān* and (less common) *zrībjen* 'grate', pp nsg *zrēžano* and *zrēženo* 'cut (out)', pp fpl *ubrēžene* 'trim'.

- A/E, end-stressed forms: inf *utrovāt* 'poison', inf *kljovāt* 'peck'; pr lsg *kūjēn* 'forge', pr 2sg *utrūjēš* 'poison', pr 3sg *kljūjē*, pr 1pl *kūjēmo*, pr 2pl *kūjēte*, pr 3pl *kūjūō*; no ger attested; imp 2sg *kūj*; l-p msg *kljovā*, mpl *kljovāli*; no end-stressed pp attested.

- A/E, stem-stressed forms: inf *vēruvat* 'believe'; pr lsg *vērujen*, 2sg *vēruješ*, 3sg *vēruje*, 1pl *digūjemo* 'lift up', 3pl *se kūkujo* 'play hide-and-seek'; imp *vēruj*; l-p msg *vēruva* and *vērova*, mpl *vēruvali*; pp fsg *otrōvana* and *otrōvna*; no ger attested.

- E/E, end-stressed forms: inf *živēt* 'live'; pr lsg *živēn*, 3sg *živē*, 1pl *živēmo*, 2pl *živēte*, 3pl *živūō*, l-p msg *živē*, fsg *živēla*, mpl *živēli*.

- E/E, stem-stressed forms: inf *ušūnjavet* 'get crazy'; pr lsg *zahrpljāven* 'become hoarse', pr 2sg *ušūnjaveš*, pr 3sg *zagrīntave* 'get affected by lice'; l-p msg *ugljūhave* 'become deaf', fsg *ušūnjavela*, nsg *zagrīntavelo*.

- U/E, end-stressed forms: *zdahnūt* 'recover one's breath'; imp 2sg *maknī* 'move', imp 2pl *ubrnīte se* 'turn round'; l-p msg *zdahnū*, fsg *zdahnūla*, mpl *maknūli*.

- U/E, stem-stressed forms: inf *prekīnut* 'break off'; pr lsg *dīgnen* 'lift up', pr 2sg *prekīneš*, 3sg *prekīne*, pr 1pl *dīgnemo*, 2pl *dīgnete*, 3pl *dīgno*; imp *podīgni* 'lift up' pf, imp 2pl *klēknite* 'kneel'; l-p msg *dīgnu/dīga*, fsg *dīgla*, l-p mpl *prekīnuli*; pp Asgf *dīgnjeno*, pp Nplf *prekīnjene*.

- ∅/E, end-stressed forms: pr lsg *pečēn* 'bake', pr 2sg *grebēš*, pr 3sg *pečē*, 1pl *pečēmo*, pr 2pl *se tūčēte* 'fight', pr 3pl *grebūō*; ger *tekūōć* and *na tekūēć*; imp 2sg *grebī*, imp 1pl *tečīmo* 'run', 2pl *tečīte*; l-p fsg *teklā* 'run', nsg *teklō*, l-p mpl *greblī*, l-p fpl *teklē* 'run'; pp nsg *rečēno*.

- ∅/E, stem-stressed forms: inf *lēć* 'lie down'; pr lsg *līēžen*, pr 2sg *sīēdeš* 'sit down', pr 3sg *līēže*, pr 1pl *sīēdemo*, 2pl *sīēdete*, pr 3pl *līēžo*; imp 2sg *lēži*, 2pl *lēžite*; l-p msg *lēga*, l-p msg *sīē*, l-p fsg *lēgla*, l-p nsg *vilēzlo* 'come up', mpl *vilēzli*; pp nsg *ugrēbēno* 'scratch (pf)', pp Gplm *zlēženeh* 'drop (young)'.

- I/I, end-stressed forms: inf *brojīt* 'count'; pr lsg *brojīn*, 2sg *brojīš*, pr 3sg *košī* 'mow', pr 1pl *brōjīmō*, pr 2pl *se veselītē* 'be happy', pr 3pl *drobīje* 'crush'; imp 2sg *začepī* 'stop up', imp 2pl *nosīte* 'bring'; l-p msg *brojī*, l-p fsg *sādīla*, l-p nsg *dajžīlo* 'rain', l-p mpl *sādīli*.

- I/I, stem-stressed forms: inf *žmārit* 'bleach'; pr lsg *sādin* 'plant', pr 2sg *fīniš* 'finish', pr 3sg *žmāri*, pr 1pl *sādimō*, pr 2pl *kāpīte* 'understand', pr 3pl *fīne*; ger *hōdeć*; imp 2sg *fīni*, 2pl *fīnite*; l-p msg *žmāri*, nsg *žmāriilo*; pp fsg *žmārena*, nsg *žmāreno*; pp nsg *nasājeno* 'place'.

- E/I, end-stressed forms: inf *želēt* 'wish'; pr lsg *želīn*, 2sg *želīš*, 3sg *želī*, 1pl *želīmō*, pr 2pl *krāčītē* 'yell', pr 3pl *želīje*; ger *krāčēć*; imp 2sg *klīećī*, 2pl *klīećīte*; l-p msg *želē*, fsg *želēla*, mpl *želēli*.

- E/I, stem-stressed forms: inf *vīdet* 'see'; pr lsg *vīdin*, 2sg *vīdiš*, 3sg *vīdi*, 1pl *vīdimō*, 2pl *vīdīte*, 3pl *vīde* (and *vīdo*); imp 2sg *vīdi*; l-p msg *vīde*, fsg *vīdela*, nsg *vīdelo*, mpl *vīdeli*.

- A/I (only end-stressed forms): inf *držāt* and *držāt* 'keep'; pr lsg *držīn*, pr 2sg *ležiš* 'lie', pr 3sg *mučī* 'be silent', pr 1pl *držīmō*, 2pl *držītē*, 3pl *držīje*; ger *držēć*; imp 2sg *drži* and *dřži* and *dřš*, imp 1pl *běžīmo* 'run away'; l-p msg *držā*, fsg *držāla* and *držāla*; pp nsg *pridřžano* 'support (a bit)'.

For more examples see sections V.5-V.13.

V.2 Morphological alternations

In some verb forms, there is a phonological change of the infinitive stem in connection with a verb form ending. These morphological alternations are listed in sections V.2.0-14. Stress alternations are treated separately in V.3.

Note that the order in which the morphological rules are presented here does not in all cases correspond to the order in which they are applied. As far as relevant, the ordering of morphological rules is dealt with in the sections on the separate regular inflection classes (V.5-13).

V.2.0 Omission of stem-final vowel

Inf stem and pr stem are truncated (the stem-final vowel is omitted) before a following vocalic ending (ending beginning with or consisting of a vowel phoneme); pr stem also before imp endings \emptyset , *-mo*, *-te*. This holds for pr stem in pr 3pl of *e*-presents (i.e. in classes A/E, A/E', E/E, U/E and \emptyset /E), and in stem-stressed *i*-presents (i.e. in verbs of classes I/I and E/I except types (c), (cc) and (cca), see V.3), e.g. *nosīt* 'carry', pr lsg *nōsin*, pr stem *nosī-*, pr 3pl *nōse* (with stem *nos-*); *rīnut* 'push', pr lsg *rīnen*, pr stem *rīne-*, pr 3pl *rīno* (with stem *rīn-*). Pr stem is truncated in imperatives of all verbs except class A/A. Pr stem is truncated before gerund endings of verbs of all classes (e.g. *hodīt* 'walk', pr stem *hodi-*, ger *hōdec*). The inf stem drops the stem-final vowel before the pp ending *-en-*.

V.2.1 Alternation of the last consonant of the stem

This alternation occurs:

- (1) in the present and in the imperative of A/E verbs, and of \emptyset /E verbs with stem in *-k-*, *-g-* (there is often no alternation in pr 3pl of \emptyset /E verbs);
- (2) in passive participles in *-en-* (in inflection classes A/E, I/I, E/I, U/E, and in \emptyset /E verbs with stem in *-k-*, *-g-*, *-s-* and *-z-*);
- (3) in the gerund of A/E verbs if formed with the ending *-uōc/-uē*.

According to this morphological alternation:

- *k* alternates with *č*, e.g. *plākat* 'cry', pr lsg *plāčen*, pr ger *plāčuē*, pp fsg *uplāčena* 'tearful'; *pēc* 'bake', pr 2sg *pečēš*, lpl *pečēmo*, 3pl *pekuō*, pp msg *pēčen*; *rēc* 'say', pr 3sg *rečē*, 3pl *rekuō* (over 20x) and *rečuō* (2x), imp 2sg *rečī*;
- *c* alternates with *č*, e.g. *kličat* 'announce (publicly)', pr 3sg *kličē*, *ušmřcāt* 'strip off (leaves)', pp nsg *ušmřčeno*;

- *g* alternates with *ž*, e.g. *strgāt* 'scratch, scrape', pr 2sg *stržēš*, pp msg *ustřžen* 'scrape off'; *slāgāt* 'pile up', pr 3sg *slāže* (but *g* alternates with *glj* in *nažīgat* 'set fire to', pr 3pl *nažīglo*, see below);

- *z* alternates with *ž*, e.g. *lizāt* 'lick', pr 2sg *līžeš*, pp nsg *uīženo* 'lick (pf)'; *pomūs* 'milk (pf)', pp fpl *pomūžene*;

- *h* alternates with *š*, e.g. *pūhāt* 'blow', pr 3sg *pūše*, imp 2sg *pūšī*, pp fsg *zapūšena* 'out of breath';

- *s* alternates with *š*, e.g. *pīsāt* 'write', pr 3sg *pīše*, *pokosīt* 'mow', pp fsg *pokōšena*; *striēs* 'shake out', pp msg *strēšen*;

- *d* alternates with *j*, e.g. *glodāt* 'gnaw', pr 3sg *glōje*, pp nsg *uglōjeno* 'gnaw (pf)'; *rodīt* 'bring forth', pp msg *rōjen*. In the pp of four I/I verbs, *d* alternates with *dj*, e.g. *ufīēndīt* 'offend', pp fsg *ufīēndjena*, see further V.11.1;

- *t* alternates with *ć*, e.g. *meketāt* 'bleat', pr 3sg *mekēće*, *napřtit* 'burden', pp msg *napřćen*;

- *n* alternates with *nj*, e.g. *podīgnut* 'raise (a little)', pp msg *podīgnjen*; *zākōnit* 'wed', pp mpl *zākōnjeni*;

- *l* alternates with *lj*, e.g. *umūlīt* 'shell', pp msg *umūljen*.

Before *ć*, *lj* and *nj*, *s* changes to *š*, e.g. *učīstīt* 'clean', pp fpl *učīščene*; *zmīslīt* 'think up', pp nsg *zmīšljeno*; *stīsnut* 'squeeze', pp fsg *stīšnjena*. (See I.2.16.)

The sequence *sk* alternates with *šč*, e.g. *iskāt* 'look for', pr 3sg *īšće*; *stīskāt* 'squeeze', pr 3pl *stīščo*.

Stems with a labial or labiodental (*p*, *b*, *m*, *v*), and one stem with *g*, insert *lj* into the stem, immediately after the consonant involved, e.g.:

- *ščīpāt* 'pinch', pr lsg *ščīpljen*; *pokūpit* 'gather', pp fsg *pokūpljena*;

- *zobāt* 'peck', pr 2sg *zōblješ*; *pogrābit* 'rake', pp nsg *pogrābljeno*;

- *užīmat* 'wring out', pr 3sg *užīmlje*; *polomīt* 'break off (one after another)', pp nsg *polōmljeno*;

- *polovīt* 'put (horses etc.) to', pp fpl *polōvljene*;

- *nažīgat* 'set fire to', pr 3pl *nažīglo* (contrast the more common alternation *g* > *ž*, see above).²

In stems with the consonants *č*, *ž*, *š*, *j*, *lj*, *nj*, *ć* and *r* no alternation takes place, e.g. *namočīt* 'wet', pp nsg *namōčeno*; *uprāžīt* 'fry', pp nsg *uprāženo*; *zagūšīt* 'suffocate', pp Asgm (animate) *zagūšenega*; *se stājat* 'get up', pr 2pl *se stājete*; *dojīt* 'breast-feed', pp msg *dōjen*; *peljāt* 'lead', pr 3sg *pēlje*; *zdahīnjat*

² Compare also the alternation between *g* and *glj* in the comparative fsg *lāglja* from the stem *lag-ak* 'easy' (beside comp Aplm *dūži* from stem *dug-* 'long'), see III.2.11.

'breathe out (audibly)', pr 2sg *zdahînješ*; *uškŕnjit* 'crack (a little)', pp fpl *uškŕnjene*; *ubrăcat* 'turn (round)', pr 3sg *ubrăce*; *pozapîrat* 'close (one after another)', imp 2sg *pozapîri*; *zmërit* 'measure', pp nsg *zmëreno*.

V.2.2-5: PROSODIC ALTERNATIONS

V.2.2a Alternation between short stem vowel in inf and long falling stem vowel in other forms

This alternation is found:

(1) In *e*-presents of verbs of accentuation type (a) (see V.3) with stress on the syllable before the ending: in the presents of most type (a) verbs of classes A/E, U/E and Ø/E (exceptions see V.6.1 and V.9.1), one A/E' verb, and some irregular verbs. It does not occur in class E/E. Examples: *plăkat* 'cry', stem *plak-*, pr 1sg *plăčen*; *pljŭkat* 'spit', stem *pljuk-*, pr 3sg *pljŭče*; *bljŭvat* 'vomit', pr 3sg *bljŭje*; *upučînut* 'take a rest', stem *upučîn-*, pr 3sg *upučîne*; *prënut* 'frighten', stem *pren-*, pr 3sg *prîene*; *vilës* 'come up', stem *vilez-*, pr 3sg *vilêze*; *sës* 'sit down', stem *sed-*, pr 1sg *sîeden*; *razbît* 'break', stem *razbi-*, pr 3sg *razbîje*; *čŭt* 'hear', stem *ču-*, pr 1sg *čŭjen*.

(2) In masc sg, neuter sg, and all genders plural of *l*-participles (of irregular verbs) which belong to *l*-p accentuation type (III) (see V.4.4 for a complete list; the stem vowel is pretonic long in *l*-p fsg, see V.2.3). Examples: *dăt* 'give', *l*-p msg *dâ*, fsg *dălă*, nsg *dălo*; *srăt* 'shit', *l*-p msg *srâ*, fsg *srălă*, fpl *srăle*; *tkăt* 'weave', *l*-p msg *tkâ*, mpl *tkăli*.

(3) In the pp of ten irr verbs. Examples: *pokrît* 'cover', pp msg *pokrît* (and *pökrit*); *našît* 'embroider', pp nsg *našîto*; *ubût* 'put on footwear', pp fsg *ubûta*; *dăt* 'give', pp fsg *dâna*, nsg *dâno* (see for a complete list V.4.5, Accentuation, (I)).

(4) In the *l*-p msg of *puštît* 'let': *l*-p msg *pŭšti*, and of *kupît/kŭpît* 'buy': *l*-p msg *kŭpi*, and *zğubît/zğubît* 'lose': *l*-p msg *zğŭbi*, if short in inf (otherwise *kŭpît* and *zğubît* have V.2.2b, see below). See also V.11.2, V.2.3 and V.2.4.

(5) In the present of A/E' (b) verbs with stress on the stem element *-ŭj-*, which has long falling accent on the last stem syllable (vs. short *-ov-* or *-uv-* in the inf stem), e.g. *bolovăt* 'be ill', pr 3sg *bolŭje*.

(6) In the A/E (b) verb *kašljăt* 'cough', pr 1sg *kăšljen* (beside *kašljân*) etc.

V.2.2b Alternation between long pretonic vowel in inf and long falling stem vowel in other forms

This alternation is found in the *l*-participle msg of *se jăvît* 'answer (a call)', *l*-p msg *jăvi*; also in *plătît* 'pay', *zăbît* 'forget', and *zğŭlît* 'pull out' (and *kŭpît/kupît*, *zğubît/zğubît*; if these verbs have long stem vowel, see V.2.2a); *l*-p fsg *jăvîla* etc.

V.2.2c Tone alternation: long rising stem vowel in inf, and long falling stem vowel in other forms

This alternation is found: in the *l*-participles of *cvăs* 'bloom', and the monosyllabic irr verbs *gnjît* 'rot' (*l*-p msg *gnjî*, *l*-p fpl *gnjîle*, but *l*-p fsg has end stress: *gnjîlă*), *cvriêt* 'melt out (fat)' (*l*-p fsg *cvrlă*), *driêt* 'fleece', *žriêt* (*l*-p fsg *žrlă*). See also V.4.4, Accentuation IIIb.

V.2.3 Alternation between short stem vowel in inf, and long pretonic, or long rising, stem vowel in other forms

This lengthening is found:

(1) In the present, imperative and gerund (as far as attested) of the following Ø/E verbs and irregular verbs: *grîs* 'bite', stem *griz-*, pr 3sg *grîzë*; *krăs* 'steal', stem *krad-*, pr 3sg *krădë*; *mŭs* 'milk', stem *muz-*, pr 3sg *mŭzë*, ger *mŭzŭčë*; *păs* 'fall', stem *pad-*, pr 3sg *pădë* and *păde* (no lengthening in imp); *păs* 'graze', stem *pas-*, pr 3sg *păsë*, also in *l*-p: msg *păsa*, fsg *păsla* (imp not attested); *prës* 'spin', stem *pred-*, pr 3sg *prîedëš*, imp 2sg *prîedi*; *sëc* 'cut, chop', stem *sek-*, pr 3sg *sîečë*; *lît* 'pour', stem *li-*, pr 1sg *lîjën* and *lîjen*; *pît* 'drink', stem *pi-*, pr 1sg *pîjën*.

(2) In A/E' (c) verbs, which have long pretonic vowel in the stem element *-ŭj-* (vs. short *-ov-* or *-uv-* in inf stem), e.g. *kljovăt* 'peck', pr 3sg *kljŭjë*.

(3) In inf, *l*-p except msg (which has V.2.2a or V.2.2b), and pp of four I/I verbs (see also V.11.2): inf *zğubît* 'lose' beside *zğubît*, *l*-p mpl *zğubîli* beside *zğubîli*; inf *kupît* and *kŭpît* 'buy', pr 1sg *kŭpin*, *l*-p *kupîla* beside *kŭpîla*; *zăbît* 'forget' and *plătît* 'pay' have long *a* in all forms except pp with stressed suffix: pp fpl *zabljëne*, pp msg *plăciën*; inf *puštît* 'let' has always short stem vowel, and so have *l*-p mpl *puštîli*, pp fsg *puščëna*, imperative 2sg *pušti*; the forms with retracted accent have long *u*, except the pp (usually): pr 1sg *pŭštin*, pp fsg *zapŭščëna* and *zapŭščëna*.

(4) In *l-p* fsg of irr verbs which have V.2.2a in other *l-p* forms, e.g.: *dāt* 'give', *l-p* fsg *dālā*; *srāt* 'shit', *l-p* fsg *srālā*; *līt* 'pour', *l-p* fsg *līlā*, etc. (see V.4.4, type (IIIa)).

V.2.4 Alternation between long stem vowel in inf, and short (stressed or pretonic) stem vowel in other forms

This alternation occurs in:

- One present: *cvās* 'bloom', pr 3sg *cvatē*;
- The passive participle of \emptyset /E verbs with a long stem vowel in the infinitive: *zlīēc* 'drop (young)', pp mpl *zlēženi*; *naskūs* 'pull (e.g. hay from a haystack etc.) in sufficient quantity', pp fsg *naskūbena*; *striēs* 'shake out', pp msg *strēšen*; *natūc* 'beat, crack', pp mpl *natūčeni*; *ubūc* 'dress, put on', pp msg *ubūčen*; *proziēs* 'freeze, catch a cold', pp fsg *prozēbena*.

V.2.5 Lengthening of stressed last stem vowel, which receives a rising tone

This alternation occurs in:

- imperatives in *-j*, *-jmo*, *-jte* (and in $-\emptyset$, *-mo*, *-te* after stem in *-j*);
- *l-p* msg in $-\emptyset$;
- pp msg in $-\emptyset$.

Examples: *zakučāt* 'button up', imp 2sg *zakučāj*; pp msg *zakučān* (Aplf *zakučāne*); *kalāt* 'put down', imp 2sg *kalāj*, *l-p* msg *kalā* (fsg *kalāla*), pp msg *kalān* (fsg *kalāna*).

Also, the (only or final) stem vowel is lengthened in imp in $-\emptyset$, *-mo*, *-te* after truncated pr stem in *-j*, e.g. *se ubrīt* 'shave oneself', imp 2sg *ubrīj se*; *čūt* 'hear', imp 2sg *čūj*, 2pl *čūjte*; *kupovāt* 'buy', imp 2sg *kupīj*.

V.2.6 Change of stem-final dental stop to fricative before the infinitive ending *-t*

Stem-final *-d-* or *-t-* + inf ending *-t* historically must have given **-st-*, and according to the phonological rule mentioned in section I.2.14, *-st* in word-final position becomes *-s*. Examples: stem *bod-*, inf *bōs* 'sting'; stem *gnjet-*, inf *gnjēs* 'put'; stem *plet-*, inf *plēs* 'knit'; stem *krad-*, inf *krās* 'steal'.

V.2.7 Loss of stem-final dental stop before the *l*-participle endings

Stem-final *-d-* and *-t-* are lost before the *l-p* endings $-\emptyset$, *-la*, *-lo* etc. Examples: *krās* 'steal', stem *krad-*, *l-p* msg *krā*, fsg *krāla*, mpl *krāli*, etc.; *plēs* 'knit', stem *plet-*, *l-p* msg *plīē*, fsg *plēla*, mpl *plēli*, etc.

V.2.8 The treatment of stem-final labials in the infinitive

Stem-final labials *-p-* and *-b-* alternate with *-s-* in the infinitive; furthermore, according to the phonological rule described in section I.2.14, word-final *-st* becomes *-s*. Examples: stem *greb-*, infinitive *grēs* 'scratch'; stem *zīeb-*, inf *zīēs* 'freeze, catch a cold'; stem *sop-*, inf *sōs* 'play (a musical instrument)'.

V.2.9 Infinitive ending *-ć* of stems in a velar consonant

Historically, of course, *ć* < **-kt-*, **-gt-*. Examples: stem *rek-*, inf *rēc* 'say'; stem *tūk-*, inf *tūc* 'hit'; stem *līeg-*, inf *līēc* 'drop (young)'; stem *mog-*, inf *mōc* 'be able'.

There is only a single irregular *-ć* verb with a stem in *-h-* (**-xt-*): *vriēc* (MOŠ) 'thresh', for the forms see section V.14).

V.2.10 Alternation *-ov-a-* or *-uv-a-* in the inf stem vs. *-uj-e-* in the present stem

In verbs with inf stem in *-ov-a-* or *-uv-a-*, there is alternation with *-uj-e-* in the pr stem (stem in *-uj-* for pr 3pl and imp; for class A/E', no gerunds attested). Stressed and pretonic *-uj-* have long *ū*. Examples: inf *kovāt* 'forge', stem *k-ov-a-*, pr 3sg *kūjē*, stem *k-uj-e-*; inf *bljūvat* 'vomit', stem *blj-uv-a-*, pr 3sg *bljūje*, stem *blj-uj-e-*; inf *vėruvat* 'believe', stem *ver-uv-a-*, pr lsg *vėrujen*, stem *ver-uj-e-*. The only exception is *dorovāt* 'give', prlsg *dorovān* (A/A).

V.2.11 Alternation between inf stem in a vowel and present stem in *-j-e-*

In a number of irregular verbs with a monosyllabic inf stem in a vowel, the present stem ends in *-j-e-* (for pr 3pl, ger and imp, in *-j-*). Examples: *čūt* 'hear', inf stem *ču-*, pr lsg *čūjen*, imp 2sg *čūj*; *pokrīt* 'cover', pr lsg *pokrījen*, imp 2sg *pokrīj*. The same alternation is found in (compounds of) the verbs *ubūt* 'put on (footwear)', *brīt* 'shave', *dobīt* 'get', *gnjīt* 'rot', *līt* 'pour', *pīt* 'drink', *šīt* 'sew', and compounds of *-bīt*₁, e.g. *razbīt* 'break', and *-vīt*, e.g. *navīt* 'wind up'.

V.2.12 Optional vowels in passive participles

In the passive participle of *posějat* 'sow', and *utrovāt* 'poison', *-a-* is optional. Hence, in forms with endings other than *-∅*, forms with and without *-a-* occur. In the forms without *-a-*, *e* and *o* change morphologically to *ie* resp. *uo*, e.g. pp resp. fsg *posějana* and *posⁱějna*, and fsg *otrōvana* and *otr^uōvna*, etc.

In the pp of *nagnojīt* 'manure, dung', *-e-* in the pp suffix is optional in the forms with ending other than *-∅*, e.g. pp nsg *nagn^uōjno* next to *nagnōjeno*.

V.2.13 Truncation of the inf stem in *l*-participles of U/E verbs

In U/E verbs with a consonant before *-nu-*, the stem for the *l*-participle is sometimes (and optionally) truncated by dropping the element *-nu-*, e.g. *zagljūhnut* 'get deafened', *l*-p msg *zagljūha* next to *zagljūhnu*; *čūpnut* 'squat', *l*-p fpl *čūple* next to *čūpnule*. There are many doublets; for a complete list see V.9.1.

V.2.14 Truncation of the inf stem in *l*-participles and pp of irr verbs with an infinitive in *-riēt*, and of compounds of irr verbs with an infinitive in *-rat*

The stem of the five irr verbs with inf in *-riēt* (*cvriēt* 'melt out (fat)', *žriēt* 'gulp down (food)', and the compounds of *-driēt*, *-mriēt*, and *-priēt*) loses *-ie-* in the *l*-participle. Of the verbs *-priēt* and *cvriēt*, the same happens in the pp as well. In the compounds, *l*-p msg ends in *-a* (in other words, the stem in *-r-* behaves like a regular stem in a consonant). For the other *l*-p forms, *r* constitutes the syllabic nucleus (in other words, it behaves like a vowel) and is lengthened in the simple verbs (where *l*-p msg ends in *-∅*). In all pp forms of this group, *r* is a syllable nucleus. Examples: *cvriēt* 'melt out (fat)', *l*-p msg *cvř*, fsg *cvřlā*; *žriēt* 'gulp down (food)' (MOŠ), *l*-p msg *žř*, fsg *žřlā*; *umriēt* 'die', *l*-p mpl *ūmrlī*; *otpriēt* 'open', *l*-p msg *ōtpra*, pp Nsgf *ōtpřta*; *udriēt* 'flay', *l*-p msg *ōdra*, fsg *ōdrlā*; *ucvriēt* 'melt out (fat)', *l*-p msg *ōcvra*, pp msg *ōcvrt* (likewise, (other) compounds of *-cvriēt*, *-driēt*, *-mriēt*, *-priēt* and *-žriēt*, as far as the prefix contains a vowel).

In the *l*-participle of the compounds of *brāt*, *prāt* and *srāt*, and in the pp of *-brāt*, forms without the stem vowel *a* are found. Here, *r* becomes the syllable nucleus of the first posttonic syllable, except in the *l*-p msg, where the stem in *-r-* behaves like a stem in a consonant, and msg takes the ending *-a*. Examples: *pobrāt* 'collect', *l*-p msg *pōbra*, mpl *pōbrlī*; *vibrāt* 'sort out', *l*-p fsg *vībrla*, pp

fsg *vībrna*; *uprāt* 'wash' (pf), *l*-p fsg *ōprla*, mpl *ōprlī*; *posrāt* 'shit', *l*-p fsg *pōsrla*.³

The remaining morphonological changes (in irregular verbs) are not dealt with here, as they are more complicated, and hold for only one or two verbs each (see V.14).

V.3 Accentual alternation types

On the basis of the accentual alternation patterns in their paradigms, the verbs are classified into three basic accentuation types: (a), (b) and (c), and nine minor accentuation types. The basic types are characterized by the relation between infinitive accent and present accent (note again that forms with stressed stem-final vowel, e.g. inf *pītāt* 'ask', *l*-p fsg *pītāla*, will be called "end-stressed"):

- type (a) is stressed on the same stem syllable in both the infinitive and the present;
- type (b) has end stress in the infinitive and stem stress in the present;
- type (c) has end stress both in the infinitive and in the present.

The minor accentuation types are indicated by combinations of two or three letters, the first of which corresponds to the basic accentuation type with which the minor type in question has most in common: (ac), (bb), (bc), (bd), (cc), (cca), (ccb), (ccc) and (ccd). They differ from the basic types in accent shifts which occur in the *l*-participle and/or in the passive participle of certain verbs, and in two cases in the accent of the imperative.

Characteristics of the basic and minor accentuation types in the verb:

(a) Stress on the same stem syllable in all forms

To this type belong verbs of all inflection classes except A/I. The majority of verbs of this accentuation type have a short stem vowel, which is lengthened by rule V.2.2a in almost all type (a) *e*-presents with stress on the syllable before *e* (not in class E/E). A small number of type (a) verbs have either a long rising stressed stem vowel followed by a tautosyllabic sonorant or a long falling stressed stem vowel not followed by a tautosyllabic sonorant. These verbs are predominantly loans (see further V.5.2, V.6.2, V.7.2, V.8.2, and V.11.2).

³ The *l*-p msg ending *-a* in *pōbra* etc., originally the stem vowel, but evidently reinterpreted as an ending after a stem in a consonant, may have provoked the analogy with verbs like *zaprīēt*, *l*-p msg *zāpra*. See also I.3.3.

Examples: *třgat* 'harvest (grapes), pr 3sg *třga*, 1-p nsg *třgalo*, pp nsg (from pf *potřgat*) *potřgano*; *namázat* 'smear', pr 3sg *namáže*, imp 2sg *namáži*, 1-p mpl *namázali*, pp msg *namážen*; *se sěduvat* 'sit down (hab)', pr 3sg *se sěduje*, 1-p fsg *sěduvala*; *vādīt* 'pull, take', pr 2sg *vādiš*, imp 2sg *zvādi* 'pull out', 1-p mpl *zvādili*, pp nsg *zvājeno*; *pūknut* 'burst', pr 3sg *pūkne*, 1-p fsg *pūkla* and *pūknula*, pp mpl *pūknjeni*.

(ac) Stem stress in all forms, but in pp stress on suffix (beside stem stress)

This type consists of only one verb of inflection class I/I: *stāvit* 'put', pr 2sg *stāviš*, pp nsg *stavlĵeno* and (more frequent) *stāvlĵeno*, msg *stavlĵēn*.

(b) End stress in infinitive, imperative and 1-participle; stem stress in present, gerund and passive participle

This type is represented in all inflection classes except A/A (where imp is always stem-stressed), A/I and E/E. The majority of verbs belonging to type (b) have long pretonic vowels, or *ie* (< PS. **e* or **ē*) or *uo* (< PS. **o*). Most verbs with short pretonic vowel have pretonic *-e* (< PS. **e*), *-o* (< PS. **o*), *-a* (< PS. **a* or **ā*) or vocalic *r*. In stem-stressed forms, long stressed vowels are always rising.

In U/E verbs with truncated stem in the 1-p, the 1-p has stem stress. If the ending is *-Ø*, the last stem syllable is stressed (e.g. imp 2sg *-ūj* in type (b) A/E' verbs).

Examples: A/E: *ukresāt* 'cut off small twigs', pr 1sg *ukrēšen*, 1-p mpl *ukresāli*, pp msg *ukrēšen*; A/E': *kupovāt* 'buy', pr 1sg *kupūjen*, imp 2sg *kupūj*, 1-p fsg *kupovāla*; E/I: *zabl'edēt* 'turn pale', pr 3sg *zabl'ēdi*, 1-p fsg *zabl'edēla*; I/I: *skūrīt* 'chase away', pr 3sg *skūri*, imp 2sg *skūrī*, 1-p nsg *skūrīlo*, pp fpl *skūrene*; U/E: *maknūt* 'move', pr 3pl *mākno*, imp *makni*, 1-p mpl *maknūli* and *mākli*, pp nsg *māknjeno*.

(bb) End stress in infinitive and 1-participle; stem stress in present, gerund, passive participle and imperative

This type is represented only in class A/A: whereas all other type (b) verbs have inf accent in the imperative (see the table below), verbs of inflection class A/A with end stress in inf and stem stress in pr have present accent in the imperative: *lūpāt* 'bang', pr 2sg *lūpaš*, imp 2sg *lūpaj*.

(bc) End stress in infinitive, imperative and 1-participle except msg; stem stress in present and passive participle, and in 1-participle msg

Four I/I verbs have retraction of the accent in the 1-p msg. Otherwise, this type is identical to type (b). Thus, *būdīt* 'wake up', *zgūlīt* 'pull out', *se jāvīt* 'answer, greet' and *rodīt* 'bring forth' have stem stress in the 1-p msg: 1-p msg resp. *būdi*, *zgūli/zgūlī*, *jāvi*, *rōdi*. The pp of these verbs (as far as attested) has stem stress: pp msg *zbūjen*, pp msg *zgūljen*, pp msg *rōjen*, fsg *rōjena*.

(bd) End stress in infinitive, imperative and 1-participle except msg; stem stress in present and in 1-participle msg; in passive participle stress on suffix

Five class I/I verbs (1-p msg has long falling accent). They are: *gūbīt* 'lose' (*zgūbīt* pf), 1-p msg *zgūbi*, pp nsg *zgulĵeno* and *zgūbljeno*, Nplf *zgulĵēne*; *kupīt* 'buy', 1-p msg *kūpi*, pp nsg *kuplĵeno*; *plātīt* 'pay', 1-p msg *plāti*, pp msg *placiēn*; *puštīt* 'let, leave', 1-p msg *pūšti*, pp fsg *puščēna*, nsg *puščēno* (but compound Asgf *zapūščeno*; *zābīt* 'forget', 1-p msg *zābi*, pp fpl *zablĵēne*, and msg *zābljen*.

(c) End stress in infinitive and present, and in other forms except passive participle

The pp has stem stress. Type (c) is represented in inflection classes A/A, A/E', A/I, E/E, E/I and I/I (not in A/E, but see (ccb), and not in U/E). Examples:

A/A (verbs with short stem vowel, many of them loans from Romance; in class A/A, type (cc) is better represented than (c)): *krepāt* 'die (of animals)', pr 3sg *krepā*, 1-p msg *krepā*, fsg *krepāla*, pp Asgm anim *krēpanega*; A/E': *potkovāt* 'shoe (a horse)', pr 1sg *potkūjēn*, imp 2sg *kūj*, 1-p msg *potkovā*, mpl *potkovāli*; pp msg *potkōvan*; E/E: only *živēt* 'live', pr 3sg *živē*, 1-p mpl *živēli*; A/I (all A/I verbs belong to type (c); the only pp attested has stem stress (*pridržāt* 'hold (for a while)', pp nsg *pridržano*, other forms *držāt* and *držāt* 'hold' pr 1sg *držīn*, imp *drži* (insistent *dřzi*, see section V.4.8), ger *držiēc*, 1-p msg *držā*; E/I: *zgorēt* 'burn', pr 3sg *zgorī*, 1-p nsg *zgorēlo*, pp msg *zgōren*; I/I: *nakolīt* 'train (plants)', pr 1sg *nakolīn*, 1-p mpl *nakolīli*, pp msg *nakōljen*; *kosīt* 'mow', pr 3sg *kosī*, imp 2sg *kosī*, 1-p fsg *kosīla*, pp fsg (of pf *pokosīt*) *pokōšena*.

(cc) End stress in all forms, passive participle included

Type (cc) occurs only in A/A verbs, where it is a quite common accentuation type, in one I/I verb, and in the Ø/E verb *rēc*. Examples: *čapāt* 'catch', pr 2sg *čapāš*, imp 2sg *čapāj*, 1-p fsg *čapāla*, pp msg *čapān*; *poramnāt* 'smooth', pr 3sg *poramnā*, imp 2sg *poramnāj*, 1-p msg *poramnā*, pp fsg *poramnāna*. Facultatively,

činīt 'force, make' belongs to this type: pr 1sg *činīn*, 1-p nsg *činīlo*, pp msg *načinjēn* besides *načinjen* 'prepare', etc. On *rěc* see section V.10.4.

(cca) End stress in all forms except 1-participle

Only the verb *storīt* 'make', pr 1sg *storīn*, imp *storī*, 1-p msg *stōri*, fsg *stōrila*, nsg *stōrilo*, mpl *stōrili*, pp msg *storīēn*, pp Asgf *storēno*, Gsgn *storēnega*.

(ccb) End stress in all forms, except 1-participle and passive participle

The A/E verb *orāt* 'plough', pr 3sg *orē*, imp 2sg (of *preorāt* 'plough again') *preorī*, 1-p msg *ōra*, fpl *ōrale*, pp fsg (of pf) *poōrana*; and 13 ∅/E verbs, e.g. *mūs* 'milk', pr 1sg *mūzēn*, ger *mūz^uōc*, imp 2sg *mūzī*, 1-p fsg *mūzla*, pp fpl *pomūžene* pf (see V.10.4 for the remaining cases).

(ccc) End stress in all forms except imperative

Only the A/I verb *bežāt* 'run (away)', pr 3sg *bežī*, imp 2sg *bēži*, 1-p fsg *bežāla* and *bežāla*.

(ccd) End stress and stem stress in present; stem stress in 1-participle and imperative

Only the ∅/E verb *pās* 'fall', *pās*, pr 3sg *pādē* and *pāde*, imp 2sg *pādi*, 1-p nsg *pālo*.

As may be clear from the overview given above, the minor accentuation types are much less common than the basic ones. An exception is formed by types (bb) and (cc) in class A/A: here, type (b) does not exist whereas type (bb) is quite common, and type (cc) is much more common than type (c).

The characteristics of the accentuation types in the verb are represented schematically in diagram (2) ("+" means stem stress, "-" means end stress, or stress shifted from the stem vowel to the pp suffix; "+,-" means the forms of the 1-p differ in accent, e.g. 1-p msg *plāti*, but fsg *plātīla*; "+/-" means there are doublets):

diagram (2): accentuation types in the verb						
	inf	pr	ger	imp	1-p	pp
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+
(ac)	+	+	n.a. (pf)	+	+	+/-
(b)	-	+	+	-	-	+
(bb)	-	+	+	+	-	+
(bc)	-	+	n.a.	-	+,-	+
(bd)	-	+	n.a.	-	+,-	-
(c)	-	-	-	-	-	+
(cc)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(cca)	-	-	n.a. (pf)	-	+	-
(ccb)	-	-	-	-	+	+
(ccc)	-	-	n.a.	+	-	n.a. (intr.)
(ccd)	(monosyll.)	+/-	n.a. (pf)	+	+	n.a. (intr.)

Note that of the twelve accentuation types, seven are marginal: (ac), (cca), (ccc) and (ccd) each comprise one verb, (bc), (bd) and (ccb) only a few verbs.

In most cases, a verb can be assigned to one of the accentual alternation types on the basis of the infinitive accent and present accent. If no inf is attested, the 1-p may be taken instead, as this has inf accent in the vast majority of the cases. On assignment to an accentuation type see further sections V.5-V.13.

The distribution of the accentuation types in the different inflection classes is given in diagram (3):

diagram (3): accentuation types per inflection class						
A/A	(a)	(bb)	(c)	(cc)		
A/E	(a)	(b)			(ccb)	
A/E'	(a)	(b)	(c)			
E/E	(a)		(c)			
U/E	(a)	(b)				
∅/E	(a)	(b)	(c)	(cc)	(ccb)	(ccd)
I/I	(a) (ac)	(b)	(bc) (bd)	(c)	(cc)	(cca)
E/I	(a)	(b)		(c)		
A/I			(c)			(ccc)

V.4 The synthetic verb forms. Stems, endings and accentuation

The verb forms are dealt with here in the order given in section V.1.1, i.e.:

- (1) infinite forms: inf, ger, ger II, *l*-p, pp, verbal noun;
- (2) finite forms: pr, imp.

In sections V.4.4, V.4.5, V.4.7, V.4.8, the different patterns of relation between on one hand the inf accent and on the other the accent of, resp. *l*-p, pp, pr and imp are presented, preceded by a code in Roman numbers (I), (II) etc.

The *l*-participle shows internal accentual alternations. In section V.4.4, the patterns of these alternations are given, with codes (1), (2), etc.

V.4.1 Infinitive (inf)

Stem and endings

The infinitive ends in *-t* (in the vast majority of verbs), in *-ć* (in 14 verbs), or in *-s* (in 22 verbs).

Of verbs with inf in *-t*, the inf stem is found by removing *-t*. In many monosyllabic infinitives in *-t*, the vowel preceding *-t* forms part of the stem for all forms of the verbal paradigm.

Examples: *pītāt* 'ask', inf stem *pīta-*, *dēlat* 'do', inf stem *dela-*, *plākat* 'weep', inf stem *plaka-*, *vėruvat* 'believe', inf stem *veruva-*, *vīdet* 'see', inf stem *vide-*, *hītīt* 'throw', inf stem *hiti-*, *pīlīt* 'saw', inf stem *pīli-*, *dīgnut* 'lift', inf stem *dignu-*, *maknūt* 'move', inf stem *maknu-*. Monosyllabic infinitives (irr verbs): e.g. *klīēt* 'swear', inf stem *klīe-*, *tīt* 'rub', inf stem *tr-*, *pīt* 'drink', inf stem *pi-*, *čūt* 'hear', inf stem *ču-*, *mlēt* 'grind', inf stem *mle-*.

All infinitives in *-ć* and *-s* have a monosyllabic stem, which is found in a more complicated way: final *-ć* and *-s* are the products of morphological changes V.2.6, V.2.8 and V.2.9.

Infinitives in *-ć* in regular verbs correspond to an inf stem in *-k-* or *-g-* (the only verb with stem in *-h-*, *vrīēc* 'thresh', is irr). They are:

- six infinitives with stems in *-k-*: *rēc* 'say', stem *rek-*, *pēc* 'bake', stem *pek-*, *tēc* 'flow', stem *tek-*, *sēc* 'cut', stem *sek-*, *tūć* 'hit', stem *tūk-*, *(v)ūć* 'pull', stem *(v)ūk-*;
- four infinitives with stems in *-g-*: *lēc* 'lie down', stem *leg-*, *līēc* 'drop (young), give birth', stem *lēg-*, *prisīēc* 'swear' (root not attested unprefixated), stem *prisīeg-*. The verb *vrēc/vřć* 'put' has both irr and regular forms, stem *vrg-*.

There are four irr verbs with inf in *-ć* (*mōć* 'be able', *vrīēc* 'thresh', *dosīēc* 'get hold (of)' (root not attested unprefixated), and the compounds of **iti* : *pūōć* 'go away', *nāć* 'find' etc.

Infinitives in *-s* in regular verbs correspond to an infinitive stem in a dental or a labial consonant. They are:

- four infinitives with stems in *-t-*: *mēs* 'sweep', stem *met-*, *plēs* 'knit', stem *plet-*, *cvās* 'bloom', stem *cvāt-*, *gnjēs* 'put', stem *gnjet-*;
- five infinitives with stems in *-d-*: *bōs* 'sting', stem *bod-*, *krās* 'steal', stem *krad-*, *pās* 'fall', stem *pad-*, *prēs* 'spin', stem *pred-*, *sēs* 'sit down', stem *sed-*;
- three infinitives with stems in *-s-*: *nēs* 'lay (eggs)', stem *nes-*, *pās* 'graze', stem *pas-*, *trīēs* 'shake', stem *trīes-*;
- three infinitives with stems in *-z-*: *grīs* 'bite', stem *griz-*, *vilēs* 'crop, spring' (root not attested unprefixated), stem *vilez-*, *mūs* 'milk', stem *muz-*;
- one infinitive with stem in *-p-*: *sōs* 'play (a musical instrument)', stem *sop-*;
- four infinitives with stems in *-b-*: *grēs* 'scratch', stem *greb-*, *dūs* (MOŠ) 'scoop out', stem *dūb-*, *skūs* 'pluck, tear out', stem *skūs-*, *zīēs* 'freeze', stem *zīeb-*.

There are two irregular verbs with infinitives in *-s* (*rās* 'grow' and *jēs* 'eat').

From the infinitive stem, *l*-participle, passive participle and verbal noun are also formed.

Accentuation

The stress of an infinitive may be on any syllable, but not on the prefix, except where the prefix and the stem have fused into one syllable, e.g. *nāć* 'find'. There is one exception: *prīstuvat* 'fit', with fixed stress on the prefix in all forms (this verb does not occur without a prefix, and is ipf, which may mean that the prefix is no longer felt as such).

Monosyllabic infinitives may have a short stem vowel, or a long rising vowel, e.g. *dāt* 'give', *vrēc* 'put', *(v)ūć* 'pull'. There are no attestations of monosyllabic infinitives with a long falling stem vowel.

In stem-stressed polysyllabic infinitives (stress not on the stem-final vowel), there are no restrictions as to quantity and quality of the accent, e.g. *gānat*

'guess', *tīēndīt* 'look after', *pādat* 'fall', *mīslīt* 'think'. Short accent is by far the most frequent.⁴

In end-stressed polysyllabic infinitives (i.e. with stress on the stem-final vowel), the accent is almost always short, e.g. *līevāt* 'pour', *skočīt* 'jump', *kalāt* 'put down', *igrāt* 'play'. In four categories of verbs in *-at*, however, inf forms with a long rising stem-final *-ā-* exist. They are:

(1) A/E' verbs, where both short stressed stem-final *ā* and long rising stem-final *ā* occur in type (b) (e.g. *bolovāt* 'be ill', *feštovāt* 'celebrate', but *putovāt* 'travel') and only long rising stem-final *-ā-* in type (c) (e.g. *diguvāt* 'lift', *kljovāt* 'peck', *štovāt* 'respect'). See further V.7.2.

(2) The irr verb *rovāt* 'bray (of a donkey)'.⁴

(3) Five out of a total of six A/I verbs: doublets in *držāt/držāt* 'hold', only long rising in: *bežāt* 'run (away)' (but *l-p* fsg *bežāla* and *bežāla*), *blejāt* 'bleat', *mučāt* 'be silent', *se smejāt* 'laugh', but only short in *ležāt* 'lie'. See further V.13.2.

(4) In a number of secondary imperfectives or habituales, in which one expects short end stress and pretonic length, but which show either doublet forms with long rising stem-final vowel and without pretonic length beside the expected form, or only a form with long rising accent and without pretonic length:

- nine A/A verbs, e.g. *se zabāvljāt/se zabavljāt* 'amuse oneself'; *bīvāt/bivāt* 'be habitually' (See further V.5.2. Most verbs of this type however are only attested with the regular short vowel, cf. (only) *ujīedāt* 'bite (ipf)', *presiekāt* 'cleave', *prenāšāt* 'move');
- the irregular verb *dāvāt* and *davāt* 'give' (including the compound *zadavāt* 'smell bad').

The infinitive serves as the basis for the description of the verbal paradigm (see the classification of verbs into inflection classes in V.1 and accentuation types in V.3).

Infinitives are very frequent. They are attested for the vast majority of verbs. To two presents, no infinitive of the same stem exists, however: pr 1sg *grīēn* 'go', and pr 1sg *dīēn* 'say'.

The use of the infinitive is dealt with in section VI.4.1.

⁴ The stressed stem vowel is short in all verbs of which we have to assume that they are Slavic (type (a) is linked to original old acute). Type (a) verbs with a long stem vowel are all loans of more recent date, mainly from Romance.

V.4.2 Gerund (ger)

Stem and endings

The gerund is formed from pr stem minus the final vowel, see V.2.0. As in the present, morphonological alternations V.2.1 and V.2.3 apply, e.g. *fūzāt* 'slide', ger *fūžuc*; *prēs* 'spin', ger *prīed^uōč*. The gerund of verbs with stem-stressed *e*-presents does not share morphonological alternation V.2.2a, e.g. *plākat* 'cry', ger *plāčuc* (pr 3sg *plāče*).

The ger endings are listed in diagram (1), section V.1.3. Of some verbs with *e*-present, doublet gerund forms exist (in class A/E, e.g. *švikāt* 'whistle', ger *švīčuc* and *švīkajuc*, see further section V.6.1).

The unstressed gerund ending has *-u-* (< **o*), whereas pr 3pl has *-o*, e.g. *dřhtāt* 'shiver', ger *dřh^uuc* (pr 3pl *dřh^oco*), also e.g. in *čakulāt* 'chat', ger *čakul^uuc* (pr 3pl *čakul^oajo*). But if stressed, the ger ending is *-uōč*, e.g. *tek^uōč* 'run'.

Accentuation

The accent may be on any syllable of the stem, or on the ending. The place of the stress in the attested gerund forms is that of the present (see V.4.7). If the accent is on the stem, its quality and quantity are identical with those of the present, except in the cases mentioned earlier in this section. If the ending is stressed, the gerund has a short accent on *-ājuč*, or a long rising accent on *-īēč* or *-uōč*.

The gerund is comparatively rare. It is indeclinable, used as an adverb, and is often preceded by the preposition *na*, e.g. *na sedīēč* 'sitting', *na spīēč* 'sleeping'. See for more examples section VI.4.2.

V.4.3 Gerund II

There is only one case attested. The gerund II ending is *-fši*. As is often the case also in the gerund (see V.4.2), this gerund II form is preceded by *na*: *na skrīfši* 'secretly' (litt. 'having concealed', used as an adverb), from the infinitive *skrīt*.

V.4.4 I-participle (I-p)

Stem and endings

The I-participle endings are: msg *-∅* (after stem in a vowel) or *-a* (after stem in a consonant), fsg *-la*, nsg *-lo*, mpl *-li*, fpl *-le*, npl *-la*. The msg ending *-a* in verbs with consonant stems is never stressed. The *l-p* endings *-lā*, *-lī* etc. are

stressed in a limited number of \emptyset/E and irr verbs with monosyllabic stem (see below, type IV). In verbs with polysyllabic stem, the *l-p* forms will be called end-stressed if the stem-final vowel is stressed.

The *l-p* is formed from the inf stem (see V.4.1) in all verbs with the exception of the irregular verbs with an inf in *-ć*. Examples:

– polysyllabic verbs with inf in *-t* (A/A, A/E, A/E', E/E, I/I, E/I, A/I and most U/E verbs; for U/E see also below), e.g. *ubrīsat* 'wipe', *l-p* msg *ubrīsa*, fsg *ubrīsala*; *hītīt* 'throw', *l-p* msg *hīti*, nsg *hītilo*; *prēnut* 'frighten', *l-p* msg *prēnu*, fsg *prēnula*; also irr verbs, e.g. *povědat* 'tell', pr lsg *povīn*, *l-p* fsg *povědala*;

– regular \emptyset/E verbs with infinitive in *-ć* (inf stem in *-k-* or *-g-*, see V.4.1). Examples: *lěć* 'lie down', *l-p* msg *lěga*, fsg *lěgla*; *pěć* 'bake', *l-p* msg *pěka*, nsg *peklō*; *těć* 'run, flow', *l-p* msg *těka*, mpl *teklī*; *tūć* 'hit', *l-p* msg *tūka*, fsg *tūkla*;

– regular \emptyset/E verbs with inf in *-s*; those with stem in *-s-*, *-z-*, *-p-*, *-b-* without alternation, those with stem in *-d-* and *-t-* with alternation V.2.7. Examples: *ponēs* 'take along', *l-p* mpl *poneslī*; *pomūs* 'milk', *l-p* msg *pomūza*, fsg *pomūzla*; *grēs* 'scratch', *l-p* msg *grēba*, fsg *greblā*; *gnjēs* 'stick', *l-p* fsg *gnjēla*;

– most monosyllabic irr verbs (except those with inf in *-ć*), e.g. *třt* 'rub', pr lsg *tāren*, *l-p* msg *tř*, fsg *třla*.

The morphological alternations of the inf stem which apply to the *l-p* are: V.2.2a/b/c (lengthening in e.g. *pīt* 'drink', *l-p* msg *pī*, mpl *pīli*; falling tone in *l-p* msg *plāti* from *plātīt* 'pay', and in *l-p* mpl *žřli* from *žřīēt* 'gulp down'), V.2.4 (alternation between long and short stem vowel, e.g. *puštīt*, but *l-p* msg *pūštī*), V.2.5 (lengthening of stressed stem-final vowel before ending \emptyset in *l-p* msg, e.g. *pītāt* 'ask', *l-p* msg *pītā*), V.2.7 (stem-final dental in class \emptyset/E is lost in *l-p*, e.g. stem *krad-*, *l-p* msg *krā*, fsg *krāla*), V.2.13 (dropping of *-nu-* from the stem in U/E verbs in which a consonant precedes *-nu-* in the inf, e.g. *cřknut* 'die (miserably; of animals)', *l-p* msg *cřka* and *cřknu*; see V.9.1), and V.2.14 (truncation of the stem in irr verbs in *-riēt* and *-rat*, e.g. *viřāt* 'rinse out', *l-p* fpl *viřla*). See also V.2.

In *l-p* forms with retracted accent, posttonic short vowel corresponds to long stem vowel in the infinitive (the quantity opposition is neutralized in posttonic syllables, see I.1.9), e.g. *l-p* msg *pōće* from inf *poćīēt* 'begin'.

All irregular verbs with infinitive in *-ć* form their *l-p*-participles irregularly. The compounds of **iti* (no simple verb from this root exists in the dialect), form an *l-p* from a stem in *-š-*, e.g. *nāć* 'find', *l-p* msg *nāša*, mpl *nāšli*. The verb *dos'ěć*

'get hold of' has *l-p* msg *dōse*, fsg *dōsela*.⁵ The verb *vrěć/vřć* 'put' has an *l-p* formed of the stem *vrg-*, e.g. *l-p* fsg *vřgla*; the verb *vr'ěć* 'thresh' has an *l-p* formed of the stems *vřh-* or *vřš-*: fpl *vřšle/vřhle*.

Of the two irregular verbs with infinitive in *-s*, *jēs* 'eat' forms its *l-p*-participle like other \emptyset/E verbs with a stem in *-d-*, e.g. msg *jīē*, nsg *jēlo*. The verb *rās* 'grow, increase' (pr stem *rāste-*), forms an *l-p* from a stem in *-s-*: msg *rāsa*, nsg *rāslo*.

Accentuation

Within the *l-p*-participle, the following patterns of accentual alternation exist:

(1) Fixed stress on stem or prefix (corresponding to type (a) of adjectival accentuation):

(a) On a non-final stem syllable in polysyllabic verbs with inf in *-t*, e.g. *rězat* 'cut', *l-p* msg *rěza*, mpl *rězali*; fixed stem stress in the *l-p* of \emptyset/E (a) and (ccb) verbs: e.g. *lěć* 'lie down', *l-p* msg *lěga*, fsg *lěgla*; *tūć* 'hit', *l-p* msg *tūka*, fsg *tūkla*; *krās* 'steal', *l-p* msg *krā*, fsg *krāla*; *sěć* 'chop', *l-p* msg *sěka*, fsg *sěkla*; also fixed stem stress in the *l-p* of some monosyllabic irr verbs, e.g. *odžēt* 'mow', *l-p* msg *odžīē*, fsg *odžēla*.

(b) On the stem-final vowel preceding the *l-p* ending ("end stress") in polysyllabic verbs with inf in *-t*, e.g. *pītāt* 'ask', *l-p* msg *pītā*, fsg *pītāla*. Here, as in the inf, the stem-final vowel is short in the vast majority of verbs (except in msg, where it is automatically long rising, see V.2.5), but in four groups of verbs with an inf in *-at* the stem-final vowel can be long rising:

- in A/E' verbs, e.g. *l-p* fpl *digovāle* 'lift', see further V.7.2;
- the irr verb *rovāt* 'bray (of a donkey)', *l-p* fsg *rovāla*;
- in most A/I verbs, e.g. *l-p* fpl *blejāle* 'bleat', see V.13.2;
- in secondary imperfectives and habituals with disyllabic stem in *-a-*, e.g. *l-p* fsg *nabādāla/nabadāla* 'pick up', see further V.5.2.

(c) On the prefix. Only in the compounds *nāć* 'find', *přīt* 'arrive', *ubāć* 'search', *zāć* 'go behind' (which have stress on the prefix throughout), in *přīstuvat* 'fit' (which also has stressed prefix throughout), and in the verbs where the *l-p* stress is retracted in relation to the inf stress (see further

⁵ This apparent historical contamination of two verb stems was also found by Kušar in the dialect of Lumbarda on the island of Korčula (so it may be old) cf. "doséc (.....) dōsmēn, dōsmū, part. akt. dōsē dosēla dōsēlo, imperat. dōsmi (Kušar 1895: 335). Moreover, both in Žminj/Orbanići and in Lumbarda, *pris'ěć*, resp., *priséc* is regular, cf. *prisézēn prisēgú* (Kušar 1895: 335). For more forms of the same root see V.14 (irr verbs).

type IV. below): the compounds of *-cvās*, and the compounds of a number of irr verbs. Examples: *nāc* 'find', *l-p* msg *nāša*, fsg *nāšļa*; *procvās* 'begin to bloom', *l-p* msg *prōcval/procvā*, fsg *prōcvala*; *prodāt* 'sell', *l-p* msg *prōda*, fsg *prōdala*, mpl *prōdali*; *užiēt* 'wring out', *l-p* msg *ōže*, fsg *ōžela*.

(2) Consistent stress on the *l-p* endings *-lā* etc. in all forms except msg (corresponding to type (b) of adjectival accentuation). In \emptyset /E (c) and (cc) verbs, e.g. msg *rēka* 'say', nsg *reklō*, fsg *reklā*; *sōs* 'play', *l-p* msg *sōpa*, fsg *so-plā*; *donēs* 'bring', *l-p* msg *donēsa*, fsg *doneslā*, *ponēs* 'carry off', *l-p* fsg *poneslā*, mpl *poneslī* etc. Some verbs have this accentuation facultatively (beside stem stress), e.g. *gnjēs* 'stick', *l-p* msg *gnjē*, mpl *gnjelī* and *gnjēli* (see V.10).

(3a) Alternation between fsg, which has stress on the ending *-lā*, and all other forms, which have stem stress (corresponding to type (c) of adjectival accentuation). In some irr verbs (see below, type III), e.g. *pīt* 'drink', *l-p* msg *pī*, fsg *pīlā*, mpl *pīli*, etc.; *bīt* 'be', *l-p* msg *bī*, fsg *bīlā*, nsg *bīlo*, mpl *bīli* etc. The verb *bīt* has doublets: also *bīlō*, *bīlī* etc.

(3b) Alternation: stress on the stem-final vowel in all forms except msg, in which the stress is retracted to the first stem syllable, and is, if long, falling. Only in I/I verbs, types (bc) and (bd), e.g. *plātīt* 'pay', *l-p* msg *plāti* (see V.11).

Relation of *l-p* accent and inf accent

In relation to the infinitive accent, the accent of the *l-p*-participle may be:

(I) On the same (or corresponding) syllable. This accent is found in all polysyllabic verbs with inf in *-t* except the ones mentioned in (II) below, in all \emptyset /E verbs with long stem vowel and some \emptyset /E verbs with short stem vowel, and in a few irregular verbs. Examples: *čēkat* 'wait', *l-p* msg *čēka*, fsg *čēkala*, mpl *čēkali*; *potēzat* 'pull (a little)', *l-p* msg *potēza*, fpl *potēzale*; *hītīt* 'throw', *l-p* msg *hīti*, fsg *hītila*, nsg *hītilo*; *rīnut* 'push', *l-p* msg *rīnu*, mpl *rīnuli*, etc. e.g. *pītāt* 'ask', *l-p* msg *pītā*, fsg *pītāla*; *īskāt* 'look for', *l-p* mpl *īskālī*; *molīt* 'pray', *l-p* msg *molī*, nsg *molīlo*, mpl *molīli*; *usīeknūt* 'blow (one's nose)', *l-p* msg *usīeknū*, mpl *usīeknūli*; *dūs* (MOŠ) 'scoop out', *l-p* fsg *dūbla*, nsg (pf) *udūblo*; *zīēč* 'drop (young)', *l-p* msg *zīēga* 'be born', fsg *zīēgla*; *mūs* 'milk', *l-p* fsg *mūzla*, mpl *mūzli*; *sēs* 'sit down', *l-p* msg *sīē*, fsg *sēla*, mpl *sēli*; *sēc* 'cut', *l-p* msg *sēka*, fsg *sēkla*, mpl *sēkli*; *zdēt* 'pile up', *l-p* msg *zdiē*, fsg *zdiēla*, mpl *zdiēli*; *pognāt* 'drive (cattle)', *l-p* msg *pognā*, fsg *pognāla*, mpl *pognālī*; *tēt* 'want', *l-p* msg *tīē*, fsg *tēla*, mpl *tēli*.

(II) Retracted to a preceding stem syllable:

– In all forms of the *l-p*-participle. Only in: *orāt* 'plough', *l-p* msg *ōra*, fsg *ōrala*, nsg *ōralo*, mpl *ōrali*, and *storīt* 'make, do', *l-p* msg *stōri*, fsg *stōrila*, mpl *stōrili*.

– Only in *l-p* msg. This is limited to nine I/I-verbs. The tone of the stressed vowel in *l-p* msg is falling if long, in the case of *puštīt* it is lengthened (see also V.2.2a). This *l-p* accent is found in: *zbūdīt* 'wake', *l-p* msg *zbūdi*, fsg (ipf) *būdīla*; *zgūbīt* 'lose', *l-p* msg *zgūbi*, fsg *zgūbīla*, *puštīt* 'let', *l-p* msg *pūšti*, fsg *puštīla*; *se rodīt* 'be born', *l-p* msg *rōdi* (MOŠ), also *rodī*, fsg *rodīla*; *plātīt* 'pay', *l-p* msg *plāti*, nsg *plātīlo*; also the *l-p* of *se jāvīt* 'greet', *zābīt* 'forget'. There is one attestation of *zgūlīt* 'pull out', *l-p* msg *zgūli* (MOŠ), beside *zgūlī*.

(IIIa) Lengthened (alternation V.2.2a), with long falling stem stress in all forms except fsg, which has stressed ending *-lā* and pretonic long vowel (V.2.3). This type is found in some monosyllabic irr verbs with inf in *-t*. In the compounds of these verbs, the *l-p* has consistent retraction to the prefix, see (IV) below. Examples: *brāt* 'pick, gather', *l-p* msg *brā*, fsg *brālā*, mpl *brālī*; *prāt* 'wash', *l-p* msg *prā*, fsg *prālā*, nsg *prālo*; *zvāt* 'call', *l-p* msg *zvā*, fsg *zvālā*, mpl *zvālī*; *pīt* 'drink', *l-p* msg *pī*, fsg *pīlā*. To this group belong further: *līt* 'pour', *spāt* 'sleep', *srāt* 'shit', *dāt* 'give', *tkāt* 'weave', and *bīt* 'be', *l-p* msg *bī*, fsg *bīlā* and *bīla*, mpl *bīlī* and *bīli*, which is also type (V), see below.

(IIIb) Long falling in all *l-p* forms whereas the inf has long rising (alternation V.2.2c; fsg has end stress in three of these verbs). In six irr verbs: *cvriēt* 'melt out (fat)', *l-p* msg *cvrī*, fsg *cvrīlā*, *žriēt* 'gulp down (food)', msg *žrī*, fsg *žrīlā*; also *driēt* 'fleece' (*l-p* fsg n.a.), *gnjīt* 'rot' (fsg *gnjīlā*).

(IV) Retracted to the prefix (in all forms of the *l-p*). If a verb has more than one prefix, the accent is retracted to the last one, e.g. *preprodāt* 'resell', *l-p* msg *preprōda* etc. The compounds of the following irregular verbs with monosyllabic inf stem belong to this type: *-brāt*, e.g. *pobrāt* 'gather, collect', *l-p* nsg *pōbrlo*, mpl *pōbrlī*; *-čiēt*, e.g. *počiēt* 'begin', *l-p* msg *pōče*, fsg *pōčela*, mpl *pōčeli*; *-dāt*, e.g. *prodāt* 'sell', *l-p* msg *prōda*, fsg *prōdala*, mpl *prōdali*; *-cvās*, e.g. *procvās* 'begin to bloom', *l-p* fsg *prōcvala*. Also the *l-p*-participles of *dobīt* 'get, obtain', *dosīēc* 'get hold of', *se nadūt* 'swell up', and of the compounds of: *-krīt*, e.g. *pokrīt* 'cover' (the compounds of *-krīt* have doublets: *l-p* also with stress on stem vowel); *-vīt*, e.g. *navīt* 'wind up'; *-līt*, e.g. *nalīt* 'pour in'; *-pīt*, e.g. *popīt* 'drink'; *-gnjīt*, e.g. *sagnjīt* 'rot'; *-prāt*, e.g. *uprāt/oprāt* 'wash' pf; *-srāt*, e.g. *pošrāt* 'shit', *-spāt*, e.g. *zaspāt* 'fall asleep'; *-cvriēt*, e.g. *ucvriēt* 'melt out';

-*driēt*, e.g. *udriēt* 'flay, fleece'; -*mriēt*, e.g. *umriēt* 'die'; -*priēt*, e.g. *zapriēt* 'close, lock'; -*žriēt*, e.g. *požriēt* 'gulp down (food)'; -*klīēt*, e.g. *proklīēt* 'curse, damn'; -*piēt*, e.g. *šapiēt* 'bind (the forelegs of a cow)'; -*ziēt*, e.g. *preziēt* 'take away'; -*žiēt*, e.g. *užiēt* 'squeeze out'; -*zvāt*, e.g. *pozvāt* 'invite'; -*tkāt*, e.g. *otkāt* 'weave'; -*žgāt*, e.g. *vážgāt* 'light, set fire to'; -*klāt*, e.g. *zaklāt* 'slaughter'; furthermore the compounds *nāc* 'find', *prīt* 'arrive', *ubāc* 'search', *zāc* 'go behind', which have stress on the prefix throughout. For *l*-p forms of these verbs, see section V.14, and the Lexicon.

Note. Most of the simple verbs from which these compound verbs are derived (of course to the extent that they exist) have *l*-participles belonging to types (IIIa) and (IIIb) above. These verbs are *brāt*, *prāt*, *zvāt*, *pīt*, *līt*, *gnjīt*, *spāt*, *srāt*, *dāt*, *tkāt*, *cvriēt*, *driēt*, *žriēt*. The one exception is *klāt* (*l*-p msg *klā*, fsg *klāla*). No simple verbs are attested corresponding to *dobīt*, -*vīt*, -*čiēt*, -*piēt*, *dosiēc*, *se nadūt*, -*žgāt*, -*mriēt*, -*priēt*, and **iti*.

(V) shifted to the desinence, except in msg (see V.4.4). This type is found only in \emptyset /E verbs with a short stem vowel. Examples: *grēs* 'scratch', *l*-p msg *grēba*, fsg *greblā*, mpl *grebli*; *pēc* 'bake', *l*-p msg *pēka*, nsg *peklō*, mpl *pekli*; *donēs* 'bring', *l*-p msg *donēsa*, fsg *doneslā*. To this group belong further: *rēc* 'say'; *sōs* 'play (a musical instrument)'; *tēc* 'run, flow'; irr *mōc* 'be able, can'.

Four verbs with an inf in -*s* and a stem ending in a dental stop have doublet forms (I or V): *ubōs* 'sting', *l*-p fsg *ubolā* and *ubōla*; *gnjēs* 'put, stick', *l*-p mpl *gnjelī* and *gnjēli*; *mēs* 'sweep', *l*-p fsg *melā* and *mēla*, mpl *melī* and *mēli*; *plēs* 'knit, braid', *l*-p msg *plīē*, nsg *plēlō* and *plēlo*, fpl *plēlē* and *plēle*.

The verb *bīt* 'be' belongs to types (III) and (V): *l*-p msg *bī*, fsg *bilā*; all other *l*-p forms have doublets: nsg *bīlo* and *bilō*, mpl *bīli* and *billī*, fpl *bīle* and *bilē*.

The *l*-participle is very frequent and *l*-p forms are attested for the vast majority of verbs. Of some verbs, no *l*-participle is attested, without doubt in most cases by chance. Two verbs, however, seem to lack an *l*-participle of the same stem:

- *p^uōc* 'go (away)'; to this verb, *šā* (msg), *šlā* (fsg) etc. serves as a (suppletive) *l*-p;

- *dīēn* 'I say', which lacks an infinitive as well; to this verb, the *l*-p of *rēc* is used.

The *l*-p npl is rare, for three reasons: first, neuter substantives are the rarest gender, second, many of them are not normally used in the plural (for semantic reasons), and in addition, the feminine plural form is frequently substituted for

the neuter plural (as with other predicatively used adjectives). The nsg form is much more frequent, partly due to the frequency of impersonal constructions, see VI.6.1 and VI.6.2.

On the use of the *l*-participle see section VI.4.3.

V.4.5 Passive participle (pp)

Stem and endings

The stem of the passive participle, which takes adjectival endings (III.1.2), is formed in the following ways:

- (1) inf stem + suffix -*n*;
- (2) inf stem minus stem-final vowel + suffix -*en*;
- (3) pr stem minus stem-final vowel + suffix -*en*;
- (4) inf stem + suffix -*t*.

ad (1). Inf stem + -*n*. In verbs with an infinitive in -*at*, i.e. classes A/A, A/E, A/E', A/I, and some irr verbs which are listed below (see also V.14). Examples: *nahītat* 'throw (on top of)', pp nsg *nahītano*; *pokāpat* 'drip', pp fsg *pokāpana*; *upljūkat* 'wet with spit', pp Isgm *upljūkanen*; *potkovāt* 'shoe (a horse)', pp msg *potkōvan*, mpl *potkōvani*; *utrovāt* 'poison', pp mpl *otrovani*; *pridržāt* 'hold (for a while)', pp nsg *pridržano*.

Many A/E verbs have pp forms both with -*n*- and -*en*-, e.g. *naglodāt* 'abrade, graze (one's skin)', pp nsg *naglodano* and *naglōjeno* (see V.6).

The following irr verbs form a pp with suffix -*n*-: *pozvāt* 'invite', pp msg *pōzvan*; *povēdat* 'tell', pp nsg *povēdano*; *dāt* 'give', pp nsg *dāno*; *tkāt* 'weave', pp nsg *tkāno*, fsg *tkāna* and *otkāt* 'weave', pp Gsgn *ōtkanega*; *nažgāt* 'light, set fire to', pp fsg *nāžgana*; *zaklāt* 'kill, slaughter', pp fsg *zākšana*.

Three irr verbs have doublets (pp stem is formed both from inf stem + -*n*- and from pr stem + -*en*-): *pobrāt* 'pick (up)', pp fpl *pōbrane* and *pobērene*, *vi-brāt* 'sort out', pp fsg *vībrna*, also pp Nplm *vibēreni* and *vizbēreni* and *probrāt* 'select', pp fsg *prōbrana* and *prōbrna* and *probērena*; *uprāt* 'wash', pp mostly in -*en*- after present stem, one attestation of nsg *ōprano*, next to *upēreno*, Npln *upērena*; *poslāt* 'send', pp nsg *pōslano* and *pošāljeno*.

ad (2). Inf stem minus the stem-final vowel (V.2.0) + the suffix -*en*-. In verbs of classes A/E (in many cases alongside forms in -*n*-, see V.6), I/I, E/I, U/E and \emptyset /E. In all pp forms in -*en*-, except in \emptyset /E verbs with inf stem in a dental stop, morphonological change V.2.1 takes place (-*s* > -*š*- etc.). Examples: *ubrīsat* 'wipe (out)', pp nsg *ubrīšeno*; *rastākāt* 'roll out (dough)', pp nsg *rastāčeno*;

umūlīt 'shell (beans etc)', pp nsg *umūljeno*; *prociēdīt* 'sieve', pp fsg *prociējena*, pp nsg *prociējeno*; *priškṛbēt* 'save', pp nsg *priškṛbljeno*; *prekīnut* 'break off', pp Nplf *prekīnjene*; *zliēc* 'drop (young)', pp mpl *zlēženi*; *pomūs* 'milk', pp fsg *po-mūžena*.

ad (3). Pr stem minus the stem-final vowel (V.2.0)+ suffix *-en-*. Only in the following irr verbs: *razdrīēt* 'tear up' and *udriēt* 'flay', pp nsg *razdēreno*, resp., msg *udēren*; *požriēt* 'gulp, bolt (food)', pp fsg *požērena*; *stīt* 'crush', pp msg *stāren*; *zatīt* 'destroy', pp mpl *zatāreni*; *prodēt* 'squeeze through', pp msg *prodēnjen*; *zdēt* 'stack; give (a name)', pp Nsgn *zdēnjeno*; *ziēt* 'take', pp nsg *zāmljeno*; *požēt* 'mow, reap', pp nsg *požānjeno*; *pognāt* 'drive (cattle)', pp fpl *porēnjene*; *nasrāt* 'shit (something) under', pp fsg *nasērena*; *samlēt* 'grind' pp Nsgn *samēljeno*, Gsgm *samēljenega*; *nāc* 'find', pp fsg *najdēna*; (*rās* 'grow', pr 3sg *rāstē*) pp mpl *zarāščeni* 'overgrown'; *pojēs* 'eat' pp nsg *pojēdeno*; also the compounds of *-brat*, *-prat* and *-slat*, which have doublet pp forms, see above, ad (1).

ad (4). Inf stem + the suffix *-t-*. In the following (irr) verbs only: *načīēt* 'cut into', pp fsg *nāčeta*; *nadūt* 'blow up, make swell', pp msg *nādut*; *prokliēt* 'curse', pp Nsgm *prōkljeti*; *propiēt* 'crucify', pp fsg *prōpeta*; *zaprīēt* 'close', pp fpl *zāprte*; also the verbs: *užiēt* 'wring out', *ucvriēt* 'melt out', *dosiēc* 'get hold of', *razbīt* 'break', *dobīt* 'get', *ubrīt* 'shave', *pokrīt* 'cover', *ušīt* 'sew', *navīt* 'wind up', *ubūt* 'put on (footwear)', *zadniēt* 'provide with a bottom', *zavīt* 'twist', *nalīt* 'pour', *napīt* 'get drunk' and *nagnjīt* 'rot partly' (for pp forms see V.14, or the Lexicon).

The following morphological alternations operate in the pp (see further V.2): V.2.0 (truncation of stem-final vowel in inf stem and pr stem, see above ad (2) and (3)); V.2.1 (alternation of the last consonant in the stem in pp in *-en-*, see above, ad (2)); V.2.2a (lengthening of the root vowel in ten irr verbs; the tone is falling: e.g. in *dāt*, *tkāt*, and compounds of *-bīt*, *-krīt* etc., see below, Accentuation of the passive participle, I); V.2.4 (shortening of the stem vowel in \emptyset /E verbs, e.g. *ubūc* 'dress', pp msg *ubūčen*); V.2.5 (lengthening of the stressed stem-final vowel in pp msg in \emptyset , the accent is long rising, e.g. *rešetāt* 'sieve', pp msg *zrešetān*, fsg *zrešetāna*; *kupīt* 'buy', pp msg *kupljīēn*, nsg *kupljēno*); V.2.12 (optional *a* and *e* in pp, e.g. *posējat* 'sow', pp fsg *posīējna* and *posējana*; *nagnojīt* 'manure', pp nsg *nagnuōjno* and *nagnōjeno*); and V.2.14 (stem truncation in *-priēt*, *-cvriēt* and *-brāt*: e.g. *otpriēt* 'open', pp Apln *ōtprta*; *vibrāt* 'sort out', pp Nsgf *vībrna* (along with mpl *vibēreni*).

If the stress is retracted in relation to the infinitive accent, a long or diphthongal vowel in the infinitive usually corresponds to a posttonic (and automatically short) vowel in the pp; *i* becomes *e*, e.g. *prokliēt* 'curse', pp fsg *prōkljeta* (but N.B. e.g. *zaprīēt* 'close', pp fpl *zāprte* etc.).

Accentuation

There are no accentual alternations within the pp, except in one isolated case, where pp with alternating stem stress and end stress occurs: msg *skrīt*, from *skrīt* 'hide', vs. independent Lsg in the fixed expression *na skrītēn* 'secretly' (cf. e.g. *škūr* 'dark', *po škūrīēn* 'through the dark'); on this see VI.2.1.

All remaining pp forms are stressed on a stem syllable (root, prefix, or the pp suffix *-en-*).

In relation to the infinitive accent, the accent of the passive participle may be:

(I) On the same (or corresponding) stem syllable:

– Stress on non-final stem syllable, in polysyllabic type (a) verbs of classes A/A, A/E, I/I, U/E, examples: *skūhat* 'cook', pp msg *skūhan*, nsg *skūhano*; *ušiškāt* 'shear', pp fsg *ušiškana*; *namāzat* 'grease', pp msg *namāžen*; *ubrēzat* 'clip', pp fpl *ubrēžene*; *zvādīt* 'pull out', pp nsg *zvājeno*; *učīstīt* 'clean', pp nsg *učīščeno*; *dīgnūt* 'lift up', pp Asgf *dīgnjeno*; *zarīnut* 'bolt, lock', pp npl *zarīnjena*.

– Stress on stem syllable in \emptyset /E verbs: *pomēs* 'sweep', pp nsg *pomēteno*; *zgrēs* 'scratch (out)', pp Asgn *zgrēbeno*; *donēs* 'bring', pp nsg *donēšeno*; *pēc* 'bake', pp msg *pēcēn*; *natēc* 'swell up', pp msg attr *natēcēn*. A long stem vowel is shortened (see V.2.4), e.g. *uskūs* 'pluck', pp fsg *uskūbena*, etc.

– Stress on stem syllable in nine irr verbs, where the stem vowel becomes long falling (V.2.2a): the simple verbs *dāt* 'give', pp fsg *dāna*, and *tkāt* 'weave', pp nsg *tkāno*; also compounds of *-bīt*, e.g. *razbīt* 'break', pp msg attr *razbīt*, etc.; *dobīt* 'get', pp nsg *dobīto*; *-brīt*, e.g. *ubrīt* 'shave', pp msg *ubrīt*, etc.; *-krit*, e.g. *pokrīt* 'cover', pp msg *pōkrit* and *pokrīt*, etc.; *-šīt*, e.g. *ušīt* 'sew', pp nsg *ušīto*; *ubūt* 'put on (footwear)', pp fsg *ubūta*, etc.; *-vīt*, e.g. *zavīt* 'twist', pp msg *zāvīt* and *zavīt*.

– On the pp suffix *-en-*, or on the stem-final vowel *-a-* before ending *-n-*; the corresponding inf also has end stress. This accentuation is found in:

– A/A verbs, type (cc). These verbs are mostly loans from Romance, or denominatives; they are listed in section V.5. Examples: *zbaštardāt* 'degenerate (of plants)', pp fpl *zbaštardāne*; *ugrebenāt* 'card (wool)', pp nsg *ugrebenāno*; *zrešetāt* 'sieve', pp fsg *zrešetāna*.

– The five I/I type (bd) verbs. In these verbs, the stem vowel is short (en- ed) (as in some of the *l-p* forms with ending other than *-∅*. Compare: *zgū-bit* ‘lose’, pp nsg *zgulbjēno* (and *zgūbljeno*), msg *zgulbjēn*; *kūpīt/kupīt* ‘buy’, pp fsg *kupljēna*, msg *kupljēn*, nsg *kupljēno*; *plātīt* ‘pay’, pp msg *krūh je placīēn*; *puštīt* ‘let’ (pr lsg *pūštin*), pp nsg *puščēno* (but: *zapuštīt* ‘neglect’, pp Nsgf *zapušćena*, Asgf *zapušćeno*, also fsg *zapušćena*); *zābīt* ‘forget’, pp fpl *zabljēne*, also msg *zābljen*. Note that the verbs *zbūdīt* (*zbūjen*), *rodīt* (*rōjen*) and *jāvīt* (*jāvljen*) do stress the suffix in the pp.

– Two I/I type (c) verbs: *načīnīt* ‘prepare’, pp msg *načinjēn* (and *načī-njen*), and *storīt* ‘make’, pp msg *storīēn*, nsg *storēno*.

– One ∅/E verb: *rēc* ‘say’, pp nsg *rečēno*.

(II) Retracted to the preceding stem syllable. If long, the newly accented vowel receives a rising tone. This type is found in pp in *-n-* and in *-en-*, in the following classes of verbs: A/A, type (bb) and type (c); A/E, type (b) and type (ccb); A/E', type (c); A/I; E/I type (c); U/E type (b); all I/I verbs of type (b) and type (c) except the verbs mentioned in (I). Examples: *rasprekīdāt* ‘tear (in different spots)’, pp mpl *rasprekīdani*; *speštāt* ‘crush’, pp msg *spēštan*; *utesāt* ‘trim (a log)’, pp fsg *utēšena*; *potkovāt* ‘shoe (a horse)’, pp mpl *potkōvani*; *pridržāt* ‘support (a bit)’, pp nsg *pridržano*; *polomīt* ‘break off (one after another)’, pp msg *polōmljen*, nsg *polōmljeno*; *ugāsīt* ‘extinguish’, pp nsg *ugāšeno*, mpl *ugāšeni*; *odmāknūt* ‘shove away’, pp fsg *odmāknjena*; *rastīegnūt* ‘spread’, pp msg attr *rastīēgnjen*.

(III) Retracted to the prefix. Only in (irr) monosyllabic verb stems, viz. in six passive participles in *-n-*: pp of compounds of *dāt*, *tkāt*, *klāt* (and optionally those of *brāt*, *prāt*, *slāt*, which have more frequent pp forms in *-en-* with stem stress), and in 14 passive participles in *-t-*.

Complete list: *prodāt* ‘sell’, pp fsg *prōdana*; *otkāt* ‘weave’, pp Gsgn *ōtkanega*; *zaklāt* ‘slaughter’, pp fsg *zāklana*; *nabrāt* ‘pick (a certain quantity)’, pp nsg *nābrano* (cf. fsg *nabērena*); *uprāt* ‘wash’, pp nsg *ōprano* next to *upēreno*; *poslāt* ‘send’, pp nsg *pōslano* next to *pošāljeno*; *načīēt* ‘bite into’, pp fsg *nāčeta*; *proklīēt* ‘curse’, pp Nsgm *prōkljeti*; *sapīēt* ‘bind (the forelegs of a cow)’, pp fpl *sāpete*, fsg *sāpeta*; *užīēt* ‘wring out’, pp fsg *ōžeta*; *dosiēc* ‘get hold of’, pp fsg *dōseta*; *nadūt* ‘blow up’, pp msg *nādut*; *otpriēt* ‘open’, pp Nplf *ōtprte*, *ucvriēt* ‘melt out (fat)’, pp fsg *ōcvrta*; *nagnjīt* ‘rot partly’, pp fpl *nāgnjite*; *pokrīt* ‘cover’, pp msg *pōkrit* (and *pokrīt*); *nalīt* ‘pour (out)’, pp Gsgn *nālitega*; *napīt* ‘make drunk’, pp msg *nāpīt*; *povīt* ‘wrap, bandage’, pp msg *pōvīt* (cf. *zāvīt* and *zavīt*); *zadnīt* ‘provide with a bottom’, pp nsg *zādnito*.

(IV) Shifted forward to the pp suffix: only in the I/I type (a) verb *stāvīt* ‘put’, pp nsg *stāvljeno* and *stavljēno*, msg *stavljēn*.

The pp is a fairly frequent form. Of about 2/3 of the attested stems of transitive verbs, at least one pp form is attested. In addition to transitive verbs, a pp can be formed from certain reflexive and intransitive verbs, e.g. *nagnjīt* ‘rot partly’, pp fpl *nāgnjite*; *strhlenēt* ‘decay’, pp nsg *strhlēnjeno*; *krepāt* ‘die (of animals)’, pp Asgm *krēpanega*; *zbaštardāt* ‘degenerate (of plants)’, pp fpl *zbaštardāne*; *se nadūt* ‘swell up’, pp msg *nādut*; *se poledīt* ‘be frozen’, pp fsg *polē-jena*; *se zapūhāt* ‘get out of breath’, pp msg attr *zapūšen*; *se posvādīt* ‘quarrel’, pp fsg *posvājena*.

V.4.6 Verbal noun (vn)

The vn is a neuter substantive, of which only sg forms (no Dsg) are attested. Its formation is parallel to that of the pp: a suffix *-j-* is added to the pp stem to form the vn stem, to which neuter noun endings are added (there are no attestations of verbal nouns of verbs with pp in *-t-*), e.g. *kūhat* ‘cook’, pp Isgf *kūhanon*, stem *kuhan-*, vn *kūhanje* ‘cooking’; *čīstīt* ‘clean’, pp fsg (pf) *počīšćena*, stem *(po)čišćen-*, vn *čišćenje*. In the same way, a vn is formed of verbs of which for semantic reasons no pp is formed, e.g. *življīēnje* ‘living; life’ from *žīvēt* ‘live’. In most verbs which have pp in *-en-* with morphological change of the last stem consonant, the same alternation takes place in the vn. A/E verbs have *-anje*, e.g. *stīskanje* from *stīskāt* ‘shrink’. Before *-n+je*, a stressed vowel is lengthened (*e* becomes *ie*), e.g. *orāt* ‘plough’, pp nsg *ōrano*, vn *orānje*; *pēc* ‘bake’, pp msg *pēčen*, vn *pečēnje*.

The accentuation of the verbal noun corresponds to inf stress in verbs of type (a), e.g. *zījat* ‘yawn’, vn Gsg *zījanja*, and usually also type (c), e.g. *kopāt* ‘dig’, vn *kopānje*, and type (cc), e.g. *kritikāt* ‘criticize’, vn *kritikānje* (but type (c) *prēs* ‘spin’, vn Gsg *prēdenja*). The stress is usually retracted to the penultimate stem syllable in type (b), e.g. *dorovievāt* ‘give [presents]’, vn *doroviēvanje*, *hrānīt* ‘feed’, vn *hrānjenje* (but vn *kršćīēnje* of *krstīt* ‘baptize’).

The verbal noun is a rare form, with attestations of about 30 different stems (both ipf and pf, e.g. ipf *kopānje* ‘dig’, pf *rojēnje* ‘(give) birth’), not sufficient to get a complete picture of the formation and accentuation rules. As its morphological and semantic characteristics differ considerably from those of other verb forms, it will not be included in the treatment of verbal inflection in V.5-V.14.

V.4.7 Present (pr)

Stem and endings

The present stem is found by removing *-n* from pr 1sg. Examples: *třgat* 'harvest (grapes)', pr 1sg *třgan*, pr stem *trga-*; *tesât* 'hew', pr 1sg *těšen*, pr stem *teše-*; *t^uožīt* 'accuse', pr 1sg *t^uožin*, pr stem *t^uoži-*, etc.

The combination of stem-final vowel and pr endings yields three different sets of "endings": *a*-present (in class A/A), *e*-present (in classes A/E, A/E', E/E, U/E, Ø/E), and *i*-present (in classes I/I, E/I and A/I). The endings are listed in V.1.3, diagram (1).

From the present stem, gerund and imperative are also formed (morphological alternation V.2.2a does not operate in ger and imp).

Morphological alternations in the present:

V.2.0 (omission of stem-final vowel before vocalic endings in 3pl of *e*-presents and stem-stressed *i*-presents, e.g. *gūlīt* 'peel', pr stem *gūli-*, pr 3pl *gūle*); V.2.1 (alternation of the last consonant of the stem, e.g. *pūhāt* 'blow', pr 2sg *pūšeš*; *lěc* 'lie down', pr 1sg *lěžen*); V.2.2a (lengthening of the vowel, if stressed, of the syllable preceding the ending in *e*-presents, type (a) verbs; the lengthened vowel receives a falling tone, e.g. *plākat* 'cry', pr 1sg *plāčen*, 3sg *plāče*, *sějāt* 'sow, sieve', pr 3pl *sějo*; *sēs* 'sit down', pr 1sg *sěden*); V.2.3 and V.2.4 (resp., e.g. *grīs* 'bite' vs. pr 1sg *grīžen* with long stem vowel, and *cvās* 'bloom' vs. pr 3sg *cvatě* with short stem vowel); V.2.10 (inf stem in *-ova-* alternates with pr stem in *-uje-*, e.g. *kovāt* 'forge', pr 3sg *kūjě*, *věruvat* 'believe', pr 1sg *věrujen*); V.2.11 (pr stem adds *-j-*, e.g. *čūt* 'hear', pr 1sg *čūjen*).

The verb *vīdet* 'see' has a shortened pr 2sg form *vīš* 'you see; look here' (beside regular *vīdiš*), which is used as an imperative.

Apart from these morphological alternations, 59 verbs have a more complicated relation between inf stem and pr stem (see V.14).

The relation between inf stem and pr stem is the basis for the classification of verbs into inflection classes (A/A, A/E, etc., see section V.1.2).

Twelve presents have irregular endings:

- *dāt* 'give' has an *a*-present, but its accentuation is irregular and the 3pl adds *-d-* to the stem: *dān*, *dāš*, *dā*, *dāmō*, *dātě*, *dād^uō*
- *smět* 'be allowed', *umět* 'know how to' (and its compound *rozumět* 'understand') and the defective verb *d'ien* 'I say' have *e*-presents, but with (falling)

ie and a 3pl in *-iējo*: *sm'ien*, *sm'iesš*, *sm'iē*, *sm'iēmo*, *sm'iējo*; *um'ien*, *um'iē*, *um'iējo*; *rozum'iē*, *rozum'iēmo*, *rozum'iējo*; *d'ien*, *d'iesš*, *d'iē*, *d'iējo*.⁶

- *gr'ien* 'I go' is an *e*-present, but with long rising accent in sg, and with short accent on the stem and insertion of *-d-* in 3pl: *gr'ien*, *gr'iesš*, *gr'iē*, *gr'emo*, *gr'ete*, *gr'edo*. The present forms *gr'ien* etc. are often clitic (*gren*, *greš*, *gre* etc.).

- *jēs* 'eat', *povědat* 'tell, narrate' and *se zaglědat* 'stare, gape' have *i*-presents in all forms except 3pl: *jīn*, *jīš*, *jī*, *jīmō*, *jītě*, *jied^uō*; *pov'n*, *pov'š*, *pov'ī*, *pov'īmō*, *pov'itě*, *pov'ied^uō*; *se zagl'ī*, *se zagl'īmō*, *se zagl'ied^uō*.⁷

- The *e*-present *b^uōden*, *b^uōdeš* etc. (the auxiliary for the future II) has 1sg *b^uōdeh* next to *b^uōden*; moreover, it has doublet forms for all three persons sg: the contracted forms *b^uōh*, *b^uōš*, *b^uō*.

- The present of *bīt* 'be' is: *sān*, *sī*, *jě*, *smō*, *stě*, *s^uō*, or, clitic: *san*, *si*, *je*, *s^mo*, *stē*, *so* (also the auxiliary for the "perfect").

- The present of *tět* 'want' is: *čū*, *čěš*, *čě*, *čěmo*, *čěte*, *tě* (in Žminj itself, the 3pl form is *čō*). This is also the auxiliary for the future tense. Especially if used as an auxiliary, these present forms are usually clitic. The interrogative particle *li* is sometimes placed between the stem and the ending of *čěš* (*čělīš*), *čěmo* (*čělīmo*) and *čěte* (*čělīte*); for examples see VI.7.4.

- The auxiliary for the conditional is *bīh*, *bīš*, *bī*, *bīmo*, *bīte*, *bī*. Originally, this is an aorist, of course, but synchronically it has to be taken as an irregular present. There is one attestation (MOB) of the interrogative particle *li* being placed between the stem and the ending: 1sg *bīlih* (see VI.7.4).

Present forms are regularly negated by placing the negative particle *ne* in front of them, e.g. *ne badā* '[she] does not care', *ne pūšća* '[it] does not leak'. Three presents have separate negated present forms, however:

- The present of *bīt* 'be' (and auxiliary for the perfect): *nīsan* (sometimes shortened to *nīs*), *nīsī* (sometimes shortened to *nīs*), *nī*, *nīsmo*, *nīste*, *nīso*.

- The present of *tět* 'want' (and auxiliary for the future tense): *nīěcu*, *nīěčeš*, *nīěće*, *nīěćemo*, *nīěćete*, *nīěte* and *nīěće* (MOB also *nīěto*).

- The present of *imět* 'have', pr *īman* etc.: *nīman*, *nīmaš*, *nīma*, *nīmamo*, *nīmajo*.

⁶ *e*-presents normally have short *-e-*, see V.1.3, and below under Accentuation.

⁷ The present of *jēs* has an irregular reflex of **ě*. The present forms *zagl'ī* etc. may be explained by analogy with *povědat*.

Accentuation

There are no accentual alternations within the present. Stem-stressed presents of regular verbs have the same syllable stressed throughout the present; for end-stressed presents see below under (III).

The relation between inf accent and pr accent characterizes the accentuation type of the verb (see V.3). In relation to the inf accent, the pr accent can be:

(I) On the same stem syllable as in the infinitive. This relation, which characterizes accentuation type (a), is found in all inflection classes except A/I. Most type (a) verbs have a short stem vowel; one exception is formed by some loans, mainly from Romance (e.g. *gānat* 'tell fortune', pr 1sg *gānan*; *tīēndit* 'tend', pr 3sg *tīēndi*), another by *e*-presents which have alternation V.2.2a (e.g. *lājat* 'bark', pr 3sg *lāje*). Examples: *hūdat* 'criticize', pr 3pl *hūdajo*; *klīcat* 'announce (news, publicly)', pr 3sg *klīče*; *pomīluvat* 'have pity', pr 3sg *pomīluje*; *vīset* 'hang', pr 3sg *vīsi*; *čīstit* 'clean', pr 1sg *čīstin*; *zaplēšņavet* 'get mouldy', pr 3sg *zaplēšņave*; *lūsnut* 'bang (a door)', pr 1sg *lūsne*; *lēc* 'lie down', pr 1sg *lēžen*.

Stress on the same stem syllable in pr and inf is also found in the only (ac) verb *stāvit* 'put', pr 2sg *stāviš*; also in irr verbs, e.g. *pokrīt* 'cover', pr 1sg *pokrījen*.

Two verbs have stress on the prefix, both in pr and in inf: *prīstuvat* 'fit', pr 3sg *prīstuje*, and the compounds of 'go': pr 1sg *nājden* 'find', *pōjen* 'go (off)' etc. To these verbs, no simplicia exist.

(II) Retracted to the syllable preceding the ending, whereas the infinitive has end stress. This relation, which characterizes accentuation types (b), (bb), (bc) and (bd) is found in all classes except A/I and E/E, and except of course \emptyset /E. Examples: *raskālāt* 'chop up', pr 3sg *raskāla* (MOŠ); *hūkāt* 'breathe, blow', pr 3sg *hūče*; *kupovāt* 'buy', pr 3sg *kupūje*; *bālēt* 'look stupidly', pr 2sg *bāliš*; *govorīt* 'speak', pr 1sg *govōrin*; *lūpīt* 'peel', pr 3pl *lūpe*; *maknūt* 'move', pr 3sg *mākne*.

Retraction on the prefix in pr forms has been attested in only two verbs: *zābīt* 'forget', pr 2sg *zābiš*, 3sg *zābi*, and the compounds of *-gnut*, which have e.g. pr 1sg *nāgnen*, from *nāgnūt* 'tilt, band', pr 1sg *ūgnen*, from *ugnūt* 'take away, put away'.⁸ To these verbs, no simplicia exist.

The quality of the stressed vowel in type (b) (and (bb), (bc) and (bd)) presents is either short or long rising, with the exception of:

⁸ All compounds of *-gnut* have a long vowel, except *ugnūt*. Other attested compounds: *nāgnūt* 'bend', *prīgnūt* 'accept'. See further the Lexicon.

– the A/E verb *kašljāt* 'cough', where the pr has long falling: 1sg *kāšljen* (and *kašljān*; *kašljāt* may be inflected either according to class A/E or to class A/A);

– A/E' verbs, in which the stressed vowel in the present is long falling (e.g. *kupovāt* 'buy', pr 2sg *kupūješ*).

In classes A/A and E/I, no type (b), or (bb), verbs with short stem vowel occur. The type with a short vowel is rather rare in class A/E, but quite common in I/I and U/E.

(III) On the ending, as in the infinitive (also monosyllabic infinitives). This relation, which gives accentuation type (c), and minor types, is found in all inflection classes except U/E.

In the vast majority of these verbs, the pretonic vowel is short. In E/I verbs, long pretonic vowels occur; in A/E' verbs, the pretonic vowel is lengthened in the present. Examples: *igrāt* 'play', pr 3sg *igrā*; *rešetāt* 'sieve', pr 3sg *rešetā*; *orāt* 'plough', pr 3sg *orē*; *kovāt* 'forge', pr 3pl *kūjuō*; *mučāt* 'be silent', pr 3sg *mučī*; *bolēt* 'hurt', pr 3sg *bolī*; *stīšēt* 'stick out, protrude', pr 3sg *stīšī*; *se potīt* 'sweat', pr 1sg *se potīn*. Of class E/E, only *živēt* 'live', pr 1sg *živēn*.

In the endings:

– *a*-presents have a long falling accent on the first syllable of the ending (except the irr present of *dāt*);

– *i*-presents have a long rising accent in sg and in 3pl, and a short accent on the final syllable in 1pl and 2pl;

– *e*-presents stress the first syllable of the ending; the stressed vowel is short in all forms except 3pl, which is long rising (exceptions: irr 1sg *grīēn* etc., and the presents *dīēn* etc., and *umīēn*, *razumīēn*, *smīēn*, see above).

Of course, monosyllabic infinitives with end stress in the present cannot be assigned either to type (b) or to type (c) on the basis of present stress alone. Here, other forms are taken into account (see section V.10 on \emptyset /E verbs).

V.4.8 Imperative (imp)

Stem and endings

The imperative is formed from the present stem, i.e. inf stem with the alternations mentioned below. This also holds for most irr verbs; the exceptions are *jēs*, *povēdat*, and *imēt* (all with imp *-j*, see below), and *bīt* 'be' (see V.14).

Morphonological changes of the inf stem in the imperative: V.2.0 (stem-final vowel is omitted before vocalic endings and endings - \emptyset , -*mo*, -*te*); V.2.1 (alternation of the last stem consonant); V.2.3 (lengthening of pretonic stem vowel, e.g. *krās*, imp 2sg *krādi*); V.2.5 (stressed vowel before ending -*j* etc. is lengthened to long rising, e.g. *kantāt* 'sing', imp 2sg *kantāj*; *stāt* 'stand', pr 1sg *stojīn*, imp 2sg *st^uōj*); V.2.10 (-*ova*/-*uva*- etc. vs. -*uje*- minus *e*, e.g. *vėruvat* 'believe', pr 1sg *vėrujen*, imp 2sg *vėruj*).

There are three sets of imperative endings:

- (1) 2sg -*j*, 1pl -*jmo*, 2pl -*jte*;
- (2) 2sg - \emptyset , 1pl -*mo*, 2pl -*te*;
- (3) 2sg -*i*/*i*, 1pl -*imo*/*imo*, 2pl -*ite*/*ite*.

The distribution of the imperative endings is as follows:

(1) The endings -*j*, -*jmo*, -*jte* (added to the pr stem including the stem-final vowel) are found:

- in A/A verbs, e.g. *čūvāt* 'keep, preserve', imp 2sg *čūvaj*; *pītāt* 'ask', imp 2sg *pītaj*, 2pl *pītajte*; *čekat* 'wait', imp 2sg *čekaj*, 2pl *čekajte*;
- in the irr verb *dāt* 'give' imp 2sg *dāj*;
- in three irr verbs where the endings are added to a stem in -*e*: *jēs* 'eat', imp 2sg *jīēj*, 2pl *jīējte*; *imēt* 'have', imp 2sg *imīēj*; *povēdat* 'tell', imp 2sg *povīēj*;
- in the irr 2sg imp form of *glėdat* 'look': *glėj/Žm. gliēj* (also regular *glėdaj*);
- in the irr 2sg imp form of *hodīt* 'go': *hōj* (also regular *hodi*);
- in the isolated forms 2sg *nem^uōj* 'don't', 2pl *nem^uōjte*.

(2) The endings - \emptyset , -*mo*, -*te* (added to pr stem minus stem-final vowel) are found:

- in A/E' verbs, examples: *kupovāt* 'buy', imp 2sg *kupūj*; *kovāt* 'forge', imp 2pl *kūjte*;
- in irr verbs with monosyllabic inf in -*t*, and pr 1sg in -*en* or -*in*: *čūt* 'hear', imp 2sg *čūj*, 2pl *čūjte*; *pokrīt* 'cover', imp 2sg *pokrīj*; *donalīt* 'pour more', imp 2sg *donalīj*; *pīt* 'drink', imp 2sg *pīj*; *se ubūt* 'put on (footwear)', imp 2sg *ubūj se*; *stāt* 'stand, etc.', (pr 1sg *stojīn*), imp 2sg *st^uōj*;
- in the irr (shortened stem) 1pl imp *hōmo* and 2pl imp *hōte* of *hodīt* 'go'.

(3) The endings -*i*/*i*, -*imo*/*imo*, -*ite*/*ite* are found in all other verbs. They are added to the pr stem minus stem-final vowel. Examples: *odrėzat* 'cut off', imp 2sg *odrėži*; *viezāt* 'tie', imp 2sg *viezī*, 2pl *viezīte*; *peljāt* 'lead', imp 2sg *pelji*;

mučāt 'be silent', imp 2sg *mučī*, 2pl *mučīte*; *třpět* 'suffer', imp 2sg *třpī*; *pos^uodīt* 'lend; borrow', imp 2sg *pos^uodī*; *stāvīt* 'put', imp 2sg *stāvī*; *zarīnut* 'lock', imp 2sg *zarīni*; *ubřnūt* 'turn (round)', imp 2sg *ubřnī*, 2pl *ubřnīte*; *donēs* 'bring', imp 2sg *donesī*; *lēc* 'lie down', imp 2sg *lēcī*, 2pl *lēcīte*; *zvāt* 'call' (pr 1sg *zovėn*), imp 2sg *zovī*; *ziēt* 'take' (pr 1sg *zāmen*), imp 2pl *zamīte*.

A few verbs have irregular imperative forms:

- The verbs *hodīt* (see (1) and (2) above), *glėdat* (see (1) above), and the three irr verbs *jēs*, *imēt* and *povēdat* (see (1), above) form their imp from a shortened or otherwise irregular stem.

- Stem stress next to end stress is attested in five verbs. There is a difference in meaning: the stem-stressed form is used when speaking to children and when insistence is being conveyed.⁹ Examples: *mučāt* 'be silent', imp 2sg *mūči* and *mučī*; *hodīt* 'go, walk', imp 2sg *hōdi* and *hodi*; *zapriēt* 'close', imp *zāpri* and *zapri*; *ziēt* 'take', imp *zāmi* and *zami*; for *držāt/držāt* see the next paragraph.

- Some verbs have imp forms in - \emptyset (or -*j*), -*mo*, -*te* beside forms in -*i*, -*imo*, -*ite*. Examples: *bežāt* 'run (away)', imp 2pl *běžite* and *běšte*; *držāt/držāt* 'hold, keep', imp 2sg *drži*, insistent *dřži* and *dřš*. The verb *hodīt* 'go' has imp 2sg *hodi*, insistent *hōdi*, beside (irr) *hōj*, 1pl *hōmo*, 2pl *hōte*.

Accentuation

An imp form may have stress on the stem, or on the first syllable of the ending. There are no imperatives with stressed prefix, except one or two cases of insistent retraction of the stress, e.g. *zāpri* (see in one of the previous paragraphs). Within an imperative paradigm, no accentual alternations occur. Stressed endings -*i* etc., always have short vowel. A stressed vowel preceding the ending -*j* etc. is long rising (V.2.5).

In relation to the infinitive accent, the following possibilities exist:

(I) Stress on the same stem syllable as in the infinitive. This accentuation is found in verbs of accentuation type (a) of all inflection classes (A/I (a) does not exist). The majority of type (a) verbs have short stem vowel in the infinitive, as was said in section V.4.1. So, stem-stressed imperatives have a short accent in the majority of cases.

⁹ The parallel existence of imperative forms with stress on the first syllable beside forms with end stress or stress on a medial syllable, with a semantic difference between the two forms, was noted by Vermeer in Omišalj (Vermeer 1980: 449).

Examples: *sīpat* 'pour', imp 2sg *sīpaj*, 2pl *sīpajte*; *brīsat* 'wipe', imp 2sg *brīši*; *pomīluvat* 'share (a person's) sufferings', imp 2sg *pomīluj*; *vėruvat* 'believe', imp 2sg *vėruj*; *hītit* 'throw', imp 2sg *hīti*; *vīdet* 'see', imp 2sg *vīdi*; *dīgnut* 'lift up', imp 2sg *dīgni*; *presės* 'take another seat', imp 2sg *presėdi*. There are no attestations for class E/E.

Of the irr verbs, the following have stem stress: *zdėt* 'stack', imp 2sg *zdėni*; *stāt* 'halt', imp 2sg *stāni*; *bīt* 'be' (pf pr 1sg *būōden*), imp 2sg *būdi*. These are the type (a) verbs with lengthening in the present tense; the imp does not have stem stress in the verbs with stem stress in pr, but no lengthening, like *prāt* (pr 1sg *pėren*), *brāt*, *slāt*, *-driēt*, *třt*.

(II) Stress retracted to the stem. This type is found only in A/A verbs of type (bb), and in the A/I (ccc) verb. A/A (bb) verbs have a long stem vowel, and imp has long rising stem stress.

Examples: A/A: *pītāt* 'ask', imp 2sg *pītaj*, 2pl *pītajte*; *kal'evāt* 'let down', imp 2sg *kal'ėvaj*; *lūpāt* 'bang, knock', imp 2sg *lūpaj*. A/I: only *bežāt* 'run (away)', imp 2sg *bėži* (and *bėš*), 2pl *bėžite* (and *bėšte*) has normally stem-stressed imp.

Other A/I verbs have stem stress in the imperative as alternative forms (with insistent connotation), e.g. *mučāt* 'be silent', imp 2sg normally *mučī*, urgent *mūčī*, etc. (see above).

(III) End stress, as in the inf. This type is found in verbs with end stress in the present (accentuation type (c), and minor types, of all inflection classes), and of types (b) (in all classes except A/A), (bc) and (bd) (in I/I). There are no attestations for class E/E. Of monosyllabic infinitives, verbs with end stress in the present have end stress in the imp.

Examples: A/A: *kalāt* 'put down' (pr 1sg *kalān*), imp 2sg *kalāj*; A/E: *preorāt* 'plough again' (pr 3sg *preorė*), imp 2sg *preorī*; A/E': *kupovāt* 'buy' (pr 1sg *kupūjen*), imp 2sg *kupūj*; A/I: *držāt* 'hold', imp 2sg *držī* (insistent *dřži/dřš*); E/I: *vrišćėt* 'scream' (pr 3sg *vrišćī*), imp 2sg *vrišćī*; I/I: *kūpīt* 'buy' (pr 1sg sg *kūpin*), imp 2sg *kūpi*; *posložīt* 'pile up' (pr 3sg *posložī*), imp 2sg *posložī*; U/E: *maknūt* 'move' (pr 1sg *māknen*), imp 2sg *makni*; Ø/E: *rėč* 'say' (pr 1sg *rėčėn*), imp 2sg *rėči*; *ponės* 'carry off' (pr 3sg *ponesė*), imp 2sg *ponesi*; *tėč* 'run' (pr 1sg *tečėn*), imp 2pl *tečīmo*; *krās* 'steal' (pr 1sg *krādėn*), imp 2sg *krādī*; *gnjės* 'put' (pr 2sg *gnjetėš*), imp 2sg *gnjetī*; *spėč* 'bake' (pr 3sg *spečė*), imp 2sg *spečī*.

The verb *pās* 'fall' has both stem stress and end stress in the present, but in the imperative 2sg, only *pādi* is attested.

In all irr verbs with the ending *-ī* etc., the ending is stressed; this includes verbs with stem stress in the present except for the ones listed under (I), which have lengthening in the present tense (*-det*, *stāt*, *bīt*).

Examples: *udriēt* 'flay, fleece' (pr 3sg *udėre*), imp 2sg *uderī*; *zapriēt* 'close' (pr 1sg *zaprėn*), imp 2sg *zapri*; *třt* 'rub' (pr 1sg *tāren*), imp 2sg *tari*; *nač'ėt* 'cut into' (pr 1sg *načnėn/načmėn*), imp 2sg *načni*; *klīēt* 'swear' (pr 3sg *kūnė*), imp 2sg *kūni*; *sapiēt* 'bind (the forelegs of a cow)' (pr 1sg

sapnėn), imp 2sg *sapni*; *dos'ėč* 'get hold of' (pr 1sg *dosmėn*), imp 2sg *dosmī*; *ziēt* 'take' (pr 1sg *zāmen*), imp 2sg *zami*; *užiēt* 'squeeze out' (pr 1sg *užmėn*), imp 2sg *užmī*; *rovāt* 'bray' (pr 2sg *rovėš*), imp 2sg *rovī*; *tkāt* 'weave' (pr 1sg *tkėn*), imp 2sg *tkī*; *važgāt* 'light' (pr 1sg *važgėn*), imp 2sg *važgī*; *zvāt* 'call' (pr 1sg *zovėn*), imp 2sg *zovī*; *pomōc* 'help' (pr 1sg *pomōren*), imp 2sg *pomorī*; *prīt* 'arrive' (pr 1sg *prīden*), imp 2sg *prīdi*; *mlėt* 'grind' (pr 1sg *mėljen*), imp 2sg *mėljī*; *žėt* 'harvest' (pr 1sg *zānjen*), imp 2sg *žānjī*; *brāt* 'pick' (pr 1sg *bėren*), imp 2sg *berī*; *pognāt* 'drive (cattle)' (pr 1sg *porėnen*) imp 2sg *porenī*; *klāt* 'slaughter' (pr 3sg *kōlje*) imp 2sg *koljī*; *prāt* 'wash' (pr 1sg *pėren*), imp 2sg *perī*; *poslāt* 'send' (pr 3pl *pošāljo*), imp 2sg *pošaljī*.

V.5-13: THE NINE REGULAR VERBAL INFLECTION CLASSES

V.5 Inflection class A/A (about 500 verbs)

V.5.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

A diagram of inflection A/A endings, plus examples, is given in section V.1.3. All A/A verbs have the same endings.

Twelve verbs are inflected both according to class A/A and to A/E: *počesāt* 'comb', pr 1sg *počėšen* and *počesār*; *zač'ėpāt* 'cork', pr 1sg *zač'ėpan* alongside 3sg *zač'ėplje*; *pokāpat* 'drip', pr 2sg *pokāpaš* and *pokāplješ*; *kašljāt* 'cough', pr 1sg *kašljān* and (more common) *kāšljen*; *křpat* 'patch', pr 3pl *křpajo* and *křpljo* (MOŠ); *meketāt* 'bleat' (of a goat), pr 3sg *mekėće* next to 3pl *meketājo*; *dopeljāt* 'lead to', pr 3pl *dopeljājo* and (more common) *dopėljo*; *rezgetāt* 'neigh', pr 3sg *rezgetā* and (more common) *rezgėće*; *rřbat* 'grate; rub', pr 3sg *rřba* and *rřblje*; *sīpat* 'pour', pr 3pl *sīpajo* and *sīpljo*; *se ščāpāt* 'lean on a stick', pr 3sg *se ščāpa* and *se ščāplje*. The compounds of *kopāt* 'dig' all have *a*-present, but for *vikopāt* 'dig out', pp nsg *vikōpljeno* is attested, cf. *kōpano*, *skōpano*.

Morphological alternations in class A/A: only rule V.2.5, by which the stem-final vowel is lengthened to long rising in end-stressed imp, end-stressed *l*-p msg and end-stressed pp msg.

V.5.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

The accent is normally short both in inf *-āt*, and in end-stressed *l*-p (except msg, by rule V.2.5).

Length is however attested (usually alongside regular brevity) in eleven A/A verbs with disyllabic stem, however. These verbs (all of which are secondary imperfectives or habituals) have inf and *l*-p both with short stress and pretonic length in the syllable preceding the ending, and with long rising stem-final

vowel and without pretonic length. Occasionally the only attested possibility is a long rising stem-final vowel and no pretonic length (see also V.4.1 and V.4.4, Accentuation). Attestations: *l-p fsg nabādāla/nabadāla* 'pick up'; *se zabāvljāt/se zabavljāt* 'amuse oneself'; *bivāt/bivāt* 'be (habitually)', *l-p fsg bivāla/bivāla*; *vigo-vārāt/vigovarāt* 'expel'; *prihajāt* 'come', *l-p fsg prihajāla*; *plācāt/placāt* 'pay', *l-p fsg plācāla/placāla*; *naprāvljāt/napravljāt* 'repair' (but only *poprāvljāt* attested); *l-p nsg stāvjlālo/stavjlālo* 'put'; *vādljāt/vadljāt* 'take out', *l-p mpl zvadljāli* 'pull out'; *zemāt* 'take', next to *ziemāt*. In NO's language, the parallel forms *pūščāt* and *puščāt* have semantically split up: *pūščāt*, *l-p fsg pūščāla* means 'leak', *puščāt*, *l-p fsg puščāla* means 'let (go)'.

Most verbs of this type are not attested with length at all (in some cases probably due to chance), cf. *slāgāt* 'pile up', *l-p nsg slāgālo*, *l-p mpl slāgāli*; *na-čīnjāt* 'fix', *l-p fsg načīnjāla*; *prenāšāt* 'move'; *l-p mpl berievāli* 'gather (hab)'; *polāvljāt* 'put [the cows] [to the waggon]', *l-p mpl polāvljāli*; *l-p nsg naārālo* (see Lexicon).

The accent is short in pp endings, except msg (see above), and except one attested pp form of *pasāt* 'pass': *te vōjski pasāne* (MOŠ) 'in the last war'. There are also several attestations of pp forms of *pasāt* which have short stressed *-a-*, e.g. *Asgf pasāno*.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

In type (a), the vowel of the stem-stressed inf, and of all other forms, is usually short, but there are exceptions, notably loans with a long rising accent preceding a tautosyllabic sonorant, e.g. *razbārtat* 'shake up', *se b'ērmāt* 'receive Holy Communion for the first time', *l-p mpl dīncali* 'swing', *rūōmpat* 'make noise', *nakūōlčāt* 'train (plants)'; in addition a small number of verbs with a long falling tone: *mūōrat* 'must', *l-p fsg nādijala* 'expect' VO, *pātrat* 'wave one's arms', *piēstat* 'romp', *špārat* 'save up', *gānat* 'tell fortune', *triēbat* 'must'.

All type (bb) verbs have pretonic long vowel (or *ie*) in the syllable preceding the ending in end-stressed forms; stem-stressed pr, ger, imp and pp forms of type (bb) have long rising. Stem-stressed pp forms of type (c) always have short accent (type (c) has short pretonic vowel in end-stressed forms).

V.5.3 Accentuation types of A/A verbs

The accentuation types within class A/A are represented in diagram (4):

diagram (4): accentuation types of A/A verbs						
type	inf	pr	ger	imp	l-p	pp
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+
(bb)	-	+	+	+	-	+
(c)	-	-	-	-	-	+
(cc)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

inf has stem stress:

type (a)

inf has end stress:

type (bb), (c) or (cc)

pr has stem stress:

type (bb)

pr has end stress:

type (c) or (cc)

pp has stem stress: type (c)

If only inf or *l-p* is attested, the length of the pretonic vowel is decisive: the pretonic vowel in infinitives of types (c) and (cc) is never long, hence a long pretonic vowel means the verb belongs to type (bb). Conversely, in type (bb) there are no verbs with a short pretonic vowel.

V.5.4 Examples of the accentuation types of A/A verbs

Type (a): stem stress in all forms (approximately 100 verbs). Examples:

b'ērmāt 'administer Holy Communion for the first time, pr 3sg *b'ērma*, *l-p fsg b'ērmala*, pp fsg *b'ērmana*; *čēkat* 'wait', pr 1sg *čēkan*, 2sg *čēkaš*, 3sg *čēka*, 1pl *čēkamo*, 3pl *čēkajo*, imp 2sg *čēkaj*, 2pl *čēkajte*, *l-p msg čēka*, mpl *čēkali*; *dēlat* 'do, make', pr 1sg *dēlan*, 2pl *dēlate*, 3pl *dēlajo*, *l-p msg dēla*, fsg *dēlala*, nsg *dēlalo*, fpl *dēlale*, *predēlat* 'change', pp fsg *predēlana*; *frīgat* 'fry', pr 1sg *frīgan*, 3sg *frīga*, pp msg *frīgan*, *Asgf frīgano*; *glēdat* 'look', pr 1sg *glēdan*, 3pl *glēdajo*, imp 2sg *glēdaj* and *glēj* (irr imp), *l-p msg glēda*, fsg *glēdala*; *hītat* 'throw', pr 1sg *hītan*, 3sg *hīta*, 3pl *hītajo*, imp 2sg *hītaj*, *l-p msg hīta*, fsg *hītala*, nsg *hītalo*, *rashītat* 'scatter', pp nsg *rashītano*, mpl *rashītani*; *jūžinat* 'have lunch (dinner)', pr 1pl *jūžinamo*, *l-p msg jūžina*, fsg *jūžinala*; *klīmat* 'doze', pr 3sg *klīma*, ger *klīmajuć*, *zaklīmat* 'doze off', *l-p msg zaklīma*; *kūhat* 'cook', pr 2sg *kūhaš*, pr 3sg *kūha*, 1pl *kūhamo*, *l-p fsg kūhala*, nsg *kūhala*, pp *Gsgf kūhane*, *Asgf kūhano*; *pādat* 'fall', pr 2sg *pādaš*, 3sg *pāda*, 3pl *pādajo*, *l-p msg pāda*, fsg *pādala*, nsg *pādalo*; *šīškat* 'shear, trim', pr 3sg *šīška*, *l-p fsg šīškala*, *prešīškat* 'cut', *l-p msg prešīška*, pp nsg *prešīškano*; *stōpat* 'thresh', pr 3sg *stōpa*, *l-p nsg stōpalo*.

Type (bb): end stress in inf and *l-p*; stem stress in pr, ger, imp and pp (about 200 verbs).

To this group belong a considerable number of verbs formed with the suffix *-ieva-*, the productive suffix for the formation of secondary imperfectives and habituals, e.g.:

čapievät 'catch', pr 3sg *čapievā*, 1-p fsg *čapievāla*; *finjievät* 'finish', pr 1sg *finjievān*, 3pl *finjievājo*, 1-p msg *finjievā*, 1-p mpl *finjievāli*; *hojievät* 'go (hab)', pr 1sg *hojievān*, 1pl *hojievāmo*, 1-p msg *hojievā*, fsg *hojievāla*; *kaliievät* 'let down', pr 3sg *kaliievā*, imp 2sg *kaliievāj*, 1-p mpl *kaliievāli*; *zmacievät* 'stain all over', 1-p msg *zmacievā*, pp msg *zmacievān*; *nošievät* 'bring (hab)', pr 3sg *nošievā*, 1-p fsg *nošievāla*; *razrejevät* 'thin out', pr 1sg *razrejevān*; *spievät* 'sleep (hab)', pr 3sg *spievā*, 3pl *spievājo*, 1-p fsg *spievāla*.

Further examples of type (b):

upučivät 'rest', pr 3sg *upučivā*, 1-p nsg *upučivālo*; *čūvät* 'keep', pr 2sg *čūvāš*, 3pl *čūvājo*, ger *čūvajuć* (rare), imp 2sg *čūvaj*, 1-p msg *čūvā*, nsg *čūvālo*, fpl *čūvāle*, *učūvät* 'preserve', pp nsg *učūvano*; *ugājät* 'please, oblige', pr 3sg *ugāja*, 1-p nsg *ugājālo*; *raskālät* 'chop up', pr 3sg *raskāla* (MOŠ), 1-p mpl *raskālāli*, pp nsg *raskālāno*; *lūpät* 'bang, knock', pr 2sg *lūpaš*, 3pl *lūpajo*, imp 2sg *lūpaj*, 1-p nsg *lūpālo*; *miešät* 'mix', pr 2sg *miešaš*, imp 2sg *miešaj*, 1-p mpl *miešāli*, *zmiešät* 'mix', pr 3sg *zmieša*, 1-p nsg *zmiešālo*, pp nsg *zmiešāno*; *poslūšät* 'listen to, obey', pr 2sg *poslūšaš*, 3pl *poslūšajo*, 1-p msg *poslūšā* (MOB), mpl *poslūšāli*.

Type (c) or (cc) (no pp attested; about 130 verbs). Examples:

Many type (c) and type (cc) verbs are of Romance origin, e.g. *kumpanjät* 'accompany', *se namurät* 'fall in love', *pensät* 'think', *škužät* 'excuse', *tornät* 'return'. Besides, there are many denominatives, e.g. *grebenät* 'card (wool)', *rešetät* 'sieve', *strigljät* 'curry, rub down'.

Types (c) and (cc) differ in pp accent only. Due to the circumstance that the pp is not attested for all verbs which have end stress in inf and pr, about 60% of the verbs have to be given as belonging to type (c) or (cc), unspecified. Of the rest, 85% belong to type (cc), and 15% to type (c). Some verbs have doublets in the pp (end stress and retracted stress, see below).

Examples of type (c) or (cc), unspicifiabile:

babuljät 'pelt with stones', pr 3pl *babuljājo*, 1-p msg *babuljā*, mpl *babuljāli*; *čakulät* 'chat', pr 3sg *čakulā*, 1pl *čakulāmo*, 3pl *čakulājo*, ger *čakulājuć*, 1-p fsg *čakulāla*, fpl *čakulāle*; *igrät* 'play', pr 3sg *igrā*, 1pl *igrāmo*, 3pl *igrājo*, 1-p fsg *igrāla*; *kantät* 'sing', pr 1sg *kantān*, 3pl *kantājo*, ger *kantājuć*, imp 2sg *kantāj*, 2pl *kantājte*, 1-p msg *kantā*, nsg *kantālo*; *sklasät* 'put forth ears', pr 3sg *sklasā*, 1-p fsg *sklasāla*; *se smehljät* 'chuckle', pr 3sg *se smehljā*, 1-p mpl *smehljāli*; *škrtačät* 'scrub with a *škrtača*', pr 1sg *škrtačān*; *užät* 'be in the habit', pr 1sg *užān*, 3pl *užājo*, 1-p fsg *užāla*; *valjät* 'be good, usable', pr 3sg *valjā*, 1-p fsg *valjāla*, nsg *valjālo*; *žižgetät* 'chirp the way a cricket does', pr 3sg *žižgetā*, 3pl *žižgetājo*, 1-p mpl *žižgetāli*.

Type (c): end stress in all forms except pp, which has stem stress (12 verbs):

bruškvät 'cut off small twigs from branches', pr 3sg *bruškvā*, 3pl *bruškvājo*, pf *ubruškvät*, 1-p mpl *ubruškvāli*, pp nsg *ubruškvāno* (and *ubruškvāno*); *kopät* 'dig', pr 2sg *kopāš*, ger *kopājuć*, imp 2sg *kopāj*, 1-p msg *kopā*, fsg *kopāla*, pf *skopät*, pr 2sg *skopāš*, 1-p fsg *skopāla*, pp nsg *sköpano*; *krepät* 'die (of animals)', pr 3sg *krepā*, 1-p msg *krepā*, fsg *krepāla*, mpl *krepāli*, pp Asgm an *krēpanega*, *peštät* 'crush', pr 2sg *peštāš*, 1-p nsg *peštālo*, mpl *peštāli*, pf *popēštät*, 1-p mpl *popēštāli*, pp nsg *popēštāno*.

Type (c) also comprises the following verbs: *dorovät* 'give', *fermät/firmät* 'stop' (doublets, also cc), *krġät* 'load' (doublets, also cc), *zakrosnät* 'entangle' (pf), *motät* 'wind up', *mrežät* 'tread

(down)', *ozljät* 'entangle' (doublets, also cc), *zasapät* 'become dimmed'. For pp forms see the Lexicon.

Type (cc) end stress in all forms (about 70 verbs). Examples:

buretät 'winnow', pr 3pl *buretājo*, 1-p mpl *buretāli*, *zburetät* (pf), pp nsg *zburetāno*; *cikät* 'suck', pr 3sg *cikā*, 1-p msg *cikā*, mpl *cikāli*; *grebenät* 'card (wool)', pr 3sg *grebenā*, 1-p nsg *grebenālo*, *zgrebenät* (pf), pp nsg *zgrebenāno*; *strigljät* 'curry, rub down', pr 3sg *strigljā*, 1-p nsg *strigljālo*, *ustrigljät* (pf), pp fpl *ustrigljāne*; *špendät* 'spend', pr 2sg *špendāš*, 3pl *špendājo*, imp 2sg *špendāj*, 1-p msg *špendāj*, fsg *špendāla*, mpl *špendāli*, pp mpl *špendāni*; *takät* 'begin; glue', pr 1sg *takān*, 3sg *takā*, 1-p fsg *takāla*, mpl *takāli*, pp fsg *takāna*.

V.6 Inflection class A/E (about 110 verbs)

V.6.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

A diagram of the endings of class A/E, plus examples, is given in V.1.3. Alternative endings occur in ger, imp and pp. An overview is given in this section.

Some verbs fluctuate between the classes A/E and A/A (for a list see V.5.1).

Morphological alternations in A/E verbs:

– V.2.0 (truncation of pr stem in pr 3pl, ger, and imp, and truncation of inf stem in pp in *-en-*; for examples see V.2.1).

– V.2.1, in pr (e.g. *viezät* 'tie', pr 3sg *vieže*), gerund in *-uōć/-uć* (e.g. *plākat* 'cry', ger *plāčuć*) or *-iēc/-eć*, imp (e.g. *viezät*, imp 2sg *vieži*), and pp with suffix *-en-* (e.g. *viezät*, pp msg *viežen*).

– V.2.2a, in the present of type (a) verbs (e.g. *plākat*, pr 1sg *plāčen*); there are two exceptions: *lāgat* 'lie', pr 2sg *lāžeš*, and *pljēskat* 'applaud', pr 3pl *pljēšćo*; in *lāgat*, the fact that *a* is the reflex of a semi-vowel may play a role, but probably both verbs are loans.

– V.2.5, in end-stressed 1-p msg (e.g. *viezät*, 1-p msg *viezā*) and in imp \emptyset etc. with stress before word-final *-j* (e.g. *ugrējat* 'warm', imp 2sg *ugriěj*); pp is never end-stressed.

– V.2.12, in the pp of *posējät* 'sow' (pp fsg *posējāna* and *posiějāna*).

Alternative endings:

Gerund

Three different stressed/unstressed endings occur: *-uōć/-uć*, *-iēc/-eć*, and *-ājuć/-ajuć*. A rule for their distribution cannot be established. The only seven attestations are: *dřhtät* 'shiver', ger *dřhćuć*; *plākat* 'cry', ger *plāčuć*; *stīskät* 'squeeze', ger *stīšćuć*; *fūzät* 'slide', ger *fūžuć* and *fūžeć*; *švikät* 'whistle', ger

švīčuć and *švīkajuć*; *orāt* 'plough', ger *oruč*, and *na orić*, and *ōrajuć*; *kašljāt* 'cough', ger *kāšljuć* and (more common) *kašljājuć* (*kašljāt* is also inflected according to class A/A).

Imperative

The imp ending is in most cases *-i/-i*, e.g. *pūhāt* 'blow', imp 2sg *pūši*. In verbs with pr stem in *-je-*, however, the ending is normally *-∅* etc. (with long rising vowel before word-final *-j*, by rule V.2.5), e.g. *ugrējat* 'warm', imp 2sg *ugriěj*.

Passive participle

Two types of pp are found, one with suffix *-en-*, formed from inf stem minus stem-final vowel, and one with suffix *-n-*, from inf stem including *-a-*. Of some verbs, only one type of pp formation has been attested. Many verbs show doublets, and a rule is hard to establish. The attested pp forms are:

Passive participle in *-n-* (without doublets, unless indicated otherwise):

- Stems with *-p-*: *sklepāt* 'sharpen', pp fsg *sklēpana*; pp msg *zatrēpan* "buried" (stuck in a small village). The verbs *pokāpat* 'drip', pp fsg *pokāpana* and *sīpat* 'pour', pp Gplm *sīpaneh* (and pp nsg *nasīpano* 'fill') also have pp only in *-n-*, but these verbs are also inflected as A/A, which of course entails pp in *-n-*.
- Stems with *-k-*: *upljūkat* 'wet with spit', pp msg *upljūkan*, Isgm *upljūkanen*, also *popljūkat* 'spit', pp nsg *popljūkano*, Isgm *popljūkanen*; *polokāt* 'drink (of animals)', pp nsg *polōkano*. There are stems with *-k-* which show doublets, see below.
- Stems with *-j-*: *posējat* 'sow', pp msg *posējan*, Gsgm *posējanega*, also with optional *-a-*: pp fsg *posējna* (see V.2.12); *uvējat* 'sieve, winnow', pp msg *uvējan*.
- Stem with *-č-*: *ubrāčat* 'turn (round)', pp nsg *ubrāčano*.

Passive participle doublets:

- Stem with *-r-*: *orāt* 'plough', pp nsg *ōrano* (also *preorāt* 'plough again', pp fsg *preōrana*; pp fsg *poōrana* 'plough (pf)'; *zorāt* 'plough' (pf), pp fsg *zōrana* and *zōrena*).
- Stems with *-b-*: *zribat* 'grate', pp msg *zriban* (also *zribljen*, which is less common; of *naribat* 'grate a certain quantity', only *narīban* is attested; *rībat* is also inflected as A/A); *zobāt* 'peck, eat (grapes etc.)', pp nsg (pf) *pozōbano* and *pozōbljeno*.
- Stem with *-d-*: *naglōdāt* 'abrade, graze', pp nsg *naglōdano* and *naglōjeno* (*uglōdāt* 'gnaw', pp nsg *uglōjeno*; forms with *-en-* are four times more frequent).
- Stem with *-z-*: *spiēzat* 'weigh', pp fpl *spiēžene* and *spiēzane*; *zrēzat* 'cut (out)', pp nsg *zrēženo* and *zrēzano* (in the different compounds of *rēzat*, forms with *-en-* are eight times more frequent than those with *-n-*).
- Stems with *-s-*: *počesāt* 'comb', pp fsg *počēšena*, mpl *počēšeni* (also one attestation of *počēšani*, against three pp forms in *-en-*); *ukresāt* 'cut off small twigs', pp nsg *ukrēsano* and msg *ukrēšen* (three forms with *-en-* against one with *-n-*).
- Stem with *-g-*: *ustrgāt* 'scrape off', pp mpl *ustrgani* and *ustrženi*, fpl *ustržene* (in the various forms, four times *-en-* against one time *-n-*).
- Stem with *-k-*: *zasūkāt* 'twist', pp nsg *zasūkano* and *zasūčeno* (in the different compounds, six times *-sūčen-* against three times *-sūkan-*).

Passive participle only in *-en-*:

- Stem with *-k-*: pp fsg *uplāčena* 'in tears'; *rastākāt* 'roll out', pp nsg *rastāčeno* (2x); *iskāt* 'look for', pp nsg *iščeno*.
- Stem with *-c-*: *ušmfcāt* 'strip off (leaves)', pp nsg *ušmfceno*.
- Stem with *-z-*: *namāzat* 'smear', pp msg *namāžen* (2x); *vīezāt* 'tie', pp msg attr *vīēžen* (15 attestations of pp forms); *polizāt* 'lick (pf)', pp fsg *polīžena* (of the different compounds, four pp forms in *-en-* attested).
- Stems with *-s-*: *utesāt* 'hew', pp fsg *utēšena*; *napisāt* 'write', pp nsg *napīšeno*; *ubrisāt* 'wipe out', pp nsg *ubrišeno*.
- Stem with *-h-*: *se zapūhāt* 'get out of breath', pp fsg *zapūšena* (2x), msg *zapūšen*.
- Stem with *-r-*: *razdērat* 'tear up', pp nsg *razdēreno*.
- Stem with *-lj-*: the compounds of *-peljāt* all have *-en-*, e.g. pp fsg *dopēljena* 'lead (to)'.

V.6.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

No peculiarities. See V.1.3 and V.6.1 for relevant morphological alternations.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

In type (a), the stressed stem vowel in inf and all other forms except pr is nearly always short. The two exceptions are *žvākat* 'chew' (this verb is ousting *dvēcīt*, which is now obsolete), and *piēzat* 'weigh'. Both verbs are probably loans.

The stressed stem vowel is long falling in the pr of verbs of accentuation type (a) (lengthened by rule V.2.2a; *e* alternates with *iē*). e.g. *počīnjat* 'begin', pr 3sg *počīnje*; *sējat* 'sow', pr 3sg *sīēje*. Exceptions: see V.6.1.

Most type (b) verbs have a long pretonic stem vowel in the infinitive; the stressed stem vowel is rising in present, ger and pp of these verbs. If the stem vowel in type (b) is short, it is *e*, *o* or *r*; pr, ger and pp of these type (b) verbs have stressed *ē*, *ō* or *ř*.

The stressed stem vowel is short in ger in *-ajuć*, *l-p* and pp of the type (ccb) verb *orāt*.

V.6.3 Accentuation types of A/E verbs

The accentuation types within inflection class A/E are represented in diagram (5).

diagram (5): accentuation types of A/E verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	l-p	pp
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+
(b)	-	+	+	-	-	+
(ccb)	-	-	+, -	-	+	+

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

Only one verb is type (ccb): *orät*. So, in practice, A/E verbs belong either to accentuation type (a), or to (b). Inf or l-p or imp with end stress mean type (b); inf or l-p or imp with stem stress mean type (a).

V.6.4 Examples of the accentuation types of A/E verbs

Type (a): stem stress in all forms (about 50 verbs). Examples:

zdhînjat 'breathe out (audibly)', pr 2sg *zdhînješ*, l-p msg *zdhînja*, *dihat* 'breathe', pr 3sg *dîše*, imp 2sg *dîši*, l-p mpl *dîhali*; *zapîrat* 'close', pr lsg *zapîren*, 3sg *zapîre*, l-p msg *zapîra*, and *pozapîrat* 'close (one after another)', imp 2sg *pozapîri*; *se stâjat* 'get up, rise', pr 2sg *se stâješ*, 2pl *se stâjete*, 3pl *se stâjo*, l-p fsg *stâjala*. Also e.g. *brîsat* 'wipe'; *se kâjat* 'repent'; *lâjat* 'bark'; *pljûkat* 'spit'; *potêzat* 'pull'; *takinjat* 'touch'; *užimat* 'wring out', etc.

Type (b): end stress in inf, l-p, imp; stem stress in pr, ger and pp (about 60 verbs). Examples:

bākät 'belch', pr 3sg *bāče*, l-p fsg *bākäla*; *kāzät* 'show, point', pr lsg *kāžen*, 3sg *kāže*, l-p fsg *kāzäla*; *mähät* 'wave', pr lsg *māšen*, 3pl *māšo*, imp 2sg *māši*, l-p msg *mähä*, mpl *mähäli*; *pl'esät* 'dance', pr 3sg *pl'êše*, l-p nsg *pl'esälo*, mpl *pl'esäli*; *naslîhät* 'eavesdrop', pr lsg *naslîšen*, l-p fsg *naslîhäla*; *püzät* 'creep, crawl', pr 3sg *püže*, 3pl *püžo*, imp 2sg *püži*, l-p msg *püzä*, mpl *püzäli*; *v'ezät* 'tie', pr lsg *v'êžen*, 2sg *v'êžeš* (MOŠ), 3sg *v'êže*, 3pl *v'êžo*, imp 2sg *v'êži*, 2pl *v'êžite*, l-p msg *v'ezä*, fsg *v'ezäla*, mpl *v'ezäli*, pp msg *v'êžen*, Asgf *v'êženo*, fsg *v'êžena* (MOŠ).

Type (ccb): end stress in all forms except pp; stem stress or end stress in ger; in pp retraction of the accent on the stem. One verb:

orät 'plough', pr 3sg *orë*, 1pl *orëmo*, 3pl *orü*, ger *örajué* and *orücé* and *na oriéc*; *preorät* 'plough again', pr 2pl *preorëte*, imp 2sg *preori*, l-p mpl *predrali*, *zorät* 'plough' (pf), pp fsg *zörana* and *zörena*.

V.7 Inflection class A/E' (inf in -ovat, pr lsg in -ujen) (about 30 verbs)

V.7.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

A diagram of the endings of class A/E', including examples, is given in section V.1.3. Apart from differences in accentuation, all A/E' verbs have the same endings.

Morphological alternations (V.2.10 is applied before the other rules):

- V.2.0 (truncation of pr stem in pr 3pl and imp).
- V.2.2a: in type (b) presents, e.g. *kupovät* 'buy', pr 3sg *kupûje*, and in the only type (a) verb with stress on the syllable preceding the ending: *bljûje*.
- V.2.3: lengthening of the pretonic vowel in the pr of type (c), e.g. *kovät* 'forge', pr 3sg *kûjë*.
- V.2.5: lengthening (to long rising) of the stressed vowel in end-stressed imp and l-p msg.
- V.2.10: in this class, inf stem ends in -ova-/uva- (also stem for l-p and pp), and pr stem ends in -uje- (also stem for ger and imp). Most A/E' verbs of type (a) (with stressed syllable before -ova- or -uva-), and one type (b) verb, show either fluctuation between -ova- and -uva- (in the forms with this stem alternant), or only forms with -uva-. Examples: type (a): *pomîluvat* and *pomîlovat* 'have pity', *žälova* 'mourn' l-p msg beside *žäluvala* fsg (see further V.7.4, type (a)); type (b): *diguvät* and *digovät* 'lift up', l-p msg *diguvä* and *digovä*. It is not always clear whether accidentally no forms with -ov- are attested, or whether the verb in question exists in only one variant. The verb *bljüvat* 'vomit', the only verb in which -üv- is stressed, probably exists with -u- only.
- V.2.12: in the pp of *utrovät* 'poison', pp mpl *otrövani* and *otrüvni*.

V.7.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

The stressed vowel is long rising, has doublets short/long rising, or even has long rising as sole possibility, in end-stressed inf and l-p forms of:

- Two A/E' (b) verbs: only long rising in *diguvät/digovät* 'lift up, raise', l-p fpl *digoväle*, and *kupovät* 'buy', l-p mpl *kupoväli*. But cf. the short stressed vowel in the type (b) verbs *bolovät* 'suffer, be ill', l-p fsg *miroväla* 'sit quietly'; also, for *feštovät* 'celebrate', and *mrkancovät* (MOŠ) 'bargain' (since the pr of *mrkancovät* is not attested, it is unclear to which accentuation it belongs) only short vowel has been attested.

- All attested A/E' (c) verbs, e.g. *kljovät* 'peck, make a hole', l-p mpl *kljoväli*; *kovät* 'forge', l-p mpl *koväli*; *štovät* 'respect', l-p mpl *štoväli*; *trovät* 'poison', l-p mpl *troväli*; *razrovät* 'wash away', *nasnovät* 'attach (warp, in weaving)'.
- *putovät* 'travel' (no pr attested, so accentuation type unclear) has l-p mpl doublets: *putoväli/putoväli*.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

The stress in A/E' (a) infinitives is on the first stem syllable, and short in all attested cases, e.g. *věruvat* 'believe', *pomiluvat/pomilovat* 'have pity', *se kùkuvat* 'play at hide-and-seek'. All other forms of A/E' (a) verbs have this same short stressed stem vowel. The only exception is *pristuvat* 'fit', where the accent is fixed long rising on the prefix.

The stressed stem vowel is long falling in pr forms of type (b), e.g. pr 3sg *digûje* 'lift'.

The stressed stem vowel is short (stress on -öv-) in the pp of A/E' (c) verbs, *potkovât* 'shoe (a horse)', pp msg *potkôvan*; *razrovât* 'wash away (of soil, by rain)', pp fsg *razrôvana*.

V.7.3 Accentuation types of A/E' verbs

The accentuation types within inflection class A/E' are represented in diagram (6).

diagram (6): accentuation types of A/E' verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	l-p	pp
(a)	+	+	n.a.	+	+	n.a.
(b)	-	+	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
(c)	-	-	n.a.	-	-	+

Imp has ending -∅. In types (b) and (c), -ûj is stressed

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

- If inf or l-p is stem-stressed: type (a).
- If inf or l-p is end-stressed: type (b) or (c); if pr is stem-stressed (on -ûj-): type (b).

V.7.4 Examples of the accentuation types of A/E' verbs

Type (a): stress fixed on the stem (18 verbs). Complete list:

pr 1sg *procědujen* 'sift, sieve', l-p fsg *procěduvala*; *zagrěbuvat* 'scratch (earth, said of a cat)', l-p msg *zagrěbuva*; *se kùkuvat* 'play at hide-and-seek', pr 3pl *se kùkujo*, l-p mpl *kùkuvali*; *pristuvat* 'fit', pr 3sg *pristuje*, 3pl *pristujo*, l-p nsg *pristuvalo*; *věruvat* 'believe', pr 2sg *věruješ*, imp 2sg *věruj*; likewise *bljüvat* 'vomit', *procěduvat* 'sieve', *se klěkuvat* 'kneel (hab)', *polěguvat* 'lie down (from time to time)', *pomiluvat/pomilovat* 'share a person's feelings', *zaplětuvat* 'begin to knit', *se naprěguvat* 'swell up', *se odrěkuvat* 'renounce', *se sěduvat* 'sit down (hab)', *stěguvat* 'make narrower', *potěkuvat* 'run (hab)', *strěpuvat* 'shake', *žělovat* 'mourn'.

Type (b): end stress in inf and l-p; stress on the last syllable of the stem in pr and in imp in -∅. Five verbs:

diguvât/digovât 'lift up, raise', pr 3sg *digûje*, 3pl *digûjo*, l-p msg *diguvâ/digovâ*, l-p fpl *digoväle*; *kupovât* 'buy', pr 1sg *kupûjen*, 3pl *kupûjo*, imp 2sg *kupûj*, l-p msg *kupovâ*, fsg *kupovâla*, nsg *kupovâlo*; also: *bolovât* 'suffer, be ill'; pr 3sg *gladûje* 'be hungry', l-p msg *gladovâ*; 2sg pr *mirûješ* 'be quiet', l-p fsg *mirovâla*.

Type (c): end stress in inf, pr, l-p, stem stress in pp; stress on the last syllable of the stem in imp in -∅. Six verbs:

nasnovât 'attach the threads which go lengthwise (the warp, in weaving)', pr 3sg *nasnûjě* (VO), pr 3pl *nasnûjüö* (VO); *utrovât* 'poison', pr 3sg *utrûjě* and *otrûjě*, l-p msg *otrovâ*, pp msg *otrôvan*, fsg *otrôvana*; further the verbs *kovât* 'forge'; *rovât* 'dig, burrow'; *štovât* 'respect'; *kljovât* 'peck'.

For the verbs *feštovât* 'celebrate', *mrkancovât* (MOŠ) 'bargain', and *putovât* 'travel', only inf and/or l-p are attested, so they cannot be assigned to an accentuation type.

V.8 Inflection class E/E (8 verbs)

V.8.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

The endings of class E/E, including examples, are given in section V.1.3. All E/E verbs have the same endings (apart from accentual differences). There are no gerunds, imperatives or passive participles attested (doubtless, for semantic reasons).

Three verbs are inflected according to both class E/I and class E/E (see V.12.1).

Morphological alternations: V.2.0 (in pr 3pl); V.2.5 (in l-p msg of *živět*: *živie*).

V.8.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

No peculiarities; for morphological rules see V.8.1.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

The stressed stem vowel, in type (a), has the same quality in inf, pr and l-p. There are type (a) verbs with short stem vowel, with long rising stem vowel, and with long falling stem vowel (resp. e.g. *ugljühavet* 'become deaf', *zagrîntavet* 'get affected by lice', *se ugûðbavet* 'grow crooked'.

V.8.3 Accentuation types of E/E verbs

The accentuation types within inflection class E/E are given in diagram (7):

diagram (7): accentuation types of E/E verbs				
type	inf	pres	l-p	(no other forms attested)
(a)	+	+	+	
(c)	-	-	-	

Except the verb *živět* 'live', which has present 1sg *živěn* etc., and belongs to type (c), all verbs of class E/E have stem stress in the present, so belong to type (a).

List of E/E verbs:

Type (a): stem stress in all attested forms (about seven verbs, all of which denote "being in, or getting into, the state denoted by the adjective from which they are derived"):

ug^uobavet 'grow crooked', pr 3sg *ug^uobave*, l-p fpl *ug^uobavele*; *zaplěšnjavet* 'get mouldy', pr 3sg *zaplěšnjave*, l-p fsg *zaplěšnjavela*; *zarřjavet* 'get rusty'; *zagrřntavet* 'get affected by lice'; *zahrpljāvet* 'become hoarse'; *ugljūhavet* 'become deaf', l-p msg *ugljūhave*, fsg *ugljūhavele*; *ušñjavet* 'go out of one's mind'.

Type (c) end stress in all attested forms. One verb:

živět 'live', pr 1sg *živěn*, 3sg *živě*, 1pl *živěmo*, 2pl *živěte*, 3pl *živě*, l-p msg *živěje*, mpl *živěli*.

V.9 Inflection class U/E (about 65 verbs)

V.9.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

The endings of class U/E, including examples, are given in V.1.3. Apart from accentual differences, all U/E verbs have the same endings (except l-p msg, as a consequence of rule V.2.13). There are no gerunds attested (all attested U/E verbs are pf).

In *prisěć/prisěgnūt*, pr 1sg *prisěgnen* 'swear', fluctuation between class U/E and class Ø/E occurs.

Morphological alternations which apply to class U/E:

- V.2.0 (omission of stem-final vowel, in pr 3pl, imp and pp).
- V.2.1: *n* > *nj* in the pp, e.g. *svěnūt* 'sprain (a hand, etc.)', pp Asgf *svěnjeno*. By phonological rule, dental fricatives become palatal before *-nj-*, e.g. *střsnut* 'squeeze', pp Nsgf *střšnjena*.

- V.2.2a: lengthening of the stem vowel in type (a) presents (*e* alternates with *ie*); the stressed vowel is long falling, e.g. *būbnut* 'bump', pr 2sg *būbneš*; *prěnut* 'frighten', pr 3sg *prěne*. Exceptions, without lengthening in pr (verbs with onomatopoeic meaning, which are probably of more recent date): *cmōknut* 'give a kiss', pr 1sg *cmōknen*; *čōfnut* 'bump (into)', *pěknut* 'tap' (one attestation of pr with lengthening: pr 3sg *piěkne*), *ščōknut* 'snap off' (one attestation of pr 3sg *ščōkne*).

- V.2.5: lengthening of the word-final vowel in l-p msg *-Ø* in non-truncated stems (see V.2.13), e.g. *maknūt* 'move', l-p msg *maknū* (and *māka*)

- V.2.13: many U/E verbs form an l-p from a truncated inf stem: *-nu-* is dropped. Of U/E verbs with inf stem in velar or labial stop + *-nu-*, some have l-p forms without *-nu-* as a rule, and many have doublets. U/E verbs with inf stem in vowel + *-nu-* maintain *-nu-*, and also most verbs with inf stem in dental obstruent + *-nu-*. Since no clear-cut distribution rule can be established, all attestations are listed:

- Only truncation attested: *presahnūt* 'dry up', l-p mpl *presähli*; *ubiñnut* 'please', l-p fsg *ubiñkla*, nsg *ubiñlo*; l-p fpl *promřzle* and l-p fpl *mřzle* (inf n.a.) 'frozen'; *prisěgnūt* 'swear' (also Ø/E), l-p fsg *prisěgla*.

- Doublets: *čūpnut* 'squat', l-p fpl *čūple* and *čūpnule*; *dignut* 'lift up', l-p msg *dīga* and *dignu*, fsg *dīgla* (more frequent without *-nu-*); *namignut* 'blink (one's eyes)', l-p msg *namīga* and *namignu*; *zdahnūt* 'recover one's breath', l-p msg *zdāha* and *zdahnū*; *zagliñhnut* 'get deafened', l-p msg *zagliñha* and *zagliñhnu*; *maknūt* 'move', l-p msg *māka* and *maknū*, fsg *mākla* and *maknūla*; *potaknūt* 'poke up', l-p mpl *potākli* and *potaknūli*; *klėknut* 'kneel', l-p msg *klėka* and *klėknu*, fsg *klėkla*; *pljūknut* 'spit', l-p fsg *pljūkla*, mpl *pljūknuli*; *se naprěgnūt* 'swell up', l-p fsg *naprěgla* and *naprěgnūla*. Both variants are also attested for the l-p of: *cřknut* 'die (miserably)', *zamūknut* 'fall silent', *pūknut* 'burst', *ščīpnut* 'pinch', *potěgnūt* 'draw'. Doublets are attested in *střsnut* 'squeeze' (with stem in a dental).

- No truncation attested: *otkīnut* 'break off', l-p msg *otkīnu*, fsg *otkīnula*; *prěnut* 'frighten', l-p msg *prěnu*, fsg *prěnula*; *svěnūt* 'sprain (a hand, etc.)', l-p fsg *svěnūla*; *zavřnūt* 'roll up (sleeves)', l-p msg *zavřnū*, nsg *zavřnūlo*; *rīnut* 'push', l-p msg *rīnu*, nsg *rīnulo*; *se skrūtñnut* 'clot', l-p fsg *skrūtñnula*. Likewise, no truncated l-p is attested for the verbs: *upučīnut* 'rest', *razdrīsñnut* 'smash', *flīsñnut* 'hit', *pofūznut* 'slip', *odgrīznula* (inf n.a.) 'bite off', *lūsñnut* 'bang', *pljūsñnut* 'spatter', *přdnut* 'break wind', *se střdnut* 'become hard', *se napřznut* 'take offence', *uvěñnut* 'wither', *zagrñnut* 'cover (with earth)', *būbnut* 'bump' (NO rejected l-p without *-nu-*), *nāgnūt* 'bend', and other compounds of *-gnūt*, l-p *nāgnū*, *nāgnūla*, etc. *cmōknut* 'kiss', *pěknut* 'tap', *podrīgnulo* (inf n.a.) 'belch', *šmřknut* 'fling', *šūknut* 'fling', *kīhnūt* 'sneeze', *křhnūt* 'clear one's throat', *mūknūla* (inf n.a.) 'moo', *popljāññnula* (inf n.a.) 'rinse', *napūññnut* 'blow up', *usěknūt* 'blow one's nose', *vīknū* (inf n.a.) 'shout', *zěhnūt* 'yawn', *žagnūt* 'be astounded'.

V.9.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

No peculiarities (see V.1.3).

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

In type (a), the stressed stem vowel is short in the inf and all other forms except pr, where it is long falling.

Almost all type (b) verbs with short stem vowel contain either *a* reflecting *jer* or a vocalic *r* in the pretonic syllable in inf.¹⁰ In stem-stressed pr, truncated *l-p*, and pp, stressed *a*, resp. *r*, is short. The stressed stem vowel is long rising in pr, truncated *l-p*, and pp of type (b) verbs with long pretonic vowel in the inf, e.g. *kīhnūt* 'sneeze', pr lsg *kīhnen*; *pot'egnūt* 'draw', pr 3sg *pot'ēgne*, *l-p* msg *pot'ēga* and *pot'egnū*, mpl *pot'ēgli* and *pot'egnūli*, pp fsg *pot'ēgnjena*.

V.9.3 Accentuation types of U/E verbs

The accentuation types within inflection class U/E are given in diagram (8).

diagram (8): accentuation types of U/E verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	<i>l-p</i>	pp
(a)	+	+	n.a.	+	+	+
(b)	-	+	n.a.	-	-,+	+

Stem-stressed *l-p* in type (b) is formed from truncated stem.

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

If inf is stem-stressed, the verb belongs to type (a). There are no type (c) verbs in inflection class U/E, so if the inf is end-stressed, the verb belongs to type (b).

V.9.4 Examples of the accentuation types of U/E verbs

Type (a): stem stress in all attested forms (about 45 verbs), e.g.:

dīgnūt 'lift up', pr lsg *dīgnen*, 3sg *dīgne*, 1pl *dīgnemo*, *l-p* msg *dīga* and *dīgnu*, fsg *dīgla*, nsg *dīglo*, mpl *dīgli*, imp 2sg *dīgni*, pp Asgf *dīgnjeno*; *namīgnūt* 'blink (one's eyes)', pr 3sg *namīgne*, *l-p* msg *namīga* and *namīgnu*, fsg *namīgnula*, imp 2sg *namīgni*; *pūkknūt* 'burst', pr 3sg *pūkne*, *l-p* msg *pūka* and *pūknu*, fsg *pūkla* and *pūknulla*, mpl *pūkli*, pp nsg *pūknjeno*, mpl *pūknjeni*; *zarīnut* 'lock; push aside', pr lsg *zarīnen*, 2sg *zarīneš*, imp 2sg *zarīni*, *l-p* fsg *zarīnula*, nsg *zarīnulo*, pp npl *zarīnjena* and *zarīnjene*.¹¹ Likewise, e.g., *upučīnut* 'rest', *čūpnūt* 'squat', *kāpnūt* 'drip', *zamūknūt* 'fall silent', *pljūknūt* 'spit', *ščīpnūt* 'pinch', *uvēnut* 'fade'.

¹⁰ Only one other U/E (b) verb has a short stem vowel: *bušnūt* 'kiss', which Skok (1971, I: 244) assumes is a loan or a recent formation.

¹¹ As in other adjectives, the fpl form frequently replaces the npl form.

Type (b) end stress in inf, non-truncated *l-p* and imp; stem stress in pr, truncated *l-p* and pp (about 20 verbs), e.g.:

nāgnūt 'bend; place against', pr lsg *nāgnen*, imp 2sg *nāgni*, *l-p* msg *nāgnū*, fsg *nāgnūla*, nsg *nāgnūlo*, pp msg *nāgnjen*, fsg *nāgnjena*, Nsgm *nāgnjeni*; *kīhnūt* 'sneeze', pr lsg *kīhnen*, 2sg *kīhneš*, 3pl *kīhno*, *l-p* msg *kīhnū*, mpl *kīhnūli*; *us'eknūt* 'blow (one's nose)', pr lsg *us'ėknen*, imp 2sg *us'ėkni*, *l-p* msg *us'ėknū*, fsg *us'ėknūla*, pp fsg *us'ėknjena*; *potaknūt* 'poke up', imp 2sg *potakni*, *l-p* mpl *potākli* and *potaknūli*, *taknūt* 'touch', pr 2sg *tākneš*, 3sg *tākne*, *l-p* msg *tāka* and *taknū*; pr 3sg *natākne* 'slip on', *l-p* nsg *nataknullo*. Likewise, e.g., *zdahnūt* 'recover one's breath', *zagrūt* 'cover with earth', *kīhnūt* 'clear one's throat'.

V.10 Inflection class \emptyset /E (30 verbs)

V.10.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

The endings of class \emptyset /E, including examples, are given in V.1.3. Alternative endings occur in inf, ger and *l-p* (see below).

One verb shows fluctuation between inflection class \emptyset /E and class U/E: *prisi'ėc/prisi'ėgnūt*, pr lsg *prisi'ėgnen* 'swear'. One verb fluctuates between \emptyset /E and irr: *vř'ėc/vř'ėc*, pr lsg *vř'ėzen* 'throw'.

Infinitive

Nine regular \emptyset /E verbs (plus one with both regular and irr forms) have ending *-ć*, twenty have *-s* (see V.4.1).

Gerund

Gerunds are attested for six \emptyset /E verbs. All can have ending *-u'ėć*, e.g. *pl'ėš* 'knit', ger *plet'u'ėć*. The ger of *t'ėc* has doublets *-u'ėć/-i'ėć* (which differ in meaning, see below). The two gerunds from stems in a velar do not share morphological alternation V.2.1 (which is not very frequent in pr 3pl either): *p'ėc* 'bake', ger *pek'u'ėć*, *t'ėc* 'run', ger *tek'u'ėć* 'running', *na tek'i'ėc* 'in a hurry'. The three attested gerunds of verbs with morphological alternation V.2.3. in pr and imp have this alternation in the gerund, too: *mūs* 'milk', ger *mūz'u'ėć* 'milk', *pās* 'graze', ger *pās'u'ėć*, and *pr'ėš* 'spin, purr', ger *pr'ėd'u'ėć*.

l-p participle

The *l-p* msg ending is \emptyset in \emptyset /E verbs with stem in *-d-* or *-t-* (alternation V.2.7), e.g. *pl'ėš* 'knit', stem *plet-*, *l-p* msg *pl'i'ė*, *pr'ėš* 'spin', *l-p* msg *pr'i'ė*, fsg *pr'ėla*. The *l-p* msg ending is *-a* in \emptyset /E verbs with stem in *-g-*, *-k-*, *-b-*, *-p-*, *-z-* or *-s-*, e.g. *p'ėc* 'bake', *l-p* msg *p'ėka*; *gr'ėš* 'scratch', *l-p* msg *gr'ėba*, fsg *gr'ėblā* etc. Morphological alternations in class \emptyset /E (see also V.2):

- V.2.0 (truncation of pr stem before vocalic endings, in pr 3pl, ger, imp).
- V.2.1: consonant alternation, e.g. stem *rek-* 'say', pr 1sg *rečēn*, 3pl *rek^{uō}* (rarely *reč^{uō}*), pp nsg *rečēno*; stem *leg-* 'lie down', imp 2sg *lēži*, etc.
- V.2.2a: lengthening in the present, e.g. *sēs* 'sit down', pr 1sg *sīēden*.
- V.2.3, e.g. *prēs* 'spin', pr 3sg *priedē*, imp 2sg *priedī*, ger *pried^{uō}ōc*.
- V.2.4, e.g. *cvās* 'bloom', pr 3sg *cvatē*, *zliēc* 'drop (young), lay (eggs)', pp mpl *zlēženi*.
- V.2.5, lengthening of the final vowel in end-stressed *l-p* msg $-\emptyset$, see V.2.5.
- V.2.6, e.g. stem *sed-* 'sit down', inf *sēs*; stem *gnjet-* 'stick', inf *gnjēs*.
- V.2.7, e.g. stem *krad-* 'steal', *l-p* msg *krā*, mpl *krāli*; stem *gnjet-* 'put, stick', *l-p* *gnjīē*, mpl *gnjēli/gnjēli*, see V.2.7.
- V.2.8, e.g. stem *sop-* 'play', inf *sōs*, stem *skūb-* 'pluck', inf *skūs*.
- V.2.9, e.g. stem *rek-* 'say', inf *rēc*, stem *leg-* 'lie down', inf *lēc*.

V.10.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

Class \emptyset/E is the only regular inflection class in which *l-p* forms with (short) stress on the endings *-lā*, *-lō* etc. occur (see also V.4.4 and V.10.3). There are no other peculiarities in end-stressed forms.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

All infinitives of class \emptyset/E have monosyllabic stem; the stress is always on the stem, never on the prefix. The accent may be short, e.g. *vilēs* 'come up', *grēs* 'scratch', or long rising, e.g. *dūs* 'scoop out' (MOŠ), *tūc* 'hit'.

The accent is short in all type (a) forms, but long falling in pr, e.g. *vilīēze*.

The accent is long rising in the pr of *prisiēc/prisēgnūt* 'swear', pr 1sg *prisīēgnen*, and in the *l-p* of \emptyset/E (ccb) verbs with long stem vowel, e.g. *tūc* 'hit', *l-p* msg *tūka*, nsg *tūklo*.

The stressed stem vowel is short in the *l-p* of \emptyset/E verbs with short vowel in the inf, e.g. *mūs* 'milk', *l-p* fsg *mūzla*, mpl *mūzli*.

In (ccb) verbs with long stem vowel in inf, this vowel is long rising in *l-p*. The accent is short in the pp of these verbs, e.g. *pomūs* 'milk' pf, pp fpl *pomūžene*, *natūc* 'bruise', pp mpl *natūčeni*.

The type (ccd) verb, *pās* 'fall', has imp with short stem stress: 2sg *pādi*.

V.10.3 Accentuation types of \emptyset/E verbs

The accentual alternation types within inflection class \emptyset/E are represented in diagram (9).

diagram (9): accentuation types of \emptyset/E verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	<i>l-p</i>	pp
(a)		+	n.a.	+	+	+
(b)		+ (rising)	n.a.	n.a.	+	n.a.
(c)		-	-	-	-	+
(cc)		-	n.a. (pf)	-	-	-
(ccb)		-	-	-	+	+
(ccd)		+/-	n.a. (pf)	+	+	n.a. (intr.)

N.B. All infinitives are monosyllabic, hence automatically stem-stressed. For these monosyllabic verbs, "end stress" in the *l-p* participle means: stressed endings *-lā*, *-lō* etc. The msg form of the *l-p* is either monosyllabic or has the ending *-a*, which is automatically stem-stressed even if the other *l-p* forms are end-stressed.

V.10.4 Examples of the accentuation types of \emptyset/E verbs (complete list)

Type (a) stem stress in all attested forms. Four verbs, all with a short stem vowel:

- *lēc* 'lie down', pr 1sg *līēžen*, 3pl *līēžo*, imp 2sg *lēži*, 2pl *lēžite*, *l-p* msg *lēga*, fsg *lēgla*, *polēc* 'lie down (one after another)', pr 3sg *polīēže*, *l-p* fsg *polēgla*
- *vilēs* 'come up', pr 3sg *vilīēze*, *l-p* msg *vilēza*, fsg *vilēzla*
- *sēs* 'sit down', pr 1sg *sīēden*, 1pl *sīēdemo*, 2pl *sīēdete*, imp 2sg *sēdi*, 1pl *sēdimō*, *l-p* msg *sīē*, mpl *sēli*.
- *vrēc/vrēc* 'put', pr 1sg *vrēžen*, imp 2sg *vrēži*, *l-p* fsg *vrēgla*; *uvrēc* 'hem (provisionally)', pr 3sg *uvrēže*, *l-p* fsg *uvrēgla*, pp fpl *uvrēzene*.

Type (b) long stem vowel; rising stem vowel in present. One verb:

prisiēc 'swear' (also *prisēgnūt*), pr 1sg *prisīēgnen*, *l-p* fsg *prisīēgla*, nsg *prisīēglo*; *usiēc* 'make it (in time)', pr 1sg *usiēgnen*, *l-p* fsg *usiēgla*.

Type (c) end stress in pr, *l-p* (except msg), imp; stem stress in pp (and in inf and *l-p* msg). Five verbs, all with stem vowel *e* or *o*:

- *grēs* 'scratch', pr 1sg *grebēn*, 2sg *grebēs*, 3pl *greb^{uō}*, imp 2sg *grebī*, *l-p* msg *grēba*, fsg *greblā*, mpl *greblī*; *ugrēs* 'scratch' (pf), *l-p* fsg *ugreblā* (and *ugrēbla*), pp nsg *ugrēbeno*.
- *nēs* 'lay (eggs)', pr 3sg *nesē*, 3pl *nes^{uō}*; *donēs* 'bring', pr 1sg *donesēn*, 2sg *donesēs*, 3pl *dones^{uō}*, *l-p* msg *donēsa*, fsg *doneslā*, mpl *doneslī*, pp nsg *donēseno*.

– *pěc* ‘bake’, pr 1sg *pečën*, 1pl *pečëmo*, 3pl *pek*^{uö}, 1-p msg *pěka*, nsg *peklö*, mpl *peklī*, ger *pek*^{uöc}, pp msg *pečën*; *spěc* ‘bake’ (pf), imp 2sg *spečī*, 1-p mpl *speklī*.
 – *sōs* ‘play (a musical instrument)’, pr 1sg *sopën*, 1-p msg *sōpa*, mpl *soplī*.
 – *těc* ‘run; flow’, pr 1sg *tečën*, 3sg *tečë*, 3pl *tek*^{uö} (common)/*teč*^{uö} (rare), ger *tek*^{uöc} and *tek*^{uöc}, imp 2sg *tečī*, 1pl *tečīmo*, 1-p msg *těka*, nsg *teklö*, mpl *teklī*; *dotěc* ‘arrive running’, pr 3sg *dotečë*, 1-p msg *dotěka*, mpl *doteklī*.

Type (cc) end stress in present, 1-p (except msg), imp and pp; stem stress in inf and 1-p msg. Only a single verb:

rěc ‘say’, pr 1sg *rečën*, 2sg *rečëš*, 3pl *reč*^{uö}/*rek*^{uö}, imp 2sg *rečī*, 1-p msg *rěka*, fsg *reklä*, nsg *reklö*, mpl *reklī*, pp nsg *rečëno*; *prorěc* ‘begin to talk (of a child)’, 1-p fsg *proreklä*.

Type (ccb) end stress in present, ger, imp; stem stress in 1-p and pp. 14 verbs, all with a stem vowel other than *e*, *o* (or reflex of *jer*): six verbs with short inf stem (but lengthening in pr), and eight verbs with long inf stem vowel:

– With a short stem vowel in inf:

grīs ‘bite’, pr 1sg *grīzën*, pp msg *zagrīžen* ‘mad (about something)’, *krās* ‘steal’, pr 1sg *krādën*, imp 2sg *krādī*, 1-p msg *krā*, fsg *krälä*; *ukrās* ‘steal’ (pf), pr 2sg *ukrādëš*, 1-p msg *ukrā*, mpl *ukrālī*, pp nsg *ukrādëno*; *mūs* ‘milk’, pr 1sg *mūzën*, ger *mūz*^{uöc}, imp 2sg *mūzī*, 1-p fsg *mūzla*, mpl *mūzli*, pp fpl (pf) *pomūžene*; *pās* ‘graze’, pr 3sg *pāsë*, ger *pās*^{uöc}, 1-p fsg *pāsla*; *prēs* ‘spin; purr’, pr 1sg *prīedën*, imp 2sg *prīedī*, 1-p msg *prīë*, fsg *prēla*, pp nsg (pf) *sprēdeno*; *sěc* ‘chop; hew’, pr 3sg *sěcë*, 3pl *sěk*^{uö}, imp 2sg *sěcī*, 1-p msg *sěka*, mpl *sěkli*; *posěc* (pf), 1-p mpl *posěkli*, pp fsg *posěčëna*.

– With a long stem vowel in inf:

dūs ‘scoop out’ (MOŠ), pr 3sg *dübë*, 1-p fsg *dūbla*; *liěc* ‘drop (young), lay (eggs)’, pr 3sg *liěžë*, 1-p fsg *liěgla*; *zliěc* pf, pr 3sg *zliěžë*, 3pl *zliěg*^{uö}, 1-p msg *zliěga*, fsg *zliěgla*, mpl *zliěgli*, pp mpl *zliěženi*, pp Gplm *zliěženeh*; *skūs* ‘pluck’, pr 3sg *skübë*, 1-p msg *skūba*, mpl *skūbli*; *naskūs* ‘pull (a certain quantity)’, pr 3sg *naskübë*, imp 2sg *naskübī*, 1-p fsg *naskūbla*, pp fsg *naskūbena*; *trīēs* ‘shake’, pr 3sg *trīēsë*, 1-p nsg *trīēslo*; *strīēs* ‘shake (out)’, 1-p fsg *strīēslo*, pp msg *strīēsën*; *tūc* ‘hit’, pr 2sg *tūčëš*, 3pl *tūk*^{uö}, imp 2sg *tūčī*, 1-p msg *tūka*, nsg *tūklo*, *stūc* ‘spank’, pp msg *stūčën*; (*v*)*ūc* ‘pull’, pr 1sg (*v*)*ūčën*, 3pl (*v*)*ūk*^{uö}, 1-p msg *ūka*, mpl *ūkli*; *ubūc* ‘dress, put on’, imp 2sg *ubūčī*, 1-p fsg *ubūkla*, pp mpl *ubūčëni*; *zīēs* ‘freeze’, pr 3sg *zīebë*, 1-p fsg *zīēbla*, fpl *zīēble*; *proziēs* ‘catch a cold’, pr 3sg *proziēbë*, 1-p fsg *proziēbla*, pp fsg *prozēbena*.

No pp, and rising in 1-p: *cvās* ‘bloom’, pr 3sg *cvatë*, 1-p msg *cvā*, fpl *cvālë*. The compounds of *cvās* can have accent retraction to the prefix in the 1-p: *procvās* ‘bud, begin to bloom’, pr 3sg *procvatë*, 1-p msg *procvā* (and *procvā*).

Type (c) and type (ccb). Four verbs.

Four verbs (all with stem vowel *e* or *o*), may belong either to type (c) or to type (ccb) (but without lengthening in pr), i.e. they have end stress in all forms except the pp, which has stem stress, and 1-p, which has doublet forms (msg always stem-stressed):

– *bōs* ‘sting, prick’, pr 3sg *bodë*, 1-p msg *b*^{uö}, fpl *bōle*; *probōs* ‘pierce’, 1-p msg *prob*^{uö}, fsg *probōla*, pp msg *probōden*; *ubōs* ‘sting’ pf, pr 2sg *ubodëš*, 1-p fsg *ubōla* and *ubolä*, fpl *ubōle* and *ubolë*.

– *gnjēs* ‘put, stick’, pr 3sg *gnjetë*, imp 2sg *gnjetī*, 1-p msg *gnjē*, fsg *gnjēla*, mpl *gnjēli* and *gnjelī*, *zagnjēs* ‘put, stick’ (pf), pr 3sg *zagnjetë*, 1-p msg *zagnjē*.

– *mēs* ‘sweep’, pr 1sg *metën*, 1-p fsg *mēla* and *melä*, mpl *mēli* and *melī*, fpl *mēle*; *pomēs* ‘sweep’ (pf), pr 1pl *pometëmo*, 1-p fsg *pomēla*, mpl *pomēli* (and, rarely, *pomelī*), pp nsg *pomēteno*.

– *plēs* ‘knit, braid’, pr 1sg *pletën*, 1-p msg *plē*, fsg *plēla* and *plēlä*, nsg *plēlo* and *plēlō*, mpl *plēli*, fpl *plēle* and *plēlē*, pp nsg *plēteno*, pp Gsgf *plētene*; *uplēs* ‘knit’ (pf), pr 1sg *upletën*, imp 2sg *upletī*, pp Nsgf *uplētëna*.

Type (ccd).

The verb *pās* ‘fall’ has both end-stressed and (falling) stem-stressed pr forms: pr 1sg *pādën* and *pāden*, 1-p msg *pā*, fsg *pāla*, nsg *pālo*, imp 2sg *pādi*.

V.11 Inflection class I/I (about 260 verbs)

V.11.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

The endings of class I/I, including examples, are given in V.1.3. For the vast majority of forms, all I/I verbs have the same endings. Alternative endings occur, however, in present and imp (see below).

Of a few verbs it is not certain whether they belong to inflection class I/I or to class E/I, because no inf or 1-p is attested. Some other verbs have doublet forms, e.g. pr 2sg *bāliš*, inf *bālēt* and *bālīt* ‘gape at, look in a stupid way’, see V.12.1.

Present

Some *i*-presents (most with stem stress, one with end stress), show 3pl forms in *-o* (one attestation of stressed ending *-ījo*) next to *-e* (stressed *-īje*).¹² Such forms are attested in the following verbs:

vādīt ‘pull’, pr 3pl *vādo* and *vāde*; *hītīt* ‘throw’, pr 3pl *hīto* and *hīte*; *ciēdīt* ‘sieve’, pr 3pl *ciēdo* and *ciēde*; *govorīt* ‘speak’, pr 3pl *govōro* (MOŠ) and *govōre*; *jādīt* ‘get angry, anger’, pr 3pl *jādo* and *jāde*; *nosīt* ‘bring’, pr 3pl *nōso* and *nōse*; pr 3pl *se rojījo* ‘swarm off’ (MOŠ); *zābīt* ‘forget’, pr 3pl *zābo* and *zābe*.

¹² In the Pazin area (to the north of Žminj) the thematic vowel is not omitted before vocalic ending in pr 3pl even in stem-stressed presents (pr 3pl *-ījo*), e.g. *mīšlījo* (a form from my unpublished material from the village of Belci near Beram).

Imperative

The verb *hodīt* 'go, walk' has imp in *-j*, *-mo*, *-te*. This imperative is formed from the truncated stem *ho-*: imp 2sg *hōj* besides *hodi*, imp 1pl *hōmo*, 2pl *hōte*. Beside imp 2sg *hodi*, the more insistent variant *hōdi* exists (see V.4.8).

Morphonological alternations in class I/I:

– V.2.0 (truncation of pr stem in stem-stressed pr 3pl, ger and imp; truncation of inf stem in pp).

– V.2.1: consonant alternation in the pp, e.g. *pokūsīt* 'taste', pp nsg *pokūšeno*; *zblāīt* 'dirt', pp nsg *zblāčeno*; *zar^uobīt* 'hem', pp nsg *zar^uōbljeno*. Usually, *d* alternates with *j*, e.g. *pos^uodīt* 'lend, borrow', pp nsg *pos^uōjeno*. In five cases, *d* alternates with *dj*: *se sledīt* 'grow rigid (with fear)', pp msg *slēdjen* and *slējen* (cf. pp fsg *polējena* 'freeze'), *ponūdit* 'offer', pp nsg *ponūdjeno* and *ponūjeno*; *posādīt* 'plant', pp nsg *posādjeno* and *posājeno* (cf. pp msg *posājeno*, pp nsg *nasājeno* 'plant a certain quantity'), *viēndīt* 'tend', pp fsg *viēndjena*, and *ufiēndīt* 'offend', pp fsg *ufiēndjena*.¹³ Only alternation with *-j* is attested in all other I/I verbs with *-d-*: *zbūdīt* 'awake', pp msg *zbūjen*; *uglādīt* 'smooth out', pp nsg *uglājeno*; likewise in the pp of *proc'edīt* 'sift', *zagrādīt* 'fence in', *uhlādīt* 'cool off', *razjādīt* 'make angry', *se posvādīt* 'quarrel', *se navādīt* 'learn'.

– V.2.2a: in the *l-p* of *kupīt/kūpīt* 'buy', *l-p* msg *kūpi* etc.; also *puštīt* 'let' and *zgubīt/zgūbīt* 'lose' (see V.2.2a).

– V.2.2b: in the *l-p* msg of *zbūdīt* 'wake up', *zgūlīt* 'pull out', *se jāvīt* 'greet, answer, react', *plātīt* 'pay' and *zābīt* 'forget': *l-p* msg *zābi* etc.

– V.2.3: in inf, *l-p* except msg, pp and pr of three I/I verbs: *zgubīt/zgūbīt* 'lose', *l-p* mpl *zgubīli/zgūbīli*, pp nsg *zgublĵeno/zgūblĵeno*, also *puštīt* 'let', pr 1sg *pūštin*, *kupīt/kūpīt* 'buy'. See V.2.3.

– V.2.4: in *plātīt* 'pay', and *zābīt* 'forget', pp fpl *zablĵeno*

– V.2.5: in *l-p* and pp msg *-∅*, e.g. *slĵepīt* 'tell lies', *l-p* fsg *slĵepīla*, msg *slĵepī*; pp nsg *stavlĵeno*, pp msg *stavlĵĵen*.

V.11.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

No peculiarities, see V.1.3.

¹³ The verbs *viēndīt* and *ufiēndīt* are definitely loans; *sledīt* (with *s-*, beside regular *zledīt*) and *ponūdit* may be loans from the standard language, but *sādīt* and its compounds are not likely to be loans.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

The stressed stem vowel is short in all forms in most type (a) verbs (in type (a), the stem vowel is never short etymological **e* or **o*). The stem vowel is long rising before tautosyllabic resonant in some loans from Romance, e.g. *pārtīt* 'leave, go away', *viēndīt* 'tend', *ufiēndīt* 'offend'.

The vast majority of type (b) verbs have a long pretonic vowel in inf, and long rising in stem-stressed pr, ger (e.g. *na pīlēc*) and pp (e.g. *ulūpīt* 'peel', pp Gsgm *ulūplĵenega*). But see V.2.3 (e.g. *puštīt* 'let', pr 1sg *pūštin*). The (retracted) stem stress is long falling in the *l-p* msg of eight verbs of types (bc) and (bd), see below. In type (b) verbs with short stem vowel (etymological **e*, e.g. *teplīt* 'heat', **o*, e.g. *gonīt* 'drive', or etymological *jer*, in: *krstīt* 'baptize', *kasnīt* 'be late', *mastīt* 'crush'), stem-stressed forms have short stress.

Nearly all type (c) verbs have a short pretonic vowel (see V.11.4).

V.11.3 Accentuation types of I/I verbs

The accentuation types in inflection class I/I are given in diagram (10):

diagram (10): accentuation types of I/I verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	<i>l-p</i>	pp
(a)	+	+	n.a.	+	+	+
(ac)	+	+	n.a. (pf)	+	+	–
(b)	–	+	+	–	–	+
(bc)	–	+	n.a. (pf)	–	– (msg +)	+
(bd)	–	+	n.a. (pf)	–	– (msg +)	–
(c)	–	–	n.a. ¹⁴	–	–	+
(cc)	–	–	n.a. (pf)	–	–	–
(cca)	–	–	n.a. (pf)	–	+	–

In the pp, "–" stands for an accent shift from stem vowel to the pp suffix *-en-*.

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

– Inf stem-stressed and pr stem-stressed: type (a) or (ac); pp stem-stressed: type (a), pp end-stressed: (ac).

– Inf end-stressed: (b), (bc), (bd), (c), (cc) or (cca); pretonic vowel long (and trans. verb, see V.11.4), and/or pr stem-stressed: type (b), (bc) or (bd); *l-p* msg stem-stressed: (bc) or (bd); pp end-stressed: (bd).

¹⁴ In type (c), ger is attested only for *kosīt*: *kōseć* (NO, uncertain).

– Inf end-stressed and pr end-stressed; type (c), (cc) or (cca); pp stem-stressed: type (c); *l*-p stem-stressed, type (cca); otherwise (cc).

V.11.4 Examples of the accentuation types of I/I verbs

Type (a): stem stress in all attested forms (about 85 verbs), e.g.:

finit 'finish', pr 2sg *finiš*, 3pl *fine*, imp 2sg *fini*, 2pl *finite*, *l*-p msg *fini*, mpl *finili*, pp msg *finjen*, fsg *finjena*; *hītit* 'throw', pr 1sg *hītin*, 3pl *hīte/hīto*, imp 2sg *hīti*, *l*-p msg *hīti*, fpl *hīūle*, pp msg *hīčen*; *mīslīt* 'think', pr 3sg *mīslī*, 1pl *mīslīmo*, 2pl *mīslīte*, *l*-p fsg *mīslīla*, se *domīslīt* 'remember', pr 3pl *domīslē*, imp 2sg *domīslī se*, *l*-p mpl *domīslīli*, *zmīslīt* 'think up', *l*-p fsg *zmīslīla*, pp nsg *zmīslījeno*; *zapārīt* 'boil; burn (hand etc.)', *l*-p msg *zapāri*, pp nsg *zapāreno*. Also e.g. *čīstīt* 'clean', *dīmit* 'smoke', *glādīt* 'stroke', *grābīt* 'rake', se *kostřīšīt* 'bristle', *pokūšīt* 'taste', *pāmetīt* 'remember', se *přītīt* 'clamber', *zrūšīt* 'demolish', *vādīt* 'pull'.

Type (ac): stem stress in all attested forms, except stress on the ending in pp. One verb:

stāvīt 'put, place', pr 1sg *stāvin*, 2sg *stāvi*, 2pl *stāvite*, 3pl *stāve*, imp 2sg *stāvi*, *l*-p msg *stāvi*, fsg *stāvila*, fpl *stāvile*, pp msg *stavļjēn*, nsg *stavļjēno* and *stāvļjēno*.

Type (b): end stress in inf, *l*-p, imp; stem stress in pr, ger and pp (about 120 verbs), e.g.:

brūsīt 'whet, sharpen', pr 3sg *brūsi*, 3pl *brūse*, *l*-p msg *brūsī*, *nabrūsīt* (pf), *l*-p mpl *nabrūsīli*, pp fsg *nabrūšēna*; *c'ēpīt* 'graft', pr 3sg *c'ēpi*, pp fsg *c'ēpljēna*; *hrānīt* 'feed', pr 3sg *hrāni*, 3pl *hrāne*, *l*-p fsg *hrānīla*, mpl *hrānīli*, *nahrānīt* (pf), pr 3sg *nahrāni*, *l*-p msg *nahrāni*, pp mpl *nahrānjeni*; *pīlīt* 'saw', pr 3sg *pīli*, 1pl *pīlimo*, 3pl *pīle*, ger *na pīlec*, imp 2sg *pīli*, *l*-p mpl *pīlīli*, *raspīlīt* 'saw to pieces' pp mpl *raspīljēni*; *otprostīt* 'forgive', imp 2sg *otprostī*, 2pl *otprostīte*, *l*-p msg *otprostī*, pp nsg *otprōšēno*, pr (ipf) 1pl *prōstimo* (VO). Also e.g. *b'elīt* 'whitewash', *začepīt* 'cork', *d'elīt* 'distribute', *kvārīt* 'spoil', *lūpīt* 'peel', se *molīt* 'pray', *slūžīt* 'serve';

hodīt 'go, walk' (pr 1sg *hōdin*, *l*-p msg *hodī*, fsg *hodīla*) has doublets in the gerund: *hōdec* and *na hōd'ēc*, and in the imperative: imp 2sg *hodī* (insistent *hōdi*) and *hōj*, imp 1pl *hōmo*, imp 2pl *hōte*.

Type (bc): end stress in inf, imp, *l*-p except msg; stem stress in pr, *l*-p msg and pp.¹⁵ Four verbs:

– *būdīt* 'awake', pr 1sg *būdin*, 3pl *būde*, *l*-p fsg *būdīla*, *zbūdīt* (pf), pr 3sg *zbūdi*, imp 2sg *zbūdī*, *l*-p msg *zbūdi*, fsg *zbūdīla*, pp msg *zbūjen*, fsg *zbūjena*.

– *zgūlīt* 'pull out' (also type (b)), pr 2sg *zgūlīs*, 3sg *zgūli*, *l*-p msg *zgūli* and *zgūlī*, nsg *zgūlīlo*, pp msg *zgūljēn*.

– se *jāvīt* 'answer, greet', pr 3pl *jāve*, imp 2sg *jāvī*, *l*-p msg *jāvi*, fsg *jāvīla*, mpl *jāvīli*, (pp not attested).

– *rodīt* 'bring forth', also type (c), pr 3sg *rōdi* (and *rodī*), *l*-p msg *rōdi* and *rodī*, fsg *rodīla*, fpl *rodīle*, pp msg *rōjen*, fsg *rōjena*.

¹⁵ An explanation of the stress retraction in *l*-p msg in types (bc) and (bd) may be found in the fact that these verbs (except *zābīt*) were old type (c) verbs with long stem vowels. The verb *rodīt* still is also type (c) (pr 3sg *rōdi* and *rodī*).

Type (bd) end stress in inf, imp, *l*-p except msg, and (at least optionally) pp; stem stress in pr, *l*-p msg. Five verbs:

– *gūbīt* 'lose', pr 1sg *gūbin*, 3pl *gūbe*, imp 2sg *gūbī*, *zgūbīt* (pf), pr 1sg *zgūbin*, 3sg *zgūbi*, *l*-p msg *zgūbi*, fsg *zgūbīla*, mpl *zgūbīli*, pp msg *zgublījēn* and *zgūbljēn*, nsg *zgublījēno* and *zgūbljēno*, fpl *zgublījēne*, also type (bc).

– *kūpīt*/kupīt 'buy', pr 1sg *kūpin*, 3sg *kūpi*, 2pl *kūpīte*, imp 2sg *kūpī*, *l*-p msg *kūpi*, mpl *kūpīli*, fpl *kūpīle*, pp msg *kuplījēn*, fsg *kuplījēna*, nsg *kuplījēno*.

– *plātīt* 'pay', pr 1sg *plātin*, 3sg *plāti*, *l*-p msg *plāti*, fsg *plātīla*, nsg *plātīlo*, pp msg *placīēn*.

– *puštīt* 'let, leave', pr 1sg *pūštin*, 3sg *pūšti*, 1pl *pūštīmo*, 3pl *pūšte*, imp 2sg *puštī*, *l*-p msg *pūšti*, fsg *puštīla*, nsg *puštīlo*, fpl *puštīle*, pp nsg *puščēno*, fsg *puščēna*, but *zapuštīt* 'neglect', pp Asgf *zapūščēno*, Nsgf *zapūščēna* and *zapūščēna*, nsg *zapūščēno*.

– *zābīt* 'forget', pr 1sg *zābin*, 1pl *zābīmo*, 3pl *zābe* (and less common *zābo*), *l*-p msg *zābi*, fsg *zābīla*, mpl *zābīli*, pp fpl *zablījēne*, and msg *zābljēn*, nsg *zābljēno*, also type (bc).

Type (c) end stress in all forms except retraction to the stem in pp (about 40 verbs). Examples:

debelīt 'make fat', pr 3sg *debelī*, *udebelīt* (pf), pr 2sg *udebelīš*, *l*-p fsg *udebelīla*; se *udomovīt* 'become domesticated', pr 3sg *udomovī*, *l*-p mpl *udomovīli*, pp msg *udomōvljēn*; se *zgojīt* 'grow up', pr 3pl *zgojīje*, *l*-p mpl *zgojīli*, pp msg *zgojēn*; *kosīt* 'mow', pr 1sg *kosīn*, 3sg *kosī*, ger *kōsec* (uncertain), *l*-p msg *kosī*, fsg *kosīla*, nsg *kosīlo*, mpl *kosīli*, *pokosīt* (pf), pr 3pl *pokosīje*, *l*-p fpl *pokosīle*, pp fsg *pokōšēna*; *polovīt* 'put to (horses etc.)', pr 3sg *polovī*, *l*-p fsg *polovīla*, nsg *polovīlo*, mpl *polovīli*, pp fsg *polōvljēna*, fpl *polōvljēne*, *razlovīt* 'take out (cows, horses etc.)' (MOŠ), imp 2sg *razlovī* (MOŠ); *naoštrīt* 'sharpen', pr 3sg *naoštrī*, *l*-p mpl *naoštrīli*, pp fsg *naoštrēna*. Also e.g. *brojīt* 'count', *drobīt* 'crush', *napojīt* 'water', *strojīt* 'sieve'.

All type (c) verbs have a short pretonic vowel, except intransitive *dūrīt* 'sulk', pr 3sg *dūrī* (VO), and *hūnjīt* 'sit huddled up (in a corner or so)', pr 2sg *hūnjīš*.

Type (b) and (c).

A number of verbs show fluctuation in accentuation type: type (b) and type (c):

postīt 'fast', pr 3sg *pōsti* and *postī*; *kasnīt* 'be late', pr 3sg *kāsni* (and *kasnī*), *prostīt* 'beg', pr 3sg *prōsi* and *prosi*; *godīt* 'please', pr 3sg *gōdi* (3x), pf pr 3sg *zgodī*; *ukopīt* 'head (plants)', pr 1sg *ukōpin* and *ukopīn*; *poledīt se* 'freeze', pr 3sg *poledī*, *zaledīt* 'id.', pr 3sg *zalēdi*; *ulovīt* 'catch', pr 3pl *ulovīje* and *ulōve*; *trošīt* 'spend', pr 1sg *trōšin* and *trošīn*; *slōžīt* 'pile up', pr 3sg *slōžī* and *slōži*; *poštrofīt* '(be)sprinkle', pr 3sg *poštrofī* and pr 1sg *poštrōfīn*.

The verb *rodīt* 'bring forth', pr 3sg *rōdi* and *rodī* fluctuates between (bc) and (c).

Note that all of these verbs have pretonic *-e-* or *-o-*, except *kasnīt* (which has an etymological *jer*).

Type (cc): end stress in all attested forms (including pp, which has doublet forms with accent retraction). One verb, which may also belong to type (c):

čīnīt 'force, make (smb. do smt.)', pr 1sg *čīnīn*, *l*-p fsg *čīnīla*, nsg *čīnīlo*, *načīnīt* 'prepare, make', pr 1sg *načīnīn*, imp 2sg *načīni*, *l*-p msg *načīnī*, fsg *načīnīla*, pp msg attr *načīnjēn* and *načīnjen*; Gsgm *načīnjēnega*, fsg *načīnjēna*, mpl *načīnjēni*.

Type (cca) end stress in inf, pr, imp, pp; stem stress in *l-p*. One verb:

storīt 'do, make', pr 1sg *storīn*, 2sg *storīš*, 1pl *storīmō*, 3pl *storīje*, imp 2sg *stori*, *l-p* msg *stōri*, fsg *stōrila*, nsg *stōrilo*, mpl *stōrili*, pp msg *storīēn*, fsg *storēna*, nsg *storēno*, Gsgn *storēnega*.

V.12 Inflection class E/I (about 60 verbs)

V.12.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

The endings of class E/I, including examples, are given in section V.1.3. All E/I verbs have the same endings (apart from differences in accentuation), except for two phenomena in the present of *vīdet* 'see':

– Pr 3pl has sometimes *-o* instead of more common *-e*, e.g. pr 3pl *vīdo* (attested only once), next to *vīde*, which is attested at least 15 times (a similar phenomenon is more common in I/I (a) verbs; note that type (a) is quite marginal in E/I verbs).

– A shortened pr 2sg form *viš* occurs (beside normal *vīdiš*), which is used as an imperative, frequently as a stopgap 'see', e.g. *viš takōvo kat pīrīde stāro* '(you) see, when it gets old like that', etc.

Some verbs have doublets, with one set of forms according to class E/I, and one according to I/I: *bālēt* and *bālīt* 'gape (at)', *krīvēt* and *krīvīt* 'criticize', *škīljēt* and *škīljīt* 'peer', *zaškūrēt* and *zaškūrīt* 'darken'. Three others may belong both to class E/I and to E/E: *se ug^uōbavet* 'grow crooked', pr 3sg *se ug^uōbavi* and *se ug^uōbave*, *zahrpljāvet*, pr 2sg *zahrpljāveš* and *zahrpljāviš* 'become hoarse', *živēt*, pr 1sg *živēn* and *živīn* 'live'.

Of some other verbs, it is not clear whether they belong to this class or to class E/E (because only inf and/or *l-p* are attested).

Many E/I verbs denote the producing of a sound, e.g. *bīnčēt* 'buzz', *dūdñjēt* 'rumble', *krāčēt* 'yell'. Another large group of E/I verbs are derived from adjectives, and have the meaning "be, or get into, the state denoted by the adjective", e.g. pr 1sg *sūrin* 'grey', *l-p* fsg (pf) *posūrēla* (msg *sūr* 'grey'), *zagīrdēt* 'become ugly' (msg *gīt* 'ugly'), pr 3sg *zagīrdī* (MO).

Morphological alternations which operate in class E/I:

– V.0 (truncation of pr stem in stem-stressed pr 3pl, ger, and imp, and of inf stem in pp).

– V.2.1: consonant alternation in the pp, e.g. *uplīevēt* 'weed', pp msg *uplīēvjēn*, *priškīrbēt* 'save', pp nsg *priškīrbļēno*; *strhlenēt* 'decay', pp msg *strhlēnjen*.

– V.2.5 in *l-p* msg (pp is always stem-stressed), e.g. *tīpēt* 'suffer', *l-p* msg *tīpīē*, fsg *tīpēla*.

V.12.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

No peculiarities (see V.1.3).

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

The stressed stem vowel is short in the inf, and all other forms, in type (a).

The pretonic vowel of all type (b) verbs is long, e.g. *bālēt* 'gape at', *blīedēt* 'turn pale', and in stem-stressed forms (only pr attested) the stressed vowel is long rising, e.g. *bālēt* 'gape at', pr 2sg *bālīš*, *grūstēt* impers. 'be tired of, not feel like', pr 3sg *in se grūsti* 'they don't feel like it'.

The pretonic vowel is long in 30 of the 40 verbs of type (c).¹⁶ In these verbs, the pretonic vowel is long rising in the stem-stressed pp. e.g. *uplīevēt* 'weed', pp msg *uplīēvjēn*. It is short in the stem-stressed pp of type (c) verbs with short stem vowel, e.g. *zgorēt* 'burn', pp msg *zgōren*, nsg *zgōreno*.

V.12.3 Accentuation types of E/I verbs

The accentuation types within inflection class E/I are given in diagram (11).

diagram (11): accentuation types of E/I verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	<i>l-part</i>	pp
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	n.a.
(b)	–	+	n.a.	n.a.	–	n.a.
(c)	–	–	–	–	–	+

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

- If inf is stem-stressed: type (a).
- If inf is end-stressed: type (b) or type (c); if pr stem-stressed: type (b), otherwise type (c).

¹⁶ The type (c) verbs with short stem vowel are on one hand the old ones with stem containing *-e-* or *-o-* (*bolēt* 'hurt', *gorēt* 'burn', *letēt* 'fly', *sedēt* 'sit', *želēt* 'wish'). On the other hand, there are three type (c) verbs with short stem vowel, derived from adjectives: *munjenēt* (*mūnjen* 'crazy') 'act strangely', *norēt* (*n^oor* 'crazy') 'scream, roar', *strhlenēt* 'rot, decay' (pp msg *strhlēnjen*, with short stressed vowel) and two such verbs which are apparently loans: *zlampēt* 'evaporate' and *lašcēt* 'glisten'.

Of three verbs (*bl'edět* 'turn pale, *l-p* nsg *zacárělo* 'fade' and *l-p* nsg *tūtnjělo* 'roar'), no *pr* is attested, so that the accentuation type cannot be determined.

V.12.4 Examples of the accentuation types of E/I verbs

Type (a): stem stress in all forms. Three verbs:

vīdet 'see', *pr* 1sg *vīdin*, 2sg *vīdiš*, 1pl *vīdimo*, 3pl *vīde* and *vīdo*, imp 2sg *vīdi*, *l-p* msg *vīde*, fsg *vīdela*, nsg *vīdelo*, mpl *vīdeli*; *vīset* 'hang', *pr* 3sg *vīsi*, 3pl *vīse*, ger *vīsec*, *l-p* msg *vīse*, fsg *vīsela*, nsg *vīselo*, fpl *vīsele*.

Also type (a): *zahrpljāvet* 'become hoarse' (both E/I and E/E).

Type (b) end stress in inf and *l-p*; stem stress in *pr* (rest of the forms not attested). About 10 verbs, four of which can also be type (c):

šcūrět 'peep', *pr* 3sg *šcūri*, *l-p* fsg *šcūrěla*; *škīljět* 'peer', *pr* 2sg *škīljīš*, 3sg *škīljī*, *l-p* msg *škīljīě*, mpl *škīljěli*; also *bālět* 'gape at, look in a stupid way'; *čūpět* 'squat' (also (c)); *grūstět* impers. 'not feel like'; *krīvět* 'be guilty; condemn'; *pl'evět* 'weed' (also (c)); *pr* 1sg *sūrin* 'become grey', *l-p* fsg *posūrěla* (pf); *se škūrět* 'get dark' (also (c)); *pr* 3sg *prezīmi* 'stay over for the winter' (VO), *l-p* nsg *prezīmělo* (VO).

Type (c): end stress in inf, *pr*, ger, *l-p*, imp; stem stress in pp, to the extent that it is attested, which is not often the case because most verbs involved are intr (about 43 verbs).

Examples: *se b'ielēt* 'be white', *pr* 3sg *se b'ielī*, *l-p* nsg *b'ielělo*; *l-p* nsg *bl'iesčělo* 'shine', *pr* 3sg *bl'iesčī*; *bolět* 'hurt', *pr* 3sg *bolī*, 3pl *bolīje*, *l-p* msg *bolīě*, fsg *bolěla*, nsg *bolělo*; *dūšět* 'smell (good)', *pr* 3sg *dūšī*, *l-p* msg *dūšīě*, fsg *dūšěla*, nsg *dūšělo*; *sedět* 'sit', *pr* 1sg *sedīn*, 1pl *sedīmō*, 3pl *sedīje*, ger *na seděc*, *l-p* msg *sedīě*, fsg *seděla*; *zagorět* 'inflamm', *pr* 3sg *zagorī*, pp nsg *zagōreno*. Also e.g. *břnčět* 'buzz'; *dūdnjět* 'rumble'; *gřmět* 'thunder'; *kīpět* 'boil'; *kl'iečět* 'kneel'; *kl'iejět* 'smolder'; *krāčět* 'yell'; *letět* 'fly'; *mřzět* 'hate'; *svīrět* 'fool about'; *trīepět* 'shiver'; *vřtět* 'turn'; *želět* 'wish'.

Four verbs are both (b) and (c), see above (e.g. *pl'evět* 'weed', *pr* 1sg *pl'ievīn* and *pl'ievīn*).

V.13 Inflection class A/I (6 verbs)

V.13.1 Endings. Morphological alternations

The endings of class A/I, including examples, are given in section V.1.3.

All verbs in A/I have the same endings, except for the alternative imp endings:

– From *bežāt* 'run away', imp 2sg is *běži*, but there are also shortened forms: imp 2sg *běš*, and imp 2pl *běšte*, which are rather common, especially in combination with *čā* 'away': *běš čā*, *běšte čā* 'away with you'. The imp of *držāt/držāt* 'hold' also has a shortened form: 2sg *dřš*.

– The imp is normally end-stressed in *držāt/držāt* 'hold', and *mučāt* 'be silent', e.g. imp 2sg *držī*, *mučī*, imp 2pl *držīte*, *mučīte*, but in the imp of both verbs optional stem stress occurs if the command or request is intended to be insistent: *dřži* 'hold'; *ma mūči tī* 'quiet you!' (see V.4.8).

Morphological alternations in class A/I: V.2.0 (omission of the stem-final vowel in *pr* 3pl, ger, imp); V.2.5 (lengthening of stem-final vowel in *l-p* msg, e.g. *ležāt* 'lie', *l-p* msg *ležā*).

One verb seems to belong to both inflection class A/E and to A/I; A/E inflection is preferred: *dřhtāt* 'shiver', *pr* 2sg *dřhtīš*, 3sg *dřhtī* (next to more common *dřhčes*, etc.).

V.13.2 Accentuation of stem and endings

Quality of the accent in end-stressed forms

The stressed vowel is long rising in the inf and *l-p* (apart from msg) of: *blejāt* 'bleat', *l-p* fsg *blejāla*, fpl *blejāle*; *mučāt* 'be silent', *l-p* fsg *mučāla*, mpl *mučāli*; *se smejāt* 'laugh', *l-p* fsg *smejāla*, mpl *smejāli*.

The stressed vowel is short in the inf of *ležāt* 'lie', *l-p* fsg *ležāla*, mpl *ležāli*.

The stressed vowel has doublets short/long rising in inf and/or *l-p* of: *bežāt* 'run away', *l-p* fsg *bežāla* and *bežāla*, mpl *bežāli*; *držāt/držāt* 'hold, keep', *l-p* fsg *držāla* and *držāla*, mpl *držāli* and *držāli*.

Quality of the accent in stem-stressed forms

The stressed stem vowel is short in imp in *-i* or *-∅*, e.g. imp 2sg *běži/běš* 'run away', imp 2sg *dřži/dřš* 'hold', imp 2sg *mūči* 'be silent'.

The stressed vowel is also short in the only attested pp form: nsg *pridřžano* 'support'.

V.13.3 Accentuation types of A/I verbs

The accentuation types within inflection class A/I are given in diagram (12).

diagram (12): accentuation types of A/I verbs						
type	inf	pres	ger	imp	<i>l-p</i>	pp
(c)	–	–	–	–/+	–	+
(ccc)	–	–	–	+	–	n.a. (intrans.)

Rules for the assignment to an accentuation type

All A/I verbs have end stress in inf, pr and *l-p*. Types (c) ad (ccc) differ in the imp only, so an imp form suffices to assign an A/I verb to an accentuation type.

V.13.4 Examples of the accentuation types of A/I verbs

Type (c) end stress in all forms (doublets stem stress and end stress in imp as far as attested), stem stress in pp as far as relevant (five verbs, all attested forms are given):

blejāt 'bleat', pr 3sg *blejī*, 3pl *blejīje*, *l-p* msg *blejā*, fsg *blejāla*, fpl *blejāle*; inf *držāt/držāt* 'hold, keep', pr 1sg *držīn*, 2sg *držīš*, 3sg *držī*, 1pl *držīmō*, 2pl *držītē*, 3pl *držīje*, ger *držēc*, *l-p* msg *držā*, fsg *držāla/držāla*, nsg *držālo*, mpl *držāli*, imp 2sg *držī/dřš/dřži*, *pridržāt/pridržāt* 'hold for a while, support', *l-p* msg *pridržā*, mpl *pridržāli*, pp nsg *pridržāno*; *ležāt* 'lie', pr 2sg *ležīš*, 3sg *ležī*, 3pl *ležīje*, *l-p* msg *ležā*, fsg *ležāla*, mpl *ležāli*; *mučāt* 'be silent', pr 2sg *mučīš*, 3sg *mučī*, 3pl *mučīje*, ger *na mučēc*, *l-p* msg *mučā*, fsg *mučāla*, mpl *mučāli*, imp 2sg *mučī/müči*, 2pl *mučīte*; *se smejāt* 'laugh', pr 1sg *smejīn*, 2sg *smejīš*, 3sg *smejī*, 1pl *smejīmō*, 2pl *smejītē*, 3pl *smejīje*, *l-p* msg *smejā*, fsg *smejāla*, mpl *smejāli*.

Type (ccc) end stress in inf, pr, ger, *l-p*, only stem stress in imp. One verb:

bežāt 'run (away)', pr 1sg *bežīn*, 3sg *bežī*, 2pl *bežītē*, 3pl *bežīje*, *l-p* msg *bežā*, fsg *bežāla/bežāla*, mpl *bežāli*, imp 2sg *bēži/bēš*, 1pl *bēžimo*, 2pl *bēžite* and *bēšte*.

V.14 Irregular verbs

Of the 59 irr verbs, 50 have inf in *-t*, two in *-s* and five in *-c* (no inf exists to pr 1sg *dīēn* (no. 42); to pr 3sg *vrē* (no. 39), no inf is attested). Most irr verbs have pr 1sg in *-en* (some with irregular endings for the other pr forms, see below). Two irr verbs have an *a*-present (one with irr 3pl), five have an *i*-present (two with irr 3pl), two have an irregular present.

In the list below, not all attested pr, imp, *l-p* or pp forms of the irregular verbs are given if no further irregularities occur within pr, resp. imp, *l-p* or pp. Inflected forms are mostly given for only one compound of a stem; for the remaining compounds, only inf is given. The verbs for which only prefixed forms are listed have not been attested without a prefix. For the complete sets of attested forms and meanings see the Lexicon.

The order in which the verbs are listed is:

- A. Paradigms in which two or more stems function complementarily (1.-2.)
- B. Present 1sg in *-u* (3.)
- C. Disyllabic inf with irregular relation between inf stem and pr stem (4.-8.)

D. Monosyllabic stems in a consonant (inf in *-s* and *-c*) (9.-13.)

E. Monosyllabic stems in a vowel (inf in *-t*, except no. 57 *dosīcēc*) (14.-59.).

A. Paradigms with suppletive stems.

1. *bīt* 'be', pr 1sg *sān/san*, 2sg *sī/si*, 3sg *jīē/je*, 1pl *smō/smo*, 2pl *stē/ste*, 3pl *sʷo/so*. Irregular negated pr: *nīsan*, *nīsi*, *nī*, *nīsmo*, *nīste*, *nīso*; negated pr 1sg and 2sg also *nīs*; pr (pf) *bʷōden/bʷōdeh* (*/bʷōh* (rare)), *bʷōdeš* (*/bʷōš*), *bʷōde/bʷō*, *bʷōdemo*, *bʷōdo*; imp 2sg *būdi*, 1pl *būdimo*, 2pl *būdite*; *l-p* msg *bī*, fsg *bīlā*, nsg *bīlo/bīlō*, mpl *bīli/bīlī*, fpl *bīle/bīlē*, npl *bīla*; also, auxiliary for the conditional: 1sg *bīh* (*bīn*), 2sg *bīš*, 3sg *bī*, 1pl *bīmo*, 2pl *bīte*, 3pl *bī* (all forms also clitic), negated: *nē bīh* etc. For interrogative forms with incorporation of *li* see V.4.7 and VI.7.4.

2. *pʷōc* 'go (away)' (clitic *poč*), pr 1sg *pōjen*. To this pf inf and pf present, as *l*-participle: msg *šā*, fsg *šlā*, nsg *šlō*, mpl *šlī*, fpl *šlē*, is used. As suppletive imperative, the imperative of *hodīt* (2sg *hōj*, 1pl *hōmo*, 2pl *hōte*) is used. The forms *grēn* and clitic *gren*, *grīēš/greš*, *grīē/gre*, *grēmō*, *grēte*, *grēdo* 'go' (ipf present), are isolated. Further compounds of **iti*: *nāc* 'find', pr 1sg *nājden*, *l-p* msg *nāša*, fsg *nāšla*, pp msg *najdēn*; *prīt* 'come, arrive', pr 1sg *prīden*, imp 2sg *prīdī*, *l-p* *prīša*, fsg *prīšla*; *se snāc* 'find one's way'; *ūc* 'flee, go away', pr 1sg *ūjden*, *l-p* msg *ūša*, fsg *ūšla*, etc.; *ubāc* 'search, look for', pr 1sg *ubājden*, imp 2sg *ubājdi*, *l-p* msg *ubāša*, fsg *ubāšla*; *zāc* 'set (of the sun)', pr 3sg *zājde*, *l-p* nsg *zāšlo*.

B. pr 1sg in *-u*.

3. *tēt* 'want', pr (also auxiliary for the future tense) 1sg *cū*, 2sg *cēš*, 3sg *cē*, 1pl *cēmō*, 2pl *cētē*, 3pl *tē* (*Žm cō*). All pr forms can also be clitic. Irregular negated present: *nīcēcū*, *nīcēcēš*, *nīcēcē*, *nīcēcemo*, *nīcēcete*, *nīcēte/nīcēto* (MO); *l-p* msg *tīē*, fsg *tēla*, nsg *tēlo*, mpl *tēli*, fpl *tēle*. For interrogative forms with incorporation of *li* see V.4.7 and VI.7.4.

C. Disyllabic inf with irregular relation between inf stem and pr stem.

4. *imēt* 'have', pr 1sg *īman*. Irregular negated present: 1sg *nīman*, 2sg *nīmaš*, etc.; imp 2sg *imīēj*; *l-p* msg *imīē*, fpl *imēle*.

5. *dāvāt/dāvāt* 'give', pr 1sg *dājēn*, 3sg *dājē*, 2pl *dājēte*, 3pl *dājʷo* (*dāvajo*); *l-p* msg *dāvā*, fsg *dāvāla*, nsg *dāvālo*, mpl *dāvāli/dāvāli*; Compounds: *dodāvāt* 'pass, hand', pr 1pl *dodājēmō*; *l-p* mpl *dodāvāli*; *prodāvāt* 'sell', pr 1sg *prodājēn*, 3pl *prodājʷo*, *l-p* msg *prodāvā*, fsg *prodāvāla*, mpl *prodāvāli*; *preprodāvāt* 'resell', pr 3sg *preprodājē*; *zadāvāt* 'smell', pr 3sg *zadājē*.

6. *rovāt* 'bray (of a donkey)', pr 3sg *rovē*, imp 2sg *rovī*, *l-p* msg *rovā*, fsg *rovāla*; Compound: *l-p* fsg *zarovāla* 'begin to bray'.

7. *povēdat* 'tell', pr 1sg *povīn*, 2sg *povīš*, 3sg *povī*, 1pl *povīmō*, 2pl *povītē*, 3pl *povīedʷo*; imp 2sg *povīēj*; *l-p* msg *povēda*, fsg *povēdala*, mpl *povēdali*; pp nsg *povēdano*; Compounds: *se spovēdat* 'confess'; *l-p* mpl *se napovēdali* 'confess'; pr 3sg *zapovīt* 'command'.

8. *glēdat* 'look', regular except imp 2sg *glēj* (*Žm. glēj*) beside *glēda*; *se zaglēdat* 'stare', pr 3sg *zagli*, 1pl *zagliēmō* and *zagliēdamo*, 3pl *zagliedʷo*, *l-p* msg *zagliēda*, fsg *zagliēdala*.

D. Monosyllabic stems in a consonant (inf in *-s* and *-c*).

9. *rās* 'grow', pr 3sg *rāstē*, 3pl *rāstʷo*, *l-p* msg *rāsa*, fsg *rāsla*; Compounds: *narās* 'grow (in a certain quantity), increase', pr 3sg *narāstē*, *l-p* msg *narāša*, fsg *narāšla*; *prerās* 'grow over, over-grow'; *virās* 'disappear in the course of growth', *l-p* nsg *virāšlo*; *zarās* 'grow over', pr 3sg *zarāstē*, pp nsg *zarāšceno*.

10. *jēs* 'eat', pr *jīn*, *jīš*, *jī*, *jīmō*, *jītē*, *jīedʷo*; imp 2sg *jīēj*, 2pl *jīējte*; *l-p* msg *jīē*, fsg *jīēla*; Compounds: *pojēs* 'eat' pf, pr 1sg *pojīn*, 2sg *pojīš*, 3pl *pojīedʷo*; imp 2sg *pojīēj*; *l-p* msg *pojīē*, fsg *pojīēla*; pp nsg *pojīedeno*; *se najēs* 'eat enough'; *ujēs* 'bite'; *zjēs* 'gnaw, corrode'.

11. *möc* 'be able, can', pr 1sg *mören*, 3pl *möro*, 1-p msg *möga*, fsg *moglä*, nsg *moglö*; Compounds: *potmöc* 'help', pr 1sg *potmören*; imp 2sg *potmori*, 1-p msg *potmöga*, fsg *potmoglä*; *pripomöc* 'help a little', 1-p mpl *pripomogli*; *potpomöc* 'help substantially, support', pr 1sg *potpomören*.

12. *vréc* and *vřc* 'put', pr 1sg *vřzen*, imp 2sg *vřži*, 1-p fsg *vřgla*, mpl *vřgli*; Compounds: *donavréc* 'add (a piece)', pr 3sg *donavřže*, 1-p fsg *donavřgla*; *razvréc* 'plough in parallel lines', pr 1sg *razvřžen*, 1-p msg *razvřga*, fsg *razvřgla*; *uvřéc* 'hem provisionally', pp fpl *uvřzene*; *zvréc* 'have a miscarriage (of sheep); twist'; *se zavřžo* pr 3pl 'appear (of apples when they start growing etc.)', pp fpl *zavřzene*.

13. *vrěc* (MOŠ) 'thresh', pr 3pl *vřše*, 1-p fpl *vřšle* and *vřhle*.¹⁷

E. Monosyllabic stems in a vowel (inf in -t, except no. 57 *dosřc*)

14. *dät* 'give' (pf), pr 1sg *dän*, 2sg *däš*, 3sg *dä*, 2pl *dätē*, 3pl *dädʷö*; imp 2sg *däj*; 1-p msg *dä*, fsg *dälä*, mpl *däli*; pp nsg *dāno*; Compounds: *prodät* 'sell', pr *prodän*, *prodä*, *prodämö*, *prodätē*, *prodädʷö/prodäjʷö*, 1-p msg *pröda*, fsg *prödä*, mpl *prödali*, fpl *prödäle*, pp fsg *prödäna*; *preprodät* 'resell', 1-p msg *prepröda*, pp fsg *preprödäna*; 1-p nsg *rasprödälo* 'sell (out)'.

15. *tkät* 'weave', pr 3sg *tkē*, 3pl *tkʷö*, imp 2sg *tki*, 1-p msg *tkä*, fsg *tkälä* and *tkäla*, mpl *tkäli*, pp nsg *tkāno*; Compound *otkät* 'weave' (pf), pr 1pl *otkēmo*, 1-p msg *ötka*, mpl *ötkali*, pp nsg *ötcano*.

16. *nažgät* 'light, set fire (to)', pr 3sg *nažgē*, imp 2sg *nažgř*; 1-p msg *näžga*, fsg *näžgala*, pp fsg *näžgana*; *važgät* 'light, set fire (to)'.

17. *brät* 'pick', pr 1sg *bären*, imp 2sg *berř*, 1-p msg *brä*, fsg *brälä*, nsg *brälo*; Compounds: *nabrät* 'collect a certain quantity', pr 1sg *nabären*, 1-p msg *nabrä* (maybe an error, cf. *pöbra*, *vřbra*, etc.), fsg *näbrä*; *pobrät* 'pick (up)' (pf), pr 2sg *pobēreš*, imp 2sg *poberř*, 1-p msg *pöbra*, fsg *pöbrä*, pp fsg *pobērena*, nsg *pobēreno/pöbrano*, fpl *pobērene/pöbrane*; also *probrät* 'select'; *ubēreš* pr 2sg 'pick'; *vibrät/vizbrät* 'sort out'; imp 2sg *zberř se čä* 'piss off'.

18. *prät* 'wash', pr 1sg *pären*, ger *perʷöc*, imp 2sg *peri*, 1-p msg *prä*, fsg *prälä* and *präla*, nsg *prälo*; Compounds: *sprät* 'wash out (of colour)'; *uprät/oprät* 'wash' pf, pr 2sg *opēreš* and *upēreš*, imp 2sg *uperř*, 1-p msg *öpra*, fsg *öprla*, pp nsg *upēreno* (*öprano*), npl *upērena/upērene*; *preuprät* 'wash again'; *viprät* 'wash (out), rinse (out)'.

19. *srät* 'shit', pr 3sg *sēre*, 1-p msg *srä*, fsg *srälä*, fpl *sräle*; Compounds: 1-p fsg *pösrä* 'shit' pf, pp fsg *posērena*; *nasrät* 'shit (something under)'.

20. *slät* 'send', pr 1sg *šäljen*, 1-p mpl *släli*; Compound: *poslä* 'send' (pf), pr 1sg *pošäljen*, imp 2sg *pošälji*, 1-p msg *poslä*, fsg *posläla*, pp nsg *pöslano* and *pošäljena*, fsg *pošäljena*.

21. *zvä* 'call, invite', pr 1sg *zovēn*, imp 2sg *zovi*, 1-p msg *zvä*, fsg *zvälä* (*zväla*), nsg *zvälo*; Compounds: *dozvät* 'reach smb. by calling', 1-p fsg *dözvala*; 1-p mpl *näzvali*; *pozvät* 'invite' (pf) pr 1sg *pozovēn*, imp 2sg *pozovi*, 1-p msg *pözva*, fsg *pözvala*, pp msg *pözvar*; *prizvät* 'call to oneself, summon'.

22. *klät* 'slaughter', *se klät* 'quarrel', pr 3sg *kölje*, 1-p msg *klä*, fsg *klälä*, nsg *klälo*; Compound: *zäklät* 'kill, slaughter', 1-p msg *zäkla*, fsg *zäkläla*, pp fsg *zäklana*.

23. *mlät* 'grind', pr 1sg *mäljen*, imp 2sg *melji*, 1-p fsg *mläla*; Compounds: *samlät* 'grind' (pf), pr 3sg *samälje*, 1-p mpl *samäläli*, pp Gsgm *samäljenega*; *zmlät* 'talk nonsense', 1-p fsg *zmläla*.

24. *dognät* 'drive (cattle) (to)', pr 1sg *dorēnen*, 1-p msg *dognä*; *nagnät* 'give tongue (of dogs)'; *pognät* 'drive (cattle) (away)', 1-p fsg *pognälä*, pp fsg *porēnjena*; *vignät* 'drive out'.

25. *nabřt* 'crack', 1-p msg *nabi*, pp fsg *nabřta*; *odbřt* 'knock off' pr 1sg *odbřjen*, 1-p msg *odbř*, fsg *odbřla*; *prebřt* 'break (arms etc.)', *probřt* 'break through', *razbřt* 'break', *ubřt* 'kill', *zbřt* 'knock off', *zabřt* 'hammer (a nail into a wall)'.

¹⁷ As this method of threshing, done by cows led to trample upon the grain, is no longer in use, the verb denoting it is now virtually obsolete.

26. *dobřt* 'get, obtain', pr 1sg *dobřjen*, 2sg *dobřješ*, 1pl *dobřjēmo*, 3pl *dobřjo*, 1-p msg *döbi*, fsg *döbila*.

27. *brřt* 'shave', pr 3sg *brřje*; Compound: *ubrřt* 'shave' (pf), imp 2sg *ubrřji*, 1-p msg *ubrř*, mpl *ubrřli*, pp msg *ubrřt*.

28. *natkrřt* 'roof, cover', pp nsg *natkrřto*; *otkrřt* 'uncover', 1-p fsg *ötkrřla*; *pokrřt* 'cover', pr 1sg *pokrřjen*, imp 2sg *pokrřji*, 1-p msg *pokrři/pökrri*, fsg *pokrřla/pökrila*, nsg *pokrřlo* (1x), mpl *pokrřli/pökrili*, pp msg *pokrřt* and *pökrřt*, fsg *pökrřta*, Isgf *pökrřton*, nsg *pökrřto* and *pökrřto*; *skrřt* 'hide', pr 1sg *skrřjen*, 1-p msg *skrř*, fsg *skrřla*, ger II *na skrřři*, pp nsg *skrřto*.

29. *šřt* 'sew', pr 1sg *šřjen*, imp 2sg *šřji*, 1-p fsg *šřla*; Compounds: *našřt* 'embroider', 1-p fsg *našřla*, pp fsg *našřta*; *prešřt* 'sew all over again'; *ušřt* 'sew' (pf), pr 1sg *ušřjen*; pr 2sg *zašřješ* 'sew up', 1-p msg *zašř*.

30. *navřt* 'wind up', pr 2sg *navřješ* (MOŠ), 1-p msg *nävi*, fsg *nävila*, pp fsg *nävita*; *pořvřt* 'wrap (in diapers)', pp msg *pöřvřt*; *svřt* 'fold up', 1-p fsg *svřlä*; *uvřt* 'twist', pr 2sg *uvřješ*; *zavřt* 'wrap (up)', pr *zavřjen*, imp 2sg *zavřji*, 1-p msg *zävi*, pp msg *zävřt* (3x)/*zävřt* (1x).

31. *řřt* 'pour', pr 1sg *řřjen/lřjen*, 3sg *řřje*, 1-p msg *řř*, fsg *řřlä*, nsg *řřlo*; Compounds: *nalřt* 'pour (out, in)', pr 1sg *nalřjen*, imp 2sg *nalřji*, 1-p msg *nälř*, fsg *nälřla*, pp Gsgn *nälřtega*; *dolřt* and *donalřt* 'pour more, add'; *odřřt* 'pour off, away'; 1-p mpl *odřřli* 'pour away'; *preřřt* (1) 'run over, overflow', (2) 'pour from one vessel into another'; 1-p nsg *pöřřlo* 'moisten'; *prořřt* 'spill'; *razřřt* 'spill, pour out'; *zřřt* 'pour away', 1-p fsg *zřřlä* and *zřřla*; *zälřt* 'water (plants)'.

32. *přt* 'drink', pr 3sg *přje*, imp 2sg *přji*; 1-p msg *př*, fsg *přlä*, nsg *přlo*; Compounds: *se napřt* 'get drunk', pr 3pl *napřřö*, 1-p msg *näpi*, fsg *näpila*, pp msg *näpřt*; *popřt* 'drink (up)' (pf); *se upřt* 'get completely drunk', 1-p msg *öpř*, fsg *öpřla*; *vipřt* 'drink up', imp 2sg *vipřji*.

33. *gnřt* 'rot', pr 3sg *gnřjje*, 1-p nsg *gnřlo*; Compounds: *nagnřt* 'rot a little', pp Asgn *nägnřjito*; *sagnřt* 'rot' (pf), pr 3sg *sagnřjje*, 1-p nsg *sägnřjilo*.

34. *čřt* 'hear', pr 1sg *čřjen*, imp 2sg *čřji*; 1-p msg *čř*, fsg *čřlä*; Compounds: 1-p fsg *dočřla* 'find out'; 1-p fsg *se prečřla* 'mishear'.

35. *ubřt* 'put on (footwear)', pr 1sg *ubřjen*, 3sg *ubřje/obřje*, imp 2sg *ubřji*, 1-p msg *ubř*, fsg *ubřla*, pp fsg *ubřta*; *zřt* 'take off (footwear)', pr 1sg *zřjen*, 1-p msg *zř*, mpl *zřli*; pr *prebřje* 'change (footwear)'.

36. *spät* 'sleep', pr 1sg *spřn*, 3pl *spřje*, ger *na spřc*, imp 2sg *spř*, 1-p msg *spä*, fsg *spälä*, nsg *spälo*; Compounds: *se naspät* 'sleep enough', pr 1sg *naspřn*, 1pl *naspřmö*, 1-p fsg *näspäla*; *se vi-spät* 'have a good sleep'; *zaspät* 'fall asleep', 1-p msg *zäspä*.

37. *stät* 'stand; dwell; fit, etc.', pr 1sg *stojřn*, ger *na stojřc*, imp 2sg *stʷöj*; 1-p msg *stä*, fsg *stälä*.

38. *štět* 'read' (obs), pr 1sg *štēn*, 3sg *štē*, 3pl *štʷö*, 1-p msg *štře*, fsg *štřla*; Compound: *proštět* 'read' (pf), pr 3sg *proštē*, imp 2sg *proštř*, 1-p fsg *proštřla*.

39. Pr 3sg *vrē* 'boil, seethe'; Compound: pr 3sg *zavřē* (VO) 'begin to boil'.

40. *smět* 'be allowed', pr 1sg *smřēn*, 3sg *smřē* (one att. of *smřēje*), 1pl *smřēmo*, 3pl *smřējo*, 1-p msg *smřē*, nsg *smřēlo*.

41. *umět* 'be able to', pr 3sg *umřē*, 3pl *umřējo*, 1-p mpl *umřēli*; Compound: *razumět* 'understand', pr 3sg *razumřē*, 3pl *razumřējo*, 1-p msg *razumřēlo*, fsg *razumřēla*.

42. Present only: pr 1sg *dřēn*, 2sg *dřēš*, 3pl *dřējo* 'say'.

43. *zadřt* 'provide with a bottom', pr 3sg *zadřni*, 1-p msg *zadřni*, mpl *zadřnřli*, pp fsg *zädřnřta*; *razdřt* 'take out the bottom (of a barrel)'.

44. *cvřřt* 'melt out (fat)', pr *cvřř*, *cvřřö*, 1-p msg *cvřř*, fsg *cvřřlä*; Compounds: *scvřřt* 'melt out the lʷoj' (pf), pr *scvřřmo*; *ucvřřt* 'melt out (fat)' (pf), 1-p msg *öcvřřa*, pp msg *öcvřřt*.

45. *umřřt* 'die', pr 3sg *umřř*, 1-p msg *ümra*, fsg *ümrlä*; *zamřřt* 'be at the point of death (without dying); faint'.

46. *öprřt* 'open', pr 1sg *öprřn*, imp 2sg *öprř* (insistent: *ötpri*), 1-p msg *öpra*, mpl *öprřli*, pp Nsgf *öprřta*, NApIn *öprřta/öprřte*; *přprřt* 'open a little, leave ajar', imp 2sg *přprř*; *upřřt* 'point; lean'; *zapřřt* 'close, lock', pr 3pl *zapřřö*, pp msg 1pln *zäpřřtemi*.

47. *žriēt* (MO) 'gulp, bolt (food)', pr *žēre*, but 3pl *žr^uō*, 1-p msg *žf* (VO), fsg *žrlā*; Compounds: 1-p msg (*se je*) *nāžra* 'gulp down (food) enough'; *požrēt* 'gulp' (pf) pr *požēre*, 1-p mpl *pōžrli*, pp fsg *požērena*.

48. pr 3sg *dēre*, 1-p mpl *dflī*; Compounds: *razdrēt* 'tear up', pr 3sg *razdēre*, 1-p msg *rāzdra*, fsg *rāzdrla*, pp fsg *razdērena*; *udrēt* 'flay', 1-p msg *ōdra*, fsg *ōdrla*.

49. *tīt* 'rub', pr 1sg *tāren*, imp 2sg *tarī*, 1-p fsg *tīla*, mpl *tīli*; Compounds: *zatīt* 'destroy'; *se* – 'die out', pr 3sg *zatāre*, 1-p mpl *zatīli*, pp mpl *zatāreni*; *natīla* 1-p fsg 'rub, graze so that a žūlj appears'; *rastīt* 'massage'; *stīt* 'crush'.

50. *nadēt* 'string, thread', pr 2sg *nadiēneš*, 1-p fsg *nadēla*, pp msg *nadēnjen*; *zdēt* 'pile up; give (a name)', pr 3sg *zdiēne*, imp 2sg *zdēni*, 1-p msg *zdiē*, fsg *zdēla*, pp Nsgn *zdēnjenō*; *predēt* 'restack; change (name)'; *prodēt* 'squeeze through'; *vadēt* 'stick'; *zadēt* 'fasten; get stuck'.

51. *stāt* 'stand; become'; *se stāt* 'get up, stand up', pr 1sg *stānen*, imp 2sg *stāni*, 1-p msg *stā*, fsg *stāla*; Compounds: *nestāt* 'disappear', pr *nestāne*, 1-p msg *nestā*, fsg *nestāla*; pr 3pl *pristāno* 'agree', 1-p mpl *pristāli*; *ustāt* 'stay'; *zustāt* 'stay'; *zaustāt* 'stay behind'.

52. *načēt* 'cut into', pr 1sg *načmēn/načnēn*, 2sg *načnēš*, imp 2sg *načni*, 1-p msg *nāče*, fsg *nāčela*, pp msg *nāčet*; *počēt* 'begin' (also inf *počnēt* (MO), with the meaning 'begin all together'), pr 1sg *pōčnen*, (also 3sg *počnē* MO), 1pl *pōčnemo* (*pōšnemo* MOŠ), imp 2sg *počni*, 1-p msg *pōče*, fsg *pōčela*.

53. *klēt* 'curse, swear', pr 1sg *kūnē*, 1-p msg *klē*, fsg *klēla*, mpl *klēli*; Compounds: *proklēt* 'curse, damn', pr 3pl *prokūn^uō*, 1-p msg *prōkle*, fsg *prōklela*, pp Nsgm *prōkljeti*; *zaklēt* 'curse, damn'; pp nsg *ūkleta* 'curse, bewitch' (maybe a loan from the standard language).

54. *propēt* 'crucify', 1-p mpl *prōpeli*, pp msg *prōpet*, fsg *prōpeta*; *sapiēt* 'bind (the forelegs of a cow)', pr 1sg *sapnēn*, imp 2sg *sapni*, 1-p msg *sāpe*, fsg *sāpela*, pp fsg *sāpeta*; pp nsg *nāpeto* 'tie up'; *raspiēt* 'unbind the forelegs of a cow or ox'.

55. *užēt* 'squeeze out', pr 3sg *užmē*, imp 2sg *užmī*, 1-p msg *ōže*, fsg *ōžela*, pp fsg *ōžeta*.

56. *dosēč* 'get hold of, draw (water)' (apparently a contamination of two stems, see note 5), pr 1sg *dosmēn*, imp 2sg *dosmī*, 1-p msg *dōse*, fsg *dōsela*, pp fsg *dōseta*.

57. *se nadūt* 'swell up', pr 3sg *nadmē*, 1-p msg *nādu*, fsg *nādula*, pp fsg *nāduta*.

58. *zēt* 'take', pr 1sg *zāmen*, imp 2sg *zamī* (and, insistent, *zāmi*), 1-p msg *zē*, fsg *zēla* (or, rarely, *zēlā*), nsg *zēlo*, pp nsg *zāmljeno*; Compound: *prežēt* 'take away', 1-p msg *prēze*, fsg *prēzela*.

59. *žēt* 'reap, harvest', pr 1sg *žānjen*, imp 2sg *žānjī*, 1-p msg *žīē*, fsg *žēla*; Compounds: *odžēla* 'mow, reap, cut off (a certain quantity)'; *požēt* 'harvest' (pf), pr *požānje*, 1-p fsg *požēla*, pp fsg *požānjena*; *prežēt* 'remove by reaping (witchcraft treatment of warts etc.)'; *nažēt* 'reap a certain quantity'; *užēt* 'reap' (pf), *se užēt* 'cut oneself with a sickle'.

CHAPTER VI

NOTES ON SYNTAX

VI.0 Preliminary remarks

This chapter is devoted to the use of certain forms and the ordering of elements in larger units. The principal aim is to provide examples of some important points of syntax, whether or not they differ from what is found in the standard language. For each topic, a number of representative examples are given, with brief commentary.

As examples, complete sentences (beginning with a capital letter), or clauses or smaller units (beginning with a lower case letter) are quoted. The examples are numbered separately for each section. Small print indicates standard language elements the informants used within dialect sentences.

The following subjects are dealt with: VI.1 Use of the cases. VI.2 Some remarks on the use of adjectives. VI.3 Constructions with cardinal numerals. VI.4 Use of verbal forms. VI.5 Some notes on agreement (of subject and predicate, and of neuter noun and attribute). VI.6 Reflexive and impersonal constructions. VI.7 Clitics and ordering in larger units. VI.8 Aspects of repetition and affirmation/denial.

The meaning and use of prepositions and conjunctions will not be treated in this chapter. A number of representative examples are given in the Lexicon under the following entries:

- Prepositions (those with only a single attestation are left out here): *blīzu*, *do*, *h*, *kavāndo*, *kraj*, *kroz*, *med*, *mež*, *na*, *nad*, *namēsto*, *nāspored*, *nasrīēd*, *navrh*, *od*, *odzgōr*, *ōkoli/ōkolo*, *po*, *pod*, *pōkle*, *pōlak*, *pōprek/popriēku*, *posrīēd*, *pred*, *prez*, *preku/priēku*, *prōti*, *přvo*, *pūli*, *skrōzi/skr^uōz*, *sparādi/sporādi*, *spod*, *spred*, *sprīču*, *sprōti*, *šekōndo*, *u*, *va*, *vān*, *z*, *za*, *zād*, *zafāt*, *zarādi*, *zgor/zgorā*, *zuz*, *zvān*, *zvrh*.
- Conjunctions: *a*, *āli*, *aš*, *ča*, *čīn*, *da*, *dōkle*, *i*, *kat*, *kāko*, *ku*, *ma*, *nēgo*, *nēka*, *ni*, *no*, *pak*.

VI.1 Use of the cases

VI.1.0 Preliminary notes

(1) The Vocative is preserved only in remnants (see II.1). It is used to address people, e.g. *Kūme*, *hōte sēmo!* "Kum" (see Lexicon), come here!'

(2) Nouns, adjectives and pronouns lack a distinct Accusative form in masc and neuter sg, and in all genders in the plural. Either Nominative and Accusative or Genitive and Accusative coincide, according to the following rules:

(2a) Nsg forms are used in the following cases: inanimate masc nouns, neuter nouns, the pronouns *čã* 'what' and *onö* 'that'; the Npl forms of nouns of all genders.

(2b) Genitive form is used in the following cases:

- animate masc nouns in sg;
- independently used adjectives and adjectival pronouns in masc sg (both animate and inanimate), neuter sg, and plural masc and fem (see VI.2.2);
- the pronouns *jã* 'I', *tî* 'you (sg)', *uön* 'he', *sebë* (GDAL) 'self', *mî* 'we', *vî* 'you (pl, and polite form)', *onî* 'they (masc)', *onë* 'they (fem)'. In the case of *jã*, *tî* and *sebë*, the non-clitic Dative and Locative forms also coincide with the Genitive (and Accusative).

(3) Apart from the cases enumerated under (2) above, the following homonymous case endings occur:

(3a) Gen = Loc (note however that the Loc never has clitic forms) in:

- the pronoun *onë* 'they (f)';
- the plural of all adjectives, adjectival pronouns and numerals;

(3b) Gen = Dat = Loc in:

- the pronouns *jã* 'I', *tî* 'you (sg.)', *onã* 'she', and GDL *sebë* 'oneself' (note again that the Loc has no distinct clitic form; the clitic and full forms of G and D of the pronouns *jã*, *tî* and *sebë* are not identical);
- adjectives and adjectival pronouns in fem sg;

(3c) Dat = Loc in feminine nouns in the singular;

(3d) Instr = Loc in:

- the pronouns *uön* 'he', *onö* 'it', *čã* 'what';
- all adjectives and adjectival pronouns masc and neuter sg.

(4) Adjectives agree in case with the nouns they modify (but see VI.2.2).

VI.1.1 Nominative

The Nominative is used for subject and predicate, and for appositions to subject and predicate. It is also used in Vocative function. Furthermore, the Npl is the case which is taken after the numerals 3 and 4 for masc and neuter, and after the numerals 2, 3 and 4 for fem (see also VI.3). Finally, numerals and nouns denoting a quantity (e.g. of time) in some cases take the Nominative after prepositions.

1.-3. Nominative in subject function

1. *Solãta je vëc vilëzla* 'The lettuce has come up already'.
2. *Jã i mojã sestřã smo örale* 'Me and my sister were ploughing'.
3. *Stãri lîbri so bîli va nîjn* 'Old books were in it [i.e. in the chest]'.

4. Nominative in nominal sentence

The (Nominative) msg indef forms of four adjectives are used as an exclamation; this Nominative is often in combination with a pronoun, forming a nominal sentence (or apposition to the subject), e.g.:

4. *Brîžan, je pã* 'The poor man, he fell'. For more examples see VI.2.3.

5.-6. Nominative expressing complement to the subject

5. *Jeno petnãjs lîët san na poduzeće delîevã kovãč* (MOB) 'For some fifteen years I worked as a blacksmith in the factory'.

6. *Dîca smo ih imîevãli* 'We used to have them as children'.

7.-10. Nominative in the predicate as the complement of *bît* 'be' and *prît* 'become'

7. *Nëki bãrba od Mužîn da je bî ta krsnîk* '[people say/said that] an old man from Mužini was [such a] sorcerer'.¹

8. *On je bî Zvãne. Zvãne je bî uön, jã. Mãt, onã je bila Kãte* (JKr) 'He was [called] Zvane. Zvane he was (was his name). Mother was [called] Kate'.

9. *Tö prîde smřëkva za pît* 'That becomes juniper [juice] to drink'.

10. *kat prîdeš vëla (...)* 'when you grow up (...)'.¹

11.-13. Nominative as complement of 'call', 'be called'

11. *Anke tũ, je žîënskeh ke se zovüö Fûme* 'Here too there are women called Fume'.

12. *Brûna se je zdëlo onen çřnen* 'those black ones [cows] were given the name Bruna'; *so mu zdëli İvan* 'they named him Ivan'.

13. "*Gospodřin*" *mu se rečë sãmo na öči, onakö. A ku në, "plovãn"* 'you call him "Your Reverence" only in his presence, otherwise "the priest"'.¹

14.-16. Nominative in Vocative function

14. *Ö, mînja* 'Hello, little one (fem)'.

¹ On the meaning of *da* (introducing reported speech) see the Lexicon.

15. *Ô, Bortulîni, čã dèlate?* 'Hello, Bortulini, what are you doing?'.²

16. *Šũ, Bakîn* 'Come on, Bakin' (addressing an ox).

17.-22. Nominative of numerals and quantitative nouns after prepositions

Numerals and quantitative nouns are often in the Nominative instead of being inflected after prepositions (see also VI.3.1):

17. *ot trî do šîês liêt* 'from three to six years' (but also: *ot têh trêh siël* 'from those three villages').

18. *Ćemo jo ubît (...), ċemo jo stãvit tũ (...), pak ċe nan bît do kũs zîmî* (MOŠ) 'We will slaughter it (i.e. the sheep) (...), put it in here [the freezer], and it will last for part of the winter'.

19. *Jã mören kumpanjãt anke mojõ sestrõ do jedan kũs* 'I can also accompany my sister for a part [of the road]'.

20. *Četîre do kvãrat* 'Quarter to four'.

21. (JK: *Ste se uženi malo pokle?*) MOŠ: *Jã, do lêtõ dãn za tiên* '(JK: You were married shortly afterwards?) MOŠ: Yes, less than a year after that'.

Likewise, the pronoun *nîč* 'nothing' is not inflected after the preposition *prez* 'without' (normally + G):

22. *Onõ bi bî rëbac: prãzan klãs prez nîč* 'That would be a "rebac": an empty corn cob without anything [on it]'.

23.-24. The general relative *ča* in Nominative

The pronoun *ča* can be used as a general relative, in which case it is clitic and appears in the Nominative in positions where one would expect an inflected form of a relative pronoun agreeing in gender and number with its antecedent:

23. *Slãja je malvažîja, ča je za vîñõ dobrã* 'Malvažîja, which is good for [making] wine, is sweeter'.

24. *Ovõ je kadîñ. Čã si përemo ruke* 'This is a *kadîñ* ('washbowl'). Which we wash our hands [in]' (see also VI.5.5, and the Lexicon, under *ča*).

² *Čã dèlate?* is a common phrase used for greeting people when meeting them at or near their house.

25. The construction *nî* etc. + interrogative (indefinite) pronoun in Nom + inf

Relative/interrogative pronouns (which can also have an indefinite or existential meaning, see IV.3.1) in the Nominative, in combination with an infinitive, form constructions of the type 'there is no-one to ...' (see also VI.6.2, 19):

25. *Nî kî čũvãt, nî pastîri* (JKr) 'There is nobody to herd [the cattle], there are no shepherds' (lit. 'there is not who to herd, ...'; *pastîri* is Gpl).

26.-33. Nominative after numerals

The numerals 3 and 4 behave like adjectives (except for the NAp1f and NAp1n forms of *trî*). In combinations with these numerals, if in Nominative (or Accusative) function, the Npl of masc and neuter nouns is used. Feminine nouns are in the Npl after the numerals 2, 3 and 4 (see also VI.3.1):

26. *trî kũsi kampãnji* 'three pieces of land'.

27. *trî dãni* 'three days'.

28. *četîri sîni* 'four sons' (MOŠ).

29. *četîra krîëla* 'four wings'.

30. *dviê ruõki* 'two hands'.

31. *trî uõfci* 'three sheep'.

32. *četîre hcëri* 'four daughters'.

One isolated masc noun is often in the Nsg after numerals in general:

33. *dvã pũt* 'twice'; *trî pũt* 'three times' (also *trî pũti*).

VI.1.2 Genitive

The Genitive is used to express possession, and in partitive/quantitative expressions. The Genitive is used in object function and after prepositions which otherwise take the Accusative in the case of animate masc nouns in the singular and often also in the case of independently used adjectives and adjectival pronouns in msg, nsg and pl. The Genitive (of nouns or noun + adj) is also used in temporal expressions.

1.-5. Adnominal Genitive

The adnominal Genitive without preposition in purely possessive meaning is not very frequent. It competes with the very frequent construction *od* 'of' + Gen (e.g. *od mojega ocã mãt* 'my father's mother'), with possessive adjectives in

-ov/-ev- and -in- (formed from personal names and other nouns denoting persons, without modifiers, e.g. *mäterina sesträ* 'mother's sister', but: *za bräta od mojië mäteri* 'for my mother's brother'), and with the possessive Dative (see VI.1.3). Examples of adnominal Genitive:

1. *z vrhä Üčki* 'from the top of the Učka'.
2. *svetega Iväna gr^uöjze* lit. 'St. John's grapes' (probably red currants); *Svetega Jüri briëh* toponym ('St. George's hill').
3. *Vëç so otpuštili: ni Bärtulja ne bïva na dän Bärtulji* (VO) 'They have abandoned [the custom]: even [the feast of] Bartulja isn't [celebrated] on the day of Bartulja any more'.
4. *nëka dobrä kvalitä šenïci* 'some good sort of wheat'.
5. *Je pñša käšnjo döbo nöci* 'He came late at night' (lit. [a] late time of night).

6.-20. Partitive Genitive; Genitive expressing the object in negative sentences

The partitive Genitive (in affirmative sentences only Gpl, or Genitive of uncountables; with negation also Gsg of countables) is very frequent in impersonal constructions with 3sg forms of *bït* 'be' (*je/nï, b^uöde/ne b^uöde, je bïlo/nï bïlo*; also *möre bït* 'there can be', etc.), and after negated forms of *imët* 'have' (*nïman* etc.). Examples (see also VI.6.2, examples 11.-15.):

6. *Ku b^uöde möçä ce bït inträdi. S ton möçon möre bït kumpïri* 'If there is going to be rainy weather, there will be [some] crop. With this rain there could be potatoes'.
7. *tämo kadë je taköve trävï* 'there where there is such weed'; *kadë b^uöde to lëto gr^uöjza* 'where there will be grapes this summer' (cf. Nominative for the non-partitive meaning in e.g.: *je väjk šperänca* 'there is always hope').
8. *kat nï bilo ocä döma* 'when father was not at home'.
9. *nïma fuörçi* 'he doesn't have the strength'.

Note that *Nïman* etc. can also have the object in the accusative, e.g. *onipüt nïmaš gol^uöžo (...)* 'then you don't have a baking tin (for bread) (...)'.
As the direct object of *nïman* etc., the pronoun *nïç* is in Acc: *Nïç nïmamo* 'we don't have anything'.

In constructions of the type: *Nï kï çüvät* (JKr) (see VI.1.1) 'there is nobody to tend [the cattle]', a Nominative is used in combination with the infinitive. Compare also the Accusative in: *nïmaš çä jës* 'you don't have anything to eat'.

An independent partitive Genitive can also be used in object function, e.g.:

10. *Donesì mi süšci za stakïnjat* 'Bring me [some] dry twigs to make a fire'.
11. *Çeš mñzlega krüha, äli tëplega?* 'Do you want [some] cold bread, or warm (freshly baked)?'.

Partitive Genitive after nouns:

12. *Hoj mi ziët jedan küs nïti* 'Go and fetch me a piece of thread'.
13. *jeno bukalëto vïnä* 'one jug (Acc.) of wine'.
14. *jedan väš ružic* 'a pot filled with flowers'; *ïma çüda ülji çëlic* 'he has lots of hives [full] of bees'.

All numerals, including indefinite numbers and nouns denoting a quantity, are followed by Gpl, except the numerals *jedän* etc. 'one' (adjectival), 2, *öba* etc. (see below), 3 and 4 (see VI.3) and the compounds of these numerals (*dväjsset i dvä* '22' etc.). Examples:

15. *još dväjsset dän* 'twenty days more'.
16. *dvanäjs furëšteh i mï* 'twelve outsiders and we'.
17. *po dvïësto, trïsto oväc* 'two hundred, three hundred sheep each'.
18. *çüda liët* 'many years'.
19. *kolïko jäbuk?* 'how many apples?'.

The Nominative/Accusative of the numerals *dvä* and *öba* (*öbadva*) and their compounds are followed by Gsg of neuter and masculine nouns without modifier (historically a dual; see also VI.3):

20. *dvä lëta* 'two years'; *dvä snopä* 'two sheaves'; *dväjsset i dvä mëseca* '22 months'; *na öba kräja* 'on both sides'; *öba dnä* 'both bottoms (i.e. bottom and top)'.

21.-22. Genitive as complement of adjectives

21. *da je mökro ülja* 'that it is wet with olive oil' (also *mokro od*).
22. *[je] püna gr^uöt* '[it is] full of stones'.

23.-29. Genitive as complement of verbs

23. *Ne mören se domïslit njeövega ïmena* 'I cannot recall his name'. The verb *se domïslit* may also govern Acc, e.g. *ku se jo domïšljaš* 'if you remember her'; *ne mören se jo domïslit* 'I cannot recall her'.

24. *San se štuřäla teh franjäk* 'I got fed up with those taxes'.
25. *da se je zasitila tegä* 'that she had (eaten) enough of it'.

A number of verbs (some of them reflexive) with the prefix *na-* take an object in the Genitive, and have a saturative meaning ("eat, gather, etc. something until one has enough of it"; the meaning is close to that in 24. and 25. above):

26. *kat se svëga najiš* 'when you eat until you have enough of everything'.

27. *poč nažët jārki za krāvi* 'go and cut [the required quantity of] *jārka* (a crop) for the cows'.

28. *Ću nanosīt drēva* 'I will bring [the required quantity of] wood'.

29. *smo nābrli pokrīvi* 'we collected [the required quantity of] nettles'.

30. Genitive for the logical object in the construction *je žāl*

30. *Mi je žāl njegā* (G or A) 'I am sorry for him'; *mi je žāl njiē* (G) 'I am sorry for her' (*je žāl* can have logical object in G or A, see VI.1.4, example 14.).

31.-37. Genitive in adverbial constructions

31. Qualitative Genitive

31. *āli ti se splāti, āli čēs dōbre vōlji* 'either you get something out of it, or you do it voluntarily'.

32.-36. Genitive in temporal expressions

32. *Kvarnār i šīēstega* 'In '46' (MOŠ).

33. *tega mēseca* '(in) that month'.

34. *Je bilo mārča* 'It was in March'.

35. *Trukīnjišće se sāt, devīētega mēseca, posīēčē* 'Now, in September (lit. the ninth month), the maize stubbles are cut'.

36. *Līēt skūpa smo bīlē, vāj* 'For years, we were always together'.

37. Exclamatory Genitive

37. *Kīēga vrāga nabīja zājno?* 'What the devil is he hammering constantly?'. Of course, one cannot be sure whether this form is Genitive or Accusative.

Genitive of independently used adjectives and adjectival pronouns in object function, and after prepositions which are otherwise followed by Accusative

Of adjectives and adjectival pronouns in neuter sg and masc sg (also inanimate msg) and in the plural, the Genitive is used in object function. Here, the Accusative is also replaced by the Genitive after prepositions which are otherwise followed by the Accusative. Examples are found in section VI.2.2.

Genitive after prepositions

The prepositions followed by the Genitive are: *blīzu* 'near', *do* 'until, to', *ka-vāndo* 'except', *kraj* 'near', *namēsto* 'instead of', *nāspored* 'next to', *nasriēd* 'in the middle of', *navrh* 'on top of', *od* 'from', *odzgōr* 'on top of', *ōkoli* 'around', *pōkle/pōtle* 'after', *pōlak* 'by, according to', *pōprek* 'across', *posriēd* 'right across', *prez* 'without' (note that in *prez nič* 'without anything', *nič* is Nom), *priēk/preku* 'over, across', *priēkpūōta* 'opposite, vis-a-vis', *přvo* 'before', *puli* 'at, by, near'³, *skruōz/skruōzi* 'across, through', *sparādi/sporādi* 'because of', *spod* 'from under'⁴, *spred* 'away from the front of', *šekōndo* 'according to', *vān/zvān* 'out of', *z* 'out of, from, off', *zād* 'behind', *zafāt* 'in spite of', *zarādi* 'for the sake of, because', *zgor/zgorā* 'above', *zvřh* 'from, off'.

VI.1.3 Dative

The Dative is used as complement of verbs which involve a direction or addressing; as possessive Dative; as ethic Dative, and Dative commodi/incommodi; as complement of adjectives and adverbs/adverbial phrases; as exclamatory Dative.

1.-14. Dative as complement of verbs: indirect object and related functions

1. *da smo kokošān davāli pīt* 'that we gave the chickens [something] to drink'.

2. *Īmajo mi přit furēšti* 'I am expecting visitors (lit. outsiders are to come to my house)'. *Nēki van přide i nīēče čā* 'Somebody comes to your house and won't go away'.

3. *Jā bih rāt da mi donesē* 'I would like [her] to bring [it] to me'.

4. *ki se čēsto rūga nēkemu* 'who frequently makes fun of somebody'.

5. *So mu se smejāli* 'They laughed at him'.

6. *Čēs mi škužāt ku te přtan radiča* 'Will you excuse me if I ask you for some *radič* (kind of lettuce)'.

7. *Smo mu vēruvali* 'We believed him'.

8. *Nēkemu něšto pomōreš, mu dāš šōldi āli rōbi* 'You help someone in some way, you give him money or things'.

³ The preposition *puli* can also govern the Accusative, but Genitive is preferred with animate nouns.

⁴ In addition, the preposition *pod*, which is usually followed by Instrumental (see VI.1.5), or Accusative (see VI.1.4) has been attested with Genitive (or perhaps Locative) in: *onōjsto se stāvilo, pot kīē (a?) se je peklō* 'put the one (*čerēpnja* 'iron pan') under which [it] was baked.

9. *Hüdoba da gospodári vrâgu va paklê* [It is said that] the *hüdoba* (some kind of devil) is the master of the Devil in hell⁵.

10. *Ti je zaprieti da ne pasáš priêk njegövega* 'He warned you not to pass across his [land]'.⁶

11. *ta bārba, ča van poviêdan da je slîep* 'that uncle, who, I am telling you, is blind'.

12. *Gre něšto rêc barba Juôžetu* 'He goes and says something to barba Juôže'.

13. *da nan tentâjo mühi* 'that the flies are pestering us'.

14. *ti ugâja ta vodâ* 'you like that water'.

15. Dative in the construction: {call x_{Dat} by the name of y_{Nom} }

15. "fâša za rân" *rečemo onemü* 'we call that a "bandage for wounds"'.
 16.-21. Dative for the logical subject in impersonal constructions with *se*

16. *Mu se spî* 'He is sleepy'.

17. *Mi se je sânjalo špidâl^uôn* 'I dreamt about the hospital'.

18. *Mi se je vrtêlo va glävê* 'I felt dizzy'.

19. *Mi se je zaškürêlo* 'It got dark before my eyes'.

20. *Ma mi se parâ da te spozniêvan* 'But I think I recognize you'.

21. *pröpio štäbelega zvonārâ, jä (...) jedampüt jo zvonî pivo, jedampüt pôkle, pak takö jä san reklâ da pôje kat mu se parâ* [We have] quite a reliable bell-ringer, yes, (...) sometimes he rings it (i.e. the Angelus) a little earlier, sometimes a little later, and therefore I said that he is going when it seems [right] to him'.

22.-29. Dative expressing the logical subject in other impersonal constructions

The constructions intended here consist of a 3sg form of *bît + žâl, mîlo, sêjno, na muôt, triêbe*; a 3sg of *triêbat* and *râbit*; a 3sg of *prêmit*; a 3sg of *portât*, etc.

22. *Če ti bît žâl* 'You will be sorry'.

23. *Mi je mîlo to otročico* 'I am sorry for the little girl'.

24. *Mi je sêjno* 'I don't care; it is all the same to me'.

25. *Kakö je njemü na muôt* 'The way he likes it'.

⁵ See note 1.

⁶ I am not sure whether the meaning of this verb is 'warn', 'forbid' or 'threaten'.

26. *Sviên nan je triêbe dêlat* 'We all need to work'.

27. *kat njiê râbi vodi* 'when she needs water'.

28. *ma nan nî portâlo* 'but we did not mind'.

29. *Manê mi ne prêmi, pak ne grîen çüt* 'It doesn't interest me, so I am not going to listen'.

30.-32. Dative expressing the logical subject in impersonal sentences with adjective/adverb

30. *To lêtö nî bilo sûho brâjdan* 'This summer it was not too dry for the vines'.

31. *Nanke nî sviên drâgo* 'Not everybody likes it'.

32. *Je pñšlo släbo naše Èlene* 'Our Elena began to feel sick'.

33.-34. Dative as complement of adjectives

33. *Ta otročica je podobna ocü* 'That girl resembles [her] father'.

34. *Ta stuöl je prečñži onemu drügemu* 'That table looks exactly like that other one'.

35.-39. Possessive Dative

The possessive dative is most frequently formed from pronouns.

35. *Onö in je kuörta* 'That is their yard'.

36. *uön se je uženî, je dopeljâ si ženö na ta kažiêl tâmo* 'he got married, brought his wife to that signalman's hut over there'.

37. *Na piêt ili šiês ür je dognâ otâc mu* 'At five or six o'clock his father drove [the cattle, to the fields].

Combinations of possessive Dative + Dative *commodi* (see also below) are found in:

38. *uön je ustâ na dübe dôkle mu je ocü pasâ jât* 'he stayed in the tree until his father had got past his anger'.

39. *Kad bi mu se rodî sînu sîn, onipüt nuöno bi rêka: "mi se je rodî riêt"* 'When a son was born to his son, then the grandfather would say: "a line (i.e. heir) was born to me"'.
 40.-49. Ethic Dative; Dative *commodi/incommodi*

40. *nego tö van je plêh, jedan takö kvadrât* 'but that is a baking tray (there you have a baking tray), a square like that'.

41. *Nem^uõj mi takⁱnjat, aš će mi se zakrosnāt* 'Don't touch it, for it will get entangled (my wool)'.

42. *i pak onipūt je otrokū ūsta ubrīsala* 'and then she [would] wipe the child's mouth'.

43. *ću ušīt mⁱnje bragēši* 'I will sew trousers for the little one (fem)'.

44. *kako ča storīje prāhcⁱēn* '[a trough] like they make for pigs'.

45. *Prāscⁱ kat so dvā, pak oni vēci onemu mⁱnjemu pojī ...* 'When there are two pigs, and the bigger one eats [the fodder of] the smaller one_{Dat}'.

46. *bi ti nēki nēšto ukrā* 'someone would steal something from you'.

47. *da je pozvonīlo nēkemu* 'that [the death bell] had tolled for somebody'.

48. *Njⁱē je to prīšlo mⁱnjo* 'She grew out of it'.

49. *Ta brhān mi je širōk* 'That dress is too big for me'.

50.-51. The exclamatory Dative *manē*

50. *Jōh manē!* (exclamation when something is terrible, or terribly nice. Of course, one cannot be sure whether *manē* is D, G or A).

51. *Češ mōc tō storīt? Ma jōh manē, ću lāhko.* 'Will you manage to do that? What do you think? Easily'.

Dative after prepositions

Two prepositions are followed by the Dative: *h* 'toward, to', and *prōti/sprōti* 'toward', see the Lexicon.

VI.1.4 Accusative

The Accusative is used for the direct object and apposition to the direct object. Adverbial accusative is used in temporal expressions, and to indicate measure.

1.-8. Accusative expressing the direct object and appositions to the direct object

1. *Magāri sāmo dīgneš r^uōko* 'If you only raise your hand'.

2. *Tānto mi je pojēla jūžino* 'Still, she ate her lunch' (*mi* is ethic Dative, see VI.1.3).

3. *Jā san se oženīla na četrnājs^uōsmega, i nj^uō su tū nigdē prōdali* 'I was married on August fourteenth, and they sold her (the cow) somewhere there-about'.

4. *Nēkega biš pītāla: ma dāj mi sāmo jeno g^fs radīca* 'You would ask somebody: give me just a handful of *radīc* (kind of lettuce)'.

5. *Jo piēžā se tākāt nj^uō* 'She (the baby donkey) likes rolling about'; *Ne znān ku vas piēžā* 'I don't know whether you like it'; *Te piēžājo?* 'Do you like them?'.

6. *Te te ziēs nōgi ot stīdi* '[your] feet will freeze with cold'.

7. *Me je bolēla nogā* 'My foot hurt'; *Tū me je bolēlo danās* 'Something hurt me here today'.

8. *Manē je zādⁿjo krstī* 'He baptized me the last'.

9.-10. Double Accusative

9. *Si jo ubūla upatināni postoli?* 'Did you get her into clean shoes?'.

10. *Češ ga pītāt otproščēnje?* 'Will you ask his forgiveness?'.

11.-15. Accusative for expressing object in reflexive and impersonal constructions

11. *Da se ĩma za vādīt matemātiko, je reklā* 'She said she had to do her mathematics [homework]'.

12. *Mi se jo mīli* 'I am sorry for her'; *Mi je mīlo to otročīco* 'I am sorry for the little girl'.

13. *Nj^uō je srān, ma njeğā nī* 'She is shy (ashamed), but he is not'.

14. *Mi je jo žāl* 'I am sorry for her' (see also VI.1.2, example 30.).

15. *Ku je n^uōno vōlja, će skūhat jūžino* 'If grandmother feels like it, she will cook lunch'; *nī jo bila vōlja poč na plīēs* 'she didn't feel like going to the dancing party'.

16.-17. Accusative for the logical object in impersonal passive constructions with *se*⁷

16. *Ma^uōn je pōče vikāt da ča takō se dīco ubukiēva* 'But he began to shout, whether that was a way to dress children'.

17. *Kat se mēlje šeni^uco za m^uokō* 'When you grind wheat for flour'.

18.-35. Accusative in adverbial expressions

18.-26. Accusative in temporal expressions

18. *Ćemo prīt sriēdo* 'We will come on Wednesday' (also with the preposition *va: je prīša va sobōto* 'he came on Saturday').

19. *Sobōto je bila Bārtulja* '[last] Saturday was Bartulja (a saint's day)'.

⁷ See also VI.6.1 (h).

20. *So ih čapāle, i so in piērje uskūble, neko dōbo po lēte* 'They caught them, and plucked their feathers, some time in summer'.

21. *Če prīt mārāč* 'He will come in March' (cf. VI.1.2, example 34.).

22. *Vāj̄k so govorili (...) da nē sedēt s miēron trēti i četrti mēsec na sūnce* 'They always said (...) that one should not sit still in the sun in March and April (lit. in the third and fourth month)' (cf. VI.1.2, example 35.).

23. *Ču pletievāt čēlo zīmo* 'I shall knit all winter'.

24. *Kad je něšto blātno dūgo vrēme* 'When something is dirty for a long time'.

25. *Kakō so Kalvārijo to p̄rvo šetemāno, takō te sadā cimītar učīstīt* 'As they did the calvary last week, they will clean the churchyard now'.

26. *Vēč je skōpano, a ōpet, drūgi pūt kōpano: prekopāt* 'It (piece of land) has been cultivated already, and then it is dug for the second time: that is *prekopāt*'.

27.-29. Accusative of measure

27. *Si čū nāpovedi? Kat se kī užēni, jeno šetemāno p̄rvo* 'Did you hear the marriage banns? When someone is going to get married, one week before';

28. *debōto piēt kīl, m̄rvo vēč, āli m̄rvo māj̄ne* 'round five kilograms, a bit more, or a bit less'.

29. *Mi je dūžna jeno padēlo m^uoki* 'She owes me a pan of flour'.

30.-35. Accusative after prepositions

The following prepositions take the Accusative: *med* [direction] 'between', *na* 'at, on [direction or time]', *po* 'to fetch', *pod* 'under [direction]', *pred* 'before; in front of [direction]', *puli* 'at, by, near', *skroz/kroz* 'across, through' (see also *skr^uōz/skr^uōzi* + Gen), *va* 'in, at (direction)', *za* 'behind (direction); for, to, by', *zuz* 'up, next to'. See the Lexicon.

For three of the prepositions which are normally followed by Accusative only when direction is involved (otherwise by Instrumental or Locative), there are a few attestations of use of the Accusative, although the situation is static:

– *med*

30. *I pōkle se ga je pretiskālo takō med r^uoki* 'and then it was squeezed between the hands like this'.

– *pod*

31. *on̄i so imēli šm̄rkalj pod n^uōs* 'they had snot under their nose[s]'.

32. *Pāzinski potōk. Nestāne, va zēmljo. Tr govōre da tū va naše Strpadūre da je vodā, dōle na dnō od one jāmi. Tō san čūla, da so něki hodili n^uōtre, da*

so poviedāli da je spōjeno s Pāzinskon Jāmon. Sāt ku jīē ne znān. Da so reklī da je pod zēmljo, vāj̄je tū pod Žmīnj ono n^uōtre 'the Pazin stream. It disappears, into the earth. And people say that there is water, down at the bottom of that cave, in our Strpadura (field). That is what I heard, that some people went down in it, that they told that it is connected with the Pazin cave. I don't know whether it is true. They are said to have said that it is underground, right under Žminj, inside'.

33. *Niso bili kuntiēnti pot Tālijo (MOB)* 'People were not satisfied under Italy (i.e. the Italian occupation)'.

34. *I ono gōre pot kr^uōf rek^uō "šufit"* 'And that there up under the roof they call "šufit" ('attic)'; (contrast the choice of the instrumental in: *i siri so bili pod gredāmi* 'the cheeses, too, were under the beams; *pot štramic^uōn* 'under the mattress')⁸.

– *na*

In combination with *krāj* 'side, end', both *na* + A and *na* + L occur, in static situations:

35. *stoj̄je na sāki krāj jedān* 'at each side one is standing'; *dvā so držāli takō, na krāj vōza* 'two [people] held on to it, at the side of the wagon'; *odzāt smo takō na krājē držāli* 'we held it from behind, by the end (a whistle)'.

See also example 32. (*na dnō od one jāmi*).

VI.1.5 Instrumental

The Instrumental is found almost exclusively after prepositions. The only four attestations of Instrumental without a preposition are the following:

1. the fixed expression *trbūhon za krūhon* (lit. 'with the belly after the bread', i.e. '[go away] to look for a [better] livelihood').

2. *īglon mōreš se ubōs, t̄rnon* 'you can prick yourself with a needle, with a thorn'.

Examples 1. and 2. may be relics of the former use of the Instrumental, but can equally well be loans or intrusions from the standard language.

3. *i to se lāhko mōre učīstīt vān z něčen t̄rden, nēken želēzon, ali š čīēn* 'and you can easily clean that out with something hard, with some [piece of] iron, or something'. Here, *nēken želēzon* may be an apposition to *z něčen t̄rden*.

⁸ Cf. *Pod Višnji* 'Under the (sour) cherry trees' (name of a pub in Žminj).

Other instances where historically one might expect an Instrumental without preposition (Instrumental of instrument, means, way) all have *z* + Instrumental, e.g.:

4. *Kat se něšto riěže z n^uožⁱěn* 'When one cuts something with a knife'.

5. *da je mähā z rokāmi* 'that he was waving [with] his hands'.

6. *Smo šli z biēlon čēston* 'We went by the "white" (gravel) road' (*po biēle čēste* is much more usual); also for means of transport, e.g. *Hōmo s koriēron va Pāzin* 'let's go to Pazin by bus'; *Smo přšli z mākinon* 'We came by train'.

In nouns or adjectives with initial sibilant, the combination preposition *z* + Instrumental is usually homonymous with Instrumental without preposition (see I.2.23), e.g. *zāprtemi očivami* 'with closed eyes'; *švālton* 'along the asphalt road' (*po švālte* is more frequent).

The prepositions *med* (*mež*) 'between', *nad* 'over', *pod* 'under', *pred* 'before, in front of', *z* 'with' and *za* 'behind' are followed by Instrumental. But see section VI.1.4 on *med* + Acc. and *pod* + Acc.

VI.1.6 Locative

The Locative is used only after a number of prepositions, see the relevant entries in the Lexicon: *na* 'at, on', *po* 'in, by', *va* 'in, at', *u* 'about (in time), round'.

VI.2 Some remarks on the use of adjectives⁹

Attributive and predicative use of definite vs. indefinite adjectival forms are dealt with in III.1.4.

Adjectives, as attribute or predicate, generally modify a noun, with which they agree in number, gender (and also case, if used attributively). In sections VI.2.1-4, a few peculiarities of the use of adjectival forms are dealt with.

VI.2.1 Adjectives used independently

A number of adjectives function as nouns; they are inflected as adjectives, e.g. *mlāda* 'bride; girl', *muškī* 'man', *Paviⁿovo* top. (name of a field).

Furthermore, there are of course instances of independently used adjectives where a noun has clearly been left out, such as:

⁹ Some information about the adverbs derived from adjectives which are normally combined with a preposition is found in III.7.2.

1. *će nan prīt do mlādega pažūl* 'we will have enough beans until the next [(harvest of) beans].

2. *ćemo vibīrat oni pažūl. Ćemo vibrāt. Biēlega pō sebe, žūtega pō sebe* 'we will sort the beans. We will sort [them]. The white ones apart, and the yellow ones apart'.

3. *na petnājs ^uōsmega* 'August fifteenth'; *po desīēten* 'in October'.

There are many attestations of independent inflected adjectival forms (neuter, as far as discrete) with approximately the interpretation 'something [green, good, white, etc.]'. Examples:

4. *jeno granīco zēlenega* 'a twig (Asg) of greenery'.

5. *je kapāca skūhat dobrēga* 'she is capable of cooking nice things'.

6. *z onen biēlen na vrhē* 'with that white [thing] on top' (about a plant).

7. *brīēnta, za gr^uōjze. To je golīda, dōle ĩma jājasto dnō, i pak gōre gre svē va šīre* 'a *brīēnta*, for grapes. It is a tub, at the bottom it has an egg-shaped base, and then it gets wider towards the top'.

8. *Va tēšnje je dōle, a gōre je šīre* 'it gets narrower towards the base, and at the rim it is wider'.

A common construction consists of adjectives used independently in Asgn preceded by the preposition *na*, Gsgn preceded by *z*, and Lsgn preceded by *po* and *va*, roughly with the interpretation: 'habits, system, spot, soil, weather, etc., with the quality denoted by the adjective'. Examples:

9. *smo hītali (...) oni kumpīri z dūgega na kūp* 'we were throwing (...) those potatoes on a heap from a distance'.

10. *s tēplega so přšli* 'they came [in] from the heat'.

11. *hōdi po mōkren* 'he is walking on [a] wet [surface]'.

12. *čūda bře zakūha ku se tīga po tēplen* '[the grapes] will start to ferment much earlier if [they] are gathered in warm [weather]'.

13. *tī so va nājhūjen* (MOŠ) 'those are (grow) in the worst [soil]'.

14. *Onā je znāla čā će storīt. I vān p^uōc kako na šīrōko da ne zvīne, i svē, po līēpen, po čīsten, svē, kako čovīk* 'She (a cow put to the cart) knew what to do. To go out [of the field] in [a] broad [curve] so that [the cart] would not be knocked over, and all, [she went] by the nice, clean [ground], just like a human being'.

15. *Znāte ča je "klič"? (...) ^uōn je stā na vīšen, i je vīkā. Sē ča je bilo nō-vega.* 'Do you know what a "klič" is? (...) he would be standing on a higher spot, and shout. Everything that was news'.

16. *Onā se je frmāla na širōken, i čekala* 'she would stop at [a] broad [spot] (i.e. section of the road), and wait'.

17. *kako grēdo tāmo po blātnen* 'how they (i.e. flies) walk in dirty things out there'.

18. *sadā, po nōven, grēdo otāc i māt, nōse na krs* 'now, according to the new [habits], the father and mother go, carry [the child] to be baptized'.

Some adjectives that are normally stem-stressed in inflected forms have a distinct end-stressed Lsg neuter if used independently; in most cases the regular stem-stressed forms are also possible, apparently without difference in meaning. Examples:

19. *na liēpiēn* (MOB) 'on good soil', but cf. also *po liēpen* in example 14. of this section; cf. also *po liēpen puōte* 'along a smooth road'.

20. *je hodila po škuriēn* 'she was walking in the dark', cf. *je priša škūrega na svēto* 'he came from the dark into the light', and Asg *škūro rōbo* 'dark fabric, dark clothes'.

21. *po dugiēn* 'lengthwise'; but also *po dūgen* 'lengthwise'.

22. *niso va guostiēn* 'they are not in dense [vegetation]', but cf. also *je poglādala onakō va guosten za te špārugi* 'she was looking in the dense (i.e. where the vegetation was dense), for those asparagus'.

23. *na sāmīēn (plesievāli)* (MOB) '(they used to dance) alone' (also *na sāmēn*).

24. *kī se ne pēre (...), pak rečēš "na živiēn smrdī"* 'when somebody doesn't wash (...), you say "he smells unclean"'.
 25. cf. also the peculiar accent in the passive participle construction *na skrītiēn* 'secretly' (this is the only attestation of a pp with stressed inflectional ending).

When denoting a year as a time adjunct, an independent Gsg feminine form of the ordinal number is frequently used (as if the speakers have standard Croatian godina in mind) whereas the normal dialectal word for 'year', *lētō*, is neuter: *uōn je priša kvarnār i siēdme* 'he came in '47'; *šezdesiēt i piēte, uōsme* 'in '65, '68' (one comes across the same phenomenon in other čakavian dialects, see e.g. Houtzagers 1985: 174). There is also one attestation of Gsgn: *kvarnār i siēstega* 'in '46' (MOŠ).

VI.2.2 Genitive of independently used adjectives and adjectival pronouns in Accusative function

Independently used adjectives and adjectival pronouns tend to take Genitive instead of Accusative when in direct object function, even if referring to inanimate nouns. This holds for msg, nsg, mpl and fpl. Examples:

Masc sg:

1. [*rečemo*] "*kumpirīna*", a za mīnjega, *kumpirić* '[we say] "*kumpirīna*" (i.e. 'big potato') and for a small one, *kumpirić*'.

2. *Ma nī finila nanke lājnskega još* 'but she hasn't even finished last year's yet' (i.e. *kūrmus* which had to be winnowed).

3. *z ona dvā se je premotāla na onega trētega* 'it [= the wool] was wound from those two into that third one' (referring to *klōbak* 'ball (of wool)').

4. *Mī smo imēli jenega stārega, na šufite, ta baūlj ... je ... lībri nuōtre so bīlī* 'we had an old one, in the attic, [such a] chest, ... was, there were books in it'.

5. *Zamī si još jenegā* 'take another one (biscuit)'.

6. *Jenegā po jenegā se upletē* 'You crochet one by one' (referring to *čentrīn*, see Lexicon).

7. *onipūt se sve skūpa, na jenegā se zmotā* 'then you wind it all into one [*klōbak* 'ball (of wool)']'.

8. *Se nī znālo za drūgi čaj ku ne za tegājstega* 'No other tea was known except this one'.

Neuter sg:

9. *kad ga siēčēš, svākega ciēlega* 'when you chop it up, each one whole' (i.e. *driēvo* 'tree').

Independently used Gsg(n/m) *k'ēga*:

10. (JK: *ih još imajo?*) *K'ēga?* '(JK: do they still have them?) What [kind of thing]?' (the topic of the previous conversation were *paljarice* 'straw mattresses').

Masc pl:

11. *Smo vīdeli jenēh muškiēh* 'We saw some men'.

12. *ma san zābila kēh dvēh glāvneh je pītā* 'but I forgot which two principal ones he asked'.

13. *ku ih svēh pogūbin* 'if I lose them all' (referring to *batuōni* 'buttons').

14. *To se mojemu m^uožu desi neki pūti, kat svēh ponesē va Rovīnj* ‘That happens to my husband sometimes, when he carries all of them to Rovinj’ (referring to *postolī* ‘shoes’).

15. *oni kumpīri, keh nōse* ‘the potatoes which they are carrying’.

16. *Tējsteh smo vīdēli čīēra* ‘We saw those [people] yesterday’.

17. *sāmo za oneh drūgeh je gīdo, jā* ‘only it is awful for the others, certainly’.

18. *Jā, ma mī rečēmo za svēh “bārba”* ‘Yes, but we say “barba” (‘uncle’) for all of them’.

The rule apparently is not obligatory, e.g.:

19. [*z^lieg^uō*] *žīvi mlādi* ‘[they (i.e. snakes) produce] living young’, next to [*z^lieg^uō*] *žīveh mlādeh* ‘they (i.e. snakes) produce] living young’.

20. *kōkoš kōca, zovē mlādi* ‘the hen is chuckling, she is calling her young’.

21. *onipūt za žīvi rečēn, “ču te kumpanjāt do t^uōt i t^uōt”* ‘then I say, about the living, “I will go with you until there and there”’.

22. *dvanājs očenāši je zmolīla za pok^uōjni* ‘she prayed twelve Our Fathers for the dead’ (example given by the informant in an explanation about prayers, in the next sentence followed by “*za pok^uōjneh*”).

23. *I nārēdni mu je stōri, jāko nārēdni* ‘and he made excellent ones for him, very excellent ones’ (the story is about false teeth).

For feminine plural, too, both Gpl and Apl are attested in this function, e.g.:

24. *To san pītāla va šk^uōle, onējsteh* ‘That I asked them (fem) in the school’.

25. *Za žīēnske. To je dobrō za mlāje, za starēje. I za mlājeh i za starējeh.* ‘For women. It is good for young(er) and for old(er) ones. For young and for old [women]’.

VI.2.3 Adjectives in nominal sentences (or apposition to the subject)

The adjectives *brīžan*, *tūžan*, *beāt* and *pūs*, and combinations *brīžan* + (pro) noun, *tūžan* + pronoun, *beāt* + (pro)noun and *pūs* + (pro)noun are frequently used as nominal sentence, as an exclamation (or possibly the adjectives are to be interpreted as apposition to the subject). The def Nsgm *brīžni* may also be used in such sentences, but indef is more frequent. There are no def attestations of the other adjectives. In particular the construction with msg *brīžan*, fsg *brīžna* is very frequent. Examples:

1. *Brīžan, te boli?* ‘poor thing, does it hurt?’ vs. *brīžan* indef in predicative position, with copula: *to se mīslī na nēkega ki je brīžan* ‘then you think of someone who is to be pitied’; *je bī brīžan* ‘he was pitiful’.

2. *brīžan, je pā* ‘the poor man, he fell down’.

3. *Brīžna, se je udrīla* ‘poor thing, she hurt herself’.

4. *Brīžan uōn, ma će mu bīt tēško* ‘poor man, it will be difficult for him’.

5. *Onā je, brīžna, hītila tō dōle* ‘poor girl, she threw it down’.

6. *Je krepā, brīžni* ‘it died, the poor thing (hedgehog)’.

7. *Tūžan uōn, ma mu je tēško* ‘Poor man, he is having a hard time’.

8. *Ma tūžna jā, kakō ću dōma aš pāda dāš* ‘Dear me, how am I to get home, as it’s raining’; *Tūžna jā, ma je to līēpo!* ‘Dear me, that is pretty!’¹⁰

9. *Ma tūžna!* ‘Dear, dear’ (said by a grandmother about her granddaughter who said something smart).

The adjective *tūžan* also occurs as a normal predicate:

10. *Ma ča je takō tūžan?* ‘why is he so sad?’.

11. *Beāta tī!* ‘lucky you’. *Beāto zdrāvlje* ‘health is a blessing’ (said as an answer when somebody tells you e.g. his family is well). *Beāta tī, tī ćeš p^uōć* ‘happy you are, you are going’.

This adjective also occurs as a normal predicate:

12. *je svā beāta sadā* ‘she is completely happy now’.

13. *Pūsti onī, kat īmajō* ‘lucky them, if they have [money]’.

14. *A pūsta tī, tānto tī čēs!* ‘lucky you, all the same you are [going]’.

15. *Pūsta, tī grīēš* ‘lucky you, you are going’.

16. *Pūsta onā, onā je dobrō pasāla* ‘lucky she, she did well (at school)’.

17. *Pūsta mlādos* ‘oh happy youth’; *Pūsta mojā mlādos* ‘Oh my happy youth’.

There are no attestations of *pūsta* etc. in other types of constructions.

VI.2.4 Note on agreement with adjectives

In adjectives and adjectival pronouns, feminine plural endings occur alongside the specifically neuter ones, for neuter plural, e.g.:

1. *jenē kr^uōsna* ‘one loom’.

2. *Ta stāra vrāta* ‘that old door’, next to [*vrāta*] *so stāre* (or *stāra*) ‘[the door] is old’.

For more examples see VI.5.4.

¹⁰ The pronoun *jā* has a short vowel in this combination, whereas otherwise the vowel is long rising. I cannot explain this phenomenon.

VI.3 Constructions with cardinal numerals

VI.3.1 The numerals *dvâ*, *öba*, *trî*, *četîri*1.-29. The numerals *dvâ*, *öba*, *trî*, *četîri* with masc and neuter nouns1.-4. *dvâ*, *öba* + noun

The numerals *dvâ* 'two' and *öba* 'both' (for neuter and masculine) are followed by Gsg of a noun:

1. *dvâ snopä* 'two sheaves'.
2. *öba kol^uöra* 'both colours'; *na öba kräja* 'on both sides'.
3. *dvâ lëta* 'two years'; *dvâ krelä* 'two wings'.
4. *kat ïma öba dnä* 'when it has both bottom and top (lit. both bottoms)'.

5.-10. *dvâ*, *öba* + adjective + noun

If a masc noun in Nominative or Accusative function is modified by an adjective, both noun and adjective have the NApl ending *-i*, e.g.:

5. *dvâ dügi kolci* 'two long poles'.
6. *dvâ mänji m^uörši* 'two small vices'.
7. *Möre se premotät (...) dvâ drugäjči kol^uöri* 'you can rewind [and mix] two different colours'.
8. *Oni ïmajo dvâ starëji od Irëni sîni* 'they have two sons [who are] older than İrena'.
9. *Ïman dvâ pñteni lancüni* 'I have two linen sheets'.
10. *cu ti dät za dvâ çñni i jenegä biëlega* 'I will give (sell) it to you dirt-cheap' (lit. 'for two black [ones] and a white [one]' (see also VI.2.2)).

11.-18. Pronoun + *dvâ*, *öba* + noun

Pronouns determining a masc noun with *dvâ* etc. are in Npl, and usually placed before the numeral; the noun is in Gsg:

11. *ovi dvâ* 'these two'.
12. *ti dvâ dâna* 'those two days'.
13. *Ïmamo dvâ, ti dvâ vñta* 'we have two, those two gardens'.

There is one attestation of pronoun form in *-a* + numeral (the omitted masc noun, topic of the conversation, was *klöbak* 'ball (of wool)'):

14. *z ona dvâ se je premotäla na onega trëtega* 'from those two, it was re-wound into a third one'.

If a construction consisting of *dvâ* or *öba* + masc noun is the subject of a sentence, the verb is plural, and so is the predicate:

15. *Deböto jënaki so tî dvâ miž^uöla* 'those two glasses are almost identical'.
16. *Dvâ so držäli takö* 'two [persons] held [it] like that'.
17. *Öba otrokâ mi grëdo va šk^uölo* 'both my boys go to school'.

There is one attestation of pronoun + *dvâ* + neuter noun; the pronoun has the ending *-a*:

18. *Ïman jöš za storît ta dvâ dëla (...), da ovö upletën, i onö ušñjen* 'I have those two jobs to do (...), knit this and sew that'.

19.-29. *trî*, *četîri* + masc and neuter nouns

The numerals *trî* 'three', and masc *četîri*, neuter *četîra/četîre* 'four', are followed by Npl of both noun and adjective or pronoun. Examples:

Masculine.

19. *aš smo imëli trî küsi kampänji täno* 'for we had three pieces of land there'.
20. *kat so bile dvië-trî nevësti, sväka dvâ-trî otroki mñnji (...)* 'when there were two or three daughters-in-law, each [with] two or three small children (...)'.
21. *ti četîri n^uoži* 'those four knives'.

Neuter.

22. *trî govëda* 'three heads of cattle' (JKr).
23. *Ïman za naprës trî vretïëna jöš* 'I have three more spindles to spin'.
24. *Žižäk (...). Çetîra kriëla ïma* 'The cricket (...). It has four wings'.
25. *Skoro piët liët je bi va vöjske, çetîra lëta siğurno ciëla* 'he was in the war almost five years, at least four whole years'.

If a construction with the numerals *trî* or *četîri* is subject of a sentence, verb and predicate are in the plural:

26. *je bi vëli, so mogli trî, çetîri sedët na nñn* 'it was big, three, four [people] could sit on it'.

27. *magãri dvã, trî puõnti buõdo ubñnjeni na jedãn krãj* 'at least two or three stitches [of the same colour] would be on the same side [of the knitting]'.
 If two numerals (e.g. 'four to five', 'two to three') determine one noun, the second numeral is decisive for the case form, e.g.:

28. *jeno četïra, piët liët* 'some four or five years'; *četïri, piët nuõzi* 'four or five knives'.

29. *dvã, trî otroki* 'two or three children'.

30.-40. The numerals *dvã, õba, trî, četïri* with feminine nouns

With feminine nouns, *dvië* 'two' and *õbe* 'both' (like *trî* 'three' and *četïre* 'four') are followed by Npl, of both noun and adjective (or pronoun):

30. *dvã starëji od Irëni sîni, i dvië hcëri mlãje* 'two sons older than Irena, and two younger daughters'.

31. *Takõ so bile dvië griëdi* 'there were two beams like that'.

32. *trî biële kõtuli* 'three white skirts'.

33. *smo (...) plãkale mî dvië* 'we cried (...), the two (fem) of us'.

34. *Smo bile mî trî, i bãrba je imië trî. Trî hcëri.* 'The three of us were (fem) there, and uncle had three. Three daughters'.

35. "*Rãlice*" *se recë onõ za držãt takõ, one dvië, ça se drži ruõki* 'you call the thing (lit. that) you can hold, those two, where you hold your hands, "*ra-lice*" (plough handles)'.

36. *uõn je imië četïre hcëri* 'he had four daughters'.

37. *Na të trî fuõzi mõrete rëc* 'you can say [it] in those three ways'.

Verb and nominal predicate are also in the plural:

38. *So uskrñjene one dvië skudëlice* 'those two cups are cracked (a little)'.

39. *So mi natëcene õbe ruõki* 'both of my hands are swollen'.

40. *So nan trî uõfci zvïgle* 'three of our sheep miscarried'.

41. Inflected numerals *dvã, trî* etc.

The numerals *dvã* etc., *õba* etc., *trî, četïri* etc. are inflected as pl adjectives for G, D, I and L (see IV.9.4), e.g. (see also VI.2.2, example 12.):

41. *San dãlã jës dviën muškïën* 'I fed two men'.

42.-54. Preposition + *dvã, õba, trî, četïri* + noun

After a preposition, both numeral and noun usually take the case the preposition requires:

42. *Kvãrat do četïreh* 'a quarter to four' (see also VI.1.1, 20., which is a more common construction).

43. *viezãt tovãra z dvëmi špãgi* 'tie the donkey with two ropes'.

44. *Tõ se potïëgne z dvëmi pñsti* 'you pull it with two fingers'.

45. *z dvëmi litrami* 'with two litres'.

46. *z dvëmi iglami* 'with two needles'.

47. *drži z õbemi rokãmi* '[he] is holding [it] in both hands'.

48. *Na õbeh liçah imãš blãtno* 'on both cheeks you have something dirty'.

49. *ot tëh trëh siël po riëde so hodïli* 'from those three villages they went by turns'.

50. *Ot Trëh Krãlji nãpret san na fërijah* 'I have holidays from Epiphany on'.

However, in a few cases, mainly when modifying a noun which normally occurs accompanied by a numeral, the numeral is in Nominative after the preposition (the noun is in the case which the numeral requires):

– with *ura*, if a time of the day is indicated:

51. *ot puõlne do četïre ùri* 'from noon to four o'clock' (cf. example 42. above, where the noun is omitted).

52. *Tõ bimo zvãli mãla jũžina, takõ, ot trî, četïre ùri popuõlne* 'we would call that a small (late) lunch, so from three, four pm'.

– with *lëto*, if age is indicated:

53. *ot trî do siës liët* 'from [the age of] three to six years'.

– also:

54. *Ot četïri pãri postõli nĩmaš nanke jenï çïsti* 'out of four pairs of shoes, you don't have even one clean [pair]'.

55. Preposition + adjectival pronoun (without a noun) + numeral

Only one case attested: the pronoun is inflected, the numeral is not:

55. *Ma jedampût so dëlali, anke uõn je dëla. Pret tëmi dvã, ça so bili oni pñvi još, kat je bñ uõn, je pak kopã kako vëli* 'but formerly, they (the priests) worked [in the fields], he too worked. Before these two, the ones that were

[here] formerly, when that one was [here], he worked [in the fields] industriously'.

56.-58. Numeral + *pūt*

The noun *pūt* is often not inflected in constructions with numerals:

56. *dvâ-trî pūt* 'two or three times'.

57. *trî pūt na šetemâno* 'three times a week'.

But also, with emphasis:

58. *i jöš jedampūt, tō trî pūti takō* 'and another time, three times like that'.

VI.3.2 The numerals 5 and higher; indefinite numerals

Cardinal numerals from *piēt* 'five' upwards and indefinite numerals like *čūda* 'much, many', *věc* 'more', *mālo* 'few' are not inflected. They are followed by Gpl of both noun or pronoun and accompanying adjectives; if a construction with one of these numerals is subject of a sentence or clause, the verb is sg, the predicate is nsg.

Of compound numerals, like *dvājset i četiri* '24', *triděset i dvâ* '32', the second part determines (or agrees with) the noun etc., so see VI.3.1. Examples:

1. *piēt, šēs vėlikeh vėlikeh fārmi* 'five or six very big farms'.
2. *s piēt litar* 'with five litres'.
3. *Mi rābi još piēt klobāk* 'I need five more balls of wool'.
4. *Je pasālo piēt ūr* 'it is past five o'clock'.
5. *děset pūneh* 'ten full [years]'.
6. *st^uo i pedesiēt snōpi šenići* 'a hundred and fifty sheaves of wheat'.
7. *dvanājs d^uoh je va njiē* 'there are twelve staves in it (i.e. the barrel)'.
8. *Ku bi vēc od njiē se zvrnūlo* 'if more of them would fall over'.
9. *Čūda p^uōti gre za va Pūlō* 'many roads lead to Pula'.
10. *va teh pār liēt* 'in those few years'.

VI.4 Use of verbal forms

VI.4.0 Preliminary remarks

For an inventory of verbal forms, and of the grammatical categories of the verb, see V.0 and V.1. Analytic verb forms are listed along with other syntagms with inf, *l-p* and *pp* in VI.4.1, VI.4.3 and VI.4.4, respectively.

In the following sections, aspect is not treated separately. The examples in VI.4.3 and VI.4.5 are ordered according to aspect however, and occasionally, examples of verb forms are juxtaposed to their counterparts of the opposite aspect (see also VI.4.1).

For many verbs, a habitual Aktionsart has been attested, but only for infinitive (see VI.4.1), *l*-participle (see VI.4.3), and present (see VI.4.5). Habituals are often derived from ipf verbs, mostly with the suffix *-ieva-*, e.g. *spievāt* 'sleep usually', *hojievāt* 'go repeatedly'); some have other formations (e.g. *žinjāt*, from *žēt* 'mow', *se sėduvat*, from *sės* 'sit down').¹¹

VI.4.1 Examples of the use of the infinitive

In this section, independent infinitive is dealt with (1.-9. and 85.-90.), and dependent infinitive, with examples ordered according to the type of construction. Complements of the infinitive are not treated separately. These may in turn consist of, or at least contain, one or more infinitives, so that a string of infinitives is created, see e.g. examples 40.-42.

Habitual infinitives are not very frequent. They are used in the future tense (see examples 15.-20.), and e.g. if the meaning is the referent (see Ebeling 1978: 33-34), e.g. *uōn je čūda delievā (...)* "delievāt", *to znāči "dėlāt" mnogo puta* 'he worked much (...) work (hab), that means work often' (see also example 51.); also as inf dependent on an adjective, see example 97.

1.-9. Independent infinitive

1.-5. Imperative and prohibitive use of the infinitive

1. *Te nōgi uprāt, i ubūt!* (TO) 'wash those feet and put on socks!' (TO speaking to her grandchild, who was walking around barefoot). This is the only instance of non-negated inf used as an imperative in the material.

The construction *ne* + inf (as prohibitive) is more frequent. In *ně* + inf, *ně* is stressed, in contrast with *ne* in combination with other verb forms (see VI.7.2). Examples:

2. *Ně skākāt!* 'don't jump [around]!'.
3. *Ně krāčēt vēc!* 'don't shout any more!'.
4. *Ně tō dėlāt!* 'don't do that!'.

¹¹ "Habitual" is henceforth abbreviated as "hab". I shall not go into details of the meaning of these verbs here. On verbs of this type in some čakavian dialects see Kalsbeek (1984).

The difference between this type of prohibitive on one hand, and negative imperative (see VI.4.6), and constructions with *nem^uõj* + inf (see 29.-34.) on the other is probably that the degree of politeness increases in this order (as the degree of urgency decreases). One gets the impression that *ne* + inf is often used when the action the speaker intends to prohibit is already in progress (as is the case with negated imp, but not necessarily with *nem^uõj* + inf).

ne + inf is also used in indirect speech, e.g.:

5. *Väj k so govoriili (...) da nẽ sedõt s miëron trõt i četrti mēsec na sũnce* 'people always said (...) that one should not sit still in the sun in March and April'.

6.-9. Narrative infinitive

6. *I l'ẽpo, kat san pĩšla dõma so me stũkli, ma nẽ povẽdat zãč, stẽšo* 'and there, when I came home they beat me, but still [I would] not tell why [I was late]'.

7. *a uõn kako brečĩc za nãmi, sve po cẽste je hodĩ, i nigdje nanke pot kami-juõn, ma kãkvi, puõc* 'and he (a lamb) [was running] after us like a little dog, he went by the road, and [he would] not go anywhere [astray], not under a truck, certainly not'.

8. *I onipũt na nõgi gõre, i zdũolon se fũzãt* 'and then walk uphill, and slide downhill'.

9. *i onipũt se je zvãdilo plẽh, i strũnĩt, svõ to ugljiẽvlje na kũp* 'and then one would take out the baking tin, and shake off, all the coals on a heap'.

More independent infinitives (as subject, also in nominal sentences) in examples 85.-90.

10.-34. Infinitive with auxiliary (analytic verb forms)

10.-26. *ću* etc. + infinitive

10.-21. Future tense

10. *Ću skũrĩt kõkoši z vrta* 'I will chase the chickens out of the garden'.

11. *Će ti natẽc [nogã] kat te ujĩ õsa* 'your [foot] will swell when the wasp stings you'; cf. pf present in VI.4.5, example 18.: *ot tegã ti natek^uõ nõgi* 'that makes your feet swell'. The second example contains a general truth or potentiality opposed to the direct link with the moment of speaking in the neutral future of the first example.

12. *Danãs niẽte pĩt* 'they won't come today' (negated neutral future; compare pf present *ne pĩdeš*, negated potential future (VI.4.5, example 30.).

13. *Ćeš pãs vãn* 'you'll fall out'.

14. *Onõ kat si na neken drĩeve, gõre: "Spusti se, pak cemo te capãt." "Ću se kalãt"*. 'When you are up in a tree: "Climb down and we'll catch you". "I'll climb down (pf)". Compare ipf infinitive *kal'evãt* in e.g. *Jã ću ti kal'evãt te grõti* 'I will put down (ipf) those stones for you' (the action is foreseen to take some time: one stone after another).

15.-20. *ću* etc. + hab inf: habitual action in the future

15. *Ća će svãki dãn pad'evãt ta dãš?* 'Now will this rain [make a habit of] come[-ing] down every day?'.

16. *Ću jo pelj'evãt puli tete Mãlji to zĩmo* 'I'll take her to aunt Malija [daily] this winter'.

17. *to ću rãda noš'evãt ... neko rõbo* 'I'll gladly wear that [on repeated occasions]'.

18. *Do sadã smo spievãli gõre, sat cemo tũ spievãt* 'until now we slept (had the habit of sleeping) upstairs, now we will sleep (hab) here'.

19. *Ćemo per'evãt na ruõki* 'We'll [as a habit] wash by hand'.

20. *te se tuk'evãt* 'they will fight [time and again]'; *ću jo svãki dãn tuk'evãt* 'I'll beat her every day'. (The sentences in 20. were suggested by me and accepted by NO).

Stem and desinence of the future auxiliary are sometimes separated by the clitic interrogative particle *li* (attestations of 2sg, 1pl and 2pl), e.g.:

21. *Kĩ znã cẽlimo nãc mẽsto* 'who knows if we will find a place'. See also the relevant examples in VI.7.4. (29.-31.).

22.-26. *ću* etc. + infinitive to express intention.

Apart from referring to the future, *ću* + inf may express an intention or inclination of the subject (or the form is ambiguous, future or intention):

22. *Ćeš pĩt?* 'do you intend to drink?' or 'are you going to drink?'.

23. *Je tũpã ta sikĩra, niẽće sęc* 'that ax is blunt, it won't cut (chop)'.

24. "miješa s vodom", *tõ će ręc "temperãt"* 'mix with water, that is what "temperat" means' (cf. Italian *vuol dire*).

ću etc. + inf is also used in subordinate clauses introduced by *ku* 'if':

25. *A gn^uōj ku će bīt dōbar m^uōra bīt mōkar* 'and dung should be wet in order to be good'.

26. *I kat san reklā, "Galjardīna, ku ćeš bīt prāva, ćemo poć va Vālo (...)"* 'and when I said, "Galjardina, if you will be [a] good [girl], we will go to Vala"' (Galjardina is a cow, Vala the name of a field).

In 25., *ćemo poć* is a neutral future, whereas *ćeš* + inf, in the subordinate clause of 26., and *će* + inf, in 25., express an intention (cf. *ku* + pf present, which expresses a potentially fulfillable condition in the future, e.g. VI.4.5, example 52.).

27.-28. *b^uōden* etc. + infinitive

Here and there in SCr a construction consisting of *b^uōden* etc. + infinitive is attested (on which see further Kravar 1977/78). All three attestations of a construction that superficially looks like it should however be interpreted as the negated future tense of the impersonal construction {Acc + *je* etc. + *čūt*} 'is to be heard' (see examples 78.-81.; cf. also negated perfective present in future meaning, VI.4.5, examples 32.-43.). The construction *b^uōden* + inf is not attested with other verbs. Examples:

27. *Nič ne b^uōde čūt* 'there won't be anything to hear' (or: 'she won't hear anything?'). On another occasion: *Nič ne b^uōde takō čūt. Svi so mučāli* 'there won't be anything to hear this way. Everybody was silent'. (this was about the quantity of sound material my tape was thought to contain).

28. (don't talk so loudly), *da te ne b^uōde čūt. Ali, da te ne b^uō čūt* 'that you won't be heard' (the second variant was added spontaneously by NO).

29.-34. *nem^uōj* + infinitive (pf and ipf): prohibitive

The construction *nem^uōj* etc. + inf. expresses a warning that is less urgent than either the negative imperative or the construction *ne* + inf. *Nem^uōj* + ipf inf often expresses a general warning, whereas *nem^uōj* + pf inf usually refers to one particular occasion.

29. *Nem^uōj sēs na tlā* 'don't sit down (pf) on the floor'.

30. *Nem^uōj se zā njo uženīt, aš je ot slābega rōda* 'don't marry (pf) her, because she is from a weak (in the sense of 'sickly') family'.

31. *Nem^uōjte puštīt va škōdo* 'don't (pl) let (pf) [the cattle] into [causing] damage (in the fields)' (see also VI.4.6, example 6.).

32. *Nem^uōj tō takīnjat* 'don't touch (ipf) that'.

33. *Nem^uōj nabādāt kumpīri kat ih vādiš* 'don't prick (ipf) the potatoes when you lift them'.

There is one attestation in which the elements *ne* and *m^uōj* are separated by a clitic (cf. the insertion of the clitic particle *li* in future auxiliary forms, e.g. example 21. above):

34. *Ne ga m^uōj zvālĵāt*, alongside *nem^uōj ga zvālĵāt* 'don't soil (pf) it'.

35.-73. Infinitive dependent on autosemantic verbs

35.-50. Infinitive dependent on verbs of motion

The infinitive is very frequent after verbs of motion (more frequent than in standard Croatian). In several cases, the construction {verb of motion + inf} can be used without an object where this would not be possible in the standard language; also, pf inf is more frequent in this construction in the dialect than in the standard language. Examples¹²:

35. *Kat smo šlě ĉa dělat va kampānjo (...) je hodī za nāmi* 'When we (fem) went to do something in the field (...) it followed us' (about a lamb).

36. *aš jedanpūt se nī šlō kupīt, ku nī bilo, nego onolīko kolīko je bīlō je m^uōralo durāt do drūgega. I vīnō, i kumpīri, i šenića, m^uokā, svě. Nī se šlō kupovāt.* 'for once upon a time people did not go and buy (pf) [things], if there wasn't any [left, in the house], but as much as there was had to last until the next. Wine, and potatoes, and wheat, flour, everything. One did not go buying (ipf) [around]'. (Note the different aspects in the infinitives).

37. *Ta plovān je hodī blagoslīvlĵāt po kūćah* 'this priest came to the houses to bless [them]'.

38. *Grě něšto rěć barba J^uōžetu* 'he goes to say something to uncle J^uōže'.

39. *A sadā greš h māše kat se pōje krstīt otrokā* 'but now you go to church (for the first time after giving birth) when you go to baptize the child'.

40. *Něka gre jo bĵzo zvāt, i neka gre bĵzo stāvīt teplīt vodī* 'let her go and call her quickly, and let her quickly put on water to heat'.

41. *Ćeš mi prīt pomōć dělat?* 'Will you come and help me work?'.

42. *Je prīšla plāćuć pītāt něka grěmo je pomōć zdět s'ěno* 'she came crying to ask us to come help her stack the hay'.

¹² The examples in this section are not ordered according to subject of the actions expressed by main verb and by the dependent inf; e.g. in 40. (second part), and in 44.-48., the verbs have different subjects.

43. *Kad nõse zakopät, onipüt ot sväkega selä so imëli na jenen meste kadë so upučinuli* 'when they carry [a deceased person] to bury, then from every vil- lage they had a place where they [used to] rest'.

44. *i drügi dân va jütro se ga je poneslö na lësnico süšit* 'and the next day in the morning it (the cheese) was carried to dry on a rack'.

45. (*kâli*). *Tämo smo svi gonili püt krävi* '(ponds). We all used to drive the cows there to drink'.

46. *su to stükli, to šeniço, i onipüt so popeljäli buretät* 'they threshed it, the wheat, and then they brought it away to [be] winnow[ed]'.

47. *se je stävilo kühat da pñide ono lëpo* 'it was put on the fire to become nice [and clean] (i.e. the laundry)'.

48. *Onipüt se ga stävi pëc* 'Then you put it [in the oven] to be baked'.

49. *Mi beži gläs vikät kat san š nñn* 'My voice unwillingly tends (lit.: es- capes) to shout when I am with him'.

50. *San se stäjala svë pozapirat, ükna* 'I got up (and afterwards went to bed again) to close [them] all, the windows'. (For other examples of "two-way ac- tion" see VI.4.3, examples 19., 20.)

51.-66. Infinitive dependent on the verbs *möc*, *umët*, *tët*, *m^uörat*, *imët*, *smët*, *počⁱët* (+ pf inf), *takät* (+ ipf inf), *finit* (+ pf inf), *uzät* (+ pf inf), *usiëc*, *ri- vät*, *glëdat*, *zäbät*, *se strüpat*, *se štuät*

51. *da möreš držät va žepë* 'so that you can keep [it] in your pocket'; *i ni'smo mu mogli pomöc* 'and we could not help him'; *hojⁱëva sväko nedëljo na plⁱës, möre i "vân hojⁱevät"* 'she goes to a dance every sunday; she can "go out", also' (this sentence was made up by NO to explain the meaning of *hojⁱevät*).

52. *Onä umië plës* 'she knows how to knit'; *umië ušškat* 'she is able to cut hair'.

53. *Tö ste tëla pñät?* 'that is what you wanted to ask?'.

54. *Çu m^uörat poç dëlat förši* 'perhaps I will have to go to work'.

55. *Ïmate stära plätit za tö* 'you [will] have to pay for that, old one'.

56. *Niëceš smët püt kafë* 'you won't be allowed to drink coffee'.

57. *I tö kat se je počelo çapⁱevät jenö za drügo* 'and when that began to clot together'. (Note that an inf depending on *počⁱët/počⁱnjat* is always ipf.)

58. *Çemo takät näzat dëlat* 'we'll go back to work'.

59. *Sät finjⁱëvan učⁱstit soläto* 'now I am finishing cleaning the lettuce'; *Kömoç san finila skopät do nöci* 'I hardly [managed to] finish digging [the

piece of land] before dark'. (Note that an inf depending on *finit/finjⁱevät* is per- fective.)

60. *Užän tö küpüt* 'I usually buy that'; *çu ti donës, ma ja užän zäbät* 'I will bring it to you, but I tend to forget [things]'; *uzämo takö storit* 'we usually do it like that'; *uzämo posëjat* 'we usually sow [it]'; *uzämo takö skühat* 'we usually cook it like that'. (Note that an inf depending on *uzät* is perfective.)

61. *Niëçu usiëc tolïko storit* 'I won't manage to do that much in time'.

62. *Kräva bi bila zäla za zmaknüt, kat çüvaš, onakö, za ziët onëga ... dvä kumpîra, dvⁱë arbëti, kolïko bi riväla zmaknüt* 'A cow could be mischievous in snatching things, when you tend her, like, take ... two potatoes, two fodder beets, as much as she would manage to steal' (Note that the complement of *ri- vät* is always pf).

63. *glëdaš svë napravit kako bi uön räda* 'you do your best to do everything the way he likes it'.

64. *Çiër san je zäbi tö küpüt* 'I forgot to buy her that yesterday'.

65. *Paräš da se ne strüpaš krgät gn^uöj?* 'do you think one doesn't get ex- hausted by loading dung?'.

66. *Ça se ni štuäla rñhtat?* 'Didn't she get bored dressing up?'.

67.-70. Inf dependent on *poslät*, *dät*, *çinät*, *pomöc*

67. *Nas je poslälä pozdrävit* 'she sent her love'.

68. *Mu je dälä cikät* 'she gave the breast to [the baby]'; *Smo däli tkät kälçu* 'we gave it to the weaver to be woven'.

69. (*pñjovice*) *i kat so se näpile da ih je stävila va kañn (...), da ih je çinila to spovräçat, to krvino* '(the leeches) and when they drank their fill it is said that she put them into a tub (...), and that she made them spit it out, that blood (pej/augm)'.

70. *Nan pomöro kopät* 'they help us dig [the land]'. (See also examples 41. and 42.)

71.-73. Infinitive dependent on verbs of perception

71. *Puli Orbäniç ne çüješ jäko klⁱët* 'at Orbaniçi you don't hear much swear- ing'.

72. *Jä san tö çüla poviedät onipüt, kat san bila mäla, kat so se pomñjali* 'I heard that told then, when I was small, when they were talking'.

73. *Te viðin pasⁱevät sväki dân on^uöda* 'I see you passing that way every day'.

74.-84. Infinitive in impersonal verbal constructions

74.-81. *je* etc. + infinitive

The construction *je* etc. + inf is used with four verbs. With the construction *je rěc* 'it is to say, it means', a word or clause referring to its own meaning forms the subject. The constructions *je čüt* + complement ('there is to hear'), *je vīdet* + complement ('there is to see') and *je poznāt* + complement (lit. 'it is to be recognized', i.e. 'you can tell') are used as impersonal sentences; the infinitives *čüt* and *poznāt* can have a complement consisting of Acc (of a (pro)noun) + inf, or of *da* + subordinate clause. Examples:

74. *Kliejī pomālo, to je rěc, kat pomālo pomālo pīri va onen cokē ugānj* 'it smoulders a little, that means, when the fire burns very very lightly in that block of wood'.

75. "Ponūdit" *je rěc: pītāt ku čěš* "'offer" means: ask if you want'.

76. *nānke ne da čěš s tēn něšto rěc (...), nego jūšto toliko da te je čüt* 'not even [that] you really say something by that (...), but just to be heard'. *Tū se mājje čūje, jā, (...), da ih je stěšo zājno čüt* 'here [you] hear it less, yes, (...), that you can still hear them constantly'.

77. *Ga je bilo čüt zaplākat* 'one could hear him beginning to cry'.

78. *Je čüt žižgetāt žižgī* 'one can hear [the] crickets chirping'.

79. *Nī bilo čüt dīci, kat so bīli va šk^uole* 'no children could be heard, as they were at school'.

80. *Nī ih vīdet* 'one cannot see them; they cannot be seen'.

81. *Je poznāt da je tūōt pasālo čūda mačāk* 'one can tell that lots of cats have passed by this place'.

82.-84. Other impersonal constructions with infinitive

82. *Nī rābīlo njuō ubīt* 'it was not necessary to slaughter her'.

83. *Kī bi bī mājlo jūžino, njemū bi ... ně bi rābīlo něko vēlo večero prontievāt* 'a person who had had the "mala južina" (a meal eaten around three o'clock), for him should ... you would not have to cook a really big supper'.

84. *Mi se parā ga vīdet na port^uone njīhoven žel'ēznen (...)* 'I almost believe I see him at their iron gate (...)'.
 85.-90. Infinitive as subject and predicate

85. *Umēt je znāt* "'to know how to" is "to be able to".

86. *A zavēsīt je drūgo* 'but "hanging up" is something else'.

87. *Načīēt pršūt, to je počīēt ga rēzat* 'to "cut into" a ham, that is "beginning to cut" it'.

88. *In je tēško stāt tako čūda* 'it is difficult for them to keep standing that long'.

In nominal sentence:

89. *Bōlje nīč ne znāt* 'better not to know [how to do] anything'.

Dative + inf (attested only for *rěc*):

90. *Irēna, ně, mi rěc Ēlena* 'Irena, no, I should say Elena'.

91.-99. Infinitive dependent on noun, adjective or adverb

91. *Je imīē strāh p^uōc* 'he was afraid to go'.

92. *Īmajo derīt pasievāt on^uōda* 'they have the right to pass by that way'.

93. *Nī ga vōlja dēlat* 'he does not feel like working'.

94. *Ma stāni, stāni jōš, tr ti nī sīla poč dōma* 'Stay a while more, indeed you are not in a hurry to go home'; *da je vēca sīla kūpīt mlīekō něgo vīnō* 'that there is more need to buy milk than wine'.

95. *Jā san štūfa ih poslūšāt* 'I am tired of listening to them'.

96. *Samo ja nīsan kapāca tō pīt* 'but I cannot drink (ipf) that'; *je kapāc po-pīt jeno bukalēto vīnā na dūšāk* 'he can drink (pf) a jug of wine "bottoms up"'.
 97. *Ja san navādna spievāt po p^uōlne* 'I have the habit of sleeping in the afternoon'.

98. *Jāko je gīdo vīdet* 'it is very ugly to look at (to see)'.

99. *Onā bi rāda prīt* 'she would gladly come' (see also the Lexicon under *rāda*).

100.-103. *Imēt* or impersonal *je/nī* 'there is (not)' etc. + interrogative (existential) pronoun or pronominal adverb + infinitive

100. *pak so onē po nočē imēle ča dēlat* 'so they (the cows) had something to do at night'.

101. *Nīma tāmo čā īskāt* 'he has no business there'.

102. *Svē je vēc prontāno, pak nīmamo čā dēlat* 'everything is prepared already, so we have nothing to do'.

103. *I pak nī bīlō valjā kadē ih čūvāt toliko* 'and surely there was no place enough to herd them'.

See also the construction *nī kī* + inf 'there is nobody to' as in VI.1.1, example 25., and VI.6.2, 19.

104.-136. Prepositions + infinitive: *za*, *prez*, *naměsto*; the conjunction *přvo něgo* + infinitive

104.-130. *za* + infinitive

104.-110. *za* + infinitive as adverbial adjunct

104. *Vretenō je rābilo za drūgo přēs* 'the spindle was needed to spin something else'.

105. *za pasāt vriēme* 'to pass time'

106. *onō se zovē uōlta (...) jã, za puōč va konōbo* 'that is called an *uōlta*, yes, to go to the cellar'.

107. (*kosīr*), *ča rābi za čīstīt tāmo* '(a bent knife), which is needed to clear [things] there'.

108. *Nanke da pōjemo ne znān kāmō, bi nas nāšli, za nan tentāt* 'even if we went I don't know where, they would find us, to pester us'.

109. *Ja ću ga otpačāt za ga dāt te žiēnske* 'I will empty it (the pan), to give it to that woman'.

110. *Za ně rěč "si je stāvila prevěč", bih je reklā "si je nabaštāla pūno rōbr"* 'In order not to say "she put too much onto herself", I would say about her "she loaded a lot of stuff onto herself"'.
 111.-118. *imēt za* + infinitive and *bīt za* + infinitive

111. *Jōš ĩman za poĳinjēvāt* 'I still have to give it the finishing touch'.

112. *Jōš ĩman za lūpīt kumpīri* 'I still have to peel the potatoes'.

113. *da je brēja, da je za umāčīt* 'that she is pregnant, that she is going to have kittens'.

114. *Si za počēsāt* 'you have to be combed'.

115. *Mi je za načīnīt mākina* 'My [sewing] machine needs to be repaired'.

116. *Ono blāgo je za napojīt* 'that cattle has to be watered'.

117. *Vāžgāt (...) rečēmo (...) něko hārto, kat je onō za hītīt ćā* "'Set on fire" (...) we say (...) some paper, when you have to throw it away'.

Also impersonal *je/nĩ* (+ Gen) + inf:

118. *Nīgdere nĩ prāha za kūpīt* 'there is nowhere any [washing] powder to be bought'.

119.-124. Adjective + *za* + infinitive

119. [*Je*] *dōbar za dēlat* '[he is] a good worker'.

120. *To je dobrō za zobāt* 'these are good for nibbling (grapes; instead of making wine)'.

121. *Je zāli za pīt* 'he drinks' (lit. 'is bad for drinking'); *běži, aš je zāla za udrīt* 'move, for she (the cow) butts' (lit. 'is bad for butting').

122. *Na prolić kat počne bīt tēplo, přīdo vān, i onipūt da so najopasněje i za ujęs i svē* 'in spring, when it is getting warm, they [snakes] come out, and [people say] that then they are at their most dangerous as to biting and so on'.

123. *to je visōko, toliķo, mīslin, da je nārēdno za z rokāmi dosiēmāt* 'that is high, that high, I mean, that it is easy to reach with your hands'.

124. *Je žviēlta za hodīt* 'she is a quick walker'.

125.-130. Noun + *za* + infinitive

125. *Sāt je štajūōn za vādīt kumpīri* 'now is the season for digging up the potatoes'.

126. *Donesi mi sūšci za stakīnjat* 'bring me [some] dry branches to make a fire'.

127. *Nīma jākōsti za tō dīgnut* 'he does not have the strength to lift that'.

128. *gradēla za sīri sūšīt* 'a rack to dry (pieces of) cheese [on]'.

129. *Travešūōn, prez rukāvi, odznāpret za zakučāt* 'an apron without sleeves, which you can button up in front'.

130. *hćī za uženīt* 'an unmarried daughter'.

131. *naměsto* + infinitive

131. *Něšto se bēre, naměsto liēpo brāt (...), pak tū onakō gřdo, se rečē, ma ćā takō třzaš?* 'you are picking something (fruit etc.), instead of picking nicely (...), and here, roughly like that, you say, why do you snatch like that?'.

132.-135. *prez* + infinitive

132. *pōkle se tornāš nāzat pres kosīt* 'and then you go back without mowing'.

133. *prez mīslit* 'without thinking'.

134. *i to se je prez uprāt unakō usūšīlo, i to je bilo sīrišće* 'and that was dried without washing [it], and that was the rennet (to make cheese)'.

135. *Ma kadā jã takō sedīn, prez niš ne dēlat? Nīkat.* 'But when do I sit like this, without doing anything? Never'.

136. *prvo nego* + infinitive

136. *I onò tr'èba svè uskūs, p'vo nego storìt kudèljo* 'and you have to pluck all that [wool] [out], before you make a *kudèlja* (amount of wool that can be put on a spinning stick)'.¹³

VI.4.2 Use of the gerund

The gerund is used to express an action which is performed simultaneously with the action expressed by the main verb in the same sentence or clause, and either by the same subject (which is the most common), or by the object of the main verb (see example 10.). It is not a very frequent form.

The gerund is often preceded by the preposition *na* (as are a number of adverbs, see III.7.2). Apparently, gerunds preceded by *na* are more adverbial, and do not denote a fully fledged secondary action, like the ones not preceded by *na*. Also, verbs which denote the state (or dynamic situation) of the subject, or an action which does not require the performer's undivided attention, like 'walk', 'sit' etc., more often have gerunds preceded by *na*. It may not be accidental that the only gerunds which have the object of the finite verb form for a subject are gerunds preceded by *na*. Examples:

1.-5. Gerunds not preceded by *na*¹³

Subject of main verb = subject of action of the ger:

1. *Je šã dõma kantãjuć* 'he went home singing'.
2. *So šlì ćakulãjuć* 'they strolled while talking' (***na ćakulãjuć* was not accepted by NO).
3. *ćemo se zmoćit, po dajžè, (...) hòdec* 'we will get wet, in the rain, (...) walking'.
4. *Hòdec so se pomìnjale* 'they were talking while walking' (cf. example 6.).
5. *Tekuõć san šlã va Ugrãdico* 'I ran to Ugradica (name of a field)'; (...) *tekuõć san šlã po tovarico, aš će bìt dãš* 'I went to fetch the donkey running, for it was going to rain'. (Compare: *na tek'èć si nèšto stõrila* 'you did something quickly'.¹⁴

¹³ See also VI.4.1, example 42. above.

¹⁴ On alternative gerund endings see V.10.1.

6.-14. Gerunds preceded by *na*

Subject of main verb = subject of action of the gerund:

6. (*so se pomìnjali*) *na hod'èć* 'they talked on the walk (while walking)'.
7. *Mojã mìnja govõri na spi'èć* 'my little [girl] talks in her sleep'.
8. *Je hod' skõro* (later corrected into *debõto*) *na spi'èć* 'he was walking half asleep'.

Subject of main verb is not the subject of action expressed by the gerund:

9. *Na spi'èć me je ujìe jedan crl'ènkus* 'as I was asleep, a mosquito bit me'.
10. *Na spi'èć san preneslã Èleno va nji'èjno kãmaro* 'I carried Elena to her room while she was asleep'.
11. *Nèšto san dèlala na ćup'èć* 'I was doing something while squatting'.
12. *Onã je ... kako nekak'õr na sed'èć je stãla, pak so je podložili s kušini* (...) 'she was ... somehow sitting there, and they propped her up with cushions'.
13. *Na muć'èć smo pasãli* 'we went by without speaking'.
14. *Na pìlec so se pomìnjali* 'they talked while [doing the] sawing'

VI.4.3 Use of the *I*-participle

In this section, examples are given for independent *I*-p (1.-3.), and for *I*-p with auxiliary: *sãn* etc. + *I*-p (4.-33.), *san b'ì* etc. + *I*-p (34.-40.), *b'udèn* etc. + *I*-p (41.-48.), *bìh* etc. + *I*-p (49.-63.) and *bìh b'ì* + *I*-p (64.-75.).

The *I*-participle of habitual verbs occurs only in constructions with the present of *b'ìt* as an auxiliary, denoting a habitual action in the past (see examples 4.-8.).

1.-3. Independent *I*-participle: optative

The *I*-p without auxiliary expresses an optative meaning. The use is limited to maledictions and attested only from pf verbs. Examples:

1. *Sõtona te pojèla!* 'may the devil eat you!'
2. *Tûga te popãla!* 'may misery get you!'
3. *Ma m'ha me z'èla ku sãn!* 'may the evil one take me if I have!'

4.-71. *I*-participle with auxiliary (analytic verb forms)4.-33. *san* etc. + *I*-participle: perfect¹⁵

4.-8. Perfect of habitual verbs

The perfect tense of habitual verbs of course denotes habitual actions in the past:

4. *Smo žinjāli po nočē* 'we used to harvest during the night' (VO).

5. *San i jā hojēvāla s kampānji va škūolo* 'I used to go to school from the field (i.e. the villages) too'.

6. *Se je sēduva* 'he kept sitting down [from time to time]'.

Contrast the use of ipf (describing the action in its course) with the habitual perfect in:

7. ipf: *I je priša va jeno kūrto, tāmo da je ta mīnji dēla miēlto od drekā ot krāvi i vodi* 'And he came to a yard, [and] there it is said that this boy was making plaster from cow dung and water', vs.:

hab: *Ja se domišljan kat san bila mīnja da so takō sirišće delēvāli* 'I remember, when I was little, that people used to make rennet like that'.

8. ipf: *a uōn je pognā pōkle uōfci vālje puli kanfanārsko čēsto (...) i pōkle uōn je čūvā, i je priša otāc njigūōf (...)* 'and then he drove the sheep all the way to near the road to Kanfanar (...) and then he was tending [the flock], and his father arrived (...)', vs. hab: *Smo čuvēvāle skūpa. (...) Jāko jāko san rāda čūvāla kat je onā tāmo bilā* 'We used to tend [the flock of sheep] together. (...) I very much liked tending [the sheep] when she was there'.

9.-20. *san* etc. + ipf *I*-participle (ipf perfect)

9. *Sāmo pōkle na jenen plāce je bī, kako na jenen mrkāte, kadē so prodavāli ti ljūdi svēga* 'but afterwards he was on a square, on some sort of market, where these people were selling all [sorts of things]'.

10. *i se je tornā (pf) nāzat, i je nabijā (ipf) na ta vrāta, je rūōmpa (ipf), je ubrtiča (ipf), je zvā (ipf) tega kūma, ma nī se jāvi (pf) nijedan* 'and he went back, was banging at the door, rumbling, kicking, calling his godfather, but nobody answered'.

¹⁵ This construction is labeled "perfect" because of its form. Its meaning, as was said in V.1.1, is that of a general preterite.

11. *I so jo pōkrili (pf), i ta miēdih, kat je jo pokrīvā (ipf) (...), onipūt je vīde tega kūma* 'and they covered her up, and the doctor, when he was covering her up (...), then he saw that kūm ('godfather')'.

12. *I pōkle se ga je pretiskālo (ipf) takō med rūōki, dōkle gōt je teklō ... vodā vān* 'and then it was squeezed between the hands like this, as long as the water kept running from it' (description of a situation with some duration; atterminative).¹⁶

Compare the pf perfect in: *I pōkle va jeno hūdo padēlo (...) se je tō pretisnulo da dobīje fūōrmo (...)* 'and then into a pan with a hole in it (...) it was squeezed, so that it would get that shape (...)' (terminative).

13. *I pak, uōn je pōkle dēla (ipf) svoje dēlo, to je liečī (ipf) ti ljūdi kāko je mōga* 'and then, afterwards, he did his job, cured people as well as he could'.

14. *Se je pozdravljālo (ipf) jedanpūt, pak bi bīli reklī ... sada rečūō, "Hvāljen Īsus", ma onipūt se je govorīlo (ipf) "Hvāljen Susimarija"* 'once [people] greeted (...) and used to say ... now they say "Praised be Jesus", but then they said (used to say) "Praised be Jesus and Mary"'.
15. *Aš smo mliekō kupovāli (ipf)* 'because we used to buy milk (i.e. instead of having our own cows; the sentence accent is on *kupovāli*)'.

A number of ipf verbs can be used in the perfect, expressing that the result has in the meantime been undone, or that there has been only an (unsuccessful) attempt to reach the terminus:

16. *Ča pīt ste je davāla?* 'Did you offer her a drink?' (i.e.: has the action which is logical in this situation been performed?).

17. *San zagrajēvāla, i stēšo so mi šlī* 'I have been doing something in the way of fencing [up my garden], but still they (the animals) came in' (conative; the fencing has not yielded the result intended).

In the case of verbs of motion, ipf perfect can denote a two-way action (back and forth; the result has been undone):

18. *Ma na trī ūri je pūhālo. San se stājala svē pozapīrat, ūkna* 'But at three there was a [strong] wind blowing. I got up [and lied down again] to shut everything, the windows'.

19. *Teta Dānica. Onā ča je prihajāla da je kāpnen va ōko* 'Aunt Danica. The one who came [and went away again], that I would put the drops in her eye'.

20. *Snūōc smo hodīli h Orbānicēn* 'Last night we went to Orbanići [and came back]'.

¹⁶ For the notion "terminus" see Barentsen (1985: 61ff.).

21.-33. *san* etc. + pf *l*-p (pf perfect)

21.-24. Perfective perfect: resultative

21. *To ti je svē ćapāla mūfa* 'all this has been affected by damp'.

22. *Onā je zāprla, zarīnula vrāta, i bōh* 'she closed, locked the door, and that was that'.

23. *San kupīla špagēti, aš nī ku ne njīh* 'I bought spaghetti, for that is the only thing there is' (lit. 'there is not if not them').

24. *Ja ne znān kī je tō povēda* 'I don't know who told that'.

25.-33. Perfective perfect: habitual action in the past

25. *Vajk je bīlo, "Brūna" se je zdēlo onen črnen* 'it was always [like this], [the name] "Bruna" was given to those black [cows]'.

26. *To se je dōma stōrilo, upānki, jedanpūt, od rōbi se je ušilo* 'they were made at home once, "upanki", they were sewn out of fabric' (the informant is clearly talking about a habit).

27. *Tō se zovē burēt. Nīso tō svī imēli, tō je imiē jedān va selē, tō se je posuodilo jedān drūgemu* 'That is called a *burēt* ['winnowing mill']. Not everybody had it, one person in the village had one, it was lent to each other'. Compare this with the ipf perfect in: *Vājka so mu posojēvāli* 'they were always lending [money] to him'.

28. *Kat san jā bīla dīca, so ih imēli, (...) po blāte smo hodīli va oniēn. Kat smo prišli na vrāta ot kūci, pūno cokuōl je bilo pred vrāti. Svī smo se zūli undē, i šlī va cavātah nuōtre* 'When I was a child, they had them, (...) we used to walk through the mud wearing them (the wooden shoes). When we came (habit) to the door of the house, there were many wooden shoes in front of the door. We all used to take off [our wooden shoes] there, and go in in our slippers'. (The informant is explaining the use of *cōkuli* 'wooden shoes').

29. *Sadā pobēremo va nājlonko (...), ma jedampūt nī bilo teh buōrši nājlon da se bēre. Nēgo kat si šā brāt va kampānjo, se je vāj šlō s košēn brāt (šā and šlō are pf)* 'Now we gather [fruit etc.] in a plastic bag (...), but once upon a time those bags from plastic didn't exist. But, when you went gathering [fruit etc.] in the field[s], you always went with a basket'.

30. *i takō je storiēn portuōn. Pōkle je na dāsko odzdoļā ... tējste so bile zabīte nā njega, i onipūt nī hodīlo blāgo ni nič nuōtre. To so zāprli vāj navēčer* 'and so a *portuōn* ('door') was made. And then on the bottom plank ... they were hammered onto it, and then no cattle or anything went in (could go in). They always closed it (the gate) at night'.

31. *Kakōvo kōkoš na riētko se ubīlo, i bōh, tō je bīlo svē*. 'Rarely a chicken was slaughtered, and that's it, that was all.'¹⁷

Compare the ipf perfect in the passage which follows the sentence just mentioned:

32. *Jā, ma telci se nī ubijālo (ipf) jedampūt, tō sadā jā. Jedampūt se je ubīlo (pf) uōfci vēč. uōfci i jānci se je ubijālo. Tō jā. I kakōvo kōkoš. Drūgo nič ja parān* 'Yes, but calves were not slaughtered formerly, now they are. Formerly, sheep were slaughtered more often. Sheep and lambs were slaughtered. That is true. And a chicken or so. Nothing else, I think'.

Cf. also the next example:

33. *uōfča gōbica (...). Tējste so uōfci rāda jēle (ipf). Mī ih nīsmo onakōve nīkat brāli zā nas, a uōfci so ih takō rāda pojēle (pf), vāj so teklē (ipf) za njimi* 'sheep's mushrooms (...). Sheep liked eating them. We never gathered them for ourselves, but the sheep liked eating them so much, they always ran after them'.

34.-40. *san* etc. + *l*-p of *bīt* (= perfect of *bīt*) + *l*-participle: pluperfect

This construction is very frequent (much more so than in standard Croatian). It appears to be used when the action in question is thought of as further in the past than actions which are denoted by the perfect. Examples 36. and 37. show that the result of the action does not necessarily have to be nullified in the time between the action and the moment of speaking, as has been claimed to be the case for the standard language (see M. Ivić 1980). The pluperfect is attested only of pf and aterminative ipf verbs (34.). Examples:

34. *Teta Zādranka je tō bila znāla* "'teta Zadranka" (nickname) used to know how to do that [sorcery]' (the subject is a deceased person).

35. [*lūče*] *Tō nīste imēli na oni krāj, aš so bīli molāli (pf)* '[electricity] You didn't have that on that side [of the village], because they had disconnected [it]' (a situation in the past is determined by an action preceding it).

36. (JK: *Imate ofcō?*) *Nē vēč. Nan je bila krepāla* '(JK: Do you have a sheep?) Not any more. It died'.

37. *Smo ga bīli ubīli pōkle* 'later on we slaughtered it' (the passage which follows provides an explanation why they had to do this).

¹⁷ In reflexive/passive constructions with *se*, the auxiliary *je* 'is' is sometimes omitted. This happens much less often than in standard Croatian, however (see also VI.4.3, example 14., and VI.7.5, examples 41., 47., 48.).

38. *Smo i mī ustāli jedampūt, c'ēli rāzret, va kaštīge (...) Na trī ūri me je bī pūšti dōma, manē i jōš jenō (...) I pōkle nās jōš jeno trī-četīri da je bī pūšti, ti drūgi do šīēs ūr vēčer* 'Once we also had to stay in after school hours, the whole class (...) At three he let me go home, me and another girl (...) And [they say] that after us he let another three or four of them go, the others [stayed] until six in the evening'.

39. *Mu je bī ga ubrnū* 'he had turned him round'. For the context of this sentence see Text 67.

40. *ma uōn je bī zābi zā me* 'but he had forgotten me' (MOŠ). For the context of this sentence see Text 86.

41.-48. *b^uōden* + *I*-participle: future II

In view of the fact that *b^uōden* etc. have the value of a pf present, the future II is used mainly in subordinate clauses of the type in which the pf present is most common (cf. below, use of the present). There are attestations of pf *I*-p, and of *I*-p of aterminative ipf verbs. The only attestations of *b^uōden* etc. + *I*-participle in main sentences are negated and have a modal (potential) colouring ("it is not very likely that ...") to the future meaning (see also: use of the pf present, VI.4.5, examples 29.-40.). Examples:

41. *ne b^uōdeš mōga poprāvit* 'you won't be able to correct it'.

42. *Ne b^uōde pāda oni dāš* 'that rain is not going to fall'.

43. *Ne b^uōde imiē srēči* 'he is not going to be lucky'.

Examples of future II in subordinate clauses:

44. *Ku b^uōdo prīšli, nēka mi se jāve* 'if they come, let them get in touch with me'.

45. *Bēn, kad b^uōde Marija nāša mūzla, večerās, hoj vīdet* 'All right, go and watch when our Marija milks [the cows], tonight'.

46. (JK: What is "kumpirišće"?) *Zemljā kadē smo zvādili kumpīri, ono ... njivica kadē so bīli kumpīri. Kat se b^uōde ōralo i sē: orēmo na kumpirišće* 'the land where we dug up the potatoes, this ... little field where the potatoes were. When we are going to plough [it] and so: we plough the "kumpirišće" (potato field, see the Lexicon)'.

47. *Sveti Jūra, to je zgōr Kūhari tāmo. Kad b^uōdemo šlē tāmo cēmo pasāt Sveto Jelēno i Svetega Jūri* 'saint Jura, that is up there above [the village of] Kuhari. When we go there (to Kuhari), we will pass by Saint Jelena and Saint Jura'.

48. (When are they going to do that?) *Pīvo nego se b^uōde sadā trgalo* 'before the grapes will be gathered, now'.

49.-63. *bih* etc. + *I*-participle: conditional I

49.-60. *bih* + *I*-p: conditional meaning

The conditional I denotes an imaginary situation or an imaginary or real reaction to an imaginary situation.

49. *kad bi nēki rēka da je Ēlena prāva, pak kat nēki bi vīde kakō je nēmirna, pa bi rēka (...)* 'if somebody said that Elena is [a] good [girl], and [then] when somebody saw how restless she is, he would say (...)'.
 50. *Kad biš nēkemu povēda, tō je kako nēki pālt, tājsti bi znā čā mōre tāmo nuōtre kupīt (...)* 'if you told somebody, that is a kind of *pālt* ('kiosk'), this [person] would know what he could buy inside'.

The condition does not have to be explicit:

51. *Onā nē bi kāpila* 'she would not understand'.

52. *kat je dāš dīmimo vāj. (...)* *Bi čapāla mūfa* 'when it is rainy we always smoke [the ham]. (...) The moist (mildew) would get into it [otherwise]'.

53. *Va Žmīnje bite čūla "damižāna" anke* 'in Žminj, you could hear [the word] "damižana" (kind of big bottle), too'.

54. *Od dvājset bi se nosīlo* '[even] [a bottle] of twenty [litres] would be carried (instead of putting it on a cart)'.

55. *se rečē, na primjer, kat storī beton, onō. Nem^uōj mi mastīt, aš bi se poznālo štōfnji* 'you say, for instance, when you make a concrete floor, or so. Don't tread [on it], for one would see the footprints [afterwards]'.

56. *Vīš, ta njīva bi bila dobrā, ma bi jo trīēbalo razdēlat* 'you see, this field would be all right, but one would have to bring it under cultivation'.

57. *Čā biš jēla?* 'what would you [like to] eat?': '[if you could choose], what would you eat?'.

58. *Na primjer, kad biš bī rāda da grēdo brže. "trk-vā", smo vikāli* 'for instance, if you would like them (the sheep) to go faster: "trk-va", we shouted'.

59. *Ku bi vēč od njīh se zvrnūlo* 'if more of them were turned over'.

60. *je zāla za puōč va škōdo. Znān da smo mī jenō imēli, pa smo čūvāli, takō, po krāje, puli intrādo (...)* *I na primjer, jā bih čūvāla po zglāmnice undē na krāje, i krāva bi bila zāla za zmaknūt* 'it (the cow) is mischievous for going in and causing damage. I know we had one, and we were herding [the cows], at the end [of the field], near the crops (...). And for instance, I would be tending

[the cattle] at the end of a field, and the cow would be mischievous and pinch [things]', etc.

61.-63. Conditional in final clauses introduced by *da* (indirect imperative)

In such clauses the conditional expresses a request or wish.

61. *Po mőkren da nē bi šlā hodīt* 'take care] you won't walk on wet [soil]'.
 62. *Se je jōš i čerēpnjo zgorā stāvilo (...) Pokrīt (...) da nē bi māčkī ponēsli, āli vētar āli čā* 'a čerēpnja (iron pan) was put over it, too (...) [one had to] cover [the fire] so that the cats won't take it, or the wind or something'.
 63. *Prenābija. Ma jūšto tū! Da bi šā kāmō dālje. Ma fōrši cē, āš prvo je tāmo bilo čūt* 'he is hammering too much. And just here [where we are recording things]. If only he went a bit further away. Maybe he will, for first [the hammering] was heard there'.

The conditional I does not seem to be used to denote habitual actions in the past (whereas the conditional II is very frequent in this meaning, see 70.-72.).

64.-75. I-participle of *bīt* + *bih* etc. + I-p (= conditional I of *bīt* + I-p): conditional II

This construction, which is fairly frequent, expresses an imaginary situation in the past or a real or imaginary reaction to an imaginary situation in the past. Examples:

64. *Bih bīla stōrila ta brhān, ma mi nī rivālo rōbi* 'I would have made that dress, but I didn't have enough material'.
 65. *Fōrši ga nē bite bīla nanke dōbila da nīste šlā tāmo danās* 'maybe you wouldn't even have got it, if you hadn't gone there today'.
 66. *Vālje vālje tōjsto bi mi bī jedampūt jedan miēdih hīti va kōš za smeće* 'just such a thing [I had] a doctor would have thrown into the dustbin once [if not ...]'.
 67. *bimo bīli na mīre dēlali* 'we would have worked quietly'.
 68. *Kako dīca vājik so nan dāli jeno jakēto da ku bi bī dāš, ali da je zīmā (...)* 'as children we were always given a jacket, [for] if it would rain, or if it was cold (...)'.

69. *Kad bih bīla sedēla takō, kakō sadā, bi bī pīša, tū bi mi bī stāvi nōgi, i glāvo takō puli lice* 'if I would sit like this, as [I do] now, it (NO's lamb) would come, he would put his feet here, and his head to my cheek'.
 See also VI.6.1, example 8.

70.-72. Conditional II: habitual action in the past

The conditional II is used frequently to denote a habitual action in the past:

70. *Bōci bimo bili stāvili va sīc* 'we used to put the bottles into the bucket'.
 71. *Kī bi bī mālo jūžino, njemū bi ... nē bi rābilo neko vēlo večēro prontievāt* 'a person who had had (hab) the "mala južina" (a meal eaten around 3 p.m.), for him should ... you would not have to cook a really big supper'.
 72. *Va onō bimo bīle nālile vodi, i režentāle rōbo* 'in that [tub] we used to pour water, and rinse laundry'.

73.-75. Inclination

Very close to the habitual meaning is the denoting of a tendency or inclination:

73. *Kat smo pīšli na krāj, uōn bi bī šā dōma* 'every time] when we came at the end [of the field], he (the ox) wanted to go home'.
 74. *Nēke [krāvī] so se nāšle da bi bīle ljūdi udrīle* 'you could find some [cows] which were inclined to hit people (with their horns)'.
 75. *Jeno žēnsko so imēli za susēdo, jāko pōredna, vājik da bi se bīla klāla* 'they had a woman as their neighbour, a very bad one, she always had a way of quarreling'.

VI.4.4 Use of the passive participle

The passive participle is used attributively and predicatively (like other adjectives). Examples of attributive use:

1. *Čūda siēl je popāljeneh* 'there are a lot of burnt down villages' (MOŠ).
2. *Zāprtemi ūsti nēka ī* 'she should eat with her mouth shut'.

The passive participle is also fairly common in constructions where it has a link to both the verb (*imēt* 'have', *puštīt* 'let' or *držāt* 'keep') and the direct object:

3. *Cērānki (...) imajo fačūōl odzāt vīēžen* 'the women from Cere (...) have their scarf tied from behind'.
4. *Tō imān kupljēno vēc dvā lēta* 'I have had that for two years [after I bought it] already'.
5. *Imān zūōbi poprāvljeni* 'my teeth have been repaired'.
6. *sat po lēte pūštimo svē ōtprto* 'now in summer we leave everything open'.
 See also example 13. below (*storēno*).

Independent pp may form the direct object, e.g.:

7. *San se upeklā, iman jāko upēčeno* 'I burned myself, I have [a] badly burnt [spot]'.

8. *Držimō zāprto* 'we keep [the house] shut'.

9.-19. Predicative passive participle with copula *bīt*

9. *takō je storiēn port^uōn. Pōkle je na dāsکو odzdōlā ... tējste so bile zabīte nā njeḡā, i onipūt nī hodīlo blāgo ni nič n^uōtre* 'the gate was made like that. And then on the board below, they [other boards] were hammered onto it, and then no cattle nor anything would get inside'. (Note that this sentence is an anacoluthon.)

10. *Od vāše n^uōni je pošāljena dōma* 'She was sent home by your grandmother'.

11. *To znāči da nī nič dōma storēno* 'That means nothing has been made at home'.

12. *I takō so prerēženi* 'And they are cut like that'.

13. *da je něšto kupljēno storēno (...)* *To je svē ot kupvīla* 'that something was bought ready-made (...) That is all stuff bought from a store [and not homemade]'.

14. *Sāmo jedampūt kat so bīli kađīni so bili zavēšeni loncī* 'only once upon a time when there were chains (over the fireplace), the pots were hung'.

15. *i onda stīsne tō (...), da ne pāde po p^uōte, da b^uōde stišnjeno jāko, da se ne zvīne* 'and then that presses it down (...), [so] that it doesn't fall out on the way [home], that it is fastened very well'.

16. *Ku, na primer, to nī bīlo ōrano dvā, trī, piēt liēt, ali vēc* 'if, for instance, it has not been ploughed for two, three, five years, or more'.

17. *M^uōran prekopāt radić, aš mi je slābo vilēza. Vēc je skōpano, a ōpet, drūgi pūt kōpano. Prekopāt* 'I have to dig again around the *radić* (kind of lettuce), for it came up poorly. It has been dug already, and again, for the second time [it is being] dug. Dig again'.

18. *Mi je tū zgrēbeno od māčkā* 'I have a scratch from a cat here'.

19. *Tu je manē ugrēbeno* 'I have a scratch here'.

20. *bīvāt* + pp

The verb *bīvāt* + pp has the meaning of a habitual passive:

20. *Va zīt, čāvli, pōkle, ja ne znān ku se još ča drūgo mōre zabijāt, [čāvli] bīvajo zabīti* 'Into the wall, nails, then, I don't know if you can hammer anything else, [nails] get hammered (hab) [into something]'.

21.-22. *ustāt* + pp

The construction *ustāt* (lit. 'stay') + passive participle has the meaning: "remain in a situation brought about by the action of the verb":

21. *Kat se je spālo, to je onō priūšnjeno ustālo (...)* 'when you slept [on it], it was (remained afterwards) pressed down'.

22. *Je ustā narūžen* 'he was left mutilated (after the war)'.

VI.4.5 Use of the present

1. Present of habitual verbs

The present of habitual verbs expresses a habit:

1. *Jā sadā spiēvan va te kāmare* 'I sleep [i.e. "have the habit of sleeping"] in that room now' (vs. e.g. *N^uōna spī* 'grandmother is sleeping': actual present). *Sadā se igriēva na Palāde* 'Now she plays (hab) on the Palada [where formerly she was not allowed to go alone]' (cf. VI.6.1, example 4.).

2.-12. Imperfective present

2.-4. Imperfective present: actual present

2. *Čā dēlaš?* 'What are you doing?'.

3. *Jā žānjen* 'I am reaping'.

4. *Kiēga žāluješ, da nōsiš črno?* 'for whom are you mourning, [seeing] that you are in black?'.

5.-6. Imperfective present: atemporal present

5. *Svē ča rāstē mōrete zgūlīt* 'everything (plants) that grows you can pull out'.

6. *Kat se trga, se va njiē gr^uōjze nōsi* 'when [the grapes] are gathered, the grapes are carried in it (i.e. a *briēnta*, wooden basket to carry grapes in).

7.-9. Imperfective present: praesens pro futuro

This usage is rare; it is attested only for the ipf present *gr'ěn* 'I go', and only negated:

7. *Tīsti ne grědo čã* 'they (those) are not going to go away'.

8. *Ne gr'ěn se molīt* 'I won't go and beg [for it]'.

9. *Maně mi ne prěmi, pak ne gr'ěn čūt* 'I am not interested, so I am not going to listen'.

10.-12. Imperfective present in subordinate clauses (indirect speech and final clauses)

10. *I kat nas je vīdela da grěmo, onipūt je ūšla zāt te kūci* 'and when she saw us coming, she went behind that house'.

11. *Čemo zagrādīt, da ne pas'ěvajo* 'we will fence [it], [so] that [people] won't walk over [it]'.

12. *Kat něki těško hōdi, pak čes ga pridržāt da lāglje hōdi* 'when someone walks with difficulty, and you (will) support him [so] that he walks more easily'.

13.-62. Perfective present

13.-44. Perfective present in main sentences denoting an action that is repeated/habitual or potential

13. *Bragěši kōmoć zakučān sadā* 'I can hardly button up my trousers at the moment' (i.e. I have put on weight).

14. *Svākamor se zagnjetě* 'she sticks her nose into everything'.

15. *Fūži popīj'ō čūda šūga* 'fuži (a kind of pasta) absorb a lot of sauce'.

16. *Svē zapoštā* 'she remembers everything (has a good memory)'.

17. *Rosīne, one ģlice na krāj zřna. (...) Takō dūge buōdo* "'rosine", those little needles at the end of a grain of corn. (...) They are [as a rule] [about] this long'.

18. *Klōbak se zmotā ot štrēni* 'a ball [of wool] you wind from a skein'.

19. *Ot tegā ti natek'ō nōgi* 'your feet swell up from that' (cf. VI.4.1, 11.).

20. *Ma kadě nājdo takōvi ljūdi?* 'But where do they find people like that?'.

21. *Undě hitimo kakōvo grāno, pak rečěmo* "smo zagrādīl?", *da ne gr'ě nuōtre blāgo ali čã* 'there we (as the habit is) throw a branch or two, and we say "we fenced it off", [so] that the cattle and so won't go in'.

22. *Dolēnja s'ěla, Vlašići, Debeljūhi, onī tāmo ģmajo [ulik], pak dones'ō, kī ih čīsti* 'the lower villages, Vlašići, Debeljuhi, they there have (olives), and [the people] who trim them bring [branches]'.

23. *Ot četiri pāri postōli nīmaš nanke jeni čīsti. To se mojemu muōžu desi neki pūti kat svěh ponesě va Rovīnj. Pōčne (pf) dēlat, pak si pūšti (pf) tāmo, pak pōkle obūjě (pf) oni drūgi, pak pūšti (pf) i njīh pomālo. Se tornā (pf) va oneh čīsteh, prāznickeh. I pōkle si ih pūšti (pf) tāmo. Va neděljo pōje (pf) va čīsteh. Pak pōčne (pf) dēlat va njīh* 'Out of four pairs of shoes you don't have a single clean one. That happens to my husband sometimes, when he takes them all to Rovinj (where he works). He begins to work, and leaves them there, and then puts on the other ones, and then leaves them too for a while. He comes back in those clean ones, the ones for holidays. And then he leaves them there. On sunday he goes out wearing clean [shoes]. And then he begins to work wearing them'.

24. *Vājk tāmo se upučīne* 'he always rests there'.

25. *Onā mi svāki dān pūšća (ipf) pol kīla krūha, to znāči da mi pūšti (pf) sāki dān jeno mālo* 'she saves me half a kilogram of bread every day, that means that she leaves me some every day'.

26. *Kat se upletě, boc'ōnu se naprāvi līepo man'ico* 'when you plait [a basket round a big bottle], you make a beautiful handle to a bottle'.

27. *Ono ... māli grāh kat prīde na prolić vān. Onipūt ga poj'ed'ō kako nič. Onō je dobrō, i uōn dōkle se najī, pojī kūs one fili* 'this ... small peas when they sprout in spring. Then they (the rabbits) eat it up in no time. That tastes good, and before he has enough, he eats up a sizable part of a row [of plants]'.

28. *Ku jā zvādin, nič ne zustāne* 'if I take a helping [of food], nothing is (will be) left'.

29. *Ne dosmēte, aš je visōko* 'you won't [be able to] reach it, for it is high'.

30. *Sāmo sāt mi ne prīde na pāmet* 'only now I can't recall it'.

31. *Ne pasāš na līšo za tō* 'you won't get away with it'.

32. (about sheep's names) *Ali, Pīka, Pēna, Rōška, tē so prōpio stāra ģmena. Rēha, Pīriha. Ne se domīslin drūgo* 'but, Pīka, Pēna, Rōška, those are really old names. Reha, Pīriha. I can't remember [any] more [names]'.

33. *Danās ne storīmō nič* 'today we won't get anywhere (we are not going to finish anything)'.

34. *Tō nē nīkat zābin* 'I won't ever forget that'.

35. *Ne pōjen š njīmi* 'I won't go with them'.

36. *Ku nī ūmra, nanke ne umrě* 'if he hasn't died [until now], he is not even going to'.

37. *Ti ne kūpin nōvi* 'I am not going to buy you [a] new [set] (of teeth)'.

38. *In ne buōde nē žāl* 'they won't be sorry'.

39. *Nem'ōj nē ģmēt strāh. Ne pāde, nē* 'don't be afraid. It won't fall'.

40. *Po ten puõte ne žbaljās* 'you won't get lost by (if you take) that road'.

41. *Zāč ne pōješ* 'why aren't you going?'.

42.-44. Perfective present in future function

42. *Ali prīde muõš?* 'Or is [your] husband [also] coming [here]?'.

43. (JK Do you begin at 7 a.m. [at work]?) *Od jūtře nāpret. Jūtře počne, ot sēdan do dvā* 'From tomorrow on. Tomorrow it begins, from seven till two'.

44. *Aš njē na p̄vi počne škūōla* 'for her school begins [on] the first [of September]'.

45.-51. Perfective present in subordinate clauses introduced by a relative pronoun or pronominal adverb

45. *ono sūho lišće ča pāde* 'those dry leaves that fall down'.

46. *zgorēnina, kat ti se něšto zapāli, pak ono ča ustāne na dnē* 'you say "zgorēnina" ("burnt things"), when something (food) burns, the thing which is left at the bottom [of the pan]'.

47. *Onō ... svē ča pobēreš, ča ustāne po pijātah (...)* *i tō so ti pomije* 'this ... everything you clear away, what is left over on the plates (...) those, too, are "pomije" (leftovers the pig is fed with)'.

48. *i svāki ki prīde tō mālo poštrofī z blagoslūōvnon vodūōn* 'and everybody who comes [there] sprinkles it a bit with blessed water'.

49. *Rōbar. Kājsti pōje na rōbo* 'a "robar". A man who goes for the possessions [in the sense of: who marries a woman because of her possessions]'.

50. *Kat se z vīlami vādi, pak se nabāda kumpīri, pōkle gnjijūō kadē buōdo rānjeni, kadē ih se nabodē* 'When you dig up potatoes with a pitchfork, when you pierce them, later they rot where they are damaged, where you pierce them (while lifting them)'.

51. *Puli ono kapēlico kadē se ubr̄ne za h Orbānićen* 'near that roadside chapel where you turn [to the left] to go to Orbanići'.

52.-63. Perfective present in subordinate clauses introduced by a conjunction

52.-56. Perfective present in temporal clauses

In this type of subordinate clauses, introduced by the conjunctions *dokle* 'before', *prvo nego* 'before', *kat* 'when', pf present is obligatory. Examples:

52. *ku prīde dāš dōkle ne fini sklasāt (...)* *jūšto l'ēpo, jūšto sadā šēniča sklasā, kat njē rābi vodī* 'if rain comes before [the wheat] is finished putting

forth ears (...) just fine, the wheat is making ears just now, when it needs water'.

53. *Krūh p̄rvo nego ga stāvite pēč je s̄irof* 'bread is raw before you put it in the oven (lit. 'bake')'.

54. *Dvā cerīča da in je poneslā, takō debēli i dūgi. Pak p̄rvo nego se ih pre-siēcē, onako vēliki* [they say] that she took two little *ciers* (kind of oak) for them, this thick and long. And before you chop them, this big'.

55. *Āli mētla kat pāde (...)* *bih reklā "Nasādī ono mētlo, da se ne mōčī"* 'or when a broom falls (...) I would say "Put the broom down firmly, [so] that it won't get wet"'.

56. *Ču ti māhāt kat pōjen čā* 'I will wave to you when I go away'.

57.-60. Perfective present in final clauses

57. *Čekaj da nasādīn saponāčo* 'wait that I fix [your] hoe (put it back on its handle)'.

58. *San jo stentāla da napīše p̄ismō* 'I talked her into writing the letter'.

59. *kat se stāvi mālo muōkī i mljāčne vodī, onō něka popijūō po zimē* 'when you put [in] some flour and lukewarm water, let them (the pigs) drink that in winter'.

60. *i uōn něka pōje tāmo* 'and that he should go there'.

61.-62. Perfective present in conditional clauses introduced by *ku* 'if'

61. *Magāri sāmo dīgneš ruōko, i bōh. Ku kī pasā, sāmo takō. Nikat jā ne māšen* 'if you only raise your hand and that's it. If somebody passes by, just like that. I never wave'.

62. *ku prīde dāš dōkle ne fini sklasāt* 'if rain comes before it (the wheat) is finished putting forth ears'.

Compare the meaning of the construction *ku* + future tense:

Ma ču se muōrat nāzat takāt ono mājo plēs ku ču jo finit 'I will have to begin again knitting that sweater, if I will (want to) finish it'.

Here, apart from the purely future meaning, *ču* + inf express an intention, cf. also VI.4.1, example 26.

VI.4.6 Use of the imperative

Compare also (especially negated) inf used as imperative and prohibitive (VI.4.1, 1.-5.), which is more insistent than the imperative proper, and the prohibitive construction *nemūōj* etc. + inf (VI.4.1, 29.-34.), which is less insistent than the negated imperative proper.

1.-3. Imperfective imperative

1. *Líepo koloríěvaj* (to a child who was making big pencil-strokes) 'colour [it] nicely'.
2. *Hõmo dõma* 'let's go home'; *Hõte jës* 'go eat'.
3. *Ne vâlaj se* 'don't get [your clothes] dirty'.

4.-8. Perfective imperative

4. *Češ se strūdīt, puštī cāl!* 'you will tire yourself [too much], leave it!'.
5. *Puštī jo něka se vispī* 'let her have a good sleep'.
6. *Ne puštī jo da čūda pījē, aš bi se mogle nadūt* 'don't let her (a cow) drink much, for she could swell up (and be ill)' (cf. *Nem^uõjte puštīt va škõdo*, section VI.4.1, example 31.).
7. *Ne stāni tū, aš je pirikulāno da něšto pāde na glāvo* 'don't stand here, for there is danger of something falling on your head'.
8. *Stāni cīto* 'be quiet'.

9.-11. Imperative with subject

This use of the imperative is rare, except with personal pronouns for 2nd person: *tī* or *vī*, e.g. *Vī sāmõ pītajte!* 'you only have to ask!'.

9. *Srān te būdi!* 'shame on you!'.
10. *B^uõh jo pomīluj!* (frequently used when a deceased person is mentioned) 'God have mercy upon her, God have her soul'.
11. *B^uõh, b^uõh. Slāva i čas mu būdi!* 'Goodbye (lit. God, God [be with you]). Hail and praise be to him!'.

12. Narrative imperative

There is only one attestation:

12. *I jā san põce jës, i jës, i jës. I jës, i jěj ...* 'and I started to eat, and eat, and eat. And eat, and [you] eat' (MOB).

VI.5 Some notes on agreement (of subject and predicate, and of neuter noun and attribute)

In general, subject and predicate agree in number and gender. A few peculiarities must be mentioned, however (VI.5.1-5).

In a few cases, the gender or number of subject or predicate do not agree with those of the referent:

(a) See VI.5.2 on agreement with the pronoun *vī*.

(b) Sometimes, an *l*-participle in mpl is used, although the subject consists of women only, e.g.:

bimo bīli na mīre dělali 'we (referring to two women) would have worked quietly'.

VI.5.1 Agreement with numerals

Subjects which consist of a construction of numeral(+ adjective) + noun have a plural predicate if the numeral is 2, *õba* etc., 3 or 4, or a compound with 2 etc. If the numeral is 5 or higher, or indefinite, the predicate is (neuter) singular (see VI.3).

VI.5.2 Agreement with the pronoun *vī*

The pronoun *vī* 'you (pl.)' and 'you (polite form)' has (of course) a plural predicate if it refers to more than one person:

1. *To je pīvo nego ste se oženili* 'that is before you were married' (mixed masc and fem referents)

The pronoun *vī* takes a finite verb form in the plural even if referring to a single person (polite form), but then the predicate (also *l*-p) is in the singular, the gender depending on the referent, as with *tī*:

– referent fsg:

2. *ste dobrā* 'you are good (at something)'.

3. *Jūšto ste reklā* 'you said it correctly'.

4. *Ne znān ku ste kadā rībeš vīdela* 'I don't know whether you ever saw a grater'.

5. *Ku bite tēla rēc (...)* 'if you wanted to say (...)'.
– referent msg:

6. *ma nīste škõdo stõri, sāmõ ūrto, takõ* 'but you didn't do any harm, you just [did it out of] spite, like that'.

VI.5.3 Agreement with *dīca* 'children'

The noun *dīca* 'children' and its pejorative/augmentative *dicīna* have pl verb and mpl predicate (but attribute in *-a*):

1. *Jedampūt dīca so imēli fāšo* 'once, children had swaddling clothes'.

2. *Tāmo so bili trōja dīca* 'There were children [of] three [combinations of parents]' (about the house of a woman who had a child by a previous marriage, and so had her second husband, and then they had a child together).

3. *Dīca so šlī slūžīt* 'the children went to serve'.

4. *Dīca s kampānji so bili povūčeni, tīhi* 'the children from the villages (lit. from the field) were shy, quiet'.

5. *Kat so bili dīca mīnji* 'when the children were small'.

6. *to so nēka dīčina pasāli* 'some big [and noisy] kids went by'.

There is also one attestation of a predicate in neuter plural, however:

7. *Navr̄h glāvī so mi prīšla danās ta dīca* 'I got a bit fed up with those children today'.

Note also sg subject with *dīca* as predicate:

8. *kat san bila dīca* 'when I was a child'.

VI.5.4 Predicate and attribute with neuter plural nouns

If the subject is npl, the *l*-p, adjective, adjectival pronoun (or form of *jedān*) in the predicate may be fpl. Also, neuter plural nouns may have an attribute in fpl besides npl. Examples:

1. *vrāta so se ōtprle* 'the door was opened'.

2. *vrāta (...) pak kad bi se močīle* 'when the door would get wet'.

3. *so bile vrāta za va konōbo* 'was the door to the cellar'.

4. *ulitica takō so bile tīēsne* 'the intestines were this thin'.

5. *na kolīko so vrāta širōke* 'as broad as the door was'.

6. *Īma svē zīna jēnake* 'all its grapes are the same size (lit. it has all grapes alike)'.

7. *svī ĩmajō špīno sat, i svī su stōrili vēlike korīta* 'all [people] have a (water) tap now, and all have made big drinking troughs' (cf. *vēla slōva* 'big letters, capitals').

8. *San stōri nōve škūra* 'I made new shutters'.

9. *vājnske stākla, kat so dūpla stākla, ovō so nūtrašnje (...) onō so vājnske* 'the outer panes, when they are double panes, these are the inner (...) those are the outer [panes]' (*dūpla* is npl).

10. *jenē kr⁴ōsna* 'one loom'.

But also:

11. *četīra lēta sīgurno cēla* 'at least four whole years'.

12. *vrāta so stāre* and *vrāta so stāra* 'the door is old'.

13. *Kūhana jāja* 'boiled eggs'.

14. *Vazmēna jāja, piturāna* 'Easter eggs, painted ones'.

15. *vrāta so piturāna* and *vrāta so piturāne* 'the door has been painted'.

16. *Vrāta so bile zarīnjene* and *vrāta so bila zarīnjena* 'the door was locked'.

17. *Stākla nīso upērene* and *stākla nīso upērena* 'the window panes have not been washed'.

18. *Ōtprte vrāta* and *Ōtprta vrāta* 'an open door'.

19. *Īman ūsta zāprta* 'I have my mouth shut'.

20. *Vrāta mōro bīt zāprta* 'a door can be closed'.

VI.5.5 Relative *ča* and demonstrative *tō/onō* as subject

The relative pronoun *ča* 'what, which' is frequently used as a general relative pronoun, regardless of the gender and number of the antecedent. *Ča* is then clitic. If this *ča* is the subject of the relative clause, the predicate of the clause agrees with the antecedent:

1. *Bāčvi, ča so za vīnō* 'barrels, which are [meant] for wine' (MOŠ).

2. *ta bārba ča je slīep* 'that uncle, who is blind'.

3. *za oni tīci ča dūb⁴ō va driēve* 'for those birds that dig [holes] in a tree'.

4. *od one rōbi ča je za šiljārī* '[made] from that fabric which is [used] for hats'.

5. *ova žīēnska ča je bila tū* 'that woman who was here'.

Likewise, in sentences of the type "tō/onō is/was/will be x" (where x contains at least one noun), the verb usually agrees with x:¹⁸

6. *Onō so Zīēci* 'those are (the) Zīeci (a village)'

7. *Tō so bīli mūdri ljūdi* 'those were wise people'.

8. *To so muškīē bragēši* 'those are men's trousers'; but also: *To nī bilo korīēra kako danās* 'that was not a bus like nowadays' (MOŠ).

¹⁸ The same probably holds also for *ovō* 'this', but *ovō* is much less frequent than *onō* and *tō*, and the material contains no examples of *ovō* used in this function.

VI.6 Reflexive and impersonal constructions

VI.6.1 Constructions with *se*

The principal uses of *se* are, roughly:

(a) - (g) personal constructions with *se*

(a) reflexive (subject is also object; transitive verbs).

1. *Si se počesāla?* 'Did you comb your hair?' (lit. 'comb yourself').
2. *I so se šli skrīt va něko kũcino* 'And they went and hid (themselves) in some old house'.
3. *kī se ne pēre ali čā, onakō.* 'who does not wash himself or so, something.'

(b) In "reflexiva tantum" as in: *Smo se smežāli* 'we laughed'; *Kadē san se nājmanje nādijala* (VO) 'where I expected [it] least of all'.

(c) Simple intransitive.

4. *Dica se igrājo* 'the children are playing'; cf. e.g. *igrājo nōgomet* 'they are playing football'.
5. *tō se je na sūnce stāvilo da se lēpo usūši* 'that was put in the sun to dry nicely'; cf. e.g. *ulītica (...) so (...) usūšili* 'they dried the [calf's] intestines'.

(d) Consequential reflexive (see Gerritsen 1990: 88ff.).

6. *Pak smo se čapāli, pak kako Tārzan smo preskākāli s t'ien* 'and we would catch hold [of it], and jump over like Tarzan with it' (about a climbing plant with long strong tendrils).

(e) Reciprocal.

7. *za kampānjo kat so se klāli, na kunfīnah* 'when they quarreled about the land, on the boundaries'.
8. *kad bi se bile bōle ali čā* 'when they (the cows) would butt each other (with their horns) or something'.
9. *Krāvi se mōro rogljāt* 'cows can (playfully) butt each other (a bit, with their horns)'.
10. *Sāmo čēsta ih diēli. Se zov^uō* 'But the road separates them. They [the donkeys] call each other'.

(f) Reciprocal with omission of (second) subject/object.

11. *kat se kī tūčē* 'when someone is fighting'.
12. *Vājka da bi se bila klāla* '(people say) that she would always quarrel'.

- (g) Passive, with grammatical subject (only with 3sg or 3pl verb forms).
13. *vēc so se nōgi vīdele* 'the legs could be seen already'.
14. *kat se požānje šeniča* 'when the wheat is harvested'.
15. *kat se kūha jūhā* 'when soup is cooked'.

(h) - (j) Impersonal constructions with *se*

(h) Impersonal-passive. This is a very frequent construction; the verb is 3sg, *tp* is nsg; the logical object is also the grammatical object, and is in Accusative (see also VI.1.4, examples 16.-17.).

16. *Kat se lūpi trukīnjo* 'when the maize is peeled'.
17. *Kat se je pejjālo uōs pūn s'ēna* 'when a wagon full of hay was driven'.
18. *kat se ubīje prāscā* 'when a pig is slaughtered'.
19. *tāmo se je gonīlo krāvi* 'there the cows were driven'.
20. *Se je plēlo rēšti* 'strings were plaited'.
21. *Kat se čīsti brājdi* 'when vines are lopped'.

(i) Impersonal constructions consisting of a 3sg verb form + *se* without reference to performers (and without (logical) object), "actions are depicted as manifesting themselves" (Gerritsen 1990: 201). The meaning of the constructions under (h) above is very close to this meaning, except that in (h) there is an object involved.

22. *se mučī* 'people are not speaking'.
23. *kat se buōde ōralo i sē (...)* 'when the ploughing and all will be done (...)'.
24. *i se je stālo odzāt va criēkve* 'and one would stand at the back of the church'.
25. *i anke kad bi se nēkamor šlō* 'and also when one would go somewhere'.

The verb *mōc* + complement is frequent in constructions of this type, e.g.:

26. *Se mōre si to zīēt za na ugānj?* 'can one take that for (on) the fire?'

(j) Other impersonal constructions consisting of 3sg verb form + *se* + logical subject in Dative:

27. *Mi se mīli Ēleno* 'I am sorry for Elena'.
28. *Van se spī* 'you (polite) are sleepy'.
29. *Mi se parā da bi dobrō stōrila (...)* 'I think she would do well (...)' (see also VI.1.3, examples 16.-21.).

VI.6.2 Impersonal constructions other than with *se*

Several subjectless passive and active constructions with 3sg verb forms (+ *l-p* or pp nsg) without *se* are attested.¹⁹ Examples:

1.-7. Constructions with 3sg verb form (other than *bīt*)

Active constructions; here, also, there is no reference to performers of the action, or there are natural phenomena involved, and one could say, as in VI.6.1. (i), that "actions are depicted as manifesting themselves" (Gerritsen 1990: 201).

1. (*Je ustā narūžen.*) *Īli mu je r^uoko odbīlo, ali něšto, bīlo čā* ' (He was mutilated.) Either his hand was wrenched off, or something else, whatever'.

2. *San se upārāla, onō kat te ugrebē z rubīdon* 'I got a scratch, [you know] when you scratch [your hand] on a bramble bush' (lit. when it scratches you with a bramble bush).

3. *Je zagrmēlo, vālje me je zagljūhnulo* 'a thunderstorm began, it almost deafened me' (both verbs impersonal).

4. *I onipūt je čapālo to mlādo slābo* 'and then the girl began to feel sick'.

5. *da je pozvonīlo nēkemu* 'that the death bell had been tolled for somebody'.

6. *Bi ti prīšlo s pāmeti* 'you would go out of your mind'.

7. *Kat je gřmēlo* 'when there was a thunderstorm'; *će dajžīt* 'it is going to rain'.

8.-9. Impersonal constructions with 3sg form of *rābīt, triēbat, portāt, prēmit* (with or without logical subject in Dative)

8. *To se pritīsne dōle (...)* *dōkle rābi* 'that is pressed down (...) as far as necessary'; *ku me je glēdala kako se siēden, nī mi rābīlo do dōma poč dōle* 'if she looked at me as I sat down, I wouldn't have to get down until [we were] home'.

9. *ti niēće portāt* 'it won't matter to you'.

See also VI.1.3, examples 27.-29.

¹⁹ Only impersonal subjectless sentences with a finite verb form in 3sg are listed here. Apart from such impersonal constructions, impersonal sentences with finite verb in 3rd plural are common, of the type (...) *da so pov'edāli da so něki ljūdi bili rodeni kako ti krsnīkī* '(...) that it was told (people said) that some people were born as those sorcerers'; *to so govor'evāli jedampūt* '[people] said (hab) that once'.

Personal subjectless constructions (with subject incorporated in the finite verb form, e.g. *Svāgdere ga vīdite* 'you see him everywhere'; *Nīkat još nīsan bila va te criēkve* 'I have never been in that church yet') are left aside here.

10.-25. Impersonal constructions with 3sg forms of *bīt*10. Impersonal construction consisting of 3sg form of *bīt* + pp

10. *Mi je tū zgrēbeno* (pp nsg) *od māčkā* 'I was scratched here by the cat'.

11.-15. Impersonal constructions consisting of 3sg forms of *bīt* + Genitive

In these constructions, Gpl, or Gsg of uncountable nouns or pronouns referring to such nouns; in negative sentences also Gsg of countables. Examples (see also VI.1.2, examples 6.-7.):

11. *San šlā vīdet ku je gōbic* 'I went to see whether there were mushrooms'.

12. *Već nī konopālj ni nīč* 'there is no hemp or anything any more'.

13. *Ne ih b^uōde nē to lēto* 'they won't be here this summer'.

14. *nī zīda* 'there is no wall' (MOŠ)

15. *I čīēra i danās, je nī bīlō* 'both yesterday and today, there was none (water)'.

A similar type of construction is found with 3sg forms of *rivāt* 'be enough' + Genitive:

16. *aš nan nī rivālo kumpīri* 'for we did not have enough potatoes' (*kumpīri* is Gpl).

17.-18. Impersonal constructions consisting of 3sg of *bīt* + infinitive of a verb of perception

17. *Nī ih čūt* 'you don't hear them (lit. there is not them to hear)', etc.

Constructions of this type were given in VI.4.1 (76.-81.). The inf of the verb of perception may, in addition to an object, be followed by a second infinitive of which the object of the verb of perception is the logical subject, e.g.:

18. *Je jo čūt sponāt* 'you can hear her (a cow) make noise with her spon'.

19. Impersonal construction consisting of negated 3sg of *bīt* + interrogative pronoun or pronominal adverb + infinitive

Example (see also VI.4.1, 100.-103. and VI.1.1, 25.):

19. *aš nī kī dēlat* 'for there is nobody to [do the] work' (MOŠ).

20. Impersonal constructions with 3sg form of *bīt* + adverb + logical subject in Dative

20. *da in je bīlo mālo bōlje* 'that they felt a bit better' (see also VI.1.3, examples 30.-31.).

21.-25. Other impersonal constructions with 3sg form of *bīt* and logical subject in Dative or Accusative

21. *Njīn je žāl* 'they are annoyed; they don't like it' (BM).

22. *Nān je něko vėčer bilo sīla poč dōma* 'we had to hurry home one night'.

23. *Jo nī bilo vōlja* 'she did not feel like it, she didn't want to'.

24. *Je jo bīlo srān* 'she was ashamed'.

25. *Onipūt je jo triēbe dobrō uprāt* (MOB) 'then it is necessary to clean it (the barrel) properly'.

See also VI.1.3, examples 22.-29. and VI.1.4, 12.-15.

VI.7 Clitics, and ordering in larger units

Like other SCr dialects, the dialect of Žminj possesses a category of forms which behave in a peculiar way with respect to ordering in larger units: with respect to the accent in minimal and non-minimal accent frames, and sometimes with respect to word order. Tentatively, I propose to distinguish three subcategories for this dialect, on the basis of three criteria: ability to form a (one word) sentence by themselves, ability to carry the sentence accent in a larger unit, and subordination to more or less strict ordering rules. The subcategories are:

- (1) Real clitics (see VI.7.1)
- (2) Optional clitics (see VI.7.2)
- (3) Occasional clitics (see VI.7.3).

VI.7.1 Real clitics

Real clitics are a class of forms which cannot form a sentence by themselves, cannot carry the accent in a clause or sentence, and are subject to more or less strict ordering rules, see VI.7.5, VI.7.6. Real clitics form a minimal accent frame with a word which can carry a sentence accent (sometimes together with other clitics).²⁰ The real clitics are:

- (a) The interrogative particle *li*;

²⁰ For the notion of "minimal accent frame" see Ebeling (1968: 138).

(b) Most of the pronominal clitics, i.e. Genitive, Dative and Accusative of *jā* 'I', *tī* 'you, sg', *sebē* 'self', *uōn* 'he/onō

	'I'	'you' sg	'self'	'he, it'	'she'	'they'
G	<i>me</i>	n.a.	n.a.	<i>ga</i>	<i>je</i>	<i>ih</i>
D	<i>mi</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>mu</i>	<i>je</i>	<i>in</i>
A	<i>me</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>jo</i>	<i>ih, njeh</i>

Note that:

- a clitic Genitive is not attested for *tī* 'you, sg' and *sebē* '(your)self';
- the Apl form *njeh* is used in combinations with prepositions only;
- beside each of these forms, a normal accentable form with the same meaning exists, e.g. GDA *manē* 'me', Apl *njīh* 'they' etc. (see IV.2);
- the Accusative forms *me*, *te* and *se* can be used in combinations with (pro-)clitic prepositions and form a minimal accent frame with them. The Accusative forms *jo*, *ga* and *ih* cannot be used in combinations with prepositions; in these combinations, resp. *njo*, *njega* and *njeh* are used instead. In combinations consisting of preposition + clitic pronoun, the preposition is stressed (see further VI.7.4), e.g.: *I ta brėk je nagnā nā me* 'and that dog attacked me' (MOŠ); *Pak dēlajo čā je kiēga ōlja (...)* *sāka zā se* 'and each of them does as she likes (...) each for herself'.

VI.7.2 Optional clitics

Optional clitics, as I propose to call this class of forms, may or may not carry a sentence accent, e.g. *je* vs. *iē* in: *kat čapāš sāmo takō s pīsti onō, tō je jedan ščapāc* (accent on *ščapāc*) 'when you take [some] just between your fingers, that is a *ščapāc*' vs. *sat ku iē ne znān* (accent on *iē*) 'I do not know whether it is'. Some of the optional clitics enumerated below under (a)-(c) contain long vowels or diphthongs if accented, which correspond to short vowels when the form is in unaccented position. Accented optional clitics can make up a sentence all by themselves. They frequently occur as such, especially the verbal optional clitics (see (b) below) as a reply to a question. Optional clitics, too, are subject to ordering rules (see VI.7.5-7). Combinations of optional clitics can form minimal accent frames; in that case, one of them is accented (see VI.7.4). The optional clitics are the following:

- (a) Pronominal clitics for GDA first and second person plural:
D *nan* 'we', A *nas*, D *van* 'you (pl, and polite)', A *vas* (no Genitives attested).

If accented, the forms are, resp., Dative *nān*, *vān*, and Accusative *nās*, *vās*. Example: *Nan je ubāšla žepi* 'she went through our pockets' (sentence accent on *žepi*) vs. *Nān je něko večer bilo sila poč dōma* 'one night we were in a hurry to go home'.

The pronominal clitics *nas* and *vas* can form an accent frame with certain prepositions (see VI.7.4).

(b) Verbal clitics:

– *san*, *si*, *je*, *smo*, *ste*, *so* (present tense of *bīt* 'be'); if accented: *sān*, *sī*, (*j*)*ě*, *smō*, *stě*, *s^uō* (3sg also *jě*, especially in combination with *li*: *jě li*);

– *bih*, *biš*, *bi*, *bimo*, *bite*, *bi* (auxiliary for the conditional); if accented: *bīh*, *bīš*, *bī*, *bīmo*, *bīte*, *bī*;

– *ću*, *ćeš*, *će*, *ćemo*, *ćete*, *te* (present tense of *tět* 'want', but clitic only if used as auxiliary of the future tense); if accented: *čū*, *čěš*, *čě*, *čěmo*, *čěte*, *tě*. Instead of 3pl *te/tě*, in *Žminj* itself the forms *čo/čō* are used. There are a special (non-clitic) negated present *nīsan* 'I am not' etc. (see Lexicon, under *bīt*), and a special (non-clitic) negated present *nīčću* 'I don't want' etc. (see Lexicon, under *tět*). The auxiliary *bih* etc. forms an accent frame with *ne*; the combination is not clitic, *ne* carries the accent: *ně bih*, *ně biš*, etc.

Verbal clitics form an accent frame, and sometimes a unity, with the interrogative particle *li*. Here, the verbal clitic carries the accent (see further VI.7.4, 25.-31.).

(c) *njo* (Accusative of *onā* 'she') and *njega* (Accusative of *uōn* 'he'). Both are clitic only in a minimal accent frame with some prepositions, in which case the preposition carries the accent, e.g. (*pletenića ...*) *kumpīri san reklā da se je jedanpūt brālo vā njo* '(a basket ...) I told you that formerly potatoes were [dug and] gathered in them'; see further VI.7.4. If stressed, the Asg of *onā* and *uōn* are resp. *njuō* and *njegā* (the real clitic forms are resp. *jo* and *ga*).

(d) The negative particle *ne*.

The negative particle *ne* and the verb form that follows it together constitute a minimal accent frame, in which the verb form carries the accent, e.g. *ne kopājo, nič* 'they don't dig or anything'. The particle *ne* is accented when forming an accent frame with *bih* etc. An additional (stressed) *ně* can be added to provide emphasis (see VI.8). When combined with an independent inf, the particle *ne* constitutes a separate accent frame (see VI.4.1, 2.-5.).

The particle *ne* is subject to ordering rules (see VI.7.7).

(e) Monomorphemic prepositions, which form an accent frame with a following noun, or non-clitic pronoun, or adjective, or (clitics) + inf, etc.²¹ In such accent frames, the preposition never carries the accent.

Eight monosyllabic prepositions that govern the Accusative can make up an accent frame with a following clitic pronoun: *kroz* 'through', *med* 'between', *na* 'on', *po* 'for', *pod* 'under', *pred* 'in front of, before', *va* 'in', *za* 'for'. There is one disyllabic preposition which can do so: *puli* 'at, near'. Within an accent frame formed with a clitic pronoun, the preposition carries the accent. For examples see VI.7.4 (on combinations of clitics).

(f) *i* 'too', *ni* 'nor', *anke* 'too' (*ānke* if stressed), *nanke* 'not even' (*nānke* if stressed).

(g) Monosyllabic conjunctions, e.g. *ku* 'if', *i* 'and', *ma* 'but', *da* 'that', *pak* 'and then', *kat.* 'when'.²²

VI.7.3 Occasional clitics

Apart from real and optional clitics, there are words that can carry a sentence accent or make up a sentence by themselves, but which are normally unaccented, at least in some combinations with other words in which they frequently appear.²³ They are not subject to ordering rules other than those for non-clitics. Such occasional clitics are:

(a) The Nominative of personal pronouns, especially if immediately followed by (*ne* +) a finite verb form: *ja* 'I' (if stressed *jā* or *jās*), *ti* 'you' (sg), *on* (if stressed *uōn*) 'he', *ona* 'she', *ono* 'it', *mi* 'we', *vi* 'you' (pl and polite form), *oni* etc. 'they'.

(b) Relative *ča* and *ki*.

(c) Adjectival pronouns, especially demonstrative, relative/interrogative and possessive pronouns. For the effects that take place if such forms occur without sentence accent see IV.0 and the treatment of the pronouns involved. Exam-

²¹ Complex prepositions of the type *zvrh* 'from' may have a secondary accent even when they are not particularly emphasized, see VI.7.3 (h).

²² In the examples and texts in this book, monosyllabic conjunctions are noted without an accent. About the rules for ordering, more research remains to be done, but they usually take first place in a sentence or clause. Conjunctions which introduce subordinate clauses immediately precede the finite verb form of the subordinate clause when part of this clause is brought forward, see VI.7.8.

²³ This category of clitics forms an open class, extendable to virtually all elements in the sentence, which can occasionally occur unaccented.

ples: *s ten nĕvremenon* 'with this lousy weather' vs. *s tiĕn sũknũn* 'with this cloth'; *ĕe bĕn moj otãc povĕdat kakõ se je dĕlalo (...)* 'surely my father will tell (you) how they made (...)' vs. *to je muõj pãrat* 'that is my share'. The meaning of unaccented *ta* often resembles that of a definite article 'the' (see IV.6.1).

(d) *jedãn* etc. 'one', which is accented if functioning as a numeral ('one'), but which is very often unaccented, its meaning almost reduced to an indefinite article 'a' (see IV.9.2).

(e) Some frequent adjectives which occur in set combinations, like *vĕli* 'big', *mãli* 'little', *pokũõjni* 'the late' (this adjective is always added to the name of a deceased person when it is mentioned), *svĕti* 'holy'. Here, again, the stem vowel is shortened resp. monophthongized if the adjective is unaccented, e.g. *pokojni Pĕpo se je bĩ razjãdĩ (...)* 'the late Pepo was angry' vs. *maj pokũõjni otãc* (MOŠ) 'my late father'; *na viljo Vele svete Mariji* 'on the eve of Assumption' vs. *je vĕla sũša* 'there is a great drought'.

(f) Nouns like *bãrba* 'uncle' (frequently used for elderly men), *tĕta* 'aunt' (frequently used for elderly women), *šjõr* 'sir'. These nouns are frequently combined with a personal name, and then form a unit with this noun: they are unaccented, their stem vowels are shortened; *barba* usually is not inflected when combined with a personal name, e.g. *barba Mãte* 'uncle Matthew', A/G *puli barba Mãteta* vs. *hoj zvãt bãrbi* 'go and call Uncle'.²⁴

(g) Inf *pũõc* 'go', pr *grĕn* etc. 'I go' etc., and imp *hõj*, *hõmo*, *hõte* 'go'. These forms are frequently combined with infinitives of other verbs, with adverbs like *ĕã* 'away', *dõma* 'home', and with adverbial clauses. Examples: *ĩman jõš za poĕ pomũs* 'I still have to go to milk [the cows]' vs. *niĕĕu pũõc* 'I won't go', etc. (here again, the stem vowel *u* is monophthongized to *o*); *dobrõ, jã gren dõma* (MOŠ) (*ie* monophthongized to *e* if *gren* is clitic) 'all right, I go home' vs. *pak unipũt ĕete se uvĕrit jã li grĕn dõma ãli nĕ* 'and then you will assure yourself whether I am [really] going home, or not' (MOŠ).

(h) Polysyllabic conjunctions (e.g. *nĕgo*, *dõkle*, *nĕka*, *kakõ*) and prepositions (as well as monosyllabic prepositions which are clearly compounds, of the type *zvĩh* 'from, off') and frequent adverbs like *mãlo* 'a little', *ãnke* 'also', are normally stressed, but if they do not carry the accent of a minimal frame, their accent can be lost and a long stem vowel or diphthong shortened or monophthongized. Examples:

prĕku vs. *preku*: *Mĩ reĕĕmo onĩ ki so prĕku Drãgi da so Vĩahi* 'we say that the people at the other side of the Draga are "Vlahs"' vs. *pa prĩde oni*

²⁴ When clitic, *bãrba* and *tĕta* have some morphological peculiarities, for which see the Lexicon.

drũgi i tõ mu zãme, kako preku riĕda 'and then the other one comes and takes it before his turn'.

dõkle vs. *dokle*: "*Cikĩn*" *so govoriĕvãli jedanpũt, dõkle so ih imĕli* 'they used to say "cikin" (a golden coin), when they still had them' vs. *nĕka bi bilo lĕpo vriĕme dokle se potĩga* 'let the weather be good until the grape harvest'.

In a few set expressions and adverbs, there are rudiments of retraction of the accent from a noun or pronoun onto a preposition:

– *sebĕ* '(it)self' (Acc) loses its accent and forms an accent frame only with the preposition *po* 'for, etc.', with stress on the preposition, in the set expression *põ sebe* 'apart', e.g. *ĕu ih muõrat stãvit põ sebe* 'I'll have to set them apart'; *stãvi tega šãriĕa põ sebe* 'put those spotted beans apart' (on use of the Genitive see VI.1.2).

– *dõ dne* (obs.) 'before daybreak', in: *dõ dne rũĕãt* (MOB) 'breakfast before daybreak'.

– *po vã dne* (arch., normally *po dãne*) 'by day', in: *Smo hodĩli po vã dne* 'we went [there] by day'.

– *nã misle*, in: *mi je pãlo nã misle* (elsewhere Apl in *-i*) 'it occurred to me'

– *nã noĕ* (NASg otherwise *nũõc* 'night'), in: *ponedĕljak nã noĕ* 'Monday night'.

– *nã nogi i põd nogi* (arch.), *ĩmamo nã nogi i põd nogi* 'we have everything we need, and more than enough of it'.

– *nã oĕi* 'to [somebody's] face', in: *nã oĕi mi je reklã* 'she told [me] to [my] face'; also *na õĕi* (cf. VI.7.7, 9.).

– *nã pol*, besides much more common *na puõl* 'in two, in half' (NO doubts the correctness of *so stãvili nã pol* 'they cut it in half', which she used spontaneously, but corrected to *na puõl*).

– *nã pošto* 'deliberately', in: *nã pošto san stõrila* 'I did [it] deliberately' (cf. also *ot põšti* 'deliberately').

– *nã vodo* 'to the drinking place', in: *Tãmo smo svi gonĩli pi't krãvi je-dampũt. Nã vodo, smo zvãli* 'there we all drove the cow once to the drink. To the drinking place, we called [it]'.

– *zã nohti*, in: *smo doteklĩ dõma, da nan je zãšlo zã nohti* 'we came running home, [saying] our hands were frostbitten'.

– *zã vrat* in: *san si stãvila kordũn zã vrat* 'I put a chain around my neck'; otherwise *vrãt* 'neck', cf. *so ga ĕapãli za vrãt* 'they caught him by the neck'.

– *nãznak* 'on one's back', in: *je pã nã znak* 'he fell on his back'.

- *nâpraf* 'the right way round'.
- *nâtašće* 'with an empty stomach', in: *do dëset ûr san bila nâtašće* 'I had an empty stomach until ten o'clock'.
- *nâvar*, in *im'ëj nâvar* 'be careful, look out'.

VI.7.4-7: ORDERING OF CLITICS IN LARGER UNITS

Sections VI.7.4-7 on clitics concern only subcategories (1) (real clitics) and (2) (optional clitics).

VI.7.4 Combinations of clitics forming a minimal accent frame

Several combinations of two (real or optional) clitic word forms may together form a minimal accent frame, in which case they cease to behave as clitics with respect to word order.

(1) Preposition + pronominal clitic.

The prepositions which can form these combinations are: *kroz* 'across, through', *med* 'between, among', *na* 'on, to', *po* 'up to, for (to fetch)', *pod* 'under', *pred* 'in front of', *puli* 'near, besides, at', *va* 'in (to)', *za* 'behind; for'. In the combination preposition + clitic personal pronoun, the preposition carries the accent.

Some of these prepositions govern more than one case, but only Accusative clitic forms of pronouns are found combined with them in a minimal accent frame.

In the monosyllabic prepositions which end in a vowel, this vowel is lengthened (and *o* is replaced by *ʷo*), except in combinations with the optional clitic *njega* and in *põ sebe*, see VI.7.3.. The tone of the lengthened vowel is falling. The preposition *puli*, and the prepositions ending in a consonant, are extended by *-â* (*-ã* when in combination with *njega*) before the clitic pronominal forms (which always begin with a consonant). Examples:

1. *Ću stâvit nâ se to vrëco, ću jâ ponës* 'I will put that sack on my back (on me), I will carry it'.
2. *Pâda nâ te* 'it falls on you'.
3. *i pljûkla nâ njega* 'and [she] spat on it' (referring to *zaprežić* 'apron').
4. (JK: *Ča se more delat ...*) *Z gāncʷõn? Nič, ku ne zavësit nâ njeh čã* (JK: What can you do) 'With a *gānãc* (iron hook)? Nothing, except hang something on them'.
5. *Nemʷõj se nâ me naginjat* 'Don't lean on me'.

6. *Hõj pʷõ njo* 'go fetch her'.
7. *Je šlã põ njega* 'she went to fetch him'.
8. *viëje se stâvlja podã njeh* 'you put dry leaves under them' (referring to *krãvi* 'cows').
9. *ku ne se podlõži podã njega* 'if you don't put [anything] under it' (referring to *driëvo* 'wood') (MOŠ).
10. *Zãjno z glãvʷõn pulijã nas je hodĩ* 'it (a lamb) went constantly keeping its head close to us'.
11. *Sëdi pulijã me* 'sit next to me'.
12. *Kako da glëda vã me* 'as if he was looking at me'.
13. *Kumpĩri san reklã da se je jedampût brãlo vã njo* 'I said potatoes were once upon a time gathered in it [the basket]'.
14. *Da grië vã se (...)* *se je skřčila* 'that it decreases (...) it shrunk'.
15. *Sãmo jã-san zã se reklã da jã jãko mãlo* 'but for myself I said that [I use that word] very rarely' (for the use of affirmative *jã* see VI.8.4).
16. *vãjk pĩta otãc zã vas* '[my] father always inquires after you (polite)'.
17. *kĩ je znã zã njeh* 'who knew about them'.

With the prepositions *kroz*, *med*, *pred* only one instance of each has been attested:

18. *krozã njo* 'through it (fsg)' (referring to *šenica* 'wheat').
 19. *Liëpo se ih slõži, medã njeh onakõ štriiki, lepi se, da imajo zrãka, da se liëpo usũše* 'you pile them up neatly, strips between them, you glue, so that they have air, and dry up beautifully' (MOB).
 20. *To san stãvila predã njo* 'I put that in front of her'.
- A special case of preposition + pronoun is *sebe*, which forms an accent frame only with *po*, in the expression *põ sebe* 'apart' (see VI.7.3).

(2) *ne* + *bih* etc. The accent is on *në* (see VI.7.2):

21. *Ja ne znãn čigʷõf je, ma nijedan në bi plãka za njĩn* 'I don't know whose [cat] it is, but nobody would cry for it'.
22. *Në bi vas pušĩli (...)* *š njĩn* 'they wouldn't let you [cross the frontier] (...) with it'.
23. *Në bih to stõrila* 'I would not do that'.
24. *Aš në bimo ih mogli zvãdit* 'for we would not be able to dig them up'.

(3) Verbal clitic + *li*. The verbal clitic carries the accent:

25. *Bĩ li šli?* 'Would they go?'

26. *Smò li kadà reklì za "klič"* 'Did we ever discuss [the notion] "klič"?'
 27. *Hoj vīdet jē li puli tēti* 'Go and see whether she is at aunt's place'.
 28. *Da cē li prīt* '[she asked] whether he would come'.

There are attestations of the clitic *li* placed between stem and ending of the verbal clitic, e.g. *čēliš* instead of *čēs li* (for further examples see V.4.7):²⁵

29. *da bīlih jā tō* '[he asked] whether I would [want] that' (MOB).
 30. *Čēliš jūtře rivāt čā storīt?* 'Will you manage to do something tomorrow?'
 31. *Kī znā cēlimo nāc mēsto* 'Who knows whether we will find a place'.

VI.7.5 Order within clusters of clitics in larger units

If several real or optional clitics occur in the same clause, they are often grouped together (but see VI.7.6), and their order is more or less fixed.²⁶ The following ordering rules, which are not all very strict, can be observed:

(1) The interrogative particle *li* precedes other clitics, except if it forms an accent frame with a verbal clitic, in which the verbal (optional) clitic precedes *li* and carries the accent, see VI.7.4).

(2) Verbal clitics precede pronominal clitics, but *je* 'is' comes after all pronominal clitics except in part of the examples with *jo* 'her (Acc.)' (see examples 49.-60. below, but cf. examples 61.-64.). There is one instance of pronominal *ih* preceding verbal *bi* (example 9.).

(3) Of pronominal clitics:

- Dative forms precede Accusative forms.²⁷
- Dative forms (except *je* 'she') precede *se*. There is only one attestation of *se* + Gen of other personal pronoun: *se* + *je* 'she', example 27. (where maybe the strong connection between *se* and the inf causes *se* to take second position).
- Normally, reflexive *se* precedes Accusative of other pronouns, and Dative *je* 'she'.

It follows that the usual order is: *li* – verbal clitic (except *je*) – pron_{Dat} (except *je* 'she') or pron_{Gen} – *se* – pron_{Acc} (except *jo* 'she') – verbal *je* – pron *jo*

²⁵ A similar phenomenon was reported by Finka for the dialect of Sali on Dugi Otok (Finka 1977: 134).

²⁶ Only ordering of *li*, verbal clitics and pronominal clitics is treated in this section. The behaviour of *ne* in larger units is dealt with in VI.7.7.

²⁷ There are no attestations of Dative *je* 'she' plus other clitic pronouns (except *se*) in one sentence, so the position of this form is unclear.

Acc. 'she' or pron *je* Dat. 'she'. Of course, these forms never occur all together.

Examples of more than one clitic grouped together in a larger unit:

(a) verbal clitic + one pronominal clitic.

1. (*Nēki dān je je napisāla jōš*), *da cē jo stūc* '(One day she wrote her,) that she would hit her'.
2. *Ču te kumpanjāt do Malinīci* 'I will go with you until the Malinica'.
3. *Ču van donēs drīeva* 'I will bring you firewood'.
4. *Te ga peljievāt* 'they will bring (hab) it (a child)'.
5. *Bi se reklō blāgo da je šunjavo (...)* 'one would say cattle is stupid (...)' (see VI.7.8).
6. *Bi ti prīšlo s pāmēti* 'you would go out of your mind'.
7. *Vālje vālje tōjsto bi mi bī jedampūt jedan miēdih hīti va kōš za smeće* 'just such [a thing] a doctor once would have thrown into the dustbin'.
8. *bih jo bila stāvila spāt* 'I would put her to bed' (but cf. 9.).
9. *Ih bi pojēle i zasiēn* 'they would eat them up completely, too' (but cf. 8.).
10. *Si ga zvālā?* 'Did you call him?'.
11. *San vas prekīnula* 'I interrupted you'.
12. *Aš ku san jo stūkla, onā mi je tornāla onō* 'for when I hit her, she would get even with me'.
13. *So ih zavīesāli na kadīni* 'they hung them on chains'.
14. *da so jo zīēble nōgi* 'that she had cold feet'.
15. *I so jo pōkrili* 'and they covered her up'.
16. *Si mi prēzela dēlo?* 'Did you take over my job?'.
17. *Ih je pōpila* 'she drank them (tablets)'.
18. *Ga je imēla rāda* 'she loved him'.
19. *In je vīsela trukīnja* 'their maize was hanging'.

(b) pron_{Dat} + pron_{Acc}.

20. *I onipūt prīde jedan drūgi, i mu jo prezāme* 'and then another one comes, and takes her from him'.

(c) verbal clitic + pron_{Dat} + pron_{Acc}.

21. *Ma tī san si ih ōprla* 'but I did wash them'.
22. *ču si jo predēlat (...)* 'I will remake it (...)' (in 21. and 22., *si* is Dative commodi/ethic Dative, see VI.1.3).
23. *San ti jo sklepā* 'I sharpened it (a scythe) for you'.

24. *a onì so mi ga doneslì jutredân* 'but they brought it to me the next day'.

25. *Jã, si ih je zìëla, jã* 'yes, she took them' (*si* is ethic Dative).

26. *San reklã da mi ga je žãl* 'I said I was sorry for him'.

(d) *je* 'her'_{Gen} + *se*.

27. *Ne mören je se domìslit* 'I can't recall it' (*je* is Gsg of *onã*, referring to *besëda* 'word').

(e) *je* 'her'_{Dat} + *se*.

28. *san se je pöçela rügãt* 'and I started to mock her'.

29. *Vëc se je mälo narügaš* 'you are already mocking her a bit'.

30. *Çu se je t^uožit* 'I will complain to her'.

31. *Břzo břzo se razjãdi kat se je něšto rečë* 'she gets angry very easily when people say something to her'.

(f) verbal clitic (not je 'is') + *se* + pron_{Acc} (+ *je* 'is').

32. *Se ih çüva i va jütro* 'they are herded in the morning, too'.

33. *Kat se jo çüda çüda përe (...)* 'when it is washed many many times (...)'.
 34. *stüç se jo nì smëlo* 'one was not allowed to beat her'.

35. *nëka r^uožica kat se jo preçüda zalëva* 'when you water a flower too much'.

36. *I na večer se jo raspnë* 'and in the evening you untie her (i.e. cow's forelegs)'.

37. *Kat se ih stãvi (...)* 'if you put them (...)'.
 38. *Kat se jo mälo na ügljeve speçë* 'when you fry it a little on [a] coal [fire]'.

39. *Kad bi se ih vibiralo da so to oni vizbëreni oni nãjböljji* 'If you would sort them, then the ones sorted out would be the best ones'.

40. *Besëda ië, jãko riëtko çë se jo çüt* 'The word exists, one will hear it very rarely [though]'.

41. *kat se krãvi polovìlo se ga je dïglo göre (...)* 'when the cows were put (to the wagon)'.²⁸

42. *i drügi dãn va jütro se ga je poneslö na lësnico süšit* 'and the next morning you would carry it (the cheese) to the rack to dry'.

²⁸ See note 17.

(g) verbal clitic (not je 'is') + pron_{Dat} + *se* (+ *je* 'is').

43. *Öbadva so mi se prekinuli* 'both broke off' (*mi* is ethic Dative).

44. *Mu se je šçücalo* 'he had got the hiccups'.

45. *da mu se je zapeklö* 'that it (the pig) was suffering from constipation'.

46. *In se je mrskãlo* 'they hated it'.

(h) *se* + *je* 'is'.

47. *I onipüt nì bilo ni äuti ni nič, nëgo se je na nøgi nosìlo* 'And then there were no cars or anything, but people [went] by foot [and] carried [them] (children, to the doctor)'.

48. *A kat se je na r^uöki prãlo (...)* 'but when people washed by hand (...)'.
 (i) *je* 'is' + *jo* 'her'_{Acc}

49. *Mi je jö žãl* 'I am sorry for her'.

50. *Je jo imië räda* 'he loved her'.

51. *Je jo çüt sponãt* 'you can hear her making noise with the *spöni* ('wooden ties for a cow's forelegs')'.

52. *Je jo zagüšila* 'she suffocated her'.

53. *Ma je jo bolëlo!* 'It did hurt her!'.

54. *takö je jo puštìla va šk^uöle (...)* 'and so she left her in the school (...)'.
 55. *Mãt je jo ìskãla, jã* 'her mother was looking for her, yes'.

56. *Sat je jo pljüsnuła çã* 'now she threw (poured) it (the water) away'.

57. *Je jo hìti na tlã (...)* 'he threw it on the floor (...)'.
 58. *Je jo zadnì* 'He put a bottom to it (the barrel)'.

59. *pak uön je jo zvã teta Töçkica* 'and he called her aunt Toçkica' (a child's version of the name *Föška*, dim *Föškica*; *töçka* is 'dot' dim).
 60. *je jo bübnu po glävë* 'he banged her on the head'.

(j) *jo* 'her'_{Acc} + *je* 'is'.

61. *Kat jo je pokrívã, i takö je jo držã (...)* 'when he was covering her up, and was holding her like that (...)'.
 62. *I jo je pitã da çã tũ dëla* 'And he asked her what she was doing here'.

63. *uön jo je zìë va nãrušlje* 'he took her in his arms'.

64. *i jo je odn^uöpak stãvi* 'and he put her [down] the wrong way'.

Not all theoretically possible combinations have been attested. It is obvious that no order can be established for three combinations: viz. *je* + *je* (pr 3sg of the auxiliary *bìt* + clitic Genitive or Dative of *onã* 'she'), *si si* (pr 2sg of the

auxiliary *bīt* + clitic Dative of *sebē*), and *te te* (pr 3pl of the auxiliary *tēt* + clitic Accusative of *tī*, see VI.1.4, 6.). Examples:

– *jeno ubřtico je je dā* ‘he kicked it’.

– *Obilāt brhān, kat rečēš da je je obilāt* ‘a big dress, when you say it is too big for her’.

– *Si si mačā bragēši?* ‘Did you stain your trousers?’.

VI.7.6 Position of clitics in a sentence or clause

On the subject of placement of clitics in a sentence or clause, more research remains to be done before anything more definitive can be said (here, obviously, semantic factors play a role, which go beyond the scope of this book). However, the following tendencies can be observed:

– Clitics tend to group around the verb (often, an adverb is placed between clitics and verb). In contrast to the word order in the standard language, clitics can be placed first in a sentence or clause. For examples I refer to section VI.7.5.

– If another element in the sentence is stressed, clitics tend to group around this element, e.g.:

1. *Ću ti jā dosiēc* ‘I will get it for you’.

– In contrast to what is said in normative grammars about the behaviour of clitics in the standard language, clitics do not have to “stick together”, but may stand close to the elements in the sentence they are more closely linked to. Examples:

2. *To se na prolic ih ubrežiēva*, which could be read as: *to se [na prolic {ih ubrežiēva}]* ‘you trim them in spring’.

3. *(Mūha) na fēto krūha, mi se ne jo ī vēc* ‘(a fly) [setting down] on a slice of bread, I don’t want to eat it (the slice) any more’, which could be read as: *(...)mi se [ne {jo ī}] vēc*.

4. *kad ga nīma se dōma* ‘if you don’t have it at home’, which could be read as: *kad ga {nīma se} dōma*.

See further section VI.7.7, on order of clitics and *ne* in negative sentences.

As was shown in the examples above, *se* tends to stand close to (before or after) the verb form it is linked to. Occasionally, one finds similar instances of other pron_{Acc} clitics in object function and pron_{Dat} in indirect object function. Examples:

5. *i mī smo šlē se igrāt* ‘and we went to play’.

6. *Tō je muōralo se zakūhat pōkle nāzat* ‘that had to begin to boil again afterwards’.

7. *Mu je bī ga ubrnū* ‘he had turned him’ (*mu* is ethic Dative).

8. *ku navādiš ga govorīt unakō, pōkle (...)* ‘if you teach it to speak like that, later on (...)’.

9. *tū je triēbala i křpat, i plēs in, i svē* ‘and she had to mend [their clothes], knit for them, and everything’.

A possessive Dative may directly follow or precede the noun which it qualifies:

10. *Je māsan ta pršūt nan tō lēto* ‘that *pršūt* of ours is greasy this year’.

11. *Na piēt ili šīēs ūr je dognā otāc mu* ‘at five or six o’clock his father drove [the cattle] home’.

12. *uōn se je uženī, je dopeljā si ženō na ta kažiēl tāmo* ‘he got married, brought his wife to that signalman’s hut over there (i.e. they went to live there)’.

A clitic object or indirect object of an imperative often (always?) follows it:

13. *Poviēj mi kakō moje selō stojī* (MOŠ) ‘Tell me how my village is doing’.

14. *Otpřite mi. Aš san trūdan.* (MOŠ) ‘Open [the door for] me. For I am tired’.

15. *Dāj mi tō* ‘give me that’.

VI.7.7 Negative sentences, and the order of *ne* and other clitics in them

(Proclitic) *ne* before the full (non-clitic) finite verb form makes a sentence negative. In *ne* + verb form, the verb form carries the accent (but see VI.7.2. (d)). Negation + the optionally clitic verb forms *san* etc., *ću* etc. is replaced by *nī-san* etc., *nīēcū* etc., see section VI.7.2. (b). Examples:

1. *Ne muōra bīt vēla* ‘it does not have to be big’.

2. *ku ne vīdiš* ‘if you don’t see’.

3. *da se takō slīēže na přsa čovīku, da ne mōre dīhat ni ... ni vīkāt ni nič* ‘[they say] that it lies down on people’s chests, so that they cannot breathe or ... or shout or anything’.

4. *sadā Ělena spiēva tū, va kāmare, vēc ne spiēva s nāmi* ‘now Elena sleeps (hab) here, in [her] room, she is not sleeping with us any more’.

5. *danās nīēte přīt* ‘they won’t come today’.

When a specific element in the sentence is negated, the particle *ne* is placed immediately before this element. In that case, *ně* is not clitic, e.g.:

6. *Ma ně zasprāvļje da cete rēc (...) nego sãmo takõ* 'But [that] you won't say that meaning [it] seriously (...) but just like that'.

7. *Ně kako Žgrābljici, ně, oni govõre kako i mĩ* 'Not like [the village of] Žgrābljici, no, they speak like we do'.

Indefinite pronouns or pronominal adverbs in affirmative sentences correspond to their negative counterparts (compounds with *ni-*) in negative sentences. Examples:

8. *Nĩgdere nĩ kafē* 'there is nowhere (any) coffee'.

9. *To ně bite nĩkat nĩjenemu šla rēc na õci* 'you would never (go and) say that to anybody to his face'.

10. *Onã se nĩkat nĩ za nĩč çapievãla* 'she never held on to anything' (about a child learning to walk).

11. *Drũgo nĩsan nĩkat nĩjenega çũla ku ne nĩuõ* 'I never heard anyone else [say that] except her'.

In a number of cases, *ne* does not immediately precede the finite verb form:

(a) In some instances, an adverb or the particle *ni* is between *ne* and the finite verb form. The particle *ne* may be stressed, but is not always; probably, *ne* tends to be clitic in these sentences, too, if the verb form carries sentence accent, and is not clitic if another element is accented. Examples:

12. *Za neko stãro žiẽnsko se rečē da je nẽmoçna. Kat ně jãko mõre* 'about some old woman one would say that she is infirm. When she cannot really [do very much]'.

13. *Me ne jãko piežã* 'I don't like it very much'.

14. *Ma ne ni mõre bĩt* 'so there just cannot exist [any name for it]' (about some vegetable unknown to me).

(b) When a sentence contains the adverbs *nĩkat* 'never', *nĩgdere* 'nowhere', or *nãnke* 'not even', or the pronoun *nĩjedan* 'nobody' as subject, *ne* (again, sometimes, but not always, accented) tends to precede these words immediately, instead of the preceding finite verb form:

15. *tõ se takõ riẽtko korišti da jã ne nãnke znãn (...)* 'that is used so seldom that I don't even know (...)'.
16. *Po zĩmẽ ně nĩjedan raçunã, ku je mõça, ku je sũšno* 'in winter nobody thinks about whether it is a rainy time or drought'.

17. *ne nĩjedan baciljã jãko* 'nobody cares very much (for honey)'.

18. *(Mõreš i glẽdat) kroz žgrĩlja, ki griē, da me ne nĩjedan vĩdi* '(you can look) through the shutters, who is coming, without anybody seeing me'.

19. *da se ne nĩgdere rečē ku ne za te dvĩē stvãri* 'that you don't say that anywhere except for those two things'.

The following example shows both a sentence with *nĩkat* between negation and verb form, and one where negation and verb form stay together:

20. *Tõ ně nĩkat zãbin. Takõ mi je to smĩdẽlo, da ja to nĩkat ne zãbin.* 'I won't ever forget that. It smelt so awfully, that I will never forget it'.

(c) Real and optional clitics may be placed between *ne* and the finite verb form. In these combinations, *ne* is usually clitic. Examples:

21. *Nĩč mĩ ne rečẽmo, mĩ smo tãmo, i ne nan rãbi govorĩt nĩč* 'We don't say anything ("Gorenji" or "Dolenji" Orbanici), we live there, and we don't have to say anything [more specific]'.

22. *da ne ih zamõci dãš* '[so] that the rain won't wet them'.

23. *Ne se rečē* 'you don't say [that]'.

24. *da ne se jo smĩē sũč jũšto za tõ* 'that they couldn't take off her clothes just because of that'.

25. *Ku gre puli mojẽh, unipũt glẽda da ne jo vĩdo susēdi* 'if she goes to my [family], she sees to it that the neighbours won't see her'.

26. *za nãšo mĩnjo, ki ne jo znãjo, kat jo sãmo vĩde rekũõ da je dẽbula* 'about our (small) daughter, [people] who don't know her, when they only see her, they say she is feeble'.

27. *Nẽki dãn je je napĩsãla jõš, da ku ne jo buõde poslũšãla, da çe jo stũč* 'A few days ago she wrote to her, that she would hit her if she wouldn't obey her'.

The order mentioned above is not obligatory; the reflexive pronoun *se*, for instance, may precede instead of follow the negation *ne*. Examples:

28. *mi se ne jo jĩ vēc* 'I don't want to eat it any more'.

29. *Puõs je sãmo kat se ne jĩ* 'fasting is only when you don't eat'. Compare:

30. *da ne se jo smĩē sũč jũšto za tõ* 'that they couldn't take off her clothes just because of that'.

Clitic *ga* 'him' is attested once between the negative prefix *ne-* and stem of the prohibitive particle *nemũõj* 'don't':

31. *Ne ga muõj zvãljãt* (besides more frequent *nemũõj ga zvãljãt*) 'don't dirty it'.

(d) The compound conjunction *ku ne* forms a unity, meaning 'except, unless'. In this combination, *ne* may again be accented or unaccented, but always immediately follows *ku*. For examples I refer to the Lexicon, under *ku*.

VI.7.8 Word order and subordinate clauses

A phenomenon which is very common in the dialect, more common than in standard Croatian, is bringing forward parts (adverbial clauses, subject or object) of relative, temporal, or conditional subordinate clauses into the main sentence:

1. *Dvā, trī pūt na lěto ku pōjen, to je jōš ...* 'if I go there two or three times a year, even that is ...' (unfinished sentence).
2. *Konāc va ĩglo kat nad'ēneš: "Stāvi dūpal"* 'When you thread a needle: "Double it up".'
3. *bi se reklō blāgo da je šunjavo (...)* 'one would say cattle is stupid (...)'

VI.8 Aspects of repetition and affirmation/denial

Apart from prosodic means, into which I will not go here because they have not yet been sufficiently investigated, the dialect has several other devices for giving emphasis to an element in the sentence, most of which involve repetition (VI.8.1-3).

VI.8.1 Reduplication of pronouns

The full form and clitic form of personal pronouns may be used together in the same clause:

1. *Manē so mi se raskīnule hōljevi danās* 'My stockings laddered today'.
2. *Manē mi se je frmāla ũra* 'My watch has stopped'.
3. *Fōrši to nī ĩstina, ma manē mi se parā (...)* 'Maybe that is not true, but I think (...)'
4. *Tō me manē m^uōti* 'it confuses me'.
5. *da so nāšli tega mīnjega, bi ga bili njegā upālili (...)* 'if they had found the boy, they would have burned him'.
6. *Jo piežā se tākāt nj^uō* 'she likes to roll about'.

Adding the clitic form to the full form of a personal pronoun is not obligatory:

7. *A kat mi onā dēla gluposti, onā manē jādi* 'but when she is boring (naughty), she makes me angry' (*mi* is a Dative incommodi).

8. *Jā bih reklā "kūma" onī ki so manē dīco držāli na křs* 'I would say "kuma" to people who held my children to be baptized'.

VI.8.2 Repetition of auxiliary

An accented form is sometimes added to the clitic auxiliary when answering yes-no questions:

1. *Ću jo ubūc ćū* 'I will put it on, I will'.
2. *Ma će jōš će dajžīt* 'But it will rain again, it will'.
3. *Će hodīt će, bōlje da se razdēla* 'It will work all right, but [we] had better get it going'.
4. *Mī smo imēli smō tū* 'We did have [electricity] here'.
5. *Ma je hēpo iē* 'But it is beautiful'.
6. *Bi se ćūlo bī jōš "Si jo kaparā?"* 'You would still hear "Did you ask her hand?"'

VI.8.3 Direct repetition

A very common phenomenon is repetition of a word for emphasis. Examples:

1. *Hodī hodī se igrāt mojā* 'Do go away and play, dear'.
2. *Se ćūje ćūje* 'Certainly you can hear that'.
3. *Līēt līēt smo se poznāli* 'for years and years we have known each other'.
4. *I pōkle to se va zīmē vavēčer ... pōkle se blāgo nakřmi, krāvi, za po nočē, onō kat so dūge dūge nōci* 'and then that is in winter, at night, the cattle is fed [with it], the cows, for the night, when the nights are so very very long'.
5. *da je zapoštāla lē lē tegā* 'that she remembered quite a lot of it'.
6. *Zaglādīt, ali zalīzāt, glātko glātko da prīde* 'smooth out, or smooth down, so that it becomes very very smooth'.
7. *Napaprīt. To znāci ono dobrō dobrō nasīpat paprā* 'pepper [something]. That means dust thoroughly [with] pepper'.

In adverbs which are preceded by the preposition *na* (see also section III.7.2) *na* is also repeated:

8. *Da se je hūjāla (...)* *na lāhko na lāhko* 'that she was sneaking (...) very stealthily'.

9. *Ćemo ga zrezljät, "na sítno na sítno zrèzat"* 'we will cut it into small pieces, [which means] chop [it] into very tiny pieces'.

VI.8.4 *jã* and *ně*

As a means of confirming or reaffirming the content of the sentence itself, or establishing a connection with a previous utterance to which the sentence in question is an answer, or at least a commentary ("the previous remark is valid here, too"), *jã* (in affirmative sentences) and *ně* (in negative sentences) are used. They are placed immediately before the (clitic +)word which is accented in the sentence. Examples:

Affirmative:

1. "*San ustrojila*", *to je već kat kako finiš svè. A "strojít" to ti je kat jã sadã* 'I sieved" (pf), that is when you sort of finish it all. And "sieve" (ipf) is [when you mean] now'.

2. *To kat prídete tãmo onipüt sãmo tð zãmeš i zmðciš i takð storiš, kako kríš nã njega, ãli nãki sãmo takð, kakð jã kî* 'When you come there, then you just take it (a small green twig) and dip it [into the water] and do like that, make like the sign of a cross over him, but some [people] just do like this, each [does] what [he wants].

3. *San si zasëkla prš, sãmo mãlo, a "presëc" je kat jã zasîen* 'I cut my finger, a little, and "presëc" is when [you cut it] all through'.

4. "*Žmãrit*" *je kat ot súnca, te bðje onð pobîele, a "sprãt" je kat jã ot prãnja* "bleach" is when the colours fade from the sun, and "wash out" is when it comes from washing'.

5. *uøn je artižãn. Je jã dðbar artižãn* 'he is a craftsman. He is indeed a good craftsman'.

6. *Je tülí. Jedan çovík mi je rëka da ne rãbi da pensãn, aš da svî ljûdi va ten selë vîço, i za tð da jã i prãšãc* 'It (the pig) howled. A man told me not to worry, because all people in that village shouted, and therefore the pig too'.

7. *kapòt je dðsta uçûvan. Mðreš ga jã nosît* 'the coat is rather well preserved. Sure you can wear it'.

8. [Do you light candles at the cemetery on sundays?] *Vã nedëljo jã nêšto, ali za Si svîeti pak jã svî* 'Yes, on Sunday, some, but on All Saints everybody [does]'.

9. *Òbîčno je zvonila mãlo kašnjenje kad je već škurëje. Sadã jãjošje dãn nãki pûti, još je çîšti dãn* 'Usually the Angelus was rung a bit later, when it was darker. But now there is still daylight sometimes, broad daylight'.

10. *Tr jã i jã. Anke jã gren gfdò, ma onã ... njê je to prîšlo mînjo* 'But me too. I also walk in a wrong way, but she ... she has grown out of it'.

11. *Irëna je hodila, isto jã rãno pðçela* 'Irena walked, yes, she began to walk early too'.

12. *Sãmo jã san zã se reklã da jã jãko mãlo* 'but for myself I said that I [use that word] very rarely'.

Negative:

13. (JK: *Sada se trga?*) *Ně jðš mðsec dãn (...)* *Ma kakð kapitã. Jðš dvãjset dãn, mðsec dãn nièce në jðš* '(JK: Are they gathering the grapes now?) No, [not] for another month (...). Well, it depends. They won't for another twenty days, a month'.

14. *Nismo imëli çûda në tegã* 'We didn't have much of it'.

15. *I tãmo stãve one svieçi, ovè ... ne ošçeniçe në, nego dušice* 'And there they put those candles, these ... not wax candles, but lamp wicks (see the Lexicon)'.

16. *Ne portã në, çeš bën jÛtre* 'It really doesn't matter, you will do it tomorrow'.

17. *Van nî síla në* 'you really don't have to'.

18. *Ma nî në jãko* ['it is beautiful']. Well, no, not very'.

19. *Nî në još mðkro jãko* ['would more rain be desirable?'] It is not very wet yet (and we need rain for the fields)'.

20. *Ma da je reklã da nî je në zimã* 'but [they say] that she said that she was not feeling cold'.

21. *Ne mðro në tèc krãvi z vðzon, aš je zãprt žlãjf* 'the cows can't run [away] with the wagon, because the handbrake is on'.

CHAPTER VII

TEXTS

Preliminary remarks

All texts given here represent spontaneous speech. They are samples of the normal language the informants used during the interview sessions which I recorded on tape. Consequently, the language of these texts shows the characteristics of spoken language: ellipses, anacolutha, repetitions, omissions and stop-gaps are frequent.

Words from the standard language (printed in italics) occur in almost every text. This reflects the normal conversational situation among speakers of the dialect, where code-switching between the dialect and the standard language is a common phenomenon; in fact one hardly ever hears a lengthy piece of spoken text in pure dialect without code-switching. Of course, the percentage of standard words is influenced by the conversation topic. In the specific situation of speaking to a foreigner, here and there some extra standard words occur, more or less depending on the subject of the text (or on the knowledge of this subject the informant supposes the foreigner to possess). Often, code-switching takes place only partly: a standard Croatian stem is combined with a dialect ending (e.g. Lsg *mornārice*, Text 84b), or vice versa (e.g. Lsg *po vètru*, Text 68). A standard word is often accented according to the dialectal accentuation system (e.g. *komadići* in Text 24, *završī* in Text 84b).

I have not changed anything, except that I have left out some short interruptions and questions by me, some direct repetitions, and a few other short passages which I thought irrelevant. All of these are indicated by dots between brackets: (...). A few questions by me which for the sake of clarity I could not skip, are between brackets, in italics, and bear the initials *JK*.

Anacolutha are indicated by suspension points without brackets; square brackets indicate (parts of) words not audible on the tape, added by me for the sake of clarity. A question mark between brackets after a word indicates that the word in question occurs only once in the material, and I did not check the

meaning with the informants (e.g. *mršān* (?), Text 10.). Three asterisks between brackets (***) stand for a word which was pronounced too unclearly for me to identify.

Notes are given after most texts. In these notes, the dialectal equivalents of the standard words used in the texts are given, as far as I know them (of standard words which frequently occur in dialect texts, e.g. *jer* 'because', only the first occurrence is annotated; words for which no dialectal equivalent can be expected to exist, e.g. *specijalno*, or *non-stop*, are left without comment; double asterisks indicate non-attested dialect word forms, constructed by me. The standard words which NO gives as a direct translation of an unknown term are in italics and between quotation marks (e.g., "*svježi sir*"). These are not included in the notes to the texts.

The notation which I use in the texts (as in the examples in Chapters II - VI of this book) is the standard notation, which in a number of respects differs from the phonemic notation (see I.0.). In combinations with prepositions (making up a minimal accent frame with the word form they govern), voice and palatality assimilation are indicated (e.g. *od zřna; ř njũn; ř čěsti*, see I.2.9., I.2.16., I.2.20.), but, for the sake of readability, not the replacement of *ř* by *j* in the sequence /ŠTř/ (e.g. *ř čerěpnji*, not *ščerěpnji*, see I.2.17.), nor the optional leaving out of one consonant in a sequence of two identical consonants (e.g. *pot čerěpnjon*, instead of *počerěpnjon*, see I.2.19.). In combinations with the conjunction *kat*, which is often, but not always, unstressed in combination with the following word(s), voice assimilation in the conjunction is also indicated. Apart from these combinations, neutralization in word-final position is indicated as if each word were isolated. See the relevant sections in Ch. I. (I.2.7, I.2.15.). External sandhi phenomena are not indicated.

An exception is formed by the last text (Text 86, by MOŠ), rendered in a phonemic transcription which largely corresponds to the standard notation, but where archiphonemes are represented by the normal grapheme for the phonetic realization of the neutralization product also in combinations with clitics, and where external sandhi is indicated.

Of course, the punctuation is mine. When a word is left without accent in the notation, the realization of the word in question is unstressed, at least in this context (see VI.7.).

The texts are ordered according to the (main) speaker (for abbreviations of informants' names see 0.5.):

Texts 1-68 are by NO. They are ordered according to subject: 1-48: household tasks, work in the fields and explanations of the use of tools etc.; 49-55: religious and folk customs, and popular belief; 56-68: stories and anecdotes.

Texts 69-73 are by VO. Texts 74-77 are by JO. Texts 78-80 are by MOB. Texts 81-82 are by BM. Text 83 is by TO. Text 84 is by JKr. Texts 85 and 86 are by MOŠ.

TEXTS 1-48: HOUSEHOLD TASKS; WORK IN THE FIELD; TOOLS, ETC. (NO)

Text 1: Baking bread

Baking bread and how to deal with the fire afterwards. Nevenka Erman Orbanic interrupts her story now and then to explain the technical terms and names of different materials and utensils which she suspects may be new to me, e.g. piěc 'oven', palěta 'shovel', řtrũca 'oblong loaf of bread', etc. In this text as in some of the following ones, NO gives examples of words which are new to me, as asides, in sentences she makes up on the spot, e.g. "Čeř da storĩn řtrũci řli hlěbi?" (see below).

Krũh se křsa. Ně kat se pečě. Přvo, kad ga umiěsiř, stãviř nũtre fěci (...), i onipũt čěkař da se ... da se skřsa za ga stãvit peč, pũkle. I se ga premiěsi (...). Nãjprvo se mũokũ prosiěje, da ně bi bĩlo kakof smradĩc nũtre, ilř, nĩkat se ne znã čã mũre bĩt va mũokě. Onũ prosiějemo, i onipũt storĩř nasrĩet jenũ, takũ jeno řkũljo, i nũtre stãviř mãlo sũli, i mãlo vodĩ mljãcne da se ta sũl rastãli. A va jeno drũgo padělico stãvi se fěco, i jeno dvĩe řlĩce cũkera, va fěco, i onipũt jeno mãlo vodĩ, zgorã, pak pũřtiř da se křsa, da se ta fěca dĩgne. A něki storĩ ... onũ zovũ kvãř. Na pĩmer², va to fěco stãviř cũkera, i jeno mãlo mũokĩ, i onũ zmiěřsa, i onakũ pĩřde kako jedan skrobĩc. I pũřtiř onakũ. Pak pũkle kat se tũ dĩgne, kat pĩřde tã lončĩc... nũ, kat pĩřde pũn, onipũt se zliěva to řkũljo va mũokũ, i zamĩsiř. I onipũt se dodãjě vodĩ, nũtre, kolĩko pĩřde ono nũrmalno měhko, i onipũt se ga dobrũ dobrũ zmlãti. Něki rečě "zmlãtĩt", něki "zmlãdĩt". (...) Onũ takũ kat se děla, znãte, onũ (...). Nĩste nĩkat vĩdela? Běn, jedan dãn čemo umiěřt, da vĩdite. I onũ se ga nãprof nãprof takũ zmlãdi, i onipũt ga stãviř tãmo, se ga pokrĩje z jenon čĩřton tavãjon, stãron, z jenen ubrũson, i onũ kat se dĩgne, kat se õpet skřsa, onipũt ga, õpet se premiěsi. Se storĩ řtrũci. Znãte ča so řtrũci? (...) Tũ, řtrũci, onakũ se kũpi. Běn. Ili, něki kat se pečě pot čerěpnjon storĩje hlěbi, to so onĩ tako tũũndi hlěbi. Za pot čerěpnjo. I anke nãři řmajõ ono piěc uzĩdano. Znãte kakũva je piěc? (...) Jã, za krũh peč, pĩpio. Čemo poč tãmo, to mũũrate vĩdet. I ovũ, i lĩepõ onipũt kat se tũ skřsa – da grěmo nãzat na krũh – ga oblikũje se kako čěř. Ku čěř řtrũci, ku čěř hlěbi, i onipũt ga stãviř va golũũžo, i õpet pokrĩjeř, i kat se oni drũgi pũt skřsa, onipũt se ga stãvi peč (...). "Čěř da storĩn řtrũci řli hlěbi?". Tũ ti je

domāci krūh onipūt. A nājbōlji je pot čerēpnjon. Onipūt se ga stāvi na plēh, onipūt nīmaš gol^uōžo, nego tō van je plēh, jedan takō kvadrāt, kūs līma, nē-kega, i ta līm se namāže. Jedanpūt smo ga namāzali z jenen takō mīnjen kuščī-čen špehā. Sadā svī māžemo z ūljen. Jenō mālico ūlja, jeno salvēto ot hārti zā-memo, sāt, to je modiērno, *moderni način*³ namāzat. A jedanpūt nī bilō, je bilo mālo ūlja, a salvēti kī je znā zā nje? Nēgo so zīēli jedan kuščīc špehā, i onō si ōpra ta plēh, i namāza, i onipūt se je stāvilo ti hlēbi, i kat se je skīsalo, onipūt se je stāvilo na ugnjīšće, i čerēpnjo zgorā, i pak pōkle ūgljevi se je nakrgālo. Odzdoļā je bilo tēplo ča se je ložilo ugānj na ... na onēh tavēlah, odzgorā se je naslāgālo pūno pūno onega ugljīēvlja (...), i je rābila palēta. Ne znān ku znāte kakōva je palēta. Tō īma tak^uōf rīēp, i onipūt īma tak^uōf oblīk. Takō. Rāmna. Kako jena lopātica, rāmna, rāmna. I sāt kad je bīlo tō, tī ūgljevi, svē takō na-ōkoli, i odzgorā se je stāvilo, i na ... puli krāj ot čerēpnji. Čerēpnja znāte kakōva je (...). Onō takō nakrgāno, pak se je pasālo s ton palēton takō naōkoli, i onipūt se je zīēlo mulēti, i tō, pak si takō pomālo dīgnu, i se je poglēdalo n^uōtre kakō se je spēka. Ku ti se je parālo da je bliēt, onipūt se jōš mālo ka-lālo, jōš zagrnūlo. A ku je bī pečēn, tō si ugnū čā, si zvādi krūh, i onipūt se je zvādilo plēh, i strūnīt, svō to ugljīēvlje na kūp, takō līēpo va kūp se je pōbrlo, i onipūt tō se zovē da se je pohrānīlo ugljīēvlje, se rečē, da si pohrānīla. “Si līēpo pohrānīla dz se čā ne nažgē?” To se je stōrilo kupčīc ot segā tegā ugljīēvlja, i onipūt jeno stāro čerēpnjo zgorā, da nē bi vētar nosī, da se nēšto ne nažgē. I se je stāvilo takō mulēti, takō, tō, na krīš (...). Za ugljīēvlje je rā-bīlo, za poprāvljāt ugānj, takō.⁴

Notes to Text 1. ¹ dial. āli. ² Standard na prim(j)er is used all the time, usually with short ī, sometimes ekavized. To my knowledge, there is no good dial. equivalent. ³ dial. r^uōza. ⁴ i.e. the mulēti ('pincers to stir the fire with').

Text 2: Yeast and other aspects of making bread

(a) The use of kvās 'yeast', compare also Text 1 (Texts 1 and 2 were recorded on different occasions). (b) Some other details of bread production. Again, the required careful treatment of the fire afterwards, in view of the disasters the (combination of) wind, cats passing by, and red-hot ashes, could possibly cause otherwise.

(a) Za krūh, kat se storī kvās. (...). To je bī, jedanpūt, kad nī bilo fēci valjā, pak so si puštīli svāki pūt od... jeno mālico onega krūha, za kvās. Od danās za jūtře. Na primer, takō, ja ne znān kakō, to mī nīsmo dēlali, ča ja znān, ma jedanpūt s^uō. I onipūt so tō ča in je ustālo, podmīēsīli jōš m^uokī i vodī, i stōrili jedan vēci hlepčīc. I puštīli ga, i kat se je skīsā, tō in je bī kvās. Onipūt so ga razmīēsāli med m^uokō drūgo, i stōrili krūh. I ōpet ot tegā krūha nōvega so puštīli za kvās, za jūtře. (...). So mīēsīli krūh s kvāson.

(b) Nē, kat se je spēka, se je othrānīlo. Tō se je zvālo “othrānīt” onō, kat se je učīstilo ugānj, š čerēpnji¹ čā, svē onō. Se je othrānīlo takō s palēton naōkoli. Pak se je stāvilo puhālnico na jedān krāj, palēto na drūgo², i onipūt se je mālo podīglo, i se je poglēdalo odzdoļā ku je pečēn. I ku je pečēn, onipūt si maknū čā, čerēpnjo za sīēn ugnjīēn, da ne pāda pōpel. I pōkle se je zvādilo krūh, i onipūt ti ... i ku je bīlo na plēhe, krūh, onipūt se je i plēh zvādilo, a ku nī bī na plēhe, ku je sāmo na tavēlah, onipūt se je līēpo pōkle s palēton svē pōbrlo na kūp, i visīpalo z ovē... š čerēpnji na onō, i ku je bīlo, mīslin, na vēčer, puli n^uōc, se je jōš i čerēpnjo zgorā stāvilo, ma nē ōbično nī onōjsto se stāvilo pot kīē se je peklō, nego jenō stāro smo imēli. Pokrīt, ne ovō ... da nē bi māčkī poneslī, ali vētar, āli čā. (JK - Puhalnica?) Onā tūba, ča īma škūljo, i pōkle īma dvā rohčīca na krāj. Ste vīdela? (...) S tīēn se, na primer, kat ste stāvila na ūgljevi jeno mālo drōbnega, pāk, se je z onīēn pūhnūlo vālje tāmo, da ne grīē z nōson blīzu, i je pōče ugānj gorēt.

Notes to Text 2. ¹ [š't'erēpnji], see I.2.16 and I.2.17. ² Undoubtedly a slip of the tongue, for drūgi.

Text 3: Hemp and lye

NO explains how hemp was spun, then wound on to a spindle, and then how the contents of three spindles were joined to form skeins, which were bleached by covering them with ashes and pouring boiling water over them (polīēvanje). Also the effect which lūh ('lye'), the product of ashes and boiling water (which was also used to do the washing), could have on one's skin. Compare also Text 85, by MOŠ, partly on the same subject.

Lūh, to je bīlo jedanpūt kat se je polīēvālo, rōbo. So van ... je kī poviedā kakō se je dēlalo? (JK - Je vaša mat.) Je polīēvāla. (JK - Kako se je delalo žajfo, je povedala. Ja paran da je to bilo, ali ne?). Nē, žajfo so dēlale šōdon kāuštikon. (...) Lūh, to je fōrši poviedāla kako so polīēvāle ... povēsma? Nē povēsma, nē, ku ne ... kakō se rečē ... štrēni. Je van poviedāla? Ot konopālji. (JK - Ča so štrēni?) Onō kat so sprēle, onō kat se, nē ūno, nego kat se sprēlo kōnoplji, pak onō, na vretenē. Ste vīdela na one vāše mīnje¹ kakō se na onakōvo vretenō, se je motālo. Bēn. I onō nī moglō ... vretenō je rābīlo za drūgo prēs, i onipūt kat se je vretenō napūnilo, da je bila pretēška, vēc nīsi mōga nā njo prēs, onipūt se je zmotālo na štrēni. Je bī, kakō se je zvālo sadā onō? (...) Motovīlo se je zvālo tō (...). Je bilo motovīlo za na r^uōki, je bila takō jena dāska, i jenā takō, kako tē, i takō, pak se je motālo. Takō nekak^uōr. Takō. (...). Ovō je stālo takō. (...). To je bilo motovīlo. I svāko vēčer žīēnske, u prosjeku², takō, “na prišā-pōko” bi reklī po naše (...), *otprilike*³, so si sprēle trī vretenā, trī povēsmi. Svāka povēsma je prišāla jena ... jeno vretenō pūno one nīti. I to se je zmotālo, i to je bīla jena štrēna. Takōva mēra *otprilike*. Na je ... na prišāpōko je bīlō

(...). Prišapōko toliko, i onipūt kat so to svè finile sprèš koliko so imèli svè, onipūt so reklī da te ih zbielīt, te štrèni. *Jer*⁴ ono je bilo škūro kako kōnoplja, sīfkasto bièlo, sīvo vèc, nīso bile bièle. (...). Sūro se rečè. Nī bilo jāko sūro, ča ja znān kakō bih van pokāzāla, nī nīš tū onakōvega kolūōra. Takō nekakūōr so bilè, jōš škurèje. I onipūt so ih nājprvo namočilè i òprle, pak pòkle so ih složilè va jedan čabār, od drièva. Lièpo so ih složilè, a tō kat se je zamotālo se je viezālo. Kako one štrèni ča se ... ne znān ku ih īma puli vās, va butiège, ča se ih pòkle m^uōra zamotāt, ūno (...). Onakō na dūgo, ča se m^uōra pòkle zamotāt. Bèn. Onakō dūge, so složilè va čabār. Jenō na drūgo, pūn čabār, i onipūt so stāvile òbut. Ste vīdela rešetō nāše? Onō ča je rešetāla nāša māma? (*JK - Obut je ono, naokoli?*). Jā, bèn, sāmo prez one mrèži dōle, sāmo onō. (...). Oni òbut so stāvile takō va ta čabār, pak jeno plātnō zgorā, i tū so nakrgāle pūno pōpela. Zgorā. I na ta pōpel so lièvāle kūhano vōdo. Kūhano, prōpio kūhano. I onipūt so puštīle va tīen kat so nālile do vrhā, so puštīle va tīen da tā vo..., da tā zgrīza. A pōpel prīde kākō da je žājfa, onakō se je ... i zgrīza, *na primer*, kat se je prālo z rokāmi, onakō sè takō je prīšlo, je pojèlo kōžo. Tolīko je jāko. Ne znān čā īma n^uōtre, kakōve *tvari* īma onō, da ... (...) *Zgrīza, rastvara*⁵. Zgrīzāt. Ono ... oni kolūōr škūri. I jeno dvā-trī pūti so ih takō pōlile, i so prīšle bièle, pa so lancūnī prīšli bièli. (...) I rōbo so takō (...). *Jer, na primer*, kat čūda pèreš s prāhon, kat se čūda s prāhon père, tō nēšto īma *zajedničko*⁶, ne znān čā (...). *Ali* to bi bīlo polièvanje. Takō se je polièvālo jedanpūt. (...) San mīslila da van je tō māt poviedāla (...). I tō je lūh, to je tā vodā ča so stočilī, tō je lūh bī. (...) Va lūgè. A kat so rōbo takō, bièlo rōbo, ča so imèli, *jer* onipūt je bilō, i lancūnī so bili ot takōvega plātnā, se je polièvālo, i šugamāni svī. (*JK - Mi je poviedala kako se je storilo žajfo. Kako so to delali jedanput*). Ma nī žājfa z lūg^uōn storèna, nīč (...). Pòkle, ta lūh, *na primer*, ča je bilō, to bièlo ča so imèli, svè in je bilō ... bièlo se je pōlilo, i pòkle kat se je tō tolīko uhlādīlo da mōro prāt. So m^uōrale puštīt onō nēka stojī dōkle se ohlādi. Kat se je ohlādīlo, onipūt svāki čabār je imiè čèp dōle. I so stočilè ta lūh, i z onegā so prāle škūro rōbo pòkle. (*JK - Z onegā?*). S tega lūgā. To in je bīlo kako da je *sapunica*.⁷ Kako da je n^uōtre prāha va vodè. Vèro je bilō.

Notes to Text 3. ¹ *NO* had given me a miniature prèšlica 'spindle'. ² I know no good dial. equivalent for 'average'. ³ dial. prišapōko. ⁴ dial. aš. ⁵ This may be a dial. word, but I am not sure, as this is the only attestation. ⁶ and ⁷ no dial. equivalent in the material.

Text 4: Making cheese

NO tells what žūr ('whey') is, and how cheese is made.

Žūr. Jā. Kat se storī sīr, pak onā vodā? (*JK - Ja*). Bèn. Onō je žūr. (*JK - A samo voda zustane?*). Jā. Mālo ustāne, onèh mīrvic ot sīra. I sāt, ku tō se ... ma nī to nanke pōredno za jès, je dobrō onō za jès. Jedanpūt smo vāj k onō jēdāli. Sadā vèc ne dèlamo sīr ni nīmamo mliekā, ni ne īmamo ... ne *jedemo*¹ žūr. (*JK - Ma znate kako se to delalo?*). Jā. To se mliekō, kāt, kolīko īmate mliekā za storīt sīr, četīre, piēt lītar, kolīko iè, onipūt ono sīrišce ča se kūpi ... sadā se ga kūpi, ma jedampūt se ga je dōma dèlalo. Znāte ot čèsa? Kat se je ubīlo janjčīca, mīnjega, ma se ga je m^uōralo ubīt prvo nego je pōče nīč jès, dōkle je sāmo cikā, dōkle nī nīkat pokūsi drūge hrānī, nēgo sāmo ča je cikā. I su onipūt, su zvādili ulīta, i va onèh ulītah je bilo sāmo ono mliekō kīselo kako, čā ja znān, valjā se skīsa n^uōtre va... I tō se je prez uprāt unakō usūšīlo, i tō je bilo sīrišce. (...) Za dèlat sīr. Ja se domīšljan, kat san bila mīnja, da so takō sīrišce delièvāli. Mojā māt. Vāj k so ubīli jenegā janjčīca, i njegā so pojèli, a to se je stōrilo svā ulīta, unakō mīnja ulītica, takō so bile tīesne, znān lièpo da so ih takō na kūsi, i lièpo, lièpo usūšīli, i tō se je stāvilo ja parān va mljāčno vōdo močit, kat se to usūšīlo, kad je rābīlo, i pòkle ono vōdo na jeno kīpico je prociedīla va mliekō. Mljāčno mliekō je m^uōralo bīt. *Na primer*, va večer se je pomūzlo, i va jūturo, i onō od večera je jeno mīrvico, mālo mālo steplīla, a onō ča je pomūzla je bilō vèc mljāčno ot krāf. I va tō se je zmīešālo to sīrišce, ma sāmo vōdo ča se je to prokūhalo, ne ono drūgo... I onipūt kat se je tō potsīrilo, tō se je vīdèlo *jer* onipūt je onō šlō skūpa, a òkoli onā vodā kako zelenk... zelenāsta bilā. I unipūt se je tō stāvilo na špāher, puli ... pomālo, na drièvo, nē na lū[če], nī ni bilō na lūče onipūt. Ni na plīn. Takō puli krāj, i lièpo smo m^uōrali, smo si r^uōki, uprāt nāprof, i jeno pōsebno kīrpo smo imèli za si ubrīsat r^uōki, tō, kat kī je šā dèlat sīr, vālje do lāhta smo m^uōrali uprāt r^uōki. I tō se je pōčelo takō va lonāc pobīrat, pomālo unakō i stīskāt, dōkle se je stōrila takō grūda. (*JK - A s prsti se to dela?*). Jā. Na r^uōki tō smo sè dèlali. Lièpo znān, takō san držāla lonāc, i sè takō san pobīrala na kūp. I tō kat se je pōčelo čapièvāt jenō za drūgo, je prīšla takō jena grūda. I onipūt tō se je va te vodè dobrō dobrō stīskālo, onō da se čvīsto skūpi. I pòkle se ga je pretīskālo takō med r^uōki, dōkle gōt je teklō ... vodā vān. I pòkle va jeno hūdo padèlo, smo imèli vāj k kakōvo padèlo kā je imèla jeno škūljo na dnè, se je tō pretīsnulo da dobīje f^uōrmo ot... lièpo va k^uōlo kako je padèla, da nī gīt. I zgorā se ga je pretīsnulo, i smo ga onō nasolīli, onipūt se je stāvilo sōli, i takō nā njega, i onipūt nāzat va to padèlo, se ga je ubrnūlo dvā-trī pūti, i pretīskālo, i po te škūlje je hodīla vodā vān, onō. I je stā do drūgega dāna va te padèle, i drūgi dān va jū-

tro se ga je poneslò na lèsnico sùšit. A lèsnica znàte čà je? (...) Takò, daščice jenà do drùge, i to je víselo, na tò se je stàvljalo sùšit ta sír, i pòkle se ... svàki drùgi dān ga je bilo trièbalo ubràcat (...). To je víselo na kakòven, nīte, àli na kakòven, nājraj na nīte, *jer* po nīte nīso mogli hodīt mīši. I pòkle, jà, za ta žūr da ću van povèdat. I pòkle ta vodà ča je ustàlo ot, ča se je stòrilo sír, se je lílo jòš jeno mào vodī čīste, i onipūt zakūhat. I onipūt se je stòrilo jòš ča je ustàlo od mlèkà, na dnè, takò. I onipūt jeno mào odzgorà smo líli te vodī čà, kat se je skūhalo, to je m^uòralo se zakūhat pòkle nàzat, pròpio zakūhat, da kūha. I ku so, ku je kī tìè jès žūrà, onipūt jìè. A ku nè; smo òpet na jeno křpo čīsto, bièlo, líli. Jedān je držà, ali na cedīlo, i onipūt gòre smo vèzàli i zavèsili, pak kat se je sciedīla vodà nan je bila skūta. Skūta. (*JK - Ča je to?*). To je “*svježi sir*”, kako. Ma dobrò. Nī bilo onò kīselo, nīč jòš. I tò smo jèli s krūhon. Ku smo tèli mèhko skūto, da se mòre màzat kako marmelàda, smo břze zvàdili. A kī je tìè třdo, pak je pūšti da se čūda vrèmena cìedi, da prīde třda třda. Tò smo zvàli skūta.

Note to Text 4. ¹ dial. (j)imò.

Text 5: About maize

(a) *Maize straw (lūp), and how in former times people used to make very comfortable mattresses filled with that. (b) Basically the same story, recorded on another occasion, and enlarged by the record of what a traditional communal, and festive, maize peeling party (lupačija) was like.*

(a) Lūp, tò ti je ot trukīnji. Jedampūt so imèli ljūdi, namèsto imèt štramcī, so imèli paljarīce ot lūpa. Tò so kat se je pòbrlo trukīnjo, oni lísti ča buòde klās zàvit... Si vīdela kadà, klās ot trukīnji? Bèn, kad je klās zrièl, onipūt onò buòde bièlo, oni lísti buòdo bièli. I kat se je lūpīlo oni nājgorènji se je hītalo čà, a oni lēpi n^uòtre, čīsti, bièli se je pòsebno stàvljalo va košàri. I pòkle tò se je na sūnce stàvilo da se lēpo usūši, i tò se je nakrgàlo va paljarīco. Tò je bila kako jenà takòva kvadràtasta vrèca, kolīko je pustèlja širòka, je imèla četīre škūlji takò, lēpo zar^uòbljene i sè. I tò se je nakrgàlo jo, i skros te škūlji se je svàko jūtro napravīlo pustèljo. Tū si zab^uò r^uòko n^uòtre, i poramnà svè, *jer* kakò so ljūdi ležàli onò se je kàko speštàlo. (...) I va jūtro lēpo si zvàdi lancūnī, lēpo stàviš r^uòko po te škūlje n^uòtre, sè podřmaš, storīš takò kant^uòni lēpo ... i sè lēpe pustèlji so bīle od lūpa. (...) Jā san spalà na takòven jòš. (...) San spìvāla.

(b) Mi smo imèli, nèkat ča se jā *sječan*¹, smo imèli *kao*² madràc od lūpa. Od lūpa. Tò je, znàte, kad je klīp ot trukīnji. Klās. I onipūt onò se je, nājprvo se je ulūpīlo oni gorènji lísti ot klīpa sàmo, čà, ki so bili škūri, onda sàmo oni lēpi bièli ča so bili *unutrašnji*³, onī so bīli onako bièli bièli i mèhki, i tò se je pò-

sebno kat se je lūpīlo trukīnjo, kat se svò trukīnjo pobère *odjednom*⁴, se je stàvilo na kūp, i onipūt smo šlī zvāt po svīen selè, svī ljūdi so prīšli pomòc lūpīt vavèčer. Se je zvàlo “lupačija” tò. To je bīlo kàko ... (...) Lupačija se je zvàlo. To se je svò trukīnjo pòbrlo, ča smo ... ča se je imèlo, najedanpūt, i svī klāsi se je stàvilo, mīslin, ku sāt vīše nè ... *u kühinju*⁵, *jer* sāt svī ĩmajo i *tèpihe*⁶ i tò svè, ma jedanpūt dòkle je bīlo onakò po stàro, po kùce, to se je stòrilo vèliki kūp va kühinje, i onipūt svī so prīšli, pa se je sèlo sè naðkoli, svī so lūpīli. Onī, oni “vlāsi” smo zvàli, znàte onò *kao kosa*⁷ ča vīsi prièku. S klāsa. Onò se je stàvljalo pòsebno, i oni gřdi, za čà. A oni lēpi lísti pòsebno va košàri, i tò smo si spràvili, lēpo usūšili na sūncu⁸, i pòkle va vrèci smo spràvili, i se je dèlalo te paljarīce. Od domàčega plātⁿà, onè, kàko ča so bīli lancūnī onò, tkàno domàče, je bīlo tò kvadràtno, kako madràc, skròjeno. Sàmo je imèlo četīre škūlji, takò. Takò, četīre škūljice, na gorènji krāj. I onipūt se je z r^uok^uòn šlò va jūtro n^uòtre, i kakò se je poležàlo po nočè, kakò je kī spà, onò se je *poravnalo*⁹ po tèh škūljah, i òpet pokrīlo, i tò ti je bīlā pustèlja *nekadašnja*.¹⁰

Notes to Text 5 (b). ¹ dial. se domīšljan. ² dial. kako. ³ dial. **nūtrašnji. ⁴ dial. najedanpūt. ⁵ dial. va kühinjo. ⁶ no dial. equivalent. ⁷ dial. vlāsi. ⁸ standard ending; dial. na sūnce. ⁹ hybrid form. Dial. would probably be **poravnālo. ¹⁰ no dial. equivalent attested.

Text 6: Making brushes

Explanation by NO of the use of kršīn (a plant), which scrubbing brushes were made from. She explains how they were made.

Kršīn, to je jena trāvā. Kršīn, ča se je dèlalo mètli, nè mètli, škrtàci, od njìè. Znāš ònda, škrtàci za fregāt, po podè. (...) Jena škrtàca (...) ot kršīna. To so žīli od jene trāvī. So tolīko čvrste, tò se je jedampūt dòma delìevālo, ja se domīšljan, kat so ih dèlali. Je otàc stòri takò jeno daščico, je stòri škūlji na njìè, takò, ne znān kolīko. Četīri, ali pièt fīl takò, i po takò. Škūljice, i pòkle ovò, ma kakò, š čīen so onò? So jedan debièl špāh imèli, i te žīli ot tega kršīna so takò nasrièt ćapāle, ne znān ku je bila ... fòrši kakòva ĩgla, ja san bīla mīnja kat so tò dèlale, i so ćapāle tò kako je dūgo, nasrièt, i onipūt so potìegnūle, i to ti je prīšlo po te škūlje do gòre, unakò, i onipūt onò je nāprof kàko zatìegnūla, i pak drùgega, i takò gòre je bīlo, sàmo takò so bīli ti špāgī, ča je onò bīlo zatìegnjeno, i dòle ih je lēpo, sè ih jènako pošīškala, i tò ti je bīla škrtàca.

Text 7: Ham; the meal prepared when a pig is slaughtered

(a) *The process of making ham* (dèlat pršūt; actually 'raw or slightly smoked ham'), as told by NO. (b) *The special festive meal given when a pig is slaughtered, in winter.*

(a) Īmajo čūda pršūt. (JK - *To sami oni delajo pršūt?*). Jā, anke mī ih pone-sēmo tāmo sūšīt puli njih. (JK - *To se suši, ali dimi?*). Nājprvo kat se ubīje prasčā, āli prasīco, tō se nājprvo ti pršūti stāvi pot piēzo. Tō se ĩma jedan pōseban kas^uōn, od driēva naprāvļjen, kadē se to miēso posolī. I tō se, na tī pršūti, prvi dāni, pŕveh ōsan dān se ne stāvi piēzo, ku nē, se stāvi svō miēso zgorā, liēpo se onō učīsti, kako rābi. I pōkle se stāvi jāvoriki nāmeš. (JK - *Kako?*). Jāvoriki, tō van je "lovor". Bēn, jāvorika. I to se grāni odrīēze, nē listi, ku ne grāni. (...) Tō se stāvi pot pršūti, va ta kas^uōn. Ta kas^uōn m^uōra bīt ... imēt škūļji na dnē, da se ... ona sūkrvica sciēdi vān. (JK - *Sukrvica?*) Tō je ona *krv i vōda*¹ od miēsa, znāte, onō ča b^uōde, ona tekūcina. Sūkrvica. I tō m^uōra, ta kas^uōn, imēt te škūļji, da se tō ciēdi čā, da ne ustāne n^uōtre. I se složī, i *nakon*² ōsan dān, ovē riēbrice, i to drūgo miēso, svē se zvādi, i za... posolī, i zavēsī. A pršūti se pūšti, Onipūt se stāvi piēzo, tō, āli grōti, āli nēšto tēško tēško, na njih, da tu sūkrvicu sv^u³ stīsne vān. Da ne ustāne nič kŕvi n^uōtre. Da ustāne sāmo miēso. I pōkle, kat stojīje petnājs dān, takō va soljē i pot piēzon, onipūt se ih nāprof nasolī i napaprī, i ponesē dīmit. (...) Jā, paprā samēļjenega se nasīpa po njih, zgorā, da ne pŕido mūhi. *Jer* tō brāni ot mūh. *Jer* bi mūhi zalīegle jāja na njih, pa bi sāgnjili. I mī, tū puli nās, *u stvari*⁴ ne dīmimo jāko, nego *jedino*⁵ kad je dāš, kad je vlāga, kad je, bi reklī, "kad je ūmidno vrīēme". Onipūt lōžimo. Zaprāvo nāši *nōn-stop* lōže, onī stāve jedan vēli cōk na ugnjīšće, i onō zājno kļejī pomālo, i gorī. (JK - *Kļejī?*) Kļejī, to je rēc "*tinja*" pomālo onō, kat pomālo pomālo pīri va onēn cōkē ugānj. (...). Kļejēt. *Jer* kļjāt je drūgo.⁶ To je ... kļjāt mōre semiēnje kat posīejete. Kat nabūbri, onō, nīkne. Onō se rēcē "kļjāt". A kļejēt, to je kat "*vatra tinja*", bi reklī Hrvāti.⁷ Takō je tō. Onō pomālo pomālo. (JK - *A da je ugānj kļejīe, se more rēc?*). Nē, nē, "cōk je kļejīe". *Jer* ugānj gorī vēc. I onipūt va ... svāki dān nalōže da se tō nāprof zdīmi, kad je vlāžno vrīēme. A kat nē, na būre se sūši, za tō ĩmajo jāko liēpi mīris, ne mirīšo na dīm, nēgo *baš* na ... (JK - *Na būre?*) Jā, to je *vjetar*,⁸ *onaj*⁹ hlādan sūh *vjetar*. Na būre.

(b) (JK - *Ja ne znan kako se ubija prasca*). A jā, kakō čete tō znāt. Triēba da pŕidete u Božīce, pak bite vīdela. Bīmo vas zvāli na prasčīno. (...). To je kat se, oni dān, kat se ubīje, i ona večēra. Onipūt se skūha fūži, i kapūza, i jūho, i miēsa svēga, mīslin, se naprāvi jeno štābelo večēro. I to se zovē, "ču te zvāt na prasčīno". (...). To je prasčīna. Se rēcē, kako za, ta večēra. A tō znāci, na ...

jer to se svē skūha sa *svjezin svinjskin*¹⁰ miēson oni dān. I onipūt, to miēso se zovē prasčīna, *u stvari*, nēgo to se prekŕsti večēro na tō.

Notes to Text 7 (a) and (b). ¹ dial. kŕf i vodā. ² dial. pōkle. ³ I do not know whether sūkrvica is a dial. word. The ending -u is of course standard (dial. -o, also svō). ⁴ dial. zaprāvo. ⁵ dial. sāmo. ⁶ NO reacts to a question of mine. ⁷ Hrvāti: here, 'non-dialect speakers', i.e. speakers of standard Croatian, but also, in other situations, what NO calls herself and other villagers as opposed to the urban population of Žminj. ⁸ dial. vētar. ⁹ dial. oni. ¹⁰ note the dial. final -n in standard Croatian word forms.

Text 8: Preserving food and drinks

NO tells about means of preserving food, and of keeping drinks cool, in summer, in times when a refrigerator was not available yet.

Mōre se skīsāt rēpo, mīslin kako za jōto dèlat. (JK - *Onda je kisela repa?*). Kī-sela rēpa. *Na primjer*, anke sāt, kad je tēplo, kat skūhamo jūho, ku jo ne stāviš va frizidēr, za jūtredān rēcēmo da se je skīsalo, onō kat ĩma kīselkas mīris. Pak rēcēmo, "hīti čā ono jūho, aš se je skīsala". Je kīsela. Bīlo kakōva hrānā kat stojī, magāri njōki ali čā, kat, onō, stojī jedan dān odvēc, ono stvārno smŕdī. (...) Pak se rēcē da mi se je skīsalo bīlo čā ot hrāni. Ku ne bŕže ... *ili* pojīš *ili* ku ne se stāvi va frizidēr. Ma jedanpūt frizidēra nī bīlō, znāci, je triēbalo zājno pojēs. (...) Onipūt smo stāvili, ja se domīšļjan, kad nī bilo nēke stvāri, takō, ča smo si puštīli po lēte. Je moja māt stāvila va jedan sīc vodī, mŕzle, [š] štīērni, i onipūt jeno vēlo padēlo na vōdo, onakō je plīvalo odzgorā, i va onō je stāvila, onakō, da držī hlāдно (...). To je bīlo jedampūt frizidēr. A pīt smo stāvili vājku va vōdo. Tō znāte kakō? Va štīērno je kalāla sīc. *Na primjer*, bōci bīmo bili stāvili va sīc, i z verūgami smo kalāli va štīērno, perō svāki pūt je bōci ōprla, da nē bi se čā... *jer* smo imēli sīc sāmo za dosīemāt vōdo. Nī se oni sīc ča se je nosīlo čā, da se je, mīslin, stāvļjālo na tlā, ali čā, nē, sāmo za va štīērno je bī jedān. I vā njega je ōprla bōci, svē liēpo ih ubŕīsala, da se ne zvālja, i kalāla va štīērno, i tako puštīla da se ... da nī jūšto pūn, i je zakučāla one verūgi da ne pojjo nīže.

Text 9: A device for catching mosquitoes

Īma anke za mušāti lovīt. Mī smo na pokr^uōf ot pātini, ono plītko škātulico ča iē, gorēnji krāj, pak jedan čāval na kolāc, i sāmo mālo da je mōkro ūlja, nē da... I onipūt s ten kolciēn, kad je visōko na štūke, sāmo grīēš, i ^uōn da će ūc, se kākō kalā, i se zalīepi na ono ūlje. Takō smo ih lovīli jedampūt.

Text 10: Tending turkey chicks

NO tells how she used to tend turkeys when she was a small child (one began tending animals at age three, by tending baby turkeys; next, at six, came sheep, and the top was reached at the age of about nine, when a child could herd cows), and how the food for the young turkeys was prepared.

Za purâni. (...). I ča onipūt da van povîn? (...) Kakò smo ih čuvievâli? Smo čuvâli nâjvêc, kat so bîli mînji. Nîsmo, ovò, čuvâli, večînon, vèli purâni, nègo vâjk mînji. *Jer* onipūt kat, òbično so se zliègli va ... na prolîc. I onipūt je bilâ trāvâ zèlena, i pûno skâkafci, *jer* oni vòle jès skâkafci, i kûsi. Ne znân ku znâte ča so kûsi? (...) Va brâjdi, bèn. Onò, *jer su* ... kako škòde za brâjdi, bi pojèli, i tò, svâki dân se je šlò čuvât, nâjprvo po brâjdah, dòkle su pojèli, rièt po rièt, i pòkle pak smo šli čuvât va trâvo, da se fîno ... najès skâkafci. I so nan stòrili jenò... san van vèc reklâ, jedan¹ pr^uòt, i na krâju¹ ono còto. Mâlo lišća, i ono grâncice so puštîli. Còta, one granice mînje, i lišće. I s tîen si ga mòga udrit sâmo po rièpè. Lièpo so nan ih pognâli vân, na p^uòt, i pòkle smo šli čuvât. (...) Dòkle so bîli mînji smo nâbrli pokrîvi, z rukavîcon smo ih brâli va kòš, i onipūt va kûhano vòdo jeno pâr menûti da kûhajo, pak smo ih ucedîli, i onipūt na jenò dâsko, i z jenen vèliken n^uòzièn, zaprâvo, mrsân (a?) smo imèli, to van je kako *polukrûg*², takò, takò je tò bilo storèno. Takò, vîsta *noža*³ bi bîlo. I tû je bilo òstro na ten râvnen, i tò je dòsta tèško, i onò smo, na te dâske, na dròbno stûkli, i dòkle so bili mînji, in se je skûhalo jâje, pak bièlo od jâja sâmo, a kat su bîli vèci, m^uokòt od trukînji. Tò se je zmiešâlo, i onipūt smo ih zvâli, pak so tekli. Svî so dîgli krièla, i onò po svojè so kantâli. Jâ. San zâbila kakò. Nîsan čûda lièt čûla kâko, *uglavnom*⁴, se je poznâlo po glâsu⁵ kat so vèseli kat so jâdni. *Glasanje*⁶ so imèli nèko drugâjče kat so bili vèseli, onò, kat so vîdeli da in prontîevaš jès, prèvèseli so bîli.

Notes to Text 10. ¹ The ending -u is not dialectal. ² no dial. equivalent in the material. ³ dial. n^uòžâ. ⁴ no dial. equivalent in the material. ⁵ glâs is both standard and dial.; the accentuation is dial., the endings -u is standard. ⁶ no dial. equivalent in the material.

Text 11: A shortage of cabbage; aspects of the fertility of the soil

NO is ruminating about the shortage of cabbage (an essential component of the traditional Istrian menu) caused by the drought of the summer of 1982. She explains differences in the thickness of the soil, and consequently the yield of the fields.

Ćemo ga m^uòrat kûpît. (...). Ku nè, ée ga bît va butîège, ku nè, fòrši. Ma nî nè nârèdno kad ga nîma se dòma. Kad ga îmaš dòma mòre se kûhat kat èèš. Ćemo vîdet. Fòrši Ćemo nâc kadè. Nî bilo posvièn sûša kako puli nâs. Na Pâzinšćine ga îmajò vâjk, tâmo îmajò one debelîce. Zemljâ je debèla, pak mânje b^uòde sûša nego tû. (...) Kadè je debèla zemljâ, čûda zemljî, rečèmo da je de-

belîca (...). Kî îma debelîco, va debelîce posâjen. (...) Tû puli nâs so tančîne, bîmo mî reklî. Je vèc, onò, gròti i zemljâ, pak b^uòde na tânko zemljî, takò, takò. A tâmo je čûda na vèc, je nâplòvina. Kadè je onâ dolîna. Èko, dolîna se rečè. Dolîna. Kâko ča je Drâga, *na primjer*. Bîmo reklî: "va dolîne je debelîca".

Text 12: Keeping silkworms

NO tells about a hobby she and her sisters had as children: keeping silkworms.

Cmîlj. (...) Galèti se je stavljâlo nâ njega, da se ... Galèti. Ne znân ku si kadâ čûla za tò. To je "*dudof svilac*". (...) Nâjprvo se zlièg^uò, so *ličinke*¹, so kako jene gusènice. I onè jed^uò lišće od mûrvi. Smo ih imievâli vâjk jedanpūt (...). I pòkle se ... pòkle se, prîdo vèlike, i onipūt kat se îmajò *pretvòrit*² va *leptira*³, si ... onè si uplet^uò onu *čâhuricu*⁴. Ot ... onò. I to se pòkle svilâ dèla ot tegâ. (...) I mî smo ih imievâli dòma jedanpūt. Takò za komièdijo, nè za ... ni za prodât ni za râbît, nègo za komièdijo. Dîca, smo ih imievâli, a pret čûda lièt pak so stvârno imèli nar^uòčeno valjâ, kako ... nèki ih je kupovâ, pak so ih držâli čûda čûda čûda teh gusèničin, *odvratne*⁵ so bîle, bièle, takò vèle. Gusènice, i tò si m^uòra svâki dân stâvljât, ovò, da îmajò ča jès. Znân, kî so ih imievâli, so imèli vèlike hârti, na stolî so stâvili, i vèlike hârti, te gusènice, i vâjk lišća kolîko tè. I onè so jèle toliki mèsenci, dòkle so trièbale se *pretvòrit*. I onipūt so nâbrli tega smîljâ⁶, i onè so šlè va to trâvo, i so si splèle tò ... onò, znâš. I pòkle tò so pòbrli, i ovò, i tò so pròdali, a so si puštîli valjâ jenèga, ta *leptir*, i onipūt on je kâko... cìelo zîmo bi bî spâ va te *čâhurice*, kolîko îma, onipūt je tâ, "štapèrut", mî rečèmo *leptir* (...), ta štapèrut je nalièga jâji, pûno, i onipūt se ih je držâlo dòkle so se zliègle òpet te gusènice, i òpet na nôvo. (*JK - A zač služi ta cmilj?*). Tò kat so te gusènice prîšle toliko vèlike, kat se trièbajo *pretvòrit* va ti štapèruti, onipūt gusènice so šlè na ta cmîlj. Nò, onò. I so si nâšle mèsto, i so si stòrile tò, to *čâhurico*. (...) Jâ znân, mojâ sestrà, za komièdijo je nît po nît ... to svilò so premotievâle. (*JK - I so storile nešto ot tega?*) Takò, so provievâle, to je bilo žúckaste *boje*.⁷ Takò. (...) Jâko lièpo. Mèhke mèhke so bîlè, pak takò so stâvile skûpa, pak so za komièdijo si sprèle kakòvo nît ot tegâ.

Notes to Text 12. ¹, ² no dial. equivalents in the material. ³ dial. štapèrut, which is apparently obsolescent. ⁴ no dial. equivalent in the material. ⁵ dial. štomigljîve. ⁶ cmîlj and smîlj are doublets. ⁷ dial. kol^uòr.

Text 13: Gathering kindling

NO recalls how as children they used to gather kindling for her grandmother to start the fire in the morning.

Sušci. To so one sūhe grāni, po bōške ča pāda dōle. Znāte, one sūhe, i tō smo brāle jedanpūt za staknūt ugānj, pokojne n^uōne. (...) Staknūt ugānj, i stakīnjat. “Donesì mi sūšci za stakīnjat”, bi nan bila reklā. I kako dīca vāj̄k so nan dāli jeno jakēto, da ku bi bī dāš, āli da je zīmā. I mī smo to jakēto rastiēgli, nakrgāli pūno pūno teh sūšci, sūheh granīc, sūšci. (...) Tō smo imēli sūknjene jakēti, dōma storēne (...). I vā njo smo nakrgāli onipūt, ovō, smo zakučāli, z bat^uōni, smo zabotonāli, i rukāvī so bīli prāzni, nīj̄h smo takō držāli, a jakēto na živōt, kat smo doneslī n^uōne za staknūt. Sāko šetemāno jenō jakēto sušac.

Text 14: Harvesting at night

Ne rečēmo vēc, aš vēc ne ni žānjemo, zaprāvo rēc, ma... Tō se domīšljan, da je moja māt govorīla, kat so ... kat se je pomīnjala, pak je reklā: “Ma smo žinjāli i po nocē i svē”. Pret tolīko lēt. (...) Kat je bīla mēsečina so žēli. Po dāne je bivāla strāšna (a?) vručīna, je bīvālo vēc tēplo nego sadā, se nī moglō ot teplīni, i onipūt so šlī spāt po dāne, a po nocē so žēli. Na primer, so žēli do kāsno, do dēset, jedanašs ūr, i pōkle, nāzat, jeno ūro bi bili šlī spāt, i so se stāli na dvīē i p^uōl, i nāzat so šlī žēt.

TEXTS 15-48

These are brief texts by NO explaining the meaning of different words, often with a description of situations in which they are used.

Text 15: Carding wool

Skūs ‘pluck’, skūs ūno ‘card wool’.

Kōkoši se mōre skūs ... ūno. Znāte kakō se ūno skūbē? Vūno? Takō pomālo, ne znān kadē mi je oni kūs, bih van pokāzāla. Kat san tō prontāla. Za tō. Tō se takō pomālo uskūbē, da nī oneh ... oneh ^uōzljī, oneh tīrdeh bat^uōni n^uōtre, onipūt se nē bi moglō prēs. Tō m^uōra bīt, svē ovakō līēpo, mēhko, kako odvūčēš, da se mōre *jednomjerno*¹ ono nīt dēlat. A ku nē jo oskūbēš, se ne mōre. Jer onō b^uōde kakō je na ofcē, zalīēpljena jenā za drūgo. I onō triēba svē uskūs, pīvo nego storīt kudēljo. A tō je kudēlja.

Note to Text 15. ¹ no dial. equivalent in the material.

Text 16: Spinning

Da prēja m^uōra bīt dobrō upljūkana, aš ku nē, bi se rasūkāla, pak nē bi valjālo. (...) Aš to m^uōra bīt valjā mōkro, i kakō češ močīt drugājče, tō se priedē blīzu, takō, i zājno pomālo līžeš. (*JK - Ono se zove sukat?*). Onō, kako, takō dēlate, z vreten^uōn se sūče. Jer, to, kako, onō se potiēže, ono vūno, i zājno z vreten^uōn sūče. To bi van triēbalo pokāzāt jedanpūt, kakō se priedē.

Text 17: An anecdote involving spinning

Ta tēta od Orbānić, vāj̄k smo se smejāli. Dīca, smo bīli, kat san jā pōčela se sāmo vādit, se je tō finilo. Se nī vēc prēlo. Ma onā je prēla, za lancūnī se je prēlo, za vrēci, za lancūnī. Ot konopālj, i od lāna. I tō je triēbalo pljūkat onō, kat se priedē, sāko tolīko zmočīt. A onā bi bīla zāspala, pak je [z] zajīkon vanē. Ma mī dīca smo se smejāli. Onā je takō držāla, znāte onō, kako je držāla onō, i tū vretenō, onō ... [z] zajīkon vanē je zāspala. Tō mi nīkat ne pōje z glāvī, kakō smo se smejāli za tō. (...) [So] līzāli onō, povēsmo se zvālo onō.

Text 18: Twining threads together

NO explains what usūkāt ‘twine’ means, and how it is done.

Usūkāt (...). Z nīton, s prējon. Mōre se usūkāt anke ta drūga ūna, ča se kūpi, kat so dvīē skūpa, pa se rečē “ču usūkāt”, da se onō mālo zapletē, *jer* kat se ih sāmo premotā, onipūt tō je rāmno one dvīē nīti. Jenā do drūge. A kat ih mālo usūčete, pa se zavījo. (...) Onipūt b^uōde, kat pletēte b^uōde vēc, gōšće, onē, ku so dvā kol^uōra. Na gōšće šāro, ku je jedān *smedī*¹, nū, kolorkafē i čāro kolorkafē. Ku biš rāda da je māja onō na drōbno na drōbno šāra, se usūče prējo. Ku biš rāj da je onō, mālo kako na rēje, mālo na *crti*, onipūt nē. (...) *Jer* kat pletēš, ku ti je ono rāmno sāmo takō dvīē *boje*². Onipūt kākō pōčno, onō magāri dvā-trī p^uōnti b^uōdo ubīnjeni na jedān krāj, b^uōde jenā *boja*, jedān kol^uōr. A ku je onō na g^uōsto zasūčeno nē, onipūt na svāken p^uōnte imate ōba kol^uōra. Pak b^uōde ono jāko, na drōbno šāro.

Notes to Text 18. ¹ dial. kolorkafē. ² dial. kol^uōr.

Text 19: Ways of mowing and ploughing

(*JK - Da ste kosila na sloh?*)¹ Jā, tō je, kat se kosī, “na vāhalj”, onipūt se grīē... kakō da van povīn... kat se kosī na vāhalj, grīēš na jedān krāj, i pōkle se tornāš nāzat pres kosīt, i nāzat za tāmo. Sāki pūt na jedān krāj. A “na slōh” se zājno tornā. Pak se dēla, prīdo dvā vāhlja, jedān sproti drūgemu, i za tō je

tò "slòh". *Jer* kat kosìn za sèmo, od dièsnega na lièvo, prìde tù, vāhalj. I sāt, da ... ku gren nāzat sèmo, i pòčnen nāzat kosìt ot^uòda, prìde òpet tù jedan vāhalj. I òpet, nù, takò. A kad bih na slòh, onipūt bih slā tù, bih hītala takò, i pòkle za nāzat, kad bih hodìla, òpet na tò isto mēsto. Pak prìde dùpal vāhalj, i tò je ... se zovè "slòh". Za tò se rečè da san "kosìla na slòh". (...).

I kat se orè isto takò. Se rečè "slòh". *Na primer*, kat se pòčne orāt, s tràhtoron, āli nù, z vřgnjen, rečèš: "Čā, ću naslogāt, ali ću razvrèć?" Āli "razorāt". *Jer* òpet, kat se pòčne s tràhtoron, ku pòčne takò, i takò, onipūt ona brās pādè takò, i onā takò, i onipūt se zovè "slòh". I takò se orè to nřivo, i se rečè da so "složìli" ono nřivo. Kat so pòčeli, slòh oni složìli. A kad bi se reklò "so jo razòrali", onipūt so to nřivo pòčeli orāt t^uòda puli krāj, i t^uòda puli krāj. I tũka, *na primer*, nasrièt prìde rāzg^uòr, prìde, za sèmo, i za tāmo. (...). Rāzg^uòr. (...). Tò je ona brāzda ča ustāne, tò se zovè "rāzg^uòr". (*JK - Razg^uor? To je dupla brāzdā?*) Nè, onò je slòh, dùpla brāzdā. Takò. Brās ustāne. *Jer* kad gre tràktor, orè jeno brāzdo sèmo pāda zemljā, drũgo za tāmo. Za tāmo, i pòkle za sèmo, i tù ustāne onò, kako škũlja mālo. (...). Ot krāja do krāja nřive. (...). Vèc se rečè "razorāt", *ali* nèki rečè i "razvrèć", magāri mālo. (...). Da razvřžen. *Na primer*, kakò je onò, kat se zorè, pak kad je jāko čũda trāvī, onipūt se storī kākò slògi, pak kad dobrò dobrò sũnce spečè ono trāvo, jo sũšī. Ona paũčenicā, i pĩrnica, i ona mètica, onò ča one žìline dèla. Onipūt storī takò na slògi, naslogā, pa storī z vřgnjen slògi, pak pũšti. Pak spečè svè onè takò, i pòkle se ti slògi razvřže, pak kadè je bī přvo rāzg^uòr prìde pòkle slòh, pak se òpet pečè, takò da trāvā usũšī, i se onakò dèla. (*JK - Pak pokle se bere travo?*) Nè, onò usũšī i ne rābi jo brāt onipūt. (...). "Ćemo naslogāt ono nřivo za kumpĩri. Smo naslogāli kumpĩri". To znāči, se storī ti slògi, pak va rāzgòri se sādī, i pòkle se razvřže slògi, pak pokrĩvajo kumpĩri.

Note to Text 19. ¹ This had been mentioned by NO when the tape recorder was not on yet.

Text 20: Planting potatoes

Nagrācat and zagrācat kumpĩri 'cover potatoes with earth (when planting them)'.

Zagrācat. (...). Mòre i "nagrācat". Nagrācat je drũgo. Zagrācat je kad zasièn pokrĩješ, a "nagrācat kumpĩri", to znāči kat se in sāmo pridřgne zèmljo, onakò. (...). Kat se sāmo mālo dřgne zèmljo, onò se pasā z vřgnjen, pak takò *na primjer*, rāmno, i takò ustāne pòkle. Takò. (...). Takò, pak i takò z ovega drũgega krāja, pak b^uòde kākò na kũpe mālo. (*JK - Pak to ni pokrito?*) Nè, ma to je nagrācat. A "zagrācat" je onò kad je zasièn.

Text 21: Maize stalks

Trukĩnjišće ('maize stalks').

(a) (*JK - Ča je trukĩnjišće?*). *Stabljika*¹ ot trukĩnji kad ustāne, klās se zvādi i pobère, onò ča ustāne je trukĩnjišće. (...). Trukĩnjišće, tò, svè skũpa... "jenò trukĩnjišće" stèšo se rečè. "Īman za požèt trukĩnjišće". (*JK - To se žanje?*). Ma se žanje, āli siečè, kako kī. (...). Tò se ga sadā požanje, pak se storī one l^uòmnicē. Se slāže takò va t^uòndo, i pòkle se na više mālo slāže. Nè do tlā, nègo mālo više, pak na vrhè se vièže, i tò onakò stojī, kat pāda dāš se scièdi dòle. I pòkle tò se va zimè va večer, pòkle se blāgo nakřmi, blāgo, krāvi... (...) za po nocè, onò kat su dũge dũge nòci. Po zimè. Pak nèki pũti smo in spresiekāli na māli kũsi, nèki pũti smo in stāvili cièlo, pak se onò, one *stabljike* ča ustāno, golè, ono lišće, onò svè pojed^uò. Sāmo ono stāro, onò třdo, ča ne mòro, pak onò se hīti čā.

(b) Same subject, other occasion.

Trukĩnjišće se sāt, deviètega mēseca posiečè. Klāsi se pobère za *upotrebu*², ča rābi. Trukĩnjišće. (...) Tò se posiečè, i se popèlje dōma, i unipūt storīje l^uòmnicā ot tegā. Čā smo, za trukĩnjišće? I onipūt tò so, takò nasrièt viezāli, i ònda òkoli slāgāli, slāgāli, dòkle je přišla dōsta vèlika l^uòmnicā, i onipūt se je jedan špāh m^uòralo imèt, i tò se takò, jenò trukĩnjišće se je zabòlo va to l^uòmnicō, i pòkle jedān je držā špāh, a drũgi je slāgā. Takò da je přišlo kākò na... kākò na dvā dièla, to je bīlo. I pòkle gòre se je dobrò viezālo, pak tò je da se ne zmòči. (*JK - Jedān je drža špah, a*) [drũgi] je nosī trukĩnjišće, i slāgā. Takò da je bīlo, jenò trukĩnjišće je bīlo do zemljī, a ono drũgo je bīlo takò mālo više. Takò. Kākò je l^uòmnicā. I tò se sačũva³, cièlo zĩmo mòre se pòkle tò blāgu davāt jès. Tò in je bīlo, kākò pòkle večèri se je krāvan davālo vāj. Pòkle večèri, na večer, pak so onè po nocè imèle čā dèlat pomālo.

Notes to Text 21 (a) and (b). ¹ no good dial. equivalent in the material. ² dial. (inf) rābīt. ³ I am not sure whether or not sačũva (this is the only attestation) is dial.; the only attested prefix with this root is u-; see the Lexicon.

Text 22: Ways of expressing quantities of mown grain and hay

(a) Different quantities of harvested grain: rũkof, baštārt, snòp.

(a) (*JK - Baštārt?*) A jā, tò ti je, kakò da ti povĩn, kat se je žèlo jedanpūt, znāš, pak je bīlo, na r^uòki, sřpon, mĩslin, onò po stāro. Pak nājprvo takò, kat si žèla, tò so bĩle rũkovi. Tò, kolĩko si držāla va jene r^uokè. Tò je jena rũkof šenĩci, āli žĩta. Jena rũkof. Takò kakò se je ćapālo, i takò si odžèla, si stĩsnu i odžĩè, i òpet si ćapā, āli ćapāla, nù, kī je žĩè, i òpet sřpon si ožèla. Tò je bīla

jena rükof. I pak dvā pūt tō ča si imiē tega žīta va r^uokē se je stāvilo takō, tō je bīlo... (...) jedan baštārt. I pōkle... čūda teh baštārdi, je priša snōp. “San stāvila dvā baštārda na snōp”.

(b) *Quantities of hay* (l^uōmnica, kōpa) and *again grain* (snōp, prnāt, močār). *Text recorded on a different occasion.*

Tō, znāš kat se siēno pobēre, pak se storī ono l^uōmnico, *ili* kōpo, āli čā, pak se složī liēpo. (*JK - L^uomnica je isto kako kopa?*). L^uōmnica je mīnja, kōpa je vēla. *Na primjer*, rečēš: “Ste stōrili mīnjo kōpo, van je kākō jena l^uōmnica.” (...) I mōreš zdēt sn^uōplje, onō, snopī, pak ča se storī oni prnāt. Znāš, prnāt, čā je? Nīsi vīdela p̄rvo nego so zmakināli? (...) Prnāt, ona h̄rpa ča je ... slōženo sn^uōplje, znāš, p̄rvo nego so makināli. Sn^uōplje, jā, šenīca. Sn^uōplje se zovē ot šenīci, od uzīmčā, ot škandēla, ča iē, to je sē sn^uōplje. I tō onō zdēnjeno, prnāt se rečē. “So zdiēvāli prnāt”. (...) Čūda snōpi skūpa. A ovī, močār, tō ih je dvanājs, dēset, dvanājs snōpi se stāvi va močār. Tō se po n̄jive storī močārī. Kat se požānje šenīco, pak so snopī po siē n̄jive rashītani, pōkle da ne ih zamōči dāš, se storī trī pūt po trī, dēvet snōpi stāviš dōle da stojīje za zg^uōron klāsi, onakō, “na nogāh” bimo mī reklī, stojī, i pōkle stāviš dvā takō, i takō jōš jenegā, tō je kākō kr^uōf. Tō so ti močārī. Ne znān ku si kadā po n̄jivah onō vīdela? (...). Tō so močārī, takō se zdiēva n̄jih. A pōkle se pēlje dōma, se krgā na ^uōs ti močārī, nū, tō, i pak onipūt se zdiēne prnāt.

Text 23: Threshing and winnowing

[Buretāt] Jā, sāmo tō vēc ne dēlajo stvārno vēc, nē, nē bi se tō vīdelo. Tō se tēk jā domīšljan, kat san bīla dīca, da so buretāli. *Jer* onipūt nīso makināli šenīco, nēgo so mlātīli. Ne znān ku smo kadā za tō govorīle, smō? (...). Bēn, to je bīlo... so stōrili gūndō, ono zēmljo so staracāli svō z vod^uōn, i sē so stōrili t̄fdo zēmljo onō, tlā, mīslin, i onipūt so tō, snopī ot šenīci so nasložīli takō, svē, i onipūt so imēli oni ciēpi, dūgi, i s t̄ēn so tūkli po teh klāseh ot šenīci. (...). Ciēpi. Tō so bīle jenē takō dūge pālice, i onipūt je bīlo kākō ot nēke kōži, kākō nēki rēmiki, so bīli zamōtani. (...) Jedan ciēp. To je bīlo kākō na te kōže, viēžena jōš jena pālica. I tō kākō so māhāli, tō se je kākō ona drūga pālica, krāca ča je bīla, ubrācala, i valjā onō kākō so māhāli jōš je vēc jāče udrīlo. I s t̄ēn so tūkli po t̄ēn, i onipūt je ustāla šenīca, to z̄rnje i plēva skūpa. I onipūt so tō takōvo stavljāli va ta burēt, to se je kākō na nēko r^uōko sējalo, ča ja znān. (...). Tō... tō ča so buretāli.

Text 24: A traditional winnowing mill

NO tells about a kind of winnowing mill (now obsolete), the burēt. Text recorded on another occasion than Text 23.

Burēt. Tō van je nēka stāra *nāprava*, kat se je na r^uōki mlātīlo žīto. Pāk onipūt je tō kākō... Kākō da van *objās nin*, kat san jā zābīla kākō je dēlalo? To se je stāvljālo, znāte, onō kako se strūnīlo, sē, i plēvi, i svē skūpa. I *komadiči*¹ slāmi, i sē, kat su onō na r^uōki... Onipūt su to stāvili n^uōtre, i su ubrācali nēko k^uōlo, i to je ... so bīle *rūpice*², kako nēka sīta, i ōnda ono ča je *lagano*³ je hodīlo p̄rvo čā, i na krāju⁴, va nājdoļenjuh se je stāvilo vrēco kadē je hodīla čīsta šenīca. Tō je kākō nēka v̄rsta sīta bīlo, *kombinīrano* onakō. (...). Tō je bīlo dōsta vēliko, je imēlo k^uōla, se je peljālo s krāvami onō, znāte, kākō ^uōs je bīlo tō, kākō jedan kas^uōn, āli čā ja znān (...). Tō se zovē burēt. Nīso tō svī, mīslin, imēli, tō je imiē jedān va selē, pak tō se je pos^uodīlo jedān drūgemu.

Notes to Text 24. ¹ *dial.* kušičī (*the accentuation of komadiči is dial.*). ² *dial.* škūljice. ³ *dial.* lāhko. ⁴ *the ending -u is standard (dial. na krāje).*

Text 25: Bran

Mekīnje (‘bran’).

Kat se mēlje šenīco za m^uokō, onipūt so mekīnje. (...). Nē kat se makinā, kat se mēlje. (...). Mekīnje so ono gorēnje od z̄rna, ono kolorkafē kākō, ono škūro. A m^uokā p̄rīde n^uōtre ono biēlo ča je. Kākō... tō se, va māline... nājprvo ti se ur^uōbi ono... kōra odzgorā, onō je kafelātasto, takōve *boje*, znāš kākōva je šenīca. I to, ona kōrica, onō so mekīnje. A n^uōtre onō b^uōde ... Anke m^uokā se rečē “fijorēt” po nāše.

Text 26: Handles of various kinds

Words for handles of various tools.

“Grābljišće” je sāmo od grabāj (*...*). A od lopāti se rečē “mānih”, onō ča se držī. Mānih onipūt. I za vīli se rečē “mānih”. Sāmo za... grābljišće je sāmo od grabāj. Anke toporišće. (...). Mōre bīt i toporišće, i za vīli anke mōreš rēc “toporišće” (...). “Toporišće” vēc se korīsti za onō ča je dūgo, *na primer*, za vīli, za nēšto. A mānih vēc, bimo vēc se ... za ča je na kosīrē, onō krāče. *Ali* se rečē i jenō i drūgo (...). Na kosīrē. Znāš kak^uōf je kosīr?

Text 27: Differents parts of the plough

Zäpregalj, to je kâko jedan čäval kat se orë. Se stävi tð. Znâš kako je onð, griedälj... Krävi so bïle takð polðvljene, dvië, i onë nasriëd jarmâ ïmajø takð tñti, kadë je vïëženo. I tũ se stävi oni griedälj od vñgnja, i onipũt se stävi ta zäpregalj, da ne grië näpret ni näzat kat krävi grëdo.

Text 28: Parts of the waggon

Different parts of the waggon. (Texts from different sessions).

(a) Näpret ča ië, tim^uon, kadë se je krävi polovïlo jedanpũt. Ta tim^uon je stä na tliëh, kat se je krävi polovïlo se ga je dïglo göre, i stävilo na visïno od vräta nñihovega. I za tim^uon so potëzale.

(b) Hl^uõt, tð van je, kat se je jedanpũt s krävami peljälø siëno, ðnda je bï ta žřc, i hl^uõt. I kolotũra. (JK - A ča je žřc?). To van je jedan komad drva¹. I to se je stävilo i na přednji dio² vðza. I ðnda je bïlo tð pũno škũlj, i göre se je nataknuø hl^uõt na tð (...). Taj³ žřc, tð van je jena pljðckasta, pljðsnata däska, mälo ovakð (...) visðka. I ïma te škũlji, ovakð. I sät hl^uõt je kâko jena griedä okrũgla (...) i ïma rupu⁴ oblïka kakðvo je tð, da se na ... u okomit položaj⁵ stävi, na přednji dio. I ðnda, tð je... ta hl^uõt je dũgačak, kolïko je ^uos dũh. I tð se stävi na taj přednji..., kat je siëna pũno (...) tð se stävi zgorä, i ðnda se je, kakð je pũno teh škũlj, ovïsi, kolïko ima⁶ siëna, ako⁷ više ako mänje. Tð se pretïsne, i ðnda va to škũljo se stävi jedan klïn (...). Jedan čäval dëblji. I ðnda odzät je kolotũra (...). Tð so ïsto, nëšto napravljeno od drva, i s tïen se ðnda špäh prehïti preku hl^uodä, a ^uon na kräjju ïma ðpet jeni klinčïci zabïti, takð da mðre, ovð, špäh stät, i ðnda stïsne tð (...). Da ono siëno buðde stïšnjeno, kat se dïrma po putu⁸, da ne päde. Po p^uöte (...). Da buðde stïšnjeno jâko, da se ne zvïrne. (Here NO draws a waggon, to explain the position of the various parts, JK). Bën, ovo van je takð, otprilike. Tð je tim^uon, tũ se je polovïlo krävi (...). Tũ je priša ta žřc, ovako. Tð je kao ta debëla däska, plðsnata⁹. I ïma škũlji ovakð, takð, i tũ se je to siëno krgä, krgä, krgä, kolïko ga ïmaš, i onipũt přïde ta hl^uõt (...). Tð je jena ovakðva debëla okrũgla kâko griedä, s ton škũljon u oblïku tëga, kako je tð. I sät tð se pretïsne dðle, do (...) dðkle räbi. I tũ se zabodë čäval, takð da ustâne ozdola. (JK - Čäval?). Čäval je želiëzni, a klïn je od driëva. I onipũt, tũ buðde ïsto jedan mñnji rohčïc, i onipũt tũ (...) stävïš špäh (...), i onipũt tũ stïsneš. A kolotũra pak je ðpet drugäjče. Tð ne mðre sväki stäviti. Tð je jedno, ovakð ïsto okrũglo, drvo, okrũglo. I ïma križane škũljine, takð, i pðkle s^uö još dvä klïna, i onipũt ta špäh zamøta¹⁰ oko tëga, i okrecëš¹¹ ðkoli, dvä buðdo, ovakð ubräceš, i säki pũt kako ubñeš oni

špäh se tũ namäta, i tð ustâne (...). I kat je stïšnjeno onipũt se nëšto stävi takð, i ono stïsne i stojï (...). I takð, se je peljälø vëliko... pũno siëna ... i ku ne tð bi së pälo. Bïle so grðti, gñdi p^uöti, i onipũt so m^uðrali se nëšto brïžni ljũdi snäc.

Notes to Text 28. ¹ dial. kũs driëva. ² dial. kräj. ³ dial. tã. ⁴ dial. Asg škũljo. ⁵ no dial. equivalent in the material. ⁶ dial. in this type of instance (j)ïë. ⁷ dial. ku. (Note however the non-standard use of ako.) ⁸ dial. po p^uöte. ⁹ dial. **pljðsnata. ¹⁰ dial. zamøtäš. ¹¹ dial. ubräceš.

Text 29: Working with cattle

(a) “Štï!”, to je bïlo “na desno”¹, a “cä!” “na liëvo”. I sat govðriš, “štï, Plavũša” – na primer bi se zvälä ta kräva – “Štï, Plavũša”, i onä znä da to treba² poç na diëсно. Kat je recëš, “cä, Plavũša”: “na liëvo”, “däj, Plavũša”: “näpret”, “ðhð!”: “näzat”.

(b) [krava] kad bežï va škðdo. Äli kad bi udrïla. Nëke su se näšle da bi bïle ljũdi udrïle, krävi, z rðgi, takð (...). I pak ovð, bi bïli reklï: “Bëžï, aš je zälä za udrït”. (...) Äli, je zälä za poç va škðdo. Ja znän da smo mï jenð imëli, pa smo čũväli, takð, po kräje, puli inträdo kadë je bïla. Za inträdo znäte čä je? (...). Va Ugrädice näše, tämo, kat smo... ste bilä. Tämo so i kumpïri, i arbëta, i pažũl, i tð svë (...) se recë “inträda”. I na primer, ja bih čũväla po zglämnice, undë na kräje, i ta kräva bi bïla zälä za zmaknũt. Kat čũvaš, onakð, za zïet onëga, dvä kumpïra, dvië arbëti, unakð, kolïko bi çap... rivälä zmaknũt. (...) Po zglämnice kat se čũva. (...) I za tð se recë ta besëda. “Je zälä”³.

Notes to Text 29 (a) and (b). ¹ dial. diëсно. ² dial. triëbe. ³ zälä (see also the Lexicon for the meaning of zälä).

Text 30: Wells and ponds

Facilities for the supply of water; their characteristics and parts.

(a) Pũc, äli käl. ïsto. Jedan vëli käl, äli jedan vëli pũc. Sämo razlika¹ je va tïen, ča je käl... ïma ovð... kakð bi se reklø, pomälo se spũšća, mðre onakð krävi poç pït, äli, i svë, a pũci ïmajø nägle ovë stränice ðkoli. Jä (...). Razlika je va tïen, jer pũci su bïli ðbično va kampänje pñvatno, mïslin, sväki na svojë kampänje si je stðri pũc za zalievät, za špricät bräjdi (...). Jä, i so bïli ti pũci za prät rðbo, so imëli ljũdi na svojïen. I so stðrili pũrgo, kuðt in je hodïla vodä s p^uöta m^uðtra, äli... pũrga se zovë. Tð je bïla skðpano takð skrozi zït, onakð. Na primer, kadë vïsi čësta, pak vodä nðrmalno teçë zd^uolon, i tð biš bï stðri onako mälo kako päta za tämo, i liëpo va zïde se jo uzïdälo, takð mälo, i undë mälo škũljo, i tð je teklø va ta pũc. Tð so pũci. A kälï so ðbično, na komũnsken, bimo tð zvälï (...), komũnsko. Tð bi bïlo, “opçïnsko” kâko, mï smo go-

vorili, ničigövo, komūnsko, ničigövo, kako tō da nī ni moje, ni ot susēda, ni, nēgo tō kao ot svih² skūpa (...). Tāmo smo svī gonīli pīt krāvi jedanpūt. “Nā vodo”, smo zvāli. Nā vodo. Da pōjemo h Orbānicen na nōgi bih van pokāzāla kadē je bī jedan kāl. Ma je svē zarāščeno vēc, jer svī ĩmajo špīno sāt, i svī so stōrili vėlīke korīta (...). Va kāle. (...) uŃci smo hīтали va kāl nēka plīvajo jedanpūt. (JK - A kal so isto storili ljudi?). Suō, suō stōrili... jā, jer so ga skopāli. Van govōrin, kāl je imiē na primer sē tū ōkoli je bilō visōko, takō, a na jedān krāj se je moglō poć vān, i tāmo se je gonīlo krāvi. A pūci so zazīdani z grōtami, takō.

(b) Sm^uočena vodā. Na primjer, kat se nēšto stalōži,³ na dnu⁴, pak kad zmiēšate, onō je rēc “sm^uotīt vōdo”. Na primer, va kāle, kat so krāvi pīle jedanpūt. Jedanpūt, tr fōrši jā jōš, nū, onō kat so z nogāmi stāle na zēmljo, pa se je ona vodā... ona zemljā dīgla, onipūt je bila sm^uočena vodā. (...). Z nogāmi. Jer krāva... onā griē sē nāpret dōkle je n^uōs prīde na čīsto vōdo. Jer undē pod nogāmi je je bila sm^uočena vodā.

(c) Znāte ča je vetīca? (...) Onō tāmo ona susēda ča ĩma na štīerne göre, onō okrūglo, takō, onō göre. Onō je vetīca ot štīerni (...). Glīējte, ono tāmo, kadē je onō želēzo, tāmo, tāmo, onō göre. (...). Vetīca. Tō so stāri ljūdi od grōti stōrili, i onipūt so stāvili ono göre, oni lūk, “ārak” so zvāli. Ārak. Ne znān kakō se jōš rečē, onō, (...). Ne znān kakō se prōpio rečē. (...) Ārak znān da se zovē. (...) Onō ĩma želīezni pokr^uōf, i tō se je līēpo zāprlo, z ovēn... lōkot. (...) Tō se ōnda zarīnulo da nē kī hīti n^uōtre nēšto. Jer se dešavalo⁵ jedanpūt, pret čūda līēt, na primer, so se susēdi svādili, i onipūt za ūrto bi bīli hītili magāri brekā n^uōtra, krēpanega, ili čā, takō. Jer onipūt, kat so se onō tīdo posvādili, jā, va štīerno, i onipūt ona vodā je bilā blātna, i tō in je bilā vėlīka ūrta, onipūt, mīslin. (...). I līēpo, onipūt so m^uōrali svū vod^u spumpāt vān, zlīt, i oprāt dobrō, i dezīfetāt, i pak tēk ōnda stāvīt nāzat da tečē vodā. I tō je strāšno pūno dēla, i kat je bīla kakōva sūša bez⁷ vodī, mōrete si mīslit kolīko in je bīlo tēško.

Notes to Text 30. ¹ no dial. equivalent for razlika in the material. ² dial. kako ot sēh. ³ no dial. equivalent. ⁴ dial. na dnē. ⁵ dial. **aš je bivālo. ⁶ dial. svō vōdo. ⁷ dial. prez.

Text 31: Straw and dry leaves for the stable

Stēlja (‘straw and dry leaves for the stable’) and where it is kept: pot strēhon (‘in the eaves’).

Prīstrēh, kadē so trāktori zdolā. Onō je prīstrēh. (JK - A ča je streha?). ĩmajo strēho tāmo dōle, ku ste vīdela... a nīsmo hodīli vīdet prāscī. (...). Strēha je, sāmo takō kr^uōf ĩmajo, kadē drzīje ... za pot krāvi stāvījāt onō, stēljo. Stēlja za

steljāt pot krāvi. Tō van je ... sūho līšće, se zovē “viēje”, tō smo govōrili, bēn, i slāmo, i kakōvo stāro trāvo kat pokosīje, sūho, ča krāvi ne pojēd^u. Svē onō ča slūži za pot krāvi za na tlā stāvīt, da ne ležīje na betōne. Tō se svē skūpa zovē stēlja. “Tō će bīt dobrō za stēljo”. Bīlo kakōve, mīslin, te stvāri sūhe ča pōkle mōreš hītīt va gn^uōj da sagnjījē, da se dēla gn^uōj ot tegā. (...). Onō je stēlja. I nāši ĩmajo to strēho nat stēljon.

Text 32: The fireplace

(a) Ugnjīšće ‘fireplace’, škānj ‘fireplace bench’; (b) kadīni ‘chains’.

(a) Jedanpūt, tō mi je ustālo u sječānju¹ kat san bīla mīnja, pak je bī ta... onī... ugnjīšće, i onī škānji vėlīki puli ugnjīšće (...). “Bank^uōni” nēki so ih zvāli. Mī smo zvāli škānj, puli ugnjīšće. Je bī storiēn unakō, kakō onī ot nāše mīnje, sāmo vēli. Škānj se je zvālo. Tō je bī vēli, so moglī trī, četīri sedēt na nījn, kolīko je bīlo svō ugnjīšće. Takō van je bīlo ugnjīšće – i srēca da je prāha ⁻², i tū je bī ugānj, na ugnjīšće, a na tī krāj je bī ta škānj, i na tī krāj. I tū se je na... va vēcēr grējalo, vāj.

(b) Kadīni suō... sāmo onō, ku ste kadā vīdela, na ugnjīšće kadē so zavēsili lonāc jedanpūt. Onē takō, kākō verūgi debēle, i pak so imēle oni gānāc za zavēsīt lonāc. I jōš jenega drūgega za ku češ vīše ku češ nīže. Ku je bī vēli lonāc valjā si... ga je bilo trīebalo mālo vīše stāvīt, ku je bī mājji, nīže, āli kat je nāprof kūhalo, da ne bežī vān, onipūt so dīgli vīše, (...) mālo vīše od ugnjā. Tō se jā domīšljan kat je pokojna n^uōna kūhala takō. Pak onō smo zvāli kadīni. Na kadīnah vīsi lonāc.

Notes to Text 32. ¹ no good dial. equivalent; se domīšljan is the closest. ² an aside (NO notices some dust in her room while making gestures to explain the meaning of ugnjīšće).

Text 33: Traditional ways of storing food

(a) Storing food under the rafters. Since conservation was a problem, animals that were slaughtered were either small, or had meat that could be dried or smoked.

Vīsi na gredāh. (...). Pūno čavāl je bīlo vāj zabīto va griēdi, i svē se je zavīšālo pod griēdi. Tānto se je vīdelo svē ča ljūdi ĩmajo. Čā, in je vīsela trukīnja, i svō mīeso ča so imēli, svē, i špēh. I sīri so in bīli pod gredāmi. (...). Jā, kadē... jedanpūt se nī nīkat kupovālo, ku je... kakōvo kōkoš na rīetko se ubīlo, i bōh, tō je bilo svē. (...). Jā, ma telcī se nī ubījālo jedanpūt, tō sadā jā. Jedanpūt se je ubīlo uŃci vēc. uŃci i jānci se je ubījālo. Tō jā. I kakōvo kōkoš. I drūgo nīč, ja parān. (...). Znān da smo dēlali ovō, jūho ot pršūta. Moja māt je otpīlīla takō jedan mīnji kūš, unakō s košč^uōn, i tō nan je bīlo za jūho.

(b) *Maize was plaited into reëti to be dried and stored.*

Plës, rëëti. Znâte çà je rëëta? (...) Trukïnjo, kî jo ïmajo, se vâjk pletë rëëti š njuôn. Kat se onö lüpi, oni lïsti, çà so klâsi, onipüt se lüpi, i se püëti trî, dvâ-trî lïsti na krâju, i tð buðde toliko dügi, fòrëi kvarnâr centïmetri, i pðkle se pletë. Onö, trî. I stâvljaš klâsi zâjno, i pletë se, kako kïto. Kâko kïto, nü, kâko vlâsi kat se pletë na kïto, trî, onakö, kâko pletënico. I tð stojï. Na krâje se do-brö viëze, i onipüt se zavësi pod griëdi, i tð se fino süëi onakö. (...) So plietâli rëëti. So plietâli trukïnjo na rëëti. A onï klâsi ki se je ... ti lïsti na krâje otkï-nulo, kat se ih nï moglò zaplës, tð so zvâli rëpci. (...). Rëbac. I bimo bïli reklï: “Smo urëbili to trukïnjo, aš je bïla nïçava”, onö, kad je bïla slâba. Se reçë da je nïçava.

Text 34: Reed

Trstïka ‘reed’, and its use.

Trstïka. (...). Va jeno lëto narâstë, pak slüzi za kolcï za brâjdi. Sâmo ne durâ çüda lïët kâko prâvi kolâc od driëva. I jedanpüt se je stâvljâlo za koltrïne anke, to prïde râvna ona... ona pâlica. I ïma one ... kâko mëtlar, ste vïdela mëtlar? Sâmo je dëblji. Takö narâstë, pak storï onö... kolorkafë jeno mâlo onega... kâko, kâko jedan *preskok*¹ ima onö mâlo *tvïðe*², i pðkle ðpet râstë, kadë, svâgdere kadë so lïsti se poznâ. I onipüt tð se liëpo učïsti, ulüpi, i prïdo glâtke pâlice. Pak se je grâdïlo jedanpüt, kad nï bïlo te žïci, sât, plëtene, za ôkoli vïta, pak bi se bïlo ot tegâ stâvilo takö kolçïci, na jedân krâj, pak oni drügi na drügi, da ne grëdo kðkoëi kat se je nëšto posëjalo, *ili*, kadë so ruðzice bïle, *ili* çà.

Notes to Text 34. ¹ no dial. equivalent. ² dial. tïje.

Text 35: Entrances to fields

Lâs (‘entrance to a field’), and lësa (‘(wooden) wattle in the entrance to a field’).

(a) Lâs. Tð je ... kuðt se grië va kampânjo, je lâs. (...). “Hoj vãn z lâzi pak frmâj, da zaprën lëso”. (...) Lâs je onö, oni prölas kuðt se grië, a lësa je onö çà se storï za zaprïët to lâs. Mðre bït od driëva, mðre bït ot tïnja, nëki püti se stâvi dvâ kolcâ pak onö, püno tïnja, i viëze z bëkvami, da se mðre liëpo zapïrat i otpïrat.

(b) *On another occasion, NO recalled how as a child she was once left near a lësa by a neighbour woman, who thought she was too big already to refuse to walk and let her sisters carry her, as was her habit.*

Kat so me prebükli va nedëljo, san ... so me ziële sestri. Da te se onë poç igrât, a jâ ... da ... triëba kâko çüvât, *tobože*. I tâ susëda me je çapâla i me je stâvila puli zït. Je reklâ: “Tü büdi kad niëçeš hodït”. I pðkle san šlâ na to lëso, i san jo povïdâla, säki püt kadë se je skrïla, kî je ïskâ, nëka jo nâjde. (...). Lësa je bïla taköva, kâko portuôn. Od dâski je bï storïën. Pak so bïle takö onö, četïri prïsti širðke dâski, i kolïko je bïla dâska, toliko je bïlo prâznega, takö so bïle te dâski poslðzene, i takö je storïën portuôn. Pðkle je na dâsko ozdolâ... tøjste so bïle zabïte nâ njega, i onipüt nï hodïlo blâgo ni nïç nuðtre. Tð so zaprli vâjk na vëçer. (...). Kat jo vïdin vâjk se tð domïslin, vâjk se domïslin kakö me je bila stâvila va kantüôn. (...). Svâki püt kat jo vïdin se domïslin tëga.

Text 36: A climber

Tïtuör (a climber), and how it is used.

Tïtuör. To râstë va korüonah. I pðkle prïde dügo dügo, i dðsta krëpki buðdo. Se mðre anke çà viezât š njïmi. (...). Kako špâgi, dügo. (...). Kat smo bïli dïca, smo skâkâli vâjk priëk njegâ, kâko ono na špâh çà skâço. Onö takö, i onö kad dvâ vïtïje pak oni nuðtre skâço. Onö smo vâjk zvâli, “çemo poç skâkât na tïtuör”. Äli, “priëk tïtöra”. Kadë je va böške râslo tð. Pak smo se çapâli, pak kâko Târzan smo preskâkâli s tïën. Tð buðde jâko krëpko.

Text 37: Pop-guns made from elder twigs

Püëkalnice od bâzga ‘pop-guns made from elder [twigs]’.

Za hïtat, kat smo bïli dïca, so nan dëlali onö... püëkalnice. Püëkalnice, äli kakö smo zvâli. (...). Od bâzga se tð dëla. *Jer*, ta bâzak ïma driëvo, nasriët, onö, vasriët çà prïde, kako ono sïce je mëhko, i tð se lâhko mðre učïstit vãn z ne-çen tïden, nëken želëzon äli š çïën, onö se ... ta sredïna se učïsti, pak prïde škülja vasriët, hüdo. I onipüt smo nâšli jeno tånko pâlicico, jðš, kâjsta je šlâ va to šküljo. I onipüt smo dëlali balðtice äli ot harti, äli ot çësa, jene tïde balðtice smo stðrili, i onipüt tü odzât smo takö na krâje držâli, i s ton pâlicon rïnuli, i pak kat je tð hïtilo, kâko s püëki smo hïtali. Püëkalnice so nan dëlali.

Text 38: Swaddling clothes

Fâša za dïco ‘swaddling clothes for babies’.

Fâša za dïco. Vâlje vâlje tøjsto bi mi bï jedanpüt jedan miëdih hïti va kðš za *smeçe*¹. San nosïla jeno mïnjo h miëdigu. I moja mât je to posuðïla. To fâšo.

Tò je bîla tãmo od nèkeh našeh susîet starêjeh. I onipût nî bîlo ni àuti ni nič, nègo se je na nõgi nosîlo. Va jene punjãve, po zimè smo nosîli to mînjo h mîêdigu, i moja mât je posuðila tð da buðde lèpçe. Ma uðn je pöçe vikât da ça takð se dïco ubukiêva. Ja san imèla fðrši trinãjs liêt, çetnãjs, san bîla mînja. I je tiê ... san reklã da nî mojê. I onipût mi je dã. Svð sklðpçano, jeno ubrîtico je je dã. Da se ne smîê dïco zavijãt. (...). Ubrîtico, z noguðn. Je jo hîti na tlã, i jøš ubrîtico je je dã, da çã san ... da çã je tð.

Note to Text 38. ¹ dial. smèti.

Text 39: Baskets

Baskets. (a) kðšãra, kðš. (b) pletenïca. (Texts recorded on different occasions.)

(a) (JK - Kðš se more reć, za ono za sieno?). Nê, onð je košãra, za sieno. (JK - A ça je koš onda?). Kðš je tð ça... ça se nõsi, kãko ïma Vilma. Onð je kðš. Onð zovèmo kðš. Jedanpût se je *specijalno* nèki košïci plèlo. Takuðf je bî oblïk, kãko tð, takð. (...). Ma liêpi liêpi so bivãli. (JK - Minji?). Svakakðveh, znãn, naša nuðna pokuðjna je imèla, tð se je kupîlo, i pðkle znãn da je otãc anke uplê od bèkaf, onakðvo. To je bilo nãrèdno za brãt pomidðri takð. Kat so prîšli stãri, smo kumpîri brãli namèsto va sić, va njih. Jãko nãrèdni so bîli. (...). Kat so prîšli košï stãri.

(b) Pletenïca (...). Onð ça je splèteno, takð, z bèkvami. (JK - Koš?). Nê, kðš san van pokãzãla, onð je ça ïma roćico, onð je takð mãli, za nosît, takð storîen. A pletenïca je takð, i takð visðka, i svã na guðsto uplètena. (...). Tãmo gðre je bilã na onèn... (...) Kumpîri san reklã da se je jedanpût brãlo vã njo. Jer sadã svî krgãmo kumpîri va vrèci, i sãmo vrèci nõsimo va konðbo, a jedanpût se je sprãznjevãlo na uðs. Se je hodîlo z vðzon po nÿive, i se je brãlo kumpîri va onê pletenïce, i sãmo se je sîpalo na uðs, pak pðkle kat se je prîšlo dðma nãzat se je raskrgèvãlo s cerãdon.

Text 40: Barrels

Bojuðn, i maštiêl. Nê, nè bojuðn, bujaduðr. (...). I znãte ça je *razlika*¹ od bujaduðra do maštelã? Maštiêl je dðle tèsnji, i gðre šîri. Ma nïma kãko bãcva zãvite dðgi, nègo ïma rãmno takð za vãn, i nïma dnã gorènjega. Tð je maštiêl. (...). Tð rãbi sãmo za tÿgat, gruðjze, i za pretãkãt, kat pretãco za lïtar, nè za drzãt vinð. A bujaduðr je dðle šîri, je gðre tèsnji, i ïma gorènjo dnð. (...). Prðpio zãdnito. Onð, nuðtre stãvljeno, dnð.

Note to Text 40. ¹ no dial. equivalent in the material.

Text 41: Šekõndo; names of meals

Šekõndo, jã. (...). "Šekõndo kî prîde, cu prontãt večero", *na primjer*, za nèkega biš glèda nèšto vèc, ku je vèc lãčan. Ku ti se parã da nî mãlo jũžina, bimo rekli, *na primjer*, kî bi šã sadã jès, tð bimo nãzvali "mãla jũžina", takð, ot trî, çetîre ùri po puðlne. To je mãla jũžina. (...). Pðkle, večerat. I sãt, *na primjer*, kî bi bî mãlo jũžina, njemu bi ... nè bi rãbîlo nèko vèlo večero prontievãt. Jer je uðn na puðl sît. A nèki ki nî jîe od jũžini, onipût muðraš mu mãlo vèc prontãt, i onipût da te nèki pîta: "Çã ceš prontãt za večero?". "Šekõndo kîsti prîdo, ku prîdo onî ki nîso jãko lãčni, cu mãnje." Æli ovð, "šekõndo çã... mi prîde na riêt". "Çã kũhaš va šetemãne?". "Šekõndo ça prîde na riêt."

Text 42: Things to do with wine

(a) A medicine made from terãn (Istrian red wine).

Ki ïma nÿzak *tlak*¹, je dobrð, ki pijê. Jedanpût je bîlo, kãko sîrup so nan kũhali kat smo bîle mãle. Jeno kîlo cùkera, i jeno lïtro terãna, dobrèga. I onð smo kũhali puðl ùri dðkle je prîšlo... ma puðl ùri, fðrši i vèc, dðkle je prîšlo na puðl lïtra tegã. To je prîšlo guðsto i slãtko, kako sîrup, i sãki dãn dvîe žlïce so nan davãli. Kako *lijek*, kako medežjjo. (...). To se pijê na žlïce, i onipût poprãvlja kff.

(b) Sùpa. (See also the Lexicon).

Sùpa. Prãva sùpa je onð kat se jo... mãlo na ùgljevi speçè jeno fèto krũha, i pak se stãvi va çrno vinð. Va çrno vinð, jeno mãlo ùlja od ùlik zgorã. Tð se zovè sùpa. "Çemo si sùpat". A sùpi, se reçè anke, kat je sũh krũh, pak se stuçè jãje, kãko za *kajgano*², onakð, i onipût se ta krũh umðci va tð, i se prãži na tèplen ùlje, i pðkle se ih posîpa s cùkeron. Tð so sùpi anke. (...). Jenã je stèšo sùpa. I pðkle se reçè "na sùpi", to je nèki stãri *nazi*³, kat jena žiènska rodî, i pak onipût kat se jo grîe pÿvi pût vîdet, da se "gre na sùpi".

Notes to Text 42 (a) and (b). ¹ no dial. equivalent. ² no dial. equivalent; note the dial. ending -o. ³ dial. ïme.

Text 43: Sauerkraut

Od dropã se dèla rakîjo. I kat se kîsa kapûs, se mòre ga pokîsat va drðpi, i pðkle se ih dãjê prãhçièn. (...). Kapûs, jã, kîseli. *Glãvice* se stãvi, jøš tèpal, kat se dèla rakîjo. Onipût vèc je storèno i rakîja i vinð. Za ono druðgo ne rãbi. I onipût, kakð se rakîja kũha, se prontã glavïce, z vÿta (...). Jeno mãlo se stãvi sðli va onð, i se složî jeno fïlo va maštiêl, Æli, va onð pðsodo kadè se kîsa. Æli

báčvo, äli plästiko, čä ïma kí. (...). I nájprvo se stävi jeno filo dröpi, pak jenö kapûza, pak öpet ih se pokrïje z dröpami, pak öpet kapûs, i pak onö čüda véc durâ nego sâm kapûs va soljë.

Text 44: Wooden shoes; slippers

Cökuli 'wooden shoes' and upänki 'slippers'.

Od driëva so storëne, cökuli. (...). Cökuli, ne znân ku ste ih kadä vïdela. Jedanpüt so bilë ... kako caväti, takö liëpo, i tü odzât je së bïlo kâko jeno mïnjo korïto. I tð ot čïstega driëva so bilë, i tð se je nosïlo väjk po zimë po blâte, te cökuli. (...). Jenë cökuli. (...). Jenâ cökula. "Mi je pükla jena cökula". (JK - Ste ih vi još nosila?). Jä san ih sâmo za komiëdijo, takö, a nosïli s^uö ih, näši so ih jöš imëli, sâmo za po blâte. Kat san jä bila dïca so ih imëli, ma në za hodït, kako, mäslin, kakö so ih jedanpüt nosïli svï svï, za... zasprävlje. Mï smo ih imëli, otäc ih je störi vëce, pak smo imëli upänki za po küce, storëne, onö ča so van povïedäli, naštäcano. I unipüt smo ubüli za sëmi tëmi upänkami na tð, i pak, po blâte smo hodïli va oniën, kat smo prïšli na vräta ot küci – püno cok^uöi je bïlo pred vräti. Svï smo se züli undë, i šli va cavätah n^uötre, va teh upänkah. (...). Tð je bïlo sâmo za po blâte, *ali ödlično* so bïle nögi n^uötre tëple va oniën. Pa smo se füzäli, na füzalnicu smo ... (...). Tð kat je bï... po zimë, kat so bïli dajži, onä... ova zemljä mökra. A i ku nï bila mökra, i kat je bila lëdena, liëpo smo ubüli te cökuli, i smo se čüple, i za zd^uölon takö širöka stä-zica se je störilu, smo zväli füzalnica. I onipüt na nögi göre, i zd^uölon se füzät.

Text 45: Namäknjen 'slightly crazy'

Në jüšto münjen, nëgo tako da Mï rečëmo da je namäknjen, da mu nïso svë kökoši döma, bi se reklö, onö, kao da je mälo... mälo näsunjas (...). Tð se rečë kâko na rügö mälo: "Temü čovïku nïso svë kökoši döma", kad nëšto govöri unakö glüpo. Äli, da je namäknjen, äli da je šljütaf.

Text 46: Sëduvat 'sit down (repeatedly)'

Jä, sëduvala, nájprvo san reklä da san brälä, takö sâmo sprïgnjeno, pak san pöčela čüpët, pak san pöčela i sëduvat. (...). Tð ti je reč "sprïgnjeno", tð je "čüpnut", a ono drügo je "sës". Kat siëdeš na zemljo. Pak san sëla tü, pak tämo, pak tämo, pak onö rečëš "sëduvat".

Text 47: Viprät 'rinse'

Tð van znäci, kat je nëka röba bïla kaköva dösta blätna, i prvo nëgo bih stävila va mäkinu, sät, kat se z mäkinon përe, onö kat se mälo *istrlja* prvo nëgo stäviš va mäkinu, tð je reč "viprät". A kat se je na r^uöki prälo, onipüt se je tð röbo namoçïlo, i s te vodï kadë se je moçïlo se je nájprvo viprlo, i pak pökle se je prälo va drüge vodë. A za viprät, stëšo se rečë, za kakövo röbo, da će se viprät, kat se jo čüda čüda përe, pak prïde onakö släba, véc kako razdërena, a në raskïnjena, nëgo sâmo onako tänka, släba, pak se rečë da je vipërena.

Text 48: Mushrooms

Mï nëke zovëmo ^uöfče: tð, këjste so ^uöfci räda jële. One ^uöfče göbice, onë... ča s^uö. (...). ^uÖfče. Jer tējste so ^uöfci räda pojële. I pökle pazdäc, rečëmo oniën¹ ma nïso göbice onö, mï ne ih jimö. Takö je, kâko da bi bïla vrëcica stïšnena, pak kat se usüši b^uöde präh n^uötre. Pak se stäne nâ njuh dïmi. (...) Ma nëki govöre da dökle so mïnji mïnji da ih jï, mï ih nïsmo nïkat, ča znân. (...) Pazdäc. "Püno pazdäc je na one njuhve". (...) ^uÖfča göbica, ^uöfča. Tējste so ^uöfci räda jële. (...). Mï ih nïsmo onaköve nïkat bräli zä nas, a ^uöfci so ih takö räda pojële. Väjk so teklë za njïmi.

Note to Text 48. ¹ Dpl (see also VI.1.3, example 15.).

TEXTS 49-55: TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS, RELIGION, POPULAR BELIEF (NO)

Text 49: Planting crops at new moon

Certain plants (with flowers) one should not plant when the moon is new (mläjä), because this results in different stages of ripening at the same time on the plants in one field, which normally is not what one wants.

Mläjä se sädi. (...). Kat se sädi mläjä, ne uzorï svä naböt, nëgo... A kat, triëba glëdat kat se pažül sädi. A za fažolëti, se sädi mläjä, *jer* onö i cvatë, i dëla möšnji, i së naböt. A kad në, onipüt, kat nájprvo svä pažül ocvatë, i *istovremeno*¹ pökle zorï. Tð je onö ča se sprävlja za zïmo. Pažül. (...). Onö ča smo mï bräle nëki dän, kürmus. Tämo jenä sadä ga je sädila mläjä, i një ïma i cvïëce, i mïnjuh, i stäreh, i visïpane, i së. (...). Onë, zrnje, se na prolïc sädi. Siëje, kakö čëte. Ku čëte sädit ku sëjat. Onö se stävija va zemljo sâmo za ...

Note to Text 49. ¹ dial. would probably be svë naböt.

Text 50: Some religious events

NO tells about some religious festivals, and folk customs more or less loosely linked to them (texts (a) - (h) were recorded on different occasions).

(a) "Kolejāni" (people wearing masks who went round making fun in the village the days before New Year, and/or a few weeks before Carnival; NO is not completely sure).

Kolejāni. (...) Ja parān p̄rvo p̄usta da so hod̄ili. To ti je b̄ilo jeno šaljivo društvo, so se ubūkli k̄ako m̄ačkari. Nē, p̄rvo Nōvega lēta, v̄idiš, san pogriēšila. Onō so b̄ili ... p̄rvo p̄usta, nē, kakō so se zvāli on̄isti? (...) Kat so prihajāli v̄eč ti kolejāni, so k̄ako... i za Nōvo lēto p̄r̄išli, ma se je zvālo "kolejāni", ānke puli nās so p̄r̄išli, ma, p̄rvo, jeno tr̄i nedēlji p̄rvo p̄usta, pak, n̄iso b̄ili va štrācah ubūčeni, nēgo so ovō, so prihajāli, na primer, so se ubūkli mlad̄iči va mlāde, i va ovō. Jedān je b̄i žiēnska, jedān mušk̄i, pak takō za kom̄ēdijo. Bi bili p̄r̄išli va kūčo, pak so stōrili jedan pl̄iēs, i takō. M̄i smo ih zov̄ievāli kolejāni. A u stvari to bi b̄ilo triēbalo kako p̄rvo Nōvega lēta p̄rīt.

(b) Fasting.

Čemo držāt v̄ilijo temu (...) p̄rāzniku. Kiēga j̄a. Tō znači da se ta dān pōsti na nēki nač̄in¹. A postīt po naše je nič ne jēs do puōlne, onipūt se naj̄iš, i s̄āmo za večēro, i ne smiēs nanke bombōn, m̄islin, ot jūtra do puōlne, i ot puōlne do večēri, i pōkle n̄azat do polnōci nē. (JK - I tako još postite?). K̄i pōsti v̄eč? M̄islin, fōr̄ši j̄a. M̄i j̄a br̄ižni j̄ako m̄ālo. Ma nē, ma m̄islin, tō je ta puōs b̄i. I takō se je držālo v̄ilijo, i se n̄ j̄elo nič miēsa, nēgo s̄āmo r̄ibo, i svē z ūljen storēno. Kat se, ča se je kūhalo, svē se je zabiēlilo z ūljen. N̄ikakovega miēsa se n̄ j̄elo.

Note to Text 50 (b).¹ dial. f̄ūōzo.

(c) Lent. The trial of the carnival straw doll (Pūs), which is held guilty of all the bad things in the village, and burnt in the end; nēmrs 'Friday fasting, i.e. no meat'.

"Puōs" je, kat se ne j̄i. Onō kat se drž̄i, je dān određen¹ da se ne j̄i. Na primer, se j̄i s̄āmo u puōlne i na večer. Tō je puōs. A "pūs" je oni dān kat so m̄ačkare. P̄rvi dān kor̄izmi. Nē, p̄rvi dān kor̄izmi je Pepēlnica, tō je dān uoč̄² p̄rvega dāna kor̄izmi. Pōkle, po stāro va kor̄izme se n̄ pl̄iesālo, ni kantālo ni nič. Se n̄ veselilo nič, va kor̄izme. Tō je kvarnār dān pred Vazm̄ūn. To je k̄ako jena v̄ista crkvene³... vriēme "pokore" bi on̄i zvāli tō. I onipūt se n̄jedan n̄ žen̄i, ni n̄ se pl̄iesālo, ni n̄ se sviralō⁴, ni takō. Ti dāni. I onipūt, zād̄nji dān kat se je moglō dēlat tō, pl̄iesāt i sē, v̄ajk je b̄ivā pl̄iēs, i pūs. Se je hod̄ilo va m̄ačkari, i se je k̄ako veselilo. Jutredān (...). Pūs. Još i sāt je tō. (...) I tū gūōre v̄ajk, i ga ovō stor̄ije, kako... ot slāmi stor̄ije k̄ako jenega čov̄ika, pak mu sūde tū. Tō bite trebala sn̄imit jedanpūt. Tega p̄usta. Pak ga upāle. Sāki dān, na dān p̄usta... sāko lēto. Na Plāce. (...) Ōbično dr̄ugi, trēč⁵ buōde. Dr̄ugi āli trēti

mēsec. Va utōrak je v̄ajk, pūs. Buōdo m̄ačkari, i pōkle t̄āmo so sūci ki ga sūde, i svē za onō n̄ūpak ča se desi,⁶ va... va naše Mjesne zajednice, to svē je kr̄if Pūs. I ūn se br̄āni. I za v̄isoke cijene, i za prodavāči da grēdo na kafē i da zap̄iro, i da stāvljajo kafē pod b̄anak, i ... (JK - Kako?) Kafē, pod b̄anak.⁷ So in rekl̄i to lēto, da si pūšte za priēteli. (JK - Ča je b̄anak?). T̄āmo, kadē prod̄ajūō, onō, "šank". Pod b̄ankon. Tō on̄i rekūō, takō kakō in se parā. Fōr̄ši si i pūšte, k̄i znā, fōr̄ši i nē, k̄i će znāt. Onō uglavnom, tō so, k̄ako m̄i recēmo tū, po žm̄jnsko, "takādi". K̄ako takādi. Na primer, onō, ča se nē bi nēkemu va ōči rekl̄o, to svē je Pūs kr̄if, pak Pūstu svē rekūō. Na primer, to lēto so mu rekl̄i da je h̄iti lad̄onjo⁸ d̄ole. Jer ljūdi so b̄ili nēzadovoljni kat so lad̄onjo posēkli. (JK - A zač so ga posekli?). K̄i znā, tō so se dogov̄orili i posēkli, pak ljūdi so se bunili, i unipūt so k̄ako tobōže okriv̄ili Pūsta da je ūn kr̄if da so lad̄onjo posēkli. Pak pōkle ūn se je br̄āni da ča niēće sadā nōva narās, i takō. Pak (...), kat so gr̄de čēsti, da je kr̄if Pūs, pak kad je Žm̄jnj bl̄ātan, i tō, da je kr̄if Pūs, i takō. Za se smejāt, j̄ako. (...). Svē onō ča ne valjā, tō je kr̄if Pūs, i ūn ĩma svojega branitelja, i ūn se br̄āni kako. I pōkle stēšo ga osūde, na... k̄ako na... da ga spāle. (...) So sūd̄ili Pūsta. (JK - A puōs je ono kat se ne j̄i?). (...) J̄a, "danās je puōs", se ne j̄i, p̄rvi dān pōsta. Tō buōde p̄rvi dān kor̄izmi, se pōsti, na Vēli pietāk, i na v̄ilijo Božiča. (JK - Se ne posti svakega pietka?). Tō je nēmrs, onō n̄ puōs, onō je nēmrs. Va pietāk se n̄... Sadā v̄eč ne m̄islimo na tō, ku j̄a ku nē. Jedanpūt n̄ismo n̄ikat va pietāk miēsa j̄eli.

Notes to Text 50 (c).¹ f̄ar određen, pokora, branitelj, mjesna zajednica, uglavnom, buniti se, I know no good dial. equivalents. M̄ačkare and m̄ačkari are possibly doublets (or the form in -e has standard ending).² dial. na v̄ilijo. ³ dial. crekv̄iēne. ⁴ dial. s̄ōs or svirēt. ⁵ dial. trēti. ⁶ dial. b̄iva. ⁷ This text was recorded in 1982, when coffee was a scarce item in the former Yugoslavia. ⁸ the lad̄onja 'celtis australis' is a tree which occupies a central place in many Istrian towns and villages.

(d) Ūličnica 'Palm Sunday'.

Tō ti je jena nedēlja p̄rvo Vazmā, se zovē Ūličnica. (...) Tō je jena crkvena fēšta, i se blagoslov̄ije... gr̄anje od ūliki. Sv̄i za h m̄āše nōse jeno gr̄ān od ... zēleno, od ūliki, i tō se blagoslov̄i, tō je jedan spōmen na ovō, kat je ĩsus šā va Jeruzalem. (...) Gr̄āni od ūliki. (JK - Imate ulik?). ĩmajo, j̄a, t̄āmo ona dolēnja siēla, Vlāšiči, Debeljūh̄i, on̄i t̄āmo ĩmajo. Pak donesūō ki ih č̄isti, tō je va šta-juōne kat se ih č̄isti. I onipūt to donesūō, pak jedan f̄āš ĩmajo pret criēkvon, i tō se k̄upi. Jeno gran̄ico svāki.

(e) Siēnsa 'Ascension Day'.

"Če p̄rīt za Siēnsa". Na Siēnsa se kūha koromāč, je stāra užānca, i zaj̄ik ot prāscā n̄ūotre. (...) Kūhamo manēstro ot koromāča. To je stāra užānca. J̄a.

Lîepo ga usûšiš, kat se ubîje, i tò je nâjbôlje mîeso ot prâscâ. Se ga ulûpi, ona kôžica ça b^uode zgorâ, stâviš ga močît, i lîepo svê onô se ga ulûpi, i stâviš kûhat va koromâč.

(f) Tîelovo 'Corpus Christi' (Roman Catholic holiday, 11 days after Whit Sunday').

Na Tîelovo, tò je jena fêšta. Tîelovo zovêmo, i bôh. (JK - Kadâ je to?). To je bîlo sât, u šestom mjesecu. (JK - Na koji dan?). Ne znân, m^uoran poç vîdet. (...). H mâše. Prošišij^uon je pòkle mâši. (...). Va to nedêljo, sâmo to lèto je bî dâš, pak nî bî. Onipût tò gre s crièkvi i ôkolo Žmînja, svê ôkolo ôkolo. I to se napravi oltârî, i stâvi se svête slîki, kî îma prozori¹ tâmo, kadê pasâ, ûkna. Stâvi kriš, nèku lîepu rôbu², mîslin, ovako nèšto naprâvljeno, i rakamâno, ili uplêteno, nèšto lîepo, ça nâjlepce îmajo žiênske, stâve i pûno cviêca, i stêšo i dîca grêdo, va bîelo ubûčeni, i sipajo cviêce.

Notes to Text 50 (f). ¹ dial. ûkna (standard prozor has a dial. Apl ending here). ² standard endings with dial. stems.

(g) Ivânja (Day of St. John the Baptist, June 24), and Petrôva (St. Peter's Day, June 29).

Kriês. (...). Ma mî rečêmo, na vîljo Ivânji. Na vîljo Ivânji smo dèlali kriêsi. A tû jâ i na vîljo Petrôvi. Tû va Žmînje. Sât vèc čûda lîet nè, ma znân da s^u. So stâvili blagosl^uovnega... mâlo ôšcene svieçi se je navezalo, mâlo ûliki, ça se na Ūličnico blagoslovî. (JK - A "ivâjnski" se ne more reč?). Ivâjnski, a jâ, ivâjnski sîr. (JK - A ivajnski sir se dela kat je Ivanja?). Ma nî jûšto na oni dân, ma mîslin, onô, u blizin¹ tega dâna ça se je dèlalo. Pak pok^uojna nâša n^uona vâjk je g^uorîla da je ivâjnski sîr. I znâte ça je bila uzânca za Ivânjo? Vâjk, kat smo bîli mînji, nan je n^uona svâki jedan sîr dâlâ ciêl, za Ivânjo, da cemo bît dobrî pastîrî, âli da smo bîli, ne znân. Da cemo bît. Takô, jedan mînji sîriç nan je stôriła, svâkemu ki smo čûvâli.

Note to Text 50 (g) ¹ dial. blîzu.

(h) The big block of wood burnt on Bâdnji dân (Christmas Eve).

Pred Božîcen, jâ. Tò rečêmo Bâdnji dân. A za oni còk (...) mî smo ga zvâli zâklat. (...). Ma to nî bî zâklat, ta còk jûšto. I zâklat je bîlô, jeno želêzo takô storêno, ne znân ku ste kadê vîdela? Kakô je bîlô, da se domîslin, aš čûda lîet nîsan tò vîdela. Takô je bîlo jeno želêzo, jena šîpka željezna¹, i takô na ôba krâja je imêlo jenê, kâko nôgi, i pòkle gôre, i tû gôre je bîla kâko jena košârica za bukalêto, se je undê držâlo. I kat tò se je na ugnjîšce držâlo, na oni zâdnji krâj, tâmo, prema² zîdu. I onipût driêvo se je nâgnûlo na ta zâklat. Da ne lîêže kalôtina na tlâ, na ugânj, nègo je takô stâlo mâlo vîše, takô da bôlje gorî ugânj. (...). Tò je zâklat. Nê, a tò driêvo se je stâvilo za Božîc, ta zâklat

se je rînulo kâko va krâj, i se je stâvilo to vêlo driêvo za zâklat. I onipût se je nâ njega slâgâlo driêvo, i tò je gorêlo ciêlo n^uôc.

Notes to Text 50 (h). ¹ no dial. equivalent for šîpka; željezna would be želiêzna ² dial. prôti.

Text 51: Customs related to death

Text (c) is about the village community (kapularîja) sharing the task of burying deceased persons.

(a) Rečêmo, pòkle ja znân, vâjk "pògrop". Cemo p^uôc na pògrop. Ali, zaprâvo rečêmo, cemo poç kumpanjât. Tò znâci, poç š nîjn, kumpanjât. Jer jâ môren kumpanjât anke mojô sestro do jedan kûs sadâ... rečên, çu te kumpanjât do Malinîci. (...). Çu te kumpanjât, âli, çu poç s tûbon za kumpanjâ, jâ. A kad rečên, onipût za žîvi kumpanjât rečên: çu te kumpanjât do t^uôt i t^uôt, âli: me je kumpanjâla, âli çâ. A kat rečêš: cemo p^uôc kumpanjât tegâ pok^uojnega, tò bi kako znâçilo da çu poç na sprôvot. A onô kad grête va kûco, pak kat onô, rečêš: poglêdat. "Si hodîla poglêdat? Cemo poç poglêdat". Jer tò je obiçaj¹, tû puli nâs tegâ mrtvêga, stâve na pustêljo, âli nû, kâko prontâjo, i tâmo stâve onê svieçi, ovê, nè ôšcenice, nè, nègo dušice, jedan miž^uol i ûlje, i pod miž^uoli stâve onî pijatînici ot staklâ, pak mâlo vode² âli biêlega vînâ, pak ûlje, tò, da lèpce izgleda.³ I onipût stâve blagosl^uovne vodî, i jeno granîco zêlenega, i svâki ki prîde tò mâlo poštrofî s tega ... z blagosl^uovnon vod^uon. (...). Poštrofî. "Si poštrofîla?" Tò kat prîdete tâmo, onipût sâmo tò zâmeš i zmôçiš, i takô storîš, kâko kriš nâ njega, âli nèki sâmo takô, kakô jâ kî. I onipût ot te vodî se prekrîži. To je blagosl^uovna vodâ. (...) Jâ. Nêki rečê: hîtit vodo, anke za tò. To je tak^uôf obiçaj, to rečêš: grêmo poglêdat. Onipût prîdeš va to kâmero, tò hîtiš vodo, nèki pòje stvârno poglêdat mrtvêga. Jâ na primer ne griên, jâ tò poštrofî, i jâ se pobêren tâmo, pak se môlin, nèki..., jeno mâlo pulijâ njega, i bôh. I pòkle, i onô je reč kumpanjât: kad greš... kad ga prâtiš do crièkvi, pak do cimîtara.

Notes to Text 51 (a). ¹ dial. uzânca. ² dial. vodî. ³ dial. ± da b^uode lèpce.

(b) Dušica. Tò ti je, kat kî umrê, pak puli nâs je uzânca stâvit va jedan miž^uol vodo, pak mâlo ûlja zgorâ, i onipût so tè dušice, tò je, ot sîrvi so trî takô, trî trôkutîci, i spôjeni z jenon mînjon želêzicon. Takô da plîva gôre. I onipût je od vôska, jedan stîenj se rečê, jedan špažîc natôpljen va ôsak. I jedan, kâko jedan... çekaj, da ti pokâžen, takôvega oblîka je îsto, papîriç natôpljen na ovô... na vôsak nèki, kako jedan hartoniç, i tû îmaš škûljico, takô. I tû n^uôtre prîde ta... jedan takô dûh... ta stîenj ça zovêmo. Takô. Stîenj. To je jedan špažîc, ma je trî, aš je ot... je natôpljen va vôsak. I tò, to je stêšo kako nèki hartoniç. Tò

se stävi tũ nasriēt (...), i *onda* na ta trenðžić ča zovemo, trinðžić, tũ ti je takõ. To je ot sũrvi, *pluto*, znãš ča je sũrva? To je *pluto*. I tũ je jeno želëzico õpet tũ takõ [s] škũljon, i na... špĩc je štõknjen va to sũrvo. Kãpiš? Štõknjen. Tũ je jena škũljica, tũ je jeno želëzico takõ na trõkut, i tũ ĩmaš špĩco, na sĩ krãji. I tũ je štõknjeno va to sũrvo. (...). I sadã tũ stãviš, ta stiēnj, va tũ, i onipũt svē skũpa na tũ. I tũ na ũlje, i tũ gorĩ. Tũ gorĩ trĩ, četĩre ũri. I *na primer* ku donalēvaš ũlje, ta stiēnj *upija* ũlje, i onõ gorĩ. I tũ kat kĩ umrē, magãri ku je dvã dãna dõma, kolĩko gõt iē, to gorĩ. I sãmo va mižũõl donalēvaš ũlja, i tũ vãjk gorĩ.

(c) Kapularĩja. Tũ so bĩli, nũ, takõ so zovievãli jedanpũt, nãša kapularĩja. To je bĩlo jedan... *na primer* rečemo, nãša *općina*, nãša, mĩ rečemo, *mjesna zajednica*, sãt. Jedanpũt se je govorĩlo "kapularĩja". (...). [Va] kapularĩje, to so bĩli Kũhari, i Dolēnji i Gorēnji Orbãnici, nãša kapularĩja tãmo. (...). So zvãli. I tũ in je bĩlõ, znãš, onĩ, kat je nēki ũmra, pak va tiē kapularĩje so vãjk nosĩli, za nosĩt mrtvacã. Nĩso hodĩli h Krĩžancen ni drugãmor ĩskãt, nēgo ot tēh trēh siēl po riēde so hodĩli. Nãjprvo ot tiē kũci, nãpret, pak va svãke kũce po jedãn je nosĩevãlo, sadã... Nũ, ma tr ih sadã pēljo, ne rãbe oni ljũdi za prenēs va kãso, i põkle s kũci dõle, i svē. Vãjk tũ, i tĩ ljũdi ki nõse, in se prontã jēs, vãjk tãmo. (...). Tũ je bĩlõ takõ jedanpũt, i takõ je ustãlo do danãs. *Na primjer* kat je ũmra ta moj bãrba sadã, so onĩ mojĩ zrmãni ot Kũhari nosĩli, oni Pĩno (...). I jedan drũgi zrmãn od onega bãrbi ča je ũmra je bĩ, i još dvã od njĩh. Ot Kũhari so bili na riēde. *Na primer*, ku ti prĩde, da si tĩ na riēde za nosĩt, a da ot tvojčega rõda kĩ umrē, onipũt gambijãjo, pak põkle nõsi drũgega. To se vãjk, ovõ, gambijēva. Nēki võdi. Pĩvo je nãš Mãrio to imiē, ne znãn, ãli lēto ãli dvã je ũõn tũ (...), nē nosĩ, je ũõn *vodi računa*¹ o temu ki je na riēde. *Na primjer*, ũõn je šã zvãt ti ljũdi ki so bĩli na riēde. Pak se gambijã. Põkle buõde nēki drũgi. (...). Met sõbon se ljũdi dogovõre, to nĩ nĩgdere ni zapĩšeno ni nĩš, nego takõ.

Note to Text 51 (c). ¹ no good dial. equivalent.

Text 52: Baptism

NO first describes how children used to be baptized immediately after birth, whereas now parents will wait a month or two; then, how a woman who had given birth was not supposed to go to mass before she had been called by the priest.

Pĩvo so ča pĩvo, a sadã od mēsec dãn. Mēsec-dvã kat ĩmajõ dĩca. (...) Jã, aš sadã, po nõven, grēdo otãc i mãt, nõse na kĩs, a jedanpũt nĩ, jedanpũt so sãmo kũmi hodĩli, a mãt je bĩla dõma. (...). Manē so krstĩli, do dvã dãna. Nãšo

Irēno, mi smo... je imēla dēset dãn. (...). Nĩsan hodĩla, a za mĩnjo jã. Zã njo san hodĩla, je imēla... (*JK - Niste mogla hodit još, za Ireno?*). Sãn, moglã, ma onipũt se nĩ smēlo hodĩt. (...). Ma nē, nĩ se smēlo, nēgo jedanpũt, po stãreh ũžãncãh, je bĩlo... sadã vēc to ne nĩjedan drĩ. Ma žiēnske kat so rodĩle nĩso smēle puõc vãn s kũci dõkle nĩso šlē h mãše. Kat si šlã h mãše, onipũt, ih je plovãn potiegnũ ... sãmo jã to ne znãn, za nãšo Irēno ja parãn da iē, anke zã njeh, *tobože* kãko je bĩlõ, kãko da si stõri nēki grĩēh, ãli ča ja znãn, ne znãn zãč, ãli... (...). Potiegnũ je onipũt, se je zvãlo, da... "gren h mãše, ce potiegnũt". Je prĩšla h mãše za potiegnũt, i tũ je ũõn prĩša, i se je stãlo odzãt va criēkve. Nē vãlje gõre. I pak je prĩša, pak je nēšto molĩ, i onipũt za štũõlo, onõ ča ĩma takõ õkõli vrãta, ũõn za onõ, takõ se je drĩžãlo, pak je šã nãpret, po tũ, se je zvãlo "potiegnũt". Sãmo tē ke so rodĩle, ke so pĩvi pũt prĩšle h mãše. A sadã vēc tegã nĩ. (...). Štũõla, onõ ča ĩma okõli vrãta. Za štũõlo. (...). Tũ so bĩle takõve ũžãnci jedanpũt. ãli se je to prĩšlo kãko molĩt, za tega otrokã ča se je rodĩ fõrši, ãli ja san zãbĩla zãč je tũ bĩlo. A sadã greš h mãše kat se põje krstĩt otrokã, i bõh.

Ma manē se parã da je tũ muõralo bĩt za tũ, *jer* svē žiēnske so imēle čũda dĩci, i sadã nĩso se oneh mēsec dãn čũvãle, onipũt bi bĩle muõrale zãjno poć dēlat. Takõ to in je bĩlõ kako nēka vĩsta fõrši *crkvene zapovijed*¹, takõva, da *ipak* ten žiēnsken mãlo *olakša* onõ ... da jeno mãlo bõlje pasãjo. Manē se tũ parã, da je fõrši za tũ to bĩlo. *Jer* za drũgo nē bi imēlo *smisla* ku ne jēdino za tũ, da nĩso smēle puõc bĩže h mãše, i dõkle nĩso šlē h mãše nĩso smēle tēško dēlo dēlat. Nĩso smēle va kampãnjo, nĩso smēle va štãlo, nĩso smēle na štĩerno dosiēć vodĩ. (...). Fõrši s ton škũžõn ... onĩ drugãjče nĩso mogli *dokazat*, da te žiēnske muõrajo imēt *odmora*, põkle...(...). Onipũt so svĩ hodĩli h mãše, i to so drĩžãli do tega, i tũ so poslũšãli.

Note to Text 52. ¹ no good dial. equivalents in the material for crkvena zapovijed, olakša, imati smisla, dokazati.

Text 53: Healing with leeches

"Pijãvica" rekũõ puli nãs. Pijãvica. Ja nĩsan jo nĩkat vĩdela, ma san čũla povie-dãt. (...). Vipijē. Onã mõre vipĩt. Zã njo, jã. Aš tũ so jedanpũt stavljãli na... kat je nēkega zũõp jãko bolĩē. Kadē se je stõrilo valjã ona otrũõvna kĩff, pak undē bi bĩli stãvili. (...). I jõš za nēšto. Znãn da je mojã mãt poviedãla, mã, kadē so jo stãvili, ne znãn. (...). Fõrši na žĩli, ne znãn, i dõkle se ne napijē da ne jo smiēš molãt. Nēgo sãma kat se napijē da se molã. Ma za nēkega mi je poviedãla jedanpũt, a čã je bĩlo te žiēnske, ãli temũ čõvĩku ne znãn. Da je nēka stãra stãvila te pijãvice, i kat so se nãpile da ih je stãvila va kadĩn. Ma ne znãn

ča va ta kadfín, da ih je činila tò spovraćat, to krvino, pak da ih je nàzat stàvila.

Text 54: Casting fortune

NO describes a way people used to cast fortunes in the old days; she only half remembers the procedure. Also, putting clothes on wrongly was believed to ward off evil when a child was too pretty.

Ugāsīt urōki. Tò je jedanpūt bīlo, stāre žiēnske, kat je kiēga bolēla jāko glāvā āli čā, pak so reklē da ti je nēki dā urōki. (...). I, pak, da ti je nēki dā urōki, *na primer*, kat so bīli dīca mīnji, kī je bī jāko liēp, i debiēl, i svē, pak so [govorile]: nem^uoj da ti kī dā urōki. I pōkle kat je čā mu bīlō, pak so reklē da te gāsīt urōki. I onipūt so ... mā, mi se parā piēt ūgljevi, ne mōren rēc, aš ne znān, aš san bīla jāko mīnja, so hitale va kūhano vōdo... Āli va mīzlo vōdo? Va mīzlo vōdo, ūgljevi, znāš, onō, užāreni. I kakō so govorīle? I pāk, pōkle tò so mālo i dāle dīce pīt onē vodī, a tī urōki so puštīle, pak ku so se kalāli da so valjā urōki. Nē, āli da nīso, a ku so bīli gōre na vodē, nē bih jūšto reklā, aš je čūda ... (...). Ku so ti ūgljevi plīvali, da nīso urōki, ku so pāli dōle da s^uō, āli obratno¹ (...). I pōkle tò so, s tiēn da je ... ugāšeni urōki, ja ne znān. Ku so čā valjāli ku nīso. Fōrši in je vēč korīstilo ona vodā ča so pōpili ot ... i tīli po glāvē dīco s ton vod^uōn. (...). Ma jā se tò domīšljan kākō pomālo da san čūla jedanpūt da san tò ... nēka moja tēta jedanpūt tò je dēlala, ma je čūda liēt pōkle. (*JK - A otrokū se stavlja nešto odn^uopak, da ne bi bilo uroki?*). Jā, tò so mu čā odn^uopak ubūkli. (...). Tò san znāla da s^uō, sāmo mī nīsmo nīkat. Ni urōki, ni odn^uopak, ni nič.

Note to Text 54. ¹ no dial. equivalent.

Text 55: Using witchcraft for healing a sty

An example of the art of vigovārāt, practised by some people; NO relates about an aunt who allegedly "je znāla napravljāt", and healed a sty on her (NO's) eyelid.

Vigovārāt (...). Ja se domīšljan, kat san bīla dīca, pak nēka tēta, kat se napravi onō, onī jāčmik na ōko, ne znān ku ste kat videla. Irēna nāša je imēla. (...). Tò se je zvālo jāčmik. I onipūt nēka... tā moja tēta stāra, kat san bīla dīca, pak me je zvālā da će mi onā prežēt ta jāčmik. Pak tò je bīlo, *u stvari* tò vigovāranje, ča smo govorīli. Takō mi je sīpon dēlala, je g^uorīla: "Jā žānjen!". Jā san m^uōrala rēc onipūt: "Čā žānješ?". Onā ōpet: "Jāčmik". A jā: "Hiti ga čā!". I onipūt onā je stōrila: "Nā!". I je takō *tobože* hitila. I jōš jedanpūt, tò trī pūti takō. I tò da mi je vigovorīla, sadā da će mi jāčmik pasāt. (*JK - Pak je pasalo?*). Kākō i ten drūgen. Nēgo mīslin, tò san van tēla povēdat, "vigovārāt".

TEXTS 56-68: STORIES AND ANECDOTES (NO)

Text 56: Sorcerers

Two specimens of a kind of folk story about sorcerers (krsnikī), as told by NO. This type of tale is interspersed with asides like "ne znān ku je to iština" or "san čūla poviedāt" by the speaker. Related tales about this kind of sorcerers are found in the whole of Istria and in Slovenia (cf. Bošković-Stulli 1975). Krsnikī are positive characters; their malicious opponents are the female štrīgi and the male štrig^uōni.

(a) Kat san bīla dīca se domīšljan da so poviedāli da so nēki ljūdi bili roden¹ kākō ti krsnikī. Tò so bīli dobrī krsnikī, a štrīgi so bīle pōredne. Ja ne znān ku je to iština, nū, ma takō se je govorīlo, da so tī krsnikī brānīli kat so te štrīgi tēle slābo storīt ljūden. To so nēke žiēnske bīle štrīgi, a muškī... (...). Jā, ma to se govorīlo takō, ča ja znān ku je to bīlo iština ku nī. Štrīga. Muškī so štrig^uōni, ku je muškī. (...). Da so bīli, ja ne *tvrđin*,² aš ne znān. A krsnikī so bīli za dobrō. Onī da so pomogli. (...). Jedan krsnik. To je jenā *priča*,³ je poviedā jedān, ma ne znān ku je iština, ma nū, je rēka da je ... Āli ne se smīē to poviedāt? (...). Ma ne znān ku je iština, tò se je poviedālo. Da je bī nēki, nēki bārba tāmo od Mužīn, da je bī ta krsnik. I da je rēka, kat so žēli, āli kat so čā dēlali po lēte u p^uōlne, onō kat se je u p^uōlne upučivālo. Da mu je ovō, kākō jena mūšica šlā z ūs vān, kad je zāspa. I da je rēka ženē da nē bi ga nīkat būdīla ni dīmala, dōkle ne, ovō, se sām zbūdi, da onā da mōre, ovō, vikāt ōkoli, ali r^uōmpat, ali čā, da fōrši će čūt, *ali* da nē ga taknūt, aš da bi ūmra. Kat se je uženī da si je ženē rēka tò. *Jer* da ^uōn pōje čā. I nēki pūti takō kat je šā da so glēdali. Kat je, ovō, zāspa, da mu je ta mūha šlā z ūs, i kat je prīšla nāzat mu va ūsta da se je zbūdi. I da je rēka nēki pūti, mā da je trūdan, onipūt da je nēko dēlo nigdē dēla. Ku je to iština ne znān. (...). Da je bīlō, sāt čā ja znān ku je iština.

Notes to Text 56 (a). ¹ dial. rōjeni. ² dial. govōrin or diēn. ³ dial. št^uōrija.

(b) Jūšto ta išti čovīk je poviedā, da je jedan njig^uōf priētel, ki je bī stēšo ta krsnik, da mu se je nūk rodī, ma da je triēba bīt štrig^uōn. Kākō ta nūk, ta pōredan, nē prāvi. I da kat, ma ne znān kolīko, ku petnājs, ku šešnājs liēt kad je imiē otrōk, onipūt da je stūpi va tò. Takōva... tò da je pōče *djelovat*,¹ bi se reklō. I da mu je rēka ta n^uōno, kākō temu mīnjemu, da je rēka, da ku čē, se spāsīt, da nēka odrīēže trī vēlike pālice od drēna, od jenega lēta. I po nocē da te prīt nigdē, ja ne znān kadē, trī brekī. I ^uōn nēka pōje tāmo, i kad b^uōde, ovō, polnōci, nēka va ... va... s tēmi šībami va trī pūt ubīje jenega črnegā brekā. I onipūt da će se spāsīt. Sāmo da nē bi, onī drugāji brekī, *jer* tò da so prāvi ti drūgi, kākō da tī brāne. I ta otrōk da iē takō stōri, da je šā, i da ga...

da je ubí tegã brekã. I onipût da je šã dõma, i jutredãn da mu govõri nẽka mu stãne na nõgo. Na liẽvo nõgo valjã. I da je çũ zvonít va Kríngẽ, to ti je Kríngã tãmo priẽku Drãgi, priek svetega Petrã jeno ... jenõ selõ mãlo vẽce. I da je pozvonílo nẽkemu, da je rẽka: “Vídíš, sadã zvoníje onemũjstemu çã si ga tí to nũõc ubí.” Ne znãn ku je ístina, ja san to çũla poviedãt kat san bila mĩnja, pak takõ, ljũdi, va vẽcer so se pomĩnjali.

Note to Text 56 (b): ¹ no good dial. equivalent.

Text 57: The Morã

The ghost Morã (personification of a nightmare), who sits on people's throats at the end of night, walks like a cat and stumbles noisily over tubs and buckets. Story told by NO.

Tõ so govoriẽvãli jedanpût, po nocẽ kat kí je šã spãt, pak da je pĩřla Morã nã njega. Tõ da mõre pũõc kros kljuãnico, kroz vrãta, i da pĩrde, pak valjã, da se takõ slíẽze na pĩřa çovĩku, da ne mõre dĩhat ni, ni vikãt ni niã. Tõ poviedajo takõ, jãs ne znãn, nĩsan provãla. Tõ da je ta Morã. (*JK - Kako se more poslat çã ...*). Morõ? Ne mõreř jo poslat çã dõkle onã sãma ne põje. (...). Tõ san çũla poviedãt, kad mi je poviedãla jena žiẽnska da je pĩřla sãko jũtro kat je je šã muõř na dẽlo. Åli mojã mãt, åli ja ne znãn kí je tõ poviedã. (...). Morã, nã njo. Je reklã, liẽpo da je çũla, da je hodíla kako mããk, na, na, liẽpo tãckala na lãhko, i onipût kat je šlã tũ, da nĩ moglã ni vikãt ni dĩhat ni niã. I kat je tõ šlã dõle da je liẽpo çũla kakõ je skoçilo na põt, i da je reklã da je vikãla i “pĩřkas”, i “vrãh”, i sẽga gĩdega je je vikãla, i pãk da je je tãmo zrũõmpala z nẽkemi mařteli, çã je imẽla, za pĩřt, oni çabrĩ. S tiẽn da je je zrũõmpala, i da se je nasmejãla kãt je šlã çã.

Text 58: A troublesome little boy

These three stories about her father as a child were told by NO after I had asked her something about nicknames used in the villages. Text (a) is about different attitudes people have to their nicknames; some like their nicknames, others do not, and of course some nicknames are quite offensive.

(a) Nĩ je žãl. Nẽ bi je bĩlo žãl. Nãřa mĩnja je je reklã, da kí je tõ? A, Rõza Bortulĩnka. (...). Onã i sãma sebẽ reãẽ. Onã kat pĩrde h nãn niãkat ne reãẽ drũgo. “Õ Bortulĩni, çã dẽlate?”. I mĩ njĩn. (*JK - Ma to i ni grdo. Ima ih i manje zgodnih.*). Jã, ovĩsi, kãko kẽmu, tĩ i nũõnetu nãřemu, od mojega ocã ocũ, strãřno da je bĩlo žãl, kad mu je kí rẽka “Barĩta”. Ma otãc kat je bĩ mĩnji, da je bĩ jũřto řtãbel, da je šã navĩh dũba, kadẽ mu otãc nĩ mõga dosiẽc. Da kat je kí pasã po çẽste, da je ... “Mĩnji, çã to gõre dẽlař?”. “Å, niã. Znãte çigũõř san? Jã san Barĩtoř.” Otãc ga je z grõtami babuljã gõre. (...). I nĩ bilõ koriřti,

njemũ je bĩlo, smíeh kãko je nũõnetu žãl. Mĩslin, njemũ, njigõvemu ocũ. I uõn je stã na dũbe dõkle mu je ocũ pasã jãt. Kat mu je pasã, nãzat je šã. (*JK - Ga je stuka?*). Ga nĩ mõga çãpãt, uõn je uřa. Fõřsi bi i bĩ da nẽ.

(b) Jedanpût da je ... jeno žiẽnsko so imẽli za susẽdo. (...). Vãjk da bi se bĩla klãla, i vãjk je... *na primer* kat je çã, kadẽ stõri řkõdo, bi bĩlã mojega ocã poviedala ocũ, pak uõn ga je stũka. Põkle, ku ga je çãpã, mĩslin. I jedanpût je nẽki drũgi je pojiẽ pažũl va nẽke vãle. I onã da je pĩřla tãmo, i da in je reklã da je je jeno dẽset batãř pažũla pojiẽ... pojiẽ uõn z ofcãmi. A moj otãc je rẽka da nĩ. Da nĩ, i bõh. Mã, je rẽka, otãc da ga je stũka, ař je bĩ va kũce, nĩ mõga uõc onipût, za tõ. Je rẽka, çekaj, imatẽ stãra plãtít tí za tõ. I jutredãn da se je stã na dviẽ uri za polnõci, rãno, i pognã svẽ uõfci va tõ vãlo va pažũl. Svã pažũl da so je pojele. I pak onipût je pognã ma na ... zasiẽn na drũgi krãj, to je bĩlo *negdje* tãmo, sãmo spot selã od Orbãniã. Orbãniã znãte kadẽ so. Va jenẽ vãle, sãmo zdũõloni po onẽn pũõte, nãpret ot nãřega portũõna, kadẽ grẽdo nãři va kũõrto, sãmo tãmo zdũõlon, po onen pũõte. Bẽn. Tãmo jeno pãr sto mẽtri zdũõlon. A uõn je pognã põkle uõfci vãlje puli kanfanãřsko çẽsto, tũ, kadẽ je řvãlt za va Rovĩnj. Zamĩslite, kí znã koliko je stõri. I põkle uõn je çũvã, i je pĩřa otãc njigũõř, fõřsi, na piẽt *ili řiẽs* ur je dognã otãc mu. I kat so pĩřli dõma, ta stãra da çeka. I da mu je Mãte pojiẽ pažũl, a ta bĩřzan otãc: “Ma vẽro řãntĩna mojã, ku iẽ, drũgi pũti, ma danãř nĩ, ař smo, je s mãnon bĩ. Na Kumĩljce.” Takõ se zovẽ ta kampãnja puli çẽsto tãmo. Kumĩljac. Pak da je rẽka: “Je bĩ s mãnon na Kumĩljce segũtra, pak nĩ.” Je rẽka uõn da se je sãm sõbon smeja, i pak da nĩ znãla çã çẽ reã onipût. Je rẽka, tõ je za onõ kat je govoriãla da řãn kad nĩsan.

(c) Kat so ga poslãli çũvãt, kat so mu reklĩ da nẽka grẽ, nẽka çũva dõkle buõde zĩmã. Se je sũka, pak je šã navrh dũba çekãt dõkle mu pĩrde zĩmã. Mu je põãelo bĩt zĩmã, je šã dõle, i bĩřzo pognã dõma, i se je ubũka, je pĩřa põtãn dõma. A ovi: “Çã si dognã?”. “Mĩ je bĩlo zĩmã.” “Ma kakõ ti je bilo zĩmã kat si põtãn?” “Ma tãmo mi je bĩlo zĩmã, takõ ste mi reklĩ.”

Text 59: A man who hated his nickname

Jenemũ so govoriãli “Krožãt”. Jenemũ çovĩku. Mu je bĩlo jãko jãko žãl. Jã, pĩẽku ĩmena so ga zvãli Krožãt. I uõn je... ma çã je bĩ? Marangũõn je bĩ. Marangũõn. *Stolãr*. I ih je põzva, nẽka pĩřdo puli njegã, žmĩnjski marangũõni. A tõ ih je jena kumpanĩja bĩlã, oneh řtãbeleh, za dẽlat komiẽdije. I onĩ so se dogovorĩli da te pũõc, ma svĩ nẽka si ubũkuõ krožãt, pod jakẽto. I takõ sũõ, i kat so pĩřli tãmo, tõ da so sẽli za stũõl, i pĩvi da gũõri: “Mã mi je tẽplo, çu se sũc.” I

zvãdi si jakãto, i je ustã va krožãte. Takõ svì. Svì ki so bìli da so bìli va krožãtah. Onipût je vïde da je za komiãdijo, pak se je smejà.

Text 60: Catching a mouse

NO tells how she and her husband once failed to catch a mouse which was practically under their noses, and how she finally succeeded in catching it the next day, on her own.

(JK - Ča niste imeli lani jenega miša, va špahere?). Smo to lãto (JK - Ste ga ubili?). Jenegã je Ernãšto, kat smo bielili tãmo. Smo nãšto dãlali, i je priša nasriãt sãm, ne znãn otkãõt, i ga je ubì. A jenegã smo dopeljãli va špahere sãmo. I svãko jũtro smo nãšli na bõce od ùlja prãzne... ono hãrto je ulũpì. Manã se je tõ mrskãlo, nãsan moglã glãdat vãc. Fõrši piãt pũti smo svã mãkli nasriãt, i ìskãli, nãkakor da ga nãjdemo. I jedan dãn san ga çũla da je odzãt, i san šlã makìnjat, i san reklã Ernãšetetu nãka glãda, da vïdimo kãmo ãe ùc. Kat san ga jã vïdela da je pasã, mu govõrin, “Glãj!” ùõn se je ubrnũ sãmo, vã me glãdat namãsto va miša, stãšo nan je ùša. Nì ga vïde. I smo se svãdili onipût.

I jutredãn ùõn je šã na dãlo, Irãna na dãlo, mìnja je spãlã, jã san sãmã prišla dõle, mãlo ranãje, da ãu šupreševãt, i san ga çũla tũ, je bì va kãuãe nũõtre. I san pensãla, çã ãu. San ubãšla nũõtre da ãu ga fõrši ubìt, nãkakor, nìgdere ga nì bìlõ. Pak san poglãdala zãt vetrìni, tũ, i san vïdela da je va sãmen kantũõne udã. I onipût san šlã po nãke tapãdi, san pokrìla tũ, da ne mõre pũõc pot špãher. I svã tũ san stãvila da ne mõre nãkamor bñže se onõ zatũc, i san nãšla jedan kartũõn, i odzdolã undã san ga pomãlo rìvala, i kat je priša tũ na çìsto san ga z mëtlon ubìla.

Text 61: A sheep in the role of a pet

I asked NO whether she had a sheep. She then told me about a lamb she once owned and which behaved like a pet.

Nã vãc. Nan je bila krepãla. (...). Je çũda liãt põkle, ãe bìt jeno õsan-dãset liãt da nan je krepãla. Smo jã i Irãna plãkale za njũõn. Nan je puštìla brìžna dvã janjãcã mìnji, jenega çrnegã i jenegã biãlega. Takõ mìnji mìnji so bìli, smo in davãli na bõco pìt mliekõ. (...). Jenegã smo dãli Orbãniãen, jenegã smo mì tũ imãli. Ma so bìli liãpi. Rãmno gõre, va kãmaro, kat smo šlã napravìt pustãljo, pak je priša po škãlah za nãmi, gõre, kat je çũ da smo gõre. Kat smo šlã ãã dãlat va kampãnjo, ma zãjno je hodì za nãmi. Kako gõt smo kopãli, zãjno za nãmi, svãki kõrak, janjãcã zãjno nan je peštã z nogãmi va postũõl, odzãt. Drãgi je bì, ta mñha mìnja. Takõ, kad na primer, kad bih bìla sedãla, kako sadã, bi bì priša, tũ bi mi bì stãvi nõgi, i glãvo, takõ puli liãce, i se je mazi¹ onakõ.

Note to Text 61. ¹ dial. dragomãni.

Text 62: Ploughing with an ox named Bakin

This story about herself and her sister ploughing with an ox called Bakin, NO told me twice, on different occasions. I give both versions.

(a) Da se vãjk smejàn, kat kì reãã za “uz”, ali “zuz onõ”. Jedanpût smo jã i mojã sestrà õrale. Ma jã san bila još dõsta mãla. I san gonìla olã. Ta vũõl se je zvã Bakìn. I onã mi je zãjno govõrila, nãka grìã puli ono drũgo brãs, kãko smo õrale. Je vikãla “Štì Bakìn, zuz onõ”. “Štì” znãci ‘na diãsno’, za krãvi. I ja san se bila štufulã, i san se je põãela rũgãt: “Štì Bakìn, zuz onõ!”. Dõkle me nì stũkla. Za tõ van govõrin da namãsto “uz” mì reããmo “zuz onõ”.

(b) Zuz onõ. Jedanpût, jã i mojã sestrà smo õrale. Smo õrale z volũõn. Jã san õrala, a onã je hodìla puli tega olã, i smo se bile štufulãe zãsiãn vãc, ciãli dãn. I mojã sestrà ... ta brìžan ùõl, vãc mu se nì dãlo ..., kat smo prišli na krãj, ùõn bi bì šã dõma. A Marija ga je potãzala i govõri “Štì Bakìn, zuz onõ”. Bakìn se je zvã, a jã, zãjno: “Štì Bakìn, zuz onõ!”. Onã me je z grũdami babuljãla od zemljì, zãjno mi je hìtala. Jã nãsan moglã ot smìhã. Takõ mi je brãs hodìla, ãa san se prã smejàla, dõkle sãmo jedanpût... va... mu je reklã, onã ga je potãzala, “Šũ Bakìn, zuz onõ, štì Bakìn, zuz onõ.” Tõ je njemũ znããilo, puli ono drũgo brãs ãa je bìlõ. Ne znãn ãa je bìlõ, trukìnja, san zãbìla ãã smo to õrale. A zãjno “Zuz onõ, zuz onõ”. Mã me je bila stũkla!

Text 63: Staying behind at school

NO tells how once a girl had to stay in class after school and spent the whole night there because the teacher forgot about her. Once also NO and her class had to stay in after school.

Ma tō se je *dēsilo* nēke Zāmūdičke, znāte, takō je jo puštīla va šk^uole, i je zā-bīla. I ciēlo n^uōc je otročīca bīla va rāzrede. (...). Jenō četīra-pīēt liēt je starēja od manē jenā. Ciēlo n^uōc do jūtredān je bīlā. (*JK - I nijedan je ni ču?*). Māt je jo īskāla, jā, ma brīžna māt, je ovō, mālo onakō, znāte, po stāro. Nī znāla kāmo poč pītāt, i ta otročīca da je bīlā ciēlo n^uōc. (...). Je plākala, sirotīna. Ma čā, jedanpūt dīca s kampānji so bīli povūčeni, tīhi. (*JK - Ma je mogla otprīēt ukno*). Je moglā i priēku na p^uōt, *jer* je nīsko, kāko tū ta nāša, bi moglā poč dōma. Znān da jā nē bih bīla dočēkala n^uōc undē. (...).

Smo i mī ustāli jedanpūt, ciēli rāzret, va kaštīge. Nēko šunjarījo smo stōrili, i nīsmo tēli povēdat kī, nijedan, i svēh nas je *upravitelj* držā, do nōci. Nīsmo tēli povēdat, svī smo znāli kī je stōri, ma nijedan nī tiē rēc jūsto: *u*ōn je, *u*ōn, i svī smo liēpo stāli. Zaprāvo rēc jā jūsto nanke nīsan. Smo imēli va jūtro šk^uolo, i na p^uōl ūri za p^uōlne nan je finilo. Na trī ūri me je bī pūšti dōma. Manē i jōš jenō, valjā je bī sīgur da nīsmo, i pōkle nās jōš jeno trī-četīri da je bī pūšti, ti drūgi do šīs ūr vēčer. Još jeno pār, nēkeh je bī pūšti. I liēpo kat san pīšļa dōma so me stūkli, (...) ma nē povēdat zāč, stēšo.

Text 64: Two babies

NO tells about a difference between her two daughters when they were babies.

Onā je spālā kako cōk. Onā je vāj spālā. Onā je spālā na vēčer kat smo pīšli, bih jo bila stāvila spāt, i va jūtro kat san ustāla dōma... aš sadā san dōma kat pīden z dēla, ma onipūt si jedanpūt na šetemāno... je bī dān za prāt, da si mōga prāt. Onā je gōre spālā, ja san tū prālā, i me je zvālā. I san reklā, vālje vālje ču prīt, sāmo tō da upēren, sāmo tō da upēren. Onā je nāzat zāspala prez jēs i prez nīč, i bi bila spālā magāri do p^uōlne nāzat. A ovājsta nē bi nīkat. Pa bi se zagūšila, bīlā. Ku san jo stāvila va pustēljico, mi je zabadāla glāvo med onō... mīnja. (...). Pōkle je pīšļa mālo vēča, p^uōl lēta, mi je pīčēk skākāla. Nīkak^uōr nī bilo prāvo š n^uōn. Kako gōt si jo stāvi, nī bilo dobrō. Nī imēla ku ne mēsec dān, dvā, vēc mi je z vēlike pustēlji pāla dōle. Za nāzat, kako rāk je hodīla. Onō kat jo odliēžeš na živōt, onā je stāvila nōgi vālje nāzat, i pāk se je rīvala. Za nāzat je hodīla. Ja nīsan nīkat vīdela *bēbu* onakō hodīt. Da si jo stāvila tū, glāvo... *na primer*, tū glāvo, a tū nōgi. Onipūt nōgi bi bila stāvila puli guzīco, i onipūt se je rīnula, kolīko so jo nōgi rīnule, kolīko je bila onā, onlīko je šlā nāpret, kolīko so je nōgi, i pōkle nāzat. Takō za nāzat je hodīla. Pak

na glāvo je pādala dōle. (...) Je pōt, i pōkle je debīčl tēpih, pak onō, nī, nī se udrīla. Ma da čēš jo puštīt, nīgdere nīkat n^uō.

Text 65: A brief anecdote

Ta plovān je hodī blagoslīvljāt po kūcah. I je pīšļa va jeno k^uōrto, tāmo da je ta mīnji dēla miēlto od drekā ot krāvi, i vodī, i da je zidā tō po svojē. I da ga je pītā: “Mīnji, ma čā dēlaš?”. Je rēka: “Gospodīne, tū zīdan”, je rēka. “Cričkvo san stōri, tūran sadā dēlan. I ku mi ustāne drekā ču storīt i popā!”. *u*ōn nī mīslī g^uō, *u*ōn je tō mīslī, to nījgōvo dēlo, nū.

Text 66: A snake

A true story about a huge snake in the asparagus plants which NO recently heard from her friend.

A je poviedāla ovā mojā bōtra s Pūlā, nedēljo so bīli tū. (...). Pak je reklā da je onā lāni šlā brāt špārugi. Blīzu kūci, *jer* onā īma kūco, va Pūlē, ma je kāko zādnja kūca. Pak je onā... onā, kakō se rečē, brnīstra, i ona tāmo, znāte onō zapūšceno, kāko ono, šīkara bimo reklī. Šīkara, onō, kampānja zapūšcena, nī nīč nego sāmo nēka travīna, nēka onō (...). Zāt kūci dālje. I tāmo da je šlā brāt špārugi, je reklā da je poglēdala onakō va g^uōsten za te špārugi, i na jedanpūt da se je pred n^uōn dīglo kolīko je onā visōka. Ma debēlo, takō, kako r^uokā. I je reklā da je imēla ta zmījina glāvo kāko māčka, onakō t^uōndo, i jene vēlike očine, onakō *izbūljene*¹ vān. Je reklā da onā se je *ukočila* i frmāla, je reklā da bi jo bīla magāri pojēla, da se nē bi bīlā mākla. Je reklā onakō da je jo kāko *fiksīrala* rāmno va ōči, nāspored njīč, takō. I kat je vīdela da onā ne ... se ne makīnje ni nīč, onipūt pomālo da je onakō pāla dōle, ma je reklā, kāko kī bi hīti jeno kalōtino, dūgo. Liēpo pōf!, da je stōrilo na zēmljo, i je reklā da je pomālo šlō va grājjo tāmo. I je reklā fōrši dēset menuta² da je stāla, onakō *ukočena*, i pomālo šlā dōma, je reklā ona da je bīla mōkra, da je takō moglā užīēt rōbo sebě, ot strāha. Pōkle nēki susēdi da so šlī, ma da jo nīso drūgo vīdeli. (...). Tō so stāri l^uūdī tū puli nās, anke da ih je bīlō jedanpūt, so ih zvāli jarmēnjak, takōvo kvalitā zmīj. (...). A mīslin da je tō po ... mīslin, pīšļa ta besēda jarmēnjak po tīēn *jer*, jārām, znāte ča je jārām za krāvi ča se polovī? Bēn, takō debēlo je tō, i unakō, īma valjā oblīk.

Notes to Text 66. ¹ *no good dial. equivalents in the material for izbuljene, ukočila, and fiksīrala.* ² *dial. stem with standard Gpl ending.*

Text 67: A movie seen on television

Ma počietäk nisan glëdala svë. Ne znân kakò je jüšto počelo. (...) Znân da je bilò, da je bî to trinäjsti otròk, i nî znâ kiëga će p^uóc ta otáč zîët za kûma. Ma san zâbîla kèh dvèh glävneh je pîtâ. Jè li ... Pròpio ne znân kî so bìli glävni fî. Jè li bilo živòt, živòt i... jè li sünce, jè li, ne znân čâ, nû, nèki glävni glävni *elementi*¹, àli tò, kakò bi se reklò, *u životu*², je pîtâ. Ku se domîslin çu van pòkle rëc, aš san zâbîla. Pak je pñša na... je srëti to Smřt, po jenen p^uöte je hodî, je srëti, jedan çoveçina z brâd^uön, i s pâlicon, i ga je pîtâ, da čâ je žalosan. Da řšce kûma za trinäjstega otrokâ. Da mu niëce... nû, da ne znâ kiëga bi, da bi tië da je něšto poštëno. I je rëka, poštenëjega od njegâ da nî. ^uÖn da je Smřt, i ^uön da je najpoštenëji za svèh. *Jer* ^uön da svèh pobëre. I so se tò juštâli, i mu je bî za kûma. I pòkle òpet nisan glëdala jedan kûs tega filma, sâmo pòkle san pñšla kat je tâ... nû, kako tâ otròk vëc bî vëlik, i je bî stòri šk^uöli za miëdiga, i je hodî z jenon b^uöršon, i je imië pûno n^uötre, nèke trâvî, nèke řgli, něšto, nû, to ordënje çâ mu je râbîlo. I po jene böške je hodî, je srëti jeno mînjo. Je bila žalosna, jo pñta da čâ je žalosna. Je reklâ da je je sestřica àli brât, nû, bölan, àli b^uölna. I da bî li pokazâ tega otrokâ? Da bî, i so poteklî va to kûco. I onipüt je jo popîpa, je vîde da je jòš žîva, i onipüt je pîtâ kî je jòš döma. Je reklâ da je va k^uörte tëta, nèka tëta. Nëka grë jo břzo zvât, i nèka grë břzo stâvit teplît vodî. I onâ je doteklâ, ta stâra, sâ ubüçena sè z nèkemi, na glävè z nèken biëlen, kâko jedanpüt, to je valjâ bîlo *u srednjen vijeku*, i onâ se je zâjno križâla, i je stâvila va jedân lavëçina to vòdo teplît, i ^uön je nèki nožîci něšto na plâmik pâli, i tò va vòdo stavljâ, i svè si je prontievâ, i pòkle so jo, to mînjo, sükli. Ta stâra je počela vikât da nè, aš da ïma ugânj. Valjâ na fiëbro je mîslila. Da ïma ugânj, da ne se jo smië sÛc jüšto za tò, i pòkle je něšto prorëza, ne znân ku na vrâte, kâko nekak^uör se je smotâ, je je tò prerëza, aš je vîde tega svojîëga kûma da je stâ na zn^uöžlje. I onipüt je bî sîgur da će se uzdrâvit. I pòkle je pñšla nèka, nèka ... kakò se reçë ... jedan vâl nèke kòlari àli kûgi. Ne znân ku kòlara ku kûga. I onipüt tò so krîvëli ti ljuði da je nèki zaçarâ tò. Da so tò nèke *vještice*³ krîve, pak so pâliili žîveh, ti ljuði. I ta miëdih je bî müçan za tò, ma nî möga pomòc. Nîso ga poslûšali. I pak je ... Jâ, jâ, onega mînjega çâ san reklâ, tò so mu upâlîli, nû, oçâ i mãter i nèko sestřò, i nèkega, so mu upâlîli, a tegâ jenegâjstega je zmaknû ta miëdih, i so se šli skrît va nèko kûçino. I onipüt so glëdali skroz üknò kakò pâle döle ti ljuði. (...). So ih krîvëli da so onî krîvi. Da so *vještice*, da so ... çâ ja znân anke çâ, nû, *praznovjerje*. Da so onî krîvi za to böles çâ je počela hodît naökoli. I onipüt, da so nášli tega mînjega bi ga bili i njegâ upâlîli aš da je va röde tiëjsten, nû, kakò in je bî sîn. ^uÖn ga je skrî, i onipüt mu je rëka, nèka b^uöde

undë. ^uÖn je šâ va ta *senat*, va... kadë so imëli ta *sastanak*, àli so *vijeçali*, za kiëga te ubît, kiëga nè. I sè je govori, in je povëdâ, kakò tò nîso krîvi ti ljuði, nègo da je tò... pñde ta böles. ^uÖn in se je müçi povëdat kakò tò nè, nî vòlja od ljuði nègo kakò tò pñde kâko *zaraza*, àli çâ ja znân. Tò in je *objašnjava* sirotîna çüda çüda vrëmena. I kòmoç so mu dopuštîli da möre lieçit nâpret, da, nû... da ku bi rivâ kiëga još späsît, i pak je pñša jüšto ta glävni çâ je bî ot tegâ *senâta*, je liëpo jüžina, àli çâ ja znân, ku je marendâ, i hçî, jena liëpa liëpa mlâda. Mu je tò nosîla, i na jedanpüt je počë se kako grçit i bielët, i onâ je skrâçëla, i onipüt to ga je çapâlo slâbo, i so ga ponesli břzo břzo na pustëljo, i so šli zvât tegâ miëdiga. I kat je pñša, ta miëdih, ga je ovò... je vîde... je òtpra vrâta ot te kâmari, je vîde to Smřt na zn^uöžlje. I onipüt ga je zâjno počë lieçit. Nû, s ton, çâ ja znân, s ten nožîcen mu je tò prerëza něšto na vrâte, i svè onipüt ^uön je vîde da se je namurâ na njegòvo hçîer, i mu je ubeçâ da će mu dât svò imânje, da će mu zapisât, çâ ïma, çâ ja znân, ku je imië kampânjo ku kûco ku çâ, da kad mu b^uöde zët.

I pak, ^uön je pòkle dëla svojë dëlo, to je lieçit ti ljuði kakò je möga. Jedan dân je döbi písmò, ta mînji... mu je donësa, da ga je pözva ta *gradonaçelnik* valjâ je bî, ta glävni, da ga je pözva na to frâjo, va nèko dolîno. Tâmo jena riekâ je teklâ, liëpa jena dolîna je bilâ, i tâmo so tò stòrili, tò kâko... bimo mî reklî *piknik*. I onipüt je çapâlo to mlâdo slâbo. Tâmo, da je je zîmâ. Svî so počëli govoriť da kakò je möre bît zîmâ, da kat je tÛplo, i sünce. I so jo pòkrili, i ta miëdih, kat je jo pokrívâ, i takò je jo držâ, onipüt je vîde tega kûma Smřt da se šëçe tâmo va nèken grânje. ^uÖn je zâjno znâ, da će bît, nû, slâbo. I so jo popeljâli döma, i kat so jo dopeljâli döma òpet ^uön je jo zîë va nârušlje da jo nõsi va kâmáro. I kat je òtpra vrâta je poglëda, i je vîde, na zn^uöžlje. A temu stâremu, pñvo san reklâ na zn^uöžlje, a ^uön na zglâvlje je bî. San pogriëšîla pñvo. Pñvo je bî na zglâvlje, a sadâ te mlâde na zn^uöžlje. Je stâ, to je znaçîlo da će umriët. I ^uön onipüt se je tornâ vân, kakò je pñša š n^uöön, je bî ubřnjen râmno za jo stâvit na pustëljo, pñvo, kako grië. I onipüt je vîde da ovò... da bi mu pñšlo jüšto da umrë. Je šâ vân, je stòri dñr, se je ubrnû, i je jo odn^uöpak stâvi, je stâvi glâvo na zn^uöžlje, a nõgi na kušîn. I onipüt je òpet ta Smřt nestâla, i je... mu je rëka, nèka pñde ... *ili* temû mînjemu, mu je dâ jeno písmò, san jüšto zâbîla, ja parân temu mînjemu, da je döbi jeno hârto nèka pñde na toliko ûr va vëçer, na dëvet ûr i p^uöl va vëçer, na nèko mësto, çâ ja znân kakò se zovë tò mësto.

I ^uön je šâ, kat je bîlo dëvet ûr, i je rëka temu mînjemu da će se fòrši çüda zabâvit, aš da ga zov^uö. Se je spensâ, da ne pensâ ta mînji, da grë kâko na pòrot nèkemu, da tò möre durât çüda, nèka gre spât. I je šâ, i ta kûm Smřt ga je

čeka na jenen port^uone, va... kako va neke gröte je bila ta... onako okrugla vrata, i to... ta vrata so se ötrple, i so šli n^uötre va to zëmjljo Smrti, kako so to rekli. So hodili po nëken tunële, onö, svë onö, svë oni krügi takö so bili, së neke mägllice, liëpo sträh me je bilö, kat so to hodili. Ta miëdih je imië sträh, je imië neke širöke öci välje takö, ot sträha, i so prišli vän s tega tunëla, i je bilö kako jena vëlika vodä, püna sviëc öšcened. I to so svë te sviëci gorële. I mu je rëka, ta Smrt, da je to ... to da so ti ljüdski živöti. I kakö kã sviëcã zgori do vodi, onipüt umrë. Mu je to povëda liëpo. I je dïgnu jenö, je rëka to da je sviëcã ot te ... ot te mläde, Bärbara se je zvalä. To da je... onipüt ta miëdih je pöče ga molit i prosit da në, nëka mu pomöre, da në bi räda da umrë. Pa se je pöče nä njega jädit, da ga je kojenä dvä püt. I za onega mïnjega, brävo, jä, ga je bi kojenä. Mu je bi ga ubrnü. *Jer* i kat je njegä bi, ovö, šã liečit, mu je bila Smrt na zn^uözlje, a ^uön je ubrnü odn^uöpak. Da ne umrë. I pak onipüt je rëka, da ga je dvä püt kojenä vëc, da mu ne vëruje, da ne möre *ispraviti*⁴, da nü, ta mläda da öe štëso umriët, nëka ga ië kojenä takö. I ga je pöče prosit da në, da në, da në, i onipüt je ta mladici skoçi tãmo, je zmaknü jeno sviëcö ot kräja, i ta Smrt je držä jenö to mälo öšcened, ^uön jeno vëlo vëlo. I mu govöri, nëka mu dä tä *život*, ot tëga, čigöva je tä. I onipüt ga je pitä da ča je sigur da to želi. Je rëka, sigur san, nëka živë onä tolïko. "Bën", je rëka, "dobrö, *ali* päzi da ne b^uödeš möga popravit. To je zãdnja besëda." I takö so se juštali, ^uön mu je... to mïnjo sviëcö je takö pretisnu na to vëliko, je rëka, sät öe ta Bärbara živët jãko jãko čüda liët. Ne räbi da imaš sträh zã njo. I onipüt ^uön je šã döma, i kat je priša döma na škalah va sojë küce je naša mirtvëga tega mïnjega njigövega. Ni njig^uöf, nü, ma, ča je bivä š njïn. I onipüt ga je dïgnu, i pöče pläkat nad njïn, i jãko mu je bilo žäl, prevëc mu je bilo žäl da je jušto ^uön. I se je tornä näzat, i je nabijä na ta vrata, je r^uömpa, je ubritiä, je zvä tega küma, ma ni se jävi nijedan. I onipüt žalosan žalosan se je tornä näzat döma. I pökle jedan küs nïsan glëdala, ne znän ča je bilo. Sãmo pökle na jenen pläce je bi na ..., kako na jenen mrkäte, kadë so prodaväli ti ljüdi svëga. I ga je vïde, tega küma si, so se srëtali, i onipüt mu je näzat rëka... je rëka: "Sadä ti je nam^uöt, sadä ta Bärbara öe ti živët čüda čüda liët." I je rëka da mu je drägo zã njo, da živï, *ali* da ni pensä da öe zïët *život* temu mïnjemu. Da ča je to Smrt *namjerno*⁵ störi. Je rëka da jä. Ma da zãc? Ma je rëka, za to, da vïdiš kakö nïsi *postüpi*⁶ prävo. Je rëka, sväki ima svoj živöt, je rëka, kakö si ti *slučajno* zïë sviëcö ot tega mïnjega. Da bi bilö to nëčigovo drügi, drügo *dijete*, nëki drügi otrök kega ti ne poznäš, öpet nëkemu bi bilo žäl, a tebë bi bilo sëjno. I sät da nëka znä da se ne smië nïkat zïemät nëkemu drügemu za svojë bölje. Da m^uöra bit kako m^uöra bit. I onipüt ^uön je kako po-

ludië, kako munjenië, je šã čã pläcuö preko tega pläca. A Smrt je zajäha na tega konjä, i je šã va nëko pölje tãmo.

I tãmo je naša ono mlädo, to Bärbaro, svä uplãčena je bilä. Je jo pitä da čã tü dëla. Ma da čeka tegä, kakö se je zvä, ne znän, nëko smiëšno ime, da čeka tega mladica, tega miëdiga, da öe prit ma da vëc ga ni kolïko dän. Da ië li ga kadë vïde. Je rëka: "San ga vïde sät". Na ten mrkäte, da ga je vïde. Da öe li prit. Je rëka: "Tëško da öe prit, *jer* ^uön je šã čã, da dëla račünï sãm söbon za nëšto ča je störi." Je rëka: "Ti büdi... büdi vësela, nem^uöj pläkat *jer* öeš čüda čüda liët živët, i öpet je, jöš jedanpüt rëka, "jöš öeš čüda čüda liët živët, möreš bit vësela i zãbit tega miëdiga, i näc nëkega drügega." I takö je finilo, onipüt je zajäha konjä, i je pärti.

Notes to Text 67. ¹ no dial. equivalent. ² dial. va življënje. ³ dial. štrïgi (not quite the same). ⁴ The prefix is- is standard, prävit is also dial. ⁵ dial. ot pöšti. ⁶ standard word with dial. accentuation. The accentuation *živöt* is dial.; it is twice said with standard accentuation *život*. For the remaining word forms in italics in this text I know no dial. equivalents.

Text 68: An intelligent cow

NO starts by enumerating some of the traditional names for cows, suitable for animals of different colour. Then she tells about her favorite cow, Galjardina, who was very clever.

Väjk je bilö, Brüna se je zdëlo onen črnen, äli Möra. Äli Brüna, äli Möra. Ku je bila jãko črna, je bila Möra. Ku je bila mälo çarëja, je bilä Brüna. A one biële so bile Plavüši. A Srnäla, i Galjardina, to ni bilo bitno kaköve so. *Ali* jä san imëla jeno Galjardino, kako čovik je kãpila svë. Sãmo... svö kampänjo našo po imene je znäla. Kat san tëla zaslëpit mäter, za kumpanjo pognät na drügo mësto, ma tãmo kadë je čüla da mi je mätr reklä nëka gönin, tãmo je šlä. I ni tëla... svö kampänjo je znäla. Onä se je zliëgla kat i jä. Sëjno lëto, ja san se rodila, onä se je zliëgla. I kat san se jä özenila, so jo prödali. Jä san se özenila na çetrnäjs ^uösmega, i nj^uö su tü nigdë prödali. Liët sküpa smo bilë, väjk. Je bila pämetna. Kat smo peljäli, mä, kat smo peljäli, kat san jä peljäla gn^uöj, pak, na vöze smo... san ta gn^uöj nakrgäla, onä je čëkala, se je dälö jës döma dökle smo nakrgäli gn^uöj. I san peljäla tü za Krvärij, jeno ono njivo. I san se möglä peljät, ku je onä stäla na mïre i takö poglëdala näzat dökle gren jä na ^uös, ma ni kamij^uöni, ma čã bilo, onä je hodila kako čovik, puli kräj, i onä je znäla. *Na primer*, ku je kamij^uön hodï, ku je vïdela da je tiëсна čësta näpret, onä se je frmäla na širöken i čëkala, i svë. I na läs, n^uötre, znäte kakö gre š čësti, bi se reklö blägo da je šünjavo, ma onä je šlä liëpo takö, pak takö na širöko da se ne zvrne ^uös, svë. I na... kat san ta gn^uöj raskrgäla, ku san liëpo š nj^uön, takö san jo potäckala: Däj, Galjardina, däj, šü. I san möglä bit na vöze, raskrgät ta gn^uöj, i kat san reklä: öhö!, onä se je frmäla, "däj, Galjardina, jöš mälo, onä je

pogledala nàzat, *razmak*... fõrši p^uõl mètira nĩ bilo *razlike* od jenegã kũpa gnõja. Onã je znãla kadẽ ce se frmãt. I kat san finila, san jeno škãlnico... na gn^uõj, *jer* onõ... sũgurno da je bĩla blãtna gnõja. San jo stãvila takõ, oni vãjnski krãj mi je prĩša tũ, i onõ, san sãla na onõ. Na ÷isto. I san reklã: “Ça grẽmo, mojã? Dãj!” Onipũt, onã ku me je glẽdala kakõ se siẽden, nĩ mi rãbilo do dõma poç dõle. Onã je znãla çã ce storit. I vãn p^uõc kakõ na širõko da ne zvĩne, i svẽ, po lĩepen, po ÷isten, svẽ, kãko ÷ovik. Ku je onã bila jãdnã, ãli ku san jo stũkla, ku je onã takõ stõpala z nog^uõn, dõkle san jã... Onã bi bila teklã, do Svetega Petrã se nẽ bi bila frmãla. Mũnjena je bilã, i prãva, ku ÷eš. Sãmo, stũc se jo nĩ smẽlo. Aš ku san jo stũkla, onã mi je tornãla onõ.

I kat san ÷uvãla va Vãle, po zglãmnice, onõ, *na primer*, ku je bĩla sũša, i kadẽ se nĩ ÷uvãlo, sũgurno da je trãvã narãsla. I kat san reklã: “Galjardĩna, ku ÷eš bit prãva, ÷emo poç va Vãlo. Ku je onã takõ z ušivami dẽlala, onipũt san moglã p^uõc, a ku nẽ, ku je stãla takõ, dũgnjeno glãvo, nanke nĩsan jo pognãla, aš bi bĩla sũgurno steklã po Vãle. Po arbẽte, po kapũze, ÷a je bĩlo posãjeno. A ku je onã takõ z ušivami šĩškala, onipũt je jẽla, je moglã takõ, do kapũza, jẽs, i nĩ ga odgrĩznula. Ku san bila blĩzu, ku me nĩ bilõ, bi bilã, jã. Je bĩla šẽgava.

I kat se je tẽla utelĩt jedanpũt. Je... bĩlo je vrĩeme, i jã san ÷uvãla. I mi je zãjno bežãla dõma. I nĩsan jo puštĩla (...). Telçĩca kat je tẽla zliẽc. I unã je ušla, je ÷ekala na... na lẽse, i kat san se jã mãkla, unã mi je ušla, i bõh. I kat vẽc ... na... na p^uõte, vẽc so se nõgi vĩdele. Onã je znãla.

I kat je gĩmẽlo, *na primer*, po lẽte takõ, kat se onõ nãglo nãglo naoblãçi, kat prĩde bĩzo škũro, i onĩ... nẽvrete. Onã se je frmãla, i takõ glẽdala, po vẽtru¹ onã je poznãla otk^uõt je, ovõ. I ku je onã *nastãvila* jẽs normãlno, san moglã bit undẽ. I san znãla da ce mãlo pãdat dãš. A ku je onã põçela takõ z ušivami dẽlat, i glẽdat kadẽ san, i ovõ, ku je dvã-trĩ pũt zabũkãla, san moglã zãjno dõma pognãt, san sũgurna bĩla da ce bit nẽvrete. (*JK - Po vetre je ...*). Ja ne znãn po ÷ĩen, onã je dũgla glãvo, i poslušãla takõ, i ku me je põçela glẽdat, i *na primer*, ja bih bilã *çitala* ãli ÷ã, *ruçni rad* dẽlala, ãli ÷ã. Ku je vĩdela da ne vĩdin, onã bi bĩla prĩšla, i z nõson me je rĩvala. Onipũt san slõbodno moglã poç dõma (...). Fõrši iẽ po vẽtre, ãli ja ne znãn (...), nẽšto je znãla. Ma san plãkala za nj^uõn kat so jo prõdali. Jã. Ma dẽset lĩet sũgurneh, svãki jũtro i vẽcer san bilã š nj^uõn, vãjk.

Notes to Text 68. ¹ vẽtar is dial., the ending -u is standard; dial. would be po vẽtre. I know no suitable dial. equivalents for the remaining words in italics.

TEXTS 69-86: TEXTS BY OTHER INFORMANTS

Text 69: Baking bread (VO)

Dialogue (with questions by me) between Vitõrija Orbãniç and her daughter, NO. About baking different kinds of bread in the old days.

(NO) - Kakõ ste dẽlala krũh jedampũt, kat ste imẽli nãcvi još? (...). Na šufite ste imẽli kas^uõn od m^uokĩ, ãli za m^uokõ...

(VO) - Jã, smo imẽli va kas^uõne m^uokõ, i sĩa smo imẽli za ... za finẽji krũh, i za tegã škartẽjega¹. I tõ smo va nãcvi prosẽjali. (...). Nĩ bilo kãko ovi sadã, fijorõt. Mekĩnje i ... sẽ je bĩlo triẽbe sẽjat, pãk, smo miesĩle, stãvile ga kĩsat na dãsko ...

(NO) - Kakõ si ga umiesĩla?

(VO) - Kakõ? S^uõl, i võdo, i miesãlo dõkle je prĩša glãdak.

(JK - Z rokãmi?)

(VO) - Z rokãmi, jã, pak stãvili na dãsko, hlepçĩçi sãkega põ sebe, i pak põtlet kat se je skĩsa smo ga shrãnili, na ugnjĩšce, na tavẽli, i pak, pot ÷erẽpnjo.

(JK - Nimate ga vẽc, ugnjĩšce?).

(VO) - Īmamo, jã, (...) sãmo tãmo va lišĩere, pak vẽc ... zapũšceno, ma stẽši peçemo nẽki pũti, jã. I ku je bĩ slãp ugãnj, to smo stãvili mãlo põpela zgorã, pak mãlo kakõve frãški, kakõve steljĩ, (...) da b^uõde liẽp zgorã. I tõ je bĩ krũh.

(JK - I koliko dugo se je peklo?).

(VO) - A, jeno ũro. (...) Jeno ũro se je teplilo ugnjĩšce, jeno ũro se je pẽka. I takõ se je kĩa, nãjraj po jeno ũro.

(JK - Još peçete kruh?).

(VO) - Jõš, peçemo, ali sadã jã mãlo kadã na ugnjĩšce. Nẽki pũt, kat jã, jã tãmo va peçẽ. Īmamo zazĩdano piẽc, pak ... A vẽçino jã tũ va spãhere. Tõ je nãjzgodnẽje.

(NO) - A miesãni krũh kakõ ste dẽlali?

(VO) - A, miesãni, mãlo se je prosẽjalo onẽ ... trukĩnji ...

(NO) - M^uokĩ ot trukĩnji.

(VO) - Jã, jeno mãlo se je prosẽjalo njĩẽ, pak smo zamiesãli, põ sebe, jeno mãlo s kũhanon vod^uõn, pak põtlet sãmo kolĩko je ... kolĩko je rãbilo smo põtignũli biẽle m^uokĩ.

(NO) - A tõ se je reklõ “zapãrit”, ÷a nĩ? Se je zapãrilo, kat se je kũhano võdo liĩlo va to ... žũto m^uokõ, ot trukĩnji. Onipũt to so reklẽ da so “zapãrile” trukĩnjavo m^uokõ.

(VO) - Jã, aš trukĩnja se raspãda, onã bežĩ.

(JK - A i kruh b^uode žut?)

(NO) - Žūti krūh.

(VO) - Jā, pak tō, šeniči se je stavljālo, šeniča stīska, pak je prīša liēp krūh.

A ku je ot sāme trukīnji pak onipūt ...

(NO) - Je pūca.

(VO) - Je pūca, sā ras... prōpio raspāda...

(JK - A niste vajka takovega?)

(VO) - A nē.

(JK - Za blagdani?)

(NO) - Nē, nē, to je bī ... sāmo kat so bīle sūšne lēta, kad nī bīlō šeniči dōsta.

(VO) - Ma zaprāvo jā pak nīsan nīkat ot sāme trukīnji. Nēki sūō, jā nīsan, aš...

(JK - Ot same trukinji se more?)

(NO) - Mōre.

(VO) - Mōre, jā, ma je brīžan. Vālje tēpal se ī, jā, ali pōtle ma je kāko kat se... za pīplīci tāmo.

(NO) - Manē nī nīkat piežā.

(VO) - A većīno smo imievāli krūh, kat san bīla jā dīca, na... miēšan, sākega mālo. Mālo... nēka pīrevica je bīlā... je bī mālo škūras, ali je bī dōbar krūh, i sāki dān smo imēli frēškega. Bīva dōbar dōbar. A pak kašnījē... pak smo šeničo, i trukīnjo. Pak vēc, sadā mi ga miēsimo za... s trukīnjon.

(JK - Trukinja van je samo za maneštro? Ali za klasi kuhat?)

(VO) - Jā, tō jā, ponēkat manēštro, i klāsi, i drūgo, pak za... pōtle za blāgo. Kōkoši, i prāscī, jā.

(...)

(NO) - Klāsi, ma onō je mlāda trukīnja, mēhka dōkle je. Za manēštro, ono ča se kūha.

(JK - Ono, berete klasi, pak ustane ono ... kako se zove?)

(NO) - Klasūnāc?

(...)

(NO) - Trukīnjišće?

(JK - To je za blago?)

(NO) - Tō je za krāvi. A m^uokā je za prāscī, i za kōkoši, zīnje, svējno, se je dālo zobāt prāsciēn, ča nē?

(JK - Anke kravi so blago?)

(NO) - Sūō, ma nījīn je dōsta trukīnjišće.

(VO) - A, kī bi imiē, nē bi nē škōdilo ni ovō (...). Krāva bi bōljega mliekā imēla, ma...

(NO) - Vodī mljāčne, i trukīnjave m^uokī.

(VO) - Jenō mālo sōli, jā.

(NO) - Ma tō se zovē nāp^uōj. (...) Nāp^uōj, za krāvi. Mālo trukīnjave m^uokī, i jeno piēs sōli, i mljāčne vodī. Tō je se je dālo pōkle svēga.

(VO) - (...) Āli mekīnje, āli čā bīlo.

(JK - Ča još pečete?)

(VO) - A, kumpīri. (...). Pot čerēpnjon, ponēkat..., ponēkat pak va špāhere spēčēmo, āli kat īmamo vrēmēna, ku lōžimo, jā pot čerēpnjon.

(JK - Kako se to dela?)

(VO) - Se nalōži, kat je tēplo... tēplo ugnījīšće, i pak ulūpi, i zriēže, i solī, pak se stāvi pot čerēpnjo. (...) Ste vīdela kadā čerēpnjo? (...). Tavēli se liēpo pometē, i pak se pokrīje, i pak na čerēpnjo ugnjā, naōkoli, pak se liēpo spek^uō. Ku želitē čemo magāri i nājco. Čete ih vīdet. Nīste nīkat vīdela? (...)

Text 70: Spinning and weaving (VO)

(JK - Priedēte?) Nē, nē vēc. San lancūnī, i za punjāvi smo jedampūt. (JK - Od uni?). Od ūni. I za kalcēti, i tō smo prēli, a vēc nē, nē. (JK - Punjavi ste tkali? Ste sami tkali?). Nē, smo naprēli, i stāvili na klōpki, i pak dāli tkāt, i... i so tāmo bīli kālci, a pak pōtle smo tāmo va Pāzin. Tāmo nigdē na potōke nēki so... so stōpali. (...). Tāmo kadē je vodā, pak... Nīsan ja nīkat vīdela kakō je tō napravljeno. Pak ustōpajo, pak prīde sē liēpo, sāmo, kat tk^uō, pak se sē poznā, onī... one nīti, onō. A kat se ustōpa pak b^uōde prōpio liēpo, kāko ... sūknō, se je zvālo.

Text 71: Childhood memories (VO)

(a) How VO and her younger brother tried to go to Žminj once in winter, but could not.

(b) How she took care of the whole family when she was ten years old, and her mother died.

(c) How they used to play in the snow on the way home from school when they were small. Told by VO after a question of NO.

(a) NO - Kakō ste hodīli na Pūs jedampūt, da čete frītuli dēlat? Pa fēco... pak kat van je bīlo zīmā?

VO - Jā, jā, i to je īstina. Otāc je šā va Bāli (a?) po ūlje, va nedēljo vēčer je šā, s tovāron, z vozīčen, i va ponedēljak vēčer da će prīt, ali ga je sniēg zamiē na p^uōte, i pak tovār mu nī... ^uōn nī mōga. A mī, tō da... fēci nīsmo imēli, da čemo poč jā i Zvāne, da čemo poč kupīt fēco va Žmīnj (...) za te frītuli. I tō... a jā, da niēčemo mōc. Da kat otāc nī prīša... da bi bī prīša, da bi šā ^uōn. Takō, da čemo poč mī, a sniēg... je pāda i je... so bīli zāmēti. I tō so nas ubūkli, manē oni fačolet^uōn, starīnski, po glāvē, i rukavīce, Zvānetu nēki očef jake-

t^uon, i t^o gr^emo, t^amo dov^rh kalⁱća, do jedan k^us p^uo^ta. (...) t^o nan je va o^či, va n^uo^s, ma sv^akamor... nosⁱ v^etar. I z^am^eti, v^eć nⁱsmo mog^li ni n^apret. Pak, ^uoⁿ da v^eć ne m^ore, je p^oće pl^akat. A j^as... bih bⁱla st^eši r^ada, ma: "F^or^ši ć^u, f^or^ši ć^u". ^uOⁿ pl^aće... ma trⁱebe je p^oć d^oma. Smo š^li d^oma... ^uoⁿ pl^aćuć, j^as l^e san se uzdr^zala. Do d^oma. Kat smo prⁱšli d^oma ug^anj je bⁱ pr^avi, i t^o nan je z^ašlo z^a nohti, i ... na n^ogi, to nas je... zⁱeble i n^ogi i r^uo^ki. I k^ako smo se gr^ejali to nan je još v^eć zbⁱjalo va p^rsti. T^o smo pl^akali. Pak v^alje-v^alje je prⁱša ot^ac. Na n^ogi. Je m^uo^ra tov^ara puš^tit na p^uo^te, s^amo je don^esa još m^alo tega ũlja. I pak je š^a... t^o kat se je m^alo ugr^eja, ^uoⁿ pak je š^a po to f^eco, za te frⁱtuli. T^o je bⁱlo v^eć v^ažno n^ego ć^a z^a nas.

(b) (JK - A vi ste kuhala (...) itd. za cⁱelo famejo kat ste imela deset li^et?) J^a, j^a. Aš kat san im^ela d^eset li^et, va jedan^ajsten, je m^at ũmrla, i nas je bⁱlo šⁱeš, šⁱeš dⁱci, i n^uoⁿo, i ot^ac. I t^o, j^oš san hoj^evala va š^ko^lo, va pi^eti r^azret, s^aki dr^ugi d^an san hodⁱla, aš je bⁱlo trⁱebe pr^at i k^uhat, i kr^uh, i to dⁱco. I... va v^ećer, kat t^o... san poregul^ala... aš jen^a sus^eda je hodⁱla va š^ko^lo kat i j^as, pak san š^la h njⁱe, t^amo si napis^at i... v^ećer, si storⁱt z^adaćo i ć^a se nav^adit. Jen^o l^eto je tak^o dur^alo. I pak p^ot^le, san finⁱla ta pi^eti r^azret, a p^ot^le san bil^a d^oma. San k^uhala i pr^al^a, i kak^o san mog^la. Sv^ega je bⁱlo. (JK - Vi ste bila najstareja?). Najstar^eja. I kad^a san im^ela četⁿajš li^et... ot^ac nⁱ n^e imⁱe v^oljo da se ũženi, aš je imⁱe str^ah da... za to dⁱco. Ma j^a san se bila š^tuf^ala, aš tak^ovo fam^ejo... t^u je bⁱlo... t^u je bⁱlo d^ela. Sl^obodna nⁱsan bila nⁱkat. Pak se je bⁱ ũženi, pak p^ot^le san proživ^ela. Nan je bⁱla pr^ava m^aćiha, i p^ot^le san im^ela jen^o m^alo slob^odi, s^amo nⁱ bⁱlo k^ako i dan^as, sad^a, to ub^uć i t^o ... je bⁱlo ć^uda t^ejze n^ego je dan^as.

(c) (JK - Kade van je bila šk^ola?) Va Ž^minje. To smo hoj^ev^ali, nas je bⁱlo jen^o četⁱri-pi^et. S^ako j^utro. I t^o na n^ogi. Kat je bⁱlo li^epo vrⁱe^me je bⁱlo dobr^o, ma kat je bⁱ sni^eh... so biv^ali ć^uda v^eć sn^egi n^ego sad^a. I z^am^eti. (...). Ć^uda v^eć je biv^a sni^eh n^ego sad^a. Sad^a biv^ajo m^alo. So biv^ali z^am^eti... zn^an pak po o^san, petn^ajs d^an, d^eset, š^ek^ondo kak^o... kat je bⁱlo s^e zam^et^eno, nⁱ bⁱlo ni k^uo^t hodⁱt, pak nⁱ bilo šk^oli. O^san, d^eset d^an, petn^ajs (...). Nⁱ bilo šk^oli. Nⁱso mog^li dⁱca s kamp^anji prih^ajt. Pak kat ... t^o so ũčⁱstili, v^eć kat nⁱ sni^eh p^ada, pak t^o smo hodⁱli, pak nam^esto hodⁱt po st^aze k^uo^t je bⁱlo ũčⁱšćeno, pa smo hodⁱli po z^am^etah. Na mestⁱeh je bⁱ v^eli z^am^et, so st^orili oni tun^eli. Zgor^a je bⁱ sni^eh, pak ... j^a nⁱsan, n^e, aš san bⁱla strahl^jiva, ma dⁱca, os^obito muš^ki... pa so š^li po ten tun^ele, ozgor^a, kat smo hodⁱli za d^oma, kat se je sni^eh t^ali po ... kat je bⁱlo s^un^ece. Pak to so pl^jo^snuli (?) d^ole za sⁱen sn^egon. A j^as san pak on^o hodⁱla po z^am^etah, pak puli zⁱdi, kad^e je bⁱ z^am^et, pak kat (...) pak

onip^ut san prop^ala j^a... s^an. Puli zⁱt je bⁱlo m^ejće (...). D^oleka (...). Ma sv^ega, sv^ega je bⁱlo.

Text 72: Childhood memories; customs connected with religious events (VO)

VO tells (a) how she hardly herded cattle in her youth, because she had to help in the house, and (b) about saint's days and the various folk customs and religious habits connected with them.

(a) (JK - Ste ć^uv^ala kat ste bila dⁱca?) S^an, ć^uv^ala, ma m^alo, aš san bⁱla najstar^eja. S^a dr^uga br^aća so bⁱli m^anji, pak... san m^uo^rala m^atere pom^oć. M^at je biv^ala b^uo^lna, pak san m^alo, m^alo ć^uv^ala.

(b) (JK - Ste hoj^ev^ali na Bartuljo anke?) J^a, j^a, t^o sm^o. T^o smo se veselⁱli dⁱca, v^ajk, za B^artuljo. I za M^artⁱnjo. So biv^ali dv^a, samljⁱ, v^ažni za nas dr^ugeh t^u. Pak dⁱca so... v^ajk so nan d^ali m^alo š^oldi, n^eka si k^upimo ć^a nas je v^olja. To smo se veselⁱli za p^uo^ć cⁱeli d^an. Ćemo bⁱt na samlj^e. Jedamp^ut smo m^alo kad^a bⁱli sl^obodni, dⁱca ũli so ć^uv^ali, ũli so pomog^li d^oma, ũli va š^ko^lo. Dⁱca so bⁱli zapać^ani, nⁱ k^ako i dan^as. Dan^aska d^elajo n^ešto, ma n^e obavezno¹ k^ako jedamp^ut. (JK - Ća ste si kupovali za Bartuljo?). A, tak^o, kak^ovo mal^enkos, k^ako. Ku nⁱsmo im^eli d^oma j^abuk, ũli, kat je bⁱla nar^anća, ili kak^ove... Kak^o so se zv^ale. (JK - A ono drugo je bilo...). M^artⁱnja. (JK - Kada je to?). Na jed^an^ajs jedan^ajstega je prⁱslo t^o. (...). Sad^a n^e. V^eć so otpuštⁱli, tr ni B^artulja ne bⁱva na d^an B^artulji. Na dv^ajset i četⁱri je biv^ala (...) Tr je i sad^a, B^artulja, ali sam^anj ne bⁱva. B^uo^de z^adnjo sob^oto od ang^ošta. (JK - A onip^ut?). Kⁱ d^an je prⁱšlo, on^o... I tak^o je bⁱla i M^artⁱnja. Sam^anj od bl^aga, i s^ako f^uo^zo, so dopelj^ali. I posamljⁱć je biv^a. (...). Posamljⁱć se je zv^a. K^ako dv^a d^ana, jed^an za dr^ugen. Na B^artuljo je bⁱ sam^anj, v^eli, je bⁱ od bl^aga. A jutred^an pak s^amo ot teh stv^ari ć^a so dopelj^ali, te igrać^e i teg^a, i r^oba, i teg^a ć^ega je biv^alo, pak, biv^alo na posamljⁱć. B^artuljski, i m^artⁱnjski. (JK - Ća van je bilo lepće?). B^artulja, aš je bⁱlo va l^ete v^eć. A M^artⁱnja, ku je kapit^alo da je li^epo vrⁱe^me, da ne p^ada, je bⁱlo dobr^o. A ku je kapit^alo da je d^aš ... ũli pon^ekat je bⁱ i v^etar. Je bⁱlo m^anje vrⁱedno. Pak za dⁱco. Ku je bⁱlo sl^abo vrⁱe^me nⁱsmo ni š^li. Za B^artuljo pak, t^o je bⁱlo obavezno.

(...) A prošišij^uoⁿi pak, onⁱ biv^ajo, n^ajraj m^aja m^eseca. Kvarn^ar d^an za... za Uskrson² so prošišij^uoⁿi. Trⁱ d^ani, jed^an za dr^ugen. (JK - Ste š^li okoli Ž^minja?) J^a, jed^an d^an, va poned^eljak, o^koli Ž^minja, ut^orak se je hodⁱlo h Majke b^uo^žje, a va sri^edo pak ... h svete F^oške. I na M^arkovo... st^eši je to o^koli Ž^minja bⁱlo. (...) Na dv^ajset i pi^et avrⁱla. (...) So nosⁱli krⁱš, i n^eke zastavi. (JK - I je plovan anke...) J^a, ^uoⁿ n^ajpr^vi. J^a j^a. A sad^a v^eć n^e, sad^a bⁱva s^amo... s^amo na Ti^elovo. (...). Na Ti^elovo, petn^ajs d^an za D^uhovami. Pr^vo je biv^alo Ti^elovo, pa

Ti'elovo prīde va četrtāk, i je bivālo na onī dān. A sadā kakō so večīno svī po dēle, pak so preneslī sadā, va nedēljo za Ti'elovon buōde, prošīšijūōn.

Notes to Text 72. ¹ no dial. equivalents in the material for obavezno and igračke. ² dial. Vaz-m^uōn (Nsg Vazān).

Text 73: War (VO)

How VO and her husband (who served in the Italian army on the island of Sardinia) did not see each other for three years during World War II; horrors that took place in the Žminjština.

Pak pōtle je šā va Sardēnjo, pōtle se nī znālo do... dōkle nī bī krāj. (JK - I so prihajali, drugi?) A jā, kī so bīli po Itālije so prihajāli, a uōn odon^uōda nī, i pōtle, nū, kat je Itālija kapitōlirala, ti drūgi ki so bīli po Itālije so prīšli, a uōn odon^uōt nī mōga, i zatō se nī pōtle znālo nič zā njega. Pōtle njegā so preneslī va ... je šā va Nāpuli, pōtle z Nāpuli va Livōrno, i pak tāmo je dēla do... dōkle je vōjska finila. Kat je vōjska finila, uōn je zājno... na nōgi je pārti. Premā¹ dōma. Nī prīša. I jā san hodīla va Pāzin, i smo se srētīli, jūšto puli sveti Ivān kadē se nīsan niti nājmanje nādijala. (...). Puli sveti Ivān, undē, pāzinski. Ova crekvīca ča je... kat se gre va Pāzin. Undē smo se srētīli. (JK - On je zna da ste živi?). Nič. Nič nī znā uōn. uōn je, kat je prīša... so na nōgi prīšli, so dvā od njīh skūpa putovāli. I kat so prīšli puli n^uōc va Pāzin, i bi bīli... do škūrega nāprof, bi bīli... va n^uōc bi bīli prīšli sēmo, ma je imiē strāh prīt kako je vīde da so sē, popāljeneh kūc svāgdere, i siēla popāljena. Pak je tāmo va jenen selē, puli Žbrlīni (a?), pasāt Pāzin, je spā, sporādi da po dāne prīde dōma, da se ne iznenad² kat... kat prīde dōma. Pak va jūtro so se stāli rāno, kad je bī dān, māja mēseca je po dobē dān. I so se oprali i so hodīli, pak mālo prvo svetega Ivāna so srētīli tūka jeno blīznjo susēdo. Pak je pītā, da kakō, da smō li žīvi, da kakō i čā. Pak da kat nī popāljeno i da smo sī žīvi, pak je bī kumentēji. I vālje vālje, nī hodī nanke... st^uō mētri, pak smo se srētīli. (...) Nanka g^uorīt nīsmo moglī kat smo se iznenadīli. (JK - So bila druga siela popaljena?). Ā, bīlo je, bīlo. Tū puli nās na tā krāj Žmīnja nī, ali tāmo na onī krāj Žmīnja... je bīlo dōsta tegā. (JK - Na ki kraj?). Tāmo. Mužīni, Tomīšīci, i tāmo so bīli. (...). I po Žmīnje je bilo bumbarānēga čūda, i popāljenēga, i svašta.³ I Kresīni anka so bīli jāko... Ma svī popāljeni. Prōpio ciēlo selō. Tāmo puli Kresīn. Ma zaprāvo, va Kāle so... Žmīnja so ūšli. Ti mještani,⁴ pak kat je bīlo bumbarāno da ih ne... vēc so ūšli tāmo. Va Kāle so, ča so kavād^uōri imēli one kūcīce. Undēka so se stīskāli, i nēki je hīti za jenen Niemc^uōn, tāmo va Kāle. I ga je rāni, i so se ras... razjādīli, i pak so šlī tamo blīzu, to selō Kresīni, i so šlī tāmo, pūno teh Niēmci, popālīli, poubijāli, i dīco, i žīenske, i čā so čāpāli. (...). Sāmo ča je jedan bēdas se nāša i hīti vā njega. Je hodī z mot^uōron, kākō ... kat so

prīšli Niemcī va Žmīnj to so teklī, na svī krāji. I z mot^uōron, i s tēmi kamij^uōni, i z blindāti, i s ten... nēki, jedān je njegā, motorīsti, rāni, i so šlī, tāmo ciēlo selō popālīli i poubijāli. Jeno tridēset od njīh so ... i dīci i žīenske, čā so nāšli. I dīca, va kūce so upālīli nēke... kat so mīci spāli. Tū puli nās smo pasāli dobrō. Kī je bī čā. (JK - Ma ste imeli straha). A, strāha, strahōtno strāha. Kat je bīlo sāmo hītanje na svī krāji. Smo imēli strāh (...), bit dōma, i smo imēli strāha po kampānje. I jūšto se je oṛalo za šenīco, pak smo šlī tāmo po kampānje z blāgon i tō oṛāt... Nan se nī jāko oṛalo, nē, ma stēši...

Notes to Text 73 (VO 5). ¹ dial. prōti. ² no dial. equivalent in the material. ³ dial. svēga. ⁴ no dial. equivalent in the material.

Text 74: A healthy appetite (JO)

JO (J^uōže Orbānić) tells two stories (in the second one he is now and then interrupted by his wife, Teta Z.) in which his tremendous appetite plays a major role.

(a) Jā, kat san imiē onī... rbāš. (...) I san spā va kūhinje. San bī otročīna, čā ja znān, ku li san imiē dēset, jedanājs liēt, čā ja znān. I boh očūvaj poč s pu-stēlji, hlādīt se, ni jēs tēške hrānī. A ti drūgi so šlī sī na dēlo, čā. A za jūžino so kūhali jōto. Kapūs, jōto. I so puštīli... a fōrši nīso moglī pojēs... ma jedan dōbar lonāc puli ugnjā. Stāvīli gōre trenōh, da nē bi māčāk hīti... čā, da gre jēs. I kat so onī šlī čā, zāprli vrāta, manē zāprli va kūco... A jā bih bī jē. Jā san mīslī: "Ma čā ču storīt?". Ja san se stā, zīč žlīco, i jā san debōto sē to pojē. I zvrnū lonāc, jeno mālo, da nēka... kat prīdo dōma... ču rēc... ku bi kī... reklī da čā... "Ā, māčāk". I to je māčāk podnēsa. Podnēsa je māčāk, nī tiē povēdat, i da boh očūvaj jēs, nīč mi nī bīlō. Jōš san bī žēšci da san se najīč. Hahahaha. A jā, pak, a tō... tō nōsi svē zdrāvlje.

(b) (NO - A ste jōš kadā zaškālji čā, nō domīslite, za onō ča ste vī zaškālji?) (Teta Z. - Poviēj onō, tāmo puli n^uōni ... za sēdan od njīh ... ručīenje). Ču ti povēdat. Bīlo ovō... devetst^uō, sedamnājstega, ..šes...sedamnājstega, takō je m^uōralo bīt. I, ljūdi so bili čā, va vōjske, a jā san bī mul^uōn, čā, san imiē sedamnājs liēt, šešnājs san bī fini. A p^uōl ūri ča ih nī bī... kī, nījedan, so šlī ovo... sī čā, sāmo žīenske. Undē je bīlo valjā dvanājs otr^uōk, famēja jena vēla... I kampānja, i jā, tr jā san se tō mūči orievāt, za trukīnjo, i kumpīri, i takō dālje. Je bīla pokojna n^uōna, i znāte, ono vrīeme... se je čūda... vrīeme rata,¹ jā, nī bilo ni čā tolīko ni skūhat ... gomōlji z mlīek^uōn. I ja san prīša tāmo. "Dōbro jūtro". "Buōh". A "čemo poč bīzo čā?". "Ma vālje vālje". A n^uōna govōri: "Āla, J^uōže, hōj va kūco, pa češ rūčāt, pa čete p^uōc." I je bila kūhinja, i "gōre hoj va kāmāro tāmo, na stolē, jīč dōkle se najīš." A kapāc san bī jēs, ljūdi buōjži! I so bīle dvīe terīni, jena mānja, jena vēca. Ja san takā jēs,

ma diên: "Ja ću provät s te vëće." Ja san pojië s te vëće svë. Ōnda govöri n^uöna: "J^uöže, jiëj, ne höj läčan." Ma kad govöri n^uöna, ja ću i s te mäjne još jës. Ja san takä jës, ma san püšti takö kăko za ... nëka mäčkä, ki dâ mäčkü jës. Ja san pojië deböto svë. A, gren döleka, je bilä Bläzova mät, i pokojna teta Märica, ća je trî lëta pasälo da je ümrla. I diên: "Grëmo ćä", diên, "bîzo". Pokojna Märica govöri: "Välje välje, J^uöže", govöri, "sämo grëmo göre rüčät, pa ćemo p^uöć. A tükä", je reklä, "ćä frmäj. Frmäj vřganj, i ^uös, i tako dälje." Tö san nëšto döle frmëva, jăräm, kămbi, stväri... nosülji, (***) vřganj, i stävi na ^uös, regulëvan, nö. San nëšto pñša va küćo, i san ćü... so šlë va kămaro, i govöri pokojna Supëtarka: "Mämo!" "Ćä je?" "Kadë nan je rućënje?" "A tū, na stolë, va kămare." "Ahä", diên, "sadä, vâra²". "Ma nî nîč udëka. Jenö dvîë žlîce". "Ä", diên, "to će bît mojë sadä". "E, mi je drăgo, e, mi je drăgo, nëka jië, nëka jië", so se bîle nëšto popřčkale. (...) Onë so si zîële säka jedan kušćîć krüha, i so šlë s mäjnon. Pokojna Märica, onä se je posmëhuvala, ma pokojna Bläzova mät, onä je imëla n^uös grdo. A jă san se bî štäbelo najië. (*Teta Z.* - Nëka se jădi kî ćë.).

Nëka se jădi kăko ćë i kăko në, ma jă san se bî najië, a piežälo me jië. Zdrăf san bî, mlät san bî, kapăc san bî jës i götovo. (*Teta Z.* - Mälo je skühala.). Ma nî ne nîkat prevëć onä skühala. Magäri je to snäžno, va riëde i do-brö, *ali* nî ćüda, nîkat prevëć. A puli njië ... (...) a je möga puli njië jës magäri gospodñn, i po škürîën.³

Notes to Text 74 (JO 1). ¹ dial. vöjski. ² I am not completely sure I heard this word correctly. The meaning could be 'caution!' (cf. imët năvar 'take care'). ³ i.e., it was clean and safe enough that (as high a person as) a priest could eat the things she cooked, even in the dark.

Text 75: A story from a book (JO)

JO retells a story from a book one of his neighbours (Frane the Blacksmith) owned. As JO obviously either read this story, or heard it read, quotations in standard Croatian are frequent.

Jedampüt, znäte, je bî jedan stäri i jena stärica, kăko mî dvä. Pa to je bî junaćina. Pak so bîli siromähi. ^uŌn je bî lovăc. I je imië dvä brekă, jedän je bî Čiço, a jedän Găro, se je zvâ ta brëk. I angöšta... je bîlo tămo nëkoliko dälje od njñh, jena böška, i tămo so biväli dñblji gölobi. I angöšta... i ^uön se je sprëmi, i da će poć va l^uöf na ti gölobi. I je šă tămo, i kat je pñša tămo, sät ... je mñsli, gölobi so šli spät, ku gren döma, jütre ću pñt năzat to döbo, stëši niëću moć nič ubît. È, je mñsli si, ja ću tū se frmät, pred jenon... pod jenen drîëvon. To drîëvo je bila nëka jëlica¹, vëliko lišće i gränje, i ^uön liëpo se je frmëva za spät. I kat je preglëda göreka, na jene granñne jena zmñjina străšno vëla. I se je pñnu, i ta zmñja mu govöri: "Ne boj se², niëću ti nič napravît zlä,

sămo tî sprignî to grän, da mören popüzät na zëmljo." Ovö, dobroćina stärićina, je sprignü to gränje, onä je šlă... se je pofüzäla na zëmljo, i kat je pñšla na zëmljo je pñša jedan *patuljak*³, jedan otrök. I njemü je skoći na pñsa, i ga je glëda, i so se smejäli, to je pñpio na lîbre. I štampädi (?) so bñli. I je reklä... ma mu je reklä, da ku je spüšti to grän da će ga navădit govorit svî *jezîci*.⁴ *Živñski, biljñski, i svăćiji*.⁵ I *zbilja*⁶ da ga je navădila. I ^uön da se je tö pñtëva za spät, i jedan brëk da govöri onemu drügemu: "Znăš tî, Čiço, jă ću ćüvăt gospodărä, a tî hödi döma, ćüvaj mu küćo da në bi mu kî ćä ukrä. I tö je ^uön razumië ća so se onî razumi... razmñjali, ti brekî. I takö *zbilja* ië, ^uön je lëga, zăspa, i ta jedan brëk je šă döma. I jütro, kat je bî dän, brëk je pñša, i ta drügi brëk ga pñta: "Kakö je döma?" "Svë va riëde liëpo." "A bën, dobrö." I ^uön je spä, i zîë pomälo püşko, i te, brekî, i šă na l^uöf. I da je ubijä teh gol^uöp ... va rüksak, i pomälo so se *vratili*⁷ döma. Kat so pñšli döma, tămo ženä se veselî. Tö je počela sküs, tö je počela frîgat, i pëć, ti gölobi, i tö so jëli, i uživäli. I jedan dän je bî na üknë. I je imië kvarnăr kok^uöš i petehä. I te kôkoši, kat je in hñti zobät, to je imië (...), te kôkoši so se razmñjale, i petëh. I ^uön je to razumië. I mu je üša smiëh. A ženä je *opazila*⁸: "Ma ćä si se nasmejä?" "Ma nî në nič". I: "Tî si na manë nëšto vîde". I: "Poviëj mi", i "poviëj mi". A ta zmñja mu je nar^uöćila da ku täjno povî, da m^uöra umriët. I: "Tî si na manë nëšto vîde". I takö i onako, nikak^uör mu... ga nî puštîla na mîre. Najzät se je štufä, je rëka: "Niëću imët smñti ni življënja, ću je povëdat, ä." "Mä," je rëka, "ću ti povëdat. Frmäj mi *svećano ödjelo*⁹". To će rëć, röbo za smñt. "A ću ti povëdat." Frmäla mu je, böh, i t^uö. Sämo da povî. Ma, kat mu je tö frmäla, da je rëka: "Znăš ćä, jöš bih rät vîdet jedampüt kôkoši." I in je hñti zobät, i na üknë stojî, i glëda, i petëh ökoli njñh: "Kokokokokök, kokokokokok!" Da je rëka: "Vîdite, *žëne möje*¹⁰, iman *četdeset ženä*¹¹, i svîën mören *da zapovëdan*¹², a năš gospodăr ima sämo jenö, i *njoj*¹³ nî kapăc da zapovî." A liëpo da se je zdrëknu¹⁴ na ženö, da ku mu jöš takö govöri, da drügo nîšo *prijatelj*¹⁵. I pökle ga je m^uörala puštît ćä. I piše na lîbre, da ku nîšo ümrlî, da so jöš i danäs živi.

To je jedan lîbar, je imië Frâne Kovăćîëf, je pisälo göre "Hrvätska jëlica". I liëpo štampän, ta stäri i ta otrök, i tö kakö so se frmëvali za spät i svë. A, jena *priča*¹⁶, to je nëki aventä, takö.

Notes to Text 75 (JO 2). ¹ The fir is not autochthonous in Istria; this may have influenced JO's description in the next sentence. ² dial. Nem^uoj imët sträha. ³ No dial. equivalent in the material. ⁴ dial. zajñki. Note the dial. ending with a standard stem. ⁵ no dial. equivalents in the material. ⁶ dial. zasprävlje. ⁷ dial. tornäli. ⁸, ⁹ no dial. equivalent in the material. Note the accent in ödjelo. Standard would be odijëlo. ¹⁰ dial. ženî mojë. ¹¹ dial. kvarnăr žîën. ¹² the construction is possible in the standard language; dial. would be inf instead of dat-present ¹³ dial. njië. ¹⁴ I am

not sure I heard this word correctly. The meaning is probably 'shout (at smb.)'.¹⁵ dial. pri¹⁶eteli.
¹⁶ dial. št¹⁶rija.

Text 76: Teasing a neighbour (JO)

(MOB - Povieš kakò si ... pokojnemu Južetu hodī zobāt.) Kakò? (MOB - Brba Južetu, Līnču, kakò si hodī zobāt.) Ā, jā. Ča bi rādi znāt? Ču povēdat, vālje vālje. (...). Onò je bīlo ... devetnājstega. Devetst¹⁶ i devetnājstega. Si poznāla pokojnega Brežāna? (NO - A jā.). Nāprof? (...) Bēn, uōn je imiē prīt sēmo, na rōbo. I smo makināli puli njīh, i unipūt so počeli tō nekakor se skūpljāt, da bi tō... (***) , da kakò bi to pokojni brba Južze, da bi ga ziē za hrāncā. I znāš, pokojni Kunkurīn je pītā manē, da bih mu šā jā na rōbo. Ma jā san rēka da nīman potrēbi. (NO - A kī je bī ta Kunkurīn?) Barba Južze, Līnčo, ot pokojnega Aguštīna ot... tās. (NO - A, Katarīnin otāc). Jā, ma tī nīsi ga poznāla, uōn je ūmra dvājsset i trēte. Ta stāri. (...). Alōra tō, znāš, onī so se počeli (***) . Ma nī nē bī Aguštīn kuntēnat, sāmo ča so ga zarīvali, f¹⁶orco, štēt ne znā, pīsāt ne znā, g¹⁶orīt ne znā. Kāmo će poč nekamor va slūžbo? Vēc je imiē dvājsset liēt, kāmo će puōc vēc? Čā, će poč va škūolo od dvajset liēt, da onipūt ne znā niēc? A jā, muōra puōc trbūhon za krūhon. Pokojno Katarīno si poznāla? (NO - Mālo mālo). Bēn. Ma onā je bīla jedan mētar i dvājsset velīka. (...). Ma toliko za... Ma jōh, mētar i puōl ne znān ku iē. (...) A uōn je bī būli, znāte (...). Kat je bī mlāt. Mlāt kad je bī, je bī ragāč būli. I tō, znāš, te žiēnske... Jā san bī mladīc unipūt. Uōn je imiē devetnājs liēt, ja san imiē osamnājs, san bī finī, va devetnājs to šā, uōn je bī va dvajsiēto. Ja san bī nājhūjega vrēmna onipūt, za (***) i takò dālje. I tō nēke čakuli so bīle zvādile te žiēnske, znāš, (...) da fōrši, čā ja znān, fōrši da san jā... da te imēt, mlādega, būlega, i da ... tō je vēc tāmo ... hrāncā, i tako dālje. Ā, tō, nēke čakuli. Jā nīsan znā niēc, ma čā, ni ča čakulājo (...) niēc, kat nīsan je niēc stōri, ni dešpēt, ni gīdo rēka, ni čā, čā me interešā govorīt niēc. I tō je bīlo grūōjze. Vēc so se nāprof vēc počeli ženīt. Ē, mūči, diēn, ču ti jā storīt jeno frāko, temu stāremu. Udē na Njīve, kadē ĩma Māte, i vī, kadē ĩmate brājdi, puli njīhovo, so būli skrūōzi riēdi na njīhoven. Na... pokojnega brba Južzeta ... na Aguštīnoven. Skrūōzi. Vālje dōle do portirā. (NO - Ot krāja do krāja one njīvi). Ot krāja do krāja. I jedan mlādi riēt je bī na četīri pāri, starīnski, skrūōzi. A dāš je pāda jedan dān. "Mā", diēn, "čā bih mu jā frakā?". A vāj so imiēvāli nāvar to grūōjze, po nocē i po vā dne. (NO - A čā će to rēc, "na četīri riēdi", kakò je tō bilò?) A? Četīri tīsi, i dūpal riēt je bī. Dūpal, dūple štrāci. (...) I tō, dāš je pāda, i jā san si ziē jedan šiljarīna, i poklopī ga nāprof, aš je pāda dāš, jeno sūknjeno jaketīno zagrnū, i diēn, "sadā tāmo nī, kat pāda dāš." I san šā odov¹⁶ot, po vrte ča je sadā vāš,

ov¹⁶ot priēku, i san šā odov¹⁶oda. Ma jā san stēza kōraki, znāte, mlāt, čā, ōnda ja san skākā, kolīko odov¹⁶oda tāmo do bankīna. I kat san (***) va blāto, znāte, to je prīšla vālje vālje pūna škūōrnja vodi. I svāko toliko na štrāce... ma nīsan zobā, ni ziē niēc. Sāmo dvā-trī listi, četīri, san hīti na tlā, skrūōzi, svē da se vīdi. I čēs vīdet ... da prīde pokojni brba Južze, da uōn će to vīdet, da uōn će tū pūhāt. (NO - Jā, ma nīste škōdo stōri, samo ūrto, takò jūšto). Ūrto, nīsan nē škōdi stōri, nanke piēt santēžimi, niēc. Ku ne ča san po blāte pasā. (...) I to lišće na tlā hīti. I kat je finī dāš, san imiē nāvar, san bī dōleka, i pokojni brba Južze gre za zgūōron po portirē va ... va brājdi, na Njīvo. "Ahā", diēn, "sadā gre tāmo". (NO - A ste i kakōvo zīno ... da lēpče...) Ma nīkoliko, aš je pūn ... čā, san imiē, so būli... smo imēli mī udē dvā riēda vēliki. So bile visōke brājdi ... je bilo triēbe dīgnut gōre za režēvat lōzi, je bīvālo po šīēs, jedan pār, jena lōza. Ti nī rābīlo ni brīēnto prenēs za natīgat. (NO - Nē, nīsan mīslila zobāt, nēgo ste mu prekīnu sāko toliko kakōvo, da je lēpče vīdet...) Nē, nē, nē, nē, sāmo lišće. Nīsan mu dēla onò škōdo. I prīde, i ovakò stāvi ... nājprvo ruōko, takò, pak stāvi klabūk, i glēda. Stāvi ga na glāvo, i on¹⁶oda puli kunfīn, i smo imēli undē jeno smokvīno vēlo, i grē puli kunfīn, i zājno glēda. Vālje na uni krāj skrūōs je šā. I tāmo, jā ga nīsan vīde na oni krāj, aš je dūgo ... undē je st¹⁶o i dvājsset, tridēsset mētri dūgo. Ku nī st¹⁶o i pedesiēt. I je šā tāmo, po krāje, pa tāmo kadē so Šantīnove pīni, po one zglāmnice, po vāšen, pak on¹⁶ot na krāj, po onen riēpē, pak je šā priēku Konopljārā va Vrtljāčo, i jā zājno ga ĩman nāvar. I kat je prīša undē puli nāš vīt, undē mālo ... ma puli vīta kat je prīša, pokojni otāc je valjā spā kadē, se je stā, je prīša na puōt, i ga je zvā: "Kūme!", "Čā je?". "A, nō, počēkajte jedan hīp!". "A čā je?". "Ma počēkajte". Da je počēka. "Ma", je rēka, "ma bite imiē lāzno poč s mānon?". "Ma kāmo?". "Ma udē, na Njīvo". "Ma čā ču... čā cemo, tr vīdite da je sē jena vodā." "Ma tūžan jā", je rēka, "undē je vrāh uprāvan (?)." "Ma čā je?". "Ma skrūōs, znāte, skrūōs", je rēka, "je lišća puli riēt. A oni riēt je sā potīgan". "Po sviēt buōjži", govōri otāc, "Ma kakò? Čā je tō? Ma kadā?". "Mā", je rēka, "ja ne znān". A diē, "otkūōt je to prīšlo? Ih je bilo čūda." Ma je rēka: "Štōfnji san poznā, sāmo jenē... ma da bite kūme vīde kī kōraki so būli. Tūžan jā", je rēka, "to mōre bīt... to mōre imēt nōgi nōgi". "A kāmo je tō šlō?". "Mā", je rēka, "drīto tāmo priēku zīda, na oni portir. A", je rēka, "tāmo, tāmo va oni vrājži Skrōbari!". A manē je smiēh ... [san] lē se držā, nīsan se mōga ot trbūha... držāt ot smiēhā. A pak niēc. (NO - A kī so būli ti Skrōbari?) A tū, Dolēnjo selō. Takò, uōn in je g¹⁶orīt da so Skrōbari. (...) Prekuīme.

Text 77: A brief anecdote (JO)

JO tells a story about his half brother Mâte (MOB) as a boy.

Ču ti još jenò povèdat. Znâš, uõn je bî vèc ofčâr, a Frâne Kováčičef je bî mâli, sadâ kâko tvojà Jelèna. I Kováčičef je guorî, da kad buò vèci da ce ljûdi jës. I kat je onò gonî uõfci udè puli Krâso, Kováč je hodî z gûnâ, a ta Franîc je bî va kovačije. I ozâda so imèli jenò, jenò ukniço. (...) Tr je još, valjà. I govõri: “Čèkaj, muõj, ču te dignut na ûknò, čes vîdet kakuf je.” I jâ, ta otrõk se ... nasadî ga je na to ûknò, Mâte je prîša puli ... puli to kovačijo, je zâpra škûrniço, to je flîsnulo, otrõk se je prènu, je pâ nâznak. “Tûžan jâ”, je rëka, “ča si pâ?”. “Jâ”. “A si ga vîde kakuf je?”. “A, nè, nè”, govõri, “aš san se prènu”.

Text 78: A healthy appetite; hemp, weaving and clothes (MOB)

(a) Mâte Orbâniç “Barîta” relates how once he ate not only his own lunch, but along with it the dinner planned for the whole family. (b) A conversation about the preparing of flax, and about weavers and so in Žminj, between MO, VO, NO and AE (Ana Erman, who is from Žminj itself; her language shows “cakavizam”, on which see section 0.3.1).

Je dvâjset i pièt kilõmetar, san hodî na dèlo, z bičiklèton. Jûtro, na četire ùri san se stâ, i šâ z bičiklèton dvajset i pièt kilõmetri, tâmo dèlat. Va Râše. Vî ne znâte kadè je Râša. (...) A, znâte? Bèn. I tâmo dèlan õsan ûr, i dôma z bičiklèton, unipût nî bîlo ni motuõra, ni vetûri. È, jâ. *Bas*¹ ti štajõni², *baš* takõ... angõš je bî. (...) A znâte, pedesèt kilõmetri storît z bičiklèton, i dèlat, i slâbo jës, to je... šlovèk... to se dôsta *iscrpi*.³ A jâ san prîša dôma oko... na četire ùri popuõlne. A onâ⁴ je imèla užanco unipût skûhat jës, za svèh. Jâ san jîè, i pak, za svèh je bîla večera. (...) A, onè so tâmo nèšto dèlale (*NO* - Tûkle kônoplji so). I je reklâ: “Na stolè ti je lonâc, i pijât, i krûh, i pît, i svè”, je reklâ: “jîèj, i bõh, da ne gremo va kûço sadâ, *jer* ti je sè prûõnto.” Jâ, lâcan san bî, manèštra je bilâ dobrâ. (...) Manè me je piežâla. I ja san poče jës, i jës, i jës. I jës, i jîèj ... i, dõnki, mâlo, mâlo, ča je bilo za svò famèjo skûhano, ja san debõto sè pojîè. A onè so tâmo tûkle te kônoplji, i smo bîli umakinâli, je bila slâma, znâte, onò, je bî kûp slâmi. Jâ san... nisan mõga ni gîbât, tako rëc, san bî presît. I san se lèga va to slâmo, i onâ mi je nèšto govõrila, bih šâ nèšto storît, ja san zâbi čâ. Dièn: “Puštî me, me bolî trbûh. Nikakuf ne mõren.” Ma nîsan povèda da san jâ pojîè svè. I sâmo: “Me bolî trbûh, ne mõren.” “A bèn, kad ne mõreš, lèži, čâ.” Prîšla je nuõc, gremo va kûço, da cemo večerat. Onâ lèpo rastièže pijâti. Manè je... onipût se počnen smejàt, dièn, “Stâvljaj stâvljaj pijâti, ma vâ njeh nî čâ stâvit.” I onâ da ce to povâdit po pijâteh, a “za tõ”, govõri, “je tebè trbûh bolîè!” A za večerat da nî bilo čâ. (*VO* - Smo imèli pomi-

dõri). Ma si bila nèka jâja steplîla. Ma unegâ nî bîlo vèc. (...). Ma dvâ litra san pojîè, vèc.

Notes to Text 78 (a). ¹ dial. jûsto. ² i.e., the same season in which this text was recorded, in August. ³ no dial. equivalent in the material. ⁴ i.e. MOB's wife (VO).

(b) (*NO*) - Onò, kônoplji smo tûkli. Jâ nîsan, aš nîsan bîla kapâca još. Ma kônoplji ste tûkli onipût. Aš je bîlo pûno pâzdèra, i onò. Kakò se je zvâlo onò, kadè se je tûklo gõre?

(*MOB*) - Stolice?

(*NO*) - Jâ.

(*MOB*) - Glavîne so ih zvâli. Glavîne.

(*NO*) - Bèn. (...). Takò so bîle dvîè grièdi, pak jenâ pak takò. Ča nî? I pòkle je imèla ono škûljo. I undè se je s tukâčuõn tûklo. Pòkle je bilâ... trlica se je...

(*AE*) - I želièžni tukâci.¹ [To se] trlicâlo,² ali ...

(*NO*) - Jâ, jâ, trličâlo... Pak pòkle se je grebenâlo. Pak se ... so ... se je stõrilo povèsmi, pak se je sprèlo.

(*VO*) - I kudèlji, i štõpa.

(*NO*) - A, štõpa, jâ. Onò kat se je grebenâlo, ča je ustâlo.

(*AE*) - Nâjzâdnje še je onò... trlicâlo, ca nî?³

(*NO*) - Grebenâlo se je zâdnje. To i jâ znân. Grebenâlo se je zâdnje. Pokuõjna nuõna je grebenâla vâjk, na sedièc, ča nî? Rõža je trlicâla, a tî si tûkla.

(*MOB*) - A jâ, tûka kadè je vâš dolènji vît⁴, je bî nèki brba Buõrtul. Nan je tkievâ. Tõ. Kat je bî još pokojni otâc. (...) Pak je prevèc ukrâ, prevèc je ukrâ te prèji. Namèsto storît tega plâtnâ dèset mètri, *na primer*, je stõri šiès, sèdan. Ono druõgo je prodavâ. Pak tõ, nâši so se bîli štuřali da prevèc krâdè, pak je bî ponèsa nèkemu druõgemu. Tû ih je bîlo vèc, teh kâlc. Pak pòtle, nèko dõbo, je rëka pokojnemu ocû, ta brba Buõrtul: “Èka, câ je, Žvâne, câ, Žvâne, si gambijâ meštrâ?”⁵ “À”, je rëka, “san muõra.” “Šî, šî, ma nišî šliepcâ”. Si gambijâ, sî, meštrâ, ma nišî šliepcâ!

(*NO*) - Aš uõn je znâ zâc.

(*MOB*) - Ma Klâriç je bî žnjîdar, on nî bî kâlac.

(*VO*) - Ma i kâlac.

(*AE*) - Ma nè, oni Klâriç, brba Mîho je bî žnjîdar⁶, a brba Tuõne Klâriç je bî... to je bî...

(*MOB*) - Jâ, ma pokuõjni otâc je bî ponèsa, da ce mu storît ubuõjki.

(*AE*) - Jâ, ma to je bî Biškup.⁷

(*MOB*) - Biškup, jâ. (...) Ubuõjki, tõ so kako nèke šlâpi.⁸

(AE) - A brba T^uone Klarić, ^uon je bⁱ k^alac.

(MOB) - Kako *šlapi* ot s^ukn^a so d^elali unip^ut l^ju^di.

(NO) - T^o nⁱsan nⁱkat ^ču^la.

(MOB) - A m^uoj pokojni ot^ac, je pon^esa f^orši pi^et-šⁱeš m^etri tega... tega pl^atn^a, da ^će odr^ezat, da ^će *šlapi* storⁱt.

(NO) - Pak nⁱ mu torn^a nⁱč?

(MOB) - M^a, nikak^uor nⁱ ... Ot^ac bi bⁱ n^ajr^aj da t^o odrⁱeže, i da z^ame d^oma. Ma nikak^uor nⁱ m^oga, aš ...

(VO) - Š^u, on^o je bⁱlo za jak^eto, jeno m^alo v^eć. Pak jak^eta je m^uoral^a... je zm^eri, jak^eta je m^uoral^a bit ^će^lo od unega kuš^ćica, da ^će mu prⁱt, i ti ub^uojki, t^uo. A ^uon bi bⁱ r^ada da onⁱ prⁱdo i z^a njega, a t^o n^e bi bⁱlo m^ogl^o, pak za t^uo.

(MOB) - Nikak^uor nⁱ mu ti^e odr^ezat, da nⁱkakor da ne m^ore sad^a. Aš ku je bⁱ ^uon ud^e ne bi bⁱ m^oga z^a se odr^ezat (...). Ub^uojki. Tak^o so vis^oko... ot s^ukn^a ušⁱto, da b^uo k^ako... T^o, po k^uće. I ^ćokuli.

(NO) - Na ^ćokuli? Da ne gl^ojo?

(MOB) - J^a. I za, za... da je t^epl^o.

(NO) - A kak^o se je t^o ub^uklo?

(AE) - Kako post^uo^l?

(MOB) - Kako post^uo^l. K^ako so te *šlapi* m^ehke sad^a s ton v^aton i ti^en, onak^o so ub^uojki d^elali jedanp^ut. S^amo ot s^ukn^a.

(...).

(MOB) - So im^ev^ali l^ju^di onip^ut i brag^eši ... stom^anjo ot konop^alj. I bud^anti ot konop^alj. Brag^eši i jak^eto ot s^ukn^a. T^u nⁱ bⁱlo nⁱč ^ća *treba* k^upⁱt, to se s^e d^oma st^orilo.

(NO) - Ma t^o ih je ja par^an glod^alo.

(VO) - Ma nⁱso, n^e, p^ot^le si tⁱ bⁱ, st^ešo...

(AE) - Pret št^uo^lo^l i^et...

(MOB) - San i j^a s^uknjeno jak^eto nosⁱ.

(VO) - T^o j^a, ma bud^anti, t^o nⁱ...

(MOB) - J^a nⁱsan, ma s^uo onⁱ pred n^ami.

Notes to Text 78 (b). 1, 2, 3 "cakavian" forms. 4 One of the vegetable gardens of NO's family in Žminj is situated where a house used to be before the bombing of 1943. 5 Here MOB imitates the Žminj "cakavian" speech of the weaver he is telling about. 6, 7 "cakavian forms". 8 dial. cav^ati, or (obs.) ub^uojki; note the dial. ending (standard Croatian šlape). 9, 10 "cakavian" forms.

Text 79: Forging iron (MOB)

Mate Orbanic Barita describes how forging iron is done.

Kak^o... se m^uora im^et ug^anj, krb^un... Krb^un m^ore bⁱt ... i dr^eveni krb^un m^ore bⁱt. To je još n^ajb^olji. Dr^eveni krb^un, zn^ate kak^uo^f je? M^a, nⁱma v^ezi¹ kak^uo^f, z^a vas, n^u. T^o se ... od drⁱe^va se storⁱ uglj^evo, mⁱ smo zv^ali. T^o se lⁱe^po nasl^aže... ma tri^eba zn^at nasl^ag^at. I pak se pokrⁱje zemlj^uon, i se nažg^e to drⁱe^vo, i to m^uora s^amo us^ušⁱt, s^amo ... s^amo on^o ... vod^a m^uora us^ušⁱt. I to ust^ane dr^eveni ug^alj, dr^eveni krb^un. T^a je n^ajb^olji za kov^at. Za d^elat n^uo^zi, kosⁱri. (JK - Zač? To gori jače?) (NO - B^olje t^epli.) N^e, ne t^epli b^olje, b^olje t^epli ovⁱ, kameni ug^alj.² B^olje t^epli. S^amo je ^ću^la b^olji za ... za temper^at. Za k^alⁱt. (...). I sl^aje rⁱeže. N^uo^zi, kosⁱri, i sikⁱri. T^o se storⁱ ug^anj, i p^oret, t^amo k^us *čelika*,³ n^akovalo mⁱ zov^emo po n^aše dom^aće. To se lⁱe^po st^uč^e i oblik^uje⁴, i se k^ali. (...). "Šagom^at, šagom^a", so g^uorⁱli jedamp^ut. (...). I t^o so m^uoralⁱ na^ćinⁱt kak^o kⁱ ... kak^o se kⁱ zamⁱslⁱ. I lⁱe^po, to se sk^uj^e, i t^o šagom^a, i zabr^usi, i k^ali. (...). To m^oreš ukr^asit. (JK - Na *č^en* to ...). N^akovalo, zn^ate kak^o so, onⁱ, od žel^eza so onⁱ.

Notes to Text 79 (MOB 2). 1 Standard Croatian expression, with dial. Gsg ending. 2 no dial. equivalent in the material. 3 see next word. 4 dial. šagom^a (obs.); note the dial. accentuation of oblik^uje (standard oblikuj^e); cf. also oblik^uje (NO, in Text 1).

Text 80: Making wooden shoes and barrels (MOB)

MOB describes (a) how wooden shoes are made, and (b) how barrels are made. His daughter NO interrupts now and then.

(a) ^ćokuli, zn^ate ^ća so ^ćokuli? (...). A, jedamp^ut san ih delⁱe^va i j^a. J^a, ^ćokuli. Se z^ame k^us drⁱe^va, kak^uo^f odgov^ara, za veli^ćino. (JK - Kakovo drⁱe^vo?). Ur^eh, klⁱen. (NO - J^esen?). N^e, j^esen nⁱ pr^avi, za ^ćokuli je v^rb^a, b^ekva, top^uo^l, t^o m^uora bⁱt m^ehko drⁱe^vo, l^ahko. I da nⁱ ... da se ne gl^adi j^ako, aš ku ... m^uora bⁱt v^eć k^ako g^omasto. I se z^ame k^us drⁱe^va ... kak^uo^f ... kak^ove ^ćokuli bi se t^elo storⁱt. V^eće ^ali m^anje. I pak se ga raspⁱli na p^uo^l. (...) ^ali rask^ala. I p^ot^le ot s^ake polovⁱci se storⁱ ^ćokulo. To se lⁱe^po jo šagom^a, se ut^eše n^ajp^rvo, gr^ubo, pak se zv^rta, i un^o ^ća je odz^at, ^ća je o^tprto, on^o se z dlⁱet^uon ... je dlⁱet^o, tak^o, poluokr^uglo. On^o se posⁱe^će p^ot^le, n^uo^tre ... se zv^rta sv^edron, i pak je dub^ač, tak^o je storⁱen, jen^a, jen^o... I pak s^e, t^o se lⁱe^po ut^eše n^uo^tre, i, kat se storⁱ n^uo^tre na m^ero kak^o bi se t^elo, onip^ut se jo lⁱe^po ozv^an sv^o ut^eše kak^o jo ugl^adi (...). A, jedamp^ut smo v^ajk im^ev^ali ^ćokuli. (NO - Tr san je povⁱed^ala da smo im^eli kak^ove deb^ele holjevⁱne ^ali kak^ovi l^ahki up^anki, pak se je nosⁱlo n^a njeh.). Nam^esto *šlapi* so nan biv^ale ^ćokuli jedamp^ut. (NO - A odz^at so bⁱle to-

like, kako va korita je nogã stãla nuõtre). Jã. Takõ, dvã-trĩ pĩsti dimbõka. (...). Za puãat se so bĩle nãrẽdne.

(b) Bãcva muõra bĩt ... õpet põsebno¹ driẽvo. (...) Za bãcvo, za vinõ, mĩrva. Znãte ãa je mĩrva? (...). Kostãnj, draãa. To so trĩ vĩsti ... i anke dũp, "hrãs", kakõ vĩ recẽte, nu. (JK - *I od duba se more?*) To jã nĩ jãko dobrõ, nãjbõlje je mĩrva. I kostãnj. To se liẽpo liẽpo raspĩli na dãski, debljĩno kolĩko ... kolĩko kakõ bi se tẽlo vẽlo ... sã ãa je vẽca bãcva treba dẽblje dãski. I põtlet se napĩli, od dasãk õpet na tiẽsno, takõ, dẽset, õsan, sãdan centĩmetri, i kolĩko se dũgo ... mẽtar, mẽtar i dẽset, petnãjs, mãnje od mẽtar, kakõvo bãcvo bi se tẽlo vẽlo storĩt. I põtlet te dãski, kakõve se napĩli, se ih na ugnjẽ stẽpli. I mõçi. I pak se ih uvĩje. Nẽka prĩdo ... Ih je triẽbe uvĩt. I põtlet se ih liẽpo nastrũga. Pot šãgomo. Svẽ jẽnako, i se sloãĩ, se stãvi õbruci, i põkle se jo liẽpo sã (***) joã nuõtre, i ozvãn ublanjã liẽpo, i se storĩ uõõr i (***) , i kat se svẽ tõ storĩ, onipũt je jo triẽbe dobrõ uprãt, stãvit sõli nuõtre, i vodĩ dvã-trĩ pũti. Liẽpo onakõ mãlo stojĩ vodã, nẽka jo stuõl... uno driẽvo nẽka ... nẽka uõĩsti, i põtlet kat se ... kad je gruõjze, se stãvi nuõtre kũhat. I põtlet kat se skũha pãr pũti unakõ gruõjze va njiẽ, vẽc je dobrã. Unipũt se stãvi õba dnã i mõre natoõĩt pũno vinã (...). Šãgoma, tõ je mẽra, kolĩko se ĩma nagip¹ nastrũgãt. Aã onõ, kat se jo sloãĩ, onõ muõra liẽpo stĩskãt, takõ. Ku ovakõ, ãli uvakõ otpĩre, ne valjã. Ono muõra liẽpo, pot šãgomo, se nastrũgãt. A mõre se i sõ nabõt navĩt. Se mõre i rãmne dãski nastrũgãt. (...). Kat se jedan krãj sloãĩ, stojĩje takõ, na jedan krãj svẽ ovakõ stojĩje. Pak se onipũt nuõtre mãlo lõzi ugãnj. I mõçi. I pak, se ... se stĩšãe, uni druõgi krãj, dõkle prĩde... onakõ, na ... Na dvã naãina² se mõre dẽlat bãcvi. (NO - Liẽpo bãcvo je tẽsko storĩt). A, nĩ tẽsko, nẽ. (...). Dõgi. A, tridẽset i šĩes, sãdan, do kvarnãr duõh je triẽbe, za bãcvi. (NO - A kolĩko õbruci õkoli?). Nãjmãnje šĩes, a mõre se i õsan. Ku je mĩnja mĩnja mõre se i ãetĩri, ma mãnje šĩes ... (NO - A za onõ kat se zaprẽ, se recẽ "zadnĩt"). (...). (NO - A oni batĩc, kakõ se zovẽ, ãa se ...). Pobõjac.

Notes to Text 80 (MOB 3). ¹ No good dial. equivalents in the material. ² dial. fõzi.

Text 81: Slaughtering pigs; memories from the war (BM)

I asked Blaã Modrušan (BM) whether he had pigs. He explains how a pig is slaughtered, and that he is not able to eat meat after what he saw during the war, when he was with the partisans in Lika and Dalmatia.

The sound quality of this tape was rather poor, so, as in Text 76 by JO and in Text 80 by MOB, I could not understand every word BM said.

Īmamo. Īmamo jenegã. Jã. Ā, ãe imẽt jeno ... stuõ i tridẽset kĩli. (JK - *Ćete ga ubit?*). A, pensãmo da ãemo. Ta pũt je (***) , za druõgo je to tẽsko da ãemo

zdrãt. Aã je... i triẽbe za hrãnĩt, za pripravĩt mu ... rãmno, i svẽ. A pak ... nuõna je, sat je bila va buõlnice, ãe bĩt joã hũje. Dẽbula. Jã nĩã, unã dvã put nĩã. I tũ se niẽãe mõc. (JK - *Pa ki ãe ga ubit?*). A, sĩn [ã] Īmĩnja prĩde vãjk ubĩt. Mĩro. Tãmo va Palãde bĩva. Jã. uõn prĩde ga ubĩt. Jã. Svẽ, svẽ regulã. Svẽ ãĩsto. (JK - *A kako se ubija prasca?*). A tũ, puli nãs. Stãvo tãmo jeno... jeno (***) i nẽsto, i ga hĩte gõre na buõk, i nuõã tãmo stãvit blĩzu ... pod grĩlo, kĩf mu steãẽ ... vãnka, i põkle ga... se ga dĩgne vĩše, pak kũhano võdo, tẽplo, i pak ga se ubrĩje¹. Segã liẽpo, prĩde biẽl kãko gospodĩn. A jã, biẽl, liẽpo, ãĩs. Põkle ga ... na ãĩs stuõl se ga ponesẽ, i ... se ga razdẽre. Se molã, nãjprvo pancẽto, pa špẽh (***) po krãje, põtlet pomãlo se zvãdi ãrĩva², ãli, "drobnĩno" mĩ recẽmo tũka. (...) Ku se zvãdi ... pak põtlet se zvãdi prãũti, pak pomãlo "špalẽti" zovẽmo one pĩve nõgi, jã. Prãũti so zãdnje nõgi. Aã pĩve so mĩnje, a prãũti so vẽci. Takõ. (JK - *A ulĩta?*). A ulĩta se zvãdi pĩvo nego tõ. Kolĩko se molã pancẽto, zãjno se zvãdi olĩta. A nẽki "ziẽc" ga zovõõ, prĩde zgorã ... pak pancẽto. Ma njeõã uããmo puãtĩt anka s pancẽton. Tega ziẽca. Aã je tãnak tãnak, jeno... centĩmetar debĩl. A tõ je sãmo miẽso. Pak se puãti s pancẽton, pak se jĩ kãko kiẽga pieãã. Sĩrovo, i ... takõ, vĩdiã. Ga riẽzo na fẽtice, liẽpo tãnke, kãko prãũt kat se riẽze, i pak mãlo krũha i tegã, i tõ se jĩ. (JK - *Ulĩta se anka jeduõ?*). Jã, sãmo jã ih ne jĩn ãũda lĩet (...). Ne mõren ih jẽs. Põkle je ta võjska bĩla ne mõren miẽso nikakõvo. Ku ne sãmo mĩřsavo, ma mãlo mãlo i takõ ot prãscã. A da se ga kũpi ne ga jĩn. Ne mõren, niẽãe zdõlon. I znãã ãa je tõ krĩvo - ãu ti povẽdat. Va võjske san vĩde lĩjũdi mrtvẽh. I kadẽ je fãlila nogã, i puõl nogĩ, i puõl tiẽla fãli, nõ ... (JK - *Kade ste bi va vojske?*). Va Liãe, dõle, va partizãneh. Tũ sam bĩ va võjske. (JK - *Niste bi va Taliãe?*). Nẽ. A, sãn, sãn bĩ va Tãliãe, ma nĩ bila võjska onipũt. (...) Va Tãliãe san bĩ ... tridẽset i piẽte je bĩla Āfrika, võjska. Ma ja san bĩ sãmo va Tãliãe, nĩsan bĩ va Āfrike. Jã. I põtlet san bĩ va... s partizãni... z Jugoslãviji ... i nãzada, va Itãliãe va buõlnice. Piẽt mesĩci san bĩ nãzat tãmo. Jã. (JK - *Va buõlnice?*). Jã. (JK - *Ste dela tamo, ali ste leãa?*). Leãã, niã ne dẽla. Sãmo jẽs so mi davãli. (...). Mĩtvo san bĩ slẽjen. Takõ san imiẽ debĩle nõgi. A san imiẽ jeno kvarnãr i piẽt, šĩes kĩli, svã. Tẽãak. A danãã ĩman devedesĩet i trĩ. Āli ãetĩre, takõ nẽsto. Ih je mãlo mãlo ... (...). Mãlo mãlo ki smo šĩli skũpa tãmo, va ti partizãni ... smo riẽtki ki smo pĩřĩli nãzada. Ma ne znãn ku je fõrãi šĩes, sãdan po stuõ. Pĩřĩlo nãzat ih. To druõgo je svẽ pogĩnulo. (...) I od glãda, i od zĩmĩ, i od võjski i svẽga. Võjska. (...) Revolũcija, to nĩ bila võjska, nẽgo revolũcija. Revolũcija je hũja nẽgo võjska. (JK - *A to va Liãe ste bi?*). Jã. Va Liãe, i va Dalmãcije, jedan kũs Dalmãciji. (...) Šẽnãnjã mẽseci. (...) Jã. Nĩso dõma znãli niãkat kadẽ sãn i kadẽ nĩsan. I pĩšẽã, ne pĩšẽã, je svẽjno. Nĩsi dõbi niãkat dõma. Ni jã od-

zdömu, ni onī od manē. Jā san... z Itāliji, kat san bī va buōlnice, pīsā anke dōma. Ma stēši, nīsan dōbi. Priēku Krvāvega krīžā anke san provā. Īsto. *Ništa*.³ A priēku fr^uōnta njīhega... tō ča je bilā, Nīemcī so se tūkli i po Itālije. Nīemcī proti Ingliēžon. I Merikānon. To je bī vėliki fr^uōnt. (...) (*JK - Pak jeno šešnajs meseci niso doma znali ste li žif ali mrt?*). Nīč, nīč, nīč, nīč, nīč. Kadē san, ni čā, nikakōvo. (...). Pōkle šešnājs mesiēci tū san bī ... a, čē bīt jenō ... st^uō kilōmetri, tū od nās. Va ... nēki Nōvi Vinodōlski, san bī. I tāmo so doznāli ... je-dan odov^uōt je bī, tūka od jenega selā, undē, je šā dōma, so ga puštīli, so mu dāli *dōzvo*⁴ da grīč. I je šā dōma vīdet, i je povēda da san žif tāmo. Jā. Pak onipūt so doznāli da sān žif. Pa do jeno dvā mēseca za tīen san prīša dōma.

Notes to Text 81 (BM 1). ¹ I am not sure, whether I heard this word correctly. ² this ikavian dialectal word does not belong in Žminj ekavian; note that BM's mother was from a Central Čakavian Sveti Petar u Šumi-village (this is the only word from such a dialect I have heard BM use). ³ dial. nīč. ⁴ standard stem with dial. ending.

Text 82: Herding cattle by children; bread (BM)

Blaz Modrušan describes the cattle he used to herd as a child, and the way he and other children used to warm themselves while herding cows. Then he tells how his grandmother once caused him an accident; and finally how poor life, visualized by the quality of the bread, was in former days.

A jā. Anka ^uōfci. Jā. Smo imiēvāli, smo bīli skūpa zrmāni nāši undēka, ča smo, trī krāvi, ma jenegā volā, dviē krāvi, pak kakōvo telico āli jūncā, takō nēšto. I pōtle so šlē... sedamnājs glāf ovāc. I tovāra ... smo imiēvāli. (*JK - To ste sve skupa pognali na pašo?*). Svāko posebno¹, tāmo se je m^uōralo razdielīt. Aš kadē so ^uōfci bīle, krāvi nīso tēle. A nīso imēle čā, bi bile tēle ma nīso imēle čā. Aš ofcā pojī korīsno. I tāmo smo čūvāli. I tovāra ... nājrāj je bī s krāvami. A jā. I ^uōn je sāmo tēka nāpret da zāme bōljega zā njuh. (...) A jā. Kāko... onipūt fōrši san imiē sēdan, ōsan liēt. Ma nīsan sām, po dvā, trī dīci, nas je bīlo pūno. Jā. (...). Pak, kat se navādiš ... pa tō, vīdiš. (...). Ku je bīlo malo hlādno vriēme, smo stākli ugānj. Pak smo ložīli. Pa... tī čēš se nasmejāt, ma nēka jā... bōlje. Pak smo nābrli... da mi otrpōstiš... ča so krāvi srāle. Unō se je usūšilo tāmo. Je bilo sūho. Pak stāvi jena zbīca na ugānj... i to je gorēlo, je prīšlo ūg-ljef. A tō je, ta ūgljef, pēka, ljūdi, strāšno! Ot tegā je teplēje nego od drīeva. (...) A jā. To smo ložīli, dīca.

I pokojna m^uōna, mojā, znāš. Kat je šlā brāt lišca za prāscā, nēke "arbēti" zovēmo. Pak je ziēla tovāra. I bisāgi, po stāro, neke starīnske bisāžine. Sāki krāj kāko jena vrēca, i pōtle je bila tolīko ... sāmo ča se je držālo skūpa, čīs-tega, preku tovāra, po hrbāte. I manē me je stāvila va jenō bisāgo, san bī mīnji. Za ziēt sōbon. Da ču tāmo stāt puli tovāra dōkle onā nabēre. A va ono drūgo

je stāvila grōti. Tō bisāgnico. Pak san bī valjā kolīko tējzi nego grōti, pak tō... so potēzali (***) nīže, onā je tovāra peljāla na kolīko nāpreda, s pālīcon ... na špāgē, špāh na rāmene je nosīla. I potīēže, a bisāgnica kadē san jā bī se je sp^uognūla, je pāla s mānon na zēmlo, a grōti nā me. Jē, jē, tō ti je īstina. Bih pokāzā mēsto i danās kadē je tō pālo nā me. Aš me je bīlo udrīlo, pak za tō da pāmetin bōlje. (...). Te grōti so me stūkle, pak m^uōna je vīezāla tāmo za grājo tovāra, pak manē je m^uōrala povūč do ... ono ... h kūce. A tovāra puštīt, i pō-kle poč sāmə.

Svēga je bīlo drugājče nēgo danās. Danāska proti unipūt žīvēmo gospōdski. Pod Itālijon smo se navādili biēli krūh jēs. A smo jēdāli čnēga, škūrega, sāko f^uōzo. Onipūt smo jeno mālo biēlega pōčeli bīli jēs. A sadā pak skr^uōzi biēlega. (*JK - A ot česa je bi ta črni kruh?*). A, ot trukīnji je bī, večīno. A večīno je bīlo i sīrkā nāmeš. Nēka pīrevica, smo jo zvāli. Pīrevica. (...). Zrīno kāko ot še-nīci, ma m^uokī mālo je imēlo. To so bīle sāmo mekīnje. I jōš od njīē sāme da bi bī krūh, ohohō fīni. Ma to je bīlo sē miēšano sēga skūpa. Pa to je bī škūri, ot trukīnji žūti, kāko čēš. Ā. Slābo, po siromāški. (*JK - A sada ot šenici ...*). A, fījorēt. To je fījorēt. Ča se ot šenīci samēlje, pak onō... m^uokō... je ustālo... mekīnje. Za blāgo. Za prāscēn dāt i takō.

Note to text 82 (BM 2). ¹ dial. pō sebe.

Text 83: Life in the twenties; the traditional names of the months and some religious events (TO)

Tonina Orbanic (TO) recounts (a) some details from daily life in her childhood; (b) what they used to do, and cook for dinner, at Christmas; (c) how manēštra is prepared; (d) the old names of the months, and about some religious holidays, when one goes to mass in other towns or villages, depending on their different patron saints and corresponding saint's days.

(a) Nīsan imēla brāta ku ne jenegā. Jedān je ūmra, sestri san imēla. Dviē. Jōš. I jāš, trī. Jenā je va Pūlē užēnjena, ma je je m^uōš ūmra. (...) A jenā je za užē-nīt, nī se ni užēnīla, je dōma. (...). Jā san tūka va selē se užēnīla. (...). (*JK - Ste vi čuvīevala kat ste bila dica?*) Jā, jā, jōh, čūvāla ... (*JK - Ča ste užala de-lat kat ste čuvala?*). A, plēla san, i prēla, i kīpala, i čā čēte. (...) Plelā jā, sān ... a, kalcēti, za muškī, i za žiēnske. (*JK - Anke holjevi?*). Jā, jā. (...) Vēč so zapuštīli, šekōndo kī. Ljūdi so po dēlah, dīca grēdo va škūōli, do dvājšet liēt, magāri vēč. Ne dēlajo dīca puli ovāc, ni ne čūvajo onī krāvi. Puli ovāc se je tō plēlo, i puli krāf, kat se je čūvālo. (*JK - Vi ste čuvala anke ^uofci?*). A nē, ja nī-san čūvāla ^uōfci, je sestri, jā san krāvi. (...) Takō, a, čūvīevāla san vājka va jū-tro i va vēčer, i dobrō, san čā šlā kat san se užēnīla. San čūvāla va jūtro i va vēčer, pōtle san šlā kopāt, i čā je rābīlo. Nēkat smo šli i orāt ... kopāla (*JK -*

A *sapiēt kravi?*). Jōh manē! (...). Se sapnē va p̄ve nōgi. Vāj̄k sām̄o va p̄ve. (JK - A kade ste šla va šk̄uolo?) A, va Žm̄inj, ma san hod̄ila m̄alo m̄alo. Sām̄o san b̄il̄a va drūgen r̄azrede, p̄okle se je, on̄o ... va hrv̄atske ... pa je p̄rišla tali-jānska ... n̄ismo hod̄ili. Nēki so hod̄ili, nēki n̄iso. (...) A, č̄a ja zn̄an, ot sēdan liēt san p̄očela, no pak dv̄a lēta, a f̄orši san imēla d̄eset liēt, v̄eč kat n̄is ni ho-d̄ila, jedan̄ajs. Ot sēdan se je p̄očelo, n̄o, ka, jeno lēto i p̄uōl, m̄alo v̄eč san ho-d̄ila.

(b) (JK - Č̄a ste delali kat je bi Božić?). Smo hod̄ili h m̄aše, i h v̄eč̄ernje, i nič̄ n̄ismo d̄elali va kamp̄anje. Jen̄a je b̄ila va jūt̄ro, je na jedan̄ajs ūr, i p̄otle je b̄ila v̄eč̄īernja m̄aša. (...). T̄o se je šl̄o va criēkvo t̄amo, va gr̄at, va Žm̄inj, kad̄e je n̄aša criēkva. (JK - Ste imeli kakovo boljo v̄eč̄ero za Božić?). T̄o smo kūhali, č̄a buōde k̄i m̄oga, jūžino i (...) Jūho, i kapūza, i jedampūt so govor̄ili “štrūjn̄ci”, sad̄a j̄a njōki.

(c) (JK - Kako se kuha maneštro?). A, j̄a, j̄a m̄oren, m̄oren povēdat. Se st̄avi ūlja, pažūla m̄alo, anka sl̄anc̄a k̄i č̄e, i kump̄iri, i ... ku č̄e z ūljen, zapr̄azit una-k̄o m̄alo, ūlja i žbūli, pak unak̄o se je va v̄ilijo, kat se je post̄ilo. A kat n̄e, se m̄ore i [š] špeh̄on. Pešt̄at, se je jedampūt zapešt̄alo, po st̄aro. Pak se je st̄avilo p̄ešto nuōtre, kako kuōs maḡari, kat ... ot pr̄ahc̄a. (JK - To se praži malo?). N̄e, to se st̄avi kūhat, ku č̄e ... a ku č̄e z ūljen, kat je v̄ilija, kat je n̄eka f̄ešta, kat je b̄i Božić, pak va p̄iet̄ak se je on̄o, ot ... n̄i se miēsa ni nič̄ j̄elo, ku ne z ūljen. Se je zaf̄igalo m̄alo ūlja, pak se ... i žbūli, pak se je l̄ilo va manēstro, (...) se kūha i kump̄iri ... (JK - Pak se stavi anke vodo, ali č̄a?) N̄ego č̄a, kak̄o? N̄e, va v̄odo, va v̄odo se st̄avi. V̄odo n̄ajp̄rvo, pak pažūl, ma se jo muōra i (**), ku n̄e, m̄ore sām̄o post̄avit i unak̄o, ku je ml̄adi.

(d) Ant̄uōnšćak, š̄ič̄an̄j, pak m̄arač̄, pak avr̄il, pak m̄aj, pom̄aj̄iç, ž̄etvenjak, i anḡoš, smokv̄enjak, mih̄uōlšćak, mart̄iñšćak, i adv̄enat je z̄ad̄nji.¹ T̄o se na tolike fuōzi broj̄i ... (JK - Kada je Tielovo?). A, buōde Tielovo ... a n̄ajr̄aj ... ma buōde, n̄eki p̄ūti buōde z̄ad̄nji piētega, n̄eki p̄ūti p̄rvi š̄iēstega, tak̄o, bl̄izu. Kak̄o p̄r̄ide Vaz̄an, tak̄o i t̄o, pom̄alo kašn̄j̄e Vaz̄an, m̄alo kašn̄j̄e i t̄o p̄r̄ide. (...) Gre se h m̄aše, i se ... d̄oma, buōde ... se prebūč̄e, i to se gre h m̄aše, kiēga je v̄olja, k̄i n̄e, p̄oje sām̄o va Žm̄inj, i tak̄o. (JK - Vajka va Žminj grete h maše?). J̄a, A j̄a, tak̄o, kakof pūt kad̄e, kak̄ova f̄ešta āli č̄a, da je n̄eki v̄eçi gr̄at, n̄eka (...) se p̄oje va Kanfan̄ar, kat je ... desiētega m̄esece, gov̄ori se “Luž̄arova”, t̄amo se gr̄e h m̄aše. Je ... to n̄eki suōt od Majke buōj̄ze. Va P̄azin se gr̄e st̄ešo. Na dv̄a anḡošta. (...). To se gre t̄amo na sp̄očet, i h m̄aše. (JK - A na petnajs angošta je Vela sveta Marija, č̄a ne? A sada va soboto je anke f̄ešta?) J̄a, j̄a. Sob̄oto je j̄a M̄ala sveta Marija.

Note to Text 83 (TO).¹ TO mixes up mih̄uōlšćak ‘September’ and smokv̄enjak ‘October’.

Text 84: Interesting memories about an interesting life (JKr)

J̄uōze Križanac (JKr) tells me (a) how he used to herd cows when he was a child, and still does now; that there are practically no sheep left, for lack of people to herd them; (b) how he served in the Italian army as a young man, and later, during WWII, hoe he was with the partisans, as was his brother, who did not survive the war; (c) how, shortly after the war, he got married, and how people used to wed those days; (d) how he worked in a bauxite mine near Žminj.

(a) (JK - Ste vi čuv̄ieva kravi kat ste bi dica?) J̄a, j̄a, i dan̄aska j̄a. I dan̄as je p̄uōc̄. J̄a, j̄a. I segūtra san jeno m̄alo, ma m̄alo segūtra. S̄at, kad buōde čet̄ire ūri, j̄očet je č̄uv̄at. I kat san b̄i māli, san j̄očet č̄uv̄a. I uōfci nekol̄iko. Ali m̄anje uōfci n̄ego kr̄avi. Za kr̄avi san v̄iše. Aš smo imēli d̄eklo ono v̄riēme. D̄eklo. Ka je č̄uv̄ala ... M̄i reč̄emo “d̄ekla”, n̄u. Smo imēli ... j̄a san č̄uv̄a kr̄avi, on̄a je ... uōfci. (JK - Koliko ste imeli ovac?). A j̄a, po d̄eset. N̄ismo imēli č̄uda n̄e teḡa. Po... do d̄eset. I tr̄i kr̄avi. Tr̄i gov̄eda. Ol̄a bi, kr̄avi, i k̄ako b̄ilo, n̄o. Tr̄i kr̄avi, po tr̄i. (JK - A sada ne?) N̄i k̄i č̄uv̄at. N̄i past̄iri. Past̄iri n̄i. (...). Nas je m̄alo, fam̄eja m̄ala. S̄at ... m̄i ne m̄oremo sat uōfci, n̄i k̄i č̄uv̄at uōfci ali kr̄avi. D̄ica gr̄edo va šk̄uolo, a ono v̄riēme so d̄ica č̄uv̄ali. Uōfci. A dan̄aska ne č̄uv̄ajo d̄ica uōfci. Kad gr̄edo va šk̄uolo, i ... tak̄o so ... uōfci so se pot̄ile. N̄i ov̄ac ... ov̄ac je m̄alo. N̄ešto ima m̄alo m̄alo. A sv̄i po sel̄e so imēli ov̄ac. Sv̄aka kūca. Po siēn sel̄e, ki v̄iše ki m̄anje. Ki v̄eč ki m̄anje.

(b) (JK - Ste ša va šk̄uolo?). J̄a, j̄a, b̄i san m̄alo, va ono v̄riēme, hod̄i va hrv̄atsko, pak hrv̄atska je bila... so nan... je prop̄ala. So nan popāl̄ili l̄ibri. Va Žm̄inje, na Pl̄ace. Pa p̄okle je bila talij̄anska. Pa smo talij̄ansko d̄okle san f̄ini. (...). Ja zn̄an i talij̄anski pis̄at. A ne zn̄an f̄ino pis̄at, ja n̄iman v̄elike šk̄uoli. Ma j̄očet, zn̄an i talij̄anski. I govor̄it̄ isto. Aš p̄okle san b̄i va v̄ojske talij̄anske. Sol-d̄at, san b̄i sold̄at talij̄anski. Tr̄i pūt san b̄i. (JK - Kada ste ša?) Milj̄ar devest̄uō i trid̄eset čet̄irte san š̄a p̄rvi pūt, k̄ako rekrūt. A p̄okle san š̄a d̄oma, ot š̄iēs m̄e-seci san š̄a d̄oma. Kat san st̄ori š̄iēs mes̄içi san b̄i... šuplik̄an (?) b̄i. San im̄iē st̄arega oc̄a i m̄ater d̄oma, i br̄ata ml̄adega, ml̄ajega. I pak ... san b̄i d̄oma jeno č̄e ... piēt m̄esece, pak j̄očet so me p̄ozvali, rikjam̄ali (?). Ka je b̄ila za va Āf̄riko p̄uōc̄. So me rikjam̄ali. Pak n̄isan b̄i va Āf̄rike, san b̄i sām̄o va T̄alije. San b̄i k̄ako ... so me rifrm̄ali. So rekl̄i “rifrm̄at”, po talij̄ansken, so me “ne-spos̄obili”, n̄u, kak̄o ... bi se rekl̄o. Da n̄isan ... san b̄i t̄amo st̄eši, a n̄isan b̄i va Āf̄rike j̄a. A dr̄ugi so b̄ili. Pa san š̄a d̄oma, pa p̄okle, očet, trid̄eset i uōsmega, san b̄i rikjam̄an, na kunf̄in ot Fr̄anc̄iji. Smo b̄ili t̄amo tr̄i m̄esece. St̄ori. Pak t̄o san zav̄r̄š̄i.³ Pak p̄okle d̄alje san š̄a očet t̄u va v̄ojsko, n̄ašo, parti-ž̄ani, sedam̄n̄ajs m̄esece san st̄ori. (JK - Kade se b̄i?). Va L̄ike. Ḡorski K̄otar,

Lika, ja. (...) (*JK - A vaši niso znali kade ste?*). A, so znali da san tamo. Ma ja nisan ... šies meseci niso znali san li žif san li mrt, nisan pisā z Liki, pak pökle so me ... (...) so me gambijali va Görski Kōtar, pak pökle san pisā, pökle san säki mesec pisā. Pökle so znali. A prvo nē, šies meseci. A brāt je ustā göre mrt zādno zādno vrieme. Na sēdan māja. (...) Jā, ja. A smo bīli... vīse pūti smo bīli skūpa. A nē skr^uozi. I na petnājs (...) avrila, četrtēga mēseca, jā, avrīl. Na petnājs smo se vīdēli, smo skūpa govorīli, Onī so šli zd^uolon, njīha divīzija je šlā zd^uolon, za na Riekō, a jā san bī göre va Skrāde (a?), va Görsken Kōtare, va Skrāde. Jā, ma van nī poznāno göre, tō. Tēško, jā, ja. Bēn. Bēn, ma ne portā za tō, nō. I smo se vīdēli, je rēka: “Jā gren sadā dōma, mī gremo dōle za Īstro, va Īstrijo, i ču povēdat da si žif. Jā. ^uOn nī šā, je ustā göre puli Riekī, na Klāne (a?) je ustā mrt. Nī on prīša povēdat dōma da san žif. San jā prīša dōma, ma njeḡā nī bīlo vīše. A jā. Prvo je bī šies liēt va talijānske *mornārice*,⁴ prīša je dōma kat je Tālija kapitulāla, ala, pa göre smo šli skūpa, göre, jā, i drūgi, nū, nē sāmo mī. Sāmo mī dvā. I drūgi još, so šli. I takō. (*JK - Za nekeh se nanke ne zna kade so ustali, ča ne?*) Jā, ja. Tr je tūka, i njīh tūka. Od Māteta brāt.⁵ Ki so va te kūce (...). I njigof brāt je bī s mānon, stēši, Zvāne. I ne znājo, ni ... ni jā, mī smo bīli skūpa, ma stēši ne znān kadē je ustā mrt. Nē, nē. A jā, tr je bīlo tēško znāt kadē kī ustāne mrt. (...).

Kadā san prīša ot partižān dōma? Kvarnār i piētega, na ōsan ... na zādnji ^uōsmega mēseca. Jā. Sedamnājs mēseca san stōri göre. (...). Jā san prīša dōma, i pökle šā na dēlo, po stāro. Kopāt, i krāvi čūvāt, i ... Drūgi dān, magāri, a va drūgi dān skōro, jā. Nisan nē feštovā, nē.

(c) Jā san mālo tamo hodī, ja san hodī na drūgi krāj tamo, na Pāzinšćino. A zā njo⁶ ... ja san jo spoznā ... onā je slūžila, čūvāla ^uōfci. A pökle je slūžila nāzada, dōle puli R^uōži⁷ je čūvāla krāvi. I takō, jā san bī prīša na vrieme ... ono je bīlo sīla se uženīt. Aš brāt mi je bī šā va vōjsko, i jā nisan bī jōš uženjen. Otāc i māt sāmi dōma. To je bīla sīla se uženīt. Kakō bi tō blāgo, i tō. I pak jā san tornā tū blīzu, zgor Žmīnja. Mojā žiēnska. Nī bilā, ... nēka furēšta, (...) z dūgega. (*JK - A kade je rojena?*). Puli sveta Fōško, puli Hmēti. Selō, Hmēti. Selō Kmēti. (...). I takō. Pak smo takāli tō, krātko vrieme, mī smo se uženīli, nīsmo to dūgo dūgo hodīli. (...). Jūtro se je šlō tamo, smo šli p^uo njo. Va jūtro. Takō. Prvo p^uolne. P^uo njo, i pökle va Žmīnj, a nēki se i pīvo zākōni. (...) A ku nī, se je šlō p^uo njo, pak otk^uot je bila onā, i tamo, va selē, pak so se zākōnili. I pökle dōma, pak plīēs, i kantāt, i pīt, i tamo plīēsāt va kūce, puli sū-sēdi, nū, kadē je ... va selē. I pak tō je ... pasāla n^uōc, pak pökle dōma säki dān. (*JK - A sopca ste imeli?*). Jā, armōnika. (*JK - Cīeli dan je zusta?*). Jā, jā,

dōkle je finilo ^uon je bī s nāmi, sopāc je dōnke... Nēki je imiē armōniko, vēliko, a nēki pak je imiē onē sopīēli, nēki so imēli onō. Kāko kī, nū.

(d) (*JK - Vi ste anka forši dela va Raše?*). Nē, nisan, nēgo na bausīte. (*JK - Va Žmīnje?*). Jā, tū kraj Žmīnja, nū, va Žmīnje, jā, tamo puli Žmīnja, aš tū ga nī, puli nās. Zgor Žmīnja, tamo, va Cēre, tamo uni krāj. Pičānšćina, tamo, Labīnšćina, tamo je bausīt. Tū göre nī. (*JK - To se kopa, ali ča?*). A jā, to nājdo, ĩma jedan ... ĩma one ... pālice želiēzne. Pak štōca, pak tō nājde. Tō nājdo. I pökle, kat nājdo, onipūt oni znājo vēc kolīko je na širōko. Kakō ... hīta vān zēmlijo. Jedampūt so na r^uōki, a sadā ĩmajo sē makinārijo, za hītat vān zēmlijo. I dōkle je bausīt dōle. I pökle minājo, i vāde vānka *boksit*⁸. (...). A pökle tō je tīdo, to je triēbe n^uōtra mināt. Hītat mīni. I pāk, sadā ĩmajo makinārijo, onipūt se je na r^uōki. San jā krgā. Jedān je imiē pik^uon, je kopā, drūgi pak je z lopāton va jeno kašēto ... To je šlō zg^uoron, pak so sprāznīli ... Sāt je sē modiērno, vēc nī onakō ... sē makinārija dēla. (...). Kamij^uoni so prīšli. Kamij^uon, pak kamij^uon je peljā, undē va Kanfanār, Sveti Pētar, i va Rovīnj. Onō ča je šlō va Rovīnj je šlō za Itālijo. Z bārkon. A ovō ča je va Kanfanār, va Sveti Pētar, onō je šlō va *Njēmačko*. Z mākinon.

Notes to Text 84 (*JKr*). ¹ dial. vēc. ² dial. jē. ³ standard stem with dial. ending and accentuation. ⁴ no dial. equivalent. ⁵ i.e. *MOS's brother*, cf. Text 86 (*MOS 2*). ⁶ *JKr* is referring to his wife, and how he met her. ⁷ a village near Žmīnj. ⁸ *JKr* alternatingly uses the Italian *bauxit(e)* and standard *boksit*. There is, understandably, no dial. equivalent.

Text 85: From hemp to sheet (*MOŠ*)

Mate Orbanic "Šantinin" (MOŠ) describes the work from hemp to sheet.

Kālcī, no. (...). Jā, onī so tkāli, onī... tamo so imēli dreviēno mākinō, i hītali šp^uōli, i z rokāmi so imēli za potēzat te ... te nīti, so nazivāli, ot prēji. Aš tō ... žiēnske so... na *primer*, mī smo jedampūt sējali nēke kōnoplji, so se zvāle. To prīde vēlo. I pak se ih je pōbrlo, angōšta mēseca, i popeljālo va kakof kāl, va ōdo, nēka se zmōče nāprof. (...) Va ōdo. Nēka se nāprof zmōče. Ōsan dān so se močile, dōkle so ... kāko da... kāko da so gnjilaste, bi bīlo rēc. I onipūt smo šli uprāt. So ih onō ... takō ... zagnūli bragēši, ali krātke bragēši ča je ... i tō ... upaljkāt va te vodē. I hītat tamo vān, pak ih rastiegnūt, na zīt, da se tō sūši. I pak, smo dopeljāli dōma, na *primer* na gūmnō, na kopīšće. Kat je bīlo, to bi se bīlo moglō. I pak, to se je usūšilo nāprof, pak žiēnske so tūkle. Nēki želiēzni ... kāko, nū, z nēken želiēzon, to je bīlō. Ma je bilo liēpo, nasājeno, i svē. Storēno. To so tūkle tō. Te kōnoplji. So ih stūkle, i pak so trūnile, onō, gorēnje čā. Pak so imēle ... je bilā ... se je zvālo trīlica. To je bilo stēšo storēno od driēva. So ljūdi sāmi si dēlali onipūt. I je bīlo to driēvo hūdo, a tū cīelo, i tū

je imělo ... je něko ... kăko jeno daščico, da je propădalo va to hŭdo. To se je držălo, i se je dĭglo, i stăvilo štrěno zdolă ot teh konopălj, i potězalo, i to so umehčăle, i ... da bude¹ za prěs. Pòkle so prěle, i pak so ubielĭle, năprof, to se je zvălo "ubielĭt". To so ... to nĭ kăko danăs prăh, za prăt. Onipŭt kĭ je znă za prăh. Tò je ... tò so žiěnske va neke vĕle vĕle golĭde... onò ... dreviěne ... naslăgăle nŭòtre, kat so sprĕle. I onipŭt kŭhale vòdo, i sĭpale pòpel. Po te vodĕ. Jă. Zaprăvo i po nĭjĭh so sĭpale pòpel. Znăte ča je pòpel? Jă. So ga prosĕjale, i sĭpale pòpel po vrščăh i pòkle zgoră so lievăle kŭhano vòdo. I kŭhana vodă je pasăla skrŭos sĕ tò. A ta vĕla golĭda je imĕla dðle puli dnò škŭljo. Da tečĕ čă. I pòkle so tò zvădile, jutredăn, *na primer*, jedan dăn je stălo, jeno nŭòc, to so žiěnske zvădile, i so onakò upaljkăle vodĭ, va golĭde, stĕšo, nŭ. Òprle. I pak so glĕdale – jòš nĭ biĕlo. *Na primer*. I so òpet, na nòvo, dðkle je prĭšlo biĕlo. A jă. I kat je prĭšlo biĕlo, so bĭli něki motăčĭ. Motovĭla. Tŭ se je stăvilo to štrĕno, liepo na to motovĭlo, to je bĭlo storĕno takò vĕc, i se je motălo. Se je motălo na klòbak. *Ali* je bĭlo biĕlo. Ma to se je sŭšĭlo prĕvo. I namotălo klòpki, pak onipŭt so ponesĕ žiěnske temu kălcu. Da in storĭ lancŭnĭ. (...) Lancŭnĭ, oni trĭdi. (*JK - A to so muški tkăli? Niso žiěnske tkăle?*). A, so i žiěnske, sŭò něke. (...). Ma tŭka va ten selĕ nĭ bilo, nĕ, puli năs. Ma je bĭlo va Žmĭnje, teh kălci, pa smo va Žmĭnj nosĭli. Jă. I pòkle so žiěnske šĭle lancŭnĭ, i bðh.

Note to Text 85 (MOŠ 1): ¹ *staccato form of dial. bŭde*.

Text 86: Returning home after years of war and prison camp (MOŠ)

Măte Orbănić "Šantĭnin" tells the story of his coming home from Russia in 1946. He had been sent there as a soldier of the Italian army, was made prisoner of war, and spent four years in Russia in difficult circumstances. When he finally came back to Istria, he was very worried about the situation he would find in his native village.

This text is in phonemic (standard) notation (see the Preliminary remarks to this chapter); sandhi phenomena are indicated; where neutralizations and sandhi phenomena occur, words are linked by a hyphen; words which form an accentual unit are linked by a bow between them.

Četĭra lĕta nĭkat nĭsam-pĭsă dðma, ni_pĭs... ni_ozdðmu pĭsmò ni... ni_bĭ dðma. (*JK - A niso znali ste li žif?*) Nĕ, nĕ, nĕ, nĕ, nĕ. Nĭso nĕ znăli. Jă. Ka[t]-smo_ za_dðma šĭlĭ, so_nas_kumpanjăli Rŭsi, do_Ăustriji. Do_kŭs Ăustriji. I undĕ so_nas_prĭgnŭli Merikăni. Merikăni so_nas_popeljăli na_talijănsko grănico¹, i undĕ so_nas_prĭgnŭli Talijăni. Pak smo... so_naz_dăli va_Ŭdine. Tămo sam_bĭ jeno... jeno_šetemăno, pah_smo_šĭlĭ dðma. Jă. (...) Kat_sam_prĭša... kat_sam_prĭša, ja_san_imiĕ străh za_poc... sĕ porŭšeno. Aš va_Riekĕ... va_Riekĕ san_doznă... aš ja-sa[m]-mŭòra poc_va_Opatĭjo po_dokumiĕnti, aš nĭsi imiĕ si_dokumiĕnti za_dðma. I san_šă va_Riekò, onipŭt so_bĭle koriĕri riĕtke. Čă... je_bĭlă... jenă je_ bĭlă za_Poriĕč, jenă za_Pŭlò, ali tò ... jŭtro tămo, vĕčer năzat. Tŭ nĭ_bilo koriĕr

za va... kăko sadă. I san_šă.. dă_li_ću... da bi[h]_šă za_tò... ot_Poriĕčă², do_Păzina. A je ... se_je_bĭla napŭnila. Săt, čă_ću? Pak mi_govòri jena_ćinòvnica³, govòri: "Sa[t]-će_šŭbito poj_za_Pŭlò. Ku_ĭdete⁴, mòrete poj_š_njŭòn." "Jă, jă", dĭĕn. I zăjno mi_je_stòrila buletĭn, i san_šă. Pah_san_šă do_Răši. A sa[n]-mŭòra plătĭ[t]-do_Pŭlă. Aš je_reklă, năjprĕvo o[d]-dăljega pòcnemo ... no... zemăt, aš ku_bimo_mĭ davăli tem_bĭlĭznjen, onĭ z_dŭgega nĕ_bi mogĭlĭ pŭòc. Dobrò. Ja_san_još_plătĭ za_Pŭlò, a san_šă do_Răši. I kat_sam_prĭša va_Răšo, je_bĭlo vĕc... čă ja_znăn, dĕvet ŭr vĕčer. Škŭro. To je_bĭlò četĭtega mĕseca. I pak săt... kăko va_te_Riekĕ sam_pĭtă jeno_ćinòvnico, da jă_li znă čă za_Ĭstro, kakò_je dðle. "A jă, popăljenega," je_reklă, "čŭda siĕl_je popăljeneh, i... svĕga_je, nŭ." (...) dĭĕn, săt ja_griĕn dðma, ma_ćŭ_li năc pak dðma? I san... prĭša tò va_Răšo... Jedăn dðle ot_Pămići... ma je_ŭmra. San_ga_zvă⁵, san_ga_zăjno poznă kat_san_šă dðle s_koriĕri, i... ŭòn_je_prĭša s_koriĕron, so_bĭle něke koriĕri za... ti_težăkĭ, i od_Răši, kăko něki kasŭòni. To nĭ bĭlo koriĕra kăko danăs. I san_ga_pĭtă... san_ga_zvă: "Kărlo! Kărlo! Nŭ, frmăj_se jedan_hĭp!" Se_frmă, govòri: "Ča tò si_tĭ, Măte!" San_rĕka, "Jă". "Ma tr_da_si_mĭt". "Nĭsan", dĭĕn, "sa[n]-žĭf". Dĭĕn, "prĕvo nĕgo dălje se_razmĭnjemo, povĕj_mi kakò mojĕ selò stojĭ. Jĕ_li kĭ žĭf? Jĕ_li zrŭšeno?" "Nĕ, nĕ," je_rĕka, "va_riĕde_je. Sămo," je_rĕka, "za_brăton ti_se_ne_znă." Aš san_imiĕ jenega_brăta, je_bĭ mlăji od_manĕ. Dvă lĕta. Je_rĕka: "Za_brăton ti_se_ne_znă. A to_drŭgo_je sĕ va_riĕde." Dobrò, jă, săt, ma_ŭòn_je_mŭòra poc_na_dðlo. A jă_ćĕkan koriĕro za_na_jedanăjs ŭr vĕčer, grĕ koriĕra, je_hodĭla za... vălje ŭ⁶Tinjăn, je_peljăla ti_kăvari. Smo_prĭšli va_Žmĭnj, a va_Žmĭnje porŭšenega. Je_bĭlo něko samĭlĭšće, liepo sĕ, vĕli kostănji. Tŭ nĭ kostănj, ni_nĭ zĭda, ni... ni_nĭ svĕtla bĭlò. Škŭro. To je_bĭlo u_polnòci, i săt... dobrò, ja_gren_dðma. Săt, namĕsto poc_na... čă ja_znăn, bih_šă... napriĕku, ja san_šă zgŭòron po_Plăce, i rămno po_ćĕste. Mĭrno, škŭro iĕ, mðre bĭt kadĕ kăkòva škŭlja, ot_kakòve bŭmbi ĭli čă... Grem_po_ćĕste. Prĭden, mălo vĭše... ku znăte kadĕ_je Pălt, ja_ne_znăn? Jă. I mi_vĭčo: "Stòj!"⁷ So_bĭli soldăti năši. Tĭ prtĭžăni. Mi_vĭčo: "Stòj!" Dobrò. Tò san_kăpi, "stòj". Aš tò i_Rŭsi rekŭò, "stòj". I săt me_zovĕ, da kămo_gren. Nŭ... văjk..., po, tò, hrvătski, a jă san_onipŭt hrvătski jăko jăko slăbo znă. Skòro⁸ niĕ. (*JK - Samo po vaše, ča ne?*) Po_năše, talijănski, i rŭski. I săt, onò, me_pĭta, i: "Ruke [u]vis?" San_jh_dĭga. I me... nò, zovĕ svojegă... tegă (***), od_gvărdĭji. I prĭde ŭòn, govòri, da kămo griĕn. San_rĕka: "Dðma". "S_kuda?"⁹ San_rĕka: "Z_Rŭsĭji". ŭòn se_je_năčŭdi. Jă. A: "Ča ste_bĭ čŭda va_Rŭsĭje?" San_rĕka, "sam_bĭ četĭra lĕta. I ja_ne_znăn niĕ kakò_je tŭ. I săt, ku_ćete_me_puštĭt, da pasăn, dobrò. Ku_nĕ, ćemo_ćĕkat dăn, pak unipŭt ćete_se_ŭvĕrit, jă_li griĕn dðma ali nĕ. *Ali* stĕšo me_je_opĭpa. Da nĕ_bih_ćă imiĕ, nŭ. Ma tr znăn čă_je, soldăt bĭt. (*JK - Ste reka da ste tu*

doma?) Jã, san_rëka jã otk^uõda san. I, "Bën, dobrö", je_rëka, "mõrete... mõžeš da ìdes",¹⁰ takö mi je_rëka. A san_rëka: "Čüjite, a čë_lì me jöš kî kadë frmät?" "Në, në", je_rëka, bez brige¹¹, tõ_smo sãmo mî tü." I gren_dõma, i sam_příša z_undëka zgorã, vëc puli_nãše... I jã naslíhan, da sãmo ku kakov-brëk kadë läje. Va_selë. Vëc... vët-je dobrö. Aš ku je_brëk, je_jöš nëki žif. A jã. I san... gren_nãpret, vîdin, küci jöš_so göre, magãri je_tò škûro, ma stëšo san_vîde. Dobrö. Sam_příša dõma, i... Smo_imëli i mî brekã. I ta_brëk je_nagnã nã_me. Jã sa[n]-mu_se_jãvi, ma ^uõn je_bî zãbi zã_me. Jã. (...) Ali je_bî viëžen, nî mõga do_škãl za_poc_vã_küco. A ja_san_stëšo potëka va_küco. I r^uõmpa na_vrãteh. Da kî_je. "Jã_san". A mojã mãt... onipüt nîsmo imëli strüjo. Svieçö, na_petr^uõljko... Na_uknõ... je_õtpřla uknõ, i... da ce_poc_vîdet da kî_je, aš onipüt se... so_ljüdi imëli strãh... da kî znã kî mõre bît. A sestřã... sestřî so_mi_spievãle na_šufite. Dobrö. I jenã govõri: "Mãmo, to_je naš_Mãte!" "Ma ča ië?" "Sãn, sãn", diën, "otprîte_mi. Aš san_trüdan." Onipüt... je_bîlo götovo... Ali znãte, da cu_vã_sò histõrijo¹² povëdat, svë svë ča sam_provã, tõ bimo_stãli tũka do... jãko do_škũrega.

Notes to Text 86 (MOŠ 2). ¹ dial. kunfîn. ² i.e. the bus for Poreč. ³ no dial. equivalent. ⁴ dial. pøjete or grëte. ⁵ [sangazvã]; [sanga...] also in all similar cases. ⁶ dial. va. ⁷ dial. stãni or st^uõj. ⁸ dial. debõto. ⁹ dial. otk^uõt (and standard otkuda; the form MOŠ uses is a contamination from dial. s 'from' and standard kuda 'where (to)'). ¹⁰ dial. mõreš p^uõc. ¹¹ 'don't worry' (no dial. equivalent). ¹² dial. štuõrijo.

CHAPTER VIII

LEXICON

Preliminary remarks

The notation employed in this Lexicon is the "standard notation", which is also used for the examples in Chapters II-VI, and most texts of Chapter VII. The standard notation differs from the phonological notation in a number of respects (see I.0). It should be kept in mind that voiced obstruents are devoiced in word-final position, a fact that is expressed in the standard notation, e.g. *bl'ët*. Note that this has consequences for the alphabetical order.

For inflectable words, the following basic forms are listed as main entries:

Nouns: the Nsg.

The gender of a noun is specified only if it is clear on the basis of the available material.

Diminutives ("dim") and pejoratives/augmentatives ("p/a") are not listed separately, but together with the headword they are derived from, except when their meaning differs significantly from the meaning of the headword, or when the form is not transparent.

Adjectives: the msg.

Comparatives (comp) and superlatives (sup) are listed with the adjective they are derived from.

Pronouns: the Nominative; in adjectival pronouns, the Nsgm.

Numerals (if inflected): the Nominative.

Verbs: the infinitive.

The aspect of the verb is indicated only if it is clear from the available material. Imperfective and perfective partners are listed separately.

Note specifically that compounds of the same verbal stem with different prefixes are listed together with the basic verb.

When a verb is not attested without a prefix, the basic form is given preceded by -, e.g. -*arät*.

The compounds of *iti 'go' are listed under *nāc*.

Verbs which may have originated as compounds but cannot synchronically be regarded as such are listed as if they are simple verbs, e.g. *prīstuvat* (listed under *p*), *zābīt* 'forget' (listed under *z*), etc.

Since the material is presented in "standard notation", assimilations involving prefixes are expressed in the notation, e.g. *odgovorit* but *oštīškat*, *razriedit* but *rašīre*, etc.

If the basic form happens not to be attested, an attested form is given as the main entry, followed by an indication, e.g. *botonā* verb pr 3sg, *Buzēta* subst m top Gsg.

It goes without saying that lexical meanings given in this list can be only approximative. When the meaning is too unclear to give an equivalent, or when no English equivalent exists, a description is given, without single quotation marks, e.g. *balad^uōr* kind of veranda.

The following abbreviations and special symbols are used only in the Lexicon:

- nd: the word in question does not belong to the dialect, but is used too frequently to leave out;
- d?: I am not sure whether the word can be considered dialectal;
- ?: I am incompletely sure about the meaning of the word;
- Žm: the word in question is typical for the dialect of the town of Žminj (in contradistinction to the surrounding villages, see also 0.3.1).
- Examples and set expressions are preceded by

For other symbols and abbreviations the reader is referred to the list of abbreviations at the beginning of the book.

The alphabetical order is the following:

a, b, c, č, ć, d, e, ie, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, lj, m, n, nj, o, uo, p, r, s, š, t, u, v, z, ž.

The following two points should be noted:

- In conformity with established practice in Croatian and Serbian lexicography, *lj* and *nj* have been taken as separate graphemes for the alphabetical order (although for the dialect they are to be analyzed as sequences, see I.2.6).
- The graphemes *ie* and *uo* follow *e* and *o*, respectively.

a

a conj 'and, but' || *je stāvi glāvo na zn^ožlje, a nōgi na kušīn* 'he put his head at the foot of the bed and his feet on the cushion'.

Frequent reinforcement of some interjections and adverbs || *a lē si prīšla* 'so you're finally there'; *a čā?* 'what then?; let me think'; *a jā* 'oh yes; certainly'; *a nē* 'oh no'; *a ma nič nīsan imiē* 'I had nothing whatsoever'

ā interj 'oh!' || *ā, beāto zdrāvlje* '(lit.) oh blessed health'

abadāt verb ipf Žm 'care' (usually negated), pr 3sg *ne abadā* 'she does not care'

adijo interj 'bye'

advēnat subst m (obsolescent) 'December'; 'Advent', Gsg *advēnta*, Lsg *advēnte*

afān Žm || *je pāla va afān* 'she fainted'

afār subst m 'business', Ipl *afāri* || *gren za svojēmi afāri* 'I mind my own business'

Agrotēhnika subst f top (shop in Žminj)

ahā interj 'aha, I see'

ak^ordit verb Žm 'agree'

āla interj 'come on' || *āla sadā hoj spāt* 'come go to sleep now'

ālbero subst Žm 'Christmas tree'

āli conj 'or' || *āli lēto āli dvā* 'a year or two'

āltroke (a?) adv 'really, surely' (often used ironically)

ambulānton subst f Isg '(outpatient's) clinic'

Āna subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Gsg *Āni*, Isg *Ānon*

āndit subst m Žm 'hall', Lsg *āndite*

āndjel subst m 'angel', Gsg *āndjela*

Andjelnā subst f prop (Christian name, fem)

Āndjelo subst m prop (Christian name, masc)

Andrēja subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Andrēji*, Dsg *Andrēju*, Isg *Andrējon*

Andrijāš subst m prop (nickname), Gsg *Andrijāšā*

Andrijāši subst m plit top (name of a village), Gpl *Andrijāši*, Dpl *Andrijāšēn*

angōš subst m 'August', Gsg *angōšta*

angūrija subst f 'watermelon', Gsg *angūriji*, Asg *angūrijo*, Lsg *angūrije*

āniži subst plit 'anise (?)', Gpl *āniži*

ānke adv 'also, too'

Ant^on subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Ant^ona*, Lsg *Ant^one*; *Sveti Ant^on* name of the old church in Žminj

Ant^ončiči subst m plit top (name of a village), Gpl *Ant^ončič*, Dpl *Ant^ončičen*

ant^onščak subst m (obsolescent) 'January', Gsg *ant^onščaka*

apanāt verb Žm 'bread'

apētton subst m Isg 'appetite'

ārak subst m (obsolescent) curved piece of iron on a well (holds the pulley with the rope to hook a bucket on), Lsg *ārke*

ārat subst m 'craft, handicraft', Asg *ārat*, Lsg *ārte*

–*ārāt* (see also *orāt*): *naāraš* verb ipf pr 2sg 'plough in an inward, curved line', pr 3sg *naāra*, pr 3pl *naārajo*, I-p nsg *naārālo*; *preārāt* ipf 'bring into culture', pr 3pl *preārājo*

razārāt ipf (of *razorāt*), pr 3pl *razārājo*.

arbalovija subst f unidentified plant, Asg *arbalovijo*

arbar^oža subst f unidentified plant

arbašpānja subst f 'clover', Gsg *arbašpānji*, Asg *arbašpānjo*

arbēta subst f 'mangold, fodder beet', Gsg *arbēti*, Asg *arbēto*, Isg *arbēton*, Lsg *arbēte*

Arbulīn subst m prop (nickname)

ārija subst f 'air', Gsg *āriji*, Isg *ārijon*

arivāt (= *rivāt*; only one attestation)

armadūra subst f 'scaffolding', Gsg *armadūri*, Asg *armadūro*, Isg *armadūron*

armār subst m 'cupboard', Lsg *armārē*

armar^on subst m 'cupboard', Asg *armar^on*,

- Lsg *armar^uone*
armer^uon subst m Žm (= *armar^uon*)
armulⁿ subst m 'apricot', Lsg *armulⁿon*, Npl *armulⁿi*
artičok subst m 'artichoke', Npl *artičoki*
artižan subst m 'master, craftsman', Lsg *artižana*
arženica subst f 'straw of *šegala*' (used for roofing), Gsg *arženici*, Lsg *arženicon*
ās conj 'for, because'
ašfāl subst m 'paved (asphalt) road'
atiēnto adv Žm ||st^uoj *atiēnto* 'stand still'
Āustriji subst f Gsg 'Austria'
āuto subst m 'car', Gsg *āuta*, Lsg *āuto*, Gpl *āuti*, Apl *āuti*
aventāt verb pf 'imagine, make up', 1-p msg *aventā* (JO)
aventⁱevāt verb ipf 'imagine'
avij^uonu subst m Dsg 'airplane'
avrīl subst m 'April', Gsg *avrīla*
āžija subst f wider part of a road in a village, Lsg *āžijo*, Lsg *āžije*

b

- bāba* subst f 1. 'midwife', 2. 'old hag', Gsg *bābi*, Gpl *bāp*; dim *bābica*
bābin adj *bābin pās* 'rainbow'; *Bābin D^uol* top (name of a field), Lsgm *Bābinen D^uole*
babūlj subst m '(big) stone (of irregular shape)', Gsg *babūljā*, Lsg *babūlj*, Gpl *babūlj^uon*; dim *babuljⁱć*; p/a *babuljⁱna*
babuljās adj msg 'roundish' (of a stone), nsg *babuljāsto*, Lsg *babuljāsto*
babuljāt verb ipf 'pelt (with stones or clods of earth)', pr 3pl *babuljājo*, 1-p msg *babuljā*, fsg *babuljāla*, mpl *babuljāli*
baciljāt verb ipf 'care (about); take care', pr 1sg *baciljān*, 3sg *baciljā*, 3pl *baciljājo*, 1-p msg *baciljā*, fsg *baciljāla*

- bāčva* subst f 'barrel', Gsg *bāčvi*, Lsg *bāčvo*, Lsg *bāčve*, NApl *bāčvi*, Gpl *bāčāf*; dim *bāčvica* (and *bāčvica d?*)
bāčvar subst m 'cooper', Gsg *bāčvara*, Npl *bāčvari*
badāt verb ipf (= *abadāt* Žm) 'care', pr 3sg *badā*, 1-p mpl *badāli*
-bādāt: *nabādāt* verb ipf 'pick up, prick (e.g. with a fork)', pr 2sg *nabādaš*, 3sg *nabāda*, 1-p fsg *nabādāla* (and *nabādāla*); *podbāda* ipf pr 3sg 'have a sly dig (at)'; *probādan* ipf pr 1sg 'pierce', 2sg *probādaš*, 3sg *probāda*, 1-p msg *probādā*; *zabādāt* ipf 'stick (into, through)', 1-p fsg *zabādāla*
badilj subst m 'shovel, spade', Lsg *badiljⁱčn*
badiljāt verb ipf 'dig, spade'; *zbadiljāt* pf 'dig, spade'
bādnji adj Nsgm, only in the combinations: *bādnji dān* 'day before Christmas', *bādnji vėčer* 'Christmas Eve'
bafēndija subst f 'lavender'
bāfi subst 'sideburns', NApl
bāk₁ subst m 'bull', Gsg *bakā*, Lsg *bakū*, Lsg *bak^uon*, Lsg *bakē*, Npl *baki*, Gpl *bāki*, Dpl *bak^uon*
bāk₂ subst m 'unidentified plant (with unpleasant smell)', Lsg *bakē*
bakalō subst '(dried) codfish', Gsg *bakalā*, Lsg *bakal^uon*, Lsg *bakalē*
bākāt verb ipf 'belch', pr 3sg *bāčē*, 1-p fsg *bākāla*
bakēta subst f 'rib (of an umbrella)', Npl *bakēti*
Bakīn subst m prop (name for an ox), Dsg *Bakīnu*
bāla subst f 'bale (of straw etc.)', Apl *bāli*
balad^uor subst m (= *balid^uor*) kind of veranda (with flight of steps, in front of traditional Istrian houses), Gsg *balad^uora*, Lsg *balad^uore*, Apl *balad^uori*, and *baladori*; dim *baladori^ć*

- balānca* subst f (= *bilānca*) 'scales' (less common than *pⁱēza*)
balāt verb 'bale, compress' (less common than *balⁱevāt*), pr 3sg *balā*, 3pl *balājo*; 1-p mpl *balāli*
balegājo verb pr 3pl 'shit (of animals)'
bāleh subst m (usually pl) 'excrement (of cattle)', Npl *bālegi*, Gpl *bālegi*
baleštrāt subst m 'stone door frame', Lsg *baleštrāde*, Npl *baleštrādi*
bālēt verb ipf (= *bālīt*) 'gape (at), look (at) in a stupid way', pr 2sg *bāliš*, 3sg *bāli*, 1-p msg *bālⁱē*
balⁱevāt verb ipf 'bale, compress', pr 3sg *balⁱēva*, 1-p mpl *balⁱevāli*
balid^uor subst m (= *balad^uor*); dim *balidorⁱć*
balⁿ subst m 1. 'small ball, bullet'; 2. (children's language) 'excrement', Npl *balⁿi*
bālīt verb ipf (= *bālēt*), 1-p fsg *bālīla*
balkōna subst m Gsg 'balcony'
balonāt: *se* – verb ipf 'play with a ball', pr 3pl *se balonājo*
bal^uon subst m 1. 'ball, balloon'; 2. an Istrian folk dance, Gsg *bal^uona*, Lsg *bal^uon*, Gpl *bal^uonon*, Lsg *bal^uone*, Npl *bal^uoni*, Gpl *bal^uonⁱ*; dim *baloni^ć*
bānak subst m 'bench, pew; counter', Lsg *bānak*, Gsg *bānkon*, Lsg *bānke*; dim *banjčⁱć*
bānda subst f 'gang, bunch of friends; music band (e.g. at funerals)', Lsg *bāndon*
-bänderāla: *nabänderāla* verb pf 1-p fsg 'dress up (in a curious way)', mpl *nabänderāli*
bānka subst f 'bank', Lsg *bānko*, Lsg *bānke*
bankīn subst m (= *bankīna*) 'parapet (on a *balad^uor*)', Gsg *bankīna*, Lsg *bankīn*, Lsg *bankīne*, Npl *bankīni*
bankīna subst f (= *bankīn*), Lsg *bankīno*
bank^uoni subst m Npl 'fireside bench'
barāka subst f n-d (but very common) 'shack', Gsg *barāki*, Lsg *barāke*
barakār subst m small stone pole along dirt

- road, Lsg *barakāre*, NApl *barakāri*; dim *barakāri^ć*
Barāt subst top (name of a village), Lsg *Barāte* ||na *Barāte* 'in Barat'
baratēvat verb ipf (= *baratⁱevāt*)
baratⁱevāt verb ipf (= *baratēvat*) *baratⁱevāt besēdi* 'talk a lot, waste words', pr 2sg *baratⁱēvaš*, 2pl *baratⁱēvate*
bārba subst m 'uncle', Gsg *bārbi*, Lsg *bārba*, Lsg *bārbon*, Npl *bārbi*; in combinations with proper names clitic and undeclined, often *brba*: *barba J^uoze* and *brba J^uoze* 'uncle Joe', Lsg *barba J^uošetū*; dim *barbⁱć*
Bārban subst m top (name of a village), Gsg *Bārbanā*, Lsg *Bārbanu*
B(a)rbān Gsg *Barbāna*
B(a)rbānac subst m 'inhabitant of Barban', Npl *B(a)rbānci*
barbānski: *po barbānski* adv '[said] the way [they do] in Barban'
Barbānšćina subst f 'Barban and surroundings', Gsg *Barbānšćini*, Lsg *Barbānšćine*
barbⁱer subst m 'barber', Lsg *barbⁱerā*
bāret subst m 'fallow', Lsg *bārede* ||bīt *va bārede* 'lie fallow (of a field)'
barēta subst f 'cap', Gsg *barēti*, Lsg *barēto*, Lsg *barēton*
barīla subst f 'small barrel (used to take water or wine for the road)', Lsg *barīlo*, Lsg *barīle*
Barīta subst m prop (nickname of the family of NO's father), Lsg *Barīti*, Npl *Barīti*, Gpl *Barīti*
Barītof adj msg 'belonging to (the) Barita (family)', Nsgf *Barītova*, Lsgf *Barītovo* || *Vitōrija Barītova*; Šēpa *Barītova*
Barītovica subst f 'female member of the Barita family' (see *Barīta*), Npl *Barītovice*, Gpl *Barītovic*
bārka subst f 'boat', Lsg *bārko*, Lsg *bārkon*, Lsg *bārke*
-bārtat: *razbārtat* verb 'shake up (a bed)'

Bärtul subst m *Sveti Bärtul* 'St. Bartholomew' (name of a church), GAsg *Svetega Bärtula*

Bärtulja subst f 'Saint Bartholomew's Day' (Žminj has a big annual fair on this day, as Saint Bartholomew is its patron saint), Gsg *Bärtulji*, Asg *Bärtuljo*

bärtuljski adj Nsgm 'of *Bartulja*'

barüfa subst f 'fight, quarrel', Asg *barüfo*

barufant subst m 'rioter, hooligan', Npl *barufanti*

bašam'ent subst m lower part of a wall (in hall etc.), painted in a different colour, Asg *bašam'ent*, Lsg *na bašam'ente*

bašeläk subst m 'basil', Gsg *bašelkä* MOB, Dsg *bašelkü*, Lsg *bašelk'ön*

bäšta subst f 'burden, load (on a donkey)', Asg *bäšto*, Lsg *bäšton*

zbaštardät se: verb ipf 'get worse; degenerate'; *se zbaštardät* pf id.; pr 3sg *se zbaštardä*, 3pl *se zbaštardäjo*, 1-p msg *zbaštardä*, fsg *zbaštardäla*, nsg *zbaštardälo*, mpl *zbaštardäli*, fpl *zbaštardäle*, pp msg *zbaštardän*, fpl *zbaštardäne*

baštärt₁ adj msg 'degenerated', msg also *baštärdo*, nsg *baštärdo*, mpl *baštärdi*

baštärt₂ subst m twice as much as a *rukof*, Gsg *baštärda*, Gpl *baštärdi*

baštät verb ipf 1. 'be a bad fit', 2. 'put on, load', 3. Žm 'be sufficient', pr 3sg *baštä*, 1-p fsg *baštäla*, nsg *baštälo*; *nabaštät* pf 'load', 1-p fsg *nabaštäla*, pp fsg *nabaštäna*; *zabaštäno* pf pp nsg 'knock together'

Baštijän subst m llsveti *Baštijän* top (name of a part of Žminj)

Baštijani'ci subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Baštijani'c*

bät subst m 'hammer, mallet', Lsg *bat'ön*, Npl *bati*, Ipl *bäti*; dim NAsg *bati'c*, Lsg *bati'čen*

baterija subst f n-d 'battery', Asg *baterijo*

batica subst f 'bud (of a flower)', Asg *bati'co*, Npl *bati'ce*, Gpl *batice*

batonät verb 1. 'button up', 2. 'talk nonsense', pr 3sg *batonä* (= *botonä*), imp 2sg *batonäj*; *zabatonät* verb pf (= *zabotonät*) 'button up', 1-p fsg *zabatonäla*, pp nsg *zabatonäno*

batoni'era subst f 'button hole', Npl *batoni'eri*

-batoni'evät *zabaton'evät* verb ipf 'button up'

batönja subst f 'stick, flail', Lsg *batönjon*

bat'ön subst m 'button', Gsg *bat'öna*, NApl *bat'öni*, GIpl *bat'öni*; dim *batoni'c*, Npl *batoni'ci*

batüda subst f '(fine) gravel (on the road)', Asg *batüdo*, Lsg *batüde*

batvö subst n 'group of plants (e.g. beans)', Gsg *batvä*, Lsg *batv'ön*, NApl *bätva*, Gpl *batäf* (and *bätvi*), Lpl *bätvah*

baülj subst m 'chest, case with curved lid', Lsg *bäüljē*

bausit subst m 'bauxite', Lsg *bausite* (JKr)

bavarin subst m 'bib', Lsg *bavarine*

-bävvit: *dobävvit* verb pf 'supply (smb (with smt), with difficulty)';

nabävila pf 1-p fsg 'purchase'; *ubävvit* pf 'manage, fix (things)', pr 1sg *ubävvin*, 1-p msg *ubävi*, fsg *ubävila*, pp nsg *ubävjljenc*;

se zabävvit pf 'be detained, stop, spend time', 1-p fsg *zabävila*, mpl *zabävili*

-bavljät: *se zabavljät* verb ipf (= *se zabävjljät*)

-bävjljät: *dobävjlja* verb ipf pr 3sg 'get, acquire';

nabävjljät ipf 'acquire, purchase', pr 3sg *nabävjlja*;

ubävjljajo ipf pr 3pl 'carry out, perform'; *se zabävjljät* ipf (= *se zabavljät*) 'be occupied', pr 3pl *se zabävjljajo*, 1-p mpl *zabävjljäl*

bäzak subst m 'elder', Gsg *bäzga*, Lsg *bäzge*

beät adj msg 'blessed, happy', *beät'ön* 'bless him', fsg *beäta*, Nsgn *beäto*

bēba subst f n-d 'baby', Asg *bēbo*

bebēna subst f 'sheep' (children's language); dim Apl *bebēnice*

bekär subst m 'butcher', Gsg *bekärä*, Lsg *be-*

kär'ön, Npl *bekäri*

bekarija subst f 'butcher's shop', Lsg *bekarije*

bekärit verb 'bone (meat)', pr 3pl *bekäre*

bekät verb 'catch, grasp', 1-p fsg *bekäla*

bëkva subst f kind of plant (and tendrils of it, which are used to make baskets of, and to tie up e.g. vines), Gsg *bëkvi*, Lsg *bëkvon*, Gpl *bëkaf*, Ipl *bëkvami*

beličas adj msg 'pale, off-white, khaki', nsg *beličasto*, Asgf *beličasto*

belina subst f llslatkä *belina* species of grapes, Gsg *slatk'ē belini*

belmāk subst m 'white of an egg', Asg *belmāk*

belnjāk subst m (MOB) (= *belmāk*) (also heard from MOB, and other informants)

bën interj 'good, very well' llBën, *ubuči si magäri bragëši* 'all right, at least put on trousers'. *Ču se bën snäc* 'you can be sure I will find my way'

Bëram subst m top (name of a village near Pazin), Gsg *Bierma*, Lsg *Bierme*

Bëramac subst m 'inhabitant of Beram', Npl *Bëranc*

berieväli verb hab 1-p mpl 'pick, gather'

Bernärdo subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Asg *Bernärdeta*

Bernärdetovo adj nsg 'belonging to Bernardo'

besëda subst f 'word', Gsg *besëdi*, Asg *besëdo*, Lsg *besëdon*, NApl *besëdi*, Gpl *besëd*

bëštija subst f 'beast, animal'; p/a *beštijäcina*

bevända subst f Žm (= *temperänje*) drink consisting of water with some wine or vinegar in it

bez prep + G; n-d, but frequently used instead of *prez*

Bëzak subst m inhabitant of Central Istria (Pazinština and Žminjština), Npl *Bëzaki*

Bezica subst f 'female *Bezak*'

bežät verb 'run (away)', pr 1sg *bežin*, 3sg *bežti*, 2pl *bežitē*, 3pl *bežije*, imp 2sg *bëži* and *bëš*, 1pl *bëžimo*, 2pl *bëžite* and *bëšte*,

1-p msg *bežä*, fsg *bežäla* and *bežäla*, mpl *bežäli* ll*bežti vän* 'it is boiling over'; *bežti va škodo* '[the cow] is going into the field (where it will cause damage to the crop)'; *pöčelo je hladnëje vanë, i sät te bežät n'ötre* 'it started to be fresher outside, and now they (the flies) will flee inside (into the house)'

biël adj msg indef 'white', fsg *bielä*, nsg *biël*, mpl *biëli*, fpl *biële*; NAsgm inan *biëli*, Asgm an *biëlega*, NAplm *biëli*, GLplm *biëleh*, Dplm *biëlen*, NAsgn *biëlo*, Gsgn *biëlega*, Isgn *biëlen*, Nsgf *biëla*, Asgf *biëlo*, GLsgf *biële*, Nplf *biële*, Gplf *biëleh*

bielcät adj msg *biël bielcät* 'very white', Nplm *bielcäti*

bielët: *se* — verb ipf 'be white', pr 3sg *se bieli*, 1-p nsg *bielëlo*

bielit verb ipf 1. 'whitewash', 2. 'brown (a soup or sauce)', pr 1sg *biëlin*, 3pl *biële*, imp 2sg *biëli*, 1-p fsg *biëli*, mpl *biëli*; *pobëlit* pf 'whitewash', pr 3pl *pobële*; *ubëlit* pf 'whitewash', pr *ubëlin*, 1-p msg *ubëli*, fsg *ubëli*, mpl *ubëli*, pp nsg *ubëljenc*; *zbëlit* pf 'bleach, whiten'; *zabiëlit* pf 'brown, garnish with browned flour', pr *zabiëlin*, *zabiëli*, 1-p fsg *zabiëli*, nsg *zabiëli*, mpl *zabiëli*, pp nsg *zabiëljen*

prezabiëljeno pf pp nsg 'browned too much'

biërma subst f 'confirmation (in church)', Gsg *biërmi*, Asg *biërmo*

biërmat verb 'confirm (in church)', pr 3sg *biërma*, 1-p msg *biërma*, fsg *biërmala*, pp fsg *biërmala*

biësan adj msg (= *bisan*, but less common) 'lively, wild'

bič subst m 'whip', Lsg *bičen*, Lsg *biče*, NIpl *biči*

bičiklëta subst f 'bicycle', Gsg *bičiklëti*, Asg *bičiklëto*, Lsg *bičiklëton*, Lsg *bičiklëte*, Npl *bičiklëti*, Lpl *bičiklëtah*

bičerîn subst m 'small glass', Gsg *bičerîna*, Asg *bičerîn*, Lsg *bičerîne*

bid^uon subst m 'big iron barrel', Gsg *bid*^uona
-bijät: *dobija* verb ipf pr 3sg 'get';
nabijät ipf 'make noise, hammer', pr 3sg
nabija, 3pl *nabijajo*, imp 2sg *nabijaj*, 1-p msg
nabijä;
odbijät ipf 'knock off; refuse, decline', pr
 3sg *odbija*, 1-p fsg *odbijäla*;
probija ipf pr 3pl 'make a hole', pr 3pl
probijajo;
ubijät ipf 'kill, slaughter', pr 3sg *ubija*, 3pl
ubijajo, 1-p nsg *ubijälo*;
zbiija ipf pr 3sg 'knock down', 1-p mpl *zbiijä-
 li*
zabijät ipf 'hammer (a nail, into the wall)', pr
 3sg *zabija*, 3pl *zabijajo* || *si zabijan va glävo*
 'I get (an idea etc.) into my head'
bilänca subst f (= *balänca*; for NO, *bilänca* is
 less common) 'scales'
bilo part, in combinations with pronouns and
 pronominal adverbs: *bilo čä* 'whatever', *bilo
 kadë* 'wherever'
bira subst f 'beer', Gsg *biri*, Asg *biro*, Isg *bī-
 ron*, Npl *biri*, Gpl *bīr*
-birat: *pobirat* verb 'gather', pr 1sg *pobiren*,
 2sg *pobireš*, 3sg *pobire*, 1-p fsg *pobirala*,
 mpl *pobirali*;
vibirat 'sort', pr 1sg *vibiren*, 1pl *vibiremo*,
 3pl *vibiro*, 1-p nsg *vibiralo*, mpl *vibirali*
bīsa subst m Gsg 'folly'
bisägi subst f plt kind of double bag worn over
 one's arm or shoulder, or on the back of a
 donkey, 1pl *bisägami*, 1pl *bisägah*; p/a Apl
bisäžine (BM)
bisägnica subst f one half of *bisägi*, Asg *bisäg-
 nico* (BM)
bīsan adj msg 'lively, wild', fsg *bīsna*, 1pl
bīsne
biskvīt subst m Asg 'dough biscuit'
bišköt subst m 'cracker, biscuit', Asg *bišköt*,
 NGpl *bišköti*
biškötät verb toast *pandešpanja* in order to get
 biscuit, pr 1sg *biškötän*, 3sg *biškötä*
biškup subst m 'bishop'

biškupija subst f 'bishopric', Lsg *biškupije*
bištëk subst m 'cutlet, chop', Gsg *bištëka*
bīt verb 'be', pr *sän*, *sī*, (j) *ičë*, *smö*, *stë*, *s^uö*;
 clitic pr *san*, *si*, *je*, *smo*, *ste*, *so* and *su*; ne-
 gated present *nīsan* and *nīs*, *nīsi* and *nīs*, *nī*,
nīsmo, *nīste*, *nīso*; pf pr *b^uöden* and *b^uödeh*
 and *b^uöh*, *b^uödeš* and *b^uöš*, *b^uöde* and *b^uö*,
b^uödemo, *b^uödo*; imp *büdi*, *büdimo*, *büдите*;
 1-p msg *bī*, fsg *bilä* and *bīla*, nsg *bilö* and
bīlo, mpl *bili* and *bīli*, fpl *bilë* and *bīle*;
 auxiliary of the conditional (see V.1.1.) *bīh*,
bīš, *bī*, *bīmo*, *bīte*, *bī*.
-bīt: *nabīt* verb pf 'crack (tr.), bruise', 1-p
 msg *nabī*, pp fsg *nabīta*, nsg *nabīto*
 'cracked';
odbīt pf 'knock off; refuse, reject', pr 1sg
odbīje, 3pl *odbījo*, 1-p msg *odbī*, fsg *odbī-
 la*, nsg *odbīlo*, mpl *odbīli*;
prebīt pf 'break (e.g. an arm)', 1-p msg
prebī;
probīt pf 'make a hole, break through', pr
 3pl *probījo*, 1-p msg *probī*, mpl *probīli*, pp
 msg *probīt*, fsg *probīta*;
razbīt pf 'break, smash', pr 2sg *razbīješ*, 3sg
razbīje, 1-p msg *razbī*, fsg *razbīla*, nsg *raz-
 bīlo*, fpl *razbīle*, pp msg *razbīt*, fsg *razbīta*,
 nsg *razbīto*;
ubīt pf 'kill, slaughter', pr *ubījen*, *ubīješ*,
ubīje, *ubījo*, 1-p *ubī*, *ubīla*, *ubīlo*, *ubīli*, pp
 msg *ubīt*, fsg *ubīta*;
zbīt pf 'knock down, knock off, knock out',
 1-p msg *zbī*, fsg *zbīla*, pp msg *zbīt*;
zabīt pf 'hammer (e.g. a nail into a wall)', pr
 1sg *zabījen*, pp msg *zabīt*, nsg *zabīto*, fpl
zabīte;
*-bīt*₂: *dobīt* verb pf 'get, obtain', pr 1sg *do-
 bījen*, 2sg *dobīješ*, 3sg *dobīje*, 1pl *dobījemo*,
 2pl *dobījete*, 3pl *dobījo*, 1-p msg *döbi*, fsg
döbīla, nsg *döbīlo*, mpl *döbīli*, fpl *döbīle*;
zadöbīli pf 1-p mpl 'get'
bītno adj nsg d? 'essential'; comp nsg *bitnëje*
bivät verb hab (= *bivät*), 1-p fsg *biväla*, nsg
bivälo, mpl *biväli*, fpl *biväle*
bivät verb hab 1. 'be', 2. 'dwell, live (some-
 where)', pr *bīvan*, *bīva*, *bīvamo*, *bīvajo*, 1-p
 msg *bivä*, fsg *biväla*, nsg *bivälo*, mpl *biväli*,

fpl *biväle*
-bivät *dobivät* verb ipf 'get', pr 3sg *dobīva*,
 1-p fsg *dobiväla*, mpl *dobiväli*;
zadobivajo ipf pr 3pl 'get'
bīži subst m (usually pl) 'young pea', Gsg
bīža, Gpl *bīži* || *rīži i bīži* 'rice and peas'
 (expression for cheap food)
bjankariija subst f 'linen'
bjankerija subst f Žm (= *bjankariija*)
Blagārī subst m plt top (name of a village),
 Gpl *Blagārī*, Dpl *Blagār^uön*
blägas adj msg 'crude, vulgar, rude', fsg *blä-
 gasta*, nsg *blägasto*
blägdan subst m n-d 'holy day, saint's day',
 Npl *blägdani*
blägoslof subst m 'blessing' || *Blägoslof* *vazmëni*
 'Easter Monday'
blägo subst n '(head of) cattle, farm animal',
 Gsg *bläga*, Dsg *blägu*, Asg *blägo*, Isg *blägon*
blagoslivjät verb ipf 'bless', pr 3sg *blagoslivja*
blagoslövan adj msg 'blessed', Nsgm *bla-
 gosl^uövni*, Nsgf *blagosl^uövna*, Gsgf *bla-
 gosl^uövne*, Isgf *blagosl^uövnon*, Gsgn *bla-
 gosl^uövnega*
blagoslovīt verb pf 'bless', pr 3sg *blagoslovī*,
 3pl *blagoslovīje*
blänja subst f 'plane, grater', Isg *blänjon*
blanjät verb ipf 'plane';
ublanjät pf 'plané', pr *ublanjä* (MOB), pp
 fsg *ublanjäna*
Bläš subst m prop (Christian name, masc)
blätan adj msg 'dirty, muddy', fsg *blätna*, nsg
blätno, mpl *blätni*, fpl *blätne*; Aplm *blätni*,
 Asgn *blätno*, Lsgn *blätnen*, Nsgf *blätna*, Aplf
blätne; comp nsg *blätneje*
blätit verb 'dirty, soil', pr 3sg *bläti*, 1-p nsg
blätilo;
zblätit pf id., 1-p msg *zbläti*, pp nsg *zbläčeno*
bläto subst n 'mud, dirt', Gsg *bläta*, Asg *bläto*,
 Isg *blätön*, Lsg *bläte* || *ma nī ni bläto sät* 'but
 it isn't even muddy [outside] now'
blävi adj msg 'blue', fsg *bläva*, Aplf *bläve*; nsg

blävo
blävīčas adj msg (also attr) 'bluish, light blue',
 nsg *blävīčasto*; Asgm inan *blävīčasti*, Asgf
blävīčasto
Bläžova adj Nsgf 'belonging to Blaš' (JO)
Blažüčici subst m top (name of a village), Gpl
Blažüčic, Dpl *Blažüčicën*
blebetät verb 'chatter', pr 3sg *blebëče*
blebotät verb (= *blebetät*), pr 3sg *bleböče*
blejät verb ipf 'bleat', pr 3sg *blejī*, 3pl *blejīje*,
 1-p msg *blejä*, fsg *blejälä*, fpl *blejäle*;
zablejät pf 'begin to bleat', pr 3sg *zablejī*,
 1-p fsg *zablejälä*, fpl *zablejäle*
bl'edët verb ipf 'turn pale';
zabl'edët pf 'turn pale', pr 3sg *zabl'ëdi*, 1-p
 fsg *zabl'edëla*
bl'ët adj msg 'pale', fsg *bl'edä*, mpl *bl'ëdi*, fpl
bl'ëde, Nsgf *bl'ëda*, Aplf *bl'ëde*, Gplf
bl'ëdeh, 1pl *bl'ëdemi*; comp Nsgm *bledëji*,
 Nsgf *bledëja*
blindäti subst 1pl (VO) 'armoured car (?)'
blīzu prep + G and adv 'near; nearby' || *blīzu*
teh Jark^uöt 'near that [village] Jarkoti; *njīn*
je ona crekvīca tämo blīzu 'for them, that
 little church there is nearby'
blīžnjo adj Asgf (VO) 'near', Dplm *blīžnjen*
 (MOŠ)
blokët subst m 'building block, brick', Asg
blokët, Apl *blokëti*
blūza subst f n-d 'blouse', Asg *blūzo*
bljüvat verb 'vomit', pr 3sg *bljüje* and *bljüva*
bljüzgat verb 'boil hard (of water)', pr 3sg
bljüzga
bljüzgavica subst f 'slush'
böbica subst f 'berry; one grape (from a
 bunch)', Gsg *böbici*, Npl *böbice*, Gpl *böbic*
 || *böbica gr^uöjza* 'one grape (from a bunch)'
bobič subst m 'small piece', Gsg *bobīča*, Isg
bobīčen
böbuljica subst f 'berry', Apl *böbuljice*, Gpl
böbuljic

bōca subst f 'bottle', Gsg *bōci*, Asg *bōco*, Isg *bōcon*, Lsg *bōce*, NApl *bōci*, Gpl *b^uōc*, Ipl *bōcami*, Lpl *bōcah*; dim *bōcica*

boc^uōn subst m 'big bottle', Gsg *boc^uōna*, Dsg *boc^uōnu*, Npl *boc^uōni*, Lpl *boc^uōnah*; dim *boconič*

bōca subst f iron ball used in a game resembling "jeu de boules", Apl *bōci* || *igrājo bōci* 'they play jeu de boules'

bocāt verb ipf 'play jeu de boules', pr 3pl *bocājo*

bodēnji verb pr 3sg 'prick'

bodljāva adj Nsgf 'barbed [wire]', Isg *bodljāvon*

bogāt adj msg 'rich', fsg *bogāta*, mpl *bogāti*; Gsgm *bogātega*, Gplm *bogāteh*, Nsgf *bogāta*, Asgf *bogāto*; comp Nplm *bogātēji*, Nplf *bogātēja*

bogatāš subst m 'rich man', Dsg *bogatāšū*, Npl *bogatāši*, Dpl *bogatāš^uōn*, Ipl *bogatāši*

bogatāšica subst f d? 'rich woman'

-bogāti: *se ubogāti* verb pf pr 3sg 'enrich oneself, get rich', *l-p* msg *ubogāti* and *obogāti*

bogatija subst f 'wealth', Asg *bogatijo*

bogorōdica subst f d? 'mother of God'

bōh interj 'enough; and that's that' || *A m^uoj otāc je rēka da nī, da nī, i bōh* 'but my father said that he did not, he did not, and that was that'

bok^uōn subst m 'big chunk', Gsg *bok^uōna*, Asg *bok^uōn*, Isg *bok^uōnon*, dim *bokonič*

bōlan adj msg (also attr) 'ill, sick; painful, sore', fsg *b^uōlīna*, nsg *b^uōlīno*, mpl *b^uōlīni*; Asgf *b^uōlīno* || *je bī bōlan na jētra* 'he had a liver disease'

bōles subst f 'illness, disease', Gsg *bōlesti*, Asg *bōles*, Lsg *bōlešće*, Gpl *bōlesti*

bolēt verb ipf 'hurt', pr 3sg *bolī*, 3pl *bolīje*, *l-p* msg *bolīē*, fsg *bolēla*, nsg *bolēlo* || *jo bolīje nōgi* 'her feet hurt'; *se ubolēt* pf 'fall ill', *l-p* msg *ubolīē*, fsg *ubolēla*

boležljīf adj msg 'sickly, in poor health', fsg *boležljīva*

bolnik subst m 'patient', Asg *bolnikā*, Isg *bolnik^uōn*, Gpl *bolniki*

bolovāt verb ipf 'suffer, be ill', pr 3sg *bolūje*, *l-p* msg *bolovā* || *je čūda bolovā od tegā* 'he suffered much from that'

bōlji adj NAsgm 'better' (comp of *dōbar*), Asgm an *bōljega*, Nplm *bōlji*, Gplm *bōljeh*, Nsgf *bōlja*, Asgf *bōljo*, NAsgn *bōlje*; sup Nsgm *nājbōlji*, Nsgn *nājbōlje*; adv *bōlje*, sup *nājbōlje* (frequently used ironically, 'it only needed that!' etc.)

bombōn subst m Asg 'piece of candy, sweet'

bōme interj 'really' || *Onā je lāni ūmrla. Nē, je to lēto, bōme* 'she died last year. No, [it was] this year really.'

bōp subst m kind of beans (nowadays rare), Isg *bob^uōn*

bōr and *bōr* subst m n-d 'Christmas tree; pine tree', Gsg *bōra*, Lsg *bōre*, Npl *bōri* and *bōri*; dim *bōrić* and *bōrić*

bōrša subst f (= *b^uōrša*) 'bag', Asg *bōršo*

Bortulīna subst m prop (nickname of the family of NO's husband), Dsg *Bortulīne*, Npl *Bortulīni*, Gpl *Bortulīn*, Dpl *Bortulīnon* || *Zvanić Bortulīna* 'Zvanić B.', etc.

Bortulīnka subst f 'female member of the Bortulina family' || *Rōža Bortulīnka* 'Roža B.', etc.

Bortulīnof adj Nsgm 'of the Bortulina-family'

bōs verb ipf 'sting, prick, stab', pr 1sg *bodēn*, 3sg *bodē*, 3pl *bod^uō*, imp 2sg *bodī*, *l-p* msg *b^uō*, fpl *bōle*;

nabōs pf 'pierce, prick', pr 2sg *nabodēš*, 3sg *nabodē*, 3pl *nabod^uō*;

probōs pf 'pierce, stab', pr 3sg *probodē*, 3pl *probod^uō*, *l-p* msg *prob^uō*, mpl *probōli*, pp msg *probōden*, nsg *probōdeno*;

ubōs pf 'sting, prick', pr 2sg *ubodēš*, *l-p* fsg *ubōla*, fpl *ubōle*;

zbōdeno pf pp nsg 'sting, prick';

zab^uō pf *l-p* msg 'stick (into), put (into)', nsg *zabōlo*

Bōsno subst f Asg 'Bosnia'

bōška subst f 'forest, woods', Gsg *bōški*, Asg *bōško*, Lsg *bōške*, Npl *bōški*, Lpl *bōškah*; *p/a* *boškīna*

Boškarīn subst m prop (name for an ox), Isg *Boškarīnon*

bōt (see *nabōt* and *odbōta*)

botīlija subst f Žm 'bottle' (= *butīlja*)

botonā verb pr 3sg 'talk nonsense', see also *batonāt*;

zabotonāt pf (= *zabatonāt*) 'button up', imp 2sg *zabotonāj*, *l-p* mpl *zabotonāli*, pp msg *zabotonān*

bot^uōni subst m Apl (= *bat^uōni*) 'button'

bōtra subst f 'godmother; female marriage witness', Isg *bōtron*, Apl *bōtri*

Božīc subst m 'Christmas', Gsg *Božīca*, Asg *Božīc*, Isg *Božīcen*, Lsg *Božīce*

božīčni adj Nsgm 'pertaining to Christmas', Nsg f *božīčna*, Apl f *božīčne*

b^uōdalj subst m 1. unidentified plant (thistle?), 2. 'prickle, thorn', Gsg *b^uōdlja*, Apl *b^uōdlji*

b^uōh subst m 1. 'God', 2. 'Christ', GAsg *bōga*, Vsg *bōže*, NIpl *bōgi* || *B^uōh!* or *B^uōh s vāmi!* (obs) 'hello; goodbye'; (...), *i b^uōh* (cf. *bōh*, which is more frequent); *B^uēli B^uōh* (prop; nickname); dim *bogīc*

b^uōžī adj msg 'divine', Nsgf *b^uōžja*, GDsgf *b^uōžje*, Asgf *b^uōžjo*, Nplm *b^uōžji* || *Ljūdi b^uōžji!* (JO) 'good heavens!'; *na vīljo b^uōžjo* 'on Christmas Eve'; Dsgf *h Majke b^uōžje* (VO) 'to Saint Mary's church'; *Mājko b^uōžja mīla, ma je lēpo* 'God, is it beautiful'

b^uōk subst m 'side, flank', Asg *b^uōk*, Lsg *bōke*, NApl *bōki*, Lpl *bōkah* || *va b^uōk je stāla* 'it stood reversely (askew)'; *mōre i kōtula stāt na b^uōk* 'a skirt can also be [put on] the wrong way'; dim *bočīc*

b^uōl subst f 'pain, illness', Gsg *bōli*, Isg *bolj^uōn*, Lsg *boljē*

b^uōlnica subst f 'hospital', Asg *b^uōlnico*, Lsg *b^uōlnice*

b^uōrša subst f (= *bōrša*) 'bag'; Gsg *b^uōrši*, Asg *b^uōršo*, Isg *b^uōršon*, Lsg *b^uōrše*, Apl *b^uōrši*,

Gpl *b^uōrši*

B^uōrtul subst m prop (Christian name, masc) 'Bartholomew' (cf. *Bārtul*); compare also *Bortulīna*

b^uōs adj msg 'barefoot', fsg *bōsa*, mpl *bōsi*, Asgf *bōso*, Iplf *bōsemi* || *San si ubūla postolī na bōso nōgo* 'I put my shoes on without socks'

brābonjak subst m 'droppings (of a sheep, goat or donkey)', Npl *brābonjki*

brāca subst f coll 'brothers (and sisters)', Gsg *brāci*, Asg *brāčo*; takes plural verb, e.g. || *to so svē brāca* 'they are all brothers and sisters, this is [a group of] siblings')

brādā subst f 1. 'chin', 2. 'beard', Gsg *brādī*, Asg *brādo*, Isg *brād^uōn*, Gpl *brāt*, Apl *brādi*, Ipl *brādāmi*; dim *brādīca*, Lsg *brādīce*

brādavica subst f 'wart'

brādūlja subst f 'small ax', Isg *brādūljon*; dim *brādūljica*, Isg *brādūljicon*

bragēši subst f pl 'trousers', Gpl *bragīēš*, Apl *bragēši*, Ipl *bragēšami*, Lpl *bragēšah*; dim Apl *bragēšice*

-brājāš: *nabrājāš* verb ipf d? pr 2sg 'count up, sum up'

brājdi subst f pl 1. 'vines'; 2. 'vineyard', Gpl *brajāt* and *brājat* (MOŠ), Dpl *brājdan*, Apl *brājdi*, Ipl *brājdami*, Lpl *brājdah*

brāka subst m d? Gsg 'marriage'

branāt verb 'harrow', pr 3sg *branā zabranāli* pf *l-p* mpl 'harrow'

branīk subst m 'crash barrier, guard rail in a bend of the road', Npl *branīki*

brānīt verb 'prevent, hinder; defend', pr 3sg *brāni*, 3pl *brāne*, *l-p* msg *brānī*, mpl *brānīli*; *zabrānīt* pf 'forbid', *l-p* mpl *zabrānīli*

brās subst f (= *brāzdā*, but more common) 'furrow; row (of potatoes etc., planted in one furrow)' Gsg *brāzdī*, Asg *brās* and *brāzdo*, Lsg *brāzdē*, NApl *brāzdi*, Gpl *brās*, Lpl *brāzdāh* || *jena brās trukīnji* 'one row of maize'

brāt subst m 'brother', GAsg *brāta*, Isg *brāton*

(MOŠ), NApl *brāti*, Gpl *brāt* (cf. also *brāca* 'brothers and sisters'); dim *brātič*

brāt verb ipf 'pick, gather, collect', pr 1sg *bēren*, 2sg *bēreš*, 3sg *bēre*, 1pl *bēremo*, 3pl *bēro*, imp 2sg *berī*, 1-p msg *brā*, fsg *brālā*, nsg *brālo*, mpl *brāli*, fpl *brāle*; *nabrāt* pf 1. 'pick a certain quantity', 2. 'fold, pleat', pr 1sg *nabēren*, 3sg *nabēre*, 1-p msg *nabrā* (?), fsg *nābrla*, mpl *nābrli*, pp fsg *na-bērena*, nsg *nābrano*, Asgf *nabēreno*; *pobrāt* pf 'pick (up), gather, collect', pr 1sg *pobēren*, 2sg *pobēreš*, 3sg *pobēre*, 1pl *pobēremo*, imp 2sg *poberī* (and *pobēri*), 1-p msg *pōbra*, fsg *pōbrla*, nsg *pōbrlo*, mpl *pōbrli*, pp msg *pobēren*, fsg *pobērena*, nsg *pobēreno* and *pōbrano*, fpl *pobērene* and *pōbrane*, Nsgf *pobērena*; *probrāt* pf 'select, pick out the best (so that nothing is left over)', 1-p msg *prōbra*, pp fsg *prōbrana*, *prōbrna*, *probērena*; *ubēreš* pf pr 2sg 'pick'; *vibrāt* and *vizbrāt* pf 'select, sort out', pr 1sg *vibēren*, 1pl *vibēremo*, 1-p msg *vibra*, fsg *vībrla*, mpl *vībrli* and *vīzbrli*, pp fsg *vībrna*, mpl *vibēreni*, Nplm *vibēreni* and *vizbēreni* *zberī se cā* pf imp 2sg 'piss off'

brātof adj Nsgm 'brother's', Nsgf *brātova*

brāvo interj 'bravo; indeed' (said e.g. when suddenly remembering something you forgot to tell, in a story) || (...) *i za onega mīnjega*, *brāvo, jā, ga je bī kojēnā* 'ah, yes, indeed, he deceived him in [the case of] the little boy, too'

brāvūra subst f, used as interjection 'bravura; bravo' || *kā bravūra* 'well done (also iron.)'

brāzdā subst f (= *brās*, but less frequent; see *brās* for attested forms)

brba (see *bārba*)

Brbān (see *Barbān*)

břčkat verb ipf 'rummage, make loose (earth)', pr 1sg *břčkan*, 3pl *břčkajo*; *pobřčkaš* pf pr 2sg 'poke (fire)'; *probřčkan* pf pr 1sg 'make loose'; *zbřčkat* pf 'make loose'

brdūn subst m 'bolt', 1sg *brdūn* ^{čn} (VO)

brēja adj fsg 'pregnant (of a cow), with young', fpl *brėje*

brėk subst m 'dog', GAsg *brekā*, Dsg *brekü*, NApl *breki*, Gpl *brėk* and *brėki*; dim *bre-čič*, Asg *brečiča*, Npl *brečiči*

brėka subst f 'bitch, female dog'

brėme subst Asg (= *brėmen*)

brėmen subst n (= *brėme*) 'load, burden (also figuratively)', Asg *brėmen*, Npl *brėmena* (VO)

brešnovājo verb pr 3pl 'bless (with a cross)', 1-p msg *brešnovā*

brešnovievā verb 1-p msg 'bless (with a cross)'

brīeh subst m 'hill', Asg *brīeh*, Lsg *brīēge*

brīējča adj Nsgf 'dog', Nplf *brīējče*

brīenta subst f wooden basket for gathering grapes', Asg *brīento*, 1sg *brīenton*, Apl *brīenti*

brīēs subst m 'elm', Gsg *brēsta*, Asg *brīēs*, 1sg *brēston*, Lsg *brēste*, Npl *brēsti*

Brīezāk subst m top (name of a point near Kuhari), Lsg *Brīēškē*

brhān subst m 'dress', Gsg *brhāna*, Dsg *brhānu*, Asg *brhān*, Lsg *brhāne*, Npl *brhāni*

brīco subst m hyp. 'barber', Gsg *brīceta*, 1sg *brīceton*, Npl *brīceti*

brīga subst f 'care, concern' || *me ne brīga* 'I don't care'

brīsat verb ipf 'wipe', pr 1sg *brīšen*, 3sg *brīše*, 3pl *brīšo*, imp 2sg *brīši*; *podbrīsat* pf 'mop up, wipe up'; *ubrīsat* pf 'wipe, wipe out', pr 2sg *ubrīšeš*, imp 2sg *ubrīši* and *obrīši*, 1-p msg *ubrīsa*, fsg *ubrīsala*, nsg *ubrīsalo*, mpl *ubrīsali*, pp nsg *ubrīšeno*; *zbrīsat* pf 'wipe off', pr 1sg *zbrīšen*

-*brīšālo*: *zbrīšālo* verb 1-p nsg 'slip, skid', fsg *zbrīšāla*

-*brīšēvat*: *zbrīšēvat* verb (= *zbrīšēvāt*, but less common) 'slip, skid'

-*brīšēvāt* verb: *zbrīšēvāt* (= *zbrīšēvat*, but more common) 'slip, skid', pr 3sg *zbrīšēva*

(VO), 1-p nsg *zbrīšēvālo*

brīškula subst f certain card-game, Asg *brīškulo*

brīškulāt verb 'play *brīškula*', pr 3pl *brīškulājo*, 1-p mpl *brīškulāli*

brīt verb ipf 'shave', pr 3sg *brīje*, 3pl *brījo* *ubrīt* pf 'shave', imp 2sg *ubrīj*, 1-p msg *ubrī*, mpl *ubrīli*, pp msg *ubrīti*, mpl *ubrīti*

brītva subst f 'razor; kind of knife', 1sg *brīt-von*; dim *brītviča*, Asg *brītvičo*

brītvēla subst f 'hinge', NApl *brītvēli*

brīžan adj msg (also attr) 'miserable, poor, pitiful', nsg *brīžno*, fsg *brīžna*, mpl *brīžni*, fpl *brīžne*; Asgm *brīžnega*, Dsgm *brīžnemu*, Gplm *brīžneh*, Dplm *brīžnen*, Iplm *brīžnemi*, Aplf *brīžne* || *Brīžan, te bolī?* 'Poor thing, does it hurt?'; adv *po brīžno*

břkas adj msg 'curly; with curly hair', fsg *břkasta*, nsg *břkasto*, Aplm *břkasti*

břlöh subst m 'form (of a hare), lair', Gsg *břlōga*, Lsg *břlōge*, Npl *břlōgi*, 1pl *břlōgah*

břmbčelj subst m 'cockchafer', Gsg *břmbčelja*, Npl *břmbčelji*

brmbļjūzi verb pr 3sg 'boil'

břncēt verb 'buzz, hum', pr 3sg *břncī*, 3pl *břncīje*, 1-p fsg *břncēla*

brnjūsi subst pl 'long moustache'

brofūlj subst m 'pimple, boil', Gsg *brofūljā*, Lsg *brofūljē*, Npl *brofūljī*, Gpl *brofūljji*

brojīt verb ipf 'count', pr 1sg *brojīn*, 2sg *brojīš*, 1pl *brojīmō*, 1-p msg *brojī*, fsg *brojīla*; *nabrojīt* pf 'count (up), enumerate', pr 1sg *nabrojīn*, 1-p msg *nabrojī*, fsg *nabrojīla*, pp fpl *nabrojēne*; *probrojīt* pf 'count'

brōka subst f 'glass water jug', Asg *brōko*, 1sg *brōkon*, Lsg *brōke*, Npl *brōki*, Gpl *brōk*, 1pl *brōkah*

-*brombāt*: *ubrombāt* verb pf (MOB) make a barrel ready for use by cooking *brōmba* in it

brontuljāt verb 'mumble, mutter', pr 3pl *brontuljājo*, ger *brontuljājuč*, imp 2sg *brontuljāj*,

1-p mpl *brontuljāli*

brōskva subst f 'kale', Gsg *brōskvi*, NApl *brōskvi*, Gpl *brōskaf*, 1pl *brōskvami*

broštulāt verb 'roast (coffee); nag', pr 1sg *broštulān*, 3sg *broštulā*, 3pl *broštulājo*, imp 2sg *broštulāj*; *ubroštulāno* pf pp nsg 'roast'

broštulīn subst m 'coffee roaster', Lsg *broš-tulīne*

brōt subst m d? 'ship', 1sg *brōdon*, Lsg *brōde*, dim *brodīč*

brōj subst m 'number', Gsg *brōja*, Asg *brōj*, 1sg *brōjen*, Lsg *brōje*, Npl *brōji*

brōmba subst f hot liquid used to prepare staves for a barrel, Asg *brōmbo*

břs adj msg 'fast, quick', Asgf *břzo*, Nplm *břzi*; adv *břzo* 'quickly; soon', comp adv *břže* || *Ma nājbrže da češ pčoč* (iron.) 'don't you think you're going'

břš subst m 'wood worm', Gsg *břša*

bršljān subst m 'ivy', Gsg *bršljāna*, 1sg *bršljānon*

Bršljānova adj Nsgf; top. *Bršljānova Jāma* (name of a field), Lsg *Bršljānove Jāme*

bršljīf adj msg 'worm-eaten', fsg *bršljīva*, nsg *bršljīvo*

Břte subst m prop (nickname of a family in Orbaniči), Asg *Břteta*, Npl *Břteti*

Břtetof adj msg 'Brte's', fsg *Břtetova*, mpl *Břtetovi*

brūman adj msg 1. 'diligent, industrious', 2. 'capable, skilful', mpl *brūmni*, fsg *brūmna*, fpl *brūmne*

Brūna subst f prop (name for a dark brown cow, one shade lighter than *Mōra*)

Brunēla subst f prop (name for a cow)

brūs subst m 'whetstone, grindstone', 1sg *brūson*, Lsg *brūse*, Npl *brūsi*

brusār subst m 'grinder', Gsg *brusārā*, 1sg *brusārčōn*

brūsīt verb ipf 'whet, sharpen', pr 3sg *brūsī*, 3pl *brūse*, 1-p msg *brūsī*, mpl *brūsīli*;

nabrūsīt pf 'whet', *l-p* mpl *nabrūsīli*, pp fsg *nabrūšēna*

bruškvāt verb ipf 'cut small twigs from branches', pr 3sg *bruškvā*, 3pl *bruškvājo*, *l-p* msg *bruškvā*;
ubruškvāt pf 'id.', *l-p* mpl *ubruškvāli*, pp msg *ubrūškvan*, nsg *ubrūškvano* and *ubrūškvāno*

brzīna subst f 'speed; haste', Asg *brzīno* || *na* *brzīno* 'quickly, in haste'

būba subst f 'insect, bug', Npl *būbi*, Gpl *būp*; dim *būbica*, Npl *būbice*; p/a (very frequent) Npl *būbine*, Gpl *būbin*

būbanj subst m 'drum', Apl *būbnji*, Ipl *būbnji* || *Je deb'ěl kako něki būbanj* 'he is as fat as a pig'

-būbat se nabūbat verb pf 'learn with difficulty, drum into one's head', *l-p* fsg *nabūbala*

būbnut verb pf 1. 'bump, bang', 2. 'blurt out', pr 1sg *būbnen*, 2sg *būbneš*, 3sg *būbne*, *l-p* msg *būbnu*, fsg *būbnula*;
se zabūbneš pf pr 2sg 'bump on, strike'

būbrih subst m 'kidney', Gsg *būbriga*, Lsg *būbrige*, NGpl *būbregi* and *būbrigi*

-būbrit: se nabūbrit verb pf 'swell up', pr 3sg *nabūbri*, 3pl *nabūbre*, *nabūbre* (cf. *nabumbāt*)

būc interj; usually reduplicated: *būc-būc* call to attract a cat || *būc-čā* (call to shoo off a cat); *būc-vān* (id.)

būcíc subst m 'pussy', Npl *būcící*; *būco-būcíc* interj 'pussy, pussy (come on)'

bučín subst m 'pussy', Gsg *bučina*, Npl *bučini*, Gpl *bučini* dim Npl *bučiniči*

budānti subst pl 'panties, underpants', I *budāntami*, L *budāntah*

būdīt verb ipf 'wake up', pr 1sg *būdin*, 3sg *būdi*, 3pl *būde*, *l-p* fsg *būdīla*;
probūdīš pf pr 2sg d? 'wake up'
zbūdīt pf 'wake up', pr 1sg *zbūdin*, 3sg *zbūdi*, imp 2sg *zbūdi*, *l-p* msg *zbūdi*, fsg *zbūdīla*, pp msg *zbūjen*, fsg *zbūjena*

bugārit verb ipf 'sing loudly, cry', *l-p* mpl *bu-*

gārii;
zabugārit pf 'begin to sing loudly', *l-p* mpl *zabugārii*

būha subst f 'flea', Asg *būho*, NApl *būhi*, Gpl *būh*, Ipl *būhami*; dim *būšica*

buhār subst m (usually pl.) kind of small black flea-like insect attacking *kapūs*, Npl *buhārī*, Gpl *buhāri*

bujad^uōr subst m kind of barrel (narrower at the upper side, used to keep wine or vinegar in), Gsg *bujad^uōra*, Lsg *bujad^uōre*, Npl *bujad^uōri*; dim *bujadorīc*

bukalēta subst f 'earthenware jug (for wine)', Gsg *bukalēti*, Asg *bukalēto*, Lsg *bukalēte*, Npl *bukalēti*, Gpl *bukalēt*, Ipl *bukalētami*, Lpl *bukalētah*

būkāt verb ipf 'low, moo', pr 3sg *būče*, 3pl *būčo*, *l-p* msg *būkā*, fsg *būkāla*, fpl *būkāle*;
zabūkāla pf *l-p* fsg '(begin to) moo'

bukē subst indecl Žm 'bouquet', Gsg *bukē* (uncertain)

bulefīn subst m 1. 'note', 2. 'ticket', Gsg *bulefīna*, Asg *bulefīn*

būli adj msg and Nsgm 'large, bulky, firm, plump, full (of a child, of *pažūl*, etc.)', fsg *būla*, nsg *būlo*, mpl *būli*

bulināt verb (= *buljināt*)

buljināt verb (= *bulināt*) 1. 'punch', 2. 'pull smb's leg', pr 3sg *buljinā* (MOŠ)

būmba subst f 'bomb', Gsg *būmbi* (MOŠ)

bumbāk subst m 'cotton', Gsg *bumbākā*, Isg *bumbāk^uōn*

bumbardāli verb pf *l-p* mpl 'bomb' (VO), pp nsg *bumbardāno* (VO), Gsgn *bumbardānega* (MOŠ)

-bumbāt: se nabumbāt verb pf 'swell up (by absorbing liquid)', pr 3sg *nabumbā*, 3pl *nabumbājo*, *l-p* msg *nabumbā*, pp msg *nabumbān*

būmbit verb 'drink' (pej.), *l-p* msg *būmbi*

būnjit verb 'drink' (children's language), *l-p* fsg *būnjila*

būra subst f 'northeast wind', Asg *būro*, Lsg *būre*

burēt subst m (obs, like *buretāt* and *buretānje*, as this device and method of winnowing are no longer in use; see Ch. VII, Texts 23 and 24) 'winnowing mill (oblong chest, with sieves which are turned round by hand)', Asg *burēt*, Lsg *burēte*

buretāt verb ipf (obs) 'winnow', pr 3pl *buretājo*, *l-p* mpl *buretāli*;
uburetāna pf pp fsg 'winnow', nsg *uburetāno*
zburetāna pf pp fsg 'winnow', Nsgn *zburetāno*

Burēti subst m prop Npl (taboo nickname of a family)

buretānje subst n yn (obs) 'winnowing'

būrica subst f 'small (wooden) bucket with handle and lid (to carry one's lunch in)', Npl *būrice*, Gpl *būrice*, Ipl *būricami*

Būriči subst m pl 'top (name of a village)

bur^uōn subst m 'big iron barrel', Gsg *bur^uōna*

būs subst m 'clump, small group of plants planted in one hole', Gsg *būsa*, Lsg *būse*, Npl *būsi*, Gpl *būsi*, Lpl *būсах* || *trī būsi angūriji* 'three groups of water melon plants'

būsul subst m 'species of ornamental shrub', Lsg *būsule*, Npl *būsuli*

būš subst m 'kiss', Isg *būšon*; dim Isg *būšicēn*

bušāt verb 'kiss', pr 1sg *bušān*, 3sg *bušā*, 3pl *bušājo*, *l-p* fsg *bušāla*, fpl *bušāle*

bušⁱevāt verb ipf 'kiss', pr 3pl *bušⁱevajo*, *l-p* mpl *bušⁱevāli*

būšit verb 'slap' (word used in connection with children), pr 1sg *būšīn*

-būšeno: probūšeno pf pp nsg 'trampled down, trodden under'

bušnūt verb pf 'kiss', pr 3pl *būšno*

butegār subst m 'shopkeeper', Gsg *butegārā*, Dsg *butegārū*, Npl *butegārī*, Dpl *butegār^uōn*

butegarīca subst f '(woman) shopkeeper, shop-woman', Asg *butegarīco*

butiēga subst f 'shop'; Gsg *butiēgi*, Asg *butiē-*

go, Lsg *butiēge*

butīlja subst f (obs) 'bottle (of 2 litres)'

Buzēta subst m top Gsg (name of a small town in Istria)

c

cā interj 'to the left' (order to draught animals)

cāta subst f 'paw (of an animal)'

cavāta subst f 'slipper', NApl *cavāti*, Lpl *cavātah*

cedīlo subst n 'strainer, fine sieve', Asg *cedīlo*, Lsg *cedīlon*, Lsg *cedīle*

cēdit verb 'yield, cede', *l-p* fsg *cēdila*

-cēduvala: procēdujen verb ipf pr 1sg 'sift, sieve', *l-p* fsg *procēduvala*;
scēduje ipf pr 3sg 'drain'

-cejevāt: scejevāt verb ipf drain', pr 3sg *scejevā*, *l-p* fsg *scejevāla*

celīna subst f 'totality, entirety'

centīmetar subst m 1. 'centimetre', 2. 'tape measure', Gsg *centīmetra*, Asg *centīmetar*, Gpl *centīmetri*

cerāda subst f 'canvas', Isg *cerādon*

Cēran subst m 'inhabitant of Cere', NApl *Cērani*

Cēranka subst f 'female inhabitant of Cere', Npl *Cēranki*

cēranski adj Nsgm 'of Cere'; adv *po cēransko*, *na cēransko*, *po cēranski*

Cērānščīna subst f 'Cere and surroundings'

Cēre subst n top (name of a village), Gsg *Cēra*, Asg *Cēre*, Lsg *Cēre*

Cer^uōlje subst n top Lsg (name of a village)

c'edīt verb ipf 'sift, sieve, drain, strain off', pr 1sg *c'ēdin*, 2sg *c'ēdiš*, 3sg *c'ēdi*, 3pl *c'ēde* and *c'ēdo*, *l-p* msg *c'edī*, nsg *c'edīlo*, mpl *c'edīli*;
proc'edīt pf 'sift, sieve, ooze through, seep through', pr 1sg *proc'ēdin*, *l-p* fsg *proc'edīla*,

pp Nsgf *proc'ějena*, fsg *proc'ějena*, nsg *proc'ějeno*;
sci'edīt pf 1. 'sift, sieve', 2. 'ooze out, drain',
 pr 1sg *sci'edīn*, 3sg *sci'edī*, pp nsg *sci'ějeno*
uci'edīt pf 'pour off, strain off', pr 1sg *uci'ē-*
din
ci'el adj msg (also attr) 'whole, entire', fsg *ci'e-*
lā; nsg *ci'elo*, Nsgm *ci'eli*, Lsg *ci'elen*, Apl
ci'eli, Gpl *ci'eleh*, Nsgf *ci'ela*, Asg *ci'elo*, Apl
ci'ele, NAsgn *ci'elo*, Gsg *ci'elega*, NApl *ci'ela*
ci'en adj msg 'cheap', fsg *ci'enā*; Nplm *ci'ěni*,
 Lpl *ci'ěneh*, Asgf *ci'ěno*; comp msg *ceněji*, fsg
ceněja, Asgf *cenějo*
ci'ěno subst f Asg 'price', Apl *ci'ěni*
ci'ěp subst m 'flail', 1sg *ci'ěpon*, NApl *ci'ěpi*, Ipl
ci'ěpi
ci'ěpīt verb 'graft', pr 3sg *ci'ěpi*, pp fsg *ci'ěplje-*
na
ci'ěr subst m 'kind of oak', Gsg *cerā*, Lsg *cerē*,
 NIpl *cērī*; dim *cerīć*, Gsg *cerīća*, Asg *cerīć*,
 Npl *cerīći*, Gpl *cerīć* and *cerīći*, Lpl *cerīćah*
ciburīn subst m certain kind of fruit (resemb-
 ling a plum, but smaller), Gsg *ciburīna*, Npl
ciburīni, Gpl *ciburīni*
cīgan subst m 'gypsy', Asg *cīgana*, 1sg *cīga-*
non, NAGpl *cīgani*
cigančīna subst m p/a 'gypsy', Dsg *cigančīnu*,
 Asg *cigančīni*, Npl *cigančīni*, Gpl *cigančīn*,
 Dpl *cigančīnon*
cīganka subst f 'gypsy woman', Npl *cīganki*
cīka subst f species of grapes (white, with lon-
 gish grapes), Gsg *cīki*
cikāt verb ipf 'suck', pr 3sg *cikā*, 3pl *cikājo*,
 1-p msg *cikā*, mpl *cikāli*;
pocikāt pf 'suck (a certain quantity)', pr 3sg
pocikā, 1-p msg *pocikā*, pp fsg *pocikāna*;
vicikāt pf 'suck (out, e.g. venom)', pr 3sg
vicikā
cik'ěva verb hab pr 3sg 'suck', 1-p msg *ci-*
k'ievā
cikīn subst m (obs) 'golden coin', Gsg *cikīna*
cīkla subst f d? 'beet'
cikōrija subst f kind of vegetables

cimentāt verb pf 'set in concrete', pr 1sg *ci-*
mentān, 1-p mpl *cimentāli*, pp msg *cimentān*,
 fsg *cimentāna*
ciment'ěva verb ipf pr 3sg 'set in concrete'
cim'ěnt subst m 'cement', Gsg *cim'ěnta*, Asg
cim'ěnt, 1sg *cim'ěnton*
cimītar subst m 'cemetery, churchyard', Gsg
cimītara, Asg *cimītar*, Lsg *cimītare*, Npl *ci-*
mītari, Lpl *cimītarah*
cinturīn subst m *Žm* 'belt'
cīta adj fsg 'still'; adv *cīto* || *stāni cīto!* 'be
 quiet'
cmīhat: *se-* verb ipf 'whine', pr 2sg *se cmī-*
haš, 1-p msg *cmīha*
cmīlj subst m (= *smīlj*) unidentified herb, 1sg
cmīlj'ōn, Lsg *cmīljē*
cmōckat verb ipf 'kiss', pr 3pl *se cmōckajo*
 'they kiss each other'
cmōknut verb pf 'give a kiss' d?, pr 1sg *cmō-*
knen, 1-p mpl *cmōknuli*
cočīna (see *cōk*)
cōk subst m 'tree stump, log, block of wood',
 Gsg *cokā*, Asg *cōk*, 1sg *cok'ōn*, Lsg *cokē*,
 NApl *cokī*, Gpl *cōki*, Lpl *cōkah*; dim Npl
cočīći; p/a *cočīna* subst m, Asg *cočīna*, Apl
cočīni
cōkula subst f 'wooden shoe', NApl *cōkuli*,
 Gpl *cok'ōl* and *cōkul*
Cōnfo subst m prop (nickname for a cripple or
 one-armed person)
cōta subst f small twig with leaves (used for
 herding turkeys), Asg *cōto*
cri'ěkva subst f 'church', Gsg *cri'ěkvi*, Asg
cri'ěkvo, 1sg *cri'ěkvon*, Lsg *cri'ěkve*, Apl
cri'ěkvi, Gpl *cri'ěkaf*, Lpl *cri'ěkvah*; dim *crek-*
vīca, Asg *crekvīco*, Npl *crekvīce*
cīknut verb pf 'die (miserably)', pr 3sg *cīkne*,
 1-p msg *cīka* and *cīknu*, fsg *cīkla* and *cī-*
knula
crkvěno adj nsg *crkvěno*, Nsgm *crkvěni*, fsg
crkvěna
crī'ěnkuš subst m (arch) 'mosquito (or similar

insect)', 1sg *crī'ěnkušon*, Npl *crī'ěnkuši*
cūk subst m 'pumpkin', NApl *cūki*
cūka subst f 'pumpkin plant'
cūker subst m 'sugar', Gsg *cūkera*, Asg *cūker*,
 1sg *cūkeron*
cukerāni adj Nsgm, in the combination *cuke-*
rāni pažūl kind of sweet beans
cukerānčić subst m 'certain kind of cookies',
 Apl *cukerānčići*
cukerāt verb pf 'sugar', pr 1sg *cukerān*, pp
 nsg *cukerāno*
cuker'ěvāt verb ipf 'sugar', pr 1sg *cuker'ěvan*
Cukerīni subst m plt top or prop (nickname?),
 Gpl *Cukerīni*, Dpl *Cukerīnon*
cukēti Npl subst 'zucchini'
cūkovina subst f 'long offshoot of pumpkin-
 plant', Npl *cūkovine*
cuntāt verb 'jump up and down while going',
 1-p fsg *cuntāla*
cūra subst f 'saucepan'; dim *cūrica*
cuvěta subst f unidentified bird (species of
 owl)
cūzīt verb ipf 'ooze, filter, seep', pr 3sg *cūzi*,
 1-p fsg *cūzīla*
cvās verb ipf 'bloom', pr 3sg *cvatē* (*Žm* *cvā-*
tē), 3pl *cvat'ō*, 1-p msg *cvā*, fpl *cvāle*;
procvās pf 'bud, begin to bloom', pr 3sg
procvatē, 1-p msg *procvā* and *procvā*, fsg
procvāla;
ocvās and *ucvās* pf 'be finished flowering',
 1-p nsg *ōcvālo*, fpl *ōcvāle*;
se vicvās pf 'be finished flowering', 1-p fpl
vicvāle
cvāt subst m 'bloom', Lsg *cvāte*
cvātinja subst f d? 'bloom, flower', Lsg *cvātjnje*
cvī'ěće subst n (coll) (nd, but very frequent; cf.
r'ōžica) 'flowers'
cvī'ět subst m 'bloom' d?, Asg *cvī'ět*, Lsg *cvī'ěte*
cvī'etāk subst m 'spring fig', Npl *cvī'etki*, Gpl
cvetāk
cvīli verb ipf pr 3sg d? 'cry, scream' (MOŠ)

cvr'ět verb ipf 'render down (fat)', pr 1sg
cvr'ěn, 3sg *cvr'ě*, 3pl *cvr'ō*, 1-p msg *cvr'*, fsg
cvr'īlā;
scvr'ět pf 'melt out', pr 1pl *scvr'ěmo*;
ucvr'ět pf 'melt out', 1-p msg *ōcvra*, mpl
ōcvrli, pp fsg *ōcvrta*

č

čā 1. pron 'what?'; indefinite/existential čā
 (see IV.3.1.), G čěsa, A čā, IL č'ěn || š č'ěn
san pīřla so mi skūhali kafē 'as soon as I
 arrived they made me a coffee'; *Ma čā zu-*
stājo odzāt ? 'why are they lagging behind
 us?'.
 Unstressed, as general relative || *moja sestřā*,
onā ča je va Ljubljāne 'my sister, the one that
 lives in Ljubljana'
 Indefinite/existential meaning || *Si l'ěpo poh-*
rānila da se čā ne nažgē? 'did you cover up
 [the fire] nicely so that nothing would catch
 fire?'
bīlo čā 'whatever (you like)
 čā-t'ō 'anything, whatever', G čěsa-těsa || *ot*
čěsa-těsa ču storīt 'I will make [it] from
 whatever [I have at hand]'
ča gōt 'whatever' || *ot čěsa gōt se kūha* 'what-
 ever you make (cook) it from'
 2. (not accented) conj 'that, because' || *s pi'ět*
īgli, kākō ča se hōljevi pletē 'with five need-
 les, the way you knit socks'. *Odzdoľā je bilo*
těplo ča se je ložīlo ugānj na oněh tavělah
 'underneath it was warm because the fire
 was made on those tiles'; *ča pīvo* 'as soon as
 possible'; *ča vēc mōro* 'as much as they can'
 3. (not accented) part (interrogative) || *Ča nī*
to svějno 'isn't that the same thing?'; *Ča grě-*
mo, mojā? 'shall we go then, my dear?'; (*Me*
pī'ěžā ta kolāč.) *Ča jā?* 'I like that cake.'
 Really?; *Za "uzimāc" smo govorīli, ča nē?*
 'we discussed the *uzimac*, didn't we?'
čabār subst m high wooden vessel (with two
 handles, and a hollow to place the washboard
 in), Asg *čabār*, 1sg *čabr'ōn*, Lsg *čabrē*, Npl
čabri
čāhurico subst f d? Asg 'cocoon', Lsg *čāhurice*

'cocoon'
čāj and **čāj** subst m 'tea', Gsg *čāja*, Asg *čaj*,
 Isg *čajen*, Lsg *čaje*
čāk adv d? 'even' || "poredněje" *čāk bimo rekli*
 'we would even say "more evil"'
čārāt verb ipf 'daub, paint carelessly', pr 3sg
čāra, 1-p fsg *čārāla*;
začārāt pf 'enchant', 1-p msg *začārā*, fsg *za-*
čārāla, pp nsg *začārano*
čarōlije subst f Npl 'sorcery, witchcraft'
čās adv d? *čās... čās...* 'now... then...' || *pa se*
čās digne, čās l'ēže 'so now he stands up,
 now he lies down'
čās subst f 'honour', Gsg *čāsti*
čēkat verb ipf 'wait', pr 1sg *čēkan*, 2sg *čēkaš*,
 3sg *čēka*, 1pl *čēkamo*, 3pl *čēkajo*, imp 2sg
čēkaj, 2pl *čēkajte*, 1-p msg *čēka*, fsg *čēkala*,
 mpl *čēkali*;
počēkat pf 'wait for a while'
čelēšte adj indecl. 'pale blue'
čēlica subst f 'bee', Asg *čēlico*, NApl *čēlice*,
 Gpl *čēlic*, 1pl *čēlicami*
čelō subst n 'forehead, brow', Gsg *čelā*, Isg
čel'ōn, Lsg *čelē*, Npl *čēla*, Gpl *čēli*, 1pl
čēlami, Lpl *čēlah*; dim *čelīco*
čendrīn subst m (= *čentrīn*)
čentrīn subst m (= *čendrīn*) 'small round (usu-
ally crocheted) table centre', Asg *čentrīn*,
Lsg *čentrīne*, NApl *čentrīni*
čēp subst m 'cork, cap, top', Asg *čēp*, Isg
čep'ōn, NApl *čepi*, G1pl *čēpi*, Lpl *čēpah*
-čēpiēvāt: **začēpiēvāt** verb ipf 'cork, stop up',
 pr 3sg *začēpiēva*, 1-p msg *začēpiēvā*
-čēpīt: **začēpīt** verb pf 'cork, stop up', pr 1sg
začēpin, 3sg *začēpi*, 1pl *začēpimo*, imp 2sg
začēpi, pp nsg *začēpljeno*, fpl *začēpljene*
čērēpnja subst f round iron pan under which
 e.g. bread or potatoes are baked (in the
 ashes), Gsg *čērēpnji*, Asg *čērēpnjo*, Isg *če-*
rēpnjon, Lsg *čērēpnje*
čērēšnja subst f 1. 'cherry', 2. 'cherry tree', Asg
čērēšnjo, Apl *čērēšnji*, Gpl *čērēšanj*

čēsan subst m 'garlic', Gsg *česnā*, Asg *čēsan*,
 Isg *česn'ōn*
čēsāt verb ipf 'comb', pr 1sg *čēšen*, imp 2sg
čēši, 1-p fsg *čēsāla*, mpl *čēsāli*;
počēsāt pf 'comb', pr 1sg *počēšen* and *poče-*
sān, imp 2sg *počēsāj*, 1-p fsg *počēsāla*, mpl
počēsāli, pp fsg *počēšena*, mpl *počēšeni* and
počēsani
čēsta subst f 'road', Gsg *čēsti*, Asg *čēsto*, Isg
čēston, Lsg *čēšte*, NGpl *čēsti*, Lpl *čēstah*
čēsta adj fsg d? 'frequent'; adv *čēsto* 'often',
 comp *čēšče*
čēstar subst m 'road mender', Npl *čēstari*
-čēstiēva: **se pričēstiēva** verb ipf pr 3sg 'take
 Communion'
čēšalj subst m 'comb', Gsg *čēšljā*, Isg *čēšlj'ōn*,
 Lsg *čēšljē*, NApl *čēšlji*, G1pl *čēšlji*; dim *čēš-*
jīč
četīresto num 'four hundred'
četīri num (adjectival) Nplm 'four', Npln *četī-*
ra (also *četīre*), Nplf *četīre*, 1plm *četīremi*,
 GLplf *četīreh* || *po četīreh* 'walk on all
 fours'; with *dīca* 'children': N *četīra dīca*
 'four children', G *četīre dīci*, A *četīro dīco*, I
četīron dīcon
četrnājs num 'fourteen' || *Jā san imēla fōrši*
trinājs l'ēt, četrnājs 'I was thirteen, maybe
 fourteen years old'; *na četrnājs 'ōsmega* 'Au-
 gust 14th'
četrnājsi num ord Asgm inan 'the fourteenth'
četrtāk subst m 'Thursday', Asg *četrtāk*, Gsg
četrtkā
četrti num ord 'the fourth', Asgminan *četrti*,
 Nsgf *četrtā*
čētvoro num coll (adj) Asgf 'four', Nplm *čēt-*
vori, Gplm *čētvoreh* || Asg *čētvoro dīco* 'four
 (sets of) children'; *ot čētvoreh postōli* 'out of
 four pairs of shoes'
-čēpāt **začēpāt** verb 'cork, stop up', pr 1sg
začēpan and 3sg *začēplje*
čēīr(a) adv 'yesterday' || *to san jā čēīr tekļā po*
dajžē dōma 'so yesterday I ran home through
 the rain'; *nāša minja je čēīra pāla* 'our little

girl had a fall yesterday'
-čēīstīt: **se pričēīstīt** verb pf 'take Commu-
 nion', 1-p fsg *pričēīstīla*
-čēīr: **načēīr** verb pf 'bite into, cut into', pr 1sg
načmēn and *načnēn*, 2sg *načnēš*, 3sg *načnē*,
 3pl *načn'ōš*, 1-p msg *nāče*, fsg *nāčela*, mpl
nāčeli, imp 2sg *načni*, pp msg *nāčet*, fsg *nā-*
četa;
počēīr verb pf 'begin', pr 1sg *pōčnen*, 2sg
pōčneš, 3sg *pōčne*, 1pl *pōčnemo*, 2pl *pōčne-*
te, 3pl *pōčno*; MOB pr 1sg *počnēn*, 3sg *poč-*
nē; MOŠ pr 1pl *pōšnemo*; imp 2sg *počni*, 1-p
 msg *poče*, fsg *pōčela*, nsg *pōčelo*, mpl *pōčeli*,
 fpl *pōčele*, pp nsg *pōčeto*
-čičkano: **načičkano** verb pf pp nsg 'dress up'
čīg'ōf pron Nsgm 'whose', Nsgf *čīgōva*, Nsgn
čīgōvo; adv *po čīgōvo* 'in whose language'
čīn conj 'as soon as' d? || *čīn jo sprīedēš vēc je*
prēja 'as soon as you spin it, it is already a
 yarn'
Čīncēt subst m prop (nickname of a Žminj
 family), Npl *Čīncēti*
Čīncētkā subst f prop (female member of the
 Čīncēti family)
čīnīt verb ipf 'make, force', pr 1sg *čīnīn*, 1-p
 fsg *čīnīla*, nsg *čīnīlo*;
načīnīt pf 1. 'prepare, make (bed; salad);
 decorate, stuff (bread)'; 2. 'repair', pr 1sg
načīnīn, 2sg *načīnīš*, imp 2sg *načīnī*, 1-p
 msg *načīnī*, fsg *načīnīla*, mpl *načīnīli*, pp
 msg (also indef) *načīnjēn* and *načīnjen*, fsg
načīnjena, nsg *načīnjeno*, mpl *načīnjēni*,
 Gsgm *načīnjēnega*;
prenačīnīli pf 1-p mpl 'rearrange, adapt'
se čīnīt ipf 'put on airs', pr 3sg *se čīnī*, 1-p
 nsg *čīnīlo*, mpl *čīnīli*
-čīnut: **pučīnut** verb 'rest';
upučīnut pf 'rest', pr 1sg *upučīnen*, 3sg
upučīne, 3pl *upučīno*, 1-p msg *upučīnu*, fsg
upučīnula, mpl *upučīnuli*, pp fsg *upučīnje-*
na, nsg *upučīnjeno*
-čīnjāt: **počīnjāt** verb ipf 'begin', pr 3sg *počī-*
nje, 3pl *počīnjo*
-čīnjāt: **načīnjāt** verb ipf 'repair, fix (also by

magic power)', pr 1sg *načīnjan*, 3sg *načīnja*,
 1pl *načīnjamo*, 3pl *načīnjajo*, 1-p msg *na-*
čīnjā, fsg *načīnjāla*, mpl *načīnjāli*
čīprēša subst f 'cypress', Npl *čīprēši*, Gpl *či-*
prēš
čīs adj msg 1. 'clean, pure', 2. 'clear', fsg *čīsta*,
 nsg *čīsto*, mpl *čīsti*, Nsgm *čīsti*, Aplm *čīsti*,
 Lplm *čīsteh*, NAsgn *čīsto*, Gsgn *čīstega*,
 Lsgn *čīsten*, Nsgf *čīsta*, Gsgf *čīste*, Asgf *čī-*
to, Isgf *čīstin*, Aplf *čīste*; adv *čīsto* 'purely;
 only'; comp fsg *čīstēja*; adv *vēc čīsto*
čīstīt verb ipf 'clean', pr 1sg *čīstin*, 2sg *čīstiš*,
 3sg *čīsti*, 1pl *čīstimo*, 2pl *čīstite*, 3pl *čīste*,
 1-p msg *čīsti*, fsg *čīstīla*, nsg *čīstīlo*, mpl *čīs-*
tīli;
počīstīt pf 'clean (all parts of smt)', pp fsg
počīšćena;
učīstīt pf 'clean', pr 1sg *učīstin*, 3sg *učīsti*
 and *očīsti*, imp 2sg *učīsti*, 1-p msg *učīsti*, fsg
učīstīla, nsg *učīstīlo*, pp nsg *učīšćeno*, fpl
učīšćene
čīšćenje subst n vn Asg d? 'cleaning'
čītat verb ipf 'read' (nowadays the only word
 in use for 'read'; has practically ousted *štēt*),
 pr 1sg *čītan*, 1pl *čītamo*, 1-p fsg *čītala*;
pročītan pf pp msg 'read'
čītovāt adj msg 'normal, in order', fsg *čītovāta*
-čīvāt: **pučīvan** verb pr 1sg 'rest';
upučīvāt ipf 'rest', pr 1sg *upučīvan*, 3sg
upučīva, 3pl *upučīvajo*, 1-p nsg *upučīvālo*
čīvīeri subst pl (MOŠ) kind of stretcher to
 carry concrete etc.
čmār subst m 'stomach', Asg *čmār*, Isg
čmār'ōn, Lsg *čmārē*, Gpl *čmāri*, Lpl *čmāreh*
čovečina (see *čovēk*)
čovēk subst m (= *čovīk*, but less common)
 'person, man' (see also *šlovēk*, which is ob-
 solescent); p/a *čovečina* subst m
čovīk subst m (= *čovēk* and *šlovēk*, but more
 common) 'person, man', GAsg *čovīka*, Dsg
čovīku, Isg *čovīkon*, Lsg *čovīke* || *Kāko čovīk*
je kāpīla 'she (a cow) was clever like a hu-
 man being'
čff subst m 'worm', GAsg *čfva*, Isg *čfvon*,

NApl *čřvi*, GIpl *čřvi*; dim Gsg *čřviča*, Npl *čřviči*

čřhùlja subst f 'small (part of a) bunch of grapes'; Asg *čřhùljo*, Npl *čřhùlji*; dim Asg *čřhùljico*

čřn adj msg 'black, dark', fsg *čřnà*, nsg *čřno*, mpl *čřni*, fpl *čřne*; Nsgm *čřni*, Asgm an *čřnega*, Nplm *čřni*, NAsgm *čřno*, Lsgn *čřnen*, Nsgf *čřna*, Asgf *čřno*, Lsgf *čřne*, Gplf *čřneh*, Dplf *čřnen*, Aplf *čřne*; comp msg *čřněji* || *čřni* *řřn* unidentified plant (bilberry?); *čřno gr^užje* 'black grapes'; *čřno vřnō* (Asg) 'red wine'; *ču ti dāt za dvā čřni i jenega bičlega* 'I'll sell it to you dirt cheap'

čřniti verb ipf 'make black, blacken', pr 1sg *čřnim*; *učřniš* pf pr 2sg 'make black', 1-p fsg *učřni-la*, pp fsg *učřnjena*

Čřnji subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Čřnji*, Dpl *Čřnjen*

čřpāt verb ipf 'gorge, gobble', pr 2sg *čřpaš*, 3sg *čřpa*, 1-p fsg *čřpāla*, mpl *čřpāli*

čřtalo subst n unidentified iron component of a plough

čřvljiva adj fsg 'worm-eaten, wormy'

čřda adv 'much, a lot, many' || *čřda liēt* 'many years'; *In je tēško stāt takō čřda* 'it is difficult for them to stand [on their feet] so long (so much)'; *Jā, jā, jōš čřda znāte* 'yes, and then you know quite a lot'; *i mršavēji čřda je bi* 'and he was a lot thinner'

čřdaka adv (= *čřda*) (JO)

čřdiš: *se-* verb ipf pr 2sg 'be surprised'; *načřdi* pf 1-p msg id. (MOŠ)

čřf subst m 'pompon'

čřfretāt verb 'dishevel, muss up'

raščřfretājo pf pr 3pl 'id.', pp Nsgf *raščřfretāna*, Asgf *raščřfretāno*

čřfulj subst m 'pompon', 1sg *čřfuljon* and *čřfuljen*

čřnjac subst m 'fringe', Apl *čřnjaci*

čřp subst m 'tuft, handful (of wool)', NApl *čřpi*

čřpāt verb ipf 'pull out, tear out', pr 3sg *čřpā*

čřpēt verb ipf 'squat, crouch', pr 1sg *čřpin* and 3sg *čřpi*, 3pl *čřpije*, ger *na čřpičē* and (less common) *čřpičē*, 1-p msg *čřpičē*, fsg *čřpēla*, mpl *čřpēli*

čřpkat (*se-*) verb ipf sit down constantly (of a hen, which means one should set her on eggs), pr 3sg (*se*) *čřpka*, 1-p fsg *čřpkala*

čřpnut verb pf 'squat, come into squatting position', pr 1sg *čřpnen*, 1pl *čřpnemo*, 1-p msg *čřpnu*, mpl *čřpli* and *čřpnuli*, fpl *čřple* and *čřpnule*

čřt verb ipf and pf 'hear, taste, smell', pr 1sg *čřjen*, 2sg *čřješ*, 3sg *čřje*, 1pl *čřjemo*, 2pl *čřjete*, 3pl *čřjo*, imp 2sg *čřj*, 2pl *čřjte* 1-p msg *čř*, fsg *čřla*, nsg *čřlo*, mpl *čřli*, fpl *čřle*,

se čřt 'feel', 1-p fsg *čřla* || *san se čřla dobrō* 'I felt good';

dočřla pf 1-p fsg 'find out, hear about'; (*san*) *se prečřla* pf 1-p fsg 'mishear'

čřvār subst m *brēk-čřvār* 'guard dog', Asg *čřvārā*

čřvāt verb ipf 'guard, herd, keep, preserve', pr 2sg *čřvaš*, 3sg *čřva*, 3pl *čřvajo*, imp 2sg *čřvaj*, 1-p msg *čřvā*, fsg *čřvāla*, nsg *čřvālo*, mpl *čřvāli*, fpl *čřvāle* || *čřvaj se* 'be careful'; *učřvāt* pf 'preserve, keep; prevent', pp msg *učřvan*, fsg *učřvana*, nsg *učřvano*

čřvievāt verb hab 'herd', 1-p mpl *čřvievāli*, fpl *čřvievāle*

čřv's adj msg 'strong, firm', nsg *čřv'sto*, fsg *čřv'sta*; adv *čřv'sto*

č

čā adv 'away' || *kad gremo čā* 'when we go out, go away'; *vodā je teklā čā* 'the water flowed away'; *bēš čā!* 'move!'. *Ma hoj čā!* 'you can't be serious' *kat se grānje pošēčē čā* 'when you cut off the branches';

čāca subst m (obsolescent) 'daddy', GAsg *čāci*, Dsg *čācu*, 1sg *čācen* and *čācon*, Vsg *čāco* and *čāca*

čākula subst f 1. 'talkative person', 2. 'gossip', NApl *čākuli*

čākulāt verb ipf 'chat', pr 3sg *čākulā*, 1pl *čākulāmo*, 3pl *čākulājo*, ger *čākulājuč*, 1-p fsg *čākulāla*, mpl *čākulāli*, fpl *čākulāle*

čākul^uōn subst m 'talkative person'

čākul^uōna subst f 'talkative woman'; dim *čākul^uōnica*

čāp subst m 'flock (of birds)', Lsg *čāpē*

čāpāni adj mpl 'a bit crazy' (pp of *čāpāt*)

čāpāt verb pf 'catch, snatch', pr 1sg *čāpān*, 2sg *čāpāš*, 3sg *čāpā*, 3pl *čāpājo*, imp 2sg *čāpāj*, 1-p msg *čāpā*, fsg *čāpāla*, nsg *čāpālo*, mpl *čāpāli*, fpl *čāpāle*, pp msg *čāpān*, fsg *čāpāna*, nsg *čāpāno*, mpl *čāpāni* || *san se čāpāla za jeno driēvo* 'I clung to a tree'; *kat se liēpo čāpā* 'when it takes root firmly'; *to ga je čāpālo slābo* 'then he got sick'; *nas nī čāpā dāš* 'the rain did not get us (i.e. we didn't get wet)'

čāpēvat verb (= *čāpievāt*, but less common)

čāpievāt verb ipf (= *čāpēvat*) 'catch, snatch', pr 1sg *čāpievan*, 2sg *čāpievaš*, 3sg *čāpieva*, 1pl *čāpievamo*, 3pl *čāpievajo*, 1-p msg *čāpievā*, fsg *čāpievāla*, mpl *čāpievāli*

čāra adj fsg 'light (of colour), bright'; comp fsg *čārēja*. In compounds *čaro-* 'light', e.g. *čarokrāvō* 'light red'; *čarokolorkafē* 'light brown'

-čārāt: *se rascārāt* verb pf 'clear up (of the weather)', pr 3sg *se rascārā*, 1-p nsg *rascārālo*, pp nsg *rascārāno*;

(*se*) *je scārālo* 1-p nsg 'clear up (of the sky)'

-čārēlo: *zacārēlo* verb pf 1-p nsg 'fade, wash out (of a colour)'

čēlaf adj msg 'bald', mpl *čēlavi*

čēpāt verb pf (= *čāpāt*, but much less common), 1-p mpl *čēpāli*

Čič subst m 'inhabitant of the Čičarija'

Čičarija subst f top (name of a region in northern Istria)

čīka subst f 'cigarette butt', Asg *čīko*, Npl *čīki*

čīkara subst f '(big) cup'; dim (more common than *čīkara*) *čīkarica* '(coffee) cup', Asg *čīkarico*

čīkeri subst Npl Žm (= *čīkari*)

čīkobērnica subst f 'ashtray'

čō interj; usually reduplicated: *čō-čō* 'doggy doggy' (call to attract a dog)

čōrica subst f a means of illumination

čūfnut verb pf 'bump against', pr 3sg *čūfne*

čūk subst m 'species of (small) owl', Gsg *čūkā*, Dsg *čūkū*, Npl *čūkī*

čūkāt verb ipf 'call (of an owl)', pr 3sg *čūče*

čūtīt: *se-* verb ipf 'feel', pr 1sg *se čūtīn*, 3sg *se čūti*, 1-p msg *čūtī*, fsg *čūtīla* || *se čūtīn do-brō* 'I feel good'.

d

da conj 1. 'that' || *Je reklā da je va k^uorte tēta* 'she said [her] aunt was in the garden'; *Je rēka da jā* 'he said that was true'; *Tō znān da je* 'I know that is [true]'; *se šperāmo da će biť* 'we hope there is going to be [some]'; *njē će biť svējno da je nisan kupīla* 'she won't care I didn't buy [it] for her'; *san jo vīdela da je šlā* 'I saw her go'; *K'ēga žāluješ, da nōsiš čřno?* 'for whom are you mourning, [seeing] that you are in black?';

Introducing reported speech, a fact the speaker did not eyewitness || *Zāt nekega zīda da je sedēla i plēla* '[people say that] she was sitting behind some wall, and was knitting'; *Ma da zāč* 'But [he asked] why?'

Introducing a subordinate clause in the future tense, expressing an intention || *so me zīele sestri. Da te se onē poč igrāt, a jā ...* 'my sisters took me [out]. [with the intention] that they would go and play, and I ...; *A da čete trāvo složit, bi trēbalo sve žili skūpa, vrhi* 'skūpa' 'but if you want to pile up grass, you would have to [put] all the roots together, the tops together' (explaining the meaning of the verb "složīt"; which isn't normally done with grass).

2. 'that, in order to' (pf pr verb in the subordinate clause; final clauses) || *Ali da van povin kaköve?* 'Or shall I tell you what they were like?'; *Čekaj da rezentân* 'wait until I rinse [it]'; *Takö mi je tö smřdëlo, da ja to nikat ne zäbin* 'It smelled so bad (to me) that I shall never forget it'; *Näjprvo se m^{okö} pros'ëje, da në bi bilo ... kakof smradic n^{ötre}* 'first you sift the flour, so that there wouldn't be any dirt in it'. *je rëka ženë da në ga taknüt, aš da bi ümra* 'he told his wife not to touch him, for he would die';

3. 'if' (a) pr or perfect in the subordinate clause, irreal condition || [*gr^{öjze}*] *bi bilo släje da je tëplo* '[the grapes] would be sweeter if it were hot'; *Förši ga në bite bila nanke döbila da niste šlä tämo danäs* 'maybe you wouldn't even have got it (a letter) if you hadn't gone there today';
(b) pf pr in the subordinate clause, potential condition || *nänke, da pöjemo ne znän kämo, bi nas näšli* 'not even, if we would go I don't know where, they would find us'; *Ne hodī na krāj, aš da pädeš döle bi se ruvinäla* 'don't go to the edge, for if you would fall down you would get badly hurt'.

däh subst m 'breath', Gsg *däha*, Asg *däh*

-dahinjat: *zdhinjat* verb ipf 'breathe out audibly', pr 2sg *zdhinješ*, 3sg *zdhinje*, 3pl *zdhinjo*, 1-p msg *zdhinja*

-dahnüt: *zdahnüt* verb pf 'recover one's breath', pr 1sg *zdähnen*, 1-p msg *zdäha* and *zdahnü*, fsg *zdähla* and *zdahnüla*

dajž'ëvni adj Nsgm 'rainy', Nsgn *dajž'ëvno*, Gplm *dajž'ëvneh*

dajž'it verb 'rain', 1-p msg *dajž'ilo*

Dalmäciji subst f Gsg top 'Dalmatia'

dälji adj msg comp to *duh* 'longer; further, farther', Asgf *däljo*, Aplm *dälji*; adv *dälje* || [*ima*] *ženö širo nego däljo* '[he has] a wife who is fatter than tall'

-däljile se zdäljile 1-p fpl 'lengthen' (MOB)

damižäna subst f Žm kind of big bottle

dän subst m 'day', Gsg *däna*, Asg *dän*, Lsg *däne*, NApl *däni* (and rarely *dnëvi*), Gpl *dän*,

Lpl *dänah* (and *dnëvah*) || *lëto dän* 'one year [long]'; *mësec dän* 'one month'; *nëki dän* 'the other day, lately'; *teh dän* 'fairly soon'; *po däne* 'in the daytime'; *dö dne* and *do dnëva* (obs) MO 'before noon'; *Mřtvi dän* 'All Souls'; *Mřtvi däni* 'All Saints and All Souls' (November 1 and 2)

danäs adv 'today, nowadays'

danäska = *danäs* (obsolescent, VO)

danäšnji adj msg 'today's', Nsgf *danäšnja*, Nsgn *danäšnje*, Nplf *danäšnje*

Dänica subst f prop (Christian name, fem)

-dänit: *se razdänit* verb 'dawn, light', 1-p msg *razdänilo*

där subst m 'gift, present', Asg *där*, NApl *däri*, Gpl *däri*

däska subst f 'board, plank', Gsg and NApl *däska*, Asg *däsko*, Lsg *däskon*, Lsg *däske*, Gpl *dasäk*; dim *daščica*, Asg *daščico*, Npl *daščice*, Gpl *daščic*

däš subst m 'rain', Gsg *dajžä* and *dažljä*, Lsg *dajž'ön*, Lsg *dajžë*, Npl *dajž'i*

dät verb pf 'give'; pr 1sg *dän*, 2sg *däš*, 3sg *dä*, 1pl *dämö*, 3pl *däd'ö*; imp 2sg *däj*; 1-p msg *dä*, fsg *dälä*, nsg *dälo*, mpl *däli*, fpl *däle*; pp nsg *däno*, fsg *däna*, mpl *däni*;

prodät verb pf 'sell', pr 1sg *prodän*, 3sg *prodä*, 1pl *prodämö*, 2pl *prodätë*, 3pl *prodäj'ö/prodäd'ö*; 1-p msg *pröda*, fsg *prödala*, mpl *prödali*, fpl *prödäle*; pp msg *prödan*, fsg *prödana*;

preprodät verb pf 'resell', 1-p msg *prepröda*, fsg *preprödala*, pp fsg *preprödana*;

rasprödalo pf 1-p nsg 'sell out'

-dät₂: *donadät* verb pf 'add a piece (to a dress etc.)', pr 1sg *donadän*, 1-p fsg *donadäla*, mpl *donadäli*, pp msg *donadän*, mpl *donadäni*

dävät verb ipf 'give', pr 1sg *däjën*, 3sg *däjë*, 2pl *däjëte*, 3pl *däj'ö*; 1-p msg *dävä*, fsg *däväla*, nsg *dävälo*, mpl *däväli* and *däväli*; *dodävät* ipf 'pass, hand', pr 1pl *dodäjëmö*, 1-p *dodäväli*;

prodävät ipf 'sell', pr 1sg *prodäjën*, 2sg *prodäjëš*, 3sg *prodäjë*, 3pl *prodäj'ö*; 1-p msg

prodävä, fsg *prodäväla*, mpl *prodäväli* || *Ma ča prodäjëš zdřhölíci* 'why are you shivering';

preprodävät ipf 'resell', pr 3sg *preprodäjë*; *zadävät* ipf 'smell'; pr 3sg *zadäjë* || *Mi zadäjë zgoreninön* 'it smells of burnt things'

dävät (= *dävät*)

debelica subst f 'thick layer of soil', Lsg *debelice*, Asg *debelico*

debelit verb ipf 'make fat', pr 3sg *debeli*; *se udebelit* 'become fat', pr 2sg *udebeliš*, 1-p msg *udebeli*, fsg *udebelila*

Debeljuh subst m Npl top and prop (name of a village near Žminj, also surname), Asg *Debeljuhä*, Gpl *Debeljühi*, Dpl *Debeljuh'ön*, Apl *Debeljühi*

deb'ël adj msg 1. 'fat', 2. 'thick', fsg *debëla*, nsg *debëlo*, mpl *debëli*, fpl *debële* || attr *jedan deb'ël špäh* 'a thick rope'; Asgm *debëlega*, NAplm *debëli*, Gsgf *debële*, Asgf *debëlo*, NAplf *debële*, Iplf *debëlemi*, Nsgf *debëla*, also *deb'ëla* ('excessively fat', see III.3.1.; adv *na debëlo lšir*, *da ne lüpiš na debëlo* 'so you won't pare the rind of the the cheese too thickly'; comp msg *dëblji*, nsg *dëblje*, Aplm *dëblji*, sup nsg *näjdëblje*

debl'ico subst n dim 'small tree, trunk'

-dëbljaš: verb pr 2sg *podëbljaš* 'fatten, deepen (voice)'

debljini subst f Gsg 'diameter; stoutness' (MOŠ)

deböto adv 'almost' || *svëen näšen meštrövican tamo va šk'öle*, *deböto* 'for almost all the (female) teachers in the school'; *deböto pi'ët kíl* 'almost five kilograms'; *deböto jënaki* 'almost equal'; *deböto na sp'ëc* 'nearly asleep'

dëbul adj msg 'feeble, sickly, weak, thin', fsg *dëbula*; comp adv *debulëje* (MOŠ)

debulëca subst f 'weakness', Asg *debulëco*

debuljähan adj msg 'weak, thin', fsg *debuljähana*

dëc subst m (MOŠ) 'tenth of a litre'

defët subst m Asg 'vice, fault'

dëk subst m 'decagram', Gsg *dëka*, Gpl *dëki*
dëkla subst f 'maidservant, housekeeper', Asg *dëklo*

dëlat verb ipf 1. 'do, make', 2. 'work', pr 1sg *dëlan*, 2sg *dëlaš*, 3sg *dëla*, 2pl *dëlate*, 3pl *dëlaje*, imp 2pl *dëlaje*, 1-p msg *dëla*, fsg *dëlala*, nsg *dëlalo*, mpl *dëlali*, fpl *dëlale*, pp nsg *dëlano* || *dëlaje komi'ëdijo* 'they are fooling, joking'; *dëla one böbuljice bläve* '[the plant] forms these blue berries'; *dëlat kumpanjo* 'keep company'; *mi dëla ner'öš* 'it makes me nervous'; *So mi prë mילו dëla* 'I was so sorry for them'; *so dëlali to kampänjo* 'they were farming that land';

nadëlat 'work, carve (e.g. wood)', pp fsg *na-dëlana*, nsg *nadëlano*, fpl *nadëlane*; *se nadëlat* pf 'work one's fill', 1-p fsg *nadëla-*

la;

predëlat pf 'change, remake, adapt', 1-p mpl *predëlali*;

razdëlat pf 'open up, bring under cultivation, get going', pr 3sg *razdëla*;

udëlat pf 'make, do'

dëlavac subst m 'worker', Npl *dëlavci*

del'ëvät verb hab 'work, do', pr 3sg *del'ëva*, 1pl *del'ëvamo*, 1-p msg *del'ëvä*, fsg *del'ëväla*, nsg *del'ëvälo*, mpl *del'ëväli*

delikäte adj fpl 'delicate, choosy'

dëlo subst n 'work, job', Gsg *dëla*, Asg *dëlo*, Lsg *dëlon*, Lsg *dële*, NApl *dëla*, Lpl *dëlah* (TO)

demäl adv 'weak, not well, weakened' || *ma je demäl ona žiënska* 'the woman has weakened'; *Ma je demäl od läni* 'he is less well than last year'

dentišta subst m (obs; see *zubar*) 'dentist', Gsg *dentišti*

derät verb (see also *dri'ët*) 'tear up; fleece', pr 3pl *dëro*;

uderät pf 'flay, fleece', 1-p msg *oderä*

derit subst m 'right, right of way', Gsg *derita*, Asg *derit*, Lsg *derite* || *so imëli derit va one š'ërne* 'they had the right to [take water from] that well'

děset num 'ten' || *děset prasáč* 'ten pigs'; *örko děset!* (mild curse)
*desětk*a subst f 'number of ten'
desiěti adj msg 'tenth; the tenth month, October', Gsgm *desiětega*, Lsgm *desiěten* || *po desiěten* 'in [the course of] October; *onā je desiětega* 'she was born in October'
*dešperi*jo subst f Asg 'despair'
dešpět subst m Asg 'spite, malice', Apl *dešpěti* || *za dešpět* 'to spite [somebody]'; *děla dešpěti* 'he is doing [things] just to spite'
*dešpetlji*f adj msg 'mischievous, naughty', fsg *dešpetlji*va
deštrigät verb Žm 'clean (the house), tidy up'
-dět: *nadět* verb pf 'string, thread (beads)', pr 2sg *nadiěneš*, 3sg *nadiěne*, 1-p fsg *naděla* || *konáč va iġlo se nadiěne* 'you thread a needle' (see also *vadět*);
predět pf 1. 'restack (hay on a haystack), 2. 'change (a name)', 1-p msg *prediě*, fsg *preděla*, mpl *preděli*;
(se) prodět pf 'squeeze (oneself) through, get through', pr 2pl *proděnete*, 1-p mpl *proděli*, pp msg *proděnen*;
vadět pf 'put, stick', pr 1sg *vadiěnen* || *vadět špigěti na postoli* 'lace shoes'; *vadět konáč va iġlo* 'thread a needle';
zdět pf 1. 'stack, pile up (hay, grain)', 2. 'give (a name)', pr 3sg *zdiěne*, 3pl *zdiěno*, imp 2sg *zdiěni*, 1-p msg *zdiě*, fsg *zdiěla*, mpl *zdiěli*, pp nsg *zdiěnjeno* || *unipūt se zdiěne prnät* 'then you pile up [the grain into] a heap of sheaves'; *So mu zdiěli Ivan* 'they gave him the name "Ivan"';
zadět pf 1. 'fasten, set tight', 2. 'get stuck', pr 1sg *zadiěnen*, 3sg *zadiěne*, 1-p msg *zadiě*, fsg *zaděla*
dětelj subst m 'woodpecker', GAsg *dětelja*, Npl *dětelji*
devedesět num 'ninety'
devedesěti adj msg 'the ninetieth'
děver subst m 'marriage witness', 1sg *děveron*
děvet num 'nine' || *děvet šěstega* 'from June 9th'

devetnājsti adj msg 'the nineteenth'
devetst^o num (JO) 'ninehundred'
devičeti adj msg 'the ninth'
dežifetät verb (= *dižifetät*)
d'ieblö subst n '(tree-)trunk', Asg *d'ieblö*, 1sg *d'iebl'ö*n, Lsg *d'ieblē*, Npl *d'iebla*, 1pl *d'iebli*, 1pl *d'ieblah*
d'iel subst m 'part, share', Gsg *d'ie*la, 1sg *d'ielon*; Npl *d'ieli*, Gpl *d'iel*
d'ielit verb 'divide; share; distribute', pr 1sg *d'ielin*, 3sg *d'ieli*, 1pl *d'ielimo*;
pod'ielit pf 'sort', pr 3sg *pod'ieli*, imp 2sg *pod'iel!*, 1-p msg *pod'iel!*;
razd'ielit pf 'divide', 1-p nsg *razd'ielilo*
d'ien verb ipf pr 1sg 'say', 2sg *d'ieš*, 3sg *d'ie* (JO), 3pl *d'iejo* (only pr forms)
d'iesni adj NAsgm 'right', Gsgn *d'iesnega*, Nsgf *d'iesna*, Gsgf *d'iesne*; adv *d'iesno* and *na d'iesno*
-d'ievät₁: (*se*) *prod'ieväla* verb ipf 1-p fsg 'squeeze (oneself) through';
vad'ievät ipf 'put (in), stick (into)', pr 1sg *vadiěvan*, 3pl *vadiěvajo*, 1-p mpl *vadiěvāli*;
zdiěvät ipf 'pile up (e.g. hay on a haystack)', pr 1sg *zdiěvan*, 3sg *zdiěva*, 3pl *zdiěvajo*, 1-p msg *zdiěvā*, mpl *zdiěvāli* || *so zdiěvāli prnät* 'they were making a heap by piling up sheaves';
zadiěvät ipf 'put on, pin on; hamper, hinder', pr 1sg *zadiěvan*, 3sg *zadiěva*, 3pl *zadiěvajo*, 1-p msg *zadiěvā*, fpl *zadiěvāle*
-d'ievät₂: *donad'ievät* verb ipf 'add a piece (e.g. to a dress)', pr 1sg *donadiěvan*, 3sg *donadiěva*, 1-p *donadiěvā*
dibljäka subst f 'wild, non-grafted cherry tree'
*d'iblj*i adj msg 'wild', Gsgm *d'ibljega*, Nplm *d'iblj*i, nsg *d'iblje*, fsg *d'iblja*, Asgf *d'iblj*o, Nplf *d'iblje*
d'ica subst f sg.t. (agreement pl, see VI.5.3.) 'children', Gsg *d'ici*, Dsg *d'ice*, Asg *d'ico*, 1sg *d'icon*; dim *dičica*, 1sg *dičicon*; p/a *dičina*
d'ičan adj msg 'wonderful, splendid'; Asgf *d'ično*

dič'ēambar subst m 'December' (more common than *advēnat*), Gsg *dič'ēmbra*
dignut verb pf 'lift, raise', pr 1sg *dignen*, 2sg *digneš*, 3sg *digne*, 1pl *dignemo*, 2pl *dignete*, 3pl *digno*, imp 2sg *digni*, 1-p msg *diga* and *dignu*, fsg *digla*, nsg *diglo*, mpl *digli*, pp msg *dignjen*, Asg f *dignjeno*;
podigne pr 3sg pf 'raise a little', imp 2sg *podigni*, 1-p nsg *podiglo*, pp msg *podignjen*;
zdignut pf 'raise', pp msg *zdignjen*
digovät verb ipf (see *diguvät*)
diguvät and *digovät* verb ipf 'lift up, raise', pr 1sg *digūjen*, 3sg *digūje*, 1pl *digūjemo*, 3pl *digūjo*, 1-p msg *diguvā* and *digovā*, fpl *digovāle*
dih subst m 'breathing, respiration', Gsg *dīha*, Asg *dīh*
dihat verb ipf 'breathe', pr 1sg *dīšen*, 3sg *dīše*, 1pl *dīšemo*, 3pl *dīšo*, imp 2sg *dīši*, 1-p msg *dīha*, mpl *dīhali*;
se zadīšen pf pr 1sg 'get out of breath', 1-p fsg *zadihala*
-dih'ievät: *zdih'ievät* verb (= *zdahinjat*) 'breathe out audibly, be out of breath';
udih'ieva pr 3sg 'evaporate' (?), 1-p nsg *udih'ievālo*
dikā subst f 'pride, glory, beauty', Asg *dikō* || *dikā od otrokā* 'a wonderful child'
Diljo subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Dilijeta*
dīm subst m 'smoke', Gsg *dīma*, Asg *dīm*, 1sg *dīmon*
-dīmat: *se nadīmat* verb ipf 'swell up', pr 3sg *se nadīmle*, 3pl *se nadīmlo*
dimbočina subst f 'depth', Lsg *dimbočine*
dimbök adj msg 'deep', fsg *dimböka*, Asgf *dimböko*, Nplm *dimböki*; sup Lsgn *nājdimb-ljen*
dimit verb ipf 'smoke (ham); produce smoke, smoke (intr)', pr 3sg *dīmi*, 1pl *dīmimo*, 3pl *dīme*, 1-p msg *dīmi*, nsg *dīmilo*, mpl *dīmili*, pp nsg *dīmijeno*, Gsgm *dīmijenega*
nadimit pf 'smoke (ham)';
udīmi pf pr 3sg 'smoke (ham)';

zdīmi pf pr 3sg 'smoke (ham)';
zadīmilo pf 1-p nsg 'get full of smoke (e.g. of a room)'
dīmjak subst m (also *dīmjjik*, *dīmjjak*, *dīmjjik*) 'chimney', 1sg *dīmjjikon*, Lsg *dīmjjake* and *dīmjjike*, Apl *dīmjjiki*
dīmjjik subst m (see *dīmjjak*)
dīmjjak subst m (see *dīmjjak*)
dīmjjik subst m (see *dīmjjak*)
dīnar subst m 'dinar (former unit of currency)', Gsg *dīnara*, Asg *dīnar*, NGApl *dīnari*
dīncajo se- verb pr 3pl *se dīncajo* 'swing, rock', 1-p fsg *dīncala*, mpl *dīncali*
dījo also *adijo* interj 'bye-bye'
dītē subst n 'child' (less common than *otrök*)
divān subst m 'couch'
divojčina subst f 'girl', Gsg *divojčini*, Asg *divojčino*, NApl *divojčine*, Gpl *divojčirn*
dižifetät verb (= *dežifetät*) 'disinfect', pp nsg *dižifetāno*
djardīn subst m 'park'
djarīna subst f (= *djarīn*) 'coarse cement'
djīr subst m 'tour, turn, round, row (when knitting or crocheting)', Asg *djīr*, Gsg *djīra*, Lsg *djīre* || *jedan djīr z bičiklētōn* 'a short bicycle ride'
djirodāriji subst Žm 'draught'
djīta subst f Žm 'excursion, outing', Asg *djīto*
djornāl subst m Asg 'newspaper'
Djovanīn (also *Jovanīn*) subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Dsg *Djovanīnu*
dj^oh or *dj^ok* subst m 'playground for böč?', Asg *dj^oh*, Lsg *dj^oge*
Djūlija subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Dsg *Djūlije*
dlāka subst f 'hair', Gsg and Apl *dlāki*, Asg *dlāko*, Gpl *dlāk*; p/a Apl *dlāčine*, 1pl *dlāčini*
dlān subst, usually f, 'palm (of the hand)', Gsg *dlāni*, Lsg *dlānē*; also m Lsg *dlāne*

dlietō subst n 'chisel', Isg *dlietōn*, Npl *dliēta*
-*dnīt*: *razdnīt* verb pf 'take out the bottom (of a barrel)', pr Isg *razdnīn*, I-p mpl *razdnīli*;
zadnīt pf 'provide with a bottom, make the staves fit', pr Isg *zadnīn*, 3sg *zadnī*, I-p msg *zadnī*, fsg *zadnīla*, mpl *zadnīli*, pp fsg *zād-nīta*, nsg *zād-nīto*

dnō subst n 'bottom', Gsg *dnā*, Asg *dnō*, Lsg *dnē*

do prep + Genitive 'until; up to; beside; before' ||*ma grāni do zemlji* 'it has branches down to the ground'; *do sobōti* 'until Saturday'; *dašćice jenā do drūge* 'little boards one next to the other'; *sāmo da prīdeš do vīgōna* 'take care to come before the cattle is driven to the pasture'; *do* + Nom in cases as: [*san se uženī do jeno lēto za t'ēn*] 'I got married] within a year after that'; *će nan biť do kūs zimī* 'it will last until well into winter'; *trī do dvājset* 'twenty minutes to three'

dobā subst f 'time, season, point of time', Gsg *dobī*, Asg *dōbo*, Lsg *dobē* ||*je dobrā dobā za to posējat* 'it's the proper season to sow that'; *jūtre tō dōbo* 'same time tomorrow'; *je prīša kāsno dōbo nōci* 'he came late at night' *po dobē* 'in time, a bit early'

dōbar adj msg 1. 'good; kind', 2. 'tasty', attr Nsgm only *dōbar*; fsg *dobrā*, nsg *dobrō*, mpl *dobrī*, fpl *dobrē*; Gsgm *dobrēga*, also *dōb-brega* ('really good', see III.3.2., Nplm *dobrī*), Gplmf *dobrēh*, Iplm *dobrēmi*, Nsgn *dobrō*, Gsgn *dobrēga*, Isg *dobrēn*, Nsgf *dobrā*, GDLsgf *dobrē*, Asgf *dobrō*, Isgf *dobrōn* || *je dōbar za dēlat* 'he is a good worker'; adv *dobrō*; comp see under *bōlji*

dobītāk subst m 'profit; wages'

dobrōta subst f 'kindness', Isg *dobrōton*

dobrotljīf adj msg attr 'kind, kind-hearted', fsg *dobrotljīva* ||*jedan dobrotljīf šlověk* 'a kind man'

dōdne adv 'before daybreak'

Dōfrani subst m top (name of a village near Žminj), Dpl *Dōfranon* ||*pīše "Dōhrani", mī rečēmo "Dōfrani"*

dōga subst f 'stave (of a barrel)', NApl *dōgi*, Gpl *dōgh*, Ipl *dōgami*

dōhtor subst m (also *dōktor*) 'doctor, physician'

dojīt verb ipf 'suckle, breast-feed', pr 3sg *dojī*, I-p fsg *dojīla*, pp msg *dōjen*

dōkle conj

1. (with ipf in the subordinate clause) 'while': with ipf pr: ||*Dōkle kopās kopās, kat je skōpano je gōtovo* 'while you are digging you are just digging, when it is dug, it is ready'; "*Nātašće" si dōkle ne jīs pōkle se stāneš* 'you are "empty-stomached" as long as you do not eat after getting up'; *anke onō dōkle držīs va rokāh je plet'ēnje* 'that is also knitting, when you are holding it in your hands (i.e. before it is ready)'; *dōkle je mīnji je pīplīc, pōkle je pulāštar* 'as long as it is small it is a chick, after that it is a pullet';

with ipf perfect: ||*dōkle so bīli mīnji smo nābrli pokrīvi* 'when they (the turkeys) were small we gathered nettles [for them]; *da se ne jšće kī će nosīt kat kī umrē, dōkle se je noš'evālo, sadā, ma tī ih sadā pēljo* 'so that one did not have to go and look for somebody to carry, when somebody died, when they still carried them, but now, now they are transported [in a car]'; *Kolīko vrēmena smo zgūbīle dōkle smo pīle kafē!* 'How much time did we waste while we were drinking coffee'

2. (with pf pr or pf perfect in the subordinate clause): 'until, till'

with pf pr: ||*I vōn dōkle se najī, pojī kūs one fīli* 'and until he (a hare) has enough, he eats part of the row [of beans]'; *So mōrale puštīt da stojī dōkle se uhlādi* 'they had to let it stay until it cooled off'; *So mu reklī da nēka grē, neka čūva dokle bōde zimā* 'they told him to go, to herd [the cattle] until it got cold'; *onā grīē sē nāpret dōkle je nōs prīde na čīsto vōdo* 'she (a cow) moves forward all along until her nose reaches clean water'; with negated pf pr: ||*Ne mōremo ubīt dōkle ne bōde jēt* 'we cannot slaughter until the frost sets in'; *Ne mōreš jo poslāt čā dōkle onā sāma ne pōje* 'you cannot chase her away until she goes of her own accord'; *i dōkle se ne napījē, da ne jo sm'ēš molāt* 'and

until it (a leech) drinks its fill, [people say] you should not pull it loose';

with pf perfect: ||*vōn je ustā na dūbe dōkle mu je ocū pasā jāt* 'he stayed in the tree until his father got over his anger'; *se je dālo jēs dōma dōkle smo nakrgāli gn'ōj* 'we got dinner at home when we had finished loading the dung';

with negated pf perfect: *i san se je pōčela rūgāt (...)* *dōkle me nī stūkla* 'and I started to make fun of her (...) until she hit me'

dōktor subst m (see *dōhtor*)

dok'ōt adv 'where to?'

dolāc subst m 'small valley', Lsg *dolcē*, dim *dolčīc*

dōle adv 'down, downward; below; south' ||*da je hīti ladōnjo dōle* 'that he cut down the *ladonja* (tree)'; *da Ēlena pāde dōle* 'that Elena would not fall down'; *kalāj tō dōle* 'put it down'; *mašt'el je dōle tēšnji* 'a *mašt'el* is narrower at the lower side; *malo dōle, pr'ek želēznici* 'a bit downward (south), at the other side of the railway'; *tāmo dōle nēka s'ēla* 'a few villages down there'; *gōre-dōle* 'up and down'; comp *vēc dōle*

dōleka adv (obsolescent; JO) (= *dōle*)

dolēnji adj msg 'lower; southern', NAsgm *dolēnji*, Lsgm *dolēnjen*, Nplm *dolēnji*, Gpln *dolēnjeh*, Nsgn *dolēnje*, Npln *dolēnja*, Nsgf *dolēnja*, Gsgf *dolēnje*, Asgf *dolēnjo*; sup Lpln *nājdolēnjeh* ||*Dolēnji Orbānići* top (Lower Orbanići)

dolīna subst f 'valley' (e.g. the Draga), Asg *dolīno*, Lsg *dolīne*

dōma adv 'home, at home' ||*san bila dōma* 'I was at home'; "*dognāt*", *kat ih gōniš dōma* "'dognat" [is] when you drive [the cattle] home'

domāci adj msg 1. 'homemade, home', 2. 'domestic', Lsgm *domāčen*, Nplm *domāci*, Nsgn *domāče*, Gsgn *domāčega*, Nsgf *domāča*, Gsgf *domāče*, Asgf *domāčo*, Isgf *domācon*; adv *domāče* and *po domāče*

domačīnstvo subst n 'household'

Domijānići subst m plit top (name of a village near Žminj)

-domovīt se udomovīt verb pf 'become domesticated, begin to feel at home', pr 3sg *udomovī*, I-p msg *udomovī*, mpl *udomovīli*, pp msg *udomovljen*

Dončīci subst m plit top (name of a village near Žminj), Gpl *Dončīc*, Dpl *Dončīcen*

dōnki adv 'then' ||*Ma dōnki čā?* 'but what then?'; *Češ si stāvīt krvāve bragēši – kat mi rečē da n'ēče – dōnki, kakōve biš tēla?* 'Will you put on the red trousers – when she says she won't – but which ones would you like then?'

dontrīna subst f (also *duntrīna*) 'religious instruction', Asg *dontrīno*

dorovāt verb pf 'give; present, donate', pr Isg *dorovān*, also pr Isg *dorūjen*, 3sg *dorūje*, I-p msg *dorovā*, fsg *dorovāla*, mpl *dorovāli*, pp nsg *dorovāno*

dorov'evanje subst n 'giving (of presents)'

dorov'evāt verb ipf 'present, donate', pr 3sg *dorov'ēva*, I-p fsg *dorov'ēvāla*

dosādīlo verb I-p nsg ||*mi je dosādīlo* 'I am fed up with it' (N-D, but frequently used instead of dialectal *štuřāt*)

dōsta adv (also *dōsti*) 'quite, rather; (+ G(pl) of a noun) enough' ||*dōsta stār pršūt* 'quite old ham'; *dōsta šōdi* 'enough money'; *onakō – je t'fdo dōsti* 'like this – it is quite hard'

dōsti adv (see *dōsta*)

dōta subst f 'dowry', Asg *dōto*

dov'ōt adv 'so far, hitherto'

drāča subst f 'acacia', Gsg and Npl *drāči*, Isg *drāčon*, Lsg *drāče*, Gpl *drāč*

Drāga subst f top (name of a river valley (partly dry) west of Žminj; boundary between "starosjedioći" and "immigrants", see 0.2.8.), Gsg *Drāgi* ||*Mošćenička Drāga* top

draginja subst f 'high cost, expensiveness'

dragomānit: *se* – verb '(be) fondle(d), cuddle, rub its head against someone (of a cat)', pr 3sg *dragomāni*, I-p msg *dragomāni*

drāh adj msg 1. 'dear, nice', 2. 'expensive', fsg *drāga* and *drāgā*, nsg *drāgo*, mpl *drāgi*, Nsgm and Aplm *drāgi*, Nsgf *drāga*, Asgf *drāgo*; comp nsg *drājže*, mpl *drājži*, Nsgf *drājža*, Asgf *drājžo*

Drāžēj subst m top (hill (?)) between Lindar and Žminj), Lsg *Drāžėje*

drāžīt verb 'caress', pr 3sg *drāži*, 1-p fsg *drāžīla*

drēcīt *se drēcīt* verb 'crush, smash', pr 3sg *drēcī*;
se razdrēcī pf pr 3sg 'dash to pieces';
se je zdrēcīlo pf 1-p nsg 'smash up'

drėk subst m 'trash, garbage; dirt', Gsg *drėkā*, Isg *drėk'õn*

drenõlica subst f 'twig from a *drėn* (used when herding cows)', Asg *drenõlico*

drenjūla subst f 'fruit of the *drėn*', Npl *drenjūli*, Gpl *drenjūli*

drėtvi subst f Gsg 'thread to sew shoes with', Gsg *drėtvi*, Asg *drėtvo*, Isg *drėtvon*

drėven adj msg (also *drev'ėni*) 'wooden', fsg *drėvena*, NAsgm *drėveni*, Isgf *drėvenon*

drev'ėni adj NAsgm (also *drėveni*), also pred: *ta st'õl je drev'ėni* 'that table is made of wood', fsg and Nsgf *drev'ėna*, Asgf *drev'ėno*, Isgf *drev'ėnon*, Nplf *drev'ėne*

drev'ėco subst n dim 'small tree'

drėn (a?) subst m 'dogwood, cornel', Gsg *drėna*, Isg *drėnon*, Lsg *drėne*, Npl *drėni*

drėt verb ipf (see also *derāt*) 'tear up; fleece', pr 3sg *dėre*, 3pl *dėro*, 1-p mpl *dřli*;
razdrėt pf 'tear up, wear out completely', pr 3sg *razdėre*, 3pl *razdėro*, 1-p msg *rāzdra*, fsg *rāzdrļa*, nsg *rāzdrlo*, pp fsg *razdėrena*, nsg *razdėreno*;
udrėt pf 'flay, fleece; graze (e.g. elbow)', pr 1sg *udėren*, 3sg *udėre*, 3pl *udėro*, imp 2sg *uder'ī*, 1-p msg *õdra*, fsg *õdrļa*, mpl *õdrli*, pp msg *udėren*, nsg *udėreno*

drėvo subst n 1. 'wood, lumber', 2. 'tree', Gsg *drėva*, Dsg *drėvu*, Asg *drėvo*, Isg *drėvon*, Lsg *drėve*

dřhtāt verb ipf 'shiver', pr 1sg *dřhćen*, 2sg *dřhćeš*, 3pl *dřhćo*, and 1sg *dřhtīn*, 2sg *dřhtīš*, 3sg *dřhtī*, ger *dřhćuć*, imp 2sg (*ne*) *dřhćī*, 1-p msg *dřhtā*, fsg *dřhtāla*

-dřisnut: *se razdřisnut* verb pf 'get smashed, crushed', pr 3sg *razdřisne*, 1-p fsg *razdřisnula*

dřito adv 'directly; strictly' || *sūnce ono dřito tāmo tūcē* 'the sun strikes directly there'; *Žmīnjac je ne sāmo ki je dřito Žmīnja, ku ne cīēla Žmīnjščina* 'one doesn't have to be strictly from Žminj itself to be a Žminjac, but the whole Žminj area [counts]'

dřmat verb ipf *dřmaš* pr 2sg 'shake', pr 3sg *dřma*;
podřmaš pf pr 2sg 'shake';
zdřmat pf 'shake, awake by shaking'

dřõban adj msg 'tiny, fine', fsg *dřõbna*, nsg *dřõbno*, mpl *dřõbni*, Gsgmn *dřõbnega*, Nsgn *dřõbno*, Nsgf *dřõbna*, NAplm *dřõbni*, Nplf *dřõbne*; adv *na dřõbno* || *narėzali na dřõbno* '[they] cut [it] into small pieces'; *ću jo na dřõbno složit* 'I will fold it up small'; *da je mājja (...) na dřõbno na dřõbno šāra* 'that the sweater (...) is multicoloured, with tiny spots of the different colours; comp msg *dřõbnėji*, nsg *dřõbnėje*, fsg *dřõbnėja*

dřõbīt verb ipf 'pulverize, crush', pr 1sg *dřõbīn*, 3sg *dřõbī*, 3pl *dřõbīje*, 1-p mpl *dřõbīli*;
nadřõbīmõ pf pr 1pl 'pulverize (a certain quantity)', 1-p mpl *nadřõbīli*;
zdřõbīt pf 'pulverize, crush', pr 1sg *zdřõbīn*, 1-p mpl *zdřõbīli*

dřõbnīna subst f '(small) intestines etc., e.g. of slaughtered chicken', Asg *dřõbnīno*

dřõp subst m 'marc', Gsg *dřõpā*
also f: NApl pl *dřõpi*, Gpl *dřõp* and *dřõpi*, 1pl *dřõpami*

dřõzak subst m 'thrush', Asg *dřõzga*, NGApf *dřõzgi* (MOŠ)

dřõzgo subst (= *dřõzak*)

dřõzgotīć subst m certain weed (climber/creeper, annual, so it can be ploughed under to get rid of it)

drugājēi adj msg 'different', Gsgm *drugājēga*, Aplm *drugājēi*, nsg *drugājē*, Nsgf *drugājēa*, Asgf *drugājēo*; adv *drugājē*

drugāmor adv '(to) elsewhere'

drugdē adv (also *dřugde*, *drugderē*, *dřugdere*) 'elsewhere'

dřugdere adv (also *drugderē*; see *drugdē*)

dřugi adj (pron) msg 1. 'other', 2. 'second', Gsgmn *dřugega*, Dsgm *dřugemu*, Nplm *dřugi*, Gplm *dřugeh*, NAsgn *dřugo*, ILsgmn *dřugen*, Npln *dřuga*, Lpln *dřugeh*, Nsgf *dřuga*, GDLSgf *dřuge*, Asgf *dřugo*, NAplf *dřuge*, Dplf *dřugen* || *to se je pos'õdīlo jedān dřuge* 'people used to lend this to each other'; *dřugo ne rećemo* 'we don't say anything else'; *onolīko kolīko je bilõ je m'õralo durāt do dřugega, i vinõ, i kumpīri, (...) svē* 'what there was had to last until the next [wine, potatoes (...)] everything, were available'; adv *dřugo* || *kad dřugo n'ėće nījedan* 'if nobody else wants to'; *nīsmo ih dřugo vīdeli* 'we haven't seen them again'; *nīso tēle dřugo cā* 'they (f) didn't want to leave any more'

drug'õt adv '(to) elsewhere' || *od drug'õt* 'from elsewhere'

dřvõ subst n 'wood, firewood', Gsg *dřvā*, Isg *dřv'õn*, Lsg *dřvē*, Gpl *dřf*, Apl *dřvā*

dřžāt verb ipf (also *dřžāt*) 'hold, hold on, support, keep'; pr 1sg *dřžīn*, 2sg *dřžīš*, 3sg *dřžī*, 1pl *dřžīmõ*, 2pl *dřžītē*, 3pl *dřžīje*, ger *dřžēć*, imp 2sg *dřžī* and (insistent) *dřžī*, *dřš* (see V.4.8.), 1-p msg *dřžā*, fsg *dřžāla* and *dřžāla*, mpl *dřžāli* and *dřžāli* || *kadē dřžīje kumpīri* 'where they keep the potatoes'; *me dřžī fījāka* 'I don't feel like doing anything'; *Ga dřžīje za blāgo* 'they are pulling his leg'; *[ga] je dřžā na křs* 'he presented [the child] for baptism';
se dřžī pr 3sg 1. 'it is (being) kept, held', 2. 'it sticks (*za+Acc* 'to')';
pridřžāt pf 1. 'hold (for a while)', 2. 'support (a bit)', 1-p msg *pridřžā*, mpl *pridřžāli*, pp nsg *pridřžāno*;
se zadržāt pf 'attach itself; lodge; stick to', 1-p nsg *zadržālo*

-dřžēvat verb (see *-dřžēvāt*)

-dřžēvāt pridřžēvāt verb ipf also (less common) *pridřžēvat* 'hold (for a while); support', pr 1sg *pridřžēvan*, 1-p msg *pridřžēvā*

dūbāc subst m (obs) 'chrysanthemum', Npl *dūpcī*

dubāč subst m (MOB) 'toll used for hollowing out wood', Isg *dubāč'ėn*

-dūbīt: *udūbīt* verb pf 'hollow out' (see also *-dūs*)

dūboko adj (used as noun) N-D 'deep freeze' || *kad ga stāvīš va dūboko* 'if you put it into the deep freeze' (see also *dimbõk* 'deep')

Dubrāfcī subst m plt top (name of a village)

dūdñjēt verb ipf 'rumble (of the thunder)', pr 3sg *dūdñjī*, 1-p nsg *dūdñjēlo*

dūh₁ subst m 'debt', Asg *dūh*, Isg *dūgon*

dūh₂ subst m 'ghost' || *Dūh sv'ėtū* 'the Holy Ghost'

dūh adj msg (also attr) 1. 'long', 2. 'far', fsg *dūga*, nsg *dūgo*, mpl *dūgi*, fpl *dūge*; Nsgm and Nplm *dūgi*, NAsgn *dūgo*, Asgf *dūgo*, Lsgf and NAplf *dūge* || *jedan dūh kolāc* 'a long stake'; *dūgi kolāc* 'a long stake'; *z dūgega* 'from afar'; *po dūgen nasnū'õ nīti* 'they put on the warp (?; when weaving)'; *po dug'ėn* 'lengthwise'; adv *dūgo* 'long; far' || *dūgo vrēmēna* '(for a) long (time)'; *na dūgo* 1. 'lengthwise': || *na dūgo namõtano* 'wound (up) lengthwise' and 2. 'from afar': *lše cūje na dūgo nju'õ* 'you [can] hear her from afar'; comp see under *dālji* 'longer; further', also comp Nsgf *dūjža*, Asgf *dūjžo*, Aplm *dūži* and *dūžī*, adv *dūže* 'longer'

Dūhovi subst m plt 'Whit Sunday, Pentecost', Gpl *Dūhof*, 1pl *Dūhovami* (VO), Lpl *Dūhovah*

d'õl subst m '(small) valley; field in a (small) valley', Asg *d'õl*, Lsg *d'õle*; *Bābin D'õl* top (name of a field); Lsg *va Līpinen D'õle* top (name of a field); dim *dolčīć*

D'õnci subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *D'õnci*, Dpl *D'õncen*

d'or subst m 'stable(s complex)', Asg *d'or*, Gsg *dvora*, Lsg *dvore* and *dorē*, Npl *dvori*, Gpl *dvōri*, Lpl *dvōrah*; dim *dvorić*

Dünjica subst f top (name of the triangle formed by the roads leading from Žminj to resp. Kanfanar and Pula); 'inhabitants of that triangle'

dūp subst m 'tree; oak', Asg *dūp*, Gsg *dūba*, Dsg *dūbu*, Lsg *dūbon*, Lsg *dūbe*, Gpl *dūbi*, Dpl *dūbon*, Lpl *dūbah*; dim *dupčič*, Lsg *dupčiče*

dūpal adj msg (also attr) 'double', nsg *dūplo*, fsg *dūpla*, fpl *dūple*, lsgm *dūplen*, npln *dūpla*, nsgf *dūpla*, Asgf *dūplo* || *dūpal* 'konac' 'a double thread'

duperāt verb ipf 'use', pr 1sg *duperān*, 3sg *duperā*, 1pl *duperāmo*

duperiēva verb hab pr 3sg 'use', 1pl *duperiēvamo*

durāt verb ipf 'last', pr 3sg *durā* || *lonoliko kolloko je bilō je m'oralo durāt do drūgega* 'what there was had to last (be enough) until the next (harvest or new supplies)'

dūrīt verb ipf 'sulk, pout', pr 3sg *dūrī* (VO)

dūs verb ipf 'hollow out' (MOŠ), pr 3sg *dūbē*, 3pl *dūb*, 1-p fsg *dūbla*;
udūbē pf pr 3sg 'hollow out', 1-p nsg *udūblo*, pp Nsgn *udūbljeno* (see also *-dūbīt*);
zdūs pf 'hollow out' (MOŠ), 1-p fsg *zdūbla*

dūsīt se dūsīt verb 'sulk, pout', pr 2sg *dūsiš*, 1-p fsg *dūsila*

dūšā subst f 'soul; spirit', Asg *dūšo*, Lsg *dūšē*, Npl *dūšī*, Gpl *dūš*

dūšāk only in Asg (*je pōpi*) *na dūšāk* '(he drank [it]) bottoms up'

dūšēt verb ipf 'smell (good)', pr 3sg *dūšī*, 1-p msg *dūšē*, fsg *dūšēla*, nsg *dūšēlo* || *dūšīt s kūšon* 'it smells of kūš (unidentified plant)'

dūš'ēca adj Nsgf 'fragrant'

dūšica subst f 'lamp wick; small oil lamp placed next to deceased lying in state', NApl *dūšice*, Gpl *dūšic*

dūšni adj msg in || *Dūšni dān* 'All Souls' Day';

cf. *mītvi dān*

-dūt se nadūt verb pf 'swell up', pr 3sg *nadmē*, 3pl *nadm*, 1-p msg *nādu*, fsg *nādula*, mpl *nāduli*, pp msg *nādut*, fsg *nāduta*, mpl *nāduti*

-dūvajo se nadūvajo verb ipf pr 3pl 'swell up'

dūžan adj msg 'indebted, obligated, obliged', fsg *dūžna*, fpl *dūžne* || *mi je dūžna jeno padēlo m'okī* 'she owes me a pan of flour'; *pak in ne ustānemo dūžne* 'and we hit back (when we are insulted etc.)'

dužīni subst f Gsg 'length, distance'

dvā num 'two', Dmf *dviēn*, Aplm *dvēh*, GLm *dvēh*, Iplmf *dvēmi*, Naf *dviē*, Gf *dvēh* || *dvāpūt* 'two times'; see also IV.9.4. and VI.3.1.

dvājšet num 'twenty' || *dvājšet liēt* '20 years'

dvajs'ēto adj Asgn 'the twentieth'

dvanājs num 'twelve' || *dvanājs dūdh* 'twelve staves'

dvanājsti adj msg 'the twelfth' || *dvanājstega mēseca* 'in December'

dvēčīt verb 'chew, masticate' (obsolescent), pr 1sg *dvēčīn*, 3pl *dvēče*, 1-p msg *dvēči*, pp nsg *zdvēčeno*

dviēstūō num 'two hundred'

dvojčice subst Npl 'twin girls'

dvōje (see IV.9.5.)

dvōji num adj Nplm, Nsgf *dvōja*, Asgf *dvōjo*, Isgf *dvōjon*, Asgf

dvojki subst m 'twins', Apl *dvojki*, Gpl *dvojāk*

Dvorac subst m top (part of Žminj, originally densely built, destroyed by the 1943 bombing), Gsg *Dvorcā*, Lsg *Dvorcē*

dženāj subst m 'January', Gsg *dženāja*

e

ē interj 'yes; indeed; right; well'

ēko interj 'here; right (e.g. when the speaker recalls something which had seemed to have slipped his mind); you see?; here you are'

llēko, nā 'that's it'; *ēko, tū smo imēli špāh* (...) 'right here we used to have a wire (...); *ēko čūješ* 'now you can hear it for yourself'; *ēko sāt cē onīsti tāmo poč'ēt* 'now you'll see the one over there will start [making noise]'

ēkola interj 'here you are, here it is'

Ēlena subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Dsg *Ēlene*, Asg *Ēleno*

ēri interj 'come on (used to spur on a donkey)'; usually reduplicated: *ēri-ēri* (also *ēri-sā*)

ēri-sā interj (see *ēri*)

Ernešto subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Ernešteta*, Dsg *Erneštetu* (also *Arnešto*)

Erneštetovo adj msg 'belonging to Ernešto', Dsgm *Erneštetovemu*

Eufēmija subst f prop (saint's name) see *Fumija*

ie

iēš subst m 1. 'hedgehog', 2. 'sea urchin', GAsg *iēža*, Dsg *iēžu*, Isg *iēžon*, Npl *iēži*, Gpl *iēži*

f

fačolet'ōn subst m Asg (VO) 'kerchief, shawl (?)'

fač'ōl subst m 'kerchief, shawl', Gsg *fač'ōla*, Asg *fač'ōl*, Isg *fač'ōlon*; dim *fač'ōlīc*, Gsg *fač'ōlīca*, Isg *fač'ōlīcen*, Lsg *fač'ōlīce*

fagōt subst m 'bundle (of luggage)', Gsg *fagōta*, Asg *fagōt*, Isg *fagōton*

fājnski adj msg 'large, bulky (said of small children)', fsg *fājnska*

fakīn subst m 1. 'porter, bearer', 2. 'wild fellow', Asg *fakīna*, Isg *fakīnon*, Npl *fakīni*

fald'ōn subst m 'fold, pleat'

fālīt verb ipf 1. 'be lacking', 2. 'make a mistake', pr 3sg *fāli*, 1-p fsg *fālila*, nsg *fālilo*

llsan fālila napisāt 'I made a mistake when writing';
ufālila pf 1-p fsg 'make a mistake'

fālo see *ufālo*

famēja subst f 'family, household', Asg *famējo*, Lsg *famēje*, Npl *famēji*

fānt subst m 1. (obs) 'postman', 2. 'knave, jack (playing card)' || *fānt od bašt'ōn*

farabūt subst m (also *farabūto*) 'hooligan, drunk', Isg *farabūton*

farabūto subst m (see *farabūt*)

fārma subst f 'farm', Asg *fārmo*, NGpl *fārmi*

farmačija subst f (also *frmačija*) 'pharmacy', Asg *farmačijo*

fāš subst m 'bunch, bundle', Gsg *fašā*, Asg *fāš*; dim *fašič*

fāša subst f 'bandage, dressing; swaddling clothes', Gsg *fāši*, Asg *fāšo*, Isg *fāšon*, Lsg *fāše*

fašāt verb ipf 'bind up, bandage', pr 1sg *fašān*, 1-p fsg *fašāla*;
rasfašāt pf 'unbandage';
ufāšāna pf pp fsg 'bandage (e.g. a hand)';
zafašāt pf 'bind up; swaddle (an infant)', 1-p fsg *zafašāla*, nsg *zafašālo*, pp fsg *zafašāna*

faš'ēvajo verb hab pr 3pl 'bind up';
zafaš'ēvajo ipf 3pl 'bind up'

faštīdijo subst 'irritation, nervousness', Gsg *faštīdija*, Asg *faštīdijo* || *mi dēla faštīdijo jāko* 'it gets on my nerves very much'; *to je ot faštīdija* 'it is irritating'

faštīdij'ōš adj msg 'irritated, nervous', fsg *faštīdij'ōža*

fažolēt subst m kind of string beans, NApl *fažolēti*, Gpl *fažolēt*

faž'ōl subst m Žm 'beans', Gsg *fažōla* (see *pažūl*)

fažūl subst m (see *faž'ōl*)

febrāj subst m 'February', Gsg *febrāja*

fēca subst f 'yeast', Gsg *fēci*, Asg *fēco*

fegūra subst f 1. 'picture (of a saint)', 2. 'build, physique', Asg *fegūro*, NApl *fegūri*; dim Asg

fegūrico, Npl *fegūrice*
ferāl subst m 'lantern, lamp', Gsg *ferālā*, Isg *ferāl^uōn*, Npl *ferālī*
ferijāda subst f 'iron grating (on a window)', Lsg *ferijāde*
fērije subst f pl 'vacation, holidays', Apl *fērije*, Lpl *fērijah*
fermāt verb (see *firmāt*)
fešnī adj NAsgm 'festive', Gsgm *fešnīēga*, NApl *fešnī*
fēšta subst f 'celebration, party; religious holiday', Gsg *fēšti*, Asg *fēšto*, GApl *fēšti*, Lpl *fēštah*
feštovāt verb 'celebrate, feast', 1-p msg *feštovā* (JKr)
fēta subst f 'slice', Asg *fēto*, Npl *fēti*; dim Asg *fētico*, Apl *fētice*
fēbra subst f 'fever', Gsg *fēbri*, Asg *fēbro*
fīco subst m 'car, type Fiat 600', Asg *fīco* and *fīceta*, Isg *fīcōn* and *fīceton*
fidāt: *se*— verb ipf 'trust, be confident', pr 1sg *fidān*, 3sg *fidā*, 1pl *fidāmo*, 3pl *fidājo*, 1-p msg *fidā*, fsg *fidāla*, mpl *fidāli*
fidelfn subst m 'kind of noodles (used in soup)', NApl *fidelfni*, Gpl *fidelfini*
fijāka subst f 'listlessness, apathy, languor', Gsg *fijāki*, Asg *fijāko* || *me drži fijāka* 'I don't feel like doing anything'; *ovakōvo vriē-me mi dēla fijāko* 'weather like this makes me listless'
fijōca subst f 'goddaughter'
fijōco subst m 'godson'
fijōk subst m 'ribbon, bow', Gsg *fijōka*, Isg *fijōkon*, Lsg *fijōke*, NAGpl *fijōki*, Lpl *fijōkah*; dim *fijōčić*
fijorēt subst m '(white) flour', Gsg *fijorēta*
fij^uōr subst m 'flour', Gsg *fij^uōra*
fīla subst f 'row (of plants in the field); quantity of agricultural products obtained from one row', Gsg *fīli*, Asg *fīlo*, Lsg *fīle*, Apl *fīli*, Gpl *fīli* and *fīl* || *se složi jeno fīlo va maštēl* 'you put [the products of] one file in a tub'

film subst m 'film, movie'
fīn adj msg, also attr (Nsgm ***fīni* rejected by NO) 1. 'fine, thin', 2. 'well-behaved', 3. 'tasty, delicious', nsg *fīno*, fsg *fīna*, mpl *fīni*, Nsgf *fīna*, Asgf *fīno*, Nplm *fīni*, Gplm *fīneh*; adv *fīno*; comp msg *fīnēji*
fīnit verb pf 'finish', pr 1sg *fīnin*, 2sg *fīniš*, 3sg *fīni*, 3pl *fīne*, imp 2sg *fīni*, 2pl *fīnite*, 1-p msg *fīni*, fsg *fīnila*, nsg *fīnilo*, mpl *fīnili*, fpl *fīnile*, pp msg *fīnjen*, fsg *fīnjena*, nsg *fīnjeno*
fīnta subst f 'imitation, appearance [to keep up]'; Asg *fīnto* || *neka stojī tāmo za fīnto* 'let it stay there just for appearance's sake'; with short accent or unstressed (particle) 'pretended, allegedly': || *se činī fīnta govorit talijānski* 'she pretends to speak Italian'; || *ima fīnta dvīē vetūri* 'he boasts of having two cars (which he has not)'
fīnjēvat verb ipf (= *fīnjēvāt*)
fīnjētāk subst m 'end', Asg *fīnjētāk*, Lsg *fīnjētākē*
fīnjēvāt verb ipf 'finish', pr 1sg *fīnjēvan*, 2sg *fīnjēvaš*, 3sg *fīnjēva*, 3pl *fīnjēvajo*, 1-p msg *fīnjēvā*, mpl *fīnjēvāli*; *po*fīnjēvāt 'finish up, add the finishing touch'
fīt subst m 'rent', Asg *fīt*, Lsg *fīte* || *so na fīte* 'they rent [a house, instead of owning it]'
fītāt verb 'rent'
*-fīknut ot*fīknut verb pf 'cut off', imp 2sg *ot-fīkni*
fīlsnut verb pf 'hit', pr 1sg *fīlsnen*, 1-p fsg *fīlsnula*, mpl *fīlsnuli*; *ras*fīlsnut pf 'crunch, smash up', pr 3sg *rasfīlsne*, 1-p fsg *rasfīlsnula*
*-fīlška za*fīlška verb 1-p msg 'crust' (said about the rain, forming a crust on the soil)
fōji subst f pl (also *fōlji*) 'newspaper', Lpl *fōjah* and *fōljah*
Folīcī subst m pl (name of a village), Gpl *Folīci*, Dpl *Folīcēn*
fōlji subst f pl (see *fōji*)
fondāci subst f pl 'coffee grounds', Gpl *fon-*

dāc
foravīja adv 'illegitimately; secretly' || *je imēla jenega otrokā foravīja* 'she had an illegitimate child'
forcāt: *se*— verb ipf 'force yourself', pr 3sg *forcā*, 1-p fsg *forcāla*
fōrši adv (rarely also *fōši*) 'maybe'
fōša subst f 'channel (to plant vines in)', Npl *fōši* (MOB)
fōši adv (see *fōrši*)
Fōška subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Gsg *Fōški*, Dsg *Fōške*, Asg *Fōško* || *sveta Fōška* name of a church; dim *Fōškica*
f^uorca subst f 'power, strength', Gsg *f^uorci*, Asg *f^uorco*
f^uorco adj nsg 'strong (of a drink)'; adv *f^uorco* || *drži f^uorco da ne pāde* 'hold it tight, so that it won't fall'; *ma f^uorco sl'ēpi* 'she lies persistently'
f^uorma subst f 'form, shape', Asg *f^uormo*
f^uoza subst f 1. 'kind, sort', 2. 'way, manner', Gsg *f^uozi*, Asg *f^uozo*, Isg *f^uozon*, Lsg *f^uoze*, NApl *f^uōzi*, Gpl *f^uōs* and *f^uōzi* || *na nēko dru-go f^uoza* 'in some other way'
Fradelāni subst m pl (name of a village)
frāgula subst f 'species of grapes (not used for wine)', Asg *frāgulo*
frājat verb 'feast (eat, drink etc.)', pr 3pl *frājajo*, 1-p mpl *frājali*
frājo subst f Asg 'party, celebration'
frāko subst Asg (JO) 'mischief'
frakāt verb 'get into mischief, tease', 1-p msg *frakā* (JO)
Frāncija subst f 'France', Lsg *Frāncije*
Francūs subst m 'Frenchman', Gsg *Francūza*, Npl *Francūzi*
Frāne subst m prop (Christian name, masc) || *Frāne Arbulīn*; *Frāne Kovāčēf*; dim *Frānīc*
frānjki subst f pl 'tax', Apl *frānjki*, Gpl *franjāk*
frāška subst f 'twig', Isg *frāškon*, Npl *frāški* (VO), Gpl *frāški*
frāt subst m 'frier, brother', Gsg *frāta*, Isg *frāton*, Apl *frāti*, Gpl *frātu* || *se igrāt na frāti* 'play a kind of skittles'; dim *frātīc*
fīcat verb 'extract (honey)', pr 3sg *fīca*, 3pl *fīcajo*
fregāt verb ipf 'rub, scrub', pr 1sg *fregān*, 3sg *fregā*, 3pl *fregājo*, 1-p fpl *fregāle*
frenāt verb ipf 'brake', pr 3sg *frenā*
frēza verb pr 3sg 'cut (with a router)'; *sfrēzat* pf id.
frēžak adj msg, also attr 'fresh, newly made; fresh, cold', Nsgm *frēški*, Gsgm *frēškega*, Lsgm *frēšken*, nsg *frēško*; comp msg *frēžji*
frīgat verb 'fry', pr 1sg *frīgan*, 3sg *frīga*, pp msg *frīgan*, Asgf *frīgano*; *sfrīgat* pf 'fry', pr 3sg *sfrīga*, 1-p fsg *sfrīgala*, pp nsg *sfrīgano*; *ufrīgat* pf 'fry', pp nsg *ufrīgano*; *zafirīgat* pf 'fry briefly', pr 3sg *zafirīga*, 1-p fsg *zafirīgala*
fritāda subst f 'omelet', Gsg *fritādi*, Asg *fritādo*
frituli subst f Apl (VO) kind of pastry
frizūro subst f Asg 'hairstyle, haircut'
frižidēr subst m 'refrigerator', Gsg *frižidēra*, Asg *frižidēr*, Lsg *frižidēre*
fīk interj 'jump!' (imitation of a leap)
fīkla verb 1-p fsg 'jump' (MOŠ)
farmačija subst f (see *farmačija*)
firmāt verb ipf (also *fermāt*), 1. 'stop (trans)', 2. 'get ready, prepare', pr 1sg *firmān*, 3sg *firmā*, 3pl *firmājo*, imp 2sg *firmāj*, 1-p fsg *firmāla* and *firmāla*, nsg *firmālo*, mpl *firmāli* and *firmāli*, pp msg *fērman*, fsg *fērmana*, nsg *fērmano*, and fsg *firmāna*; *se firmāt* ipf 'stop (intr)'
firmatīva subst f 'bus stop, railway halt', Asg *firmatīvo*
firmēvat verb ipf (= *firmēvāt*), 1-p msg *firmēva* (JO)
firmēvāt verb ipf 1. 'stop', 2. 'get ready, pre-

pare', pr 3sg *frm'ěva*
frminānat subst m 'match', 1sg *frminānton*, Npl *frminānti*
frnčĭ verb pr 3sg 'stick out, protrude', 1-p nsg *frnčĕlo*
frontin subst m 'peak (of a cap)', 1sg *frontinon*
fr^wont subst m (BM, MOŠ) 'front (mil.)', Gsg *fr^wonta* (BM)
frūstik subst m (= *mar'ěnda*, but less common)
Fučāk subst m prop (nickname of a Žminj family), Npl *Fučki*, Gpl *Fučāk*
Fučk'of adj msg 'belonging to the *Fučk*?', fsg *Fučkōva* || *Daniĭlo Fučk'of*, *Dānica Fučkōva* (proper names)
fūga subst f 'notch (between staves of a barrel)', NApl *fūgi*
Fūma subst f prop Only in: *sveta Fūma* (saint's name); otherwise dim *Fūmica* (Christian name, fem; also short for a well-known pub in Žminj), Gsg *Fūmici*, 1sg *Fūmicon*
fumāt verb ipf 'smoke', pr 3sg *fumā*, 1-p mpl *fumāli*
Fūme subst f prop (Christian name, fem; now out of fashion), Gsg *Fūmeti*
Fūmetino adj nsg 'belonging to *Fūme*'
Fumija subst f prop || *sveta Fumija* (name of a church in Rovinj)
fundam'ěnt subst m 'foundation, base', Gsg *fundam'ěnta*
fūnja subst f 'quince', Npl *fūnji*
fūrbo adj msg Žm 'shrewd', fsg *fūrba*
furēš adj msg, also attr 'foreign, unfamiliar, strange', Nsgm *furēšti*, Gsgm *furēštega*, 1Lsgm *furēšten*, Nplm *furēšti*, Gplm *furēšteh*
fureštija subst f 1. 'bunch of strangers', 2. 'foreign country, abroad', Lsg *fureštije*
fūrija subst f 1. 'hasty behaviour', 2. 'hasty person'
furijās adj msg 'quick, hasty, brisk', fsg *furijāsta*; adv *furijāsto*
fūš subst m (usually pl) certain kind of home-

made pasta, 1sg *fūzon*, NApl *fūži*, GIpl *fūži*
fūzalnica subst f 'slide (in the snow etc.)', Asg *fūzalnico*
fūzāt: *se-* verb ipf 'slide, slip', pr 1sg *se fūžen*, 3sg *se fūže*, 3pl *se fūžo*, ger *fūžec*, na *fūžec*, and *fūžuc*, 1-p msg *fūzā*, fsg *fūzāla*, mpl *fūzāli*
se pofūzāla 1-p fsg (JO) id.
-fūznut: *se pofūznut* verb pf 'slip, slide', 1-p mpl *pofūznuli*
fūzar^wol subst m kind of (bought) pasta (resembles the homemade *fūš*), Npl *fūzar^woli*

g

gādina subst m p/a 'snake, disgusting animal'
-gājāt: *se dogāja* verb pr 3sg 'happen'; *ugājāt* ipf 'please; oblige', pr 3sg *ugāja*, 1-p fsg *ugājāla*, nsg *ugājālo* || *ma mi ugāja ta teplina* 'I do like this warmth'; *san mu ugājāla* 'I did him a favor, a pleasure'; *se zgāja* ipf pr 3sg 'be raised, bred'
Galāntu subst m Dsg prop (surname) and plit top (name of a village), NGpl *Galānti*, Dpl *Galānton*
gālep subst m 'sea gull', Gpl *gālebi*
gālko subst f Asg 'oak apple', Apl *gālki*
Galjardīna subst f prop (name for a cow), Asg *Galjardīno*
gambijāt verb pf 'change, exchange', pr 1sg *gambijān*, 3pl *gambijājo*, imp 2sg *gambijāj*, 1-p msg *gambijā*, mpl *gambijāli*, pp nsg *gambijāno*
gambij'ěva verb ipf pr 3sg 'change, exchange', 1-p mpl *gambij'ěvāli*
gamēla subst f 'tin, (small) bucket with lid'; dim *gamēlica*
gānāc subst m 'iron hook (to hang things on a belt or beam)', Asg *gānāc*, Gsg *gāncā*, 1sg *gānc^won*, Gpl *gānci*
gānat verb ipf 'guess; tell (a person's) fortune', pr 1sg *gānan*, 1pl *gānamo*, imp 2sg

gānaja;
ugānat pf 'guess', pr 1sg *ugānan*, imp 2sg *ugānaja*, 1-p msg *ugāna*, fsg *ugānala*, pp nsg *ugānāno*;
zagānat pf 'score off smb, make a fool of smb', 1-p fsg *zagānala*
-gančāt: *zagančāt* verb pf 'hook on', pr 3sg *zagančā*, 3pl *zagančājo*
-gānjat: *pregānjat* verb ipf 'chase again (a cow, to be inseminated)', 1-p *pregānjala*; *se pregānjo* ipf pr 3pl 'chase each other away (about cows, both eager to eat the same food)'
garanciija subst f 'guarantee' (MOŠ)
garāžon subst 1sg 'garage'
gārbo adj msg (also *gārp*) 'rancid, yellowish (of *pršut*, *panceta*, *špeh*)', fsg *gārba*; comp msg *garbēji*, nsg *garbēje*
garōful subst m 'carnation' (also *garōfula*)
garōfula subst f (= *garōful*)
gārp adj msg (see *gārbo*)
gāsīt verb ipf 'extinguish, put out', pr 3sg *gāsi*, 3pl *gāse*, imp 2sg *gāsī*, 1-p msg *gāsī*, fsg *gāsila*, pp msg *gāšen* || *gāsīt urōki* tell fortune or expel evil forces by the effect of throwing live coal into cold water;
pogāsīt pf 'extinguish', imp 2sg *pogāsī*, 1-p msg *pogāsī*, pp msg *pogāšen*;
ugāsīt pf 'extinguish (completely)', pr 3sg *ugāsi*, 1-p msg *ugāsī*, mpl *ugāsīli*, pp msg *ugāšen*, nsg *ugāšeno*, mpl *ugāšeni* || *ugāsīt urōki*, see *gāsīt*;
zagāsi pf pr 3sg 'extinguish'
gāš subst m 'seam', Asg *gāš*, Gsg *gāža*, Lsg *gāže*
Gašpar'ici subst m prop (nickname of a family in Orbanići) (BM)
gīlica subst f 'female piglet', Gpl *gīlic*
gīlić subst 'young pig, piglet', Gsg *gīlica*, 1sg *gīlicen*, NApl *gīlići*, Gpl *gīlić*, Dpl *gīlicen*
gimnāzijo subst f Asg 'high school'
-gīnjat: *nagīnjat* verb ipf 'stoop, bend, bow, lean', pr 1sg *nagīnjen*, 3sg *nagīnje*, 3pl

nagīnjo, imp 2sg *nagīnji*, 1-p msg *nagīnja*, fsg *nagīnjala*;
se sprigīnjat 'stoop', pr 3sg *sprigīnje*, 1-p msg *sprigīnja*
glādak adj msg 'smooth', fsg *glātka*, nsg *glāt-ko*, fpl *glātke*; adv *glātko*, na *glātko* || *ne pasāš na glātko* 'you won't get away [with it] that easily'; comp nsg *glāje*
glādit verb ipf 'stroke, smooth out', pr 3sg *glādi*;
uglādit pf 'smooth out', pr 1sg *uglādin*, 1-p msg *uglādi*, pp msg *uglājen*, nsg *uglājeno*;
zaglādit pf 'smooth out', pr 3sg *zaglādi*, 1-p msg *zaglādi*, pp nsg *zaglājeno*
gladovā verb ipf 1-p msg 'hunger, be very hungry', pr 3pl *glādūjo*
glāmlja subst f (see *glāmnja*)
glāmnj adj Nsgm (see *glāvni*)
glāmnja subst f (also *glāmlja*) 1. 'live coal', 2. 'torch', 1sg *glāmnjon*
glāndula subst f 'gland'
glās subst m 'voice', Asg *glās*, Lsg *glāse*; p/ *aglasina*
glāsi se glāsi verb ipf pr 3sg 'make a sound'; *naglāsi* pf pr 3sg 'emphasize, pronounce'; *razglāsi* pf pr 3sg 'announce'
glāsno adv 'loud'
glāt subst m 'hunger', Gsg *glāda*, Lsg *glāde*
glāvā subst f 'head (also head of cattle; head of cabbage)', Gsg *glāvi*, DLsg *glāvē*, Asg *glāvo*, 1sg *glāv^won*, NApl *glāvi*, Gpl *glāf*, Dpl *glāvān*, 1pl *glāvāmi*, 1pl *glāvāh*; dim *glāvica*, Asg *glāvico*, Npl *glāvice*; p/a *glāvina*
glāvina subst f 1. 'head of a killed pig', 2. 'hub (of a wheel)', Gsg *glāvini*, Lsg *glāvine*, Npl *glāvine*
glāvni adj Nsgm (also *glāmnj*), Nsgm *glāvno*, Nsgf *glāvna* and *glāmnja*, Aplm an *glāvneh*
glēdat verb ipf 1. 'look', 2. 'see to smt', pr 1sg *glēdan*, 2sg *glēdaš*, 3sg *glēda*, 2pl *glēdate*, 3pl *glēdajo*, imp 2sg *glēdaj* and *glēj* (Žm *gl'ēj*), 1-p msg *glēda*, fsg *glēdala* || *glēdaj za posādīt nēke stvāri, da m^wora bit v lūnō*

'they are careful to plan certain things, that the moon should be full'; *ču glèdat da ti donesèn za jutre* 'I'll take care to bring it to you by tomorrow';
poglèdat pf 1. 'look (at); 2. 'visit (a deceased person)', 1-p msg *poglèda*, fsg *poglèdala*, nsg *poglèdalo*;
se zaglèdat pf 'stare, gape, have a good look at', pr 3sg *zaglì*, 1pl *zaglìmò*, 3pl *zagl'ed'ò*, 1-p msg *zaglèda*, fsg *zaglèdala*
-gl'edät: **zagl'edät** verb ipf 'pry into, look', pr 2sg *zagl'edäš*, 3sg *zagl'èda*, 3pl *zagl'èdajo*, 1-p msg *zagl'edä*, fsg *zagl'edäla*
gl'is subst f (also *gl'ista*) 'worm', Gsg *gl'isti*, Asg *gl'is* and *gl'isto*, Lsg *gl'iste*, Npl *gl'isti*, Gpl *gl'isti*
gl'ista subst f (see *gl'is*)
glodät verb ipf 'gnaw, scrape, abrade', pr 3sg *glöje*, 3pl *glöjo*, imp 2sg *glöjì*, 1-p msg *glodä*, mpl *glodäli*;
naglodät pf 'abrade, graze (skin, resulting in a blister)', 1-p msg *naglodä*, mpl *naglodäli* pp nsg *naglöjeno* and *naglödano*;
poglodät pf 'nibble (food)', 1-p fsg *poglodäla*;
uglodät pf 'gnaw (e.g. of a mouse)', pr 3pl *uglöjo*, pp msg *uglöjen*, nsg *uglöjeno*
glüp adj msg d? 'stupid' Nsgn *glüpo*; adv *glüpo*
glüposti subst f Apl d? 'nonsense, stupidity' lldëla *glüposti* 'he is acting silly; is joking'
gljüh adj msg 'deaf', fsg *gljühä* and *gljüha*, mpl *gljühi*
-gljühavet: **ugljühavet** verb pf 'become deaf', pr 2sg *ugljühaveš*, 1-p msg *ugljühave*, fsg *ugljühavela*
-gljühnut: **zagljühnut** verb pf 'deafen; get deafened', 1-p msg *zagljühnu* and *zagljüha*, nsg *zagljühnulo*
-gnät: **dognät** verb pf 'drive (cattle) (to), drive home', pr 1sg *dorènen*, 1-p msg *dognä*;
nagnä pf 1-p msg 'start barking, attack (of a dog) (?)' (MOŠ);
pognät pf 'drive (cattle), drive away', pr 1sg *porènen*, 3pl *porèno*, 1-p msg *pognä*, fsg *pognäla*, mpl *pognäli*, pp fsg *porènjena*, fpl

porènjene;
se pregnäla pf 1-p fsg see *pregonit*;
vignät pf 'drive (cattle) out', 1-p mpl *vignäli*
gnojit verb ipf 'manure, dung', pr 1sg *gnojìn*, 3sg *gnojì*, 3pl *gnojìje*, pp fsg *gn'öjna*
se gnojì pr 3sg 'suppurate';
nagnojìt pf 'dung', pp msg *nagnöjen*, fsg *nagnöjena* and *nagn'öjna*;
pognojìt pf 'dung';
zagnojìt pf 'dung', pp msg *zagnöjen*, fsg *zagnöjena* and *zagn'öjna*
gnojñica subst f 'liquid from dung', 1sg *gnoj-nicon*
gn'öj subst m (also *gnj'öj* (MOŠ), 1x, otherwise *gn'öj* also in MOŠ' speech) 'dung', Asg *gn'öj*, Gsg *gnöja*, 1sg *gnöjen*, Lsg *gnöje*
gn'öjna adj / pp fsg (see *gnojìt*)
-gnüt: **nägnüt** verb pf 'lean, place against'; **se** – 'tilt, bend, stoop', pr 1sg *nägnen*, imp 2sg *nägnì*, 1-p msg *nägnü*, fsg *nägnüla*, nsg *nägnülo*, pp msg *nägnjen* (also 'sloping, slanting'), fsg *nägnjena*;
p'ögnjena pf pp fsg 'bent, bowed';
prìgnüt pf 'take hold, accept'; **se** – 'bend, stoop'; imp 2sg *prìgnì*, 1-p mpl *prìgnüli*, pp mpl *prìgnjeni*;
se sp'ögnüla pf 1-p fsg (BM) 'bend, bow, tilt (over)', pp msg *sp'ögnjen*, Nsgm *sp'ögnjeni*;
sprìgnü pf 1-p msg 'bend (forward), stoop', pp msg *sprìgnjen*; adv *sprìgnjeno*;
ugnüt pf 'take away, put away', pr 1sg *üg-nen*, 1-p msg *ugnü*, pp nsg *ügnjeno*
gnjës verb ipf 'put, stick', **se** – 'intrude, meddle in', pr 2sg *gnjetëš*, 3sg *gnjetë*, 3pl *gnjet'ö*, imp 2sg *gnjetì*, 1-p msg *gnj'ë*, fsg *gnj'ëla*, mpl *gnj'ëli* and *gnj'ëli* lne *gnjetì n'öš sväkamor* 'don't stick your nose into everything';
zagnjës pf 'put, stick into'; **se** – 'intrude'; pr 3sg *zagnjetë*, 1-p msg *zagnj'ë*, fsg *zagnj'ëla*
gnj'ëta subst f 'jam; fuss', Lsg *gnj'ëte*
gnjil adj msg 'rotten, decayed', nsg *gnj'ilo*, fpl *gnj'ile*
gnjilaste fpl 'slightly rotten'
gnj'it verb ipf 'rot', pr 3sg *gnj'ijë*, 3pl *gnj'ij'ö*,

1-p msg *gnj'ì*, fsg *gnj'ilä*, nsg *gnj'ilo*, fpl *gnj'ile*;
nagnj'it pf 'rot a little', pp fsg *nägnj'ita*, fpl *nägnj'ite*, Asgn *nägnj'ito*;
sagnj'it pf 'rot', pr 3sg *sagnj'ijë*, 3pl *sagnj'ij'ö*, 1-p msg *sägnji*, fsg *sägnj'ila*, nsg *sägnj'ilo*, mpl *sägnj'ili*
gnj'izlò subst n 'nest', Asg *gnj'izlò*, Gsg *gnj'iz-lä*, 1sg *gnj'izl'ön*, Lsg *gnj'izlë*, Apl *gnj'izla*, Gpl *gnj'izli*, Lpl *gnj'izlah*; dim *gnj'izl'ico*
gnj'öcat verb ipf 'gorge, gobble';
se nagnj'öcat pf 'stuff oneself, gorge oneself', 1-p msg *nagnj'öca*
gnj'üs subst m 'dirty fellow, swindler'; p/a *agnj'üsina* f (said to a little girl which had played in the mud) 'mucky pup'
gnj'üsan adj msg 'filthy, squalid', fsg *gnj'üsna* and *gnj'üsnä*, nsg *gnj'üsno*, fpl *gnj'üsne*; comp msg *gnjusnëji*
-gnj'üs: **se zagnj'üsi** verb pf pr 3sg 'get dirty'
göba subst f 'hump, hunchback', Asg *göbo*
göbas adj msg 'twisted, bent, hunchbacked, crooked', fsg *göbasta*, nsg *göbasto* and *g'ö-basto*, fpl *göbaste*
göbica subst f 'mushroom', NApl *göbice*, Gpl *göbic*, 1pl *göbicami*; p/a *göbič'ina*, Npl *göbič'ine*
göbit verb 'bend'
god'it verb ipf 'please';
ugod'it pf 'please, do a favour', pr 3sg *ugod'ì*, 1-p msg *ugod'ì*, nsg *ugod'ilo*;
zgod'it pf 'please, do a favor'; **se** – 'happen'; pr 3sg *zgod'ì*, 1-p msg *zgod'ì*, fsg *zgod'ila*, nsg *zgod'ilo*
-goj'ili: **se zgoj'ili** verb pf 1-p mpl 'grow up', pr 3pl *zgoj'ije*, pp msg *zgöjen* 'rather big'
Goläš subst m top (name of a village), Gsg *Goläšä* (MOŠ)
gol'ida subst f 'low, shallow tub', Gsg *gol'idi*, Asg *gol'ido*, 1sg *gol'idon*, Lsg *gol'ide*, NApl *gol'idi*
gologl'äf adj msg 'bareheaded', fsg *gologl'äva*
gölop subst m 'pigeon', Gsg *göloba*, Dsg *gölo-*

bu, 1sg *gölobon*, NApl *gölobi*, Gpl *gol'öp* and *gölobi*; dim *golöbič*
golorük adj msg 'with bare arms', fsg *golorük-a*
gol'öš adj msg 'greedy, lusting for', fsg *gol'ö-ža* llje *gol'öža na ml'ekö* 'she loves milk'
gol'öža subst f 'baking tin (for bread)', Asg *gol'öžo*
göma subst f 1. 'hose (to spray the garden with)', 2. 'tyre', Npl *gömi*; p/a Apl *gömini*; dim 1sg *gömicon* 'eraser'
gom'ila subst f 'dunghill (obs in this meaning); liquid from dung', Asg *gom'ilo*, 1sg *gom'ilon*, Lsg *gom'ile*; p/a *gom'ilina*, Asg *gom'ilino*
gomölji subst f (Npl) ('soup) noodles'; dim *gomöljice*, 1pl *gomöljicami*
gonit verb ipf 'drive, chase', pr 1sg *gönin*, 2sg *gönis*, 3sg *göni*, 1pl *gönimo*, 3pl *göne*, imp 2sg *gonì*, 1-p msg *gon'ì*, fsg *gon'ila*, nsg *gon'ilo*, mpl *gon'ili*;
nagonit pf 'get [a cow] inseminated (by a bull)';
pregonit pf 'id., for a second time', pr 3sg *pregöni*
gorä subst f 'mountain', Gsg *gorì*, Asg *gorö* and *göro*, Npl *gor'ì* and *göri*, Lpl *goräh*
göre adv 'above, up, upward, upstairs' llgöre-döle 'up and down'
göreka adv (obs) (= *göre*)
goren'ina subst f 'charred remnants'
Gorènjac subst m 'inhabitant of Gorenji Orbanici', Npl *Gor'ëjnci* ([-intsì], see I.2.14)
gorènji adj msg 'upper, top', Asgm *inan gorènji*, Lsgm *gorènjën*, Nplm *gorènji*, Gplm *gorènjeh*; Nsgn *gorènje* and Asgn *gorèngo* and *gorènje*, Gsgn *gorènjega*; sup Aplm *inan näjgorènji*
gorët verb ipf 'burn', pr 3sg *gor'ì*, 1-p nsg *gorëlo*, fpl *gorële*;
zgorët pf 'burn, burn on', pr 3sg *zgor'ì*, 1-p msg *zgor'ë*, fsg *zgor'ëla*, nsg *zgor'ëlo*, pp msg *zgor'en*, fsg *zgor'ëna*, nsg *zgor'ëno*;
se zgor'ët pf 'burn (one's hand etc.)', pr 2sg

zgoriš;
zgorēt pf 'infect', pr 3sg *zgorī*, 1-p nsg *zgorēlo*, pp nsg *zagōreno*, Npln *zagōrene*
gospā subst f 'lady', Gsg *gospīē*, Asg *gosp^uō*, Isg *gosp^uōn*, Npl *gosp^uē*
gospodār subst m 'master, owner', Gsg *gospodārā*, Npl *gospodāri*
gospodarīca subst f 'wife of master, owner; female owner, mistress', Npl *gospodarīce*
gospodārīt verb ipf 'dominate', pr 3sg *gospodāri* llhūdoba *da gospodāri vrāgu* '[people say] the hūdoba is the master of the devil'
gospodīn subst m 'sir (in particular when addressing a priest)', GAsg *gospodīna*, Vsg *gospodīne*
gospodīnova adj Nsgf 'belonging to the priest'
gospōtski adv 'like gentlemen' (BM)
gōt part. In combination with interrogative pronouns and pronominal adverbs: llma *ča gōt skūhaš* 'whatever you cook'; *s k'ēn gōt čēš* 'with whomever you like'; *kako gōt smo skopāli* 'however [hard] we were digging'; *dōkle gōt je teklo, voda, vān* 'as long as it kept flowing out, the water'; *kolīko gōt ē* 'however much (long) it is'
gōtova adj fsg d? 'ready'; adv *gōtovo* 1. 'ready', 2. 'almost'
-govārāt: *se pregovārāt* verb ipf 'reproach, criticize', pr 3sg *pregovāra*, 1-p fsg *pregovārāla*;
vigovārāt ipf 'expel by talking (e.g. pain, by magical power), exorcise', pr 3sg *vigovāra*, 1-p mpl *vigovārāli*;
zgovārāt ipf (= *vigovārāt*)
govēdo subst n 'head of cattle (cow, ox, bull)', Asg *govēdo*, Gsg *govēda*, Isg *govēdon*, NApl *govēda*, Gpl *govīēt*
gōvor subst m 'speech, dialect', Asg *gōvor*, Lsg *gōvore*
govor'evāla verb hab 1-p fsg 'talk', 1-p nsg *govor'evālo* and *govor'evālo*, 1-p mpl *govor'evāli*
govorīt verb ipf (also *govorīt*) 'speak, talk, say', pr 1sg *govōrin*, 2sg *govōriš*, 3sg *govōri* and

govōri, 1pl *govōrimo*, 2pl *govōrite*, 3pl *govōre*, *govōre* (according to NO more common in other Žminj villages than in Orbanici), and *govōro* (MOŠ), ger *govōreć*, imp 2sg *govorīt* and *govōri*, 1-p msg *govorīt* and *govōri*, fsg *govorīla* and *govōriļa*, nsg *govorīlo* and *govōriļo*, mpl *govorīli* and *govōriļi*, fpl *govorīle* and *govōriļe*;
se dogovorīli pf 1-p mpl *so se dogovorīli* 'they agreed';
nag^uorīt pf 'persuade, talk into', 1-p msg *nag^uorī*;
odgovorīt and *odgovōrit* pf 'answer', 1-p msg *odgovōri*;
vigovōri pf pr 3sg 'exorcise, talk (pain) out (of smb's body), talk (smb) out (of smt)', 1-p fsg *vigovorīla* and *vigōvōriļa*
-govōbavet: *se ugovōbavet* verb pf 'grow crooked', pr 3sg *ugovōbave* and *ugovōbavi*, 1-p nsg *ugovōbavelo*, fpl *ugovōbavele*
govōl adj msg, also attr, (Nsgm ***goli šlověk* rejected by NO); 'naked, bare; without fillings (of soup)', fsg *golā*, nsg *golō*, mpl *goli*, fpl *golē*; Gsgm *golēga*, Gsgf *golē*, Asgf *golō*, Nplm *goli*, Gplm *golēh*, Aplf *golē* ll *tēlon govōl* 'stark naked'; *govōl kāmik* 'bare stone'; Asg *golō jūho* 'soup without noodles etc.'
govōmno subst n (usually pl) 'dirt, filth', NApl *govōmna*, Gpl *gōvan*, Lpl *govōmna* and *govōmneh*
govor'evālo verb hab 1-p nsg (see *govor'evāla*)
govorīt verb ipf (see *govorīt*)
govōrna subst f (see *ōrna*)
govōs adj msg 'thick; dense; solid', fsg *govōsta*, nsg *govōsto*, fpl *govōste*; Aplm *govōsti*, Nsgn *govōsto*, Lsgn *govōsten* and *govōstiēn* (see III.5. and VI.2.1.); adv *na govōsto* 'often, frequently; densely'; comp nsg *gōšće*, adv *na gōšće* (see also *prēgosto*)
govōt subst m 'holiday; special event (?)', NApl *gōdi* llza *vēli gōdi* 'for special holidays'
grābar subst m 'hornbeam', Isg *grābron*, Lsg *grābre*, Npl *grābri*
grābit verb ipf 'rake', pr 1sg *grābin*, 2sg *grābiš*, 3sg *grābi*, 1pl *grābimo*, 2pl *grābite*, 3pl

grābe, imp 2sg *grābi*, 1-p msg *grābi*, nsg *grābilo*, mpl *grābili*;
pogrābit pf 'rake', 1-p mpl *pogrābili*, pp nsg *pogrābljeno*;
zgrābit pf 'snatch', pr 1sg *zgrābin*, 1-p msg *zgrābi*, fsg *zgrābila*
grāblji subst f plt 'rake', Gpl *grāblj*, Ipl *grābljami*, Lpl *grābljah*; dim *grābljice* plt, Ipl *grābljicami*
grābljišće subst n 'handle of a rake'
-grācat: *nagrācat* verb ipf 'cover (e.g. potatoes) with some earth', pr 3sg *nagrāce*, 1-p mpl *nagrācali*;
prigrāce ipf pr 3sg 'cover (with very little earth)';
zagrācat ipf 'cover with earth', pr 1sg *zagrācen*, 3pl *zagrāčo*
gradēla subst f 'rack (to fry e.g. meat on)', Lsg *gradēle*
Gradišće subst n top (name of a village), Lsg *Gradišće*
grādīt verb ipf 'fence in, enclose; build', pr 3sg *grādi*, 1-p msg *grādī*, nsg *grādīlo*;
nagrādī pf 1-p msg 'build (smt big)';
pregrādīt pf 'fence anew, redo the fencing', pr 1sg *pregrādīn*;
zagrādīt pf 'fence in', pr 1sg *zagrādīn*, 3sg *zagrādi*, 1-p msg *zagrādī*, fsg *zagrādīla*, mpl *zagrādīli*, pp fsg *zagrājena*, Asgn *zagrājeno*
grāh subst m 'peas', Gsg *grāha*, Asg *grāh*, Isg *grāhon*, Lsg *grāhe*
grāja subst f '(thorn)bush (at the roadside), thorny branches (used by way of fence), Asg *grājo*, Lsg *grāje*, Npl *grāji*, Lpl *grājah*
grajānski adj msg 'townish; (from) Žminj'; adv *po grajānski*
-grajēva: *zagrajēva* verb ipf pr 3sg 'fence in', 1-p msg *zagrajēvā*, 1-p fsg *zagrajēvāla*
grām subst m 'gram', Gpl *grāmi*
grān adv 'very' llma *grān si me se štuřāla* 'I am completely fed up with you'; *nī grān čā štābela ta intrāda, aš je tančina* 'the crop is not much to speak of, as the soil is thin there'

grān subst f (also *grānā*) 'branch', Gsg *grāni*, Asg *grān* and *grāno*, Isg *grān^uōn*, Lsg *grānē*, NApl *grāni*, Gpl *grān*; dim *grānica*, also *grānčica*, Asg *grāničo*, Npl *grāniče* (also *grānčice* d?); p/a Lsg *grāniče* (JO)
grānā subst f (see *grān*)
grandēla subst f kind of winepress, with sieve (used for red grapes)
grandelā verb ipf pr 3sg 'press and sieve (red grapes, through a *grandēla*)'
zgrandelāt pf 'id.'
grānje subst n coll 'branches', Gsg *grānja*, Isg *grānjen*, ALSg *grānje*
grāt subst m 'hail', Gsg *grāda*, Isg *grādon*, Lsg *grāde*
grāt₁ subst m 'city, town', Asg *grāt*, Lsg *grāde*, NApl *grādi*, Gpl *grādi*, Lpl *grādeh* (MOŠ) and *grādah*; dim *grādīč*, p/a *grādīna* (m)
grāt₂ subst m 'grade; percentage (e.g. of alcohol, in a drink)', Asg *grāt*, Npl *grādi*, Gpl *grādi*
grābasta adj fsg 'hunch-backed'
grābo subst f Asg (= *gōba*) 'hump, hunchback'
Gřēčičevina subst f top (name of a field), Asg *Gřēčičevino*
grācit: *se* – 'twist, contort'
grādīn verb ipf pr 1sg 'become ugly' (MOB); *zagřādīt* pf (MOB) 'become ugly', pr 3sg *zagřādī* (MOB)
grēben subst m 'card (for combing fibers)', Asg *grēben*
grebenāt verb ipf 'card (wool)', pr 3sg *grebenā*, 1-p msg *grebenā*, nsg *grebenālo*, pl *grebenāle*;
ugrebenāt pf 'card', pp nsg *ugrebenāno*; *zgrebenāt* pf 'card', pp fsg *zgrebenāna*, nsg *zgrebenāno*
-greb'evā: *zagreb'evā* verb ipf 1-p msg (= *zagrebuvāt*)
-grebuvāt: *zagrebuvāt* verb ipf 'scratch (the earth, said of a cat)', pr 1sg *zagrebujen*, 3sg *zagrebujē*, 1-p msg *zagrebujē*

grĕjat verb ipf 'warm', pr 1sg *grĕjen*, 2sg *grĕješ*, 3sg *grĕje*, 1-p nsg *grĕjalo*;
ugrĕjat pf 'warm', pr 1sg *ugrĕjen*, imp 2sg *ugrĕjĕj*, 1-p fsg *ugrĕjala*;
se zgrĕje pf pr 3sg 'heat up, warm up'
grĕs verb ipf 'scratch', pr 1sg *grebĕn*, 2sg *grebĕš*, 3sg *grebĕ*, 3pl *grebĕo*, imp 2sg *grebĕ*, 2pl *grebĕite*, 1-p msg *grĕba*, fsg *greblĕ*, mpl *greblĕi*;
ugrĕs pf 'scratch, graze', pr 3sg *ugrebĕ*, 1-p fsg *ugreblĕ* (3x) and *ugrĕbla* (1x), mpl *ugreblĕi*, pp nsg *ugrĕbeno*;
zgrĕs pf 'scratch out (of)', 1-p fsg *zgreblĕ*, nsg *zgreblĕo*, pp nsg *zgrĕbeno*, mpl *zgrĕbeni*;
zagrĕs pf 'scratch earth, and cover something by it superficially', 1-p fsg *zagreblĕ*, mpl *zagreblĕi*, pp nsg *zagrĕbeno*
grĕdĕ subst f 'beam', Gsg *grĕdĕi*, Asg *grĕdo*, 1sg *grĕdĕo*, Lsg *grĕdĕo*, NApl *grĕdi*, Gpl *grĕt*, 1pl *gredĕmi*, Lpl *gredĕh*; dim *gredĕca*, Asg *gredĕco*
grĕdĕlj subst m part of a plough, 1sg *grĕdĕlj*, Lsg *grĕdĕlj*, Lpl *grĕdĕljah*
grĕh subst m 'sin', Asg *grĕh*, 1sg *grĕho*, Apl *grĕhi*, Gpl *grĕhi*
grĕn verb pr 1sg (only pr forms) 'go, come', encl. *gren*, 2sg *grĕš* and *greš*, 3sg *grĕ* and *gre*, 1pl *grĕmo*, 2pl *grĕte*, 3pl *grĕdo* || *grĕmo jĕ i Ernĕsto* 'we are approaching, me and E.'; *to ŕetmĕno ĕa grĕ* 'next week'; *greš za dĕlon* 'you see to your work'; *svĕ gre va korĕs* 'it is of use'; *prĕpio mi ne grĕ* 'it doesn't seem right to me'; *da ne grĕdo kĕkoši* 'so that the chickens won't come (and grab/ruin it)'; *kušĕi kolĕki grĕdo va ŕpĕher* 'pieces as big as will fit into the cooker'; *ne grĕn nanke poĕinjat* 'I'm not even going to get started'; *mlĕkĕ gre vĕn* 'the milk boils over'; *tĕmo gre jedan mĕli portirĕ* 'a small path goes by [the house]'
grĕšĕt verb ipf 'make (a) mistakes, be wrong', pr 1sg *grĕšĕn*;
pogrĕšĕt pf 'make a mistake, do (smt) wrong', 1-p fsg *pogrĕšĕla* || *pogrĕšĕt raĕun* 'do the bill wrongly, make a mistake in the bill'

-grĕšpano: *nagrĕšpano* verb pf pp nsg *ŕm* 'pleat, fold'
Grĕmljak subst m top (name of a field)
grĕnta subst f 'lice (on trees)', Gsg *grĕnti*, Asg *grĕnto*, Lsg *grĕnton*
grĕntava adj fsg 'lousy'
-grĕntavelo: *zagrĕntavelo* verb pf 1-p nsg 'get affected by lice', pr 3sg *zagrĕntave*
grĕs verb ipf 'bite', pr 1sg *grĕzĕn*, 3sg *grĕzĕ*, *zgrĕzĕo* pf pr 3pl 'gnaw, corrode'; *zagrĕzen* pf pp msg 'eager'
-grĕzĕt: *pregrĕzĕt* verb pf 'bite through', pr 1sg *pregrĕzan*;
spregrĕzĕt pf 'bite through';
zgrĕzĕt pf 'gnaw, corrode', pr 3sg *zgrĕza*
Grĕzĕli subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Grĕzĕl*, Dpl *Grĕzĕlon*
-grĕznula: *odgrĕznula* pf 1-p fsg 'bite off'
grĕza subst f 'stomachache one gets after eating unripe fruit', Asg *grĕzo*
grĕzĕf adj msg 'green (of an apple), unripe', fsg *grĕzĕva*, fpl *grĕzĕve*
grkljĕn subst m 'throat', Gsg *grkljĕna*, Lsg *grkljĕne*
grĕljĕk subst m 'neck (of a bottle)', Gsg *grĕljĕkĕ*, Lsg *grĕljĕko*, Lpl *grĕljĕkĕ*
grĕmĕt verb ipf 'thunder', pr 3sg *grĕmĕ*, 1-p nsg *grĕmĕlo*
zagrĕmĕlo pf 1-p nsg 'begin to thunder'
-grĕnĕt: *nagrĕnĕt* verb pf 'make a small heap e.g. of earth round smt', pr 1pl *nagrĕnĕmo*;
prĕgrĕnĕt pf 'cover partly (e.g. with earth)';
zagrĕnĕt pf 'cover (e.g. with earth)', 1-p nsg *zagrĕnĕlo*, pp nsg *zagrĕnĕno*
gromĕĕa subst f '(stone) ruin, heap of stones', Asg *gromĕĕo*, Npl *gromĕĕi*
gromĕĕas adj msg 'like a *gromĕĕa*', fsg *gromĕĕasĕa*, nsg *gromĕĕasĕo*
grĕp subst m 'grave, tomb', Asg *grĕp*, Gsg *grĕbĕ*, Lsg *grĕbĕ*, NApl *grĕbĕi*, Gpl *grĕbi*, Lpl *grĕbah*
grĕta subst f 'stone (also the material)', Gsg

grĕti, Asg *grĕto*, Lsg *grĕte*, NApl *grĕti*, Gpl *grĕt*, 1pl *grĕtami*; dim NApl *grĕtice*, Gpl *grĕtic*; p/a *grĕtina*, Asg *grĕtino*, Npl *grĕtine*
grotĕĕina subst f p/a 'big, ugly stone'
grĕs subst m 'bunch (of grapes)', Asg *grĕs*, Gsg *grozdĕ* and *grĕzda*, Lsg *grozdĕo*, Lsg *grozdĕ*, Npl *grozdĕi*, Gpl *grĕzdi*
-grozĕt: *zgrozĕt* verb pf 'consolidate, confirm', pr 1sg *zgrozĕn*
grĕoĕje subst n coll 'grapes', Gsg *grĕoĕje*, ALsg *grĕoĕje* || *svetega Ivĕna grĕoĕje* 'red currants'
grĕs subst f 'handful', Asg *grĕs*, Lsg *grĕšĕo*
grĕt adj msg (also attr) 'ugly; nasty', fsg *grĕdĕ* and *grĕda*, nsg *grĕdo*, mpl *grĕdi*, fpl *grĕde*, Nsgm *grĕdi*, Lsgm *grĕden*, Nplm *grĕdi*, Dplm *grĕden*, Lplm *grĕdeh*, Nsgf *grĕda*, Asgf *grĕdo*, Nplf *grĕde*, Nsgn *grĕdo*, Gsgn *grĕdega*, adv *grĕdo*; comp nsg *grĕje*, Gsgm *grĕjega*, fsg *grĕja*, msg *grĕji*
grĕbo adj Nsgn d? 'coarse; rough (of cloth)', nsg *grĕbo*; comp nsg *grĕblje*
grĕda subst f 'clod, lump', Npl *grĕdi*, 1pl *grĕdami*; dim *grĕdica*, Asg *grĕdico*, Apl *grĕdice*
grĕs subst m 'laziness, apathy', Gsg *grĕsa*, Lsg *grĕson*
grusljĕf adj msg (also *grustljĕf*) 'lazy, indolent', fsg *grusljĕva* and *grustljĕva*, Dplm *grustljĕven*
grĕstĕt se grĕstĕt verb ipf impers. (+ D for the logical subject) 'be tired of, not feel like', pr 3sg *grĕsti* || *mi se grĕsti* 'I am bored (with)', 1-p nsg *grĕstĕlo*
grustljĕf adj msg (see *grusljĕf*)
Grzĕti subst m plt top (name of a village)
Grzĕni subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Grzĕn*, Dpl *Grzĕnon*
guadĕnj subst m *ŕm* 'salary; profit'
gĕbĕt verb ipf 'lose', pr 1sg *gĕbin*, 2sg *gĕbiš*, 3sg *gĕbi*, 3pl *gĕbe*, imp 2sg *gĕbi*;
se gĕbĕt 'disappear';
pogĕbĕt pf 'lose one after another', pr 1sg *pogĕbin*, 1-p fsg *pogĕbila*;
zgĕbĕt and *zgĕbĕt* pf 'lose', *se* - 'disappear;

get confused; faint', pr 1sg *zgĕbin*, 2sg *zgĕbiš*, 3sg *zgĕbi*, 1-p msg *zgĕbi*, fsg *zgĕbila* (5x) and *zgĕbila* (1x), nsg *zgĕbilo*, mpl *zgĕbili* (1x) and *zgĕbili* (1x), fpl *zgĕbile* (4x), pp msg *zgĕbljen*, *zgĕbljen* and *zgĕblĕen*, nsg *zgĕbljeno* and *zgĕblĕeno*, Asgn *zgĕbljeno*, Nplm *zgĕbljeni*, Nplf *zgĕbljĕne*
gĕdi-gĕdi interj (call to attract young pigs)
gĕdiĕ subst m 'young pig' (hypocoristic, see also *gĕliĕ*), Npl *gĕdiĕi*, Dpl *gĕdiĕen*
gĕkĕt verb ipf 'coo', pr 3sg *gĕĕe*, 3pl *gĕĕo*, 1-p msg *gĕkĕ*, mpl *gĕkĕli*
gĕlĕt verb ipf 'peel, pull out', pr 1sg *gĕlin*, 2sg *gĕliš*, 3sg *gĕli*, 3pl *gĕle*, 1-p fsg *gĕlĕla*, mpl *gĕlĕli*;
pogĕlĕt pf 'pull out (all), one after another (e.g. hair or fodder beet)', pr 1pl *pogĕlĕmo*, 1-p msg *pogĕlĕi*, mpl *pogĕlĕli*, fpl *pogĕlĕle*, pp msg *pogĕljen*;
ugĕlĕt pf 'pull out, pluck', pr 3sg *ugĕli*, pp Nplf *ugĕljene*;
zgĕlĕt pf 'pull out hair, beet' etc., pr 1sg *zgĕlin*, 2sg *zgĕliš*, 3sg *zgĕli*, 1-p msg *zgĕlĕi* and *zgĕli* (MOŠ), fsg *zgĕlĕla*, nsg *zgĕlĕlo*, pp msg *zgĕljen*
gĕnĕ subst n 'threshing floor', Asg *gĕnĕo*, Gsg *gĕnĕ*, Lsg *gĕnĕ*
gusĕnica subst f 'caterpillar', Asg *gusĕnico*, Npl *gusĕnice*; p/a Gpl *gusĕniĕin*
gĕska subst f 'goose', NApl *gĕski*, Gpl *gĕsak*
gĕš subst m 'taste, flavour', Asg *gĕš*, Gsg *gĕšta*, Lsg *gĕšton* || *od gĕšta san pĕpila* 'I drank [it] with relish'
gĕšan adj msg 'tasty', fsg *gĕšna*, nsg *gĕšno*
gĕšĕr subst m 'lizard', Asg *gĕšĕra*, NGpl *gĕšĕeri*
gĕšĕt verb ipf 'choke, smother (tr.); *se* - 'suffocate (intr)', pr 3sg *gĕšĕi*, 3pl *gĕšĕe*, 1-p msg *gĕšĕi*, fsg *gĕšĕila* || *ona se gĕšĕi va njĕkah* 'she loves eating *njĕkĕ*';
ugĕšĕi pf pr 3sg (tr.) 'suffocate';
zgĕšĕiš pf pr 2sg (tr.) 'suffocate';
(se) zagĕšĕt pf 'choke, suffocate (intr)', pr

2sg *zagūšiš*, 3sg *zagūši*, 1-p msg *zagūšī*, fsg *zagūšīla*, pp msg *zagūšen*, Asgm an *zagūšene*

gūt subst m 'throat', Asg *gūt*, Gsg *gūta*, Lsg *gūton*, Lsg *gūte*, Npl *gūti* llo *mi prišla danās ta dīca do gūta* 'I got fed up with those children today'

gūtak subst m 'pull, swallow', Gsg *gūtka*, Npl *gūtki*

gūtāt verb ipf 'swallow', pr 1sg *gūtan*, 1-p fsg *gūtala*;
progūtāt pf 'swallow'

-*gūtnut*: *pogūtnut* verb pf 'swallow'

guzīca subst f 'behind, buttocks', Asg *guzīco*, Lsg *guzīce*

Guzīni subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Guzīn*, Dpl *Guzīnon*

h

h prep + D 'toward, to' llp^{uōc} *h māše* 'go to mass'; (*je*) *tāmo*, *h onīē žīenske ih nosīla* 'she brought them there, to that woman'; *h Kūharon se je uženī* 'he married into the Kuhari village'; *kat se gre za h Orbāničen* 'if you go along [the road] to Orbanici'

-*hājāt*: *prihājāt* ipf 'drop in, come to visit', 1-p msg *prihājā*, fsg *prihājāla*, mpl *prihājāli*;
prohājāt ipf 'begin to walk (of a child)', pr 3sg *prohājā*, 3pl *prohājājo*;
shājāt ipf 'begin to walk (of a child)', pr 3sg *shājā*;

se shājāt ipf 'go in, come, one after another', pr 3pl *shājājo*, 1-p mpl *shājāli*;
poshājā verb ipf pr 3sg 'pass over, do'
sprohājāla ipf 1-p fsg 'begin to walk (of a child)', pr 3sg *sprohājā*;
zahājālo ipf 1-p nsg 'set, go down (of the sun)', pr 3sg *zahājā*

hājen verb ipf pr 1sg 'care; like' (only attested in negated form), pr 3sg *hāje*, 1-p fsg *hājala*

Halūzi subst plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Halūs*, Dpl *Halūzon*

harmōnij subst m Asg 'harmonium'

hārta subst f 1. 'paper, cardboard', 2. 'ticket', 3. 'playing card', 4. 'letter', Gsg *hārti*, Asg *hārto*, Lsg *hārte*, NApl *hārti* lligrāt *na hārti* 'play cards'; *storīt hārti* 'complete one's documents, put one's papers in order'; *storīt hārto* 'sell a (bus etc.) ticket'; dim *hartīca*

hartonič subst m 'piece of cardboard' (see also *kart^{uōn}*)

hēcī subst f 'daughter', Gsg *hēcērī* (2x) and *hēcēri* (1x), Dsg *hēcērē* and *hēcēre*, Asg *hēcēr*, Lsg *hēcēr^{uōn}*, NApl *hēcēri*, Gpl *hēcēr*, Dpl *hēcērān*; dim *hēcērīca*, Asg *hēcērīco*

hičīevāt verb hab 'throw', pr 1sg *hičīēvan*, 3pl *hičīēvajo*;
pohičīevāt ipf 'throw around, waste', pr 2sg *pohičīevās*;
se pohičīevāt ipf (s + Instr) 'waste; send from pillar to post', pr 3pl *pohičīēvajo*, 1-p mpl *pohičīevāli*;
rashičīevāt ipf 'litter (around), scatter', pr 3sg *rashičīēva*

hīp subst m 1. 'moment', 2. (pl.) 'labour, pains', Lsg *hīpē*, Npl *hīpī*, Lpl *hīpah* llrō *ču va hīp* 'it will only take me a second'; *hīp na hīp* '(at) any moment (from now)'; *so jo cāpāli hīpī* '(her) labour has started'; *je na hīpah* 'she is in labour'; dim NAsg *hipčīc*

-*hīrat* (a?) *hīra* (a?) verb ipf pr 3sg 'become stunted (in growth)';
zahīrat (a?) pf 'id.', 1-p msg *zahīra* (a?), 1-p msg *zahīran* (a?)

hītanje subst n (vn) (VO) 'shooting'

hītat verb ipf 'throw; shoot', pr 1sg *hītan*, 3sg *hīta*, 3pl *hītajo*, imp 2sg *hītaj*, 1-p msg *hīta*, fsg *hītala*, nsg *hītalo*, mpl *hītali*, fpl *hītale* llhīta *vētar* 'the wind is blowing hard'; *nahītat* pf 'throw on top of', pp nsg *nahītano*;
pohītat pf 'throw (one after another)';
rashītat pf 'throw round, scatter, waste', pr 3sg *rashīta*, 1-p mpl *rashītali*, pp nsg *rashītano*, mpl *rashītani*;
shītat pf 'throw (away) from' llču *p^{uōc} shītat gn^{uōj} spod blāga* 'I'll go and throw out the dung from (under) the cattle'

hītīt verb pf 'throw; shoot', pr 1sg *hītīn*, 2sg *hītīš*, 3sg *hītī*, 1pl *hītīmo*, 3pl *hīte* and *hīto* (MOŠ), 1-p msg *hītī*, fsg *hītīla*, nsg *hītīlo*, mpl *hītīli*, pp msg *hīcen*, nsg *hīceno* llsmo *hītīli pit^{uōn}* 'we cemented [it]'; *čemo hītīt jeno brīškulo* 'we'll play a game of *brīškula*'; *se je hītī va dešperījo* 'he got desperate'; *je hītī ladōnjo dōle* 'he cut the *ladōnja* (tree) down'; *mālo so nan hītīle rakīji drōpi to lēto* 'the marc didn't yield us much rakija this year'; *je hītīla šajēta* 'lightning struck'; *je hītīlo va vīli* 'lightning struck the hayfork'; *hītīt vōdo* 'sprinkle';
prehīti pf 'throw (over something)';
shītīt pf 'fling; shoot; strike (lightning)', pr 3sg *shītī*, 1-p fsg *shītīla*, nsg *shītīlo* llje *shītīlo* 'there was a flash of lightning'

hlādan adj msg (also attr) 'cold', nsg *hlādno*, Nsgn *hlādno*, Nsgf *hlādna*, Asgf *hlādno*, adv *hlādno*; comp adv *hladnėje*

hlādīt verb ipf 'cool', *se* - 'id., intr'; pr 3sg *hlādi*, 1pl *hlādimo*, 2pl *hlādite*, 3pl *hlāde*, 1-p mpl *hlādīli*;
se uhlādīt pf 'cool off (intr)', pr 3sg *uhlādi*, 1-p msg *uhlādī*, nsg *uhlādīlo*, pp nsg *uhlāje-no*;
zahlādi pr 3sg (pf) 'cool off (intr; of the weather)'

hlāpat verb 'gorge, eat noisily, gobble; flap (of shoes which are too big)', pr 2sg *hlāpaš*, 3sg *hlāpa*;
se nahlāpa pf 1-p msg 'eat one's fill (in a noisy way), stuff oneself'

hlāt subst m 'shadow, shade', Gsg *hlāda*, Asg *hlāt*, Lsg *hlāde*

hlēp subst m 'round loaf', Gsg *hlēba*, NApl *hlēbi* llhlēp *krūba* 'a loaf of bread'; dim Asg *hlepcīc*, Apl *hlepcīci* (VO)

hlostīna subst f 'grapeless (eaten) bunch, branch', Npl *hlostīne*

hl^{uōt} subst m beam on a waggon (placed lengthwise on top of the hay), Gsg *hl^{uōdā}*, Isg *hl^{uōd^{uōn}}*, Lsg *hl^{uōdē}*, Npl *hl^{uōdī}*, Gpl *hl^{uōdī}*, Lpl *hl^{uōdah}*

hmēt subst m (see *kmēt*)

hmēlj subst m 'hops', Isg *hmēljon*

hodīt verb ipf 'go, walk', pr 1sg *hōdin*, 2sg *hōdiš*, 3sg *hōdī*, 3pl *hōde*, imp 2sg *hodī* (more insistently *hōdī*) and *hōj*, 1pl *hōmo*, 2pl *hōte*, ger *hōdeč* (2x) and *na hōdēč* (1x), 1-p msg *hodī*, fsg *hodīla*, nsg *hodīlo*, mpl *hodīli*, fpl *hodīle* llkad *je hodī otāc* ... '[every time] when father was approaching'; *ne hodī nē za nj^{uōn}*, *onā je jena čakul^{uōna}* 'don't trust her, she is a gossip person'; *pohodīla* pf 1-p fsg 'come from, proceed'; *prohodīt* pf 'begin to walk (of a child)'; *sprohodīt* pf 1-p msg 'begin to walk (of a child)', fsg *sprohodīla*;
shodīt pf 'id.';
se rashōdi pf pr 3sg 'warm up, loosen one's muscles'

hōdnike subst m Lsg 'hallway'

hojēvala verb 1-p fsg (VO) (see *hojēvāt*)

hojēvāt verb hab 'go', pr 1sg *hojēvan*, 3sg *hojēva*, 1pl *hojēvamo*, 1-p msg *hojēvā*, fsg *hojēvāla*, mpl *hojēvāli* (also *hodīevāli*, 1x)

Holandīēš subst m 'Dutchman', Npl *Holandīēši*

Holandīēška (a?) subst f 'Dutch woman'

Holāndijo subst f Asg 'Holland', Lsg *Holāndije*

hōljef subst f 'stocking', (also 'sock?'), Gsg *holjevī*, Asg *hōljef*, Isg *holjev^{uōn}*, Lsg *holjevē*, NApl *hōljevi*, Gpl *holjēf*, 1pl *holjevāmi*, Lpl *holjevāh*; dim *holjevīca*; p/a Apl *holjevī-ne* ll^{nājlon}-*hōljevi* 'nylon stockings'

hōp interj (imitation of a jump)

h^{uōt} subst m 'walk, walking', Gsg *hōda* ll^{dv^{iē} *ūri hōda* 'two hours' walk'}

hrāhora subst f 'thick (thorny) bushes along a road', Asg *hrāhoro*

hrānā subst f 'food', Gsg *hrānī*, Asg *hrānō* (4x) and *hrāno* (1x) Isg *hrān^{uōn}*

hrāncā subst m Asg 'son-in-law'

hrānīt verb ipf 'feed, nourish', pr 1sg *hrānin*, 3sg *hrānī*, 3pl *hrāne*, imp 2sg *hrānī*, 1-p msg *hrānī*, fsg *hrānīla*, mpl *hrānīli*, pp fsg *hrānjena*;
nahrānīt pf 'feed, give enough food', pr 3sg

nahrāni, 1-p msg *nahrānī*, pp mpl *nahrānje-ni*;
othrānīlo pf 1-p nsg 'uncover (the *čerepnja*, when baking bread in ashes)';
pohrāni pf pr 3sg 'cover (the *čerepnja*, with ashes; the ashes, after baking bread)', 1-p fsg *pohrānila*, nsg *pohrānilo*;
shrānīli pf 1-p mpl (VO) 'cover' (see *pohrā-ni*)
hrānjenje subst n (vn) 'feeding'
hrbāt subst m 'back; (shoulders?)', Gsg *hrbā-ta*, Lsg *hrbāte*
Hrēlji subst m pl top (name of a village), *Do-lēnji Hrēlji*, Gpl *Hrēlj*
Hrlīna subst m prop (nickname of a Žminj family), Npl *Hrlīni*
Hrlīnka subst f prop (nickname; female member of the *Hrlīni*)
hrōca verb ipf pr 3sg 'grunt (of a pig)', pr 2sg *hrōcaš*, 3pl *hrōcajo*, 1-p msg *hrōca*, mpl *hrōcali*
hrōpot subst m 'death rattle'
hr^uodālji subst m 'loppings (trimmed off leaves and branches, used to feed cattle)', Gsg *hr^uodlĵa*, Lsg *hr^uodlĵiĕn*
-hrpljāvet: *zahrpljāvet* verb pf 'become hoarse, husky', pr 1sg *zahrpljāven* and *zahrpljāvin*, 2sg *zahrpljāveš* and *zahrpljāviš*, 3sg *zahrpljāve*, 1-p msg *zahrpljāve*, fsg *zahrpljāvela*, pp fsg *zahrpljāvena*
hrtēna adj Nsgf '(of the) spine, backbone', Asgf *hrtēno*
Hrūsteti subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Hrūsteti*, Dpl *Hrūsteton*
hrūšva subst f 1. 'pear', 2. 'pear tree', Gsg *hrūšvi*, Lsg *hrūšvon*, Lsg *hrūšve*, Npl *hrūšvi*, Gpl *hrūšaf*, Ipl *hrūšvami*
Hrvāt subst m 'Croat', namely: 1. 'speaker of the standard language' as opposed to 'dialect speaker'; 2. 'inhabitant of one of the villages' (as opposed to 'inhabitant of (the town of) Žminj)', NGpl *Hrvāti*
Hrvatīca subst f 'Croat woman', Npl *Hrvatīce*,

Gpl *Hrvatīc*
Hrvātska adj (used as subst) 'Croatia', Lsg *Hrvātske*; nowadays also *Hřvatska*
hrvātski adv 'Croatian', i.e. 1. 'village dialect' (as opposed to Žminj town dialect', 2. 'standard Croatian (as opposed to the local dialect)', also *po hrvātski*; adj Gsgm *hrvātskega*, Gplf *hrvātskeh*
hūdat verb ipf 'blame, criticize', pr 3pl *hūdajō*
-hūdīla: *prohūdīla* verb pf 1-p 'break through, make a hole'
hūdoba subst f 'devil (also as abusive term); evil, ugly person', Lsg *hūdobon*, Npl *hūdobi*
hūji adj comp (to *zāli* and *pōredan*) msg 'worse', fsg *hūja*, nsg *hūje*; adv *hūje*; sup *nājhūji*, Nsgf *nājhūja*, Nplf *nājhūje*, Lsgn *nājhūjen* (MOŠ);
hūkāt verb ipf 'breathe, blow', pr 3sg *hūče*, 1-p fsg *hūkāla*
hūljāt se hūljāt verb ipf 'sneak, slink', pr 3sg *hūlja*, 1-p fsg *hūljāla*
pothūljana pp fsg 'sneaky'
Hūm subst m Asg top (name of a small town)
Humnjāni subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Humnjān*, Dpl *Humnjānon*
hūt adj msg 'leaky, with a hole in it', fsg *hūdā*, nsg *hūdo*, fpl *hūde*, Asgf *hūdo*
hvăla interj 'thank you'
hvalīčas adj msg 'boastful, showy', *hvalīčas*, fsg *hvalīčasta*
hvālīt verb ipf 'praise'; *se* – 'boast'; pr 3sg *hvāli*, 1-p fsg *hvālīla*, mpl *hvālīli*, pp msg *hvālĵen* || *hvālĵen Sūs i Marĵja* 'praise Jesus and Mary (obs greeting)';
pohvālīt pf 'praise'; *se* – 'boast'; pr 2sg *pohvālīš*, 1-p fsg *pohvālīla*, mpl *pohvālīli*, pp nsg *pohvālĵeno*
-hvalĵi'evāt: *zahvalĵi'evāt* verb ipf 'thank' (+D), pr 2sg *zahvalĵi'evaš*, 3sg *zahvalĵi'eva*

i

i conj 'and; also; even' || *kat onō posolīš*, *i stā-viš tāmō* 'when you salt it, and put it there'; *jāje mōrete i skūhat i sfrĵgat* 'you can both boil and fry an egg'; *onī govōre kākō i mī* 'they speak just like us'; *se ih čūva i va jūtro* 'they are tended in the morning, too'; *ma vē-ro ku i čēte* 'but really, even if you will [do that]'
***iĉ*: for compounds of **iti* see under *nāč*
īgla subst f 'needle', Gsg *īgli*, Asg *īglo*, Lsg *īglon*, NApl *īgli*, Gpl *īgāl* (3x) and *īgli* (1x), Ipl *īglami*; dim *īglica*, NApl *īglice*
īgra subst f 'game, play', Asg *īgro*, Apl *īgri*
īgrāt verb ipf 'play', *se* – 'play (intr)'; pr 1sg *īgrān*, 3sg *īgrā*, 1pl *īgrāmo*, 3pl *īgrājo*, 1-p fsg *īgrāla*, mpl *īgrāli* || *īgrājo nōgomet* 'they play soccer'; *īgrā na hārti* 'he is playing cards'; *īgrājo na balōti* 'they play *balōti* (a kind of ball game)';
se naigrāt pf 'play one's fill', pr 2sg *naigrāš*, 1-p fsg *naigrāla*;
zagrā pf 1-p msg 'lose, gamble away', mpl *zagrāli*
īgr'evāt verb hab 'play', *se* – hab 'play (intr)'; pr 3sg *īgr'ēva*, 3pl *īgr'ēvajo*, 1-p mpl *īgr'evāli*
īli conj nd 'or'; standard word, frequently used instead of *āli*
ilovāča subst f 'loam, clay', Gsg *ilovāci*, Lsg *ilovāčon*
imānje subst n 'property, estate', Asg *imānje*, Gsg *imānja*
īme subst n 'name', Asg *īme*, Gsg *īmena*, Lsg *īmene*, Npl *im'ēna* Gpl *im'ēn* || *preku īmena mu je Barīta* 'his nickname is Barita'
imēt verb 'have', pr 1sg *īman*, 2sg *īmaš*, 3sg *īma*, 1pl *īmamo*, 2pl *īmate*, 3pl *īmajo*, imp 2sg *imī'ēj*, 1-p msg *imī'ē*, fsg *imēla*, nsg *imēlo*, mpl *imēli*, fpl *imēle* || *se imēli rāda* 'they loved each other'; *smo imēli pīsmō za napīšāt* 'we had a letter to write'; *imēt strāh* 'be afraid'; *imēt nāvar* 'be careful, watch'
im'evāt verb hab 'have', pr 3sg *im'ēva*, 1-p

msg *im'evā*, mpl *im'evāli*, fpl *im'evāle*
impāk subst m 'hot compress', Lsg *impākōn*
īndīvĵo subst f Asg 'endive'
īndovīnāt verb Žm 'guess' (see *gānat*)
īnferijāda subst f 'fence', Asg *īnferijādo*
īngāmba adv (used as complement of *bīt*) 'strong, fit, capable; all right' || *ta oštarija je īngāmba* 'that pub is all right (clean, serves the right things, etc.)'
īngl'ēška adj (used as subst) f 'England'
īngl'ēški adv 'English'
īngl'ēžon subst m Dpl (BM) 'Englishman'
īnterēš subst m 'interest, profit', Gsg *īnterēša* || *nem'ōj hītīt čā, aš to mōre još bīt od īnterēša* 'don't throw it away, it can still come in handy'
īnterēsā verb ipf pr 3sg 'interest', 3pl *īnterēsājo*, pp msg *īnterēsān*, fsg *īnterēsāna* || *je īnterēsāna za kūhat* 'she is interested in cooking'
īntimēla subst f 'pillowcase', Npl *īntimēli*, Gpl *īntimēl*
īnrāda subst f 'yield, crops', Gsg *īnrādi*, Asg *īnrādo*, Lsg *īnrāde*
īnventāla verb 1-p fsg 'make up, invent'
īpak adv nd 'yet, still, nevertheless'; standard word which is frequently used instead of *stēšo*
Irēna subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Gsg *Irēni*, Dsg *Irēne*, Asg *Irēno*, Lsg *Irēnon*
Irēnino adj nsg 'belonging to Irena'
īškāt verb ipf 'look for, get', pr 1sg *īšćen*, 2sg *īšćeš*, 3sg *īšće*, 3pl *īšćo*, imp 2sg *īšćī*, 1-p msg *īškā*, fsg *īškāla*, mpl *īškāli*, fpl *īškāle*, pp mpl *īšćeni*;
preīškāt pf 'search again', pp nsg *preīšćeno*
īsti pron 'same, identical', Nsgf *īsta*, NAsgn *īsto*; adv *īsto* 'also; the same'
īstina subst f d? 'truth'
Īstra subst f 'Istria', Gsg *Īstri*, Lsg *Īstre*
Īstrija subst f (obs) see *Īstra*

Istrijān subst m 'Istrian', NApl *Istrijāni*
Istrijānka subst f 'Istrian woman'
istrijānska adj Nsgf 'Istrian', Nsgn *istrijānsko*;
 adv *po istrijānski* (2x) and *po istrijānsko* (1x)
Īsus subst m prop (also *Isūs*) 'Jesus' (see also
Sūs)
ivājnski adj Nsgm '(Saint) John's' ||*ivājnski sīr*
 'June cheese' ([-iŋski] etc., see I.2.14)
Ivān subst m prop (also *Īvan*) (usually as *sveti*
Ivān 'Saint John', also top (name of a
 church), Gsg *Ivāna*, Dsg *Ivānu* ||*svetega Ivā-*
na gr̥oĵje 'red currants'
Ivānja subst f 'Saint John's Day, Midsummer
 (day) (June 24th)', Gsg *Ivānji*, Asg *Ivānjo*
Īve subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg
Īveta, Gpl *Īveti*
izola subst f (obs) 'island'

j

jā part 'yes' (general affirmation, see section
 VI.8.4) ||*Anke žito, jā* 'grain too, yes'; (*To*
se ne mōre rēc?) *Ma se jā*. '(You cannot say
 that?) Oh yes [you can]; "*Me piežā ta*
kolāc". "*Ča jā?*" "I like this cake". "Now
 do you?"; *mōreš ga jā nosīt* '(but) you can
 carry it'; *glēdaš jā li je tāmo prāha* 'you look
 whether there is any dust there'; *Ja parān da*
jā 'I think so'; *čemo zaustāt, ma nēka jā*,
čemo pōkle hodīt bŕže 'we'll drop behind,
 but never mind (lit. 'let it be thus'), we'll
 walk faster later on'; (*je pŕišla ta žēnska?*)
Ma bi vīkāla da jā '(has that woman arrived
 [yet]?) She would yell if (that was) so'; *aš se*
je prepēka, a ku jā još vēc, (...) *onipūt je*
zgoriē 'for it was overbaked, and if it was
 (so) still more, (...) then it is burnt'; *To se*
dēla kupičōkoli te biŕke (...) kōjsto se na-
grāče, ku kumpīri, ku trukīnjo, ča jā 'then
 you make a small heap [of earth] around the
 plant (...) which you are covering, potatoes,
 or maize, what[ever] it is'; *svēci smo nā-*
žgali [as the custom was, on the cemetery].
Va nedēljo jā nēšto, a li za Sī sviēti pak jā

svi 'we lit candles. [...] On Sundays, yes, a
 little, but for All Souls' Day everyone [did
 that]'; *A kat rečēmo "visipat", onipūt znāči*
da jā svē 'and when we say "pour out", then
 it means that [this holds for] all [of it]'; *Aš*
da svi ljūdi va ten selē vīčo, i za tō da jā i
prāsāc 'for [people say that] all people in that
 village shout, and [that] therefore the pig
 [did], too'.

jā pron 'I, me', GAsg *manē*, encl. *me*, Dsg
manē, encl. *mi*, Isg *mānon*, Lsg *manē*; Nsg
 also *jās* (emphatic)
jābučić subst m 'cyclamen', Npl *jābučići*
jābuka subst f 1. 'apple', 2. 'apple tree', Gsg *jā-*
buki, Asg *jābuko*, Lsg *jābuke*, NApl *jābuki*,
 Gpl *jābuk*
jāčmik subst m 'sty (in the eye)', Asg *jāčmik*,
 Isg *jāčmikon*
jādan adj msg 'angry', fsg *jādnā* and *jādna*,
 mpl *jādni*, fpl *jādne*; adv *jādno*
jādīt verb ipf 'make angry'; *se* - 'get angry';
 pr Isg *jādin*, 3sg *jādi*, 3pl *jādo*, 1-p msg *jādī*,
 fsg *jādīla*, mpl *jādīli* ||*se jādi nā nje* 'he
 gets angry with them';
 (*se*) *razjādīt* pf 'id.', pr Isg *razjādin*, 2sg
razjādiš, 3sg *razjādi*, 1-p msg *razjādī*, fsg
razjādīla, mpl *razjādīli*, pp msg *razjājen*, fsg
razjājena;
se zjādīt pf 'vent one's rage', 1-p fsg *zjādīla*
Jādre subst m (MOB) prop (Christian name,
 masc), Asg *Jādreta*
jāgodica subst f '(straw)berry', Npl *jāgodice*
 ||*jāgodice od gr̥oĵja* 'the grapes (taken sep-
 arately)'
-jāha: zajāha pf 1-p msg 'mount (a horse)', pr
 Isg *zajāšen*
jājarica subst f 'Easter bread (with eggs)'
jājasto adj Asgn 'oval, egg-shaped'
jāje subst n 'egg', Asg *jāje*, Gsg *jāja*, Isg *jā-*
jen, NApl *jāja*, GIpl *jāji*, Lpl *jājah*
jājncēvina subst f 'lamb (meat)', Gsg *jājncēvi-*
ni; ([jājntšēvina] etc., see I.2.14)
jājnik subst m 'Easter bread (with eggs)', Npl

jājniki
jāk adj msg (also attr) 'strong', fsg *jākā*, nsg
jāko, Nsgf *jāka*, Asgf *jāko*, Gsgm *jākega*,
 Nplm *jāki*, Nsgn *jāko*; adv *jāko* 'strongly';
 very, very much'; comp msg *jāči*, fsg *jāča*,
 adv *jāče* ||*jāko zīmo smo imēli* 'we had a se-
 vere winter'
jakēta subst f 'jacket (of a man's suit)', Asg *ja-*
kēto, Apl *jakēti*
jaket'čōn subst m Asg (VO) 'big jacket (?)'
Jākof subst m prop (Christian name, masc)
 ||*brba Jākof*
jākōs subst f 'power, strength', Gsg *jākōsti*
jāma subst f 1. 'pit, hole', 2. 'two vines planted
 together in one hole', Gsg *jāmi*, Asg *jāmo*,
 Gpl *jām* ||*Bršljānova jāma* top (name of a
 field) ||Isg *Pāzinskōn jāmon* top (name of a
 gorge near Pazin)
jānjac subst m 'lamb', GAsg *jājncā*, Isg
jājncen, NApl *jājnci*; dim *janjčić*, GAsg *janj-*
čiča ([jājntšič] etc., see I.2.14)
-jānjit u jānjit verb pf 'drop young (of a sheep)'
jāpnō subst n 'lime (for making cement)', Gsg
jāpnā, Asg *jāpnō*, Isg *jāpn'čōn*, Lsg *jāpnē*
jāra adj Nsgf 'late (of grain); which is being
 sown in spring', Gsgf *jāre*, Nsgn *jāro*
jārām subst m 'yoke', Gsg *jārmā*, Asg *jārām*
 (also *jārān*, JO), Isg *jārm'čōn*, Lsg *jārmē*,
 dim *jarmič* 'yoke for one govēdo', Gsg *jarmi-*
ča, Isg *jarmičōn*, Lsg *jarmiče*
jarīna subst f 'late crop (grapes, wheat etc.)'
jārka subst f 'a species of grain', Gsg *jārki*,
 Asg *jārko*, Isg *jārkon*
Jarkōti subst m plit top (name of a village, offi-
 cially called Jurkot), Gpl *Jark'čōt*, Dpl *Jar-*
kōton
Jarkōtovo adj Nsgn top (name of a field), Lsg
Jarkōtoven
jarmēnjak subst m a species of big snake, Gsg
jarmējnka, Npl *jarmējnki* ([-iŋk-] etc., see
 I.2.14)
jās pron 'I, me' (emphatic) (see *jā*)

jāsla subst f 'manger, crib', Asg *jāslo*, Lsg *jās-*
le, NGpl *jāslī*, Lpl *jāslah*
jāsno adj nsg pred/ adv d? 'clear', fpl *jāsne*
jāt subst m 'anger', Gsg *jāda*, Isg *jādon*
jāto subst n 'sheltered spot (out of the wind)',
 Gsg *jāta*, Lsg *jāte*
jāvīt: se- verb pf 'answer, greet', pr 3pl *jāve*,
 imp 2sg *jāvī*, 1-p msg *jāvī* (5x) and *jāvī*
 (1x), fsg *jāvīla*, mpl *jāvīli*;
se pojāvīt pf 'appear'
jāvļjajo: se- verb ipf pr 3pl 'answer, greet'
jāvorika subst f 'laurel', Gsg *jāvoriki*
jedān num Nsgm 'one; some, a certain; a',
 Nsgf *jenā*, NAplm *jenī* (for remaining forms
 see IV.9.2) ||*jenō i drūgo* 'both'; *to se je po-*
s'odilo jedān drūgemu 'that was lent to each
 other'; *jedān rečē onakō*, *jedān onakō* 'some
 say thus, others say so'; *jenō dvē žlīci cū-*
kera 'about two spoons of sugar'.
jedanājs num 'eleven'
jedanājsti adj NASgm 'the eleventh', Gsgm *je-*
danājstega, Lsgm *jedanājsten*
jedanpūt adv (also *jedampūt*) 'once; once upon
 a time' ||*jedanpūt na dān* once a day'; *je-*
danpūt so bivāle čarōlije za nēšto 'once upon
 a time, there existed sorcery for something'
Jelēno subst f Asg *sveto Jelēno* top (name of a
 church)
jēnak adj msg 'equal, similar, same', fsg *jēna-*
ka, nsg *jēnako*, Asgn *jēnako*, Apln *jēnake*,
 mpl *jēnaki*; adv *jēnako*
jenegājstega pron Asgm an. 'one' (see IV.9.3),
 Nsgf *jenājsta*, Asgf *jenōjsto*, Nplm *jenīsti*
jer conj nd 'for' (*jer* is gradually supplanting
 the dialectal word *aš*)
jēs verb ipf 'eat', pr Isg (*j)in*, 2sg (*j)iš*, 3sg
 (*j)ij*, 1pl (*j)imō*, 2pl (*j)itē*, 3pl (*j)ied'čō*, imp
 2sg (*j)ēj*, 2pl (*j)ējite*, 1-p msg (*j)ē*, fsg *jēla*,
 nsg *jēlo*, mpl *jēli*, fpl *jēle*;
se najēs pf 'eat enough; stuff oneself', pr 2sg
najīs, 3sg *najī*, 3pl *najīed'čō*, 1-p fsg *najēla*,
 mpl *najēli*, fpl *najēle* ||*sūheh smōkaf san se*
na jēla 'I stuffed myself with dry figs'; *san se*

najëla *z dobr^uon jüh^uon* 'I ate a lot of good soup';
pojës pf 1. 'eat (up)', 2. 'gnaw, corrode', pr
 1sg *pojîn*, 2sg *pojîš*, 3sg *pojî*, 3pl *pojîed^u*,
 imp 2sg *pojîej*, 1-p msg *pojîe*, fsg *pojëla*, nsg
pojëlo, mpl *pojëli*, fpl *pojële*, pp nsg *pojëde-
 no* || *ih je mräs pojîe* 'the frost destroyed
 them (i.e. the grapes)' (BM); *je pojëla mo-
 kročã* '[it] was affected by moisture';
ujës pf 1. 'bite', 2. 'sting', pr 3sg *u(j)î*, 3pl
u(j)îed^u, 1-p msg *u(j)îe*, fsg *ujëla*
zjës pf 'gnaw, corrode', pr 3sg *zjî*, 3pl
zjîed^u, 1-p mpl *zjëli*, pp nsg *zjêdeno*
jës subst n (indecl) 'food' || *je güşno to jës* 'this
 food is tasty'; *je fërmano jës* 'food has been
 prepared'
jësen subst m 1. '(European) ash (tree)', Gsg
jësenä, Lsg *jësene*; 2. 'autumn' (in this
 meaning nd, but rather frequent): || *na jësen*
 'in autumn'
Jëseni subst m plt top (name of a field), Lpl
Jësenah
jeseniçi subst m Npl (VO) unidentified bird
 (harmless for the crop)
jëtika subst f unidentified disease, Asg *jëtiko*,
 Lsg *jëtikon*
jetikljîf adj msg 'suffering from *jëtika*', fsg *je-
 tikljîva*
Ježîenj subst m top; *Veli* – (name of a village),
 Lsg *Velen Ježîenje*
jîedãli verb hab 1-p mpl 'eat';
prejîedãt 'chew the cud (of cows), ruminatè',
 pr 3sg *prejîeda*, 1-p mpl *prejîedãli*, fpl *pre-
 jîedãle*;
ujîedãt 'bite', pr 3sg *ujîeda*, 1-p msg *ujîedã*,
 nsg *ujîedãlo*;
zujîedãt 'bite', pr 3pl *zujîedãjo*, 1-p mpl *zu-
 jîedãli*
jîetra subst n plt 'liver', Apl *jîetra*, Lpl *jîetrah*
jöh interj 'oh (dear), good heavens etc.' || *jöh
 manë ma je fêpo* 'my, is it beautiful'; *Ceš
 möc tö storî?* *Ma jöh manë, cu lähko* 'Will
 you be able to do it? Oh, easily'.
jöš adv 'still, yet' || *ku ga nãjden va vřte jöš* 'if

I still find some in the garden; *Jöš çã?* 'any-
 thing else?'; *Je ümrla jöš na prolîc* 'she died
 in spring already'
jöta subst f kind of *manëštra* (with sauerkraut),
 Asg *jöta*
j^uöh subst m 'playground for böcî', Lsg *j^uöge*
 (MOŠ)
j^uökät verb ipf 'groan, moan', pr 2sg *j^uöčeš*,
 3sg *j^uöče*, 3pl *j^uöčo*, 1-p fsg *j^uökãla*
J^uöže subst m prop (Christian name, masc),
 Asg *J^uöžeta*, Dsg *J^uöžetu* || *J^uöže Břtetof*
 prop; dim *Jöžîc*
J^uöžetovo adj nsg 'belonging to *J^uöže*'
jügo subst n and m 'south wind'
Jugoslavën subst m 'Yugoslav'
Jugoslãviji subst f Gsg (BM) 'Yugoslavia'
jühã subst f 'soup', Gsg *jühî*, Asg *jüho*, Isg
jüh^uon and *juh^uon*, Lsg *jühë*, NApl *jühî*
 (3x) and *jühi* (1x), Gpl *jüh*, Ipl *jühãmi*, Lpl
jühãh
juhuhat verb ipf 'bawl, sing loudly', 1-p mpl
juhuhäli;
zajuhuhãli pf 1-p mpl 'begin to bawl, begin
 to sing loudly'
junãk subst m 'big fellow', Gsg *junãkã*, Npl
junãki; p/a *junačîna*, Gsg *junačîni*, Npl *juna-
 čîni*
juncã subst m Asg 'young bull' (BM); dim
junčîc
junîca subst f 'young cow', Npl *junîce*
jür adv 'already' || *Čã jür si se stãla?* 'Are you
 up already?'; "*Si prãva mînja?*" "*Ma jür jîe*"
 'Are you a good little girl?' "You bet she is
 (iron.)'
Jüra subst m top *Sveti Jüra* or *Svetega Jüri*
brîeh (name of a hill), GAsg (*svetega*) *Jüri*
Jurîci subst m plt (name of a village)
Jüršîci subst m plt Gpl top (name of a village)
jüş adj msg 'right, just, exact', fsg *jüşta*, nsg
jüşto; comp nsg *juštêje*; adv *jüşto* || *mi je jüş-
 to uplêtena mãja* 'my sweater is knitted wi-
 thout errors'; *ma ste reklã jüşto* 'you put it

rightly'; *jüşto zgor stolã* 'exactly above the
 table'; *jüşto toliko da te je çüt* 'just (so
 much) to say something'; *da nî jüşto pün* 'so
 that it is not really full'; *ne znãmo jüşto kakö*
 'we don't know exactly how'
Jušãni subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl
Jušãn, Dpl *Jušãnon*
juštãt: se – verb pf 'come to an agreement',
 pr 3sg *juštã*, 1-p mpl *juštãli*
jušt'evãt: se – verb ipf 'negotiate, come to an
 agreement', pr 3sg *jušt'ëva*, 3pl *jušt'ëvajo*
jütre adv 'tomorrow' || *jütre večër* 'tomorrow
 night'
jütredãn adv 'tomorrow; the next day' || *pöcne
 jütredãn za püston* 'it begins the day after
 Carnival'; *jütredãn ne grêñ dëlat* 'I am not
 going to my work tomorrow'
jütro subst n 'morning', Gsg *jütra*, Asg *jütro*,
 Lsg *jütre*
jüžina subst f 'dinner, lunch (main meal of the
 day, eaten around noon)', Gsg *jüžini*, Asg
jüžino, Lsg *jüžine* || *mãla jüžina* 'small meal,
 eaten around 3 or 4 p.m.'
jüžinat verb pf and ipf 'have lunch (dinner)',
 pr 1pl *jüžinamo*, 1-p msg *jüžina*, fsg *jüžinala*,
 mpl *jüžinali*

k

k prep + D; only in the expression || *k lëtu* 'in
 another year; [see you] next year' (see *h*)
kã pron Nsgm (see *kî*)
ka adv 'how' || *ka grãn ti je tëshko* 'what a
 tough time you're having!'
kãbîl verb ipf 'make blunt (a knife, scythe,
 pencil etc.)', pr 3sg *kãbi*;
skãbîl pf 'make blunt', pr 3sg *skãbi*, 1-p msg
skãbî, nsg *skãbîlo*, pp msg *skãbljen*, fsg
skãbljena, Isgm *skãbljnen*
Kãblari subst m plt top (name of a village),
 Gpl *Kãblari*, Dpl *Kãblaron*
kadã 1. adv interr 'when' (indefinite or exis-

tential meaning in conditional, interrogative
 and negative clauses etc.) || *Ma kadã jã takö
 sedîn, prez nîš ne dëlat?* 'But when do I sit
 like this, without doing anything?'; *Kadã si
 je Frãne (...) kûpi vetüro?* 'When did Frane
 (...) buy himself a car?'; *Ne znãn ku ste ka-
 dã rîbeš vîdela* 'I don't know if you ever saw
 a grater'; *Ste ih jëla kadã?* 'Have you ever
 eaten them?'; *mãlo kadã* 'seldom'; *rîetko ka-
 dã* 'seldom'
 2. conj 'when' (see *kãt*, which is much more
 common as a conj)
kãda subst f nd (see also *vãška*), Lsg *kãde*
kadã-tadã adv (also *kãt-tãt*) 'in a minute,
 shortly'
kadë adv interr. and rel. 'where' (indefinite or
 existential meaning in conditional, interroga-
 tive and negative clauses etc.) || *Kadë çüva?*
 'Where is he tending [the cattle]?'; *Znãte
 kadë je Drãga?* 'Do you know where the
 Draga is?'; *bih van pokãzãla kadë je bî
 jedan kãl* 'I would show you where a *kãl*
 ('pond') used to be'; *tãmo kadë se kosî*
 'where [the grass] is mown'; *Onã ne rãstë
 kadë se orë* 'It doesn't grow where plough-
 ing is done'; *Ne znãn ku ste kadë vîdela (...)*
 'I don't know if you saw [this] somewhere
 (...); *za krãvi kat so kadë zãprte* 'for cows,
 when they are locked up somewhere; *Rîjavo.
 Na biçiklëte ali kadë* 'Rusty. On a bicycle or
 somewhere'; *Förši so kadë drugdë* 'Maybe
 they are somewhere else'; *Čemo vîdet. Förši
 čemo nãc kadë* 'We'll see. Maybe we'll find
 [it] somewhere'; *Tö çeš çüt kadë* 'You will
 hear that here and there'; *bîlo kadë* 'where-
 ever'; *kadë kî* 'few people, here and there';
nîman etc. *kadë* + inf 'I don't have room to
 ... || *Kadë se držî gn^uoj, mî tü në, aš nîma-
 mo kadë* 'where the dung is kept, here we
 don't, because we have no room';
nî ... kadë + inf 'there is no place to... || *nî
 bîlö valjã kadë ih çüvãt toliko* 'there proba-
 bly was hardly any room to herd them
kadîñ subst m 'washbowl, tub (to wash one's
 feet in)', Asg *kadîñ*, Lsg *kadîne*
kadîñ subst m plt 'chains (on which the kett-

le is hooked, above the fire)', Lpl *kadīnah*
kādīt verb ipf 'incense';
pokādī pf 1-p msg 'incense'
Kadrij^uol subst m top (name of a village), Lsg
Kadrij^uole
kafē 'coffee', Gsg *kafē*, Isg *kafēn*
kafelätasto adj nsg 'light brown'
käjat: se – verb ipf 'repent, regret', pr 3sg
käje, 1-p fsg *käjala*;
 impers., e.g. *||mi se käje* 'I regret [it]' and
 pers., e.g. *uön se käje* 'he regrets [it]'
käjsti pron interr. and rel. Nsgm (also *kīsti*)
 'which' (see IV.4.2 for the remaining forms
 and examples)
käkat verb ipf (children's word; see *käkit*)
 'shit', 1-p fsg *käki*;
se pokäkat pf 'shit'
käkit verb ipf (children's word; see *käkat*)
 'shit', pr 3sg *käki*;
se pokäkit pf 'shit'
kakö 1. adv 'how' || *Kakö mīslite?* 'how do you
 mean?'; *Ne znān kakö se rečē* 'I don't know
 how it is said'; *I kat je bila kaköva süša (...)*
mörete si mīslit kakö in je bilo tēško 'And
 when there was a drought, you can imagine
 how difficult [things] were for them'; *kakö*
göt rečēte 'how ever you say [it]'; *bīlo kakö*
 'in whatever way'; *kakö kät* 'sometimes this
 way, sometimes that way'; (*"Na tapēte"*, "*na*
tapēde"), *kakö ce kī rēč*, 'one would say it-
 this way, the other that way'
 2. conj '(such) as, like' (also *kako*; often cliti-
 c); *I kakö on rīva tō sē, svē ga vēc stīšce*
za vrāt 'And as he [a hare] pushes all that [a
 snare], it squeezes his neck more and more';
I tō kakö so mähāli, to se je kako ona drūga
pālica, krāca ča je bila, ubračala 'and as they
 were swaying [the flail], this other stick,
 which was shorter, was sort of spinning
 round'; *Čūjemo karij^uolo kako škriplje* 'we
 hear the wheel barrow squeak'; *Möre i s pīet*
īgli, kako ča se hōljevi pletē 'One can also
 [do it] with five needles, the way you knit
 stockings'; *kakö kapitā* 'as it happens to
 turn out'; *Käko mīnja san imēla jedan kami-*

juön, ovako māli 'as a small child I had a
 truck, such a small one'; *Nē kako Žgrabljīci*
nē, onī govöre kākō i mī 'Not like the
 Žgrabljīci, no, they speak like us' (Žgrabljīci
 is a CC speaking village, see 0.2.7 (a), JK);
Ma ne möre kako ni njeğöva gospodarīca
mučāt, nīkat 'Now he [the dog] cannot keep
 silent, just like his mistress can't'; (...)
a uön kako brečīc za nāmi, svē po ceste je hodī
 '(...) and he [a lamb], like a dog after us,
 along the road he went'; *Žēreš kakö blāgo*
 'You gorge like the cattle do'; *Sēga lēta. Tō*
bi znāčīlo kākō "to lēto" 'This year. That
 would mean, say, 'in this year'; *i onö se je*
kākō čīstilo 'and that was so to say [being]
 cleaned'; *San ustrojīla, to je vēc kat kākō fi-*
nīš svē 'I sifted [it], that is when you, like,
 finished it all';

kakö da 'as if' || *Je čpāla kakö da nī nīkat*
jēla 'She was gorging as if she had never
 eaten [before]'

kākō conj (see *kakö*)

kakö-takö adv 'somehow, so-so'

kak^uof pron interr. and rel. Nsgm 'what kind
 of' (indefinite or existential meaning in con-
 ditional, interrogative and negative clauses
 etc.), Gsgm and Asgm and *kakövega*, ILsgm
kaköven, Aplm *kakövi*, Gplm *kaköveh*, Nsgf
kaköva, Asgf *kakövo*, GLsgf *kaköve*, NAplf
kaköve, NAsgn *kakövo*, Isgn *kaköven* || *Ka-*
köve jūhi se puli vās kūha? 'What different
 kinds of soup do people cook in your coun-
 try?'; *Znāš kak^uof je kosīr?* 'Do you know
 what a *kosir* ('pruning knife') is like?'; *Ma*
kak^uof je bī, me je bilo srān š nījn hodīt
 'Just the way he looked, I was ashamed to
 walk around with him'; *Sūh pršūt, kūhan*
 (...) *tr onakövega, kakövega takö imö, skū-*
hamo 'dry ham, boiled (...) for such ham as
 we eat like that (i.e. raw ham, JK), we cook
 it (i.e. for Easter)'; *na to dībljo čerēšnjo (...)*
se cīēpi vrstu kakövo čēte 'on that wild cher-
 ry (...) you graft whatever sort you like'; *kat*
nēšto tīšce va kaköve zemljē 'when she (the
 chicken) is searching for something in some
 earth [or other]'; *Nājpīvo se m^uokö prosīēje,*
da ne bi bīlo kakof smradīc n^uötre 'first the

flour was sieved, that there won't be any
 [piece of] dirt in it'; *da čemo dīmit da ne*
prīde kaköva zmīja 'that we will smoke, so
 that no snakes come in'; *Čemo zīēt kakövo*
bōljo kvalītā 'we'll take some good quality';
ne hodī na ta zīt, aš tū möre bīt kaköva
živīna 'don't climb on that wall, because
 there might be some vermin or snakes or so
 on it'; *Vājje je čā povīedāla, kakövo št^uōrijo*
 'she was always telling something, some sto-
 ry'; *kakof pūt* 'sometimes, now and then';
kakov dān 'some day, a day or so', e.g. *ce*
jōš dajžīt kakov dān 'it will rain for some
 days more'; *da si prišpāra kakof kōrak* 'to
 save [himself the trouble of walking] a few
 steps'; *sāt ljūdi ubšjo i kakövega telcā* 'now
 people also slaughter a calf now and then';
mālo mālo kakof pūt 'rarely'; *rīetko kaköva*
kāp 'a rare drop, a drop now and then'; *bīlo*
kaköva hrānā 'any [kind of] food'

ālī subst m small pond (rainwater cistern)
 near a village (on municipal ground, cf. *pūč*;
 used as a watering place for cattle, formerly
 also for doing laundry), Gsg *kāla*, Asg *kāl*,
 Lsg *kāle*, Npl *kāli*, Lpl *kālah*

ilj subst m 'corn (on a toe)', Isg *kālon*, NApl
kāli, Ipl *kāli*

ilac subst m 'weaver', Dsg *kālcu*, Asg *kālca*,
 Npl *kālci*

lāt verb pf 'lower, put down', pr 1sg *kalān*,
 lsg *kalā*, 3pl *kalājo*, imp 2sg *kalāj*, 1-p msg
calā, fsg *kalāla*, nsg *kalālo*, mpl *kalāli*, pp
nsg kalān, fsg *kalāna*

lāt verb ipf 'chop, cleave (lengthwise)', pr
 sg *kāla*, 1-p msg *kālā*, fsg *kālāla*, mpl *kālā-*
i;

askālāt pf 'chop, cleave', pr 1sg *raskālan*,
 sg *raskāla* (MOŠ), 1-p msg msg *raskālā*,
 1pl *raskālāli*, pp nsg *raskālano*

l'cēti subst Apl (VO) 'sock'

ce^uön subst m 'knee-high stocking, wom-
 n's stocking', Npl *kalcet^uöni*, Lpl *kalcet^uö-*
ah

cīni subst Npl (also *kalcīne*) '(short) wo-
 men's sock'

kalendār subst m 'calendar', Lsg *kalendäre*

kal'evāt verb ipf (also *kal'evat*) 'lower, put
 down', pr 1sg *kal'ēvan*, 3sg *kal'ēva*, 1pl
kal'ēvamo, 2pl *kal'ēvate*, 3pl *kal'ēvajo*, imp
 2sg *kal'ēvaj*, 1-p msg *kal'ēvā*, fsg *kal'ēvälā*,
 mpl *kal'ēväli*, fpl *kal'ēväle*

kaligār subst m 'shoemaker', Gsg *kaligārā*, Isg
kaligār^uön, Npl *kaligārī*

kālīt verb ipf 'temper, harden (iron)', pr 3sg
kāli, 1-p msg *kālī*

kalkūn subst m 'bung hole (of a barrel), bung
 (?)', Gsg *kalkūnā*, Asg *kalkūn*

kalötina subst f 'log of wood', Asg *kalötino*,
 Npl *kalötine*, Gpl *kalötin* || *kalötina dr'ēva* 'a
 log of wood'

kal^uön subst m 'cannon', Gsg *kal^uöna*, Isg *ka-*
l^uönon, Npl *kal^uöni*, G1pl *kal^uöni*

Kalvārījo subst f Asg top (name of a sculpture
 group with crucifix, and the space around
 it), Lsg *Kalvārīje*

kaljūža subst f 'puddle (on the road)', Lsg
kaljūže, Npl *kaljūži*, Lpl *kaljūžah*

kamamīla subst f 'camomile; camomile tea',
 Asg *kamamīlo*

kāmara subst f 'room', Gsg *kāmari*, Asg *kāma-*
ro, Lsg *kāmare*

kāmba subst f wooden ring, put around the
 neck of a cow (used to tie it to the *jārām*),
 Gsg *kāmbi*, Asg *kāmbo*, Npl *kāmbi*, Ipl
kāmbami, Lpl *kāmbah*

kāmen subst m 'rock' || *živi kāmen* 'solid rock
 (in contrast to loose stones)'

kāmeno adj Nsgn 'stone, paved', Lsgf *kāmene*

kāmera subst f Žm (= *kāmara*)

kam'ēnje subst n coll 'stones, stone, rock', Asg
kam'ēnje, Gsg *kam'ēnja*, Isg *kam'ēnjen*

kamij^uön subst m 'truck', Gsg *kamij^uöna*, Asg
kamij^uön, Npl *kamij^uöni*

kāmik subst m 'stone, rock', Isg *kāmikon*

kāmīn subst m 'fireplace'

kāmo adv interr. and rel. 'where (to)' (indefi-
 nite or existential meaning in conditional, in-

terrogative and negative clauses, etc.) || *Kāmo je pognā krāvi?* 'where did he drive the cows to?'; *Nī znāla kāmo p'ōc pītāt* 'she didn't know where to go to ask [it]'; *Namēsto da gr'ē dīm va dīmjak, kāmo rābi, da dīmi ovāmo* 'instead of the smoke going into the chimney, where it is supposed [to go], that the smoke [would] come in here'; *māteri kat su kāmo šlē* 'when the mothers went somewhere'; *Ali kad gr'ēš kāmo va jūtro rāno* 'or if you go somewhere early in the morning'; *da bi šā kāmo dālje* '[wouldn't it be nice] if he would go a bit further on'; *Ču poč kāmo drugāmor pak ču ih kupīt* 'I'll go somewhere else and I'll buy them';

nīman kāmo etc. + inf: || *nīman kāmo r'ōki stāvīt* 'I don't know where to put my hands' (lit. 'I don't have where to put my hands')

kampānja subst f 'field; landed property; the villages around Žminj, as opposed to Žminj itself', Gsg *kampānji*, DLsg *kampānje*, Asg *kampānjo*, Isg *kampānjon*, Npl *kampānji*

kampanj'ōl subst m 'peasant, villager (esp. from one of the Žminj villages)', Npl *kampanj'ōli*

kampanj'ōlka subst f 'peasant girl (esp. female inhabitant of one of the Žminj villages)'

kampij'ōn subst m 'model'; *Kampij'ōn* prop (nickname of a Žminj family), Npl *Kampij'ōni* || *Māte Kampij'ōn* prop

Kampij'ōnof adj msg 'of the *Kampij'ōni* (nickname)'

kanāl subst m 'hollow, channel', Npl *kanāli*, Lpl *kanālah*; dim *kanālīc* 'small gutter, channel'

kanalizācija subst f Asg 'drainage, draining'

kandr'ēga subst f 'chair' (also *kantr'ēga*), Asg *kandr'ēgo*, Lsg *kandr'ēge*, Apl *kandr'ēgi*

Kanfanār subst m top (name of a village), Gsg *Kanfanārā*, Dsg *Kanfanārū*, Asg *Kanfanār*, Lsg *Kanfanārē*

Kanfanārci subst m Npl 'inhabitant of *Kanfanar* (or surroundings)'

kanfanārsko adj Asgf 'from/of *Kanfanar*'

Kanfanārščina subst f 'Kanfanar and surroundings'

kānfar subst m powder used for spraying *brājdi*

kanōba subst f (see *konōba*)

kantāt verb ipf 'sing', pr 1sg *kantān*, 2sg *kantās*, 3sg *kantā*, 1pl *kantāmo*, 3pl *kantājo*, ger *kantājuč*, imp 2sg *kantāj*, 2pl *kantājite*, 1-p msg *kantā*, fsg *kantāla*, nsg *kantālo*, mpl *kantāli*;

zakantāli pf 1-p mpl 'begin to sing'

kant'evāli verb hab 1-p mpl 'sing'

kānti subst Apl 'song'

kānto subst f Asg 'dustbin'

kant'ōn subst m 'corner', Gsg *kant'ōn*, Asg *kant'ōn*, Lsg *kant'ōn*, Apl *kant'ōni*, Lpl *kant'ōnah*

kantri'ēga subst f (see *kandri'ēga*)

kāp subst f and m 'drop', Gsg and Npl *kāpi*, Asg *kāp*, dim *kapič*; || *jedan kapič rakiji* 'a small drop of *rakija*'

kapāc adj msg 'capable (of), fit, able', fsg *kapāca*, mpl *kapāci* || *mī nišmo kapāci ubīt* 'we are not able to slaughter [animals]'

kaparāt verb pf 'take for a fiancée, for a bride', *se-* (obs) 'become engaged', pr 3sg *kaparā*, 3pl *kaparājo*, 1-p msg *kaparā*, pp fsg *kaparāna*, mpl *kaparāni*

kapar'ēvajō *se-* verb ipf pr 3pl 'become engaged'

-kāpāt: *pokāpāt* verb ipf 'bury', pr 3pl *pokāpajō*;

vikāpajō ipf pr 3pl 'dig out';

zakāpāli ipf 1-p mpl 'bury', msg *zakāpā*

kāpat verb ipf 'drop, drip', pr 3sg *kāplje*, 1-p nsg *kāpalō*;

pokāpat pf 'spill (e.g. on one's clothes)', pr 2sg *pokāpaš* and *pokāplješ*, 1-p fsg *pokāpala*, pp fsg *pokāpana*, nsg *pokāpano* || *san se pokāpala s kaf'ēn* 'I spilled coffee [on my clothes]'

kapēlica subst f '(road-side) chapel', Asg *kapēlico*

Kāpeti subst Gpl plt top (name of a part of the village of *Petešljari*)

kāpit verb ipf 'understand', pr 1sg *kāpin*, 2sg *kāpiš*, 3sg *kāpi*, 1pl *kāpimo*, 2pl *kāpite*, 3pl *kāpe*, 1-p msg *kāpi*, fsg *kāpila*, mpl *kāpili se-* 'know something (about smt)' || *se bōlje muškī kāpe va tō* 'men know more about that'

kapitāt verb pf 1. 'happen, turn out'; 2. 'drop by', pr 1sg *kapitān*, 3sg *kapitā*, 1-p fsg *kapitāla*, nsg *kapitālo*, mpl *kapitāli* || *ku ti kapitā*, *kupī* 'if you have the opportunity, buy [it]'; *ku kapitān vīdet, ču ti kupīt* 'If I happen to see [it], I'll buy [it] for you'; *kako kapitā* 'as it happens to turn out'; *so mi kapitāli* 'they came by [unexpectedly]'

kāplja subst f 'drop', Gsg *kāplji*, Isg *kāpljon*, Npl *kāplji*

kāpnut verb pf 'drip, drop', pr 1sg *kāpnen*, 2sg *kāpneš*, 3sg *kāpne*

kapōt subst m 'coat', Gsg *kapōta*, Asg *kapōt*, Isg *kapōton*, Lsg *kapōte*, Lpl *kapōtah*

kapulari'ja subst f kind of local community (e.g., the villages of Gorenji and Dolenji Orbanići and Kuhari together form a *kapulari'ja*), Lsg *kapularije*

kapūs subst m 'cabbage', Gsg *kapūza*, Asg *kapūs*, Isg *kapūzon*, Lsg *kapūze*, Npl *kapūzi*, G1pl *kapūzi*

Kapūžnjak subst m top (name of a field)

kārak subst m 'burden; big job', Asg *kārak*, Gsg *kārga* (MOŠ)

kārāt: *se-* verb ipf 'quarrel', pr 3pl *kārajo*, 1-p mpl *kārāli*

karij'ōla subst f 'wheelbarrow', Asg *karij'ōlo*

Kārlovići subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Kārlovič*, Dpl *Kārlovičen*

karōbula subst f 'carob, locust bean', Npl *karōbuli*

karōca subst f 'carriage; kind of hay-waggon'

karocēla subst f (also *karucēla*) 'pram', Lsg *karocēle*

karōkula subst f (see *karūkula*)

kartolīne subst f Apl 'postcard'

kart'ōn subst m Asg '(piece of) cardboard' (see also *hartonič*)

karucēla subst f (see *karocēla*)

karūkula subst f (also *karōkula*) 'pulley', Asg *karūkulo*

kāsan adj msg 'late', fsg *kāsna*, nsg *kāsno*, Nsgm *kāsni*, Nsgf *kāsna*, Nsgn *kāsno*; adv *kāsno* '(too) late' || *do kāsna* 'until late (at night)'; comp see *kāsnje*

kasēla subst f 'case (with a flat cover)', Asg *kasēlo*, Npl *kasēli*; dim *kasēlica*

kasnīt verb ipf 'be late', pr 3sg *kāsni*; *zakasnīt* pf 'id.', pr 1sg *zakāsni*, 3sg *zakāsni*, 1-p msg *zakasnī*, fsg *zakasnīla*, mpl *zakasnīli*

kāso subst f Asg 'coffin'

kas'ōn subst m 'trunk, chest, case (with cover)', Asg *kas'ōn*, Lsg *kas'ōne*

kašēta subst f '(small) case', Asg *kašēto*; dim *kašētica*, Asg *kašētico*

kašētīn subst m 'drawer', Lsg *kašētīne*, Apl *kašētīni*, Lpl *kašētīnah*

kašljāt verb ipf 'cough', pr 1sg *kāšljen* and (rarely) *kašljān*, 3pl *kāšljo*, ger *kāšljūč* and *kašljājūč* (NO prefers the latter form), 1-p msg *kašljā*, fsg *kašljāla*; *zakašljāt* pf 'begin to cough', pr 1sg *zakašljān*, 3sg *zakašljā*, 1-p fsg *zakašljāla*

kāsnjo adj Asgf 'late' || *je prīša kāsnjo dōbo* 'he arrived late (at night)'; adv *kāsnje* 'late; later'; comp mpl *kašnjēji*; adv *kašnjēje*

kašt'ēl subst m 'castle; remnants of the Žminj fortress (i.e. one tower)', Gsg *kašt'ēla*, Asg *kašt'ēl*

kaštīgāt verb pf 'punish'

kaštig'ēvan verb ipf pr 1sg 'punish'

kaštīh subst m Asg 'punishment', Lsg *kaštīge*

kat 1. conj 'when; if'

(a) subord. clause ipf pr: || *štaj'ōn kat se tīrga gr'ōjze* 'the time of the year the grapes are picked'; *Ne gr'ēn nanka počīnjat kad znān*

da ničú finit 'I'm not even going to begin if I know that I'm not going to finish [it]'; *Ma kakò ti je bilo zīmà kat si pòtan?* 'But how can you have felt cold [as you claim] if you are sweating?';

(b) (main clause ipf perfect,) subord. clause ipf perfect: *|| Vienàc. Kat smo bilī dīca smo si dělali od r^užic, na glāvo* 'A wreath. When we were children, we made them from flowers, [to put] on your head';

(c) (main clause ipf perfect,) subordinate clause pf perfect: *|| kat so prišli stāri smo kumpīri brāli (...)* *va nīj* 'when they became old, we used to gather potatoes in them'

(d) (main clause pf perfect,) subordinate clause pf perfect: *|| kat je vōjska finila, vōn je zājno ... na nōgi je pārti* (VO) 'when the war ended, he ... immediately left, on foot';

(e) (main clause fut or pf or ipf pr), subord. clause pf pr: *|| Kad zazobātimo će bīt rāvna zemljā* 'when we harrow [it], the soil will be smooth'; *"mrzlo" je kat se uhlādi* "mrzlo" means when it cools off'; *kat se siēno pobēre, se storī l^odmnica* 'when the hay is made (gathered), a haystack is made'; *pōčne cvās drēn kat i lešnjākī* 'the cornel starts flowering at the same time the hazel trees do';

(f) (main clause cond,) subord. clause cond.: *|| Kad biš nekemu povēda "to je kako neki pālī"*, *tājsti bi znā čā mōre tāmo n^otre kupīt* 'if you told someone "that is some kind of "pālī" ("kiosk"), he would know what [kind of things] he could buy there (inside)'; 2. adv 'when' (see *kadā*); only in: *|| kakò kāt* 'sometimes yes, sometimes no; sometimes one way, sometimes the other'

Katarīna subst f prop (Christian name, fem),
Asg *Katarīno* (JO)

Katarīnin adj Nsgm 'belonging to *Katarīna*'

Kāte subst f prop (Christian name, fem; short for *Katarīna*), Gsg *Kātetī*, Dsg *Kātete*, Isg *Kāteton*

Kātica subst f dim prop (Christian name, fem; dim of *Kate*)

Katīna subst f prop (Christian name, fem;

short for *Katarīna*)

kāt-tāt adv (= *kadā-tadā*) 'in a minute, shortly'

kāuč subst m d? 'sofa, couch', Asg *kāuč*, Lsg *kāučē*

kavad^uori subst m Npl 'miner'

kavalēti subst pl 'workbench', Lpl *kavalētah*

kavāndo prep + G 'except' *|| svē san učistila, kavāndo hōdnika* 'I cleaned everything except the hallway'

kāvar subst m 'miner', Apl *kāvāri*

kavēča subst f 'bridle (of a donkey) (?)', Npl *kavēči*

kāvran subst m 'raven'

kāzāt verb ipf 'show, point', pr Isg *kāžen*, 3sg *kāže*, I-p fsg *kāzāla* *|| kāzāt rōgi* make a sign with index and little finger, meaning a malediction;

pokāzāt pf 'show', pr Isg *pokāžen*, 3pl *pokāžo*, I-p msg *pokāzā*, fsg *pokāzāla*, mpl *pokāzāli*

kažīel subst m 'signalman's house, signalman's box', Gsg *kažēla*, Lsg *kažēle*

-kažīevāt: pokāžīevāt verb ipf 'show, point', inf also *pokāžēvat*, pr Isg *pokāžīēvan*, I-p fsg *pokāžīevāla* *|| ti pokāžīēvan rōgi* (see *kāzāt rōgi*)

kaž^uon subst m small shelter (from the rain) situated in the field, usually round, built of stone (without cement), Lsg *kaž^uone*, Npl *kaž^uoni*

kē adv Žm 'how, such a ...' *|| kē bravūra!* 'how smart!' (iron.); *kē l'ēpi čentrīni!* 'such beautiful tablecloths!'

kēba subst f 'children's nursery'

kēsti: se — ipf pr 3sg 'rise a little';
se skēsti pf I-p msg 'rise a little'

kī pron interr. and rel. (often unaccented) 'who' (indefinite or existential meaning in conditional, interrogative and negative clauses etc.), GA *kīēga*, D *kīēmu*, I *kīēn* *|| kī je?* 'Who's there?'; *San zābila kī je tū sedīē* 'I forgot who was sitting here; *Ki kūnē, onō, rečēš, ima onō gīrdo navā dvo kīēt* '[he] who

swears, you know, you say, he has got that bad habit of swearing'; *Kīēga je čapālo jāko je ūmra* '[he] who got it (lit. whom it caught) badly died'; *kat je kī bōlan* 'when somebody is ill'; *ku kīēga vīdin* 'if I see anyone'; *Vāj k nēšto skrīva da kī nē vīdi* 'she is always hiding something, so that nobody would see it'; *Se rečē, jā, kī* 'some people say [it like that], yes'; *Kakò će kī: kīēga piežā vēč vīnō, onipūt vōn bi rāj temperā vīnō, aš stāvi sāmo mālo vodī va vīnō* 'everyone in his own way: [he] who likes wine better would rather dilute the wine, for he puts only a little bit of water in the wine (instead of putting some wine into water, JK)'; *onā ima kī jo tēndi* 'she has got someone who looks after her; *nī kī čūvāt* 'there is nobody to herd [the cattle]; *kadē kī* 'somebody, a rare person here and there; *mālo mālo kī ima konjī* 'very few people have horses'; *rīētko kī* 'hardly anyone'; *s kīēn gōt čēs* 'with whomever you like'; *bīlo kega* 'whomever' Asg

kī pron (interr. and rel.) Nsgm (often unaccented) 'which' (see also *ka*), ILSgm *kīēn*, Nsgf *kā* (for the remaining forms see IV.4.1) *|| Kīēga lēta si?* 'In which year were you born?'; *ja ne znān na ke ūri glēda* 'I don't know which clock he is keeping an eye on'; *smo imēli vāj kakōvo padēlo, kā je imēla jeno škūljo na dnē* 'we always had some pan which had a hole in the bottom'; *Svī ki tāmo dělajo* 'all people who work there'; *one vrēci ke nōse, va kēh nōse oni kumpīri* 'those bags they are carrying, in which they carry those potatoes'; *I kakò kā svēcā zgorī do vodī, onipūt umrē* 'And as each candle burned down to the water [surface]', then he would die (i.e., the human being whose soul is represented by the candle in question, JK; see Text 67); *Kīēga vrāga nabīja zājno?* 'What the hell is he hammering constantly?'; *Kīēga?* 'What do you mean?'; *Ki l'ēpi bal^uon so ti kupīli!* 'What a nice ball they've bought for you!'

kīčīca subst f 'ankle', Asg *kīčīco*, Npl *kīčīce*

kīčkīce subst f Apl 'pigtail, braid'

-kīdāt: otkīdālo verb ipf I-p nsg 'tear off, bre-

ak off';
prekīdāt ipf 'break off, interrupt, tear', pr 3sg *prekīda*, Ipl *prekīdamo*;
sprekīdana pf pp fsg 'break', nsg *sprekīdano*;
poprekīdāla pf I-p fsg 'tear off one by one';
rasprekīdāt pf 'tear in different places (on more than one spot)', I-p nsg *rasprekīdālo*, pp fsg *rasprekīdana*, mpl *rasprekīdani* (MOS)

kīhāt verb ipf 'sneeze', pr Isg *kīšen*, 3sg *kīše*, 3pl *kīšo*, I-p msg *kīhā*, fsg *kīhāla*, mpl *kīhāli*

kīhnūt verb pf 'sneeze', pr Isg *kīhnen*, 2sg *kīhneš*, 3pl *kīhno*, I-p msg *kīhnū*, mpl *kīhnūli*

kīla subst f 'kilogram' (= *kīlo*), Asg *kīlo*, Gpl *kīl*

kīli subst Gpl (BM) 'kilogram'

kīlo subst n 'kilogram' (= *kīla*), Gsg *kīla*, Asg *kīlo*, Gpl *kīl*

kīlōmetar subst m Asg 'kilometre', Gpl *kīlōmetri* and *kīlōmetar* (MOB)

-kīni: opkīnut verb pf 'break off (all of it)', I-p mpl *opkīnuli*;

otkīnut pf 'break off, tear off', pr 2sg *otkīneš*, 3sg *otkīne*, I-p msg *otkīnu*, fsg *otkīnula*, nsg *otkīnulo*, pp nsg *otkīnjeno*;

pokīnut pf 'break off one after another', pr 2sg *pokīneš*;

prekīnut pf 1. 'break off, break through, tear', 2. 'interrupt', pr 2sg *prekīneš*, 3sg *prekīne*, I-p msg *prekīnu*, fsg *prekīnula*, nsg *prekīnulo*, mpl *prekīnuli*, pp nsg *prekīnjeno*, Nplf *prekīnjene* (MOŠ) *|| jedan hīp prekīnut* 'take a nap';

raskīnut pf 'tear', I-p fsg *raskīnula*, fpl *raskīnule*, pp Isgm *raskīnjene*, Nsgf *raskīnjena*

kīpēt verb ipf 'boil', pr 3sg *kīpī*, I-p nsg *kīpēlo*;

skīpēlo pf I-p nsg 'boil over'

kīsa: se — verb ipf pr 3sg 'rise (of dough)';

pokīsat pf 'pickle', pr Ipl *pokīsamo*, I-p mpl *pokīsali*;

se skīsat pf 'rise (of dough); turn sour (of milk etc.)', pr 3sg *skīsa*, I-p msg *skīsa*, fsg

skīsala, nsg *skīsalo*
kīsel adj msg 'sour', fsg *kīsela*, nsg *kīselo*,
 Nsgm *kīseli*, Isgm *kīselen*, Nsgf *kīsela*, Nsgn
kīselo
kiselīne subst f Apl d? 'acid'
kīselkas attr Asgm 'sourish'
kīsti pron interr. and rel. Nsgm 'which' (see
kājsti)
kīta subst f 'braid', Asg *kīto*, Npl *kīti* llda *nēš-*
to pletēš na kīto 'that you make a braid from
 something'
Kītičina adj Nsgf, in *Kītičina vāla* top (name of
 a field), Lsg *Kītičine vāle*
klabūk subst m 'cap', Isg *klabūk* 'čn, Npl *kla-*
būki; dim *klabučīc*, Isg *klabučīcen*
klacūša subst f 'street kid, child which always
 plays in the street'; p/a *klacūšina*
klānāc subst m wider spot in a road where it
 crosses a village, Lsg *klānēc*
klās subst m 'ear, corncob', Gsg *klāsa*, Asg
klās, Isg *klāson*, NApl *klāsi*, Gpl *klāsi*, Lpl
klāseh; dim *klasīc*
klasāt verb ipf 'put forth ears, come into ear'
 (also *se—*), pr 3sg *klasā*;
sklasāt pf 'put forth ears, etc.', pr 3sg *sklasā*,
 l-p fsg *sklasāla*
klāslje subst n (coll) 'corncoobs'
klasūnāc subst m remains of a *klas* after the
 edible parts are removed (used for the fire),
 Gsg *klasūncā*, Asg *klasūnāc*
klāt verb ipf 'kill, slaughter', pr 3sg *kōlje*, 3pl
kōljo, l-p msg *klā*, fsg *klāla*, nsg *klālo*, mpl
klāli;
se— 'quarrel, brawl';
zaklāt pf 'kill, slaughter', l-p msg *zākla*, fsg
zāklala, fpl *zāklale*, pp fsg *zāklana*
klātīt verb ipf 1. 'beat, shake (e.g. nuts from a
 tree)', 2. 'knock about', pr 1sg *klātīn*, 2sg
klātīš, 3sg *klātī*, l-p msg *klātī*, fsg *klātīla*,
 mpl *klātīli*;
poklātīt pf 'shake down (all, e.g. the nuts)',
 l-p mpl *poklātīli*, pp mpl *poklāceni*;
sklātīt pf 'shake down', l-p msg *sklātī*

klātō subst n 'clapper, tongue (of a bell)', Npl
klāta, Ipl *klāti*
klēknut verb pf 'kneel' (also *se—*), pr 1sg
kl'ēknēn, 2sg *kl'ēknēš*, imp 2sg *kl'ēkni*, 2pl
kl'ēknite, l-p msg *kl'ēknu* and *kl'ēka*, fsg
kl'ēkla;
pokl'ēknut pf 'bend one knee, genuflect', pr
 2sg *pokl'ēknēš*, 3sg *pokl'ēkne*
kl'ēkuva se— verb hab l-p msg 'kneel';
pokl'ēkuvat 'kneel', pr 3sg *pokl'ēkuje*
Klenovīce subst f Lsg top (name of a *kāl*)
klepāt verb ipf 'whet, sharpen';
sklepāt pf 'whet, sharpen', pr 3sg *skl'ēplje*,
 l-p msg *sklepā*, pp fsg *skl'ēpana*
klepetāt verb ipf 'chatter, babble', pr 1sg *kle-*
petān, 3pl *klepetājo*
kl'ēčēt verb ipf 'kneel, be on your knees', pr
 1sg *kl'ēčīn*, 2sg *kl'ēčīš*, 3sg *kl'ēčī*, 3pl
kl'ēčīje, imp 2sg *kl'ēčī*, 2pl *kl'ēčīte*, l-p msg
kl'ēčīē, fsg *kl'ēčēla*
kl'ējēt verb ipf 'smolder', pr 3sg *kl'ējī*, l-p
 msg *kl'ējīē*
kl'ēn subst m 'maple', Gsg *kl'ēna*, Isg *kl'ēnon*,
 Lsg *kl'ēne*
kl'ēšća subst n plt 'pair of tongs', GIpl *kl'ēšćī*,
 Lpl *kl'ēšćah*
kl'ēt verb ipf 'swear, curse', pr 3sg *kūnē*, 3pl
kūn 'č, imp 2sg *kūnī*, l-p msg *kl'ē*, mpl
kl'ēli;
prokl'ēt pf 'curse, damn', pr 3sg *prokūnē*,
 3pl *prokūn* 'č, imp 2sg *prokūnī*, l-p msg
prōkle, fsg *prōklela*, pp nsg *prōkljeto*, fsg
prōkljeta, mpl *prōkleti*, Nsgm *prōkljeti*;
ūkieto pf pp nsg 'curse';
zakl'ēt pf 'swear, curse', pr 2sg *zakūnēš*, l-p
 msg *zākke*, fsg *zākklela*
kl'ētva subst f 'curse, cursing, swearing'; p/
akletvīna
klīcat verb ipf 'announce (news, publicly)', pr
 3sg *klīče*, l-p mpl *klīcali*
klīč subst m 'announcement', Asg *klīč* lli 'čn
va nedēljo jūtro je stōri klīč 'and he made
 the public announcement on Sunday morn-
 ing'

kljāt verb 'germinate, sprout'
klīmat verb ipf 'doze, drowse; nod, noddle', pr
 3sg *klīma* lli *se klīma* 'I feel drowsy';
zaklīmaš pf pr 2sg 'doze off', l-p msg *zaklī-*
ma
Klīmni subst m top (name of a village), Dpl
Klīmnon
klīn subst m 'wedge, wooden nail', Lsg *klīne*;
 dim Apl *klīnčīcī*
-klīnjat: *proklīnjat* ipf 'curse, damn', pr 1sg
proklīnjen, 3sg *proklīnje*, 3pl *proklīnjo*, l-p
 fsg *proklīnjala*;
zaklīnjat ipf 'curse'
klīp subst m d? 'corncob', Gsg *klīpa*
klōbak subst m 'ball (of wool), clew', Gsg
klōpka, Asg *klōbak*, NApl *klōpki*, Gpl
klobāk
klobasīca subst f 'sausage', NApl *klobasīce*,
 Gpl *klobasīc*
-klopīli: *poklopīli* verb pf l-p mpl 'close
 (eyes); tie up (a hat)', pr 1sg *poklōpin*, l-p
 msg *poklopī* (JO)
kljēckajo verb pr 3pl 'clatter; shake (?)', l-p
 mpl *kljēckali*
kljōca verb ipf pr 3sg scratch around, looking
 for food (of fowl)
kljōcka verb pr 3sg (= *kljōca* (?));
nakljōcka pf pr 3sg scratch around looking
 for food
kljovāt verb ipf 'peck, make a hole', pr 3sg
kljūjē, l-p msg *kljovā*, mpl *kljovāli*
kljūč subst m 'key', Gsg *kljūčā*, Isg *kljūčīēn*,
 Apl *kljūčī*, GIpl *kljūčī*
ključānica subst f 'keyhole', Asg *ključānico*,
 Lsg *ključānice*
kljūn subst m 'beak, bill (of a bird)', Isg
kljūnon, Lsg *kljūne*
kmēšćina subst f 'farm' (which may be in the
 village, in contrast to *stancija*), Asg *kmēšćī-*
no, Lsg *kmēšćīne*; dim Asg *kmēšćīnico*
kmētī subst m 'farmer', Npl *kmēti* (see also
hmēt, which is less common)

*Kmētī*₂ subst m plt top (name of a village),
 Gpl *Kmīēt*, Dpl *Kmēton*
kmīētski (a?) adj Nsgm 'farmer's (belonging to
 a *kmēt*)', Nsgf *kmīētska*
kobīla subst f 'mare'
kōcat verb ipf 'cluck' (of a hen to her chicks,
 or of a chicken ready to start sitting on eggs)
 pr 3sg *kōca*, l-p fpl *kōcale*
kod prep + G nd (frequently used instead of
pulh) 'at, near'
kojenāt verb pf 'cheat, decieve', pr 1sg *koje-*
nān, 3sg *kojenā*, l-p msg *kojenā*, mpl *koje-*
nāli, pp msg *kojenān*, mpl *kojenāni*
kojenēvāt verb ipf 'cheat, deceive', pr 3sg *ko-*
jenēva
kōka subst f 'hen', Asg *kōko*
kōk-kōk interj (noise made by clucking hen)
kokodākāt verb ipf 'cackle, cluck (of chick-
 en)', pr 3sg *kokodāče*, l-p fsg *kokodākāla*
kōkoš subst f 'chicken, hen', Gsg *kokošī*,
 DLsg *kokošē*, Asg *kōkoš*, Isg *kokoš* 'čn,
 NApl *kōkošī*, Gpl *kok* 'čš, Dpl *kokošān* llda
mu nīso svē kōkošī dōma 'that he is a bit
 crazy'; dim *kokošīca*; p/a Npl *kokošīne*
kokošār subst m 'chicken house', Lsg *kokošā-*
rē, Npl *kokošārī*, Lpl *kokošāreh*
kokošēvina subst f 'chicken (meat)'
kokōšje adj Nsgn (= *kok* 'čšje)
kok 'čšje adj Nsgn 'chicken's', Nplf *kok* 'čšje
kolāc subst m 'peg, pole, stick', Gsg *kolcā*,
 Asg *kolāc*, Isg *kolc* 'ēn, NApl *kolcī*, Gpl
kolāc; dim *kolčīc*, Apl *kolčīcī*
kolāč subst m kind of (wedding) cake, Gsg
kolāčā, Asg *kolāč*, NApl *kolāčī*, Gpl *kolāčī*;
 dim *kolāčīcī*
kolāna (a?) subst f 'necklace (of beads)', Asg
kolāno
kolār subst m 'bead', Apl *kolārī* 'beads; neck-
 lace (of beads)'
kōlara subst f 'cholera', Gsg *kōlari*
kolāt verb ipf (MOB) 'glue, fix with glue', pr

3sg *kolā* (MOB)
kolejān subst m participant in the folk custom of going round the village, dressed up, singing and dancing (done in the days before New Year), Npl *kolejāni*
kōlen subst m 'stake, pole (to train beans or peas)', Npl *kōleni*
kolenīt verb ipf 'train (plants, e.g. beans, by putting the tendrils along poles)', pr 1sg *kolenīn*;
nakolenīli pf 1-p mpl (see *kolenīt*)
kolēno subst n 'knee', Gsg *kolēna*, Isg *kolēnon*, Lsg *kolēne*, Npl *kolēna*, Gpl *kolēni*, Lpl *kolēnah*
kolēt subst m 'collar', Isg *kolēton*
kolēnje subst n coll Lsg 'stakes (along which beans etc. are trained)'
količīna subst f 'quantity', Asg *količīno*
kolīki pron interrogative and relative NAplm 'how big, how many', Gplm *kolīkeh*, Apf *kolīke*, Iplf *kolīkemi*, Nsgn *kolīko* || *Ugānāj kolīke jābuki īman* 'guess how many apples I have got'; *ja ne znān kolīki so* 'I don't know how many there are'; *se prepīli na kušćīci kolīki grēdo va špāher* 'you saw it into pieces of the size which will fit into the cooker'; *je bī vēli (...)* *kolīko je bīlo svō ugnjīšće* 'it was big (...) as big as the whole fireplace';
kolīko adv interr. and relative 'how much (as quantity of objects: +G(pl)) (indefinite or existential meaning in conditional, interrogative and negative clauses etc.) || *Kolīko vretēn īmaš?* 'How many spindles do you have?'; *Čā jā znān kolīko ih je bīlo* 'do I know how many there were'; *Tō nīsan čūla, ja parān, kī znā kolīko l'ēt* 'I think I haven't heard that who know how many years'; *vēc ga nī kolīko dān* 'how many days has he been away already!'; *tō, kolīko si držāla va jenē r'okē, to je jena rūkof* 'this, as much as you cold hold in one hand, that is a "rūkof"'; *za jūžino smo si svī zvādili kolīko je kī t'ē* 'at lunch we all took [helpings] as much as everybody wanted'; *kolīko je pustēlja širōka* 'as broad as the bed is'; *c'ēli dān āli kolīko*

stāt takō sprīgnjeno dōle 'stand the whole day long, or how ever long, bending over this way'; *kolīko gōt* 'however long/much, as long as'
kolīt verb ipf (= *kolenīt*), pr 1sg *kolīn*, 1-p mpl *kolīli*;
nakolīt pf (= *nakolenīt*), pr 1sg *nakolīn*, 1pl *nakolīmō*, 1-p fsg *nakolīla*, mpl *nakolīli*, pp msg *nakōljen*
kōlo subst n Asg kind of round dance
kolombār subst m Asg 1. 'aureole, nimbus', 2. 'ring, disc', Npl *kolombārī*
kolorāt verb pf 'paint, colour', pr 1sg *kolorān*, 3pl *kolorājo*, 1-p msg *kolorāz*, fsg *kolorāla*, mpl *kolorāli*, pp nsg *kolorāno*
kolorderōžasto adj (indecl.) 'pink'
koloriēvāt verb ipf 'paint, colour', pr 1sg *koloriēvan*, 3sg *koloriēva*, 3pl *koloriēvajo*, imp 2sg *koloriēvaj*, 1-p nsg *koloriēvālo*
kolorkafē adj (indecl.) 'brown'
kolotūra subst f board at the back of a haycart (supports hay and *hl'ōt*)
kolovōznik subst m one cart track (|| *b'ōdo dvā k'ōt hōdi* 'there are two of them where a waggon goes'), Npl *kolovōzniki*
kol'ōr subst m 1. 'colour', 2. 'paint', Gsg *kol'ōra*, Asg *kol'ōr*, Isg *kol'ōron*, Apl *kol'ōri*, Gpl *kol'ōri*, Lpl *kol'ōrah*
koltrīna subst f 'curtain', NApl *koltrīne* (3x) and *koltrīni* (1x)
kolūdrica subst f 'nun', Npl *kolūdricē*, Gpl *kolūdric*
koljievāt: se – verb hab 'quarrel (violently)', pr 3sg *koljievā*, 3pl *koljievajo*
komādi subst m nd Apl 'piece'; dim NApl *komādīci*
kōmar subst m 'big fly (on cattle), horsefly', Npl *kōmari*
kōmbajni subst m Npl 'combine (harvester)'
kombināta subst m Gsg 'collective farm'
komedijāle verb ipf 1-p fsg 'joke, fool'
kom'ēdija subst f 'joke; noise, mess', Gsg *ko-*

m'ēdiji, Asg *kom'ēdijo*, Apl *kom'ēdije* || *ne govori za kom'ēdijo* 'don't joke'; *dēla kom'ēdijo* 'he is joking, fooling'; *īman kom'ēdiji s ton kīčicon* 'I am having trouble with my ankle'
kōmoč adv 'barely, hardly, only just' || *īma kōmoč trī lēta* 'he is only just three years old'; *kōmoč nōsin to vrēco, mi je tēška* 'I can hardly carry this bag, it is too heavy for me'; *kōmoč san dīgla* 'I could hardly lift it'
kompōt subst m 'jelly, compote'
kōmun subst m (obs) 'community, township', Gsg *kōmuna*, Asg *kōmun*, Lsg *kōmune*
komūnsko adj Nsgn (used independently) 'municipal [land], [land] belonging to the community', Lsgn *komūnsken*
konāc subst m 1. 'thread (material)', 2. 'end', Gsg *koncā*, Asg *konāc*, Isg *konc'ēn*, Lsg *koncē*, Npl *koncī*, Gpl *konāc*, Ipl *k'ōnci*, Lpl *k'ōncah*
končimāja subst f 'dung hill', Asg *končimājo*, Lsg *končimāje*
kondūt subst m (obs) 'loo', Gsg *kondūta*, Lsg *kondūte*
konōba subst f (also (rarely) *kanōba*) 'cellar', Asg *konōbo*, Lsg *konōbe*
konōp subst m 'rope, cord', Gsg *konopā*, Isg *konop'ōn*, Npl *konopī*, Ipl *konōpi*
konopljā subst f (also *kōnoplja*, Gsg *kōnoplji*) 'hemp', Asg *konopljō* and *kōnopljo*, NApl *kōnoplji*, Gpl *konopālj*, Dpl *konopljān*
Konopljār subst m top (name of a field), Lsg *Konopljārē*
konvīt subst m 'monastery', Lsg *konvīte*
kōpa1 subst f 'hole (to plant a tree in)', Gsg *kōpi*, Lsg *kōpe*, Npl *kōpi*, Gpl *k'ōp*, Ipl *kōpami*, Lpl *kōpah*
kōpa2 subst f (end stress in Isg *kop'ōn* and Lsg *kopē* alongside *kōpe*) 'haystack', Gsg *kōpi*, Asg *kōpo*, NApl *kōpi*, Gpl *k'ōp*, Lpl *kōpah*
kopānje subst n vn 'digging', Gsg *kopānja*
Kōpar subst m top, Gsg *Koprā*, Lsg *Koprē*

kopāt verb ipf 'dig, cultivate (land)', pr 1sg *kopān*, 2sg *kopāš*, 3sg *kopā*, 3pl *kopājo*, ger *kopājuč*, imp 2sg *kopāj*, 1-p msg *kopā*, fsg *kopāla*, mpl *kopāli*, pp nsg *kōpano*;
otkopāt pf 'dig up';
pokopāt pf 'bury', pr 2sg *pokopāš*;
prekopāt pf 'dig through, dig so that one gets fresh earth to plant plants; try again (digging)';
skopāt pf 'cultivate (land), spade, dig (a hole)', pr 2sg *skopāš*, 1pl *skopāmo*, 1-p msg *skopā*, fsg *skopāla*, mpl *skopāli*, pp nsg *skōpano* || *smo brājdi kopāli* 'and we spaded the vineyard'; *je kopā jeno škūljo* 'he dug a hole';
vikopāt pf 'dig out, dig up', pr 3sg *vikopā*, 1-p msg *vikopā*, mpl *vikopāli*, pp fsg *vikōpana* and nsg *vikōpljeno*;
zakopāt pf 'bury', pr 3sg *zakopā*, pp nsg *zakōpano*
kopiēvālo verb hab 1-p nsg (AE) 'dig';
vikopiēvāt ipf (also *vikopēvat*) 'dig out, dig off', pr 1pl *vikopiēvamo*, 3pl *vikopiēvajo*
kopič subst m 'soup ladle', Gsg *kopiča*, Asg *kopičē*, Isg *kopičēn*, Lsg *kopičē*, Npl *kopičī*
kopišće subst n (MOŠ) place where you can thresh, and where straw is kept (?), Lsg *kopišće* (MOŠ)
kopīt verb ipf 'top, head (plants)';
skopīt pf 'geld, neuter (animals)', pr 3sg *skopī*, 3pl *skopīje*, pp mpl *skōpljeni*, Asgm *skōpljenega*;
ukopīt pf 'top (e.g. *brājdi*)', pr 1sg *ukopīn* (2x) and *ukōpin* (1x), 2sg *ukopīš*, 3sg *ukopī*, 1-p msg *ukopī*, fsg *ukopīla*, pp nsg *ukōpljeno*, fpl *ukōpljene*
kopitā verb ipf pr 3sg 'kick (with hoofs)';
skopitāt pf 'kick (with hoofs)', pr 3sg *skopitā*, pp nsg *skopitāno*
kopīto subst n 'hoof', NApl *kopīta*, Gpl *kopīt*
kōpun subst m 'kick', Gsg *kōpuna*, Isg *kōpunon*
kōra subst f 'bark (of a tree), crust, peel (of fruit)', Asg *kōro*; dim *kōrica*
koradēla subst f 'intestines (of a pig)', Gsg *ko-*

raděli, Isg *koradělon*
kōrak subst m 'step, pace', Asg *kōrak*, Gsg *k^uōrka*, Nlpl *k^uōrki*, Gpl *korāk* and *korāki* and *k^uōrki*
kord^uōn subst m 'necklace, chain', Gsg *kor-d^uōna*, Asg *kord^uōn*; dim *kordonič*
kōren subst m 'root', Gsg *kōrena*, Npl *kōreni*
-korⁱenit: *se zakorⁱenit* verb pf get encrusted, covered with a crust (e.g. earth, when you water the plants too much), pr 3sg *zakorⁱēni*, I-p nsg *zakorⁱenilo* (see also *-korit*)
kor^ēnje subst n coll 'roots; mixed (unspecified) pigfeed (turnips, carrots etc.)', Asg *kor^ēnje*, Isg *kor^ēnjen*
korⁱēra subst f 'bus, motor coach', Gsg *korⁱēri*, Asg *korⁱēro*, Isg *korⁱēron*
korⁱs subst f 'benefit, profit', Gsg *korⁱsti*, Asg *korⁱs*, Lsg *korⁱšće*
korⁱsan adj msg 1. 'useful', 2. 'sparing, careful, economical', fsg *korⁱsna*, nsg *korⁱsno*
korⁱstit verb ipf 1. 'use', 2. 'be of use', pr 3sg *korⁱsti*, Ipl *korⁱstimo*, I-p fsg *korⁱstila*, nsg *korⁱstilo*, mpl *korⁱstili* || *mi korⁱsti* 'it helps me'; *mi se korⁱstimo (...)* s *tⁱēn* 'we use (...)' that';
skorⁱstit pf 'use', pr 3sg *skorⁱsti*
-korit: *se zakorit* verb pf 'get encrusted, covered by a crust', I-p fsg *zakorⁱla*, nsg *zakorⁱilo* (see also *-korⁱenit*)
korⁱtica subst f 'small trough', Asg *korⁱtico*, Lsg *korⁱtice*
korⁱto subst n '(drinking) trough', Asg *korⁱto*, GsgNapl *korⁱta*, Lpl *korⁱtah*
korⁱzma subst f 'Lent', Gsg *korⁱzmi*, Lsg *korⁱzme*
kōrof subst m 'weeds'
koromāč subst m a plant (with strong flavour; cooked in *maneštra* in combination with pig's tongue or ears), Gsg *koromāča*, Isg *koromāčon*, Lsg *koromāče*
kor^uōn subst m 'hedge, fence (at the roadside, or around a field)', Gsg *kor^uōna*, Isg *kor^uōnon*, Lsg *kor^uōne*, Npl *kor^uōne*, Gpl *kor^uō-*

ni, Lpl *kor^uōnah*
kosā subst f (also *kōsa*) 'scythe', Asg *kōso*, Isg *kos^uōn* and *kōson*, Lsg *kōse*, Apl *kōsi*
kosāc subst m 'reaper, mower', Isg *kosc^uēn*, Npl *kosci*, Ipl *kōsci*
kosič subst m 'blackbird', Npl *kosiči*
Kosiči subst m pl.t top (name of a village), Gpl *Kosič*, Dpl *Kosičen*
kosir subst m 'pruning knife', Gsg *kosirā*, Asg *kosir*, Isg *kosir^uōn*, Lsg *kosirē*, Apl *kosirī*
kosišće subst n 'helve of a scythe' (MOŠ)
kosit verb ipf 'mow', pr Isg *kosin*, 3sg *kosī*, 3pl *kosije*, imp 2sg *kosī*, ger *kōsec* (?), I-p msg *kosī*, fsg *kosila*, nsg *kosilo*, mpl *kosili*; *nakosila* pf I-p fsg 'mow (a certain quantity)';
pokosit pf 'mow', pr Isg *pokosin*, Ipl *pokosimō*, 3pl *pokosije*, I-p mpl *pokosili*, fpl *pokosile*, pp fsg *pokōšena*, nsg *pokōšeno*
kosmāt adj msg 'hairy, shaggy', fsg *kosmāta*, mpl *kosmāti*, Nsgn *kosmāto*
kōso adj nsg d? 'slanting, sloping'
kostānj subst m 1. 'chestnut', 2. 'chestnut tree', Gsg *kostānja*, Isg *kostānjon* (2x) and *kostānjen* (1x), Lsg *kostānje*, Nlpl *kostānji*, Gpl *kostānj*
kostānjef adj Nsgm 'of a chestnut tree'
kostⁱšit: *se*: verb ipf 'bristle (also fig.)', pr 3sg *kosⁱšī*, 3pl *kosⁱšē*;
se nakostⁱšit pf 'bristle (also fig.)', pr Isg *nakostⁱšin*, 3sg *nakostⁱšī*, I-p msg *nakostⁱši*, pp msg *nakostⁱšen*
kōš subst m 'basket', Gsg *košā*, Asg *kōš*, Isg *koš^uēn* and *koš^uōn*, Lsg *košē*, Npl *koši*, Gpl *kōši*, Lpl *kōšah*; dim *košič*, Isg *košičen*, Lsg *košiče*, Nlpl *košiči*
košāra subst f 'large (hay) basket', Asg *košāro*, Lsg *košāre*, Apl *košāri*, Gpl *košār*; dim *košārica*, Npl *košārice*
košičica subst f dim (to *k^uōs*), Gpl *košičice*
košⁿica subst f (usually pl) a part of a waggon (wattle at the sides?), Npl *košⁿice*

kōšnja subst f 'mowing, haymaking', Lsg *kōšnje*
koštāt verb ipf 'cost', pr 3sg *koštā*, I-p nsg *koštālo* || *Ce ga koštāt to preprodāvanje* 'this reselling is going to cost him'
kotlōvini subst f Gsg (MOŠ) material, the *rakija* kettle is made of (?)
kotorāta subst f 'trapdoor', Lsg *kotorāte*
kōtula subst f 'skirt', Gsg *kōtuli*, Asg *kōtulo*, Isg *kōtulōn*, Lsg *kōtule*, Npl *kōtuli*
kovāč subst m 'blacksmith', Gsg *kovāčā*, Isg *kovāč^uēn* and *kovāč^uōn*, Npl *kovāči*, Ipl *kovāčī*;
Kovāčⁱēf adj msg 'the blacksmith's' (nickname)
Kovāči Npl (nickname of a family in Orbanići), Gpl *Kovāči*
kovačija subst f 'forge, smithy, blacksmith shop', Lsg *kovačije*, Npl *kovačiji*
kovāt verb ipf 'forge', pr Isg *kūjēn*, 3sg *kūjē*, Ipl *kūjēmo*, 3pl *kūj^uō*, imp 2sg *kūj*, 2pl *kūjte*, I-p msg *kovā*, mpl *kovāli*;
potkovāt pf 'shoe (a horse)', pr Isg *potkūjēn*, I-p msg *potkovā*, mpl *potkovāli*, pp msg *potkōvan*, mpl *potkōvani*;
skovā pf I-p msg 'forge';
ukū^jō pf pr 3pl 'forge', I-p msg *ukovā*, pp msg *ukōvan*, nsg *ukōvano*
kovert^uōr subst m 'bedspread (with fringe)', Lsg *kovert^uōre*
kōza subst f 'goat', Dsg *kōze*, Asg *kōzo*, Isg *kōzon*, Apl *kōzi*, Ipl *kōzami*; dim *kōzica*
kōža subst f 'skin, hide; leather', Gsg *kōži*, Asg *kōžo*, Isg *kōžon*, Lsg *kōže*; dim *kōžica*
k^uōda adv interr 'where to, which way' || *Ma k^uōda grⁱēš?* 'Now which way are you going?' (see *k^uōt*)
k^uōjⁿski adj Nsgm 'of a horse, horse' ([*k^uōjⁿskega* || *k^uōjⁿski tⁱn* 'dog rose'
k^uōlar subst m 'wheeler, wheel maker', Npl *k^uōlari*
-k^uōlčat: *nak^uōlčat* verb pf 'train [plants]

(putting the tendrils along poles)'
k^uōlica subst f dim (to *k^uōlo*) 'wheel'; 'small ring, small circle', Asg *k^uōlico*, Nlpl *k^uōlice*, Gpl *k^uōlic*
k^uōlo subst n 'wheel, circle', Gsg *k^uōla*, Asg *k^uōlo*, Lsg *k^uōle*, Apl *k^uōla*, Ipl *k^uōlami*, Lpl *k^uōlah* || *va k^uōlo* 'round', e.g. *onō želēzo va k^uōlo* 'that round [piece of] iron'; Asg *st^uōl va k^uōlo* 'a round table'; dim *k^uōlico*, Gpl *k^uōlic* (see also *k^uōlica*)
k^uōnj subst m 'horse', GAsg *konjā*, Isg *konj^uēn*, Lsg *konjē*, Nlpl *konji*, Gpl *kōnji*, Dpl *konj^uēn*, Lpl *kōnjah*; dim *konjⁱč*, Gsg *konjⁱča*, Isg *konjⁱčen*, Lsg *konjⁱče*
k^uopāt: *se* – verb ipf (obsolescent; see *kūpat*) 'bathe', pr Isg *k^uōpan*, I-p msg *k^uopā*, mpl *k^uopāli*
k^uōrta subst f 'yard, courtyard', Gsg *k^uōrti*, Asg *k^uōrto*, Lsg *k^uōrte*, Npl *k^uōrti*, Ipl *k^uōrtami*, Lpl *k^uōrtah*
k^uōs subst f 'bone', Gsg *košti*, Isg *košč^uōn*, Lsg *koščē*, NAGpl *kōsti*, Ipl *koščāmi*, Lpl *koščāh*
k^uōtⁱ adv relative 'where to, which way' || *so stōrili pūrgo, k^uōt in je hodila vodā s p^uōta n^uōtra* 'and they made a gutter, where the water would flow from the road [to their field]'; *b^uōdo dvā k^uōt hōdi* *u*ōs 'there (usually) are two [cart tracks], where the waggon goes' (see *k^uōda*)
k^uōtⁱ₂ subst m (obs) 'corner', Gsg *k^uotā*, Lsg *k^uotē*
k^uōtnjak subst m 'molar (tooth)', Npl *k^uōtnjaki*, Lpl *k^uōtnjakah*
krāčēt verb ipf 'scream, yell', pr 2sg *krāčⁱš*, 3sg *krāčⁱ*, 2pl *krāčⁱtē*, 3pl *krāčⁱje*, ger *krāčⁱēč*, I-p msg *krāčⁱē*, fsg *krāčⁱēla*, mpl *krāčⁱēli*, fpl *krāčⁱēle*;
skrāčēla pf I-p fsg 'cry out, scream'
krāčūn subst m 'handle of a *burica*', Isg *krāčūn^uōn* (VO)
-krāčeno: *skrāčeno* verb pf pp nsg 'shorten'
krādāli verb hab I-p mpl 'steal (habitually)' (VO)

kradieväli verb hab 1-p mpl (see *krajieväli*)
kragülj subst m 'hawk', Gsg *kragüljã*, Isg *kragüljõn*, Gpl *kragülji*
kraj prep + G 'near, at' || *kraj zida* 'near the wall'
krāj subst m 1. 'side, rim', 2. 'piece (of wood, thread etc.)', 3. 'end', Gsg *krāja*, Lsg *krāje*, Apl *krāji*, Gpl *krāj* || *gorēnji krāj* 'top, upper side'; *pīvi krāj (ōza)* 'the front (of a waggon)'; *stāvi puli krāj* 'put it aside'; *a na tī krāj je bī ta škānj* 'and on that side the bench used to be'; *so tekli na svī krāji* (VO) 'they ran in every direction'
Krajcarof adj msg, in *Krajcarof brīēh* (usually *Krajcarov, brīēh*) top (name of a village), Lsg *Krajcaroven, brīēge*
krajieväli verb hab 1-p mpl 'steal' (also *kradieväli*), pr 3pl *krajievajo*
krājiti: *se* – verb ipf 'move away stealthily', 1-p msg *krāji*, fsg *krājila*, mpl *krājili*
krālj subst m 'king', Npl *krālji*, Gpl *krālji*, Dpl *krāljoñ*
kraljēstvo subst n 'kingdom' || *kraljēstvo nebēs-ko* 'Kingdom of heaven' (in prayers)
Kranjčiči subst m pl top (name of a village) ([*krajinčiči*] etc., see I.2.14), Gpl *Kranjčiči*, Dpl *Kranjčičen*
krās verb ipf 'steal', pr 1sg *krādēn*, 2sg *krādēš* (MOŠ), 3sg *krādē*, 3pl *krādõ*, imp 2sg *krādī*, 1-p msg *krā*, fsg *krāla*, mpl *krāli*; *ukrās* pf 'id.', pr 2sg *ukrādēš*, 1pl *ukrādēmo*, 1-p msg *ukrā*, mpl *ukrāli*, pp nsg *ukrādēno*
krāsta subst f 'blister, corn', Asg *krāsto*, Npl *krāsti*, Gpl *krās*
krātak adj msg also attr 'short, brief', fsg *krātka*, nsg *krātko*, fpl *krātke*, NApIm *krātki*, Iplm *krātkemi*, Nsgf *krātka*, Isgf *krātkon*, Lsgf *krātke*; comp nsg *krāće*, fsg *krāča*, Nplf *krāće*
krāva subst f 'cow', Gsg *krāvi*, DLsg *krāve*, Asg *krāvo*, NApI *krāvi*, Gpl *krāf*, Dpl *krāvan*, Ipl *krāvami*, Lpl *krāvah*; dim *krāvica*, Npl *krāvice*; p/a *krāvina*, Npl *krāvine*

krāvli adj Nsgm 'cow's', Nsgn *krāvlje*, Nplf *krāvlje*, Npln *krāvlja*
kravoscä subst m species of snake, Gsg *kravoscä*, Npl *kravosci*
krbonšnice subst f pl 'muzzle (for cows)' (less common alternative for *nosülji*)
krbūn subst m 'coal', Isg *krbūnon*
Křclje subst n top (name of a field, in a *vala*), Lsg *Křclje*
Křculi subst m pl top (name of a village), GApl *Křculi*, Dpl *Křculon*
-křčiti: *nakřčeno* verb pf pp nsg 'make uneven, bumpy'; *skřčiti* pf 'clench, hunch', *se* – 'shrink', pr 3sg *skřči*, 1-p fsg *skřčila*, pp msg *skřčen*, fsg *skřčena*, nsg *skřčeno* || *skřčiti nõgo* 'pull up your knee'
krēka subst f 1. 'blue plum', 2. 'blue plum tree', Asg *krēko*, Isg *krēkon*, Lsg *krēke*, NApI *krēki*, Gpl *krēk*, Ipl *krēkami*; dim *krēkica*
kreketäli verb ipf 1-p mpl 'roar with laughter (?)'
krelīca subst f dim (to *krelō*) 'wing'
krelō subst n 'wing', Gsg *krelä*, Dsg *krelū*, Isg *krelõñ*, Lsg *krelē*, NApI *krēla*, Gpl *krēli* and *krēli*, Ipl *krēli* and *krelämi*, Lpl *krēlah* and *kreläh*; dim *krelīco*, Lpl *krelīch* (see also *krelīca*)
krēpak adj msg 'firm, strong, big', nsg *krēpko*, mpl *krēpki*; comp fsg *krēplja*
krēpät verb pf 'die (of animals)', pr 3sg *krēpā*, 1-p msg *krēpā*, fsg *krēpāla*, mpl *krēpāli*, pp fsg *krēpana*, GASgm *krēpanega*, GLsgf *krēpane*, Lplf *krēpaneh*
krēpēvät verb ipf 'die (of animals)', pr 3sg *krēpiēva*
kresät verb ipf 'cut small twigs (from branches)', pr 2sg *krēšeš*, 3pl *krēšo*, 1-p fsg *kresälä*; *ukresät* pf (see *kresät*), pr 1sg *ukrēšen*, 1-p fsg *ukresäla*, mpl *ukresäli*, pp msg *ukrēšen*, nsg *ukrēšeno* and *ukrēšano*
Kresīni subst m Npl top (name of a village),

Gpl *Kresīn*
krešimēnat subst m Asg 'renting, leasing (of a cow) (?)'
krēšit verb 'increase (in length, weight or costs); lengthen, make longer', 1-p fsg *krēšila*
krēčät: *se* – verb ipf 'stir, move'; *se prokrēčät* pf 'begin to fidget, move', pr 3sg *prokrēčē*
krēš subst m 'Saint John's fire (made in the night from June 23 to June 24)', Apl *krēši*
křf subst f 'blood', Gsg *křvi*, Asg *křf*, Isg *křvljõñ*, Lsg *křvljē*, p/a *křvīna*, Asg *křvīno*
krġät verb pf 'load', pr 2sg *krġāš*, 3sg *krġā*, 1pl *krġāmo*, 2pl *krġāte*, 3pl *krġājo*; *nakrġät* pf 'load, jam, cram', pr 1sg *nakrġān*, 2sg *nakrġāš*, 3sg *nakrġā*, 1-p nsg *nakrġālo*, fpl *nakrġāle*, pp msg *nakrġān*, fsg *nakrġāna*, mpl *nakrġāni*, nsg *nakrġāno* and *nakrġāno*; *raskrġät* pf 'unload', 1-p msg *raskrġā*, fsg *raskrġāla*, mpl *raskrġāli*; *zakrġāno* pf pp nsg 'full, jammed'
krġieväli verb ipf 1-p mpl 'load'; *nakrġievät* verb ipf 'pile up, load (up)', pr 1sg *nakrġievān*, 3sg *nakrġievā*, 1-p mpl *nakrġieväli*; *raskrġievät* verb ipf (inf also *raskrġevät*) 'unload', pr 3sg *raskrġievā*, 3pl *raskrġievajo*, 1-p nsg *raskrġievālo*, mpl *raskrġievāli*
křhnüt verb pf 'clear one's throat, make a [x]-like sound', pr 1sg *křhnen*, imp 2sg *křhni*, 1-p msg *křhnü*
křif adj msg 1. 'wrong', 2. 'guilty', 3. 'crooked, bent', fsg *křivā*, mpl *křivi*, fpl *křive*, Nsgm *křivi*; adv *křivo*
krijāncija subst f 'politeness, consideration', Gsg *krijānciji*, Asg *krijāncijo*
krilō subst n 'lap', Lsg *krilē*
Křīnga subst f top (name of a village), Lsg *Křīnge*
krīš subst m 'cross', Gsg *krīžā*, Asg *krīš*, Lsg *krīžē*, NApI *krīži*, Gpl *krīži*; *Sveti Krīš* (name of the chapel on the cemetery in Žminj), Dsg *svētumu Krīžū* || *va krīš* 'cross-wise'

-krit: *natkrīt* verb pf 'roof, cover', pp nsg *natkrīto*;
otkrīt pf 'uncover, bare', 1-p fsg *ōtkrila* || *otkrīt lonāc* 'lift the lid of a pan'; *kat san jo ōtkrila va pustēljice* 'when I lifted the blankets of her little bed';
pokrīt pf 'cover', pr 1sg *pokrījen*, 2sg *pokrīješ*, 3sg *pokrīje*, 3pl *pokrījo*, imp 2sg *pokrīj*, 1-p msg *pokrī* (2x) and *pōkri* (3x), fsg *pokrīla* (3x) and *pōkrila* (2x), mpl *pokrīli* (3x) and *pōkrili* (4x), pp msg *pokrīt* (3x) and *pōkrit* (2x), fsg *pōkrīta* (6x), nsg *pokrīto* (4x) and *pōkrīto* (4x), mpl *pōkriti*, fpl *pōkritē*, Asgf *pōkrito*, Isgf *pōkriton*, Asgn *pōkrito*; *skřit* pf 'hide', pr 1sg *skřijen*, 2sg *skřiješ*, 3sg *skřije*, 3pl *skřijo*, 1-p msg *skřī*, fsg *skřīla*, mpl *skřīli*, pp msg *skřit*, nsg *skřīto*, mpl *skřīti*, ger II na *skřivši* 'secretly'
kritikānje subst n 'criticizing, criticism'
kritikāt verb ipf 'comment, criticize', pr 1sg *kritikān*, 3sg *kritikā*, pp msg *kritikān*
-krīvāt: *otkrīvāt* verb ipf 'uncover, bare'; *pokrīvāt* ipf 'cover', pr 2sg *pokrīvāš*, 3sg *pokrīvā*, 3pl *pokrīvajo*, imp 2sg *pokrīvāj*, 1-p msg *pokrīvā*, fsg *pokrīvāla*; *skřivāt* ipf 'hide', pr 1sg *skřivan*, 3sg *skřiva*, 1-p mpl *skřivāli*
krīvēt verb ipf 'accuse, criticize, condemn', pr 1sg *křivin*, 3pl *křivije*, 1-p mpl *křivēli*
krīvīt verb ipf 'accuse, etc. (see *křivēt*)', pr 1sg *křivin*; *okřivīli* pf 1-p mpl 'accuse', pp msg *ukřivljen*; *skřivīt* pf 1. 'be guilty (of)'; 2. *se* – 'grow crooked', 1-p msg *skřivīt*, fpl *skřivīle*
krīža subst n pl 'lower part of the back', Ipl *krīži*, Lpl *krīžah*
Křīžanci subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Křīžanac*, Dpl *Křīžancen*
křīžansko adj nsg 'from Křīžanci'
krīžāt: *se* – verb ipf 'cross oneself; potter about', pr 1sg *křīžān*, 2sg *křīžāš*, 3sg *křīžā*, 3pl *křīžajo*, imp 2sg *křīžāj*, 1-p fsg *křīžāla*, mpl *křīžāli*; *pokrīžāt* (fig.) do (clean) [something] su-

perificially', *l-p* fsg *pokrižala*
Križeva adj Nsgf (used independently) name of a Roman Catholic holiday
-križiti: se prekrižiti verb pf 'cross oneself', pr 3sg *prekriži*, imp 2sg *prekriži*, *l-p* fsg *prekrižila*
Križmani subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Križmani*, Dpl *Križmanon*
križni adj Asgm inan. 'of the cross'
križuglėdas adj msg 'squinting, cross-eyed', fsg *križuglėdasta*, mpl *križuglėdasti*
křmā subst f '(cattle) fodder', Gsg *křmā*, Asg *křmō*
křmežalj subst m 'sty; sleep (in the eyes)', Gsg *křmežlja*, Npl *křmežlji*
krmežljīf adj msg 'with sleep in the eyes; filled with sleep (of eyes)', fsg *krmežljīva*, fpl *krmežljīve*
křmīt verb ipf 'feed (animals)', pr 1sg *křmin*, 3sg *křmi*, 3pl *křme*;
nakřmīt pf 'feed (animals)', pr 1sg *nakřmin*, 3sg *nakřmi*, imp 2sg *nakřmi*, *l-p* msg *nakřmī*, fsg *nakřmīla*, fpl *nakřmīle*
Křnevāli subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Křnevāli*, Dpl *Křnevālon*
Křničari subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Křničari*, Dpl *Křničaron* || *Dolėnji Křničari*
krojīt verb ipf 'cut out (garment from cloth)', pr 3sg *krojī*;
raskrojīt pf 'tear (also by accident), pull apart', pr 1sg *raskrojīn*, *l-p* msg *raskrojī*, fsg *raskrojīla*, pp fsg *raskrojėna*;
skrojīt pf 'cut out [a garment] and sew', *l-p* fsg *skrojīla*, pp fsg *skrojėna*, nsg *skrojėno*
krōkas adj msg (MOŠ) 'with part of a leg missing'
krosnāt verb ipf 'tangle, mess up', pr 1sg *krosnān*;
zakrosnāt pf 'entangle', pr 2sg *zakrosnāš*, 3sg *zakrosnā*, *l-p* nsg *zakrosnālo*, mpl *zakrosnāli*, pp nsg *zakrosnāno*
krōtak adj msg 'tame, calm', mpl *krōtki*; comp

mpl *krōci*
krožāt subst m 'waistcoat' (also part of the traditional peasant costume), Lsg *krožāte*, Apl *krožāti*, Lpl *krožātah*
kr^uōf subst m 'roof', Gsg *krovā*, Asg *kr^uōf*, Lsg *krovė*, Npl *krovī*
kr^uōsna subst n plt NApl '(part of a?) loom'
křpa subst f 'piece of cloth, rag, towel', Asg *křpo*, Lsg *křpon*, Apl *křpi*; dim Asg *křpico*, Npl *křpice*
křpat verb ipf 'patch, mend', pr 3pl *křpljo* and *křpajo*
křs subst m 'baptism, christening', Gsg *krstā*, Asg *křs*
křsnī adj Nsgm 'baptismal, christening', Nplm *křsnī*, Gplm *křsnīėh*
křsnīk subst m 'sorcerer, male witch (benignant; contrast *štrig^uōn*), Npl *křsnīkī*
krstīt verb pf 'baptize', pr 1pl *křstimo*, *l-p* msg *krstī*, mpl *krstīli*, pp msg *křščėn*, fsg *křščėna*;
se prekrstīlo pf *l-p* nsg 'take on a new name', pr 3sg *prekrstīti*
Křšānci subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Křšānci* and *Křšānac*, Dpl *Křšāncen*, Lpl *Křšāncah*
křščāt verb ipf 'baptize', pr 3sg *křščā*
krščėnje subst n vn 'baptism, christening', Asg *krščėnje*, Gsg *krščėnja*
kršīn subst m thick roots of a plant, used for making scrubbing brushes, Gsg *kršīna*, Lsg *kršīnon*
-křšit: se skřšit verb pf 'break, crack', pr 3sg *skřši*
křt subst m 'mole', GAsg *křta*
krūh subst m 1. 'big stone, rock (in a field)', 2. 'circle', Gsg *krūga*, Lsg *krūgon*, Lsg *krūge*, Npl *krūgi*, Gpl *krūgi*
krūh subst m 'bread', Gsg *krūha*, Lsg *krūhon*, Lsg *krūhe*; dim *krūšic*
krūlīt verb ipf 'sound hungry (of a stomach)', pr 3sg *krūli*

krūljas adj msg 'one-armed, cripple', fsg *krūljasta*
Krūljica subst f prop (nickname)
krūna subst f 'crown', Asg *krūno*, Lsg *krūnon*
krūnica subst f 'rosary (for prayers)'
krūpan adj msg 'large, heavy, bulky', nsg *krūpno*
-krūtnut: skrūtnut verb pf 'congeal, clot', pr *skrūtnė*, *l-p* fsg *skrūtnula*
kružėera subst f 'crossroads', Lsg *kružėere*
Křvārij subst Asg top (name of a field)
křvava adj fsg d? 'bloody', nsg *křvavo*
křvāvi adj Nsgm (also pred) 'red', fsg *křvāva*, nsg *křvāvo*, Lsgm *křvāven*, NAplm *křvāvi*, Nsgf *křvāva*, Asgf *křvāvo*, Lsgf *křvāvon*, NAplf *křvāve*, Nsgn *křvāvo*
křvāvica subst f 'red soil' (VO)
-křvāvit: se skřvāvit verb pf 'stain with blood; begin to bleed', *l-p* msg *skřvāvi*, pp fsg *skřvāvljena* 'bloodstained', nsg *skřvāvljeno*;
ku conj
 1. 'if'
 (a) (subord. clause ipf) || *Ma mřha me zėla ku sān* 'the devil get me if I have [done that]'; *ku ĩma kāmō p^uōc* 'if he has to go somewhere'; *mōren poć vān jėno mālō se prokřiećāt, ku ću ćā drūgo pōkle dėlat* 'I could go outside and move around a bit, if I am going to do anything else afterwards'; *A gn^uōj ku će bīt dōbar m^uōra bīt mōkar* 'and dung has to be wet if it is (lit. wants to be) good'; "*Gospodīn*" *mu se rećė sāmō na ōči, onakō. A ku nė, "plovān*" 'you say "Your Reverence" to him only when he is present, just so. If not, "the priest"; *aš se je prepėka, a ku jā još vėć, (...) onipūt je zgorė* 'for it was overbaked, and if it was [so] still more, (...) then it is burnt'
 (b) (subord. clause pf pr) || *ku přide dāš* 'if it starts raining'; *Magāri sāmō digneš r^uōko, i bōh. Ku kř pasā, sāmō takō* 'you just lift your hand, and that's all. If somebody passes by, just that'; *Nėće mōć kantāt ku zahrpljāve* 'he won't be able to sing if he becomes

hoarse'; "*Zjėdeno*" *mōre bīt sāmō punjāva (...)* *jėna tārma ku zjī hōljevi, ili punjāvo* "'Eaten away" only a blanket can be (...) when a moth eats away stockings, or a blanket'
 (c) (subord. clause *b^uōden* etc. plus *l-p*) || *ku mi b^uōde přėmīlo, ću přīt* 'if I need something I'll come'
 (d) (subord. clause cond.) || *ku bi vėć od nřih se zvrnūlo* 'if more of them would fall over'
 2. 'whether' || *Jedanpūt so vājik hojėvāli siromāhi prosīt naōkoli, ku će in kī ćā dāt* 'Once upon a time, poor people were always going about begging, to see if anybody would give them anything'; *San šlā vīdet ku je gōbic* 'I went to look whether there were mushrooms [already]'; *ne znān ku ste kāt vīdela* 'I don't know whether you ever saw [it]'; *Ću pītāt ku ĩh pėžā* 'I'll ask whether they like it'
 3. *ku ... ku ...*; 'either ... or ...' || *ća je šīla, ku brhān, ku stomāno* 'what(ever) she was sewing, either a dress or a shirt'; *pak se nėšto stāvi (...)*, *da se kako ta přlās zaprė (...)*, *ku s třnjen, ku s kakōven drūgen grānjen* 'and then you put something (...), to close the passage (...), either with thornbranches, or with some other branches'
 4. *ku ne* 'except, unless, but (after a negation)' (see also *ku* 1.(a), for *ku* plus stressed *nė*) || *(Ih još ĩmajo?)* (meant are *paljarice* 'straw mattresses') *Ja parān da nė nanke jėnō, ku ne ku ĩmajo na šufi'te fōrši fōrši kakōvo jōš* '(Do they still have them?) I think none, except if maybe in the attic they still have one or so'; *se nř znālo za drūgi ćāj, ku ne za tegājstega* 'people didn't know about any other tea, except this one'; *San kupīla špagėti, aš nř ku ne nřih* 'I bought spaghetti, for that was the only thing there was (lit. 'there is not except them')'; *Onō ća se ne korīsti za nić ku ne za na ugānj kat je sūho* 'the thing you don't use for anything, except for the fire when it is dry (meant is a *klasūnāc* 'corn cob without the corns'); *Ma nřsan ti reklā da donesėš radīć, ku ne solāto* 'But I didn't tell you to bring *radīć*, but lettuce'
-kućāt: otkućāt verb pf 'unbutton';

raskučät pf 'unbutton';
zakučät pf 'button (up), hook (up), attach',
 pr 1sg *zakučän*, 3sg *zakučä*, imp 2sg *zakučäj*,
 1-p fsg *zakučäla*, mpl *zakučäli*, pp
 msg *zakučän*, Aplf *zakučäne*

küca subst f 1. 'house', 2. (obs) 'kitchen', Gsg
küci, Asg *küco*, Isg *kücon*, Lsg *küce*, NApl
küci, Gpl *küc*, Ipl *kücami*, Lpl *kücah*; dim
kücaica, Lsg *kücaice*, Npl *kücaice* ||br'ejča *kü-
 čica* '(dog) kennel'; p/a *kučīna*, Asg *kučīno*
kučäčīna subst f (rare) p/a 'big, ugly house'
kučēta subst f 'bed', Npl *kučēti*; dim *kučētica*,
 Lsg *kučētice*

küenen adj Lsgm 'of the house', Nplf *küene*
kučēlja subst f 'amount of wool that can be put
 on a spindle', Asg *kučēljo*

Kudīnjavac subst m top (name of a *vala*), Lsg
Kudīnjavce

küga subst f 'plague', Gsg *kügi*

kühanje subst n vn 'cooking'

kühar subst m 'cook'

Kühari subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl
Kühari, Dpl *Küharon*

küharnica subst f 'ladle', Asg *küharnico*, Isg
küharnicon

kühat verb ipf 'cook, boil, prepare food', pr
 2sg *kühaš*, 3sg *küha*, 1pl *kühamo*, 3pl *küha-
 jo*, 1-p fsg *kühala*, nsg *kühalo*, mpl *kühali*,
 pp Nsgf *kühana*, Gsgf *kühane*, Asgf *kühano*,
 Isgf *kühanon*, nsg *kühano*, fpl *kühane*;
pokühalo pf 1-p nsg 'boil away, boil down';
prekühat pf 'cook too long', 1-p msg *prekü-
 ha*;
prokühalo pf 1-p nsg 'boil thoroughly';
skühat pf 'cook', pr 2sg *skühaš*, 3sg *sküha*,
 1pl *skühamo*, 3pl *skühajo*, 1-p fsg *skühala*,
 mpl *skühali*, fpl *skühale*, pp msg *skühan*,
 Nsgn *skühano*;
zakühat pf 1. 'begin to boil, come to boil',
 2. 'ferment (of grapes)', pr 3sg *zaküha*, 1-p
 fsg *zakühala*, nsg *zakühalo*

kühinja subst f 'kitchen', Gsg *kühinji*, Asg *kü-
 hinjo*, Lsg *kühinje*

kük subst m 'hip', Asg *kük*, Isg *kükon*, Npl
küki, Lpl *kükah*

küka subst f 'hook'; dim *kükica*

kükät verb ipf 'Zm 'peep, peer', pr 2sg *kükäs*

kükavica subst f 'cuckoo'

kükümer subst m 'cucumber', Lsg *kükümere*,
 NGApl *kükümeri*

kükurikät verb ipf 'crow (of a cock)', pr 3sg
kükuriče, 3pl *kükuričo*, 1-p msg *kükurikä*,
 mpl *kükurikäli*

kükuvat: *se*— 'play at hide-and-seek', pr 3sg
kükuje, 3pl *kükujo*, 1-p mpl *kükuvati*

küm subst m 1. 'godfather', 2. 'marriage wit-
 ness' (also fig.: 'friend'), GAsg *küma*, Isg
kümon, Vsg *küme*, NApl *kümi*, GIpl *kümi*

küma subst f 'witness (at a marriage); god-
 mother (of one's child)'

Kümiljac subst m top (name of a field), Lsg
Kümiljce

kumpanija subst f 'company', Asg *kumpanijo*,
 Isg *kumpanijon*, Lsg *kumpanije* ||za *kumpa-
 ni'jo pognät na drügo mēsto* 'drive [the cattle]
 to another spot, to have the company [of
 other children herding cattle]'; *dēlat kumpa-
 ni'jo* 'keep company'

kumpanjät verb 'see off, accompany; attend
 somebody's funeral', 1-p fsg *kumpanjāla*, mpl
kumpanjāli (MOŠ)

kumpār subst m 'friend' (= *küm*, but said for
 fun)

kumpār subst m 'potato', Gsg *kumpāra*, Asg
kumpār, Isg *kumpārion*, NApl *kumpārī*, GIpl
kumpārī, Lpl *kumpārah*; dim *kumpārīč*; p/
akumpārīna, Npl *kumpārīni*

kumpārāčīna subst m p/a (to *kumpār*)

kumpārīšče subst n potato field (after the pota-
 toes are dug up and brought away), Lsg
kumpārīšče

kunēlica subst f 'female rabbit', Gpl *kunēlic*

kunēlic subst m 'rabbit', Gsg *kunēlicā*, Isg
kunēlicēn, AIpl *kunēlicī*, Gpl *kunēlic* and
kunēlicī (also *kunēlic* and *kunēlicī*)

kunfin subst m 'border, boundary', Asg
kunfin, Lsg *kunfine*, Lpl *kunfinah*

kunfinät verb ipf 'limit, border (on)', pr 1pl
kunfināmo, 3pl *kunfinājo*

kunīca subst f 'marten', Npl *kunīce*

kunšeljät verb ipf (also *kušeljät*) 'converse,
 talk', pr 3pl *kunšeljājo*

kuntēnat adj msg 'contented, satisfied, glad',
 fsg *kunt'ēnta*, mpl *kunt'ēnti*; comp msg *kun-
 tenēji* (VO)

kuntentāla: *se*— verb 1-p fsg 'be content, sa-
 tisfied', 1-p msg *kuntentā*

kunjāda subst f 'sister-in-law'

kunjādo subst m 'brother-in-law'

kunjēvā verb hab 1-p msg 'curse, swear'

kunjš verb pr 2sg (also *hunjš*) 'sit in a cor-
 ner, huddled up'

küp subst m 'heap, pile', Gsg *küpa*, Asg *küp*,
 Lsg *küpe*, Lpl *küpah* ||se *je svē pōbrlo na
 küp* 'everything was put together'; *na küpe*
 'together, in a mass'; dim *kupčič*, Asg *kup-
 čič*, Lsg *kupčiče*

kūpanje subst n vn Asg nd (but common)
 'swimming, bathing'

kūpat verb ipf nd (but common) 'bathe';
okūpat pf 'bathe'

kūpīt verb pf 'buy' (inf also *kupīt*), pr 1sg
kūpin, 2sg *kūpiš*, 3sg *kūpi*, 1pl *kūpimo*, 2pl
kūpīte, 3pl *kūpe*, imp 2sg *kūpī* and *kupī*,
 1-p msg *kūpi*, fsg *kūpīla* and *kupīla*, nsg *ku-
 pīlo*, mpl *kūpīli* and *kupīli*, fpl *kupīle*, pp
 msg *kupljīēn*, fsg *kupljēna*, nsg *kupljēno*

kūpit verb ipf 'gather, pick up';
nakūpi pf pr 3sg 'collect, gather';
pokūpit pf 'gather, pile up', pr 1sg *pokūpin*,
 3sg *pokūpi*, 1-p mpl *pokūpīli*, pp fsg *pokūp-
 ljēna*;
se skūpi pf pr 3sg 'assemble, gather'

-kūpljät *pokūpljät* verb ipf 'gather, collect', pr
 1sg *pokūpljan*, 3sg *pokūplja*, 1-p mpl *pokūp-
 ljāli*

kupovät verb ipf 'buy', pr 1sg *kupūjen*, 2sg
kupūješ, 3sg *kupūje*, 3pl *kupūjo*, imp 2sg

kupūj, 1-p msg *kupovā*, fsg *kupovāla*, nsg
kupovālo, mpl *kupovāli*

kupuvīlo subst n '[things] bought (as opposed
 to homemade [things])', Gsg *kupuvīla*

kurāj subst m 'courage', Gsg *kurāja* ||läla *kurā-
 ju* interj (Dsg to *kurāj*?) 'carry on'

kurājan adj msg 'courageous', fsg *kurājna*, mpl
kurājni

-kurājiti: *se raskurājiti* verb 'take courage', pr
 3sg *raskurāji*, imp 2sg *raskurāji*, 1-p msg *ras-
 kurāji*, fsg *raskurājila*

kūrba subst f 'whore', Isg *kūrbon*, Apl *kūrbi*;
 p/a *kurbētina*

kurij'ōža adj fsg 'curious'

Kurīli subst plt top (name of a village)

kūrīt verb ipf 'smoke (ham etc.)', pr 1sg
kūrin, 2sg *kūriš*, 3sg *kūri*, 1-p msg *kūrī*;
potkūrīt pf 'smoke';
skūrīt pf 'chase away, shoo', pr 1sg *skūrin*,
 3sg *skūri*, imp 2sg *skūrī*, 1-p msg *skūrī*, fsg
skūrīla, nsg *skūrīlo*, mpl *skūrīli*, pp mpl
skūreni, fpl *skūrene*

kūrmus subst m (coll) 'chickpea', Gsg *kūrmu-
 sa*, Asg *kūrmus*

kūs subst m 'piece, part', Gsg *kūsa*, Asg *kūs*,
 NApl *kūsi*, GIpl *kūsi* ||je *ot kūsa* 'he is a
 strapping lad'; *kūs zīmi* 'part of the winter';
 dim *kuščič*, Gsg *kuščičā*, Asg *kuščič*, Isg
kuščičēn, NApl *kuščiči*

kūs subst m a greyish-brown small insect
 (harmful for vines), NApl *kūsi*

-kūsit: *pokūsit* verb pf 'taste', pr 1sg *pokūsin*,
 3pl *pokūse*, imp 2sg *pokūsi*, 1-p msg *pokūsi*,
 fsg *pokūsila*, mpl *pokūsili*, pp nsg *pokūšeno*

kūš subst m unidentified herb (sage?), Gsg
kūša, Isg *kūšon*

-kūšät: *pokūšät* verb ipf 'taste, try', pr 1sg
pokūšan, 1-p fsg *pokūšāla*, mpl *pokūšāli*

kuščič subst m dim (to *kūs*)

kušeljät verb ipf (see *kunšeljät*)

kušēt subst m 'thigh', Npl *kušēti*, Gpl *kušēt*,
 Lpl *kušētah*

kušīn subst m 'pillow, cushion', Asg *kušīn*,
Lsg *kušīne*, Apl *kušīni*, Ipl *kušīni*; dim *kušī-
nič*, Npl *kušīniči*

kužīna subst f (obs) 'kitchen'

kvā-kvā-kvā interj (imitation of the noise pro-
duced by crows)

kvādar subst m 1. 'frame', 2. '(square) painting,
square', Lsg *kvādre*, Apl *kvādri* || *tkāno na
kvādri* 'woven [in a] chequered [pattern]'

kvadrāt₁ adj msg 'square', fsg *kvadrāta*, nsg
kvadrāto

kvadrāt₂ subst m 'square', Asg *kvadrāt*; dim
Apl *kvadrātiči*

kvadrātno adj nsg 'square'

kvadrātasta adj Nsgf 'square'

kvalitā subst f (Asg also *kvalitāt*) 'sort, quali-
ty', Gsg *kvalitādi*, Gpl *kvalitādi*

kvālitetna adj Nsgf nd (but common) 'quality',
msg *kvālitetan*

kvār subst m 'damage, breakdown', Gsg *kvāra*

kvārat subst m 1. 'phase (of the moon)',
2. 'quarter of an hour', Asg *kvārat*, Npl
kvārti | *lc'ēleh kvārat od ūri* 'a whole quarter
of an hour'; *p'ōlne i trī kvārti* '12.45 p.m.';
trī do kvārat 'a quarter to three'; *kvārat do
četīreh* 'a quarter to four'; *p'rvī kvārat* 'first
quarter'

kvārīt verb ipf 'spoil, ruin', pr 3sg *kvāri*, 1-p
msg *kvārī*;
pokvārīt pf 'spoil, ruin', pr 3sg *pokvāri*, 1-p
nsg *pokvārīlo*, pp msg *pokvāren*, nsg *pokvā-
reno*

kvārnār num (+ Gpl) 'forty' || *kvārnār dān
pred Vazm'ōn* 'forty days before Easter';
kvārnār i šīēstega (MOŠ) 'in '46'

kvārta subst f certain linear measure (from in-
dex to thumb), Npl *kvārti*

kvartāt verb 'stamp with big steps', 1-p msg
kvartā

kvās subst m 'yeast', 1sg *kvāson*

kvintāl subst m '100 kg', Gsg *kvintālā*, Gpl
kvintāli, Lpl *kvintālāh*

1

Labīnšćina subst f 'Labin and surroundings'

lāc subst m 'snare, noose (for hares etc.)', Gsg
lāca, Asg *lāc*

lāčan adj msg 'hungry', mpl *lāčni*; comp msg
vēc lāčan

Lādići subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl
Lādić, Dpl *Lādićen*

ladōnja subst f unidentified tree (often grown
for providing shade; traditionally the center
of village activities; according to NO = stan-
dard Cr 'koprivić' (= *celtis australis* L.), Gsg
ladōnji, Asg *ladōnjo*, 1sg *ladōnjon*

lāf subst m 'lion', Asg *lāva*

lāga verb ipf 1-p msg 'lie', pr 2sg *lāžeš*, imp
2sg *lāži*

lāgak adj msg 'light; easy', fsg *lāhka*, Gsgm
lāhkega; adv *lāhko* 'easily' and *na lāhko*
'softly' || *to se lāhko mōre učīstīt vān* 'you can
easily sweep [lit. clean] it out'; *Jā, si moglā
lāhko čūt* 'yes, you can easily have heard
[that]'; *Češ mōc to storīt? Ma jōh manē, ču
lāhko* 'Can you do that? Oh, easily'; *kat se
lāhko up'ēndi* 'when he is easily offended';
(*je*) *l'ēpo tāckala na lāhko* 'she was pattering
about nice and softly'; comp fsg *lāglja*, nsg
lāglje; comp adv *lāglje*; sup adv *nājlāglje*

-lāgāt: *slāgāt* verb ipf 'pile up, gather', pr 3sg
slāže, 1-p msg *slāgā*, nsg *slāgālo*, mpl *slāgāli*;
naslāgālo ipf 1-p nsg 'pile up', pr 3sg *naslā-
že*, 1-p msg *naslāgā*

Lagīnji subst m plt top (name of a village),
Gpl *Lagīnj*, Dpl *Lagīnjen*

lājat verb ipf 'bark', pr 3sg *lāje*

lājnsko adj Asgn ([lājīnsko] etc., see I.2.14)
'last year's', Asgm *lājnskega*, Gsgf *lājnske*

lākat subst m 1. 'elbow', 2. 'armlength, yard
(measure)', Gsg *lāhta*, 1sg *lāhton*, Lsg *lāhte*,
NApl *lāhti*, Gpl *lāhti*, Lpl *lāhtah*

lālōka subst f 'jaw', Asg *lālōko*, Npl *lālōki*, Lpl
lālōkah

lāma subst f iron reinforcing band around a

wheel

lamēta subst f 'razor', 1sg *lamēton*, Npl *lamēti*,
Gpl *lamēti*

lāmpa subst f '(paraffin) lamp', Asg *lāmpo*,
1sg *lāmpon*

lampadār subst m 'lamp', Npl *lampadāri*

lampadārij subst m 'lamp', Gsg *lampadārija*,
Apl *lampadāriji*

lampadīno subst f Asg 'bulb, lamp', Npl *lam-
padīne* (2x) and *lampadīni* (1x), Gpl *lam-
padīn*

-lampēt: *zlampēt* verb pf 'evaporate', pr 3sg
zlampī, 1-p fsg *zlampēla*

-lampiēva: *zlampiēva* verb ipf 'evaporate'

lān subst m 'flax, linen', Gsg *lāna*, Asg *lān*,
1sg *lānon*

lancūn subst m 'sheet', Asg *lancūn*, NApl *lan-
cūni*, Gpl *lancūni*, Lpl *lancūnah*; dim Npl
lancūniči

lāni adv 'last year'

lāpeš subst m 'pencil', Gsg *lāpeša*, Asg *lāpeš*,
1sg *lāpešon*, Npl *lāpeši*

lās subst f 'entrance to a field (opening in the
wall)', Gsg *lāzi*, DLsg *lāzē*, Asg *lās*, Npl *lā-
zi*; dim *lāzica*

Lās subst m top (name of a *kāl* near Kuhari),
Lsg *Lāze*

lāš subst 'lie'

lašćēt: *se-* verb ipf 'gleam, glisten', pr 3sg
lašćī, 1-p nsg *lašćēlo*

lāštik subst m 'elastic' (also *lāštrik*)

lāta subst f 'metal (tin) dish', Gsg *lāti*, Asg *lā-
to*, Lsg *lāte*, Npl *lāti*

lātarica subst f 'metal (tin) plate, dish', Gsg
lātarici, Asg *lātarico*, Npl *lātarice*

lātice subst f Npl 'petal', Gpl *lātice*

lāto subst n 'sheet metal, tinplate', Gsg *lāta*

lavānda subst f 'lavender' nd (but ousting
ba'ēndija), Asg *lavāndo*

lavēčina subst m p/a Asg 'washtub'

-lāvļjāt: *polāvļjāt* verb ipf 'put [the cows etc.]
to [the yoke]', pr 1sg *polāvļjan*, 1pl *polāvļja-
mo*, 1-p mpl *polāvļjāli*

lāzno adv 'free (time)' || *zarādi da jūtre īmamo
vēc lāzno za dēlat* 'because tomorrow we
would have more time [available] to work';
da nīmamo (...) *lāzno* 'that we don't have
(...) free time'

lē adv (see also *li*) 'rather, quite; plenty, am-
ply; finally' (frequently reduplicated) || *je lē
mūh vēčerās* 'there are many flies this eve-
ning'; *lē l'ēt* 'quite a few years'; *da je za-
poštāla lē lē ot tegā* 'that she remembers
quite a lot of it'; *a lē si p'rišla* 'so finally you
are here'; *īmajo lē lē kumpīri* 'they have
quite a few potatoes'; *Ma je lē lē l'epā* 'she
is quite pretty'

lēc verb pf (also *se-*) 'lie down', pr 1sg *l'ē-
žen*, 3sg *l'ēže*, 3pl *l'ēžo*, imp 2sg *lēži*, 2pl
lēžite, 1-p msg *lēga*, fsg *lēgla*;
se dolēc pf 'be baked long enough (of
bread)', 1-p msg *dolēga*;
odl'ēžeš pf pr 2sg 'put away, put in bed (a
baby) (trans)';

polēc pf 'lie down (of grass, corn etc., be-
cause of wind or rain); put (trans)', pr 3sg
pol'ēže, 1-p fsg *polēgla*, mpl *polēgli*;
se podlēc pf 'surrender, give up';
se slēc pf 'set, be squeezed together', pr 3sg
sl'ēže, 1-p fsg *slēgla*, nsg *slēglo*

lēce subst f d? Npl 'lens'

lēden adj msg 'frozen, icy, cold', fsg *lēdena*,
nsg *lēdeno*, fpl *lēdene*, Nsgf *lēdena*, Nsgn
lēdeno

ledīna subst f 'pasture' (non-cultivated land
with scattered stones on it, grass not suitable
to be mown), Lsg *ledīne*, Apl *ledīne*

ledīt verb ipf (also *se-*) 'freeze, cool down,
chill', pr 1sg *ledīn*, 2sg *ledīš*, 3sg *ledī*, 1pl
ledīmō, 3pl *ledīje*, 1-p msg *ledī*, nsg *ledīlo*;
poledīt pf (also *se-*) 'freeze, get very cold',
pr 3sg *poledī*, 1-p nsg *poledīlo*, fpl *poledīle*,
pp fsg *polējena*;
sledīla pf (also *zledīt*) 1-p fsg, pp msg *slēdjen*
(also BM) and *slējen* || *san se sledīla ot strāha*
'I froze with fear';

se zledīt pf (also *sledīt*) 'freeze (also fig.)', pr 3sg *zledī*, I-p fsg *zledīla*;
se zaledīt pf 'freeze (also in the freezer)', I-p msg *zaledī*, fsg *zaledīla*

lēguvala verb hab I-p fsg (also *se* —) 'lie down from time to time';

polēguvala ipf I-p fsg 'lie down from time to time', pr 3sg *polēguje*, I-p msg *polēguva*

lemēš subst m 'ploughshare', Gsg *lemēša*, Isg *lemēšon*, Npl *lemēši*

-lēpčat: *polēpčat* verb pf 'embellish'

lepōta subst f 'beauty', Asg *lepōto*

Leprīncani subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Leprīncani*, Dpl *Leprīncanon*

-lēš: *vilēs* verb pf 'come up, spring (plants), rise (sun)', pr 3sg *vilēze*, 3pl *vilēzo*, I-p msg *vilēza*, fsg *vilēzla*, nsg *vilēzlo*, mpl *vilēzli*

lēsa subst f wooden wattle or bunch of thorny branches (at the entrance of a field, in a *lās*), Gsg *lēsi*, Asg *lēso*, Isg *lēson* (VO), Lsg *lēse*

lēsnica subst f wooden rack (for drying cheese, figs, etc.; formerly hanging on strings, to keep off mice), Lsg *lēsnice*

lēstavica subst f 'swallow', Npl *lēstavice*, Gpl *lēstavica*

lēša only in two expressions || *karne lēša* Žm 'boiled meat'; *na lēšo* 'boiled'

lešica subst f dim (see *lešā*)

lešnjāk subst m (also *lešnjak*) 1. 'hazelnut', 2. 'hazel bush', Gsg *lešnjākā*, Lsg *lešnjākē*, NApl *lešnjākī*, Gpl *lešnjāki*, Lpl *lešnjākah*

letēt verb ipf 'fly', pr 3sg *letī*, 3pl *letīje*, I-p msg *letē*, fsg *letēla*, mpl *letēli*;

se razletīje pf pr 3pl 'fly in every direction, leave the nest', I-p mpl *razletēli*;

zletē pf I-p msg 'take off, fly away';
se zaleīt pf pr 3sg, in || *kaķō se zaleīt rēc* 'as you happen to say [it]'

lētnica subst f 'anniversary'

lēto subst n 1. 'summer', 2. 'year', Asg *lēto*, Gsg *lēta*, Lsg *lēte*, NApl *lēta*, Gpl *lēti*, Ipl *lēti* || *kaķ lētu* (greeting) '[we'll meet again]

next year, some other time'; *to lēto je gr^uoje drōbno* 'this year, the grapes are small'; *po lēte* 'in summer'; *kēga lēta si?* and *kegā lēta si?* 'when were you born?'; *je bī s mānon z lēti* 'he was my age'; *lēt skūpa smo bīlē* 'for years we were together'; *lēta i lēta* or *lēt i lēt* 'for years on end'; *lēto dān* 'a year (long)', e.g. *nanke me nī pītā drūgo, lēto dān* 'he didn't even ask me again, for a year, and *dīca od lēto dān* 'one year old children'; *trī vēlike pālice od drēna, od jenega lēta* 'three big sticks from a dogwood bush, of one [and the same] year'

lētrični adj Nsgm 'electric, electrical', Aplf *lētrične*

letūce subst n 'poultry', Gsg *letūca*

lētvica subst f d? Npl 'strip (of wood)'

levānt subst m 'east wind (?)'

ležāt verb ipf 'lie' (** *ležāt* was rejected by NO), pr 2sg *ležīš*, 3sg *ležī*, 3pl *ležīje*, I-p msg *ležā*, fsg *ležāla*, mpl *ležāli*;

poležāt pf 'lie (for a while)', I-p fsg *poležāla*, nsg *poležālo*

lečīt verb ipf 'cure, heal', I-p msg *lečīt*

lēc verb ipf 'drop (young), have a litter'; *se* — 'be born (of animals)', pr 3sg *lēzē*, 3pl *lēg^uō*;

nalēga pf I-p msg 'lay (eggs) in sufficient quantity';

zlēc pf 'drop (young), have a litter'; *se* — 'be born (of animals)', pr 3sg *zležē*, 3pl *zle^guō*, I-p msg *zlēga*, fsg *zlēgla*, mpl *zlēgli*, fpl *zlēgļe*, pp msg *zlēžen*, mpl *zlēženi*, Gplm *zlēženeh*;

zaliēgle pf I-p fpl 'lay (eggs)'

lēca subst f 'lentils', Gsg *lēci*, Asg *lēco*

lēčni adj Nsgm 'summer', Nsgf *lēčna*

lešā subst f 'flowerbed, vegetable plot, row of plants (in a garden)', Gsg *lešī*, Asg *lešo*, Npl *leši* and *lehi*, Gpl *lešh*; dim *lešica*, Gsg *lešīci*, Asg *lešīco*, Npl *lešīce*, Gpl *lešīc*

lēja subst f (obs) 'law', Lsg *lēje*

lēk subst m Asg 'medicine'

Lēm (a?) subst m top ('Lim fiord'), Gsg *Lē-*

ma, Lsg *Lēme*

lēn adj msg 'lazy', fsg *lēnā*, mpl *lēni*, fpl *lēne*, Nsgf *lēna*, Gplm *lēneh*, Iplm *lēnemi*

lēp adj msg (also attr) 'beautiful, pretty, handsome', fsg *lēpā* and *lēpa*, nsg *lēpo*, mpl *lēpi* and *lēpi*, fpl *lēpe*; NAsgm *lēpi*, Lsgm *lēpen*, Asgf *lēpo*, NAsgn *lēpo*, Gsgn *lēpega*, Aplm *lēpi*, Gplmf *lēpeh*, Lplm *lēpeh*, NAplf *lēpe*, Nplm *lēpa* || *po lēpēn* and *po lēpen* 'on smooth, nice ground'; *na lēpēn* (MOB) 'on nice ground'; adv *lēpo* || *ja se tega svega prēlēpo domīšljan* 'I remember it beautifully'; *prē mi je lēpo tō domīslit* 'it is a very beautiful memory to me'; *lēp ud^uōr* 'a nice smell'; comp msg *lēp-či*, Nsgf *lēpčo*, Asgf *lēpčo*, nsg *lēpče*, Gsgn *lēpčega*; adv *lēpče*; sup Nsgf *nājlēpča*

lēšāk subst m 'hazel bush'

lēšnjak subst m, Npl *lēšnjaki* (see *lešnjāk*)

lēti subst m 'ice; frost; cold', Gsg *lēda*, Lsg *lēde*, Npl *lēdi* 'period of frost'

*lēti*₂ subst m 'flight', Lsg *lēte*

lēvāt verb ipf 'pour', pr 1sg *lēvan*, 3sg *lēva*, 3pl *lēvajo*, I-p fsg *lēvāla*, mpl *lēvāli*, fpl *lēvāle*;

dolēvaj ipf imp 2sg 'pour more, add';

donalēvaš ipf pr 2sg 'pour more, add';

polēvāt ipf 'pour all over [something]', I-p nsg *polēvālo*, fpl *polēvāle*;

prelēva ipf pr 3sg 'run over, overflow', I-p nsg *prelēvālo*;

odlēvan ipf pr 1sg 'pour off, pour away';

zlēva ipf pr 3sg 'pour off, throw [a liquid] away', I-p mpl *zlēvāli*;

zaliēvāt ipf 'water [plants]', pr 1sg *zaliēvan*, 3sg *zaliēva*, 3pl *zaliēvajo*, I-p fsg *zaliēvāla*

lēvi adj NAsgm 'left', Lsgm *lēven*, Asgn *lēvo*, Nsgf *lēva*, Asgf *lēvo*; adv *lēvo* and *na lēvo*

-lēzāt: *vilēzāt* verb ipf 'sprout, spring, come up (of the sun)', pr 3sg *vilēza*

lī adv (usually reduplicated) 'very' (see also *lē*) || *je lī lī lēpā* 'she is very pretty'; *za lī lī vrēmēna je pāda dāš* 'it was raining for quite a long time'

li part interr. || *Kat pītajo cē li se uzdrāvit* 'when they ask whether he is going to be better'; *Ne znān jā li vas p'ezā* 'I don't know whether you like it'.

li may be put between stem and desinence of the future tense auxiliary (see V.4.7 and VI.7.4): *Cēliš jūtre rivāt cā storīt?* 'Will you manage to do something tomorrow?'

lībar subst m 'book', Asg *lībar*, NApl *lībri*, Lpl *lībreh* and *lībrah*

licē subst n 'cheek', ALsg *licē*, Gsg *licā*, Isg *licēn* and *lic^on*, Npl *lica*, Gpl *lic* and *lici*, Ipl *lici*, Lpl *licah*

lījak subst m 'funnel', Ipl *lījkon*, Lsg *lījke*, Npl *lījki*

līkuf subst 'party (celebration of the finishing of a job)'

likufāli verb I-p mpl 'celebrate a finished job', pr 3pl *likufājo*

līm subst m d? Asg 'sheet metal', Gsg *līma*

limāt verb ipf 'rub (laundry etc.)', pr 1sg *limān*, 3sg *limā*, I-p mpl *limāli*;

ulimāt pf 'rub (laundry)';

zlimāt pf 'rub (laundry)', I-p fsg *zlimāla*, pp nsg *zlimāno*

lim^uōn subst m 'lemon', Gsg *lim^uōna*, Isg *lim^uōnon*, Npl *lim^uōni*, GIpl *lim^uōni*

Lindāra subst m Gsg top (name of a small town)

Lindārci subst m Npl (nickname of a Žminj family)

lindārsko adj Asgf 'of Lindar'

līndo adj nsg Žm 'ragged, shabby'

Līpin adj msg, in the toponym *Līpin D^uōl* (name of a field), Lsg *Līpinen D^uōle*

līs subst m 'leaf', Asg *līs*, Gsg *līsta*, Lsg *līste*, NApl *līsti*, Gpl *līsti*; dim Lsg *līstīce*, NApl *līstīci*

līš adj msg 'smooth, level', fsg *līša*; adv *na līšo* 'smoothly; without punishment' || *ne pasāš na līšo za tō* 'you won't get away with that [without punishment]'

līšalj subst m 1. 'lichen', 2. 'rash; allergy', Apl

lišji
lišät verb ipf 'smooth out, polish', pr 3sg *lišä*;
zlišän pf pr 1sg 'smooth out, polish', 1-p msg
zlišä
lišće subst n 'leaves, foliage', Gsg *lišća*, Asg
lišće
lišćico subst Asg dim 'leaves'
liš'ëra subst f 'pantry, lumber room', Asg *liš'ë-*
ro, Lsg *liš'ëre*
līt verb 'pour', pr 1sg *lījën* and *lījen*, 3sg *līje*,
 1-p msg *lī*, fsg *lilä*, nsg *līlo*, mpl *līli*;
dolīt pf 'pour more, add', pr 3sg *dolīje*;
donalīt pf 'pour more, add', pr 1sg *donalījen*,
 imp 2sg *donalīj*, 1-p fsg *donälila* || *donalīt*
manëštre 'add [smt] to the *manëštra*';
nalīt pf 'pour (out, in)', pr 1sg *nalījen*, imp
 2sg *nalīj*, 1-p msg *näli*, fsg *nälila*, fpl *nälile*,
 pp Gsgn *nälitegä*;
odlīt pf 'pour off, pour away', pr 3sg *odlīje*,
 1-p mpl *odlīli*;
pölılo pf 1-p nsg 'wet, moisten, pour all
 over', fpl *pölıle*;
prelıt pf 1. 'run over, overflow', 2. 'pour [from
 (one vessel) into (another)]', 1-p msg *prelı*,
 fsg *prelıla*;
prolıt pf 'spill', pr 2sg *prolıješ*, 1-p fsg *prolı-*
la, pp msg *prolıt*, nsg *prolıto*;
razlıt pf 'spill, pour out', 1-p nsg *razlılo*;
zlıt pf 'pour off, spill, throw (a liquid) away',
 pr 2sg *zlıješ*, 1-p msg *zlı*, fsg *zlılä*, pp nsg
zlıto;
zalıt pf 'water (plants)', pr 3pl *zalıjo*, 1-p fsg
zälıla
lītar subst m (= *lītra*) 'litre', Gsg *lītra*, Gpl *lī-*
tri
lītra subst f (= *lītar*) 'litre', Asg *lītro*, Isg *lī-*
tron, Gpl *lītar*, Ipl *lītrami*
līrät verb (obs) 'portray, photograph'
līvada subst f d? 'meadow'
liv'ël subst m Asg 'level', Isg *liv'ëlon*
lizät verb ipf 'lick', pr 2sg *lizëš*, 3sg *lizë*, 3pl
lizë, imp 2sg *lizī*, 1-p msg *lizä*, mpl *lizäli*;
polizäli pf 1-p ml 'lick', pp fsg *polizëna*, nsg
polizëno;

ulizëno pf pp nsg 'lick';
ublizë pf pr 3sg 'lick (off)';
zalizät pf 1. 'smooth down', 2. 'smear, stain',
 pp nsg *zalizëno*
lobodä subst f unidentified plant (wild basil?),
 Gsg *lobodī*, Asg *lobodö*, Isg *lobod'ön*
lofskī adj Nsgm 'hunting', Asgm *lofsk'ëga*
 || *lofskī brëk* 'hound, hunting dog'
lokät verb ipf 'drink (of animals); booze,
 guzzle', pr 2sg *löčëš*, 3sg *löčë*, imp 2sg *ločī*;
se nalokät pf 'get drunk', 1-p msg *nalokä*,
 mpl *nalokäli*;
polokät pf 'drink (of animals)', pp nsg *polö-*
kano
lökot subst m 'bolt, lock', Asg *lökot*, Isg *löko-*
ton
-lokotät: *zalokotät* verb pf 'bolt, lock', pp nsg
zalokotäno
lomīt verb ipf 'break, burst', pr 1sg *lömin*, 2sg
lömiš, 3pl *löme*, imp 2sg *lomī*, 1-p msg *lomī*,
 fsg *lomīlä*;
odlomīt pf 'break off, snap off', pr 1sg *odlö-*
min, 1-p msg *odlomī*, fsg *odlomīla*, mpl *odlö-*
mīli;
polomīt pf 'break off (one after another),
 break into pieces (more than two)', pp msg
polömljen, nsg *polömljeno*;
prelomīt pf 'break (of a leg etc.)', pr 1sg
prelömin, 3sg *prelömi*, 1-p msg *prelomī*, pp
 fsg *prelömljena*, nsg *prelömljeno*;
zlomīt pf 'break, break in two', pr 1sg *zlö-*
min, 3sg *zlömi*, 1-p msg *zlomī*, mpl *zlomīli*,
 pp msg *zlömljen*, nsg *zlömljeno*
lonäc subst m 'pot', Asg *lonäc*, Gsg *loncä*, Isg
lonc'ëen and *lonc'ön*, Lsg *loncë*, NApl *loncī*,
 Gpl *lonäc*, Ipl *l'önci*, Lpl *l'öncah*; dim *lon-*
čič
lopäta subst f 'shovel, spade', Gsg *lopäti*, Asg
lopäto, Lsg *lopäte*, Gpl *lopät*, Ipl *lopätami*;
 dim *lopätica*
loprän subst m (obs) (see *avij'ön*)
loväc subst m 'hunter', Asg *lofcä*, Isg *lofc'ëen*
 and *lofc'ön*, Npl *lofcī*
lovīt verb ipf 'catch', pr 1sg *lovīn*, 3sg *lovī*,

1-p mpl *lovīli*;
polovīt pf 'put (cows or horses etc.) to', pr
 1sg *polovīn*, 3sg *polovī*, 1-p fsg *polovīla*, nsg
polovīlo, mpl *polovīli*, pp fsg *polövljena*, mpl
polövljeni, fpl *polövljene*; *se-* 'root (of
 plants': || *mi se je l'ëpo polovīla ta r'öžica*
 'this flower (of mine) rooted nicely';
razlovīt pf 'take (cows or horses etc.) out',
 imp 2sg *razlovī*;
ulovīt pf 'catch; catch up with', pr 1sg
ulovīn, 3pl *ulovīje* and *ulöve*, 1-p fsg *ulovīla*,
 mpl *ulovīli*
lozä subst f (also *löza*) 'part of vine (left to
 grow for the next year)', Gsg *lozi*, NApl *lözi*,
 Gpl *l'öz*; p/a *lozīna*
Lozīna subst f top (name of a ruza near Orba-
 niči), Lsg *Lozīne*
ložīt verb ipf 'heat, make (a fire); burn (use
 as fuel)', pr 3sg *löži*, 1pl *löžimo*, 3pl *löže*,
 1-p nsg *ložīlo*, mpl *ložīli*;
naložīt pf 'heat, make (a fire)', pr 3pl *nalö-*
že, 1-p nsg *nalöžīlo* || *čëmo nalöžīt*, *nëka mälo*
zđimi 'we'll make a fire, that it gets some
 smoke';
zložīt pf 'burn (use as fuel)', 1-p fsg *zložīla*
 || *svö dri'ëvo san zložīla* 'I used up all the
 firewood'
*-ložit*₂: *podlöži* verb pf pr 3sg (MOŠ) 'pile up
 under [smt/smb], support', 1-p mpl *podlöžīli*;
složīt pf 1. 'fold up, stack, pile up', 2. certain
 way of ploughing (opposite of *razorät*) || *složīt*
njivo 'plough a field (in concentric circles,
 starting from the outside and always turning
 right)' pr 3sg *složī* and *slöži*, 3pl *složīje*, 1-p
 fsg *složīla*, fpl *složīle*, mpl *složīli*, pp fsg *slö-*
žëna;
nasložīt pf 'pile up', 1-p mpl *nasložīli*;
posložīt pf 'pile up, put together', pr 3sg
posložī, imp 2sg *posložī*, 1-p fsg *posložīla*, pp
 nsg *poslöžëno*, fpl *poslöžëne*;
presložīt pf 'pile up again, fold up again', 1-p
 mpl *presložīli*
l'öf subst m 'hunt, hunting', Asg *l'öf*, Lsg *lö-*
ve || *so šīi va l'öf* 'they went out hunting'
l'öj subst m 'tallow, fat', Asg *l'öj*, Lsg *löje*
l'ömnica subst f 'haystack', Gsg *l'ömnici*, Asg

l'ömnico, Lsg *l'ömnice*, NApl *l'ömnice*, Gpl
l'ömnici, Ipl *l'ömniciami*
l'öpica subst f eaves, overhanging part of the
 church roof (pillar-supported, forming a
 kind of vestibule), Asg *l'öpico*, Isg *l'öpicon*
l'öža subst f (now obs) kind of loggia, Isg *l'ö-*
žon
Lucija subst f; in: Svëta *Lucija* 'Saint Lucia ('s
 day) Asg *sveto Lucijo*
Lucijāni subst m plt top (name of a village),
 Gpl *Lucijāni*, Dpl *Lucijānon*
Lückić subst m 1. nickname of some people
 from Pamići; 2. (plt) top (name of a village),
 Gpl *Lückić*
Lučāno subst m prop (Christian name, masc),
 Gsg *Lučāneta*
lūčë subst f indecl. 1. 'light', 2. 'electricity'
 || (*špäher na dri'ëvo*), *nī ni bilö na lūčë*
onipūt '(a wood-burning cooking stove),
 there just wasn't an electric one at the time'
lūdi adj mpl 'crazy'
lūh subst m 'lye', Asg *lūh*, Gsg *lūgä*, Isg
lūg'ön, Lsg *lūgë*,
lūk subst m 'bow (on the cover of a well)' (see
ärak)
lük subst m 'onion', Gsg *lūka*, Asg *lük*, Isg
lūkon, Lsg *lūke*
Lükovica subst f top (name of one part of
 Žminj), Gsg *Lükovici*, Asg *Lükovico*, Lsg
Lükovice
lumbrija subst f 'umbrella', Gsg *lumbriji*, Asg
lumbrijo, Isg *lumbrijon*
lünä subst f 'full moon, phase of the moon',
 Gsg *lünä*, Asg *lünö*, Lsg *lünë* || *kvärat lünä*
 'quarter of the moon'; *dri'ëvo za öper, ča*
rābi, to se glëda sëc va lünë püne (...), *da je*
va lünë, da vëc durä (MOŠ) 'timber wood
 for use, which you need (...) we take care to
 cut when the moon is full (...), that it is [cut]
 during full moon, so that it lasts longer'
lūp subst m 'maize leaves, maize straw (used
 in mattresses and for cow stables)', Gsg *lūpa*,
 Isg *lūpon*

- lupačija* subst f group session of stripping the leaves from corncobs
- lūpāt* verb ipf 'bang, knock, make noise', pr 2sg *lūpaš*, 3pl *lūpajo*, imp 2sg *lūpaj*, 1-p msg *lūpālo*
- lūpīt* verb ipf 'peel (potatoes etc.)', pr 1sg *lūpin*, 2sg *lūpiš*, 3sg *lūpi*, 3pl *lūpe*, 1-p msg *lūpī*, nsg *lūpīlo*, mpl *lūpīli*; *ulūpīt* pf 'peel', pr 1sg *ulūpin*, 2sg *ulūpiš*, 3sg *ulūpi*, 3pl *ulūpe*, 1-p msg *ulūpī*, fsg *ulūpīla*, pp Gsgn *ulūpljenega*
- lūskā* subst f 'splinter', Asg *lūskō*, Npl *lūskī*
- lūskat* verb ipf 'bang, thrash', pr 2sg *lūskaš*, 3sg *lūska*
- lūsnut* verb pf 'bang (a door)', pr 1sg *lūsnen*, 1-p fsg *lūsnuļa* || *nem* 'čj *lūsnut z vrāti* 'don't bang the door'
- lūster* subst m nd 'chandelier, lamp', Npl *lūsteri*
- lūštar* adj msg 'radiant, brilliant, glossy, shining', nsg *lūštro*, Nsgn *lūštro*; adv *lūštro*
- lūtāt* verb 'wander, stray', pr 3sg *lūta*, 1-p fsg *lūtāla*
- lužār* subst m 'rosary', Asg *lužār*, Gsg *lužāra*
- Lužārova* adj Nsgf (used as subst) (TO) 'St. Mary Rosary', Asg *Lužārovo*, Lsg *Lužārove*
- lužmarīn* subst m 'rosemary', Asg *lužmarīn*, Gsg *lužmarīna*, Isg *lužmarīnon*
- lj**
- ljīzgavo* adj nsg 'slimy'
- ljubāf* subst f 'love', Gsg *ljubāvi*
- Ljubljāna* subst f top, Gsg *Ljubljāni*, Asg *Ljubljāno*, Lsg *Ljubljāne*
- Ljubljāncani* subst m Npl 'inhabitant of Ljubljana'
- ljučkī* adj msg (also *ljūčki*) 1. 'somebody else's', 2. 'foreign', fsg *ljučkā* and Nsgf *ljūčka*, nsg *ljučkū* and *ljūčko*, Aplf *ljučkīe*, Gsgn *ljučkīega* || *na ljučkīen* 'on somebody else's land'

- ljūdi* subst m pl 'people, men', GIpl *ljūdi*, Dpl *ljūden*; p/a NApl *ljūdīni*, Dpl *ljūdīnon*
- ljūlj* subst m kind of weed (found in wheat fields), Gsg *ljūljā*, Npl *ljūljī*
- ljūt* adj msg 'strong (of brandy and of food); sour; hot', nsg *ljūto*, Nsgf *ljūta*

m

- ma* 1. conj 'but' || *Ja zovēn mojō mīnjo, ma ne māri* 'I call my daughter, but she doesn't react (lit. 'care')'; *san ubāšļa, ma nīman* 'I have looked [for it], but I don't have [it]'; *onī se svāgdere pišo Pāmiči, ma takō so ih zvāli, Lūckīci* 'they are officially called Pamiči, everywhere, but people called them that, "Luckīci";
2. interj 'well, now'; *Mā!* 'Ah, well (what can you do, what can one say)'; *Mā, mōre nēkat* 'Well, sometimes you can'
3. part (intensifying a statement) || *Jōh manē ma je pādalo!* 'My, did it rain!'; *Ma se je postāra!* 'Now hasn't he aged!'; *Kat smo šlē ča dēlat va kampānjo, ma zājno je hodī za nāmi* 'When we went to the field to do something, it [a lamb] would just constantly walk after us'; *i onō smo kūhali p^ol ūri, dōkle je prīšlo ... mā p^ol ūri, fōrši i vēč* 'and that we would cook for half an hour ... well, half an hour, maybe even more'; [*Trukīnjo se žanje?*] "*Ma se žanje āli s'ečē, kako kī* ' [Is maize mown?] "Now you mow or cut it, as you like"; *Ma čekaj* 'Now wait [a bit]'; *Ma čā lūpaš?* 'Now why are you banging [on the wall]?'; *a ma nīč nīsan imīē* 'I just had nothing at all'; *Ma takō* 'Simply; just so; so-so' (as a noncommittal answer to a question containing *kakō?* 'how'); *Ma jā* 'certainly; of course' (also as an answer to a negative question, along the lines of French "*si*")
- macēl* subst m 'slaughterhouse', Lsg *macēle*
- māčāk* subst m 'cat, tomcat', GAsg *māčkā*, Dsg *māčkū*, NApl *māčkī*, Gpl *macāk* (3x) and *māčki* (3x); dim Npl *macčkīci*, Gpl *macčkīc*

- Mačina* subst m prop (surname), Asg *Mačīni*; Apl top (name of a village) *Mačīni*, Gpl *Mačīn*, Dpl *Mačīnon*
- māčit se māčit* verb ipf 'drop young (of a cat)' (se) *umāčit* pf 'drop young (of a cat)', 1-p fsg *umāčila* || *je za umāčit* 'she is going to have kittens'
- māčka* subst f 'she-cat', Gsg *māčki*, Dsg *māčke*, NApl *māčki* || *māčke v rīt* lit. 'into the cat's ass' (said to small children when they sneeze)
- māčkara* subst f 'mask', Asg *māčkaro*, Npl *māčkari* (7x) and *māčkare* (2x); Npl *māčkari* also '[the going around of] masked persons (on Shrove Tuesday)' || *se je hodīlo va māčkari* '[groups of] masked persons were going around'
- māčkarāt* verb ipf 'apply make-up, make up, smear'; *se* - 'put on a mask, dress up (for carnival)', pr 1sg *māčkarān*, 3sg *māčkarā*, 3pl *māčkarājo*; *namačkarāla* pf 1-p fsg 'make up (superficially)', pp fsg *namačkarāna*; *se umačkarāt* pf 'paint, smear (your face)', pr 1sg *umačkarān*, 1-p msg *umačkarā*; *zmačkarān* pp msg 'smear', fsg *zmačkarāna*
- māčkīc* subst m 'kitten', Dsg *māčkīcu*, Asg *māčkīca*, Npl *māčkīci*, Gpl *māčkīc*
- māčkīni* adj Nplm 'the cat's'
- māčca* subst f 'stain', Asg *māčo*, Npl *māci*, Gpl *māc*
- macāt* verb pf 'dirty, stain, soil'; *se* - 'stain one's clothes', pr 2sg *macāš*, 1-p msg *macā*, fsg *macāla*, pp msg *macān*, fsg *macāna*, nsg *macāno*, fpl *macāne*
- māčeha* subst f 'stepmother' (also *māciha*)
- macēvāt* verb ipf 'stain, soil', pr 3sg *macēva*; *zmacēvāt* 'stain all over', 1-p msg *zmacēvā*, pp msg *zmacēvan*, fsg *zmacēvana*, fpl *zmacēvane*
- māciha* subst f (= *māčeha*)
- madrāc* subst m nd 'mattress'
- Madrušāni* subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Madrušān*, Dpl *Madrušānon*

- madrušānsko* adj nsg 'from Madrušani'; adv [*govōri*] *po madrušānski* '[he speaks] the Madrušani way'
- magāri* adv 'at least; even; be it' || *Magāri krūha si zamī!* 'Take at least some bread!'; *i bi bila spālā magāri do p^olne* 'and she would sleep even until noon'; *Nan je rāmno ku čē onā magāri c'ēli dān undē stāt* 'We don't care [even] if she would stand there all day'; *Magāri ku nī imēla čūda* 'even if she didn't have much'; *Magāri mālo kadā* 'be it only now and then'; (*Maybe next time, too, the child will sleep for a few hours*) "*Magāri da bi*", *ma n'ēčē* 'If only she would, but she won't'
- māgāt*: *pomāgāli* verb ipf 1-p mpl 'help'; *zapomāgāt* ipf 'scream for help'
- māglīce* subst f Npl dim 'mist, haze'; p/a *maglīna*
- maglīt*: *zamaglīt* verb pf 'cause to mist up, steam up', *se* - 'mist up, steam up', 1-p nsg *zamaglīlo*
- māh* subst m Asg 'stroke' || *se pres'ēka sikīron na jedan māh* 'it is cut through with an ax in a single stroke'
- māhanje* subst n 'waving'
- māhāt* verb ipf 'wave', pr 1sg *māšen*, 3sg *māše*, 3pl *māšo*, imp 2sg *māši*, 1-p msg *māhā*, mpl *māhāli*
- māj* subst m 'May', Gsg *māja* || *Přvi māj* '1st of May (name of a street in Žminj)'
- māja* subst f 'sweater', Gsg *māji*, Asg *mājo*, NApl *māji* (2x) and *māje* (1x), Gpl *māj*
- mājča* adj fsg 'cat's', fpl *mājče*
- mājka* subst f 'mother'; D only in: *mājka b^ožja* 'mother of God', Dsg *mājke b^ožje*, Asg *mājko b^ožjo*, Vsg *mājko b^ožja* || *Vēla mājka b^ožja* 'the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (August 15)'; *Māla mājka b^ožja* 'the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (September 8)' (see *māt* and *māma*)
- makarūnī* subst Npl 'macaroni'
- makēvāt*: *odmakēvāt* verb ipf 'move, put out of the way', pr 1sg *odmakēvan*

mäkina subst f 1. 'machine', 2. 'train', Gsg *mäkini*, Asg *mäkino*, Isg *mäkinon*, Lsg *mäkine*, NApl *mäkine*, dim Apl *mäkinice*

makinārija subst f (JKr) 'machines', Asg *makinārijo* (JKr)

makināt verb ipf 'thresh (by machine)', pr 3sg *makinā*, 1pl *makināmo*, 3pl *makinājo*, 1-p msg *makinā*, mpl *makināli*; *umakināli* pf 1-p mpl 'thresh', pp nsg *umakināno*; *zmakināt* pf 'thresh', 1-p mpl *zmakināli*, pp nsg *zmakināno*

makinīeva verb hab pr 3sg (MOŠ) 'thresh'

makinjat verb ipf 'move, put away', pr 1sg *makinjen*, 3sg *makinje*, 3pl *makinjo*, imp 2sg *makinji*, 1-p msg *makinja*;

odmakinjat ipf 'move away, put away';

pomakinjat ipf 'move (a little)', pr 1sg *pomakinjen*;

zmakinjat ipf 'steal, grab', pr 2sg *zmakinješ*, 3pl *zmakinjo*, imp 2sg *zmakinji*, 1-p fsg *zmakinjala*

maknūt verb pf 'move, shove', pr 1sg *māknen*, 3sg *mākne*, 3pl *mākno*, imp 2sg *makni*, 1-p msg *māka* and *maknū*, fsg *mākla* and *maknūla*, mpl *mākli* and *maknūli*, pp nsg *māk-njeno*;

namaknūt pf 'move, shove away', pp msg *namāknen* (also fig. 'nuts, crazy'), fsg *namāk-njena*;

odmaknūt pf 'shove away', imp 2sg *odmakni*, 1-p fsg *odmākla* and *odmaknūla*, pp fsg *odmāk-njena*;

poodmaknūt pf 'move away a little, draw ahead; take a lead, outrun (when walking together)', 1-p msg *poodmaknū*, fsg *poodmāk-la*;

pomaknūt pf 'move a little, shove a little', pr 1sg *pomāknen*, imp 2sg *pomakni*, 1-p fsg *pomaknūla* and *pomākla*, pp nsg *pomāk-njeno*; *zmaknūt* pf 'steal, pinch, snatch, grab', pr 2pl *zmāknete*, 1-p msg *zmaknū*, mpl *zmākli*, pp msg *zmāknen*, fsg *zmāk-njena* (also fig. 'not right in the head')

-maknjēvāt: *odmaknjēvāt* (also *odmaknjēvat*) verb ipf (= *odmakēvāt*)

māla: *od māla* adv 'recently'

malēnkos subst f Asg (VO) 'small thing'

māli adj Nsgm (also pres) 'small, little', Asgm *mālega*, Isgm *mālen*, fsg and Nsgf *māla*, Asgf *mālo*, nsg and NAsgn *mālo*, mpl and NAplm(inan) *māli*, Gplm *māleh*, NAplf *māle*, Nplm *māla* || (frequently used independently with the meaning 'girl, boy' etc., e.g.) *s ton mālon* 'with that girl'; *māli dāni* 'short (winter) days'; *od mālega se poznāmo* 'we have known each other since childhood'; *Māla majka b'vōža* 'Nativity of Saint Mary (September 8)'; *māla jūžina* late lunch (eaten around three or four o'clock)'; comp see *mānji*; adv see *mālo*

mālica subst f 'pupil (of the eye)', Asg *mālico*, Npl *mālice*, Gpl *mālic*, Lpl *mālicah*

mālico adv 'a (little) bit' || *jeno mālico ūlja* 'a bit of olive oil'

Mālija subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Gsg *Māliji*

mālin subst m 'mill; millstone', Gsg *mālina*, Asg *mālin*, Isg *mālinon*, Lsg *māline*; dim *malinič*, Gsg *maliniča*, Isg *maliničen*, Npl *maliniči*, Ipl *maliniči* and *maliničami* || *malinič za kafē* 'coffee mill'

mālinar subst m 'miller', Gsg *mālinara*

Maliniča subst f top (name of a part of Žminj), Gsg *Maliniči*, DLsg *Maliniče*, Asg *Maliničo*

mālo adv 1. 'a little, some, (a) few' (see also *mālico*, *pomālo*, (*od*) *māla*; comp see *mānji*) || *Češ mālo bakalā?* 'Do you want some codfish?'; *mālo pūti* 'seldom'; *Dāj, Galjardina, još mālo!* 'Come on, Galjardina, a bit more!'; *Ma mālo ū donalīt* 'But I'll add a bit (pour a bit more)'; *Onō kat je sāmo mālo lēdeno* 'when it is only a bit icy'; "*Čabār*" *je onō ča je mālo više* 'A *čabar* (type of vessel) is [the thing] which is a bit higher'; *se jāko mālo korišti* 'you use that very little (seldom)'. Often reduplicated for emphasis, e.g. || *Mālo mālo pā-da* 'it is raining just a bit'.

Frequently preceded by *jenō*: || *Češ zobāt jeno mālo gr'vōža?* 'Do you want to eat some grapes?'; *San stōrila tū jeno mālo nabēreno*,

i va pāse nabēreno 'I made [the skirt] here a bit pleated, and pleated in in the waist'. Also sometimes preceded by *nēšto* 'something, somewhat': (...), *ča je nēšto mālo dūže* '(...) which is a bit longer'.

Combination of *mālo* + interr. pronoun or pronominal adverb: || *mālo kī* 'hardly anyone'; *mālo kadā* 'rarely'; *Sāmo se je jo jāko mālo zāč korišti* 'Only you use it for very few things'.

2. (mainly accented *mālo*) 'too little, too few, not enough' || *Kat kūhaš jūho, pak ti je mālo* 'When you make soup, and it is not enough'; *Mi je mālo rōbi* 'I don't have enough material [to sew a skirt]'; *Je bīlo mālo ūlja* 'there was not enough olive oil'

malvažija subst f 1. certain species of grapes, 2. wine made from those grapes; Gsg *malvažiji*

māma subst f 'mum', Dsg *māme*, Vsg *māmo*

manavēla subst f 'crowbar', Isg *manavēlon*, Gpl *manavēl*, Ipl *manavēlami*, Lpl *manavēlah*

mānča subst f 'tip, gratuity', Gsg *mānči*

Mandal'ēna subst f prop (Christian name, fem); in: *sveta Marija Mandal'ēna*

māndula subst f 'almond', Asg *māndulo*, Gpl *māndul*, Ipl *māndulami*

manēštra subst f '(thick) soup (eaten almost daily)', Gsg *manēštri*, DLsg *manēštre*, Asg *manēštro* || *zēlena manēštra* 'manēštra with green vegetables'

manīca subst f 'handle (of a basket etc.)', Asg *manīco*

mānih subst m 'handle; helve (of an axe)', Gsg *māniga*, Asg *mānih*, Isg *mānigon*, Npl *mānigi*

mānji adj msg comp 'smaller', Nplm *mānji*, Nsgf *mānja*, Gsgf and Nplf *mānje*, nsg *mānje*; adv *mānje* 'less' || *mānje nēgo piēs* 'less than a handful'; *Nīsmo imēli prāha za prāt, pak smo stāvjljāli mānje* 'we didn't have soap powder, so we put in less'; *Tū se mānje čūje* 'Here you hear less [of the noise]'; *onē so mānje delikāte za pāšo* 'They [sheep] are

less choosy as for the pasture; *na šīēs mājje piēt* 'at five minutes to six'

mārač subst m 'March', Gsg *mārča*

marang'vōn subst m 'carpenter, cabinetmaker', Isg *marang'vōnon*, Npl *marang'vōni*, Gpl *marang'vōni*

marang'vōnsko adj Asgn 'carpenter's'

Maraškīni subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Maraškīni*, Dpl *Maraškīnon*

marendāt verb ipf 'eat one's *mar'ēnda*, take the *mar'ēnda* break', pr 3sg *marendā*, 1-p msg *marendā*

mar'ēnda subst f small meal eaten around 10 a.m.; break for this meal, Asg *mar'ēndo* || *je šlā na mar'ēndo* 'she went for her *mar'ēnda*-break'; *smo frmāli mar'ēndo* 'we prepared the *mar'ēnda* (meal)'

Mārica subst f prop (JO) (Christian name, fem)

Māriči subst m top (name of a village)

Marija subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Gsg *Mariji*, DLsg *Marije*, Asg *Marijo*, Isg *Marijon*, Npl *Mariji* (*dvē zdrāve Mariji* 'two Hail Mary prayers'), Gpl *Marij* || *zdrāvo Marijo* Asg 'Hail Mary' (1. prayer, 2. church bell ringing in morning and evening twilight); Lsg *u zdrāve Marije* 'at the time of the Angelus (in the morning or evening)'

Marinčevina subst f top (name of a village), Asg *Marinčevino*, Lsg *Marinčevine*

Mārio subst m prop (Christian name, masc), GAsg *Māriji*, Dsg *Māriju*, Isg *Mārijon*

mārīt verb ipf 'care' (always negated: 'she did not care' etc.), pr 3sg *māri*, 3pl *māre*, 1-p msg *mārī*, fsg *mārīla*, mpl *mārīli* || *Ja zovēn mo jō mājjo, ma ne māri* 'I call my daughter, but she doesn't react (lit. doesn't care)'

mārka subst f '(postage) stamp'

Mārkovo adj Asgf (used as subst) (VO) 'Saint Mark's day'

marmelāda subst f 'jam', Asg *marmelādo*, Isg *marmelādon*, Lsg *marmelāde* || *njōki z marmelādon* 'jam gnocchi'

martijnski adj Nsgm ([martijnski] etc., see I.2.14) 'of *Martinja*'

Martinsćak subst m 'November' (obsolescent), Gsg *Martinsćaka*

Martinja subst f 'Saint Martin's Day (November 11)'

Maružini subst m pl top (name of a village)

mās subst f 'fat, grease', Gsg *māsti*, Asg *mās*, Isg *māšćōn*, Lsg *māšćē*

māsan adj msg (also attr) 'fatty, oily, greasy', also *māstan*, fsg *māsna*, nsg *māsno*, fpl *māsne*

māslo subst n 'butter', Gsg *māsla*, Asg *māslo*, Isg *māslon*, Lsg *māsle*

masnoća subst f (also (seldom) *masnoća*) 'fat'

maštīt verb ipf 'crush, mash, press (e.g. grapes)', pr 1sg *māstin*, 3sg *māsti*, 1pl *māstimo*, 1-p msg *māstī*;

zmastīt pf 'crush, tread', pr 2sg *zmāstiš*, 1-p mpl *zmastīli*, pp msg *zmāščēn*, nsg *zmāščēno*

-māstīt: *zamāstīt* verb pf 'stain with grease'

maštūrni adj Nsgm 'mixed (i.e. maize and other flour; said of bread)'

māša₁ subst f '(Catholic) mass', Gsg *māši*, Dsg *māše*, Asg *māšo*, Npl *māši* || *Vēla māša* 'the 11 o'clock mass on Sundays'; *so šli h māše* 'they went to mass'; *se frm'ēva za h māše* 'she is getting ready to go to mass'; *sno bīli puli māši* 'we were at the mass'

māša₂ adv 'very' || *bīle māša ōhole* 'they would be very proud'; *māša l'ēpo* 'very beautiful'

māšit verb ipf 'read mass (of a priest)', pr 3sg *māši*, 1-p msg *māši*

maštīl subst m 'vat, tub (e.g. to tread grapes in)' (without cover, wider at the rim), Gsg *maštēlā*, Asg *mašt'ēl*, Isg *maštēl'ōn*, Lsg *maštēlē*, 1pl *maštēli*; dim *maštēlīc*

māt subst f 'mother', Gsg *māteri*, Dsg *mātere*, Asg *māter*, Isg *māteron*, Npl *māteri*, Gpl *māter* (3x) and *māteri* (1x), Dpl *māteran*, 1pl *māterami*

-māta: *namāta* verb ipf pr 3sg 'wind, roll up';

premāta ipf pr 3sg 'wind again, roll up again'

Māte subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Māteta*; dim *Mātić*

matemātiko subst f Asg 'mathematics'

māterin adj msg 'mother's', fsg *māterina*, nsg *māterino*, Lsgm *māterinen*, Nplm *māterini*

Mātić subst m prop (Christian name, masc) dim (to *Māte*), Gsg *Mātića*, Dsg *Mātiću*

Mātićevo adj nsg 'belonging to *Mātić*'

Mātijāš subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Mātijāši*, Dpl *Mātijāšēn*

Mātki subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Mātk*, Dpl *Mātkon*

Mātkiće subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Mātkiće* and *Mātkiće*, Apl *Mātkiće*

māzat verb ipf 'smear, grease', pr 1sg *māžen*, 1pl *māžemo*, 3pl *māžo*, 1-p msg *māza*, fsg *māzala*, mpl *māzali*;

namāzat pf 'grease, smear', pr 3sg *namāže*, imp 2sg *namāži*, 1-p msg *namāza*, mpl *namāzali*, pp msg *namāžen*;

pomāzat pf 'grease; sop (bread, in a rest of food)', pr 2sg *pomāžeš*, imp 2sg *pomāži*;

zmāzat pf 'besmear, soil'

mažinīn subst m Žm 'coffee mill'

mažurāna subst f 'sweet marjoram', Gsg *mažurāni*

mažūrka subst f kind of dance

mēcat verb inf 'soften, become soft', pr 3sg *mēca*

med prep (+ I and + A) (see also *mež*)

(a) + I (no direction involved) 'between, among' || *Jedan r'ēt radīca san posējala med brājdami* 'I have sown a row of *radīc* between the vines'; *je zīt met k'ōrtami* 'there is a wall between the courtyards'; *med nāmi* 'between us'; *med nījmi* 'between them'; *met sōbon* 'between themselves'; *jedān med drūgen* 'between themselves, in private';

(b) + A (usually direction involved) 'between, among' || *Onipūt so ga razm'ēšāli med m'okō drūgo, i stōrili krūh* 'then they mixed

it [the yeast] again together with the flour, and made bread'; *Mi se parā da san šūknula tū nigdē met ti l'fbrī* 'I think I put [it] here somewhere between those books';

Examples of *med* + A where no direction is involved: *I pōkle se ga je pretiskālo takō med r'ōki* 'And then it was squeezed between the hands, like that'; *I tāmo blīzu Kršānci, tō je met Pīfari met Kanfanār, je jenā takōva, to spāda pod želēznico, ta kūcica, ta kaži'el* 'And there near Kršanci, that is between Pīfari and Kanfanar, there is one (like that), it belongs to the railway company, that little house, that signalman's hut'.

In combination with clitic pronominal forms *medā*: || *L'ēpo se ih slōži, medā njeh onako štrīki (...)* *da ĩmajo zrāka* (MOB) 'you put them nicely together (i.e. planks, when making a door, JK), and between them (strips), so that they have some air'

medā prep (see *med*)

medāvica subst f 'pendant', Lsg *medāvice*

medežija subst f 'medicine', Gsg *medežiji*, Asg *medežijo*

Mēdo subst m '(toy) bear' (hypocoristic), Asg *Mēdeta*; dim *Mēdić*

medvēt subst m 'bear', Gsg *medvēda*, Npl *medvēdi*; dim *medvēdić*

mehčā verb ipf pr 3sg 'soften, make soft'

umehčāt pf 'soften, make soft', pr 3sg *umehčā*

mehč'ēva verb pr 3sg 'soften, make soft'

mehūr subst m 'bladder, blister; bubble', Gsg *mehūrā*, Gpl *mehūri*; dim *mehurīc*, Npl *mehurīci*

mēkak adj msg (also attr) 'soft; softhearted', fsg *mēhka*, Lsgn *mēhken*, nsg *mēhko*, Asgn *mēhko*, Nsgm *mēhki*, mpl *mēhki*, fpl *mēhke*, Asgf *mēhko*; comp fsg *mējča* (also *mēčlja*); NO prefers *mējča*, nsg *mějče*, msg *mějči*

meketāt verb ipf 'bleat (of a goat)', pr 3sg *mekēce*, 3pl *mekēčo* and *meketājo*, 1-p msg *meketā*, fsg *meketāla*, fpl *meketāle*;

zameketāt pf 'begin to bleat'

mekinja subst f (usually pl) 'bran', Npl *mekinja*, Gpl *mekinj*, 1pl *mekinjami*, 1pl *mekinjah*

melancāna subst f (also *melanzāna*) 'eggplant', Npl *melancāni*

melanzāna subst f (also *melancāna*) 'eggplant', Npl *melanzāni*

mel'ōn subst m 'melon', Npl *mel'ōni*

meltāt verb ipf 'plaster', pr 3sg *meltā*, 1pl *meltāmo*, 3pl *meltājo*, 1-p mpl *meltāli*

Mengīci subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Mengīc*, Dpl *Mengīčen*

menūt subst m 'minute', Gsg *menūta*, Asg *menūt*, Gpl *menūti*

mēra subst f 'measure, size'

Mērika subst f 'America', Asg *Mēriko*

Merikāni subst m Npl, 1pl *Merikāni*, Dpl *Merikānon*

mērit verb ipf 'measure, weigh', pr 2sg *mēriš*, 1pl *mērimo*, imp 2sg *mēri*, 1-p fsg *mēri*, mpl *mēri*;

zmērit pf 'measure, weigh', 1-p mpl *zmēri*, pp nsg *zmēreno*

meritā verb pr 3sg 'deserve' (MOB)

mēs verb ipf 'sweep', pr 1sg *metēn*, 3sg *metē*, 3pl *met'ō*, 1-p fsg *melā* (1x) and *mēla* (2x), mpl *melī* (1x) and *mēli* (2x), fpl *mēle*;

namēs pf 'sweep together (a certain quantity)', 1-p fsg *namēla* || *Lē lē mūh san namēla* 'I swept up quite a few flies';

pomēs pf 'sweep', pr 1sg *pometēn*, 1pl *pometēmo*, 1-p fsg *pomēla*, mpl *pomēli* (4x) and *pomelī* (1x), pp nsg *pomēteno*

zamēteno pp nsg 'covered' (with snow)

mēsec subst m 1. 'moon', 2. 'month', Gsg *mēseca*, Asg *mēsec*, Apl *mēseci*, Gpl *mes'ēci* (over 6x) and *mēseci* (over 8x) || ordinal number + *mēsec* often take the place of the name of the month: e.g. *dev'ētega mēseca* 'in September'; *va trēten mēsece* 'in March'; *ōn je pīvega mēseca* 'he was born in January'; *mēsec dān* 'a month long'

mēsečina subst f 'moonlight', Gsg *mēsečini*,

Lsg *měsečine*

- město* subst n 'place, spot; room, space', Gsg *města*, Asg *město*, Lsg *měste*, NApl *města*, Lpl *městah* and *městeh* (MOŠ) and *mest'ěh* (in the expression *na mest'ěh*, and *na někeh mest'ěh* 'here and there') || *da će mi zglōp poč na město* 'that my shoulder joint would be reset (lit. go in its place)'; *imajo města* 'they have got [enough] room'; p/a *mest'ino*
- měštar* subst m 1. (obsolescent) 'schoolmaster', 2. 'craftsman, skilled workman', GAsg *meštrā*, Isg *meštr'ōn*, Npl *meštri*, Gpl *meštri*
- meštrōvica* subst f (obsolescent) 'female teacher', Dpl *meštrōvican*
- mětar* subst m 1. 'metre', 2. '(folding) rule', Gsg *mětra*, Isg *mětron*, GApl *mětri*
- mětica* subst f unidentified plant (with strong smell), Gsg *mětici*, Asg *mětico*
- mětla* subst f 'broom', Asg *mětlo*, Isg *mětlon*, NApl *mětli*, Gpl *mětal*; dim *met'lica*, Gpl *met'lic*
- mětlar* subst m unidentified plant (of which brooms are made), Gsg *mětlara*, Isg *mětlaron*
- mež* prep + I (see also *med*) 'between' || *mež nāmi* 'between [the two of] us'
- m'ēdih* subst m 'doctor, physician', GAsg *m'ēdiga*, Dsg *m'ēdigu*
- m'ēh* subst m 'bellows; bagpipes', Isg *m'ēhon*, Lsg *m'ēhe*
- m'ěl* subst m unidentified tree (low, similar to *c'ěr*, greyish green, carries small acorns), Gsg *melā*, Isg *mel'ōn*, Lsg *melē*, Npl *melī*, Gpl *mēli*, Lpl *mēlah*; dim Npl *meli'ci*
- m'ělta* subst f 'plaster, stucco, cement', Gsg *m'ělti*, Asg *m'ělto*, Isg *m'ělton*
- m'ěrlin* subst m 'parsnip, big pale yellowish carrot', Gsg *m'ěrлина*, Isg *m'ěrlinon*, Lsg *m'ěrline*, NApl *m'ěrlini*; dim *merlini'c*
- m'ěron* subst m Isg (= *m'iron*, see *m'ir*) || *san stā s m'ěron* 'I was standing still'; *sedēt s m'ěron* 'sit still'
- m'ēsīt* verb ipf 'knead (dough)', pr Isg *m'ēsīn*, 2sg *m'ēsīsī*, 3sg *m'ēsī*, I-p mpl *m'ēsīli*;

- podm'ēsīli* pf I-p mpl 'add kneading'; *prem'ēsī* pf pr 3sg 'knead again'; *um'ēsīt* pf 'knead', pr 2sg *um'ēsīsī*, 3sg *um'ēsī*, imp 2sg *um'ēsī*, I-p fsg *um'ēsīla*, pp msg *um'ēsēn*; *zam'ēsīt* pf '(begin to) knead', pr 2sg *zam'ēsīsī*, pp nsg *zam'ēsēno*
- m'ieso* subst n 'meat, flesh', Gsg *m'iesa*, Asg *m'ieso*, Isg *m'ieson*, Lsg *m'iese*; p/a NAsg *mesino*, Isg *mesinon*
- m'ēsāt* verb ipf 'mix, stir, shuffle', pr Isg *m'ēsān*, 2sg *m'ēsāš*, 3sg *m'ēsā*, Ipl *m'ēsāmo*, imp 2sg *m'ēsāj*, I-p mpl *m'ēsāli*; *razm'ēsāli* I-p mpl 'mix'; *zm'ēsāt* pf 'stir, mix', pr 3sg *zm'ēsā*, I-p nsg *zm'ēsālo*, pp fsg *zm'ēsāna*, nsg *zm'ēsāno*
- m'ēt* subst m 'honey', Asg *m'ēt*, Gsg *mēda*, Isg *mēdon*
- mī* pron 'we', GA *nās* (cl. *nas*), D *nān* (cl. *nan*), I *nāmi* || *mī dv'ē* 'the two of us [fem]'
- Mi'cēl'ic* subst m prop (nickname), Npl *Mi'cēl'ici*
- Mi'cēl'icka* subst f prop (nickname)
- m'ī'ci* adj Nsgm (also pred) '(very) small, tiny', fsg and Nsgf *m'ī'ca*, nsg and Nsgn *m'ī'co*, fpl *m'ī'ce*, Asgf *m'ī'co*, Nplm *m'ī'ci*
- m'īga* verb ipf pr 3sg 'flash (of lightning)', I-p nsg *m'īgalo*
- m'ig'evāt*: *namig'evāt* verb ipf (*namig'evat* was accepted by NO) 'blink (one's eyes), wink', pr 3sg *namig'ēva*, I-p msg *namig'evā*, fsg *namig'evāla*
- m'ignut*: *namignut* verb pf 'blink (one's eyes), wink', pr 3sg *namigne*, imp 2sg *namigni*, I-p msg *namīga* and *namignu*, fsg *namignula*; *zamignulo* pf I-p nsg 'lighten, flash'
- Mihōlja* subst f 'Michaelmas (September 30)', Asg *Mihōljo*
- Mihovīl* subst m, in: *sveti Mihovīl* prop 'Saint Michael (patron saint of Žminj, and name of the parish church)', GAsg *svetega Mihovīla* || *svetega Mihovīla njiva* top (name of a field)
- Mih'ōlš'cak* subst m (obsolescent) 'September', Gsg *Mih'ōlš'caka*

- Mikūla* subst m, in: *sveti Mikūla* prop 'Saint Nicholas'
- Mīla* subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Gsg *Mīli*, Dsg *Mīle*, Asg *Mīlo*, Isg *Mīlon*
- Mīlan* subst m prop (Christian name, masc)
- Mīlan'ēzi* subst m top (name of a village), Gpl *Mīlan'ēzi*, Dpl *Mīlan'ēzon*
- mīli* adj msg 'dear', fsg *mīla*; only in || *Bōže mīli* 'my God'; *mājko b'ōjža mīla*, *ma je li'ē-po!* 'Holy Mary, isn't it beautiful!'; adv *mīlo* 'softly, gently'; *mi je mīlo* + A 'I am sorry (for)' || *mi je mīlo to otroč'ico*, *aš je jāko bl'ēda* 'I am sorry for the girl, because she is so pale'; *mi dēla mīlo* 'I am sorry for'; *mi je stōrila mīlo* 'I was sorry for her'; *aš so mi prē mīlo dēlale*, *brīžne* 'because I was ever so sorry for them, poor things'
- mīli*₂: *se* – verb pr 3sg, in the construction X_{Dat} *se mīli* Y_{Acc} 'X feels sorry for Y' || *mi se mīli Ēleno* 'I feel sorry for Elena'
- mīlij'ōna* num (subst m) Gsg 'a million', Gpl *mīlij'ōni*
- mīl'metar* subst m Asg 'millimetre'
- mīl'ina* subst f 'pleasure, enjoyment', Gsg *mīl'ini* || *da je mīl'ina*, *kat počnemo dēlat štābelo* 'that it is a pleasure [to watch], when we start working properly'
- mīlost'ivan* adj msg 'tender, soft'
- mīlovat*: *pomīlovat* and *pomīluvat* verb pf 'share [a person's] sufferings, comfort', pr 3sg *pomīluje*, imp 2sg *pomīluj*, I-p msg *pomīluva*, fsg *pomīluvala* || *kad ga pomīluje*, *mu je lāglje* 'if she comforts him, he feels better'; *B'ōh jo pomīluj!* 'God have mercy on her!' (said when a deceased person is mentioned)
- Mīl'ōtski* adj msg, in *Mīl'ōtski Br'ēh* top (name of a village)
- mīljār* num (subst m) 'a thousand', Gsg *mīljārā*, Npl *mīljāri*, Gpl *mīljāri*
- mīna* subst f 'explosive (charge)', NApl *mīni* || *h'itajo mīni* 'they set off explosives'
- mināt* verb ipf 'blow up, mine', pr Ipl *mināmo*,

- I-p mpl *mināli*
- mīnjat*: *se pomīnjat* verb ipf 'talk, say', pr 2sg *pomīnješ*, Ipl *pomīnjemo*, 3pl *pomīnjo*, I-p mpl *pomīnjali*, fpl *pomīnjale*; *spomīnješ* ipf pr 2sg 'mention', I-p msg *spomīnja*; *se razmīnjemo* ipf pr Ipl 'have a talk' (MOŠ)
- mīnji* adj msg 'small, little', GAsgm(an) *mīnjega*, Dsgm *mīnjemu*, ILSgm *mīnjen*, NAplm *mīnji*, Gplmf *mīnjeh*, Nsgf *mīnja*, Dsgf *mīnje*, Asgf *mīnjo*, Isgf *mīnjon*, Nsgn *mīnjo*, NAplf *mīnje*, Npln *mīnja*; frequently used independently with the meaning 'little girl or boy': || *nāša mīnja* 'our little [daughter]'; *Je rēka temu mīnjemu* 'he said to the boy' || *ovō je je prīšlo mīnjo* 'this [piece of clothing] has become too small for her'; *mīnji mīnji kuš'č'ci* 'very small pieces'; *dāni so mīnji* (VO) 'the days [round Christmas] are short'
- mīr* subst m 'peace', Asg *mīr*, Gsg *mīra*, Isg *mīron*, Lsg *mīre* || *puštī me na mīre* 'leave me alone'; *sedēt s mīron* 'sit still'; *ku je onā stāla na mīre* 'if she stood still'
- mīran* adj msg 'quiet, calm', fsg *mīrna*, mpl *mīrni*, Gsgm *mīrnega* (a?), Isgm *mīrnen* (a?); adv *mīrno*; comp msg *mīrnēji*, fsg *mīrnēja*
- mīrat*: *umīrali* verb ipf I-p mpl 'die', msg *umīra*, fsg *umīrala*, fpl *umīrale*, pr 3sg *umīre*; *zamīre* ipf pr 3sg 'faint, die almost', I-p msg *zamīra*, fsg *zamīrala*
- mīris* subst m Asg d? 'smell, scent'
- Mīrketof* adj msg 'belonging to Mirko'
- Mīrko* subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Mīrketa*, Dsg *Mīrketu*
- mīrovāla* verb I-p fsg 'be quiet, sit (stand) quietly', pr 2sg *mīrūješ*, 3sg *mīrūje*
- mīsal* subst f 'thought', Gsg *mīsli*, Npl *mīsli*, Gpl *mīsli* || *zājno so mi nā misle* 'I am thinking of them constantly'; *mi je pālo nā misli* and *mi je pālo nā misle* (?) 'I remembered, it occurred to me'
- mīslit* verb ipf 'think; mean, intend', pr Isg

mislín, 2sg *mislíš*, 3sg *mislí*, 1pl *mislímo*, 2pl *mislíte*, 1-p msg *mislí*, fsg *mislíla*, mpl *mislíli* llmòrete *si mislít* 'you can imagine';
se domislít pf 1. 'remember', 2. 'think of (something); discover', pr 1sg *domislín*, 3sg *domislí*, 3pl *domislé*, imp 2pl *domislíte*, 1-p msg *domislí*, fsg *domislíla*, mpl *domislíli*; at-tested only + A (see also *do-mišljät*): llne mören *se jo domislít* 'I don't remember her';
se predomislín pf pr 1sg 'change one's mind', 1-p fsg *predomislíla*;
se premislí pf 1-p msg 'change one's mind', fsg *premlíla*;
promislít pf 'reflect, think over', imp 2sg *promislí*;
zmislít pf 'think up, think of', also **se** —, 1-p fsg *zmislíla*, pp nsg *zmislíjeno*;
zamislíjeno pf pp nsg 'imagine, think up'
míš subst m 'mouse', GAsg *míša*, Npl *míši*, Gpl *míš*

-*mišljät*: **se domišljät** verb ipf 'remember', pr 1sg *domišljan*, 2sg *domišljaš*, 3sg *domišlja*, 2pl *domišljate*, 3pl *domišljajo*, 1-p msg *domišljä*; + A and + G: lltegä *se domišljan lië-po* 'I remember that very well'; *ku se jo domišljaš* 'if you remember her';
pomíšlja ipf pr 3sg 'think';
razmíšljan ipf pr 1sg 'think over, reflect';
se zmíšljät ipf 'think up, invent', pr 3pl *zmíšljajo*
zamíšljät ipf 'imagine', pr 2sg *zamíšljaš*, 1-p fsg *zamíšljälä*; may be combined with clitic D *si*: llja *si mören zamíšljät (...)* 'I can imagine (...)'

míšnjak subst m 'mousetrap', Lsg *míšnjake*
miž'erija subst f 'poverty', Lsg *miž'erije* llpor-ka *miž'erija* (mild curse)
miž'ól subst m 'glass, wineglass', Gsg *miž'óla*, Asg *miž'ól*, Isg *miž'ólon*, Lsg *miž'óle*, NApl *miž'óli*, GIpl *miž'óli*, Lpl *miž'ólah*; dim *miž'ólíc*

mladica subst f 'offshoot of a plant (result of the growth of one year)', Npl *mladice*

mladič subst m 'young man, boy', Asg *mladičä*, Isg *mladič'ën*, Npl *mladič'*

mladi'kof adj msg 'youngish, youthful', fsg *mladi'kova*

mladína subst f 'youth; young people'

-*mlädít*: **zmlädít** verb pf 'thresh' (= *zmlätít*), pr 3sg *zmlädi*, 1-p fsg *zmlädíla*

mlädos subst f 'youth; young people', Gsg *mlädosti*, Lsg *mlädošce*

mläjä adv expression (form unclear: subst m Gsg or adv) 'when the moon is new', also Lsg *va mläjë* ll \dot{d} a *se ne sädi mläjä* 'that you don't plant [it] when the moon is new'; cf. *mlät*

mlajüh subst m 'boy (about 15 years old)', Gsg *mlajühä*

mlät adj msg (also attr) 'young', fsg *mlädä* and *mläda*, nsg *mlädo*, mpl *mlädi*, fpl *mläde*, Nsgm *mlädi*, GAsgm(an) *mlädega*, Isgm *mläden*, NAplm *mlädi*, Nsgf *mläda*, GDsgf *mläde*, Asgf *mlädo*, Isgf *mlädon*, NAplf *mläde*, Gplf *mlädeh*, Iplf *mlädemi*, Nsgn *mlädo*; used independently also with the meaning: *mlädi* 'boy (friend), fiancé', *mläda* 'girl, esp. girl (friend), fiancée', *mlädo* 'young (puppy etc.) (of an animal)'; msg used independently, usually combined with *lëta* ll \dot{n} a *proflíc*, *na mlät* (MOŠ) 'in spring'; *To se sädi na mlät lëta* 'You plant that in spring' llza *pažü* l (...) *čemo ga imët do mlädega* 'as for the beans (...) we will have [enough of] them until the young [beans are ripe]'; *mlät mësec* 'new moon'; *sat je mlät* 'the moon is new'; comp msg *mläji*, fsg *mläja*, Aplf *mläje*, Aplm *mläjeh*

mlätít verb ipf 'thresh; beat', pr 3sg *mläti*, 1pl *mlätimo*, 3pl *mläte*, imp 2sg *mlätí*, 1-p nsg *mlätílo*, mpl *mlätíli*;

umlätít pf 'thresh', 1-p mpl *umlätíli*, pp nsg *umläcéno*;
zmlätít pf 'beat up; thresh (see also *zmlädít*)', pr 1sg *zmlätín*, 3sg *zmläti*, 1-p msg *zmlätí*, pp msg *zmläcéno*

mlëkarice subst f Npl 'milch cow' (MOŠ)

mlekíc subst m dim 'milk' (word used when speaking to children), Gsg *mlekíca*

mlët verb ipf 'grind, mill; babble, chatter', pr

1sg *mëljen*, 2sg *mëlješ*, 3sg *mëlje*, 3pl *mëljo*, imp 2sg *meljít*, 1-p fsg *mlëla*, nsg *mlëlo*, mpl *mlëli*;

samlët pf 'grind, mill', pr 3sg *samëlje*, 1-p mpl *samlëli*, pp fsg *samëljena*, fpl *samëljene*, nsg and NAsgn *samëljeno*, Gsgm *samëljene-ga*;

zmlët pf 'talk nonsense, do something perfunctorily; knock off, dash off', 1-p msg *zmlëč*, fsg *zmlëla*

ml'ekö subst n 'milk', Asg *ml'ekö*, Gsg *ml'ekä*, Isg *ml'ek'ön*, Lsg *ml'ekë*

mljäčan adj msg 'lukewarm, tepid', fsg *mljäčna*, nsg *mljäčno*, fpl *mljäčne*, Nsgf *mljäčna*, Gsgf *mljäčne*, Asgf *mljäčno*, Isgf *mljäčnon*

mljäčít verb ipf 'warm up until lukewarm', pr 3sg *mljäčít*;

zmljäčít pf id., pr 3sg *zmljäčít*, 1-p nsg *zmljäčilo*

mljäka adj fsg 'tepid, lukewarm'

mljäva subst f 'long stake (used e.g. to beat off walnuts from a tree)', Asg *mljävo*, Isg *mljävon*

mljöhaf adj msg 'weak, loose, thin, meagre', fsg *mljöhava*, mpl *mljöhavi*

mobílija subst f 'furniture', Asg *mobílijo*

möča subst f 'wet, rainy time; period with enough rain (for the crops)', Isg *möčon*

möčít verb ipf 'wet, soak', pr 3sg *möči*, 3pl *möče*, 1-p nsg *möčilo*, fpl *möčile*;
namöčít pf 'soak (laundry, beans etc.), wet', pr 2sg *namöčiš*, 1-p fsg *namöčila*, nsg *namöčilo*, fpl *namöčile*, pp fsg *namöčena*, nsg *namöčeno*;

pomöčít pf 1-p msg 'moisten, wet (a scythe, when sharpening it)';

zmöčít pf 'wet, soak', pr 1sg *zmöčín*, 2sg *zmöčiš*, 3sg *zmöči*, 1-p msg *zmöčít*, fsg *zmöčila*, mpl *zmöčilli*;

zamöčít pr 3sg 'wet, make wet'

möc verb ipf 'can, be able (to); be allowed (to)', pr 1sg *mören*, 2sg *möreš*, 3sg *möre*, 1pl *möremo*, 2pl *mörete*, 3pl *möro*, 1-p msg *möga*, fsg *möglä*, nsg *möglö*, mpl *mögli*, fpl *möglë*;

pomöc pf 'help', pr 1sg *pomören*, 2sg *pomöreš*, 3sg *pomöre*, 1pl *pomöremo*, 3pl *pomöro*, imp 2sg *pomori*, N.B. *Böze pomori!* 'God help [us]!', 2pl *pomoríte*, 1-p msg *pomöga*, fsg *pomöglä*, mpl *pomögli*; + D and (especially when financial support is meant) + A: ll \dot{S} *süsëdi si pomöro* 'All the neighbours help each other (i.e. do things)' (MOŠ); *So ga pomögli* 'they helped him (financially)'; *potpomöc* pf 'help substantially (financially)', pr 1sg *potpomören*;

pripamöc pf 'help a little', 1-p mpl *pripomögli*

močär subst m construction of 12 sheaves of harvested grain, put together in the field (with three of them forming a kind of roof), Gsg *močärä*, NApl *močärí*, Gpl *močäri*

möderní adj Nsgm (see *mod'ërní*)

mod'ërní adj Nsgm 'modern', Nsgf and fsg *mod'ërna*, Nsgn and nsg *mod'ëрно*, Nplf *mod'ërne*; comp adv and nsg *modernëje*

möguce adj Nplf 'possible, likely'

mökar adj msg 'wet', fsg *mökra*, nsg *mökro*, mpl *mökri*, npl *mökra*, Lsgn *mökren*; comp msg *mökrëji*; adv *mökro*

mökročä subst f 'moisture, damp', Gsg *mökročít*, Lsg *mökročë* ll \dot{d} a *je pojëla mökročä* 'that [it] has been affected by damp'

molät verb pf 'loosen, undo, unstitch; disconnect, switch off (electric power)'; **se** — 'fall apart', pr 1sg *molän*, 3sg *molä*, 1-p msg *molä*, nsg *molälo*, mpl *moläli*, fpl *moläle*, pp msg *molän*, nsg *moläno*, fpl *moläne*;
odmolä pf pr 3sg 'unhook (e.g. *spöni*)'

mol'ëvät verb ipf 'unfasten, loosen, unstitch, pull loose; disconnect, switch off (electric power)', pr 1sg *mol'ëvan*, 3sg *mol'ëva* llkat *nëka röba (...)* *bi stäla čüda vrëmena mökro (...)* *kako präde jáko jáko ničava*, *tako na küsi se mol'ëva* 'when textile (...) lays wet for a long time (...) it becomes quite thin, and it falls apart'

molít verb ipf 'pray, beg', **se** — 'pray (intr)', pr 1sg *mölin*, 3sg *möli*, 1pl *mölimo*, 1-p msg *molít*, nsg *molilo*, mpl *molili*, fpl *molile* llmo-

lit Bōga 'pray to God';
se pomōle pf pr 3pl 'pray, say a prayer';
zmōli pf pr 3sg 'pray, say (of a prayer)', 1-p
 msg *zmōli*, fsg *zmōlila*

molītve subst f Lsg 'prayer'; dim Asg *molītvice*

montāt verb 'fine', 1-p mpl *montāli* (also *mun-
tāt*)

Mōra subst f prop (name for a cow, one shade
 darker than the ones called *Brūna*)

Morā subst f '[personified] nightmare; female
 phantom (appears early in the morning,
 walks with the sound of a cat tripping; makes
 a habit of sitting on people's throats and
 nearly suffocating them, see Text 57)', Gsg
Mori, Asg *Morō*, Npl *Mori*, Gpl *Mōr*

-morīt: *se zamorīt* verb pf 'go out (of a fire)',
 pr 3sg *zamorī*

moršēti subst m Ipl (MOB) 'clamp, clamping
 screw'

mōšnja subst f 'pod, seedcase', Isg *mōšnjon*,
 NApl *mōšnji*, Lpl *mōšnjah*

mōt: *na mōt* (see *mōt*)

motāt verb ipf 'wind (up), roll up', pr Isg *mo-
tān*, 3sg *motā*, 1-p nsg *motālo*;
namotājo pf pr 3pl (VO) 'wind up (on)', 1-p
 mpl *namotāli*, pp msg *namōtan*, Nsgn *namō-
tano*; *se smotā* 1-p msg
premotāt pf 'wind up again, transfer (to an-
 other ball or spindle)', pr Isg *premotān*, 3sg
premotā, 1-p fsg *premotāla*, pp msg *premo-
tan*, nsg *premotāno*;
smōtano pp nsg N-d? 'entangled, messed
 up';
zmotāt pf 'wind (up), roll up', pr Isg *zmo-
tān*, 3sg *zmotā*, 1-p fsg *zmotāla*, nsg *zmotālo*,
 pp msg *zmotān*;
zamatāt pf 'wrap', pr Isg *zamatān*, 3sg *za-
motā*, 1-p msg *zamatā*, nsg *zamatālo*, pp msg
zamatān

-motievāle: *premotievāle* verb ipf 1-p fpl 'wind
 again, roll up again'
zamatieva ipf pr 3sg 'wind, roll up'

motorīsti subst m Asg (VO) 'motorcyclist'

motovīlo subst n wooden device to wind wool

with

motōr subst m 'motor, engine; motorcycle',
 Gsg *motōra*, Asg *motōr*, Isg *motōron*, Lsg
motōre, Npl *motōri*

motōrna adj Nsgf 'motor'

mōzak subst m 1. 'brain'; 2. 'opening between
 barrel staves (?)', Npl *mōzgi*

mōžljeni subst m plf 'brains', Lpl *mōžljenah*

mōčīt verb ipf 'stain with flour';
umōčila pf 1-p fsg 'stain with flour'

mōč subst f 'strength, power', Asg *mōč*, Isg
močōn, Npl *Svēte Mōči* top (name of a small
 square in Žminj)

mōj pron 'my', also clitic *moj*, Gsgm *mojēga*,
mojēga and *mojēgā*, Dsgm *mojēmu* and *mo-
jemu*, ILsgm *mojēn* and Isgm *mojen*, Gplmf
mojēh, NAplm *mojī*, Nsgf *mojā*, Gsgf *mojē*
 and GDsgf *mojē*, Asgf *mojō*, Nplf *mojē*, Nsgn
mojē || *Jā rečēn (...)* *po mojēn* I say (...) my
 way'; *po mojē* 'according to me; the way I
 do, say, etc.'; *mojā* etc. also used as form of
 address, in combination with a noun or isola-
 ted: || *Ma vēro, Šantīna mojā* 'But really, my
 dear Šantina'; *Hodī hodī se igrāt, mojā* (to
 a child) 'Go play, dear'; *mojī* also: 'my rela-
 tives'

mōkā subst f 'flour, meal', Gsg *mōki*, Asg
mōkō, Isg *mōkōn*, Lsg *mōkē*

mōlan adj msg 'weak (said e.g. of vinegar),
 thin, loose, slack', Nsgn *mōlno*; adv *na
 mōlno* 'loosely'

mōrat verb ipf 'have to, must', pr Isg *mōran*,
 2sg *mōraš*, 3sg *mōra*, 1pl *mōramo*, 2pl
mōrate, 3pl *mōrajo*, 1-p msg *mōra*, fsg
mōrala, nsg *mōralo*, mpl *mōrali*, fpl *mō-
rale* || *ne mōra bīt* '[that] is not necessarily
 so'

mōre subst n 'sea', Gsg *mōra*, ALsg *mōre*

mōrski adj Nsgm 'sea', Asgm *mōrskega*,
 Nsgf *mōrska*, Nplf *mōrske*, Nsgn *mōrsko*

mōrš subst m Asg 'vice', Lsg *mōrše*, Npl
mōrši

mōs subst m 'bridge', Gsg *mōsta*

mōš subst m 'husband', GAsg *mōža*, Dsg
mōžu, Isg *mōžen*, Npl *mōži*, GIpl *mōži*,
 Dpl *mōžen*

mōt: only in the adverbial expression (*bīt*) *na
 mōt* (+ D) (see *namōt*)

mōtīt verb ipf 'stir, make turbid, muddy; con-
 fuse, entangle, talk [smb] into [smt]', pr 3sg
mōti, imp 2sg *mōti* || *Nemōj mīnjo mōtīt
 da gre s tōbon, aš pōkle bi mi plākala* 'Don't
 give the girl the idea she is going with you,
 for she would cry afterwards';
pomōtīt pf 'entangle, confuse', *se* – 'get
 confused', pr Isg *pomōtin*, 1-p fsg *pomōti-
la*;
smōtīt pf 'make turbid', 1-p msg *smōti*, mpl
smōtīli, pp fsg and Nsgf *smōčena*, nsg
smōčeno;
zmōtīt pf 'confuse, talk [smb] into [smt]',
 1-p fsg *zmōtīla*, fpl *zmōtīle*; mpl *se zmōtīli*
 'get confused, make a mistake';
se zamōtīli pf 1-p mpl 'get confused, make a
 mistake'

-mrāčilo: *se zamrāčilo* verb pf 1-p nsg 'become
 dark'

mrāčno adj nsg 'dark'

mrās subst m 'hoarfrost, frost', Gsg *mrāza*, Isg
mrāzon || *Ih je pojīē mrās* 'the frost destroyed
 them'

mrāzit verb ipf 'freeze';
umrāzit pf 'freeze'

mrēža subst f 'lace; net, netting of a sieve',
 Gsg *mrēži*, Asg *mrēžo*, Npl *mrēži*

mrežāt verb ipf 'tread (down)', pr 3sg *mrežā*,
 3pl *mrežājo*, 1-p mpl *mrežāli*;
pomrežāt pf 'crush all over', 1-p msg *pomre-
žā*;
zmrežājo pf pr 3pl 'crush, tread down', 1-p
 msg *zmrežā*, nsg *zmrežālo*, pp nsg *zmrežā-
no*;
zamrežāt pf 'tread down', pp nsg *zamrežāno*

-mrīēt: *umrīēt* verb pf 'die', pr Isg *umrēn*, 3sg
umrē, 1pl *umrēmo*, 3pl *umrō*, 1-p msg
ūmra, fsg *ūmrla*, mpl *ūmrlī*;
zmrīēt pf 'be at the point of death (without
 dying)'; faint', 1-p msg *zāmra*, fsg *zāmrla*

mīha subst f 'devil', Asg *mīho*, Isg *mīhon*,
 Npl *mīhi*; often used in phrases like "The
 little devil!", "Poor devil" etc. (especially for
 women) || *Je pōredna kako mīha* 'she is very
 naughty'; *mīha te zēla* 'go to hell'

mrkancōvāt verb (MOŠ) 'bargain, haggle'

mrkāt subst m 'market; supermarket', Lsg
mrkāte

Mrkūša subst f prop (name for a sheep)

mīkvica subst f 'carrot'

mīfs subst m 'food (meat) containing fats'

mrskāt se mrskāt verb ipf 'be hateful (odious)
 [to someone]', pr 3sg *mrskā*, 1-p nsg *mrskālo*
 || *in se je mrskālo* 'they hated [it]'

mīšaf adj msg (also attr) 'thin', Nsgm *mīšavi*;
 comp msg *mīšavēji*

mršān (a?) subst m Asg type of knife (big and
 curved)

mīrt adj msg (also attr) 'dead', fsg *mīrtvā*, mpl
mīrtvi, GASgm *mīrtvēga* and *mīrtvega* (d?),
 Isgm *mīrtvēn*, Nplm *mīrtvi*, Gplm *mīrtvēh* and
 (less common) *mīrtveh* (d?), Dplm *mīrtven*
 (d?), Iplm *mīrtvēmi*; attr Nsgm *oni mīrt čovīk*
 'that dead man', but: *mīrtvi dān* 'All Souls'
 Day'; also *mīrtvi dāni* 'All Souls' Day (+ All
 Saints' Day?)'

mīrtvāc subst m 'deceased person, corpse', Asg
mīrtvacā, Isg *mīrtvacōn*

mīrva subst f 'crumb, very small piece', Gsg
mīrvi, Asg *mīrvo*; dim *mīrvica*, Asg *mīrvico*,
 NApl *mīrvice*, Gpl *mīrvic* || Asg *mīrvo ūni* 'so-
 me wool'; *mīrvo vēc*, *ali mīrvo mājje* 'a little
 bit more, or a little bit less'; *jeno mīrvo*
drugājče 'somewhat differently'

mīrvit verb ipf 'crumble, crush', pr Isg *mīrvīn*,
 3sg *mīrvi*;
namīrvit pf 'crumble (a certain quantity, e.g.
 of bread)';
razmīrvi pf pr 3sg 'crumble (e.g. clods of
 soil, to get nice smooth soil)';
umīrvit pf 1. 'crumble', 2. 'get cracked (a little;
 said of glass)', 1-p nsg *umīrvalo*, pp nsg *umī-
rvljeno*;
zmīrvit pf 'crumble, crush', pp mpl *zmīrvljeni*

mrvljāla verb ipf 1-p fsg 'crumb (a bit)', pr 3sg *mrvljā* (dim verb derived with the suffix *-ljāt* (as *režljāt* from *rēzat* 'cut')

mřzak adj msg 'odious, hateful', nsg *mřsko*, fpl *mřske*

mřzal adj msg (also attr) 'cool, cold, cooled off', fsg *mřzla*, nsg *mřzlo*, mpl *mřzli*, fpl *mřzle*, Gsgm *mřzlega*, Nsgf *mřzla*, Gsgf *mřzle*, Asgf *mřzlo*, Nsgn *mřzlo*, Gplm *mřzleh*, Iplm *mřzlemi*

mřzēt verb ipf 'hate', pr 3pl *mřzīje*, 1-p fsg *mřzēla*, mpl *mřzēli*

-mřznut: *premřžnjene* verb pf pp fpl (VO) 'freeze (of feet)';

promřzle pf 1-p fpl 'freeze, become very cold (of hands)';

se smřzne pf pr 3sg 'freeze (of rain)'; *zamřznut* pf 'freeze a little, become covered with a thin layer of ice (of water)', pp fsg *zamřznjena*

-mržnjievāt: *zamržnjievāt* verb ipf 'freeze (a little)'

mřčan adj msg 'painful, unpleasant; miserable', fsg *mřčna*, mpl *mřčni* || *je mřčan s ten pōslon* 'he is having a difficult time with that work'; *je bila mřčna* 'she was miserable'

mučāt verb ipf 'be silent', pr 2sg *mučīš*, 3sg *mučī*, 3pl *mučīje*, ger *na mučīēč*, imp 2sg *mučī* and (more insistent) *mūči*, 2pl *mučīte*, 1-p msg *mučā*, fsg *mučāla*, mpl *mučāli*

mučīēča adj fsg 'silent, taciturn'

mūči: *se* – verb ipf pr 3sg (MOŠ) 'suffer, have a hard time', 1-p msg *mūči* || *ja san se to mūči orievāt* (JO) 'I had a hard time ploughing it (hab)'; *se zmūčit* pf 'get exhausted (by working), try hard, work hard'

mūdar (a?) adj msg 'wise', Nsgf *mūdra*, adv *mūdro*

mūfa subst f 'damp, moisture, humidity', Gsg *mūfi* || *bi čapāla mūfa* 'damp would affect (damage) [it]'

mūha subst f 'fly', Asg *mūho*, NApl *mūhi*, Gpl *mūh*; dim *mūšica*, Npl *mūšice* and *mūhice*

|| *kat krepā mūha* 'when the flies die (i.e. time of the year when the slaughtering can begin)'

mūka subst f 'torment, pain', Lpl *mūkah*

mūkāt verb ipf 'moo', pr 3sg *mūče*, 3pl *mūčo*, 1-p msg *mūkā*, mpl *mūkāli*; *zamūkāla* pf 1-p fsg 'begin to moo'

mūknuli verb 1-p mpl 'fall silent'; *umūkne* pf pr 3sg 'fall silent', 1-p msg *umūknu*, mpl *umūkli* (2x) and *umūknuli* (1x);

zamūknut pf 'fall silent (e.g. stop crying)', pr 3sg *zamūkne*, 1-p fsg *zamūknula*

mūknūla verb pf 1-p fsg 'moo once'

mūla subst f 'mule', Dsg *mūle*, Asg *mūlo*; dim *mūlica* 'illegitimate (female) child', Asg *mūlico*

mūlac subst m 'illegitimate child', Asg *mūlca*, Isg *mūlcan*

mularīja subst f 'little rascals' (slightly pejorative term for [a group of] children), Gsg *mularīji*, Isg *mularījon*

mūlas adj msg 'mutilated, with some part (of the body) missing (one horn less, some hair lost, etc.)', fsg *mūlasta*, nsg *mūlasto*

mūleš subst m 'animal (ram?) with one horn missing'

mūlēti subst f pl 'pincers (used to stir the fire and to pick up things out of it or hang smt above it)', Apl *mūlēti*, Gpl *mūlēti*, Ipl *mūlētami*, Lpl *mūlētah*

mūlīt verb ipf 'shell (beans, peas etc.)', take [the grains] off [a corn cob etc.]', pr 1sg *mūlin*, 3sg *mūli*, 1-p msg *mūlī*, mpl *mūlīli*; *umūlīt* pf id., 1-p fsg *umūlīla*, mpl *umūlīli*, pp nsg *umūlījeno*

mūlo subst m 'mule', Asg *mūli*, Dsg *mūlu* and *mūletu*, Isg *mūlon*, Apl *mūli*, Gpl *mūli*, Dpl *mūlon*

mūlōn subst m 'big boy' (JO)

muntāt verb 'fine, impose a fine', 1-p mpl *muntāli* (also *montāt*).

mūnto subst f Asg 'fine, penalty'

mūnjen adj msg 'mad', fsg *mūnjena*, mpl *mūnjeni*, fpl *mūnjene*, Asgm *mūnjenea*, Aplm *mūnjeni*, Gplm *mūnjeneh*

munjenēt verb ipf 'act strangely', pr 3sg *munjenī*, 1-p msg *munjenē*; *umunjenēla* pf 1-p fsg 'go out of your mind'

mūrva subst f 1. 'mulberry tree', 2. 'mulberry', Gsg *mūrvi*, Isg *mūrvon*, Lsg *mūrve*, Gpl *mūraf*, Lpl *mūrvah*

mūs verb ipf 'milk', pr 1sg *mūzēn*, 3sg *mūzē*, 3pl *mūz^uō*, ger *mūz^uōč*, imp 2sg *mūzī*, 1-p fsg *mūzla*, mpl *mūzli*;

pomūs pf 'milk', pr 3sg *pomūzē*, imp 2sg *pomūzī*, 1-p msg *pomūza*, fsg *pomūzla*, nsg *pomūzlo*, mpl *pomūzli*, pp fsg *pomūžena*, fpl *pomūžene*;

vimūs pf 'milk out (the rest of the milk, after the calf has had enough)', 1-p mpl *vimūzli*, pp fsg *vimūžena*

mušāt subst m 'mosquito', NApl *mušāti*, Gpl *mušāt*

muškardīn subst m 'difficult fellow', Isg *muškardīnon*

muškāt subst m 1. species of grapes, 2. wine made from those grapes

mušketīna subst m p/a (to *muškī*) 'big man', Npl *mušketīni*

muškī adj msg 'male, masculine'; (used independently) 'man', GAsg *muškīēga*, Dsg *muškīēmu*, Isg *muškīēn*, NApl *muškī*, Apl *muškīēh*, Gpl *muškīēh*, Dpl *muškīēn*, Ipl *muškīēmi*, Nplf *muškīē*, Nplm *muškī*; also *mūški* 'male' (not used independently), nsg *mūško*, Nsgf *mūška*, Asgf *mūško*, Nplf *mūške*

mūšlja adj fsg 'fly', Gsgm *mūšljega*; adv *po mūšlje* 'the way flies do'

muštāfi subst pl 'moustache, whiskers'

mūtas adj msg 'mute', fsg *mūtasta*

mūziko subst f Asg 'music; band'

mužīna subst f 'moneybox (for children)'

Mužīni subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Mužīn*

n

na, prep + A 'to; on (direction; time); by means of; with the characteristics of; per': (a) indication of place, implying direction: || *Čemo p^uōč na Vlašījo* 'we shall go to *Vlahi* land (see also *Vlah* and *Vlašīja*); *da te ih zvāt na pīr* 'that they will invite them to the wedding party'; *nōse na křs* 'they carry [a child] to be baptized'; *Ču stāvīt nā se to vrēčo* 'I'll take the bag on my back'; *onā je vājik dīgla zaprežič*, *i pljūkla nā njega* 'she always lifted her apron, and spat on it'; *tējste so bile zabīte nā njega* 'they [the boards] were put onto it [the gate]'; *nem^uōj se nā me nagīnjat* 'don't lean on me'; *na klōbak se namāta* 'you wind [the wool] into a ball'; *ubrūsi za na st^uōl* 'cloths to [put] on the table';

(b) indication of time: || *jutre na trī ūri* 'tomorrow at three o'clock'; *na večer* 'in the evening'; *na Tⁱēlovo* 'on Corpus Christi'; *na Bārtuljo* 'on St. Bartholomew's Day'; *na Sⁱ svēti ne dēlajo nījedan* 'on All Saints' Day no work is done, nobody [works]'; *nī jūsto na oni dān* 'it is not exactly on that day'; *na dvā angōšta* 'on August 2' (TO); *na pīrvi počne šk^uōla* 'school starts on the first [September 1st]'; *na viljjo Božīča* 'on Christmas Eve'; *na prolīč* 'in spring';

(c) indication of place (no direction implied): || *mi je zīmā na ūši* 'my ears are cold'; *so b^uōlni na žūč* 'they have trouble with their gall bladder'; *se je udrī na škljⁱenāc* 'he bumped his finger phalanx'; "*gospodīn*" *mu se rečē sāmo na oči* "'reverend" you say only when he is present'; *na* + A without implying a direction is very common with *krāj* 'side', e.g. || *je imēlo četīre škljⁱ (...)* *na gorēnji krāj* 'it had four holes (...) in the upper side';

(d) abstract action directed towards smb or smt: || *ja se nēki pūti jādin nā njo* (MOŠ) 'sometimes I get angry with her'; *pensān nā njuh* 'I am thinking of them'; *mālo vīčeš na dīco* 'you shout a little at the children';

(e) '[perform an action which results] in': || *čū sprerežievāt na kūsi* 'I'll cut it into

(small) pieces'; *zdrobít krůh na mále mřvice* 'crumble bread into small crumbs'; *kat se kosí na vřhalj* 'when you mow [so that you get] a longish heap of grass';

(f) characterization of (the way) an action (is performed), or characterization of an object 'by means of; with the characteristics of' *llsmřďf na puráni* 'it smells of turkeys'; *kat se je na r^uoki mlátilo žito* 'when the grain was threshed by hand'; *da pøjemo na nōgi h Orbāničen* 'that we go to O. on foot'; *smo in dāvāli na bōco pīt ml'ekō* 'we gave them milk to drink from a bottle'; *kat se dēla kola-čiče na mākino* 'when you make pastries using a machine'; *pletē na igli* 'she knits with needles'; *g^uorīt na glās* 'speak aloud'; *kat se grēje na špāher* 'if you heat by stove'; *grāh na manēštro* 'beans in (as) manēštra'; *zaključāt na lōkot* (lit. lock by bolt); *ću si jo predēlat na nēko drūgo r^uozo* 'I'll re-make it [a dress] in some other way'; *na rūgō* 'mockingly'; *štroliġāt na pažūl* 'tell fortune using beans'; *igrāt na hārti* 'play cards'; *rōba na svī kol^uōri* 'material of all colours'; *īma postolī na špīc* 'she has pointed shoes'; *Sān kupīla jeno padēlo na r^uōžice* 'I bought a flowered pan'; *to je tkāno na kvādri* 'it is woven in a chequered pattern'; *takō da je pīšilo kako na dvā d'ēla* 'so that it came out (line) in two parts';

na is common with adverbs and gerunds: *vīežī mi na m^uōlno* 'tie it loosely (lit. for me)'; *smo (...)* *narēzali na drōbno* 'we cut it [into] tūny [pieces]; (*hūljāla*) *na lāhko na lāhko* '(she was sneaking around) very softly'; *se čūje na dūgo n^uō* 'you can hear her from afar'; *na tānko rastākāt* 'roll out [passtry] thinly'; *na rēje* 'less often'; *b^uōde na tānko zemlji* 'there is soil only [in a] thin [layer]'; *ni ne vīčemo, ni ne govōrimo na tīho* 'we neither shout nor speak softly'; *na fūžec* 'sliding'; *nēšto san dēlala na čūpīēc* 'I was doing something while squatting'; *na spīēc si govōrila* 'you talked in your sleep'; note also *na tek^uēc* 'in a great hurry' vs. *tek^uēc* 'running';

(g) measure: *do na milimetar jūšto* 'accurate to a millimetre' *so mi štimāli ta kūs kampānji*

na dvā milij^uōna 'they estimated this piece of land of mine at two million'; *na p^uōl ūri za p^uōlne* 'at 12.30 p.m.';

(h) 'per, by the': *jenī postolī na dān je stōri* 'he made one pair of shoes a day'; *jedanpūt na šetemāno* 'once a week'; + L 'at; on'; indication of place (no direction implied) *llkako da smo na dēle* 'as if we were at work'; *na dūbe* 'in the tree'; *pīva na vodē* 'it floats on the water'; *na būre se sūši* 'it is dried in the wind'

nā₂ interj 'now, here; come on' *llnā, tī, držī* 'here, you, hold [this]'; *ēko, nā* 'here you are (said when giving something)'; *Češ būnj-it, nā?* 'Will you drink, now? (said to a child)'; *Nā, Pīca, nā, nā* 'Now come on, Pi-ca, now' (to a donkey named Pi-ca; see also *pīci*)

nabōt adv 'at once; together' *llkat se sādi mlājā ne uzorī svā nabōt* 'if you plant [it] at new moon, it won't be ripe all at the same time'; *svē trī b^uōrši ču nabōt ponēs dōle* 'I'll take all three bags down at the same time'; *nabōt čemo p^uōc va šk^uōlo* 'we'll go to school together'

nāč adv 'on what? what at?' *llne znān nāč mīslīš* 'I don't know what you mean (lit. 'what you are thinking of)'; *da īmajō nāč za plēs* 'that (the climbing plants) have something to twine round'

nāčīn subst m 'manner, way' *llna nēki nāčīn* 'in some way'

načinčokāna adj fsg 'dressed up, dolled up', nsg *načinčokāno*

nāč verb pf 'find', pr lsg *nājden*, 2sg *nājdeš*, 3sg *nājde*, lpl *nājdemo*, 3pl *nājdo*, l-p msg *nāša*, fsg *nāšla*, mpl *nāšli*, fpl *nāšle*, pp msg *najd'ēn*, fsg *najdēna*, nsg *najdēno* *llnēke su se nāšle da bi bile ljūdi udrile* 'you would find some [cows] that would butt people'; *se snāč* pf 'find one's way, cope';

p^uōc, clitic *poč*, pf 'go (away)', pr lsg *pōjen*, 2sg *pōješ*, 3sg *pōje*, lpl *pōjemo*, 2pl *pōjete*, 3pl *pōjo* *llnem^uōj poč za nījn* 'don't pay attention to him; don't go by his rules'; *ku mu pōje za r^uok^uōn* 'if he's lucky'; *i mūhi pōjo*

'flies are also attracted [to it]';

šā pf l-p msg 'go' (functions as l-p of *p^uōc*), fsg *šlā*, nsg *šlō*, mpl *šli*, fpl *šlē* *llml'ekō mi je šlō skūpa* 'the milk started clotting'; *kat ne nīkat nīsan šlā za t'ēn* 'what if I never cared to pay attention to that';

grēn pr lsg 'go', see under g;

pīřt pf l.'come, arrive', 2.'become', pr lsg *pīřden*, 2sg *pīřdeš*, 3sg *pīřde*, lpl *pīřdemo*, 2pl *pīřdete*, 3pl *pīřdo*, imp 2sg *pīřdi*, 2pl *pīřdite*, l-p msg *pīřša*, fsg *pīřšla*, nsg *pīřšlo*, mpl *pīřšli*, fpl *pīřšle* *llbi ti pīřšlo s pāmēti* 'it would drive you crazy'; *da pīřde tānko* 'so that it becomes thin'; *ot smrēkvi pīřde dobrā pijāča* 'from the juniper you can get a good drink'; *je pīřšlo slābo naše Ēlene* 'our Elena got sick'; *nēče mi pīřt* 'it won't be enough (material for a dress; etc.)';

ūč pf l. 'flee, run away, go away', 2. 'go wrong, boil over', pr lsg *ūjden*, 3sg *ūjde*, 3pl *ūjdo*, l-p msg *ūša*, fsg *ūšla*, nsg *ūšlo*, mpl *ūšli* *llja san vāj^uk ūšla čā* 'I always went away'; *kat manē ūjde* 'if I make a mistake (can't do anything about it)'; *če ti ūč ml'ekō* 'your milk will boil over';

ubāč pf l. 'search, look for', 2. 'pass', pr lsg *ubājden*, imp 2sg *ubājdi*, l-p msg *ubāša*, fsg *ubāšla*, pp nsg *ubājdeno* *llih je ubāša l'ēt* 'frost has passed over them (i.e. plants)';

zāč pf l. (obs) 'go out, come out', 2. 'go behind, set (of the sun)', pr lsg *zājden*, 3sg *zājde*, l-p nsg *zāšlo* *llnan je zāšlo zā nohti* 'our hands got frozen (numb with cold)'

nāčvi subst f Apl (plt) 'trough, dough tray'

nad prep + I 'over, above' *llnat stol^uōn* 'above the table'; *i pōče plākat nad nījn* 'and he started crying over him'

na d'ēsno adv 'to the right' (see *d'ēsni*)

nādijala: se – verb ipf l-p fsg (VO) 'hope'

naftalīna subst f 'mothballs', Asg *naftalīno*

nāgal adj msg l.'rash, hasty, sudden', 2.'steep', fsg *nāgla*, nsg *nāglo*, mpl *nāgli*; Nsgm *nāgli*, Gplm *nāgleh*, Aplf *nāgle*; comp msg *naglējī*; adv *nāglo*

nāglōs subst f 'haste, rash behaviour'

nāj- prefix for the formation of the superlative from the comparative; also combined with *pīvo* (see *nājprvo*)

nājco adv 'this evening'

najedanpūt adv 'suddenly'

nājlon subst m Asg 'plastic bag'

nājlonka subst f 'plastic bag'

nājzat adv 'at last, finally'

nākovalo subst n 'anvil', Lsg *nākovale*

na l'ēvo adv 'to the left' (see *l'ēvi*)

namazljīf adj msg 'touchy, irritated', fsg *namazljīva*

namēsto prep + G 'instead of'; *namēsto zīda* 'instead of a wall'; *namēsto rēc, onō, rōbo škūro, ča je, onō se rēcē, škūrīno za uprāt* 'instead of saying, well, dark things, you have, you would say, dark stuff to be washed'; *namēsto da grē dīm va dīm^unjak, kāmō rābi, kad dīm^u ovamo* 'the smoke would come in here, instead of going into the chimney, where it should'

nāmeš adv 'in between'

nam^uōt adv (+ D) 'as one likes' *llza jenega čovīka k'ēmu nī nīč nam^uōt* 'for someone who is difficult to please'; *nan nī nam^uōt kakō so tō stōrili* 'we don't like the way they did that'; *nī mi nam^uōt ušīto* 'I don't like the way it is sewn'; *kakō je njemū nam^uōt* 'the way he likes it'; *Ču kupīt postolī ku ih nājden nam^uōt* 'I will buy shoes if I find ones I like'

namurāt verb pf 'fall in love', pr 3sg *namurā*, 3pl *namurājo*, l-p msg *namurā*, fsg *namurāla*, mpl *namurāli* *llse je namurā na njeġovo hō'ēr* 'he fell in love with the man's daughter'

namur'ēvāt: se – verb ipf 'fall in love', pr 3sg *namur'ēva*

nānke adv (frequently unaccented, see section VI.7.2; also *nānka*) 'nor, neither, not even'; *Manē bi sadā sīla p^uōc, aš nīsan bīla nanke ġōre* 'I should really hurry now [and make up the beds], because I haven't even been upstairs [yet]'; *nī nanke se usūšīlo* 'it isn't

even dry yet'; *nanke jā nīsan šlā* 'I didn't go either'; *Nanke nījedan nī vīde* 'Nobody saw it even'; *nīsan nānke mālo pōspana* 'I'm not at all sleepy'; *Nanke nē da je šūnjaf, ku nē, takō, kako ča je naša mīnja, (...) zājno dēla kom'ēdijo* '[you could] not really [say] he's crazy, but, like our daughter, constantly playing about'

nā noč adv expression (see *n'čōc*)

načkoli adv '(all) around' ||z *vīlami se to ras-hič'ēva načkoli* 'with a pitchfork you throw that around'; *kat m'ōraš još načkoli jōš jedan djīr storīt* 'if you have to make another row around [it] (when crocheting)'; *hōdi kako nēka nāruga načkoli* 'he is walking around looking a fright'; *zīt načkoli* 'the wall around [it]'

prep + G 'around' ||čā *grēš zājno načkoli stolā* 'why are you constantly walking around the table'

nāpa subst f 'shelf (above the fireplace, to keep bowls and plates etc. on)', Lsg *nāpe*

napāsNIK subst m 'unreliable person'

nāplōvina subst f 'thick layer of soil (in the valleys)'

Napolij'ōnova adj fsg, in: *Stāncija Napolij'ōnova* top (name of a settlement)

nā pošto adv (see *pōšta*)

nāpovedi subst Apl 'marriage bans'

nāp'ōj subst m kind of porridge (consisting of meal and water; fed to the cattle in winter), Gsg *nāpōja*

nāpraf adv (also *odnāpraf*) 'the right way round' (antonym to *n'čopak*)

nāpred-nāzat adv (see *nāpret*)

nāpret adv 'forward, ahead, further' ||san [*se*] *nāgnūla nāpret* 'I leant forward'; *puli Kresfn frmā kori'ēra, i pōkle grēte nāpret, pak drūga stānica (...)* 'the bus stops at Kresini, and then you continue (go further), and the next stop (...); *tāmo nāpret ot Pāzina* 'there, a bit further than Pazin'; *i to se jo sāmo rība nāpred-nāzat* 'and you only rub it back and forth'; *nōso fač'ōl takō odzāt v'ēžen (...)* *mī*

nōsimo takō za nāpret 'they wear their shawls like this tied from behind (...) we wear it tied under the chin (lit. in front)'; *ot Trēh Krālji nāpret* 'from Epiphany [on]'; *da mōre l'ēčīt nāpret* 'that he could go on curving [people]'

nāprof adv (also *nāpraf*?) 'thoroughly, completely, rather, quite' ||*nipūt se nāprof nasolf i napaprī* 'then you salt and pepper it thoroughly'; *kat nāprof kūha* 'when it is really boiling'; *ubriši ga nāprof, aš če zarījavet* 'wipe it thoroughly, for it will rust'; *me je nāprof bolēla [glava]* 'I had quite a headache'

narāf subst f 'character', Asg *narāf*

nāramak subst m 'armful, load (carried on the shoulder)', Gsg *nāramka*, Lsg *nārankon* (see I.2.12) ||*jedan nāramak dr'ēva* 'an armful of firewood'

narānča subst f 'orange', Asg *narānčo*, Apl *narānči*

narandāna verb pf pp fsg (see *-randāt*)

nārēdan adj msg 1. 'comfortable, handy, pleasant', 2. 'appropriate, suitable, convenient', fsg *nārēdna*, nsg *nārēdno*, mpl and Aplm *nārēdni* ||*da je nārēdno za z rokāmi dos'emāt* 'so that you can easily reach it with your hands'; *nī nārēdno za rēc* 'one shouldn't say that'; comp nsg *narednēje*

nārēščina subst f 'order, nice atmosphere', Asg *nārēščino*

narīhtana verb pp fsg (see *-rīhtat*)

nārot subst m d? 'people'; *to je nēki slāp nārot* 'they aren't very solid people'

nāruga subst f 'scarecrow; person looking a fright', Npl *nārugi*

narugljīf adj msg 'mocking, derisive', fsg *narugljīva*, mpl *narugljīvi*

nārušalj subst m (also *nāručalj*?) 'armful, load (e.g. of wood)', Gsg *nārušlja*

nārušlje subst Asg (?) ||*čōn je jo z'ē va nārušlje da jo nōsi va kāmāro* 'he took her in his arms to carry her into the room'

nāspored prep + G (and +I) and adv; 'near, next to, beside, side by side'; *nāspored nāše kūci* 'next to our house'; *nāspored manē* (also *nāspored mānon*) 'next to me'; *dv'ē vetūri mōro hodīt nāsporet* 'two cars can drive [there] side by side'

nasr'ēd prep + G, and adv; 'in the middle (of)' ||*nasr'ēt kūhinji* 'in the middle of the kitchen'; *nasr'ēt stolā* 'in the middle of the table'; *nasr'ēd jārma* 'in the middle of the yoke'; *gōre tēšnje, pak nasr'ēt šire* 'narrower at the rim, and wider in the middle'; *tō se stāvi tū nasr'ēt* 'you put that here in the middle'

nasūlja subst f 'muzzle (worn by cows, when at work)' (see also *nosūlja*), Npl *nasūlji*, Gpl *nasūlji*, Ipl *nasūljami*

nāš pron Nsgm 'our', Gsgm, Asgman and Gsgn *nāšega*, Dsgm *nāšemu*, ILsgm and Lsgn *nāšen*, NAsgn *nāše* and *nāšo*, Nsgf *nāša*, GDLSgf *nāše*, Asgf *nāšo*, Isgf *nāšon*, NApml *nāši*, GAplm *nāseh*, Iplm *nāšemi*, Lplm *nāseh*, Nplf *nāše* ||*nāši ljūdi* 'our people (from the village or surroundings)'; *nāši* 'our people; our family'

-nāšāt: se ponāša verb ipf pr 3sg 'behave'; *prenāšāt* ipf 'move, carry to another place', pr 1pl *prenāšamo*, 3pl *prenāšajo*, 1-p msg *prenāšā*, fsg *prenāšāla*, mpl *prenāšāli*

našivanje subst n 'embroidering; embroidery'

nāštar subst m Žm 'bow, ribbon'

nāšunjas adj msg 'a bit crazy, not right in the head', nsg *nāšunjasto*, mpl *nāšunjasti*

nātašce adv 'with an empty stomach' ||*jōš san nātašce* 'I haven't eaten yet (today)'

natrošita adj fsg 'inclined to, prone to' ||(*ofcā*) *je natrošita za zvrēc* '(the sheep) is prone to miscarry'

navādan adj msg 'used to, accustomed', fsg *navādna*, mpl *navādni*, fpl *navādne* ||*san navādna se zbūdīt na š'ēs ūr* 'I am used to waking up at six a.m.'

navādva subst f 'habit, custom', Asg *navādvo*

navājen adj msg (pp; see *vādīt*) 'used to, accustomed; trained', fsg *navājena*, mpl *navāje-*

ni

nāvar adv; in the expression *imēt nāvar* 'watch, look out, be careful': ||*im'ēj nāvar da ne pādes* 'be careful that you don't fall'; *im'ēj mi nāvar to mīnjo da ne pāde* 'keep an eye on the little girl for me, so that she does not fall'

navāščina subst f 'habit, custom' (VO)

navigā verb 1-p msg 'sail'

-nāvljan: ponāvljan verb ipf pr 1sg 'repeat'

nav'rh prep + G 'on top of' ||*je stā nav'rh dūba* 'he was sitting on top of the tree'; *nav'rh krūga* 'on top of the rock'; *Svēga mi je nav'rh glāvī prīšlo* 'I'm sick and tired of it all'; *Tū mi stojī, nav'rh zajīka, ne mōren se dom'slit* 'here it is, on the tip of my tongue, [and] I cannot recall it'

nāzat adv (also *nāzada*) 'back; again' ||*kat je prīšla nāzat* 'when she came back'; *i onipūt se stāvi ta zāpregalj, da ne gr'ē nāpret ni nāzat* 'and then you put on this plough nail, so that it cannot move either forward or backwards'; *za nāzat je hodīla* 'she went (moved) backward'; *i takō pogl'ēdala nāzat* 'and [she] looked back'; *onā je nāzat zāspala* 'she fell asleep again'; *čemo takāt nāzat dēlat* 'we'll start working again'

nāznak adv 'on one's back' ||*je pā nāznak* 'he fell on his back'

nazrāščē adv 'when still growing, when still in the field' ||*smo opk'nuli trukinjo nazrāščē* 'we picked the corncocks [with the maize] still in the field (i.e. without cutting the stalks)'

nē part 'no; not'; frequent as a one word sentence (negative answer); see VI.7.2; in neutral negative sentences, *ne* is usually unaccented, and placed in front of the finite verb form; *ne* can also be placed in front of a specifically negated element in the sentence (frequent in elliptical sentences which form negative answers); (a second,) stressed *nē* is often used to emphasize a negation, see VI.8.4 ||*Ne rābi plākat za n'č* 'You shouldn't cry for no reason'; *Ča nē? Isn't it?; (Imate ofco?) Nē več* '(Do you have a sheep?) Not

any more'; *Ja parān da nē* 'I think, not'; *Ga nī mōga čapāt*, *čōn je ūša*. *Forši bi bī da nē* 'He couldn't catch him, he went away. Maybe he would have [caught him] if he hadn't'; *Nīčće ih nē va kūčo* 'He doesn't want them to enter the house'

nebēski adj msg 'heavenly, heaven's', Nsgn *nebēsko*

-nēbit: *znēbit* verb pf 'miscarry, abort', pr 2sg *znēbiš*, 1-p fsg *znēbila*, fpl *znēbile*

nēbo subst n 'sky, heaven', Lsg *nēbe*

nečigōvo pron Nsgn 'somebody's'

nedēlja subst f 'Sunday', Gsg *nedēlji*, Asg *nedēljo* || *Nedēljo so bīli tū* 'They were here last Sunday'; *va nedēljo* 'on Sundays'; *va nedēljo jūtro* 'on Sunday mornings'

nēdih subst m 'gasping, breathlessness', Lsg *nēdihon*

nēgdere adv (also *negderē* and *nigdē*) 'somewhere'

nēgo conj 1. 'but' (after negated first part of a sentence), 2. 'than' (frequently unaccented, see VI.7.3) || *se nī pekļō štrūci, nēgo hlēbi* 'one didn't bake oblong loaves of bread, but round loaves'; *Mānje nego piēs* 'less than a handful'; *Pīvo nēgo se ih pres'ēčē* 'before you cut them'; *Pīvo nego je pīrīšla sēmo* 'before she came here'; *Nēgo čā!* 'But of course! (What else did you expect?)'

nēka conj (frequently unaccented) '(so) that, in order that, lest' || *Je rēka barba J'ōže nēka pīrdeš* 'uncle J'ōže said you should come'; *kat so mu reklī da neka grē, nēka čūva dōkle b'ōde zīmā* 'when they told him that he should go, that he should tend [the cattle] until it would get cold'; *onō nēka popīj'ō po zīmē* 'let them drink that in winter'; *San hōdīla nēka mi napīrāvi* 'I went [there] [to ask] him to fix [it] for me'; *So m'ōrale puštīt nēka stojī dōkle se uhlādi* 'they had to leave it (that it should) rest until it cooled off'; *puštī jo nēka se vispī* 'let her have her sleep out'; *i onī so stēšo, so Žmījnci, nēka s'ō Dūnjica* 'and they are still Žminj people, even if they are (lit. let them be) the Dūnjica (see also

Dūnjica); *Za gr'ōjze bi bilo bōlje da nī daj-žā vēč*. *Sāt mālo se je namočilo, i nēka bi bilo lēpo vrīēme dōkle se potīga* 'For the grapes, it would be better if it didn't rain any more. It has been moistened a bit now, and let it be beautiful weather until they are harvested'; (They'll mess up your house) *Nēka jā* 'Let it be so'

nekak'ōr adv (also *nēkakor* and *nēkako*) 'somehow, in some way'

nēkamor adv 'somewhere (direction implied) || *kat se prebūčēš za nēkamor p'ōč* 'when you change your clothes, to go somewhere'

nēkat adv (also *nekadā*) 'once, once upon a time'

nēki pron 'some; someone, somebody'; Asgminan *nēki*, GASgm *nēkega*, Dsgm *nēkemu*, ILsgmn *nēken*, NAsgn *nēko*, Nsgf *nēka*, Asgf *nēko*, GLsgf *nēke*, NAplm *nēki*, Gplm *nēkeh*, Dplm *nēken*, Iplm *nēkemi*, Lplmn *nēkeh*, Npln *nēka*, NAplf *nēke* || *nēka Petrīčka* 'a certain Petrička'; "Vēro si ti nēki čuvār!", *ča nīsmo reklī mīnjemu brekū* 'You are some guard!', didn't we say so to the doggy'; *nēki pūt* 'sometimes'; *nēki dān* 'the other day'

nēkoliko adv (also *nekoliko*) 'several, a few, some (time)' || *da dān nēkoliko šōldi* 'that I give some money'; *smo nekoliko bivāli va Pūlē* 'we have been living in Pula for a while'

nēkršćeno adj Asgf 'unbaptized'

Nēmačka adj fsg (used independently) 'Germany', Lsg *Nēmačke*

nēmiran adj msg 'restless'

nēmoć subst f 'weakness, infirmity', Gsg *nēmoći*

nēmoćan adj msg 'weak, infirm, helpless', fsg *nēmoćna*

nem'ōj verb imp (prohibitive) 2sg (part) (combined with inf, or sometimes *da + pr*), 2pl *nem'ōjite* || *nem'ōj me potēzat za vlāsi* 'don't pull my hair'; *nem'ōj se stākāt* 'don't get dirty'; *nem'ōjite vrišćēt* 'don't (pl) shout;

nem'ōj da ti kī dā urōki 'don't [let] someone cast a spell on you'; first and second element of *nem'ōj* may be separated by a clitic: *ne ga m'ōj zvaljāt* (also *nem'ōj ga zvaljāt*) 'don't dirty it'

nēmrs subst m 'fasting (in the sense of avoiding meat containing fat)', Gsg *nēmrsa*

nenavidan adj msg 'jealous, envious', fsg *nenavidna*

nēnormalan adj msg 'abnormal'; adv *nēnormalno*

nēres subst m 'boar', GASg *nēresta*, Lsg *nēreston*, Npl *nēresti*

ner'ōš subst m 'nerves, nervousness' || *mi dēla ner'ōš* 'it gets on my nerves'

nēs verb ipf 'lay-(eggs)', pr 3sg *nesē*, 3pl *nes'ō*;

donēs pf 'bring', pr 1sg *donesēn*, 2sg *donesēš*, 3sg *donesē*, 3pl *dones'ō*, imp 2sg *done-sī*, 1-p msg *donēsā*, fsg *doneslā*, pp nsg *donēseno*;

ponēs pf 'take along, carry off', pr 3sg *ponēsē*, 1pl *ponēsēmo*, imp 2sg *ponēsī*, 1-p fsg *ponēslā*, nsg *ponēslō*, mpl *ponēsli*; *se ponēslō* || *mi se nī ponēslō* 'I didn't succeed (in it)';

podnēs pf 'endure, stand', 1-p msg *podnēsā* (JO);

prenēs pf 'move, carry to another place', pr 1pl *prenesēmo*, imp 2sg *prenesī*, 1-p msg *prenēsā*, mpl *prenesli*, pp nsg *prenēseno*;

pronēs pf 'begin to lay (eggs)', 1-p fsg *pronēslā*, fpl *pronēsli*;

se vineslā: || *se je vineslā* 'she stopped laying (eggs)';

znēs pf 'lay (an egg)';

zanēs pf 'move, shove a bit'

nesīca subst f 'laying hen', Npl *nesīce*

nēsłano adj nsg 'saltless'

nesrēca subst f 'accident, misfortune', Asg *nesrēčo*, Lsg *nesrēće* || *po nesrēće* 'by accident'

nēšto pron 1. 'something', 2. 'a little'; G *nēčesa* and *nēčega*, A *nēšto*, I *nēčesen* and *nečes'ēn* (when carrying a sentence accent) and (in

combination with an adjective) *nēčen* || *namā-zat z nečes'ēn* 'rub in with something'; *z nēčesen ču krēšit, aš so je krātkē* 'I shall lengthen [the trousers] with something, for they are too short for her (accent on *krēšit*); *z nēčen drūgen* 'with something else'; *je bī nēšto jādān* 'he was somewhat angry'

netomāran adj msg 'troublesome, unpleasant', fsg *netomārna*, mpl *netomārni*

nevēsta subst f 1. 'bride', 2. 'daughter-in-law', Gsg *nevēsti*, Asg *nevēsto*, Dsg *nevēste*, Isg *nevēston*, Npl *nevēsti*, Gpl *nevēs*

Nēvio subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Asg *Nēvija* and *Nēvijī*, Dsg *Nēvijū*, Isg *Nēvijon*

nev'ōda subst f 'niece'

nev'ōdo subst m 'nephew'

nēvreme subst n 'very bad weather', Asg *nēvreme*, Isg *nēvremenon*

Nīemāc subst m 'German', Isg *Nīemc'ōn*, Npl *Nīemci*, Gpl *Nīemci*, Dpl *Nīemc'ōn*

Nīēmka subst f 'German woman', Npl *Nīēmki*

ni conj 'nor, neither; not even' || *da ne b'ōde po mojē ni po tvoję* 'so that it won't be either my way or yours'; *ničigōvo, kako tō da nī ni mojē ni ot susēda* 'nobody's [land], like, it isn't mine nor is it the neighbour's'; *nī ni tič* 'it isn't a bird either'; *ma ne mōre, kako ni njegōva gospodarīca, mučāt* 'but it [the dog] can't keep quiet, just like his mistress'; *tāmo kadē se ne orē ni nič* 'where you don't plough or anything'

nīč pron (also *nīš*) 'nothing', G *nīčesera*, I *nīčes'ēn*, *nīčeren* and *nīčen* || *onā se nīkat nī za nīč čapievāla* 'she never clung (held on) to anything [when learning to walk]'; *onipūt ga poj'ed'ō kako nīč* 'then they eat it as if it were nothing'; *nī hōdīlo blāgo ni nīč n'ōtre* 'the cattle couldn't get in, nor anything [else]; *prez nīč* 'without anything'; *za nīš drūgo* 'for nothing else'; (with negated verb, cf. *nīča/nīč* below): *nī nīč nego sāmo nēka travīna* 'it isn't anything, just some high grass' (see also *nīča*)

nīča pron (also *nīč*) 'something worthless', Gsg *nīčesa* || (verb not negated, cf. *nīč* above): *je nīč ta trukinja* 'that maize is worthless'

nīčaľ adj msg (also attr) 'poor(ly), meagre, thin', fsg *nīčava*, mpl *nīčavi*; comp nsg *ničavje*, mpl *ničavěji*

nīčarija subst f 'worthless thing', pl. also 'trifles', Gsg *nīčariji*, NApl *nīčarije* || *Me je ča-pāla ničarija* 'I don't feel like doing anything'

nīčigōvo pron Nsgn 'belonging to nobody (in particular); municipal'

nīgdē adv 'somewhere' || *nīgdē tāmo va Cerovlje* 'somewhere there in Cerovlje'; *i po nočē da te prīt nīgdē (...) trī brekī* 'and at night there will come, somewhere (...) three dogs'

nīgdere adv 'nowhere'

nījedan pron 'none, no; no one', GAsgm *nījenega*, Dsgm *nījenemu*, Isgm *nījenen*, Nsgf *nījena*, Aplf *nījene* || *ōn nī stōri nījenemu zľā* 'he did nobody any harm'; *nījenega nī vōlja čūvāt* 'nobody feels like herding [cattle]'; *sāmo nījn ne nījedan rečē, pak onī pa-rājo da nījedan ne znā* 'but nobody tells them [to their face], so they think nobody knows'; *onā nīma nījenega* 'she has no family'

nikak ʋf pron 'none, no; not worth much', Gsgmn *nikakōvega* and *nikakovega*, Lsgm *nikakoven*, Aplm *nikakōvi*, Asgf *nikakōvo*, Gplf *nikakōveh*; stress on the last stem syllable mainly when the pronoun means 'none', stress on *ni-* mainly with the meaning 'not worth much, nothing much': || *prez nikakōveh škřbi* 'without any worries'; *nikakōvi mākķi ne vōli* 'he doesn't like any cats'; *nikakōvega pōsla nīčēu* 'I don't want anything to do'; *jedan babuljīna (...), grōta, nikakovega oblīka* 'a rock (...), a stone with no recognizable shape'; *po nikakoven riēde nahītano* 'thrown on a heap without any order'; but: *nikakovega miēsa se nī jēlo* 'no meat was eaten at all'; *ma si nikak ʋf* 'you are not worth much'

nikak ʋr adv (also *nikakor* and *nikako*) 'not at all, by no means' || *nikak ʋr da ga zbūdin* 'I couldn't possibly wake him up'; *kat se nīsan mogľā ľāni domľlit nīkakor* 'when last year I couldn't possibly recall'

nīkamor adv 'nowhere' (implies direction/motion)

nīkat adv 'never'

nīkne verb pf pr 3sg 'sprout, spring up'

nīkoliko adv 'nothing' || *nīkoliko ti ne dān* 'I won't give you anything'

nīkōda adv 'nowhere' (implies direction/motion; less common than *nīkamor*)

nīš pron (see *nīč*)

nīt subst f '(piece of) thread, (piece of) wire', Gsg *nīti*, Asg *nīt*, Isg *nīton*, Lsg *nīte*, NApl *nīti*, Gpl *nīt*, Lpl *nītah* and *nīteh* (but agreement always f)

nīzak adj msg (also attr NAsgm) 'low', fsg and Nsgf *nīska*, nsg *nīsko*, Nsgm *nīski*, Lsgf *nīske*; comp fsg *nīža*; adv *nīsko*; comp *nīže*

no conj and interj 'but' || *riēkā (...), no nīma-mo i h tū* 'a river (...), but we don't have them here'; *No čā bāľiš?* 'Now what are you gaping [at]?'

nōčna adj Nsgf 'night' (see also *n ʋčni*)

nogā subst f 'foot; leg', Gsg *nogī*, DLsg *nogē*, Asg *nōgo*, Isg *nog ʋn*, NApl *nōgi*, Gpl *n ʋh*, Dpl *nogān*, Ipl *nogāmi*, Lpl *nogāh* || *pīve nōgi i zādnye nōgi* 'the forelegs and hind legs'; *San si ubūla postoli na bōso nōgo* 'I put my shoes on without socks'; *da pōjemo na nōgi h Orbāničen* 'that we go to O. on foot'; *Īmamo nā nogi i pōd nogi* 'We have everything we need, and more than enough of it'; p/a Npl *nožīne*

nōgomet subst m nd NAsg 'soccer'

nōhat subst m 'fingernail, toenail', Gsg *nōhta*, Asg *nōhat*, Isg *nōhton*, Lsg *nōhte*, NAGlpl *nōhti*, Lpl *nōhtah* || *nan je zāšľo zā nohti* 'our fingers froze'

nōpačan adj msg 'annoying, troublesome, impossible', fsg *nōpačna*, mpl *nōpačni*

nopačija subst f 'nonsense, stupidity', Apl *nopačije*, Gpl *nopačij*

nopāčīt verb ipf 'make noise; smash, tear', pr 2sg *nopāčiš*, imp 2sg *nopāčī*, 1-p msg *nopāčīla*; *znopāčīt* pf 'tear, wear out', 1-p fsg *znopāčīla*

nōpaka subst f 'wretch, villain' || *to je nēka nōpaka* 'that is a bad guy'

norēt verb ipf 'scream, roar, behave wildly', pr 3sg *norī*, 3pl *norīje*, imp 2sg *norī*, 1-p msg *norīē*, fsg *norēla*, mpl *norēli*; *znorēt* pf 'go mad', 1-p msg *znorīē*

normālan adj msg 'normal', nsg *normāľno*; adv *normāľno* (see also *nōrmalno*)

nōrmalno adj nsg (= *normālan*)

nōseča adj fsg 'pregnant'

nosīt verb ipf 'bring, carry, bear, wear', pr 1sg *nōsin*, 2sg *nōsiš*, 3sg *nōsi*, 1pl *nōsimo*, 2pl *nōsite*, 3pl *nōse* and *nōso*, imp 2sg *nosi*, 2pl *nosite*, 1-p msg *nosī*, fsg *nosīla*, nsg *nosīlo*, mpl *nosīli*, fpl *nosīle* || *da nē bi vētar nosīt* 'that it wouldn't be carried off by the wind'; *se—* 'dress': *se ľiēpo nosīt* 'she dresses well'; *svī jēnako so se nosīli* 'they all dressed alike'; *donōsi* ipf pr 3sg (JO) 'bring'

nanosīt pf 'bring a certain quantity', pr 1sg *nanōsin*, 3sg *nanōsi*, 3pl *nanōse*, 1-p msg *nanosī*, mpl *nanosīli*, pp nsg *nanōšeno*; *se odnōsi* (na + A) ipf pr 3sg 'refer to'; *raznōsi* pf pr 3sg 'carry off (in various directions)'; *znosīt* pf 'carry off, carry out', pr 1sg *znōsin*, 3pl *znōse* and *znōso*, pp nsg *znōšeno*; *zanosīt* pf 'become pregnant', pr 3sg *zanōsi*, 1-p fsg *zanosīla*

nosūľja subst f 'muzzle (worn by cows when at work)', Npl *nosūľji*, Ipl *nosūľjami*, Lpl *nosūľjah* (see also *nasūľja*)

nošievāt verb hab 'bring, carry, wear, bear', pr 3sg *nošievā*, 1-p fsg *nošievāla*, nsg *nošievālo*

nōšnja subst f 'traditional costume'

novēambar subst m 'November', Asg *novēm-*

bar, Gsg *novēmbra* || *to je bīľo novēmbra* 'that was in November'

novīca subst f 'land, newly brought under cultivation', Asg *novīco* || *ľzemľjā novīca* id.

novitā subst f '(piece of) news', Asg *novitā*, Npl *novitādi*

-novītāt: *zanovītāt* verb ipf 'dawdle, nag', pr 3sg *zanovītā*

nōvos subst f Asg '(piece of) news' (VO)

n ʋč subst f 'night; darkness', Asg *n ʋč*, Gsg *nōči*, Isg *noč ʋn*, Lsg *nočē*, NAGpl *nōči*, Lpl *nōčah* and *nočāh* || *kōmoč san finila skopāt do nōči* 'I hardly managed to finish digging before dark'; *po nočē* 'at night, in the dark'; *puli n ʋč* 'late at night (?)'; *to n ʋč* 'tonight'; *n ʋč i dān* 'day and night'; *nā noč* 'at night, in the evening': *ponedēľjak nā noč* 'Monday evening'

n ʋčni (a?) adj Nplm (MOB) 'night' (see also *nōčna*)

n ʋf adj msg (also NAsgm attr) 'new', fsg and Nsgf *nōva*, Nsgn *nōvi*, GAsgman *nōvega*, Nplm *nōvi*, Gplmf *nōveh*, Asgf *nōvo*, Nplfn and Aplf *nōve*, Gsgn *nōvega*, Asgn *nōvo*, Lsgf *nōve*, Lsgmn *nōven* || *od nōva* 'once more, once again'; *na nōvo* id.; *po nōven* 'ac-cording to the new style'; comp msg *nověji*, fsg *nověja*

n ʋōna subst f 'grandmother', Gsg *n ʋōni*, Dsg *n ʋōne*, Asg *n ʋōno*, Isg *n ʋōnon*, Npl *n ʋōni*, Gpl *n ʋōn*

n ʋōnetovo adj nsg 'grandfather's', Nplf *n ʋōnetove*

n ʋōno subst m 'grandfather', Gsg *n ʋōneta*, Dsg *n ʋōnetu*, Npl *n ʋōneti* (also 'grandparents'), Gpl *n ʋōneti*

n ʋōpak adv 'reversed, wrong, upside down, inside out' || *kat uvīješ n ʋōpak r ʋōko* 'if you twist your hand (distort it)'; *kat je n ʋōpak pīno tegā stōri* 'when he did a lot of wrong [things]'

n ʋōr adj msg 'crazy, stupid', fsg *norā*

n ʋōs subst n 'nose; nozzle (on a jug or a pair of bellows)', Gsg *nōsa*, Asg *n ʋōs*, Isg *nōson*,

Lsg *nöse*, NGIpl *nösi*, Dpl *nösan*, Lpl *nösah* ||ti *tečë křf na n'ös* 'your nose is bleeding'; *ma sväkamor gnjetë n'ös* 'she sticks her nose into everything'; *će dobīt po nöse za tō* 'she'll be punished for this'; dim *nosič*

n'osät: *se n'osät* verb ipf 'sulk, pout', pr 1sg *n'osān*, 3sg *n'ōsa*, 1-p fpl *n'osāle*; *ja se š nj'ōn n'osān* 'I am on bad terms with her'; *se nan'ōsa* pf pr 3sg 'sulk, pout', 1-p fsg *nan'osāla*

n'ōš subst m 'knife', Asg *n'ōš*, Isg *n'ōžičn*, Lsg *n'ōžë*, NApl *n'ōžī*, Gpl *n'ōžī*; dim *nožič*, Isg *nožičen*, Apl *nožiči*

n'ōtre adv (also *n'ōtra*) 'inside; away from the road' ||*staviš n'ōtre fēci* 'you put some yeast in [it]'; *da ne grēdo n'ōtre s postōli* 'that they won't come inside with their shoes [on]'; *tū si zab'ō r'ōko n'ōtre* 'here you stucked your hand in'; *da ne bi bīlo kakof smradič n'ōtre* 'that there won't [be] any [piece of] dirt inside'; *k'ōt in je hodīla vodā s p'ōta n'ōtra* 'where the water from the road would flow in[to their garden]'; *n'ōtra mi je svē blātno* 'inside [the house] it's all dirty'; *ot Kresīn mālo nāpret n'ōtre* 'from [the village of] Kresini, a bit further, away from the main road'

n'ōžac subst m (MOŠ) a tool (small knife?) used when making *spōni*

nū interj 'come (on), well' ||*Čā biš jē? Nū, bīlo čā*. 'What would you like to eat? Well, anything'; *Nū, zaškūrī jeno mālo* 'Come on, shut out the light a bit'; *nīmamo vēc to grīēdo, ma nū, vīsi pršūt* 'we don't have that beam any more, but anyway, the ham is hanging'; *Čūjen, nū* 'Well, I hear [it]'

nūdit verb ipf 'offer', pr 3sg *nūdi*, 1-p fsg *nūdila*, mpl *nūdili*;

ponūdit pf 'offer', pr 3sg *ponūdi*, 1-p fsg *ponūdila*, mpl *ponūdili*, pp nsg *ponūjeno* and *ponūdjeno* ||*ću ti ponūdit jeno rakījo* 'I'll offer you a rakija';

zanūdit pf 'offer insistently' ||*vas mōren zanūdit* 'I can insist, press a drink on you';

-nūjät: *ponūjät* verb ipf 'offer', pr 1sg *ponūjan*, 3sg *ponūja*, 1-p msg *ponūjā*, mpl *po-*

nūjāli
zanūjät ipf 'offer (insistently)'

nūk subst m 'grandson', Npl *nūki* 'grandsons, grandchildren'

nūka subst f 'granddaughter'

nūtrašnje adj Npln d? 'interior, inside'

-nūvät: *ponūvät* verb ipf 'offer', pr 3sg *ponūva*, 1pl *ponūvamo*, 3pl *ponūvajo*, 1-p msg *ponūvā*, mpl *ponūvāli*

nj

njädra subst n (pl.t.) 'bosom', Apl *njädra*, Lpl *njädrah* ||*stavit r'ōžico va njädra* 'put a flower on one's bosom'

njāfčēt verb ipf 'miaow', pr 3sg *njāfčī*, 3pl *njāfčīje*, 1-p msg *njāfčīē*, fsg *njāfčēla*, mpl *njāfčēli*

njāfkät verb ipf 'miaow', 1-p fsg *njāfkāla*, mpl *njāfkāli*

njeg'ōf pron Nsgm (also *njig'ōf*) 'his', Asgman *njegōvega*, Lsgm *njegōven*, Nsgn *njegōvo*, Gsgn *njegōvega*, Nplm *njegōvi*, Gplm *njegōveh*, Nsgf *njegōva* and *njigōva*, GDsgf *njegōve*, Asgf *njegōvo*, Isgf *njegōvon*

nj'ējni pron Nsgm 'her', Gsgm *nj'ējnega*, Nplm *nj'ējni*, Nsgn *nj'ējno*, Nsgf *nj'ējna*, Gsgf *nj'ējne*, Asgf *nj'ējno*, NAplf *nj'ējne*

njig'ōf pron Nsgm (see *njeg'ōf*)

njīh pron Nsgm 'their', Nsgf *njīha*, Nsgn *njīho*, Gsgn *njīhega*, Nplm *njīhi*, Gplm *njīheh*, Dplm *njīhen*, Iplm *njīhemi*, Lpln *njīheh* (JKr), Aplf *njīhe*

njīhof pron Nsgm (= *njīh*), Gsgm *njīhovega*, Lsgm *njīhoven*, Nsgn *njīhovo*, Nsgf *njīhova*, Lsgf *njīhove*, Nplf *njīhove*, Gplf *njīhoveh*, Dplf *njīhoven*, Iplf *njīhovemi*

njīva subst f 'field', Gsg *njīvi*, Asg *njīvo*, Lsg *njīve*, Gpl *njīf*, Lpl *njīvah* ||*Njīva* top (name of a field), Asg *Njīvo*; *svetega Mihovila njīva* top (name of a field), Lsg *na svetega Mihovila njīve*; dim *njīvica*

njök subst m 'noodle', Gsg *njōka*, Isg *njōkon*, NGAIpl *njōki*, Lpl *njōkah*

njřčēt verb ipf 'snore', pr 3sg *njřčī*

njūši verb ipf pr 3sg 'smell, sniff'

O

ō interj (also *ō*) 'hi; hey; oh; yes' (also used as an answer when somebody calls you) ||*ō, Bortulīni, čā dēlate?* 'Hey, Bortulini, what are you doing?' (said by way of greeting); *ō, ma si kako nēka gospā!* 'Oh, but you look like some lady!'; *"Roberto!" "ō!" "Roberto!" "Yes?"*

ōba num Nmn 'both', GLm *ōbeh*, Nf *ōbe*, If *ōbemi*, An *ōba*, Ln *ōbeh* ||*kat īma ōba dnā* 'when it (a barrel) has both bottom and top'; *z ōbemi rokāmi* 'with both hands'

ōbadva num Nm 'both', Lm *ōbehdveh*, NAF *ōbe dviē*, Gf *ōbeh dvēh*, Df *ōben dviēn*, If *ōbemi dvēmi*

ōbičaj subst m 'habit, custom' (nd, but very common)

ōbično adv 'usually'

obilät adj msg (also attr) 'abundant, ample; wide, spacious', nsg *obiläto*, Asgn *obiläto*

ōbjes subst f nd 'recalcitrance, mischief', Gsg *ōbjesti* ||*so napravili od ōbjesti* 'they did it as a prank'

ōblačno adj nsg 'cloudy'

ōblak subst m 'cloud', Gsg *ōblaka*, Isg *ōblakon*, Npl *ōblaki*, Gpl *ōblaki* (4x) and *ōbläki* (1x)

ōblīk subst m d? (also *ōblik*) 'form, shape', Asg *ōblīk*, Gsg *ōblīka*

ōbruč subst m 'hoop', Isg *ōbručen* and *ōbručon*, NAGIpl *ōbručī*, Lpl *ōbručah*

ōbrva subst f 'eyebrow', Lsg *ōbrve*, Npl *ōbrvi*, Gpl *ōbrf*, Ipl *ōbrvami*, Lpl *ōbrvah*

ōbut subst m 'brim, rim', Asg *ōbut*, Lsg *ōbute*
ocät subst m 'vinegar', Asg *ocät*, Gsg *ostä*, Isg *ost'ōn* and *ost'ēn*

očäkine subst f Npl p/a 'big ugly eyes'

ōčef adj msg 'father's', nsg *ōčevo*, fsg *ōčeva*, Gsgm *ōčevega*, Lplm *ōčeveh*

ōčenāš subst m '(the Lord's) prayer; pl. series of prayers, rosary (to pray)', Asg *ōčenāš*, Gsg *ōčenāšä*, NApl *ōčenāši*, Gpl *ōčenāši*

ōčuh subst m 'stepfather', Gsg *ōčuha*, Isg *ōčuhon*

ocālī subst m pl.t. 'glasses, spectacles', Apl *ocālī*, GIpl *ocālī*, Lpl *ocālīah* and *ocālēh*

od prep + G 'of, from, since'; 'about; than; by, with' ||*drūgi m'ōš od māteri* 'the mother's second husband'; *vrāta ot te kāmari* 'the door of that room'; *na četire ūri, to je dobā od vīgōna* 'at four p.m., that is the time of the vīg'ōn (taking the cattle out to graze)'; *to se je napravilo f'ōrmo od nogī* 'then one made the form of the foot [out of paper]'; *je nēki od rōda* 'someone is [our] relative'; *aš je ot slābega rōda* 'for she comes from a not so reliable family'; *ot četiri päri postōli nīmaš nanke jeni čīsti* (Nominative after the preposition, see also VI.1.1) 'out of four pairs of shoes you don't have a single clean one'; *od drīeva napravljeno* 'made of wood'; *škrtača ot kršīna* 'a brush [made] of *kršīn* (certain plant)'; *nāpret od nāšega port'ōna* 'further along the road, from our door'; *Mārio od Orbānič* 'Mario from Orbaniči'; *ot srīed' do sobōti* 'from Wednesday till Saturday'; *onā je s'iepā od roj'ēnja* 'she has been blind since birth'; *od njejä san čūla* 'I heard [it] from him'; *je starēja od manē* 'she is older than I [am]'; *pak pōkle b'ōdo sī blātni. Od m'ēlti* 'and after that all [the shoes] will be dirty. With cement'; *so povīedāli od vōjski* 'they were telling [things] about the war'; *od jāda ga je stūka* 'he beat him out of anger'; *se nī moglō ot teplīni* 'one couldn't [mow], because of the heat'; *od grūsa se nī stā* 'he didn't stand up, out of laziness'; *sāmo ot sebē zakūha* '(the grapes) ferment by themselves'; *svā vřt je (...)* *prerōvan ot křta* 'the whole garden has been tunnelled by a mole'; *je pojēdeno od buhāri* 'it has been eaten by the buhari (insect)'; *od güšta so pasāle jeno*

dvā dīra ōkoli 'with relish [the crows] made a round or two around [the house]'

odbōta adv ||*ta čovik je odbōta* 'that is a man of character, a capable person' (see also *na-bōt*)

ōdmoron subst m Isg 'pause, rest (at school)'

odnāpret adv (also *odznāpret*) 'in front'; *Irēna mi je imēla mālō sēdlo, odznāpret* 'Irena had a small saddle, in front (on the bicycle)'

odnek ^{uōda} adv 'from somewhere'

od nōva adv (see *n^ov*)

odn^opak adv (also *odzn^opak*) 'wrong side out, upside down' ||*to so mu ča odn^opak ubūkli* 'some [garment] they would put it on wrong side out'

odn^otru adv (also *odzn^otru*) 'inside, within' ||*odzvān je l'epā, ma kī znā kakōva je odzn^otru* 'outside it is beautiful, but who knows what it looks like inside'

odon^ot adv 'from there'

odov^ot adv 'from here'

odvāj adv 'from the beginning, always' ||*takō ga zov^o odvāj* 'they have always called him that'

odvēč adv 'too much' ||*si mi stāvila odvēč čū-kerā va kafē* 'you put too much sugar in my coffee'; *da se je mālō odvēč spēka* 'that it had been baked a bit too long'; see also *pre- vēč* (used with adj and with other adverbs)

odzāt adv '(from) behind, at the back; backward' ||*nōso fač^ol takō odzāt viēžen* 'they wear their headscarves tied from behind, like this'; *nī bivālo medežiji, i ljūdi so bīli anke jeno mālō odzāt, nīso hodīli nānke h miēdigu vāj* 'there was no medicine, and people also were a bit backward, [then], they didn't even always go to the doctor'

odzdolā adv and prep + G '(from) below, underneath; from the south (?)' ||*se je poglēdalo odzdolā ku je pēčen* 'they looked underneath to see if it [bread] had been baked'; *kadē so žive grōti odzdolā* 'where there are solid rocks under [it]; *je dūdnjēlo odzdolā, je dūdnjēlo ot Pūlā* 'it was thundering from the

south (?), it was thundering from the direction of Pula'; *onō odzdolā balad^ora (...)* *onō se zovē* ^{uōta} 'and that [thing] underneath the *balad^or* (veranda) (...) that is called the ^{uōta}'

odzdōmu adv 'from home' ||*san si doneslā jā- buk odzdōmu* 'I brought [some] apples from home'

odzgōr prep + G 'on top of'

odzgorā adv (also *ozgorā*) '(from) above, on top; from the north(-east)' ||*vodā je zamřž- njena odzgorā* 'the surface of the water is frozen'; *to se vūčē po zemljē, onakō, da imajo nāč se plēs, se plet^o gōre, a ku nīma- jo, onipūt po zemljē, odzgorā, ne va zēmljo n^otre* 'that [plant] creeps over the ground; when they have something to wind on, then they climb, and if not, over the ground, above it, not into the earth'; *Bīva zgorā brī- ceta (...)* *so dvā stāna odzgorā* '[she] lives above the barber's (...) there are two apart- ments'; *onī odzgorā* 'them from up there' (meaning Bosnians)

odznāpret adv 'in front' ||*traveš^on prez rukā- vi, odznāpret za zakučāt* 'a dustcoat without sleeves, with buttons at the front'

odzn^otru adv '(from) within, inside'

odzvān adv '(from the) outside' ||*ča se ōkoli staklā odzvān stāvi* 'what you put around a windowpane, on the outside'

odzvanū adv 'from outside'

ofčār subst m (JO) 'shepherd'

ofsēni adj Nsgm 'oats', Nsgf *ofsēna*

ōgrada subst f nd ? 'fence'

ōhō interj 'halt!; back!' (to a cow or ox when ploughing)

ohohō interj (expresses the speaker's being impressed) ||*Kī je im'ē konjā, ohohō, to je bī nēšto vēč* 'he who had a horse, my, he really amounted to something'

ōhol adj msg 'arrogant, conceited, boastful, proud', fsg *ōhola*, nsg *ōholo*, fpl *ōhole*; comp msg *oholēji*

Ōkica subst f prop (name for a sheep)

ōko₁ subst n 'eye', Asg *ōko*, Gsg *ōka*, Isg *ōkon*, Lsg *ōke*; NApl *ōči* (subst f), Gpl *očīf*, Ipl *očivami*, Lpl *očivah* ||*nā oči mi je reklā* 'she told me to my face', but also: *mu se rečē sāmo na ōči* 'they say to him only to his face'; dim *ōkico*; Apl *ōčice*; p/a *ōčino* and *ōčina*, NApl *ōčine*

ōko₂ prep + G 'around' (rare; usually *ōkoli*)

ōkoli prep + G, and adv 'around, round' ||*će- mo vikopāt zēmljo ōkoli one grōti* 'we'll dig away the earth around that stone'; *ōkoli vrāta* 'around the neck'; *kat se dīca (...)* *zvālajo ōkoli ūsti* 'when children get messy around the mouth'; *je im'ē nēki prīt ōkoli šēs ūr* 'someone should have come around six o' clock'; *Ēlena se zājno dragomāni ōkoli manē* 'Elena is constantly cuddling around me' ||*pak se stāvi slāmo, pak pōkle zavīješ ōkoli* 'and then you put some straw, and then you wrap it, around it (protecting a plant in winter)'; *pūč je uzīdano ōkoli, z grōtami* 'around a well there is a stone wall'; *ōkoli je bī bankīn* '(all) around was the parapet'

ōkolo adv (= *ōkoli*) ||*to dīvo ōkolo ča iē* 'the wood which is around (i.e., round the door)'

Okrēti subst m pl.t. top (name of a village)

okrūgla adj fsg d? 'round', Asgf *okrūglo*, nsg *okrūglo*, Asgn *okrūglo*, Npln *okrūgla*

okvīr subst m 'frame' (MOB), Asg *okvīr*, Lsg *okvīrē*

Ōlga subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Dsg *Ōlge*

ōlito subst n 'intestine', Lsg *ōlite*, NApl *ulīta* (at least 7x) and *olīta* (1x, BM), Lpl *ulītah*; dim Apl *ulītica*

oltār subst m 'altar', Apl *oltārī*

onā pron 'she', GDsg *njīē* and cl. *je*, Asg *nj^oō*, cl. *jo* and with prep. *njo*, Isg *nj^on*, Lsg *njīē*, Npl *onē* (referring to a group of exclusively fem referents), Gpl *njīh* and cl. *ih*, Dpl *njīn* and cl. *in*, Apl *njīh*, cl. with prep. *njeh*, Ipl *njīmi*, Lpl *njīh*

onājsti pron Nsgm (also *onīsti*, *onīsti*) 'that

(one)', see for the remaining forms IV.6.2

onakō adv (also *unakō*) 'like that, so' ||*li ovakō i onakō* 'both ways'

onak^of pron Nsgm (also *unak^of*) 'that kind of, such', Gsgm *onakōvega*, Asgn *onakōvo*, Asgf *onakōvo*, Aplf *onakōve*

ōnda adv (also (rarely) *ondā*) 'then, afterwards'

onī pron Npl 'they' (referring to a group of referents, among which at least one masc; see also *onā*, Npl *onē*), GApl *njīh* and cl. *ih*, Apl cl. after prep. *njīh* and *njeh*, Dpl *njīn* and cl. *in*, Ipl *njīmi*, Lpl *njīh* ||*vēč ih* 'several of them'

onī₂ pron Nsgm (adj) (also, rarely, *uni* and *onī* (1x each) 'that' (optionally clitic, see VI.7.3); see for the remaining forms IV.6.1

onipūt adv (also *unipūt*) 'then, at that time'

onīsti pron (see *onājsti*)

onō pron (also *onōjsto*) 'that', Gsg *onegā* and *onēga*, Dsg *onemū* and *onēmu*, Asg *onō* 'that' (used independently) (Asg cl *ga*, attes- ted referring to *īme*), ILsg *on'ēn* ||*svē onō* 'all that'; *onō so Matīki* 'those are the Matiki (a village)'; *onō* is frequently used as an in- terjection 'that is; you know': *i kāt je mrās onō, lōše vr'ēme na protječe kat iē (...)* 'and when it is freezing, you know, when it's bad weather, in spring (...); *a ščāpāt, to se rečē kat, onō, ki nōsi pālicu* 'and ščapat you say, well, when someone carries a stick'

onolīko adv 'that much, so much'

on^ot adv (also *on^oda*) '(from) there'

ōpasni adj mpl 'dangerous'; adv *ōpasno*; sup fpl *najopasnēje*

Opatījo subst f Asg top, Gsg *Opatīji*

ōpčina subst f nd 'community', Asg *ōpčino*

ōpeda adv (see *ōpet*)

ōper only in the expression: *bīt za ōper* 'be useful' ||*nī za ōper vēč* 'you cannot use it any more'; *driēvo za ōper* 'wood you can use for something (i.e. not firewood)'; *jōš mōre bīt za ōper* 'you can still do something with it'; see also *uperāt*

öpet adv (also *jöpet*, *jöpeda* and *öpeda*) 'again'
orädva subst f 'ploughing'

oränje subst n 'ploughing', 1sg *oränjen*

orät verb ipf 'plough', pr 1sg *orën*, 2sg *orëš*, 3sg *orë*, 1pl *orëmo*, 3pl *or^o*, ger *or^oć* and *örajuć* and *na orić*, 1-p msg *öra*, fsg *örala*, nsg *öralo*, mpl *örali*, fpl *örale*, pp nsg *örano*; *naorät* pf 'plough in an inward, curved line (?)';

odorät pf '?';
poörale 1-p fpl pf 'plough', pp fsg *poörana*; *preorät* pf 1. 'plough again', 2. 'bring [land] into cultivation by ploughing [it]', pr 3sg *preorë*, 2pl *preorëte*, imp 2sg *preorë*, 1-p mpl *preörali*, pp fsg *preörana*; *razorät* pf 'plough in parallel lines' (antonym of *složiti* (i.e. plough when going in one direction, go back without ploughing; and so forth'), pr 1sg *razorën*, 3sg *razorë*, 1-p mpl *razörali* (see also *raz-vrëć*); *zorät* pf 'plough', pr 3sg *zorë*, 1-p mpl *zörali*, pp fsg *zörana* and *zörena*

Orbanić subst m prop (family name); NApl *Orbanići* top (name of a village, and name of a family; Gpl *Orbanić*, Dpl *Orbanićen* || *Dolnji Orbanići* (nickname: *Vivati*) top (name of a village); *Gorënji Orbanići* (NO's village)

orbanićski adj msg [orbanićski] and [orbanićki] (see I.2.14, note 16) 'from the village of Orbanići', nsg *orbanićsko*, Nplf *orbanićske*; adv *po orbanićski*

ordënje subst n 'tools', Asg *ordënje*, Gsg *ordënja*, 1sg *ordënjen*

ordinät verb pf 'order, command', pr 3sg *ordinä*, 1-p msg *ordinä*, fsg *ordinäla*, mpl *ordinäli*, pp Nsgn *ordinäno*

ordinⁱevät verb ipf 'order, command', pr 3sg *ordinⁱëva*, 1-p fsg *ordinⁱëvåla*

orⁱevåla verb hab 1-p fsg 'plough'

örka / *örko* interj (mild curse) || *örka pⁱpa!* *örko dëset!* ± 'my goodness' (see also *pörko*)

ornica subst f 'arable land, farmland, field' (not quantifiable; antonym of *trdina*), Gsg *ornici*, Lsg *ornice* || *jeno vëlo njivo ornici* 'a

large field (Acc) of arable land'

orüjže subst n 'weapons', Gsg *orüjža*, 1sg *orüjžen*

ösa subst f 'wasp', Asg *öso*, Npl *ösi*, Gpl *öš*; dim *ösica*

ösak subst m Asg (also *vösak*) 'wax', Gsg *öska*

osamnäjs num (+ Gpl) 'eighteen'

osamnäjsti adj msg 'the eighteenth'

ösan num (+ Gpl) 'eight'

osandesⁱët num 'eighty'

osandesⁱëti adj msg 'the eightieth'

osovina subst f (VO) 'axis'

öšcene adj Aplf 'wax', Gplf *öščeneh*

öščénica subst f 'wax candle', Asg *öščénico*, Apl *öščénice*, Gpl *öščénic*

öštar adj msg (also attr) 1. 'sharp', 2. 'coarse, rough (of textile)', fsg and Nsgf *öštra*, Asgf *öštro*, nsg and Nsgn *öštro*; comp msg *öštrëji*
öštär (a?) subst m 'tavern owner'

öštarija subst f 'pub, tavern', Gsg *öštariji*, Asg *öštarijo*, Lsg *öštarije*, Npl *öštarije* (3x) and *öštariji* (2x), Gpl *öštarij*, 1pl *öštarijami*, 1pl *öštarijah*

öštrica subst f d? 'edge (of a scythe)'

öštrica subst f certain weed, Gsg *öštrici*

öštrit verb ipf 'sharpen, whet', pr 3sg *öštrⁱ*, 1-p msg *öštrⁱ*;

naöštrit pf 'sharpen, whet', pr 3sg *naöštrⁱ*, 1-p fsg *naöštrⁱla*, mpl *naöštrⁱli*, pp fsg *naöštr^etrena*

ötac subst m 'father', GAsg *ocä*, Dsg *ocü*, 1sg *oc^ëën*, Lsg *oc^ë*, NApl *oci*, Gpl *öci*, Dpl *oc^ëën*

ötåva (a?) subst f (MOB) 'small glass'

-ötåvljät pootåvljät verb ipf 'ripen non-simultaneously' (which is believed to happen to crops sown at new moon), pr 3sg *pootåvlja*

otk^oäda (also *otk^oöt*) adv 'from where' || *otk^oäd li si priša?* 'wherever have you come from?' (MOŠ)

Otöčani subst pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl

Otöčani, Dpl *Otöčan*

otonöbila subst f (obs) 'automobile'

ot^oöbar subst m 'October', Gsg *ot^oöbra*

ot^oöda adv Žm '(from) there' (= *t^oöda*) || *ku pasäs ot^oöda* 'if you come that way'

otprošⁱënje subst n 'forgiveness', Asg *otprošⁱënje*

otp^rve adv 'at first'

otp^rvo adv '(from) before'

otröčan adj msg 'backward, retarded; childish', fsg *otröčna*

otročica subst f 'little girl', Dsg *otročice*, Asg *otročico*, NApl *otročice*, Gpl *otročic*, Dpl *otročican*, 1pl *otročicami*; p/a *otročičina* (girl between *otročica* and *divočičina*)

otročina subst m 'boy' (p/a), Gsg *otročini*, Dsg *otročinu*, 1sg *otročinon*, NApl *otročini*, Gpl *otročⁱn*

ötrof subst m Asg 'poison'

otrök subst m 'child, boy', GAsg *otrokä*, Dsg *otrokü*, 1sg *otrok^oön*, Lsg *otrok^e*, NApl *otrokⁱ*, Gpl *otr^oök*, Dpl *otrok^oön*, 1pl *otrökⁱ*; for pl 'children', normally *dⁱca* is used; *otrokⁱ* is used in combinations with numerals; dim Npl *otročiči*; p/a *otročina*

otr^oöjca adj Nsgf 'children's', Nplf *otr^oöjce*, Nplm *otr^oöjci*

otr^oövni adj Nsgm 'poisonous, poisoned', Nsgf and fsg *otr^oövna*, nsg *otr^oövno*, mpl *otr^oövni* and *otrövani*

otsvåkodar adv 'from everywhere'

otsvak^oöda adv (also *otsvak^oöt*) 'from everywhere, from all sides'

ovåjsti pron Nsgm (also *ovⁱsti*) 'this (one)', for the remaining forms see IV.6.2

ovakö adv 'like this, in this way'

ovak^oöf pron Nsgm 'this sort of, such', 1sgm *ovaköven*, Nsgn *ovakövo*, Nsgf *ovaköva*

oväs subst m 'oats', Gsg *öfsä*, 1sg *öfs^oön*

ovⁱ pron Nsgm 'this' (frequently unaccented; see *oni*), GAansgm *ovegä* and *ovëga*, 1sgm

ovën, Nplm *ovⁱ*, Gplm *ovëh*, 1plm *ovëmi*, NAsgn *ovö*, Npln *ovå*, Nsgf *ovå*, Gsgf *ovë*, Asgf *ovö*, 1sgf *ov^oön*, Lsgf *ovë* and *ovⁱë*, NAplf *ovë*

ovⁱsti pron (see *ovåjsti*)

ovö pron (also *uvö*) 'this'; frequently used as a stopgap, e.g. *kad bi, ovö, otrök pä (...)* 'when, eh, a child would fall (...)'

ovolëtna adj Nsgf (VO; MOB) 'this year's'

ovolićcni adj Nsgm 'this year's', Nsgf *ovolićcna* (NO; MOŠ; see also *ovolićtnja*)

ovolićtnja adj Nsgf 'this year's', Asgf *ovolićtnjo*, Nplm *ovolićtnji*

ovoliko adv 'this much, this many, so much' || *ovoliko ülja* 'this much olive oil'; *ovoliko debële* 'so fat'

ov^oöda adv 'this way, in this direction'

ozljät verb ipf 'entangle, tangle', pr 1sg *ozljän*; *zaozljät* pf 'entangle', 1-p fsg *zaozljåla*, pp Aplm *zaozljåni* and *zaozljåni*

özina subst m (p/a of *öš*) 'big, ugly snake', Asg *özini*, NApl *özini*

uo

öfci adj Nsgm 'sheep's', Nsgf *öfca*, Asgf *öfco*, Nplf and Nsgn *öfče* || *öfče göbice* Npl certain mushroom

öfⁱ subst m (see also *vöfⁱ*) 'ox', GAsg *olä* and *volä*, 1sg *ol^oön* and *vol^oön*, Lsg *olë*, NApl *olⁱ*, Gpl *öli*, 1pl *öli* and *völi*, 1pl *völah*

öfⁱta subst f 'stone arch (under a *balad^oör*)', Asg *öfⁱto*, 1sg *öfⁱton*

öfn pron (also cl. *on*) 'he', GAsg *njegä* and cl. *ga* (with prep. *njega*), Dsg *njemü* and cl. *mu*, 1Lsg *njin* (on the forms see IV.2, on the use of the clitic forms see VI.7)

öf^rdin subst m NAsg 'command, order', Lsg *öf^rdine*

öf^rgan subst m NAsg 'church organ, Lsg *öf^rgane* || *kantät na öf^rgane* 'sing to the accompaniment of the organ'

čorna subst f (also *g^čorna* (VO)) 'roof gutter', Gsg *čorni*, Npl *čorni* and *g^čorni* (VO), Gpl *čoran*, Lpl *čornah* and *g^čornah*

čos subst m NAsg (also *v^čos*) 'waggon, cart; cartload', Gsg *vōza*, Isg *vōzon*, Lsg *vōze*, Npl *vōzi*, Gpl *vōzi* and *ōzi*, Lpl *vōzah*; dim *vozič* and *ozič* || *jedan čos drⁱěva* 'a cartload of wood'

čosmi adj msg 'the eighth', Gsgm *čosmega*, Gsgf *čosme*

čož subst m kind of black snake, GAsg *čožā*, Isg *čožⁱěn*, Lsg *čožē*, Npl *čožī*, Gpl *čožī*; p/a *ožina* (m), NApI *ožini*

čozalj subst m 'knot', Apl *čozlji*, Gpl *čozlji*

P

pa conj nd (see *pak* 1.).

pačāt se – verb ipf 'get along (with), cope (with), have to do (with); meddle, interfere', pr Isg *pačān*, 3pl *pačājo*, I-p mpl *pačāli*, fpl *pačāle* || *oni se ne pačājo skūpa* 'they don't get along'; *nem^čoj se pačāt va ljučkⁱē stvāri* 'don't meddle in other people's affairs'; **otpačāt** pf 'make free, release, empty', pr 3sg *otpačā*, I-p msg *otpačā*;
se zapačāt pf 'occupy oneself, be busy; get stuck, be saddled with something', pr 3sg *zapačā*, I-p fsg *zapačāla*, pp fsg *zapačāna*, nsg *zapačāno*, mpl *zapačāni* (VO) || *san zapačāna s ton dīcon* 'I am busy with the kids'; *vrēča je zapačāna* 'there's something in the bag already (so you can't use it for the thing you intended)'; *san se zapačāla s ten prāsc^čěn* 'I got saddled with the pig [which I bought, and which now won't eat]'; *san se zapačāla s tⁱěn, mi nⁱěće* 'I got stuck in that [crochet work], it's not going to work'

-pačⁱevāt: **zapačⁱevāt** verb ipf 'hinder, be in the way', pr 3sg *zapačⁱěva*

pādat verb ipf 'fall', pr Isg *pādan*, 2sg *pādaš*, 3sg *pāda*, 3pl *pādajo*, I-p msg *pāda*, fsg *pādala*, nsg *pādalo*, fpl *pādale* || *pāda dāš* 'it's raining' (*dāš* is sometimes omitted from the

expression: *jōh manē ma je pādalo* 'good heavens, was it raining?');

popādat 1. pf 'fall (one after another)', pr 3sg *popāda*, I-p fpl *popādale* || *krēki so popādale* 'the plums have fallen off (one after another)'; 2. ipf 'snatch away', || *nem^čoj mi popādat* 'don't grab [that] [from my hand]'; **se raspāda** pr 3sg (VO), and I-p msg 'fall apart';

upādale ipf I-p fpl 'fall off';

zapādat ipf 'fall'; **zapādat va nēko škūljo** 'fall into some hole'

padēla subst f 'frying pan', Gsg *padēli*, Asg *padēlo*, Isg *padēlon*, Lsg *padēle*; dim Asg *padēlico* || *grāh na padēlo* 'stewed peas'

padⁱevāt verb hab 'fall', I-p msg *padⁱevā*

padžēla subst f (obs) '(school) report' (in the Italian period)

-pājāt: **napājāt** verb ipf 'water, give water [to]', pr Isg *napājan*, I-p mpl *napājāli*

pāka subst m Gsg 'packet' || *p^čol pāka fēci* 'half a packet of yeast'

pak 1. conj 'and (so), (and) then' || *Kat so māli postoli, pak stiščo* 'when shoes are too small, and (so) they pinch'; || *[Na Ti^čelovo]. Prošiši-j^čōn je, pōkle māši, va to nedēljo. Sāmo ta pūt je bī dāš, pak nī bī.* '[On Corpus Christi]. There is a procession, after mass, on that Sunday. But this time it was raining, so there wasn't any'; *To se ga sadā požānje, pak se storī one l^čōmnice* 'It is reaped now, and people make those stacks'; *vibrāt (...): oni drōbni, pak oni mālo dēblji, pak jōš dēblji* 'sort [the beans] (...): the small ones, and then the ones which are a bit bigger, and then the even bigger ones'; *Žīr od cerā je vēlik, želot. Od tegā drūgega pak je sītno, mīnji* 'The fruit of the *cⁱēr* [tree] is big, the "želot". But [the fruit] of this other one is small, tiny';

2. adv 'however, on the other hand; just, truly' || (about the custom of lighting candles on the cemetery) *va nedēljo jā nēšto, ali za Si svⁱēti pak jā svⁱ* 'on Sundays, yes, some, but on All Saints everybody [does it]'; *Ma pāk mi ugāja to lēdeno na tō ča san se upe-*

klā 'This cold [thing] is just fine on the spot where I burnt [my hand]; (about names for sheep) *Da van povīn kakōve san jā imēla? (...)* *Kakō so imēli susēdi pak?* 'Shall I tell you which [ones] I had? (...) Now just what did the neighbours have?'

pakāl subst m 'hell', Isg *pak^lōn*, Lsg *paklē*

pakēt subst m Asg 'packet, parcel'

paketāt verb pf 'wrap up';

spaketāno pf pp nsg 'wrap up'

paketⁱěvan verb ipf pr Isg 'wrap up'

pālac subst m 1. 'thumb; big toe', 2. 'spoke (of a wheel)', Isg *pālcen* and *pālcon*, Npl *pālci*

pālāc subst m 'mansion, palace', Asg *pālāc*, Lsg *pālāce*

Palāda subst f top (name of a part of Žminj), Gsg *Palādi*, Lsg *Palāde*

Palādnjaki (a?) subst m pl.t. top (name of a village)

palēta subst f 'small shovel (used to move wood in the fireplace)', Asg *palēto*, Isg *palēton*

palⁱēnta subst f '(thick corn) porridge', Asg *palⁱēnto* || *kumpīri na palⁱēnto* 'mashed potatoes'

pālica subst f 'stick', Gsg *pālici*, Asg *pālico*, Isg *pālicon*, Lsg *pālice*, NApI *pālice*; dim Asg *pāličico* || *s pālicon se je ščāpā* 'he was walking with a stick'

pālīt verb ipf 'light, set fire to', pr Isg *pālin*, 3sg *pāli*, 3pl *pāle*, imp 2sg *pālī*, I-p msg *pālī*, fsg *pālīla*, mpl *pālīli*;
popālīli pf I-p mpl (VO) 'burn, set fire to', pp mpl *popālījeni*, Gsgn *popālījenega*, Gplf *popālījeneh*, Npln *popālījena*;
spāle pf pr 3pl 'burn';
upālīt pf 'burn, set fire to', pr Isg *upālin*, 2sg *upāliš*, 3pl *upāle*, I-p mpl *upālīli*, pp msg *upālījen*;

zapālīt pf 'set fire to', pr 3sg *zapāli*, I-p nsg *zapālīlo*

pālīt subst m 'kiosk', Gsg *pālta*, Lsg *pālte*

pālūt subst m species of reed, Gsg *pāluda*

paljarīca subst f 'straw mattress', Asg *paljarīco*, Apl *paljarīce*

paljkā verb ipf pr 3sg 'splash, dabble';
spaljkat pf 'splash, rinse, wash superficially', I-p fsg *spaljkāla*;
upaljkāt pf 'rinse, wash', I-p fpl *upaljkāle*

pāmet subst f 'mind', Gsg *pāmeti*, Asg *pāmet*, Isg *pāmecon*, Lsg *pāmece* || *limi^čěj na pāmece* 'keep in mind'; *mi je pālo na pāmet* 'I thought of [it]'; *bi ti p^rišlo s pāmeti* 'it would drive you crazy'

pāmetit verb ipf 'remember' (+ A), pr Isg *pāmetin*, 2sg *pāmetiš*, 3pl *pāmete*;
zapāmetit pf 'remember, retain', I-p fsg *zapāmetila*

pāmetna adj fsg 'bright, clever'; adv *pāmetno*

-pamiⁱetīt: **se spamiⁱetīt** verb pf 'remember, recall', pr Isg *spamiⁱetin*, I-p fsg *spamiⁱetila*

Pāmići subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), prop (surname), Gpl *Pāmić*, Dpl *Pāmićen* || *Pāmići sup^čėtarski* (the twin village of *Pāmići* which belongs to the *Žminjščina*)

pancēta subst f 'bacon', Asg *pancēto*, Isg *pancēton*, Lsg *pancēte*, Apl *pancēti*

pandēšpānja subst f kind of biscuit, Gsg *pandēšpānji*

pā-pā interj 'bye-bye' (children's expression)

papār subst m 'pepper', Gsg *papraš*, Isg *pap^rčōn* || *so je dāli papraš*

papāt verb ipf 'eat' (child language), pr 3sg *papā*, imp 2sg *papāj*

pāprika subst f 'pepper (plant), paprika', Gsg *pāprika*, Asg *pāprika*, Apl *pāprika*, Gpl *pāprik*

pap^rīn verb ipf pr Isg 'season with pepper';
napap^rīt pf 'season with pepper', pr 2sg *napap^rīš*, 3sg *napap^rī*

pāprut subst 'fern'

pār subst m 'pair, couple', Gsg *pāra*, Asg *pār*, Npl *pāri*, Gpl *pāri* || *trī pāri holjⁱēf* 'five pairs of stockings'; *pⁱēt pāri grabāl^j* 'five rakes'; *pāri m^čōrajo bīt* (MOB) 'they have to be [made] [in] pairs (i.e. one opposite the other);

about spokes in a wheel); *pār* 'a couple (of)' (indef numeral) is undeclined after prep: *kad zāmete s pār p̄r̄sti* 'when you pick it up between two fingers and thumb'; *jeno m̄alo selō, s̄āmo s pār kūc* 'a small village, with just a couple of houses'; often unaccented: *po lēte par mēseci* 'a couple of months in summer'; in the function of an indefinite number, it is combined with *jeno* (instead of with *jedān*, as in the meaning 'pair'): *jedan pār cōkul* 'a pair of wooden shoes' vs. *jeno pār ih je zliženeh* 'a few [eggs] hatched'; *tāmo je jōš jeno par grōzdi* 'there are still a few bunches of grapes'; *jeno pār st^o mētri* 'a few hundred metres'

pāra subst f 'steam, vapor', Gsg *pāri*

pāramo verb ipf pr 1pl 'tear';

raspārāt pf 'cut through, rip up, unsew', pr lsg *raspāran*, 1-p mpl *raspārāli*; *se upārāla* pf 1-p fsg 'scratch, graze'

parāt verb ipf 1. 'think, suppose', 2. 'seem', pr lsg *parān*, 2sg *parāš*, 3sg *parā*, 1pl *parāmo*, 2pl *parāte*, 3pl *parājo*, 1-p msg *parā*, fsg *parāla*, nsg *parālo*, mpl *parāli* || *mi se parā da jā* 'I think it is so'; *san parāla da ne p̄r̄deš* 'I thought you wouldn't come'; *pōje kat mu se parā* 'he goes when he thinks fit'; *zaparāt* pf 'seem', 1-p nsg *zaparālo*

pārat subst m 'part, piece, share', Asg *pārat*, Gsg *pārta*, Isg *pārton*, Lsg *pārte*

pārit verb ipf 'steam (food)' (by pouring boiling water over it);

se upārila pf 1-p fsg 'burn, scald (hand etc.) in hot steam)';

zapārit pf 'get scalded, burnt; steam, boil (food, for the pigs; by pouring boiling water over it)', pr 3sg *zapāri*, 1-p nsg *zapārilo*, pp nsg *zapāreno*

pārockat verb ipf 'glean (a field), gather (corncocks)', pr 1pl *pārockamo*, 3pl *pārockakajo*, 1-p mpl *pārockali*

pārtit verb 'leave, go away', pr lsg *pārtin*, 3sg *pār̄ti*, 3pl *pār̄te*, 1-p msg *pār̄ti*, mpl *pār̄tili*

partizān subst m 'partisan', Npl *partizāni*, and *p̄rtizāni* (MOŠ), Gpl *partizāni* (BM)

pās₁ verb ipf 'graze', pr 3sg *pāsē*, 3pl *pās^o*, ger *pās^oōc*, 1-p msg *pāsa* fg *pāsla*, fpl *pāsle* || *krāva je pāsla trāvo* 'the cow was eating grass'; *pās^o* 'they are grazing'; *se* — 'be ready to be impregnated (of a cow)', 1-p fsg *pāsla*; *napās* 'have [a cow] impregnated', pr 3sg *napāsē*, 1-p msg *napāsa*, fsg *napāsla*

pās₂ verb pf 'fall', pr lsg *pāden*, 2sg *pādeš*, 3sg *pāde*, 3pl *pādo* and lsg *pādēn*, 3sg *pādē*, 3pl *pād^o*, imp 2sg *pādi*, 1-p msg *pā*, fsg *pāla*, nsg *pālo*, mpl *pāli* || *mi je pā jeda pōnat* 'I dropped a stitch'; *mi je pālo nā misli* 'it occurred to me'; *ne mi pāde na pāmet* 'I would never think of that';

napāli pf 1-p mpl 'attack';

popās pf 'snatch, grab', 1-p msg *popā*, fsg *popāla* || *tuga te popāla* 'may the devil get you';

propās pf 'be lost, be ruined', 1-p nsg *propālo*;

se raspās pf 'fall apart', 1-p fsg *raspāla*;

upās pf 'fall off, fall out (e.g. hair)', pr 3pl *upād^o*, 1-p mpl *upāli*;

zapās pf 'fall into (e.g. a pit), get stuck'

pās subst m 1. 'belt, waist', 2. 'stripe', Gsg *pāsa*, Asg *pās*, Lsg *pāse*, NApl *pāsi* || *bābin pās* 'rainbow'; [*plāščēnica*] *je bila tkāna na pāsi* [the blanket] was woven in stripes';

pasāt verb pf 1. 'pass, go through, go by; spend', 2. 'do', pr lsg *pasān*, 2sg *pasāš*, 3sg *pasā*, 1pl *pasāmo*, 2pl *pasāte*, 3pl *pasājo*, imp 2sg *pasāj*, 2pl *pasājite*, 1-p msg *pasā*, fsg *pasāla*, nsg *pasālo*, mpl *pasāli*, fpl *pasāle*, pp Gsgf *pasāne* (MOŠ), Asgf *pasāno*, nsg *pasāno* || *za pasāt vr̄ēme* 'to pass time'; *onō se pasā z v̄gnjen* 'you go over with the plough'; *je bilo kroz vōdo pasāno* 'it was washed a little'; *ću pasāt jedan gāš* 'I'll make a seam'; *so me pasāli zd̄fhi od zīm̄i* 'I shivered with cold'; *ne pasāš na lišo za tō* 'you won't get away with it'; *so dobrō pasāli* 1. 'they got off well', 2. 'they had a good time'; *dōkle ne pasā jedan l'ēt* 'until there has been a frost' *pasāj!* 'come in, go in'

pasievāt verb ipf 'pass' etc. (ipf to *pasāt*), pr lsg *pasievān*, 3sg *pasievā*, 3pl *pasievājo*, 1-p

msg *pasievā*, mpl *pasievāli*

pastīr subst m 'shepherd', Gsg *pastīrā*, Isg *pastīr^on*, Npl *pastīrī*, Gpl *pastīri*

pasutiće subst f Npl (see *posotića*)

pāš subst m '(elaborate) lunch', Asg *pāš*, Lsg *pāšte*

pāša subst f 'pastureland, meadow', Gsg *pāši*, Asg *pāšo*

pašāj subst m 'path, passage (between gardens)', Lsg *pašaje*

Pašīni subst m Npl prop (nickname of a Žminj family)

Pašīnova adj Nsgf, Nplm *Pašīnovi* (nickname of a Žminj family) || *Marija Pašīnova*

pāšta subst f 'pasta (It.)', Gsg *pāšti*, Asg *pāšto*

paštašūta subst f kind of pasta

pāt subst m 'slope; fall, drop'

patāfo subst f Asg 'blow, box on the ear'

pātina subst f 'shoe polish', Gsg *pātini*, Isg *pātino*

patināt verb ipf 'polish, clean', pr lsg *patinān*, 2sg *patināš*, 3sg *patinā*;

upatināt pf 'polish, clean', pr lsg *upatinān*, 1-p msg *upatinā*, fsg *upatināla*, pp Aplm and mpl *upatināni*

pātīt verb ipf 'suffer', pr lsg *pātīn*, 2sg *pātīš*, 3sg *pāti*, 1pl *pātimo*, 1-p msg *pāti*;

se napātīla pf 1-p fsg 'suffer, be tormented more than enough';

zapāti pf 1-p msg 'taint, ruin', 1-p fsg *zapāti-la*, pp msg *zapāčen* || *m^okā stojī čūda, je zapātīla* 'the flour has been standing there for a long time, it has gone bad'

pātka subst f 'duck', Gsg *pātki*, NApl *pātki*

patljūn subst m 'pasta, rolled out thinly', Gsg *patljūnā*, Isg *patljūn^on*

patljunāča subst f 'rolling pin', Isg *patljunāčon*

pātrat verb ipf (also *pātrāt*) 'wave one's arms', pr 2sg *pātraš*, 3sg *pātra*, 1-p msg *pātra*

pāučēnica subst f kind of weed (resembles *pīrnica*, but thinner; difficult to exterminate), Gsg *pāučēnici*

pāuk subst m 'spider', Asg *pāuka*

Paulūcovo adj Nsgn (used as a noun) (TO) top (name of a field)

paūn subst m 'peacock', Asg *paūnā*, Npl *paūni*, Gpl *paūni*

Pāval subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Isg *Pāvlon*

Pāve subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Pāveta*

Pavīnovo adj Nsgn (used as a noun) top (name of a piece of land near Kuhari), Lsg *Pavīnoven*

paždāc subst m kind of mushroom (boletus?), Gsg *paždāca*, Apl *paždāci* Gpl *paždāc*

paždēr subst m unidentified plant, Gsg *pāzdēra*, Isg *pāzdēron*

Pāzin subst m top (name of a town in Istria), Asg *Pāzin*, Gsg *Pāzina*, Dsg *Pāzinu*, Lsg *Pāzine*

Pāzinac subst m 'inhabitant of Pazin', Npl *Pāzinci*

Pāzinka subst f 'female inhabitant of Pazin'

pāzinski adj Nsgm 'from Pazin', Isgf *pāzinskon*, nsg *pāzinsko*

Pāzinščina subst f 'Pazin and surroundings', Lsg *Pāzinščine*

pažūl subst m 'beans' (usually sg, coll; pl 'podded and prepared beans' (taken individually), Asg *pažūl*, Gsg *pažūla*, Dsg *pažūlu*, Lsg *pažūle*, NApl *pažūli*

pažūlišće subst n 'pod, shell (of beans)'

pečelic subst f Gpl d? (see *čēlica*)

pečārīt se — verb 'quarrel', pr 2sg *pečārīš*, 1-p fpl *pečārīle*

pečāt subst 'mark'

pečēnje subst n 'baking (?)'

pečūrka subst f certain mushroom, Npl *pečūrki*, Gpl *pečūrak*

peč verb ipf 'bake, roast (e.g. coffee)', pr lsg *pečēn*, 2sg *pečēš*, 3sg *pečē*, 1pl *pečēmo*, 3pl *peč^o*, 1-p msg *peka*, fsg *peklā*, nsg *peklō*,

mpl *pekli*, pp msg *pēčen*, nsg *pēčeno*, mpl *pēčeni* || me *pek^uō dči ot tega dīma* 'my eyes burn because of that smoke'; *prepēc* pf 'bake too long', pr 3sg *prepečē*, 1-p msg *prepēka*, pp msg *prepēčen*; *pripēc* pf 'burn (of the sun)'; *spēc* pf 'bake, roast', pr 3sg *spečē*, 3pl *spek^uō* (VO), imp 2sg *speči*, 1-p msg *spēka*, fsg *speklā*, mpl *spekli*, pp mpl *spēčeni*; *se spēčēs* pf pr 2sg 'burn (one's hand etc.)'; *se upeklā* pf 1-p fsg 'burn (one's hand etc.)', pp nsg *upēčeno*; *se zapeklō* 1-p nsg || mu *se je zapeklō* '(the pig) suffers from constipation' || je *bī zapēčen* id., || mu *je zapēčeno* id.

pedesiēt num + Gpl 'fifty'; *st^uō i pedesiēt snōpi šeniči* '150 sheaves of wheat'

pedesiēten adj Lsgm 'the fiftieth'

pēknut verb pf 'tap, pat', pr 2sg *pēkneš* and 3sg *pēkne*, 1-p fsg *pēknula*

pelīn subst m a plant, Isg *pelīnon*

peljāt verb ipf 'take, lead, bring, ride, drive', pr 3sg *peljā* (1x, MOŠ), 1pl *peljāmo* (1x, MOŠ) and (much more frequent) pr Isg *peljēn*, 2sg *peljēš*, 3sg *peljē* (at least 5x), 1pl *peljemo*, 3pl *peljō*, 1-p msg *peljā*, fsg *peljāla*, nsg *peljālo*, mpl *peljāli*, imp 2sg *pelji*; *se peljāt* 'ride (intr), be driven';

dopeljāt pf 'lead, take, drive to', pr 3pl *dopeljājo* and (much more frequent) pr 3sg *dopeljē*, 3pl *dopeljō*, 1-p msg *dopeljā*, nsg *dopeljālo*, mpl *dopeljāli*, pp fsg *dopeljēna*, mpl *dopeljēni*;

popeljāt pf 'lead, take etc, away, off', pr 2sg *popeljēš*, 3sg *popeljē*, 3pl *popeljō*, 1-p msg *popeljā*, fsg *popeljāla*, mpl *popeljāli*, fpl *popeljāle*, pp fsg *popeljēna*

peljievāt verb hab 'take, lead, bring, ride, drive', 1-p nsg *peljievālo*, mpl *peljievāli*

pēna₁ subst f 'foam', Gsg *pēni*

Pēna₂ subst f prop (name for a sheep)

pensāt verb ipf 'think', pr Isg *pensān*, 2sg *pensāš*, 3sg *pensā*, 1pl *pensāmo*, 2pl *pensāte*, 3pl *pensājo*, imp 2sg *pensāj*, 1-p msg *pensā*, fsg *pensāla*, mpl *pensāli* || *pensān nā njeħ* 'I

think of them'; *pres pensāt* 'suddenly, unexpectedly';

se raspensāt pf 'change one's mind', 1-p fsg *raspensāla*;

se spensā pf pr 3sg 'think to oneself', 1-p fsg *spensāla*

pensiēr subst m 'thought, idea', Gsg *pensiēra*

pēnzijico subst f dim Asg (MOŠ) '(old-age) pension'

penžij^uōn subst m '(old age) pension', Gsg *penžij^uōna*

Pepēlnica subst f 'Ash Wednesday'

perāča subst f 1. 'stick (used to beat laundry with)', 2. 'gossipy person', Isg *perāčon*; p/a *perāčina*

perievāt verb hab 'wash', pr 3pl *perievājo*, 1-p fsg *perievāla*, fpl *perievāle*

peričāt verb ipf 'slander, gossip', pr 3sg *peričā*, 1-p fpl *peričāle* || smo *jo peričāle* 'we were gossiping about her'

Perič subst m dim prop (Christian name, masc), Asg *Periča*

perijō subst n (also *perō* and *p'erjo*) 'feather', Gsg *perijā*, Isg *perij^uōn*; dim *perijico*, Npl *perijice*, Gpl *perijic* (also *p'erjico*, Npl *p'erjica*)

perikulāno adj nsg (also *pirikulāno*) 'dangerous'

perilo subst n '(stone used as a) washboard', Asg *perilo*, Lsg *perile*

perō₁ adv 'however; still'; *perō postoji besēda* 'still, the word exists';

perō₂ subst n (also *perijō*) 'feather', Gsg *perā*, Isg *per^uōn*, Lsg *perē*, Gpl *p'er* and *p'eri*, (see also *p'erje* (coll)); dim *p'erjico*, Npl *p'erjica*

peronōšpore subst f Dsg unidentified disease of vines

perš^uōni subst f Gsg 'person'

perūška subst f piece of felt on a stick (used to wet a scythe before whetting it), Asg *perūško*

peščica subst f 1. 'pit, stone, kernel', 2. dim

(see *p'ēs*), Npl *peščice*

pēšta subst f chopped bacon with garlic (to be put in *maneštra*), Isg *pēšton*

peštāt verb ipf 1. 'crush, tread', 2. 'bake (flour)', pr Isg *peštān*, 2sg *peštāš*, 1pl *peštāmo*, 2pl *peštāte*, 3pl *peštājo*, 1-p msg *peštā*, nsg *peštālo*, mpl *peštāli*;

popēštāli pf 1-p mpl 'crush', pp nsg *popēštāno*;

speštāt pf 'crush, crumble, tread', 1-p fsg *speštāla*, mpl *speštāli*, pp msg *spēštan*; *zapeštāt* 1. 'crush, tread', 2. 'bake, brown (flour, e.g. to make *maneštra*)', 1-p mpl *zapeštāli*, fpl *zapeštāle*, pp fsg and Nsgf *zapeštāna*

Pētar subst m, in *Sveti Pētar* top (name of a village), Gsg *Svetega Petrā*, Dsg *Svetemu Petrū*, Asg *Sveti Pētar*, Lsg *Sveten Petrē*; also prop (Christian name, masc), Vsg *Pētre* (MOB)

Petarc^uōli subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl *Petarc^uōli*, Dpl *Petarc^uōlon*

petēħ subst m 'rooster, cock', Npl *petēħi*; Npl *Petēħi* top (name of a Žminj village), Gpl *Petēħ*, Dpl *Petēħ^uōn*

Pēteħi subst m pl.t. top (name of a village near Barban) || šk^uōlo *va Pēteħi anke ĩmajo* 'they have a school in Petēħi too' (name of the village undeclined)

pētero num coll (attested with *brāca*) 'five'

Petešiči subst m pl.t. top (name of a village which is also called *Petēħi*)

Petešljārī subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl *Petešljārī*, Dpl *Petešljār^uōn*

petināt verb Žm 'comb'

petinēla subst f Žm 'comb'

pefīt subst m Asg 'appetite', Isg *petīton*

petnājs num + Gpl 'fifteen' || *petnājs ĩēt* '15 years'; *na petnājs^uōmega* 'on August 15th'

petnājsti adj Nsgm 'the fifteenth'

Pētrīc subst m prop (surname of the inhabitants of the village of *Petričī*)

Petrič subst m; in *Sveti Petrič* top

Petrič subst m prop (surname), Asg *Petričā*, Npl *Petričī* top (name of a village), Gpl *Petriči* (3x) and *Petrič* (1x), Dpl *Petričīēn*

Petrička subst f prop (nickname) 'the Petrič-woman'

petrōlje subst n 'petroleum, oil', Gsg *petrōlja*, Asg *petrōlje*, Isg *petrōljen* || *lāmpo na petrōlje* 'an oil lamp (Acc)'

Petrōva adj Nsgf (used as a noun) 'Saint Peter's Day', Gsg *Petrōvi*

p'ēc subst f 'stove, oven', Asg *p'ēc*, Gsg *peči*, Isg *peč^uōn*, Lsg *pečē*, Npl *pēči*, Gpl *p'ēc* and *pēči*, Ipl *pečāmi*

p'ēdih subst m linear measure (the span between the tips of little finger and thumb), Gsg *p'ēdiga*

p'ēntit se — verb ipf Žm 'repent, regret'

p'erje subst n coll 'feathers', Asg *p'erje*, Gsg *p'erja*, Isg *p'erjen*

p'erjico subst n dim (see *perō*, *perijō*)

P'ero subst m prop (Christian name, masc)

p'ēs subst f 1. 'handful', 2. 'hand, palm', Asg *p'ēs*, Isg *p'ēš^uōn*, Lsg *p'ēšē*, Npl *p'ēsti*, Gpl *p'ēsti*; dim *peščica*

p'ēstat verb ipf 'romp, handle, drag about', pr Isg *p'ēstan*, 3sg *p'ēsta*, 1-p fsg *p'ēstala*, mpl *p'ēstali*

p'ēt num + Gpl 'five'; *p'ēt glāf ovāc* 'five sheep'; *mōre i s p'ēt ĩgli* 'you can also [knit] with five needles'; *p'ēt od njiħ* 'five of them'

-p'ēt: nāpeto verb pp adv. 'tightly';

prop'ēt verb pf 'crucify', 1-p mpl *prōpeli*, pp msg *prōpet*, Nsgf *prōpeta* || *leži kako prōpeta* 'she is lying motionless (as if crucified)';

sap'ēt pf 'tie, bind (the forelegs of a cow)', pr Isg *sapnēn*, 3sg *sapnē*, imp 2sg *sapni*, 1-p msg *sāpe*, fsg *sāpela*, mpl *sāpeli*, pp fsg *sāpeta*, fpl *sāpete*;

rasp'ēt pf 'untie, unbind (the forelegs of a cow)', pr Isg *raspnēn*, 3sg *raspnē*, 1-p fsg *rāspela*, mpl *rāspeli*

p'etā subst f 'heel', Gsg *p'eti*, Asg *p'eto*, Isg *p'et^uōn*, Lsg *p'etē*, NApl *p'ēti*, Ipl *petāmi*,

Lpl *petäh*
pietäk subst m 'Friday', Gsg *pietkä*, Asg *pie-täk* llda se ne sm^{ie} m^{esa} j^{es} (...), t^o *pietäk*, i na v^{iljo} n^{ek}eh f^{esti} 'that one is not supposed to eat meat (...), that on Fridays, and on the eve of some holidays'; na *V^{eli} pietäk* 'on Good Friday'
pi^eti adj Nsgm 'the fifth', Gsgf *pi^ete*
-pi^eväla: *sapⁱeväla* verb ipf l-p fsg 'bind (the forelegs of a cow)'
pi^eza subst f 'scale(s); weight', Gsg *pi^ezi*, Asg *pi^ezo*, lsg *pi^ezon*, lsg *pi^eze*, NApl *pi^ezi*, Gpl *pi^es*, lpl *pi^ezami*, lpl *pi^ezah*, dim *pi^ezi-ca*
pi^ezo subst f Asg, in *Puli Pi^ezo* top (name of a part of Žminj) (obsolescent)
pi^ezat verb ipf 'weigh', pr lsg *pi^ežen*, 2sg *pi^e-žeš*, 3sg *pi^eže*, 2pl *pi^ežete*, 3pl *pi^ežo*, imp 2sg *pi^eži*;
spⁱezat pf 'weigh', pr lpl *spⁱezemo*, imp 2sg *spⁱezži*, l-p msg *spⁱezza*, mpl *spⁱezali*, pp msg *spⁱezžen*, fpl *spⁱezene* and *spⁱezane*
pi^ežat verb ipf (+ A) 'please', pr 3sg *pi^ežā*, 3pl *pi^ežājo*, l-p fsg *pi^ežāla*, nsg *pi^ežālo*, mpl *pi^ežāli* llSo vas *pi^ežāli*? 'Did you like them?'; *zapⁱezāla* pf l-p fsg 'please' llme je *zapⁱezāla* 'I took a fancy to her'
pi^ča adj (used as a noun) Nsgf 'little one', Asgf *pi^čo* ll*pi^ča vān* (said to shoo away chickens); *Pi^ča* prop (name for a donkey)
Pi^čanka subst f 'woman from Pičan' (nickname of a female inhabitant of Žminj)
Pi^čanščina subst f top ('Pičan and surroundings')
Pi^fari subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl *Pi^fari*, Dpl *Pi^faron*, Apl *Pi^fari*
pi^fčēt verb ipf 'chirp, peep (of small chicks)', pr 3sg *pi^fčī*, l-p msg *pi^fčⁱe*, mpl *pi^fčēli*
pi^fkāt verb ipf 'chirp, peep (of small chicks)', pr 3sg *pi^fkā*, l-p msg *pi^fkā*, mpl *pi^fkāli*
pijāča subst f 'beverage, drink', Gsg *pijāči*, Asg *pijāčo*, lsg *pijāčon*, Gpl *pijāč*
pijāda subst f 'bowl, dish'

pijān adj msg (also attr) 'drunk', fsg *pijāna*, mpl *pijāni*, Gsgm *pijānega* ll*pijān je šunjač* *sāmo ga vīdet* 'a drunk is silly even to look at'
pijān subst m 'floor, story', Gsg *pijāna*, Npl *pijāni*
pijānāc subst m 'drunkard', Gsg *pijāncā*, lsg *pijānc^on*, lpl *pijānci*
pijančīna subst m (also *pančīna*) p/a (to *pijānāc*) 'drunkard', Npl *pijančīni*
pijandūrina subst 'drunkard, boozier', Npl *pijandūrine*
pijāt verb hab 'drink', pr 3sg *pīja*, l-p fsg *pi-jāla*;
se napījāt verb ipf 'get drunk', pr 3sg *napī-ja*, 3pl *napījajo*
pijāt subst m (also *pjāt*) 'plate', Gsg *pijāta*, lsg *pijāte*, Asg *pijāt*, NApl *pijāti* and *pjāti*, lpl *pijātah* and *pjāteh*
pijatīnici subst m dim Apl 'saucer'
pijāvica subst f 'leech', Apl *pijāvice*
pijīvajo verb hab pr 3pl 'drink; get drunk', l-p msg *pijievā*, mpl *pijievāli*
Pīka subst f prop (name for a sheep)
pīkas adj Asgm (attr) 'dotted, spotted, speckled', fsg *pīkasta*
Pīkeš subst m prop (name for a ram with spotted skin)
pīkica subst f 'dot, spot', Npl *pīkice*, Gpl *pīkic*
pīknja subst f 'dot, spot', Apl *pīknji*; dim Gpl *pīknjic* ll*brhān na pīknji* 'a dotted dress'
pikolīna subst f 'little one'
pik^on subst m unidentified tool (to remove stones in the fields; pick axe?), lsg *pik^onon*
pilā subst f 'saw', Gsg *pīli*, Asg *pilō*, lsg *pil^on*, NApl *pīli*, lpl *pilāmi*
pilīt verb ipf 'saw', pr lsg *pīlin*, 3sg *pīli*, lpl *pīlimo*, 3pl *pīle*, ger na *pīlec*, imp 2sg *pīli*, l-p msg *pīli*, mpl *pīlili*;
āpīlīla pf l-p fsg 'saw off';
prepīlīt pf 'saw through', pr 3sg *prepīli* (2x) and *prpīli* (MOŠ);

raspīlīt pf 'saw into pieces', pp nsg *raspīlje-no*, mpl *raspīljeni*;
spīli pf l-p msg 'saw into pieces'
Pīlkovići subst m pl.t. top (name of a village)
pīn subst m a tree, Npl *pīni*, Gpl *pīni*, lpl *pīnah* (= *pīna*?)
pīna subst f 'pinetree', Npl *pīni* (= *pīn*?)
Pīno subst m prop (Christian name, masc; short for 'Joseph' (*Giuseppino*)
-pīnjat: *raspīnjat* verb ipf 'untie (the forelegs of a cow)', pr 3sg *raspīnje*;
sapīnjat ipf 'tie (the forelegs of a cow)', pr 3sg *sapīnje*, l-p fsg *sapīnjala*
pīpa subst f 'pipe', Asg *pīpo*, lsg *pīpon* ll*orka pīpa!* (mild curse); *mi je nāžgala pīpo*, *do krāja* 'she got on my nerves, completely'
pīpat verb ipf 'touch, handle', pr lsg *pīpan*;
popīpa pf l-p msg 'touch, handle'
pīpica subst f 'female chicken'
pīr subst m 'wedding party', Asg *pīr*, Gsg *pīra*, lsg *pīre*
Pirān subst m top (name of a town in Istria), Gsg *Pirāna*, lsg *Pirāne*
-pīrat: *āpīrat* verb ipf 'open', pr 3sg *ōpīre*, 3pl *ōpīro*, l-p msg *ōpīra*, npl *ōpīrala*;
se upīrat ipf 'lean' (na + A 'on') pr 3sg *upī-re*;
zapīrat ipf 'close', pr lsg *zapīren*, 2sg *zapī-reš*, 3sg *zapīre*, 3pl *zapīro*, imp 2sg *zapīri*, l-p msg *zapīra*;
pozapīrat pf 'close one after another', imp 2sg *pozapīri*
-pīren₂: *vipīren* verb ipf pr lsg 'clean out, wash (the dishes)'
pīrevica subst f certain kind of grain (no longer grown)
pīri verb ipf pr 3sg 'burn lightly'
Pīriha subst f prop (name for a sheep)
pīrihastega adj Asganm 'spotted, many-colored' (said of a pig)
pirikulāno adj nsg (see *perikulāno*)
pīrnica subst f unidentified weed (with root-

stock and longish leaves, difficult to eradicate), Gsg *pīrnici*, Dsg *pīrnice*
pir^on subst m 'fork', Gsg *pir^ona*, lsg *pir^o-non*, lsg *pir^one*, Npl *pir^oni*, Gpl *pir^oni*, lpl *pir^onah* and *pir^oneh*
pīsāk subst m 'embouchure, reed (of *supⁱeli*), Asg *pīsāk*
pīsāt verb ipf 'write', pr 3sg *pīše*, 3pl *pīšo*, imp 2sg *pīši*, l-p msg *pīsā*, fsg *pīsāla*, mpl *pīsāli*;
se pīšo ipf pr 3pl 'be registered [as]' ll*vān-čič se pīšo* 'they are called Ivančić, they are registered as Ivančić';
napīsāt pf 'write, write out (a ticket)', pr 3sg *napīše*, l-p msg *napīsā*, fsg *napīsāla*, pp msg *napīšen*, nsg and Nsgn *napīšeno*;
zapīsāt pf 'write down, register', pp fsg *zapīšena*, nsg *zapīšeno*
pīsmō subst n 'letter', Asg *pīsmō*, Gpl *pīsan* (MOB), Apl *pīsama*
pīš subst m 'piss, urine', Gsg *pīša*
pīšāt verb ipf 'piss', pr 3sg *pīšā*, 3pl *pīšājo*, l-p msg *pīšā*, fsg *pīšāla*;
se popīšā pf pr 3sg 'piss', pp fsg *popīšāna*
-pišⁱevāt: *prepišⁱevāt* (also *prepiš^evat*) verb ipf 'write out, copy', pr lsg *prepišⁱevan*
pīt verb ipf 'drink', pr lsg *pījēn*, 2sg *pījēš*, 3sg *pījē*, lpl *pījēmo*, 2pl *pījēte*, 3pl *pīj^o*, imp 2sg *pīj*, 2pl *pījte*, l-p msg *pī*, fsg *pīlā*, nsg *pīlo*, mpl *pīli*, fpl *pīle*;
se napīt pf 'drink enough; get drunk', pr 3sg *napījē*, 3pl *napīj^o*, l-p msg *nāpi*, fsg *nāpila*, mpl *nāpili*, fpl *nāpile*, pp msg *nāpit* llku se *napīj^o vodī* 'if they drink enough water';
popīt pf 'drink (up)', pr 3pl *popīj^o*, l-p msg *pōpi*, fsg *pōpila*, mpl *pōpili*, fpl *pōpile*, pp nsg *pōpito*;
se upīt pf 'get (completely) drunk', l-p msg *ōpi*, fsg *ōpila*, mpl *ōpili*;
vipīt pf 'empty, drink up, suck out', pr 3sg *vipījē*, imp 2sg *vipīj*
pīt subst indecl 'drinks'
pītat verb ipf 'feed', pr lsg *pītan*, 3pl *pītajo*
pītāt verb ipf 'ask, request', pr lsg *pītan*, 2sg

pītaš, 3sg *pīta*, 2pl *pītate*, 3pl *pītajo*, imp 2sg *pītaj*, 2pl *pītajte*, 1-p msg *pītā*, fsg *pītāla*, nsg *pītālo*, mpl *pītāli*, pp nsg *pītano* || *vājik pīta otāc zā vas* '[my] father always asks about you'; *ćeš mi škužāt ku te pītan radića* 'will you excuse me if I ask for some radić'; *priđe neki pītāt oni lonāc* 'somebody comes to ask [us to lend him] that pot'

-pit'evāli: *spit'evāli* ipf 1-p mpl 'question, interrogate'

pit'ōma adj Nsgf 'tame; cultivated', Nplf *pit'ōme*, nsg *pit'ōmo*

pit'ōn subst m 1. 'concrete', 2. 'part of a farmyard set in concrete', Gsg *pit'ōna*, Asg *pit'ōn*, Lsg *pit'ōne*

pit'ōr subst m species of grapes (red, with a strong colour, as if painted), Gsg *pit'ōra*

pitūra subst f 'paint', Asg *pitūro*

piturāt verb pf 'paint', pr 1sg *piturān*, 1-p mpl *piturāli*, pp Npln *piturāna*, nsg *piturāno*, npl *piturāne* and *piturāna*

pitur'ėvan verb ipf pr 1sg 'paint', pr 3pl *pitur'ėvajo*

pidodlāk subst m unidentified weed

pištrėla subst f 'tile', Npl *pištrėli*, Ipl *pištrėlami*

piāt subst m (see *pijāt*)

plāc subst m 'square', Gsg *plāca*, Asg *plāc*, dim *plācić*; also *Plāc* top (name of the main square in front of the parish church in Žminj), Lsg *Plāce*

plāća subst f 'birthmark', Gpl *plāć*, dim Asg *plāćico*

plāća subst f 'wages, salary', Asg *plāčo*, Gpl *plāć*

plācāt verb ipf (also *plācāt*) 'pay', pr 1sg *plāćan*, 3sg *plāća*, 3pl *plāćajo*, imp 2sg *plāćaj*, 1-p msg *plāćā* and *plāćā*, fsg *plāćāla*, mpl *plāćāli*

plā'ōn subst m Asg 'ceiling'

plākat verb ipf 'cry, weep', pr 1sg *plāčen*, 2sg *plāčeš*, 3sg *plāče*, ger *plāčuć*, 1-p msg *plāka*, fsg *plākala*, fpl *plākale* || *smo plākale za nj'ōn*

'we cried over her'; *se rasplāče* pf pr 3sg 'break into tears', 1-p fsg *rasplākala*; *uplāčena* pf pp fsg 'tearful, crying'; *zaplākat* pf 'begin to cry', pr 3sg *zaplāče*

plāmik subst m 'flame', Asg *plāmik*, Isg *plāmikon*, Lsg *plāmike*, Npl *plāmiki*

plās subst (MOB) 'right-hand rein (?)' (see *prīrōč*)

plāščėnica subst f 'kind of blanket (woven in fish bone pattern, with fringes on the narrow ends)', Asg *plāščėnico*

plātīt verb pf 'pay', pr 1sg *plātin*, 2sg *plātīš*, 3sg *plāti*, 1-p msg *plāti*, fsg *plātīla*, nsg *plātīlo*, mpl *plātīli*, pp msg *plāćėn*, nsg *plāćėno* and *plāćėno* || *smo plātīli drāgo to rōbo* 'we paid a lot for that stuff';

splāti pf 1-p msg (MOŠ) 'pay'; *se splātīt* pf 'be worthwhile, profitable', pr 3sg *splāti*, 1-p nsg *splātīlo*

plātnica subst f (MOB) unidentified part of a wheel (?), Npl *plātnice* (MOŠ)

plātnō subst n 'fabric, textile', Gsg *plātnā*, Isg *plātn'ōn*, Apl *plātna*

plāvo adj Nsgn nd 'blue' (see *blāvi*)

Plavūša subst f prop (name for a light brown cow), Npl *Plavūši*

plecō subst n 'shoulder (blade)', Isg *plec'ōn*, Lsg *plecė*, Npl *plėćā*, Gpl *plėć*, Dpl *plecān*, Ipl *plecāmi*, Lpl *plecāh*

plėh subst m 'baking tray', Asg *plėh*, Lsg *plėhe*

plehtāt verb ipf 'clap, flap (wings)', pr 3sg *plėhće* || *plėhće s kr'ėli* 'she claps her wings'

plehutāt verb ipf (= *plehtāt*), pr 3sg *plehutā*, 1-p msg *plehutā*

plėš verb ipf 'knit, braid', pr 1sg *pletėn*, 2sg *pletėš*, 3sg *pletė*, 1pl *pletėmo*, 2pl *pletėte*, 3pl *plet'ō*, ger *plet'ōć*, 1-p msg *plėš*, fsg *plėla* (and, less frequently, *plėlā*), nsg *plėlo* (and *plėlō*), mpl *plėli*, fpl *plėle* (and *plėlė*, AE), imp 2sg *pletī*, pp nsg *plėteno*, Gsgf *plėtene*;

se - 'wind (of a plant)' || *da se pažūl mōre*

plėš po nj'lh 'so that the beans can climb up over them (the poles)';

potplėš pf 'knit (a new heel in a worn-out sock)' || *potplėš hōljevi* 'provide stockings with new heels';

spłėš pf 1. 'knit together (stitches)', 2. 'knit, braid', 1-p fpl *spłėle*, pp nsg *spłėteno*;

upłėš pf 'knit, braid' (also 'weave wickerwork' (around bottles), pr 1sg *upletėn*, 3pl *uplet'ō*, imp 2sg *upletī*, 1-p msg *upłėš*, fsg *upłėla*, pp msg *upłėten*, fsg *upłėtena*, nsg *upłėteno*, mpl *upłėteni*, Gsgn *upłėtenega* || *boc'ōni so svi* 'upłėteni' 'boc'ōn-type bottles always have a wickerwork holder';

zaplėš pf 'cast on (stitches, start to knit); begin to knit, braid', pr 1sg *zaplėtėn*, 3sg *zaplėtė*, 1-p fsg *zaplėla*, mpl *zaplėli* || *kolliko ponāt ćeš da zaplėtėn?* 'how many stitches do you want me to cast on?'

plėš'ėvāla verb hab 1-p fsg 'dance', 1-p mpl *plėš'ėvāli*

plėšnja subst f 'mould', Isg *plėšnjon*

-plėšnjavet: *zaplėšnjavet* verb pf 'get mouldy', pr 3sg *zaplėšnjave*, 1-p fsg *zaplėšnjavela*, mpl *zaplėšnjaveli*

plėšnjif adj msg 'mouldy', nsg *plėšnjivo* and *plėšnjavo*

pletėnica subst f 'braid, plait; woven basket', Asg *pletėnico*, Lsg *pletėnice*, Apl *pletėnice*, Gpl *pletėnic*, Ipl *pletėnicami*, Lpl *pletėnicah*

pletėnje subst n 'knitting', Asg *pletėnje*

plet'ėvāt verb hab 'knit, braid', pr 1sg *plet'ėvan*, 1-p nsg *plet'ėvālo*, mpl *plet'ėvāli*, fpl *plet'ėvāle*

-plėtuvat: *potplėtuvati* verb 1-p mpl 'knit a new heel (in a sock)'; *rasplėtuje* pr 3sg 'unravel'; *zaplėtuvat* inf 'begin to knit, cast on (new knitting)', pr 1sg *zaplėtuje*

plėva subst f 'chaff', Asg *plėvo*, NApl *plėvi*, Gpl *plėf*, Ipl *plėvami*, Lpl *plėvah*

plėn subst f 'diaper', Asg *plėn*, Gsg *plėnė*, Lsg *plėnė*, NApl *plėni*, Gpl *plėn*, Ipl *plėnami*, Lpl *plėnah* and *plėnāh*

plėš subst m 'dance, dancing', Asg *plėš*, Isg *plėšon*, Lsg *plėše*

plėšāt verb ipf 'dance', pr 3sg *plėšė*, 3pl *plėšėo*, 1-p fsg *plėšāla*, nsg *plėšālo*, mpl *plėšāli*;

plėšāli pf 1-p mpl 'dance'

plėtālo verb hab 1-p nsg 'braid', 1-p mpl *plėtāli*

plėvėt verb ipf 'weed', pr 1sg *plėvin*, 3sg *plėvi*, 3pl *plėve* and 1sg *plėvīn*, 1pl *plėvīmō*, 1-p msg *plėvė*, fsg *plėvėla*, mpl *plėvėli*;

upłėvėt pf 'weed', pr 1sg *upłėvīn*, 1pl *upłėvīmō*, imp 2sg *upłėvī*, 1-p msg *upłėvė*, pp msg *upłėvījen*, nsg *upłėvījeno*

-plīčo: *se upłīčo* verb pr 3pl 'meddle, interfere with'

plīn subst m 'gas'

plītak adj msg (also attr) 'shallow', fsg *plītka*, Asgf *plītko*, Nplm *plītki*; comp msg *plīći*

plīvat verb ipf 'float', pr 3sg *plīva*, 3pl *plīvajo*, 1-p nsg *plīvalo*, mpl *plīvali*

plōčica subst f dim (see *pljōča*)

plōdna adj Nsgf 'fertile, fruitful', fpl *plōdne*

plōt subst m 'fruit' || *drenjūla je plōt na drėne ča narāstė* 'the *drenjula* is the fruit which grows on the cornel [bush]'

plovān subst m 'priest, clergyman', Dsg *plovānu*, Asg *plovāna*, Isg *plovānon*

plovānovo adj nsg 'belonging to the priest', Nsgf *plovānova*

plūća subst n Npl 'lungs', Gpl *plūć*, Lpl *plūćah*

plūh subst m 'plough', Gsg *plūgā*, Asg *plūh*

pljāckat verb ipf 'splash, spatter', pr 3sg *pljācka*, 1-p msg *pljācka*

-pljāhnūla: *popljāhnūla* verb pf 1-p fsg 'rinse, wash'

pljēcka verb 1-p msg 'splash, spatter'

pljėskat verb ipf 'applaud', pr 1sg *pljėšćen*, 3pl *pljėšćo*

pljōča subst f 'bare rock, stone; tile', Asg *pljō-*

čo, NApl *pljōči*, Gpl *pljōč*, Lpl *pljōčah*; dim Apl *pljōčice*; also Nsg *plōčica*, Gpl *plōčic*, Lpl *plōčicah*

pljōčkasto adj nsg 'flat'

pljōčkat se – verb ipf 'pelt each other with stones' (MOŠ)

pljōsnata adj Nsgf 'flat'

pljōsnuli verb 1-p mpl '?’

pljūk subst m 'spit, saliva', Isg *pljūkon*

pljūkat verb ipf 'spit, wet with spit', pr 3sg *pljūče*, 3pl *pljūčo*, 1-p msg *pljūka*; *popljūkan* pf pp msg 'wet with spit', nsg *popljūkano*, Isgm *popljūkanen*; *upljūkat* pf 'wet with spit', pp msg *upljūkan*, fsg *upljūkana*, Isgm *upljūkanen*

pljūknut verb pf 'spit', pr Isg *pljūknem*, 3sg *pljūkne*, 1-p fsg *pljūkla* and mpl *pljūknuli*

pljūskat verb ipf 'splash, slop', pr 3sg *pljūska*, 1-p nsg *pljūskalo*

pljūsnut verb pf 'splash, slop', 1-p fsg *pljūsula*

*po*₁ prep + A 'for, to fetch; *kat smo hodili po vodo* 'when we [still] used to go and fetch water [instead of having plumbing at home]'; *po* is accented, sometimes as *p^o*, in combinations with clitic personal pronouns, see VI.7.4): *san šlā va šk^olo pō njega* 'I went to the school to fetch him'; *hoj p^o njo* 'go and fetch her';

pō sebe 'apart, separately' || *stāvi tega šārića pō sebe* 'put those spotted beans separately [from the others]';

po + adverb: || *po svojē so kantāli* 'they were singing in their own way'; "*fāirmi*" *po naše se rečē* 'you say "farmi" in our dialect'; *takō se je zvālo vājik, po stāro* 'it used to be called like that, in the old (traditional) way'; "*študi-jāt*", *to je po žmīnjsko (...)*, *mī se vādimo, onī študijājo* "studijāt", that is [said] in [the] Žminj [way], (...), we learn, they "study"; *ja ne znān govorīt po talijānski* 'I can't speak Italian';

+ L 'over, across, in, by, through'; || (temporal expressions) *po lēte* 'in summer'; *za po nočē* 'for the night'; *po hīpah* 'once in a while';

|| (local expressions) *hodīt po ten p^ote* 'walk along that road'; (*zⁱeci*) *onī ōbično grēdo vājik po sējnen mēste* '(hares) they usually go always the same way'; *rastⁱegnī t^ondīci po stolē* 'put (distribute) the small plates on the table'; *paprā samēljenega se nasi^opa po njih* 'you sprinkle powdered pepper over it'; *po te škūlje je hodila vodā vān* 'through that hole the water drained away'; *je hodila po škūrēn* 'she was walking in the dark'; *čū udrīt jedanpūt z bat^on po sekīre* 'I'll hit the axe with the hammer'; *so tūkle po te pītene rōbe* 'they were beating the cloth [while washing it]'; *po Žmīnje je čūda mačāk* 'there are a lot of cats around in Žminj'; *češ prerēzat po sredīne* 'you'll cut [it] through in the middle' || (abstract) *po nōve f^oze* 'in the new fashion'; *po nikakoven rⁱēde* 'without any order'; *tō grⁱē po lūnē* 'that is done according to the [phases of the] moon'; *po glāse se je poznālo kī je* 'by the voice you could tell who it was'; *manēstra dobīje mīris po tⁱēn* 'the manēstra gets its flavour from that'; *māla bēba kat pōčne po tⁱēh po četīreh* 'when a little baby begins [crawling] on the floor, on all fours'; *je imē dvōjo dīco, po jenē ženē i po drūge* 'he had two lots of children, by his first wife and by his second wife'; *da si po nesrēče nigdē prekīnula* 'that you tore [your skirt] somewhere by accident'

*po*₂ prep (+ N with subject, + A with object; denotes distribution) || *va svāke kūce po jedān je nošī* 'in each house one [man] [would help] carry [the coffin]'; *jenegā po jenegā se upletē* 'you crochet one by one'; *Dōsta vrēmēna pāda. Pomālo, līs po līs, svāki dān* 'It keeps on falling for quite some time. Slowly, leaf by leaf, every day'

pobōjac subst m (MOB) kind of hammer, Isg *pobōjcen* (VO)

počⁱetāk subst m 'beginning, start', Gsg *počⁱetkā*, Asg *počⁱetāk*, Lsg *počⁱetkē*

pod prep 'under, beneath'

pod + A (movement/direction implied) || *svē se je zavīšālo pod grīedi* 'everything was hung under the rafters'; *još īma za podzīdāt pod ūknō* 'he still has to add some bricks

under the window'; *pod* + A has the forms *podā* (with *njega*) or *podā* (with other clitic pronominal forms) || *ku se ne podlōži podā njega* (MOŠ) 'if you don't put [anything] under it; a *v^eje se stāvija podā njeh* 'and you put dry leaves under them (the cows)'

pod + A is attested in a few cases where no movement/direction is involved; see section VI.1.4, examples 31.-34.

pod + I 'under' (no movement implied) || *si siri so bili pod gredāmi* 'the cheeses were also [stored] under the rafters; *rūjē pod zemlj^on* 'it (a mole) tunnels under the earth'; *Valjā se tāče za to čā jo s^rbī onō, pod onēmi dlāčinami* 'probably she (the donkey) is rolling [on the ground] because it itches, under that long hair';

podā prep (+ A) (also *podā*) see *pod*

podōbno adj nsg 'similar, like; likely', fsg *podōbna*, fpl *podōbne* || *lotročica je podōbna ocū* 'the girl resembles her father'; *nī podōbno da će pādāt* 'it is not likely to rain'

podzīmak subst m (obs) 'autumn', Asg *podzīmak* || *na podzīmak* 'in autumn'

pōgrecp subst m 'funeral (procession)'

pōhat verb inf 'coat (with bread crumbs) and bake', 1-p fsg *pōhala*, pp Nsgn *pōhano*; *spōhat* pf 'coat (with bread crumbs) and bake'

Pōhmani subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl *Pōhmani*

-*pojīt*: *napojīt* verb pf 'give water', pr Isg *napojīn*, imp 2sg *napojī*, pp npl *napōjena*

pōkle (1) prep + G 'after, since' || *smo šlī spāt pōkle polnōci* 'we went to bed after midnight'; *pōkle pīve māši* 'after the first mass'; (2) adv 'afterwards, later' || *pak pōkle so ih složile va jedan čabār* 'and afterwards they piled them up in a wooden vessel'; *ku ne žbaljān, aš je čūda lⁱēt pōkle* 'if I am not mistaken, for many years have passed (lit. there are) since' (see also *pōtle*); (3) conj 'since' || *pōkle jā pāmetin* 'as long as (since) I remember; *Je ih vīdela odvājik pōkle*

kāpi 'she has always seen them, since she can understand'; *Nātašće si dōkle ne jīš pōkle se stāne[š?]* 'you are empty-stomached as long as you don't eat after getting up'; *Sāt pōkle so te škūrīnje (...)* *ljūdi ubījo i kakōvega telcā* 'Now since there are those freezers (...) people slaughter a calf now and then'; *Pōkle je nāša Irēna bila mīnja ih nīsan nīkat vīdela* 'Since our Irena was small I never saw them [again] (fleas); *je žmārena pōkle san jo (...)* *ōprla* 'it faded since I washed it'

pōklon subst m d? 'gift, present', Asg *pōklon*

pokōri subst f Gsg 'penitence', Asg *pokōro*

pok^ojni adj Nsgm 'the late, deceased', GAansgm *pok^ojnegā*, Dsgm *pok^ojne mu*, Aplm *pok^ojni* and *pok^ojneh*, Nsgf *pok^ojna*, Gsgf *pok^ojine*; unaccented in combination with prop and other nouns: *pokojni J^ože* etc.

pokrīva subst f 'stinging nettle', Apl *pokrīvi*, Gpl *pokrīf*

pokr^of subst m 'lid, cover', Asg *pokr^of*, Gsg *pokrovā*, Isg *pokrov^on* (3x) and *pokrovon* (1x), Lsg *pokrovē*, Lpl *pokrovah*

pōlak prep + G 'by, according to, as to' || *ku nī vēč zagōreno; to se vīdi pōlak krāvi* 'if it is not infected already; you can tell by the looks of the cow'; *pōlak onegā čā san plātīla mi je i tā rōba* 'the stuff is to match what I paid [for it; i.e. not much]'

poli prep (see *puli*)

polmonīte subst Asg disease contracted by sitting still in the *pripēk* (= hot spring sun) (sunstroke or pneumonia?)

polnōci adv (also *p^olnōci*) 'midnight' || *Polnōci je pasālo* 'it is past midnight'; *Na dvīē ūri za polnōci* 'two hours after midnight'; *U polnōci san se zbūdīla* 'I woke up round midnight'; *jūsto u polnōci* 'at midnight exactly'; *Kad b^ode, ovō, polnōci (...)* 'When it is, well, midnight (...); *do polnōci*, also *do p^olnōci* 'until midnight'; *pōkle polnōci* 'after midnight'

polovīca subst f 'half', Asg *polovīco* (VO)

pol'vona subst f 'armchair'

pölje subst n Asg 'field'

pomäjic subst m (nearly obs) 'June', Gsg *pomäjica*

pomälo adv 'a bit; slowly, little by little, gently' || *štentā storit*, *to znāči da dēla, sämo pomälo* 'he lingers over the work, that means he does it, but slowly'; *krävi (...) se štufäjo, pak onē to još dviē ūri lüpe i j'ed'vō pomälo* 'the cows (...) are bored, and they peel and eat that (maize stalks and leaves) little by little for another two hours'; *pak si takō pomälo dīgnu* 'then you lifted [it] a little, like this'; comp *pomänje* adv 'slower' || *sad ovi grēdo mälo bñže, a ovi drūgi pomänje* 'now these go a bit faster, and these other ones a bit slower'

pomedevōr subst m 'tomato', Gsg *pomedevōra*, Npl *pomedevōri*

pōmen subst m 'conversation, talk', Lsg *pōmene*

pomidōr subst m 'tomato', Gsg *pomidōra*, Isg *pomidōron*, NApl *pomidōri*, Gpl *pomidōri*

pomije subst f pl.t. 'leftovers from the table (which pigs are fed with)', Ipl *pomijami*, Lpl *pomijah*

pōmoč subst f Asg 'help, support', Gsg *pōmoči*, Isg *pōmočon* || *na pōmoč!* 'help!'

pōnat subst m 'stitch, loop (in knitwork)', Gsg *pōnta*, Lsg *pōnte*, NApl *pōnti*, Gpl *ponāt* || *mi je pā jedan pōnat* 'I dropped a stitch'; *postiskāt pōnti* 'decrease'

ponedēljak subst m 'Monday', Asg *ponedēljak*, Gsg *ponedēljka* || *vazmēni ponedēljak* 'Easter Monday'

ponēkat adv nd 'sometimes' (frequently used instead of dial. *kakof pūt*)

ponēki pron 'someone; some, occasional, scattered' || *sāmo ponēki takō rečē* 'only some few people say so'; *a ponēki pūt se rečē (...)* 'and sometimes you say (...)'

pōnovo adv 'again'

-pontāt: *propontāt* verb pf 'strike (of draught

or sunstroke)', pr 3sg *propontā*, I-p fsg *propontāla*, nsg *propontālo* || *laš da bi te sūnce propontālo* 'for [it is said] that you would get a sunstroke'; *je propontāla ārīja* 'there was a draught'

pōp subst m 'priest (popular, unofficial designation)', GAsg *popā*, Npl *popī*

pōpel subst m 'ashes', Asg *pōpel*, Gsg *pōpela*, Isg *pōpelon*

-popeli: *upopeli* pf pr 3sg 'stain with ashes'

popeljīf adj msg 'covered with ashes', nsg *popeljīvo*

poplāt subst m 'sole (of a shoe; of the foot)', Npl *poplāti*, Gpl *poplāt*, Lpl *poplātah*

pop'vof adj Nsgm 'belonging to the priest', Nsgf *popōva*

pop'vofsko adj Nsgn 'of a priest; priest's', Nsgf *pop'vofska*

pop'vofne adv 'in the afternoon' || *nedēljo pop'vofne* 'on Sunday afternoons'

pōprek prep (+ G) and adv (also *popriēk* and *popriēku*) 'across' || *lcu stāvīt pōprek teh dvēh grīēt* 'I'll put [it] across those two beams'; *je ležā popriēk pustēlji* 'he was lying across the bed'; *ću pasāt dvā gāža popriēku* 'I'll make two seams across'

porcij'vōn subst m 'portion, share', Gsg *porcij'vōna*

Porečān subst m 'inhabitant of Poreč'

Porečānka subst f 'female inhabitant of Poreč'

pōredan adj msg (also attr) 'bad; evil', fsg and Nsgf *pōredna*, nsg *pōredno*, fpl and Nplf *pōredne*, mpl *pōredni* || comp *hūji* (see *hūji*) and msg *porednēji*, nsg *porednēje*

Por'ičē subst m top (name of a town in Istria), Gsg *Por'ičā*, Lsg *Por'ičē*

pōrko interj (mild curse) || *porko dīndijo!* (lit. 'pig turkey'); *pōrka miž'ērīja!* (lit. 'pig poverty') (see also *ōrko*)

pōrot subst d? 'birth, delivery'

portāt verb ipf 'matter, be important', pr 3sg *portā*, I-p nsg *portālo* || *ma nan nī portālo*

'but we didn't care'

portir subst m 'way, path (smaller than *p'vōt*; lined with walls or hedges)', Gsg *portirā*, Lsg *portirē*, Npl *portirī*, Lpl *portirah*; dim *portirič*, Gsg *portiriča*

port'vōn subst m 'door (e.g. of a garage)', Gsg *port'vōna*, Asg *port'vōn*, Isg *port'vōnon*, Lsg *port'vōne*, Npl *port'vōni*, Lpl *port'vōnah*

pōsal subst m 'work, job, business, affair', Asg *pōsal*, Gsg *pōsla*, Isg *pōslon*, Ipl *pōsli*

posamljīc subst m 'the day after the *samānj* (fair)' (MOB; VO), Asg *posamljīc*

pōseban adj msg (also attr) 'special, separate', fsg *pōsebna*; adv *pōsebno*

posējan adj (pp) msg 'sown', fsg *posējana* and *pos'ējna*

pōslušan adj msg 'obedient', fsg *pōslušana*

posnī adj Nplm 'fasting' || *posnī dāni* 'days of fasting'

pōsoda subst f (also, less common, *posōda*) 1. 'dish, plate', 2. (coll) 'dishes', Gsg *pōsodi*, Asg *pōsodo*, Isg *pōsodon* || *m'ōran poč uprāt pōsodo* 'I'll have to go and wash the dishes'

posot'ica subst f (also Npl *pasot'ice*, Gpl *pasot'ice* (according to NO said in the village of Križanci) 'small rag of pasta (also used to make *fuži* from)', Asg *posot'ico*, NApl *posot'ice*, Gpl *posot'ic*

pōspana adj fsg 'sleepy'

posriēd prep + G 'right across, in the middle' || *se pasā jūsto posriēt selā* 'you pass straight through the village'; *posriēd njiivi so pasāli* 'they passed straight through the field'

postīt verb ipf 'fast', pr 3sg *pōsti*, Ipl *pōstimo*, I-p msg *postī*, fsg *postīla*, mpl *postīli*; *se napostīli* I-p mpl 'fast until it is enough'

post'vōl subst m 'shoe', Asg *post'vōl*, Gsg *postolā*, NApl *postolī*, Gpl *postōli*, Lpl *postōlah*

pošāda subst f 'tableknife', Isg *pošādon*, Npl *pošādi*, Gpl *pošāt*

pošēs subst m (MOŠ) 'piece of land', Lsg *pošēse*

pošipāk subst m 'shoot, new growth (of a plant, e.g. vine)', NApl *pošipkī*, Gpl *pošipki*

pōšta subst f 1. 'post office, post', Asg *pōšta*, Isg *pōšton*, Lsg *pōšte*; 2. 'intention, aim', in the expressions: || *lot pōšti san stōrila* 'I did [that] deliberately'; *nā pošto san stōrila* 'I did [that] on purpose'

pōštara subst m Asg 'postman'

-pōštāt: *zapoštāt* verb pf 'remember', pr 3sg *zapoštā*, I-p msg *zapoštā*, fsg *zapoštāla*, pp nsg *zapoštāno*

pošt'ēn adj msg 'honorable, honest; innocent (virgin)', fsg *pošt'ēna*, Nsgn *pošt'ēno*; comp Gsgm *pošt'ēnjegā*; sup msg *najpošt'ēnēji*

pošt'ēr subst m (nearly obs) 'postman', Gsg *pošt'erā*, Isg *pošt'er'vōn*

pošt'ūn subst m 'postman'

pōt subst m 'floor, ground', Asg *pōt*, Gsg *pōdā*, Isg *pod'vōn*, Lsg *podē*, NApl *podī*, Gpl *pōdi*, Lpl *pōdah*

pōtan adj msg 'sweating, sweaty', fsg *pōtna*, nsg *pōtno*, mpl *pōtni*

potīt se – verb ipf 'sweat', pr 1sg *potīn*, 3pl *potīje*, I-p msg *potī*, mpl *potīli*; *se spotīt* pf 'sweat', imp 2sg *spotī*, I-p msg *spotī*, fsg *spotīla*, mpl *spotīli*

pōtkova subst f 'horseshoe', Npl *pōtkovi*

pōtle adv (VO; see *pōkle*)

potōk subst m 'brook, stream', Lsg *potōke* (VO), Npl *potōki* || *Pāzinski potōk* top (name of a stream)

potrbūšina subst f 'bacon', Gsg *potrbūšini*

potrēba subst f 'need', Gsg *potrēbi*, Asg *potrēbo*

potri'ēbno adj nsg 'necessary' || *je več potri'ēbno* 'it is more necessary'

pot'rnjak subst m kind of berry, Apl *pot'rnjki*, Gpl *pot'rnjki* and *potrnjak*

po'vādne adv 'in the daytime, by day'

povečērak subst m meal eaten late at night, after the usual dinner time, Gsg *poveč'ērka*

povēsma subst f 'skein, hank (of spinning

wool'), *Asg pověsno, Lsg pověsme, NApl pověsmi*
pözdolica subst f '(steep) slope downhill (in a road)', *Lsg pözdolice*
poznät adj msg 'known'
p^o prep (see *po*)
p^oč adv 'for what (to get what)' || *P^oč je šät?* 'What did he go [out] for?' (i.e. to buy or fetch something)
p^ol adv 'half' || *p^olsesträ* 'half sister'; *p^ol lëta* 'half of the summer'; *čes mi dät p^ol te-gä?* 'Will you give me half of that?'; *Se je namočilo p^ol bräzdi* 'It got wet (by rain) half a furrow [deep]'; *na trî üri i p^ol* 'at half past three'; *so se juštäli na p^ol* 'they came to an agreement halfway'; *je w^on na-p^ol sît* 'he is half satiated (his stomach is half full)'; *ču stävit jäbuko na p^ol* 'I shall cut the apple in half' (see also *näpo*)
p^olne subst indecl. 'noon, midday' || *je tüklo p^olne* '[the church bell] tolled midday'; *zvonî p^olne* '[the church bell] tolls midday'; *je p^olne i kvärat* 'it is 12.15 p.m.'; *pökle p^olne* and *pop^olne* 'in the afternoon'; *do p^olne* 'in the morning'; *ot p^olne do vigöna* 'from noon till the time the cows are taken out to graze'; *na p^ol üri za p^olne* 'at 12.30 p.m.'; *onö kat se je u p^olne upučivälo* 'when people used to rest around noon'
p^olnöci adv (see *polnöci*)
p^olš subst m 'pulse', *Lsg p^olše, Npl p^olši, Lpl p^olšah*
p^ortih subst m (nearly obs) 'entrance, hall', *Lsg p^ortige*
p^os subst m 'fast, fasting', *Gsg pösta || Vëli p^os* 'Lent'
p^ot subst m 'sweat', *Gsg pöta, Asg p^ot, Lsg pöton, Lsg pöte*
p^ot subst m 'road, way, path (narrower than *čësta*; lined by low walls (*zidiči*)), *Asg p^ot, Gsg p^ota, Lsg p^oten, Lsg p^ote, NGpl p^otî, Lpl p^otah (4x) and p^oteh (1x) ||s p^oten* 'on the way'; dim *potič*
-p^otî: *nap^otî* verb pf 'point the way, show,

advise', *l-p* msg *nap^otî*
P^otrati subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), *Gpl P^otrati, Dpl P^otraton*
präh subst m 'threshold', *Gsg präga, Lsg prä-ge, NGpl prägi*
präh subst m 1. 'dust (dirt)', 2. '(soap) powder', *Gsg präha, Asg präh, Lsg prähon, Lsg prähe ||sämo mälo onö zmöči präh* 'it only makes the dust a bit wet' (expression for a modest quantity of rain, disappointing from a farmer's point of view); *čësan va prähe* 'garlic powder'; dim *prašič*
prälöh subst m 'weeds', *Gsg prälöga, Lsg prälögon*
pränje subst n 'washing (clothes)', *Gsg pränja*
präs subst m 'ram', *GAsg präza, Lsg präzon, Npl präzi, Gpl präzi; dim prazič*
präsac subst m '(male) pig, porker', *GAsg präscä (at least 20x) and prähcä (4x), Dsg präscü, Lsg präscën and präsc^on, NApl präscî (at least 20x) and prähcî (2x), Gpl präsci (5x) and prähci (1x) and prasac (5x), Dpl präscën (8x) and prähcën (1x), Ipl präsci and prähci*
prasica subst f 'sow', *Asg prasico, Lsg prasicon*
-präsi: *se-* verb ipf pr 3sg 'bear, bring forth (of a sow)';
se upräsît pf id.
praščëvina subst f 'pork', *Gsg praščëvini, Asg praščëvino*
präšci adj Nsgm 'pig's'; pork', *Nsgf präšca, Nplf präšce, Nsgn präšce*
präščic subst m (also *prahčic*, especially *Žm*) 'piglet, young pig', *NApl praščici and prahčici, Dpl praščicen*
präščina subst f 1. 'pork', 2. 'meal eaten when a pig has been slaughtered', *Asg präščino, Lsg präščine*
prašcopärina subst f 'cooked (steamed) food for pigs', *Gsg prašcopäri, Lsg prašcopäri-non*
präšit verb ipf 'dust', pr *Lsg präšin;*
napräsît pf 'cover with dust, make dusty', pr

3sg *napräsî, 3pl napräsê, l-p* fsg *napräsîla, pp* fsg *napräsëna || bite se napräsîla* 'you would get covered with dust';
spräšît pf 'dust, blow out the dust', pr 3sg *spräši, l-p* msg *spräši, fsg spräsîla, nsg spräsîlo*
prät verb ipf 'wash', pr *Lsg përen, 2sg përeš, 3sg përe, lpl përemo, 3pl përo, ger per^oč, imp 2sg perî, l-p* msg *prä, fsg prälä, nsg prälo, mpl präli, fpl präle;*
sprät pf 'wash (out), fade';
uprät and *oprät* pf 'wash', pr *Lsg upëren, 2sg upëreš* and (rarely) *opëreš, 3sg upëre, imp 2sg uperî, l-p* msg *öpra, fsg öprla, nsg öprlo, mpl öprli, fpl öprle, pp* nsg *upëreno* and *öprano, npl upërena* and *upërene;*
preuprät pf 'wash again';
viprät pf 'wash (out), rinse', *l-p* fsg *viprla, nsg viprlo, mpl viprli, pp* msg *vipëren, fsg vipërena* (also 'faded, washed out (of colour)')
prävi adj Nsgm and msg (** *präf* was rejected by NO) 1. 'good, kind, right', 2. 'real', *Gsgm prävega, Gplm präveh, Nplm and mpl prävi, Nsgf and fsg präva, Nplf präve, nsg prävo; adv prävo ||Si präva za jës* 'you are a hearty eater'; *Tëta je präva sesträ Ernëšetovemu ocü* 'Aunt is a full sister of Ernešto's father'; *prävo po stäro* 'in the real traditional way'; *prävo ste cüla* 'you heard that right'; *za prävo rëč* 'actually'
prävilno adj nsg 'right, correct'
-prävit: *naprävit* verb pf 1. 'prepare, get ready', 2. 'repair', pr 2sg *napräviš, 3sg naprävi, imp 2sg naprävi, l-p* msg *naprävi, fsg naprävila, nsg naprävilo, mpl naprävili, pp* msg *naprävljen, nsg naprävljeno, Aplf naprävljene ||naprävit pustëljo* 'make one's bed';
prenaprävit pf 'alter, improve', *l-p* mpl *pre-naprävili;*
poprävit pf 1. 'repair', 2. 'prepare', pp nsg *poprävljeno, Aplm poprävljeni;*
sprävit pf 'put away', pr 3sg *sprävi, imp 2sg sprävi, l-p* msg *sprävi, fsg sprävila, mpl sprävili*
-prävljät: *naprävljät* (also *napravljät*) verb ipf

1. 'prepare', 2. 'repair', 'cure' (using witchcraft), pr 3sg *naprävlja, lpl naprävljamo, 3pl naprävljajo, l-p* msg *naprävljä;*
poprävljät ipf 'repair, put away neatly', pr 3sg *poprävlja;*
sprävlja ipf pr 3sg 'put away', pr 3pl *sprävljajo, l-p* fsg *sprävljälä*
prävo subst n *Asg* '(the) right' (see also *derit*) || *imate prävo* 'you are right'
pravoslämni adj Nplm (also *pravoslävni*; both JKr) 'Orthodox', *Gplm pravoslämneh (JKr)*
präzan adj msg (also attr) 'empty', *Nplm präzni, fsg präzna, Nsgf präzna, Lsgf präzne, Gsgn präznega, nsg präzno, mpl präzni*
präzniček adj *Lplm* 'holiday, Sunday'
präznik subst m 'holiday', *Asg präznik, Gsg präznika, Dsg präzniku, NApl präzniki, Gpl präzniki, Lpl präznikah*
-präznit: *spräznit* verb pf 'empty, clear out', pr *Lsg spräznin, lpl spräznimo, 3pl spräzne, l-p* msg *spräznî, mpl spräznîli*
präžit verb ipf 'fry, roast', pr *Lsg präžin, 3sg präži, l-p* fsg *präžila, mpl präžili;*
spräžit pf 'fry, roast';
upräžit pf 'fry, roast', pp nsg *upräženo*
-präžnj'evälo: *spräžnj'evälo* verb ipf *l-p* nsg 'empty, clear out'
přc subst m 'male goat', *Gsg přča, Lsg přčon (2x) and přčen (1x), NIpl přči*
přčkalnica subst f 'small object', *Asg přčkalnico, Gpl přčkalnic*
přčkarjenje subst n coll 'small objects'
přčkarija subst f 'small object', *Asg přčkarijo, Npl přčkarije*
přčkat verb ipf 'rummage (the earth); mess around (with water)', pr *Lsg přčkan, imp 2sg přčkaj;*
se přčkajo ipf pr 3pl 'chatter';
se popřčkat pf 'quarrel', *l-p* mpl *popřčkali, fpl popřčkale (JO);*
spräčkano pp nsg 'spatter';
upřčkala *l-p* fsg 'spatter', pp fsg *upřčkana*

přdět verb ipf 'break wind', pr 3sg *přdī*, 1-p msg *přdē*

přdnut verb pf 'break wind', pr 3sg *přdne*, 1-p msg *přdnu*

prě part, prefix (to adjectives/adverbs and verbs) 1. 'too', 2. 'very' *lnī ni predūgo ni prekrātko* 'it is neither too long nor too short'; *kat se jo prečūda zalēva* 'if you water it (the plant) too much'; *Ma manē mi je přēliēpo tāmo* 'I like it very much there'; *Ja se jōš računān da san prejāk, na onō ča san provā* 'I think I am still very strong, [taking into account] what I have been through' (MOŠ);

pre reduplicated for emphasis: *nemōj taknūt, aš je přepretēpla* 'don't touch it, because it is really very hot';

pre can also be separated from the adjective by clitics: *Prē mi je l'ēpo to domislit* 'It is very nice (for me) to remember';
pre + comp: *prevēc jēs* 'eat too much';
As a prefix to verbs, *prě* carries a secondary accent (in contrast to other verbal prefixes, e.g. the prefix *pre-* 'again, once more', which are not accented) *vājk mi se jādi da přēvīčen* 'she is always angry with me because I shout too much'; *nīēču vēc jēs, aš bih se přēudebelī* 'I won't eat any more, because I would get too fat'; *sno se přēnasmejāli* 'we laughed very much'; *san se přēstufāla* 'I was bored very much'; *ih je přēčūt kako vīčo* 'you hear them shouting very loudly'; *se přēčūje* 'you hear it very distinctly' vs. *san se valjā přēčūla* 'I probably misheard'

prečerānje adv (see *prekčīēra*)

prečīži adj msg (+ D; also + coordinate (Nominative)) 'very similar, very much like', fsg *prečīža*, nsg *prečīžo* *lta stōl je prečīži one-mu drūgemu* 'this table is just like the other one'; *ma prečīža onājsta!* 'just like her!'

prečka subst f 'transverse slat of a harrow (?)', Npl *prečki*

pred prep + A 1. 'before' *llpred Božīc* 'before Christmas'; *je ūmra pred dvā lēta* 'he died two years ago';

2. 'in front of (direction implied)' *llpred onō*

butēgo tāmo, je stā jedan čovīk 'a man would come and stand in front of that shop there';

In combinations with some clitic pronominal forms, the preposition has the form *predā* (see VI.7.4), e.g. *to san stāvila predā njo* 'I put that in front of her'.

+ I 1. 'in front of (direction not implied)', *llkat so imēli baladōri svī, pret kūčon* 'when everybody had a *baladōr*, in front of the house'; *pret škōlon* 'in front of the school'; *i otrōk je hodī pret krāvami* 'and the boy was walking in front of the cows';
2. 'before'; *kvarnār dān pred Vazmōn* 'forty days before Easter'; *pred Božīčen* 'before Christmas'

predā prep (see *pred*)

prēdenja subst n Gsg 'spinning'

prēdikat verb ipf 'preach', pr 3sg *prēdika*, 1-p msg *prēdika*

prēdnji adj Asgm d? 'front'

predvrātišče (a?) subst n (VO) 'bit of farmyard near the door'

prefrīgano adj nsg 'clever, shrewd'

prēgos adj msg 'too closely planted (i.e., to be thinned out)', fsg *prēgosta*, nsg *prēgosto*

prēgrš subst f Asg 'handful', Isg *prēgršōn* (approximately equal to *grš* and *ščapāc*)

-prēguvat: se naprēguvat verb ipf 'swell up', pr 3pl *naprēgujo*

prēja subst f 'spinnings, yarn', Gsg *prēji*, Asg *prējo*, Isg *prējon*

prejēvāle verb hab 1-p fpl 'spin'

prekčīēr adv (see *prekučīēra*)

prekjūtre adv (see *prekujūtre*)

preklāni adv 'the year before last year'

prekučīēra adv (also *prekučīēr* and *prekčīēr* and *prečerānje*) 'the day before yesterday'

Prekudrāžan subst m inhabitant of the land at the other side of the *Drāga*, Npl *Prekudrāžani* and *Prekodrāžani* (also called *Vlāhi*)

prekuīme subst 'nickname' (usually in the ad-

verbial construction *preku īmena*, see *īme*)
prekujūtre adv (also *prekjūtre* and *prēkjūtre*) 'the day after tomorrow'

prēmit verb ipf (+ D) 'interest', pr 3sg *prēmi*, 1-p nsg *prēmilo* *llmanē mi ne prēmi, pak ne grēn čūt* 'it doesn't interest me, so I won't go to listen'

prēmrt adj msg 'tepid, almost cold (of liquids)', fsg *prēmrtā*, nsg *prēmrtō*

prēvōna subst f 'great-grandmother', Gsg *prēvōni*

prēvōno subst m 'great-grandfather', Gsg *prēvōneta*

prēnut verb pf 'frighten', *se* – 'get frightened', pr 2sg *prēneš*, 3sg *prēne*, 1-p msg *prēnu*, fsg *prēnula*, pp fsg *prēnjena*;

llče se preprēnut 'she will be scared stiff'

prēs verb ipf 'spin', pr 1sg *prīedēn*, 2sg *prīedēš*, 3sg *prīedē*, 3pl *prīedō*, ger *prīedōč*, imp 2sg *prīedī*, 1-p msg *prīē*, fsg *prēla*, nsg *prēlo*;

naprēs pf 'spin (a certain quantity)', 1-p mpl *naprēli* (VO);

rasprēs pf 'unspin', 1-p nsg *rasprēlo*, pp nsg *rasprēdeno*;

sprēs pf 'spin', pr 2sg *sprīedēš*, 3sg *sprīedē*, 1-p fsg *sprēla*, nsg *sprēlo*, fpl *sprēle*, pp fsg *sprēdena*, nsg *sprēdeno*;

zaprēs pf 'join a new thread (to a yarn to be spun)', pr 1sg *zaprīedēn*, 2sg *zaprīedēš*, 1-p fsg *zaprēla*, pp nsg *zaprēdeno*

prēskva subst f 'peach', Gsg *prēskvi*, Isg *prēskvon*, Apl *prēskvi*, Gpl *prēskaf*, Ipl *prēskvami*

prešēmūl subst m (also *pršēmūl*) 'parsley', Gsg *prešēmula*, Asg *prešēmūl*

prešījōn subst m 'blood pressure', Asg *prešījōn*

prešlica subst f 'distaff, spindle (used in spinning by hand)', Asg *prešlico*, Lsg *prešlice*

prešo subst f Asg (MOŠ) 'press'

preštufa adj fsg 'bored to death'

prez prep + G 'without' *llda je svē golō po zīmē, prez līšča* 'that everything is naked in

winter, without leaves'; *to se umīēsi sāmo z jāji, prez vodi* 'you knead that only with eggs, without any water'; *a pīvo so moglī prez da pītajo si zīēt* 'but formerly they could take [some] without asking'; *prez da ja van dān (...)* *vī mi zmāknete* 'without me giving [it] to you (...) you take [it] away from me'; *i pōkle se tornāš nāzat pres kosīt* 'and then you go back without mowing'; *Mi je blātna. Gren prēs* (AE) 'It [my sweater] is dirty. I'm going without [any]'; the pronoun *nīč* 'nothing' is not declined after *prez*: *a točīt mōreš i prez nīč* 'but "pour" you can also do without anything [to pour into]'

prezīme subst n (also *prēzīme*) 'surname', Asg *prezīme*

prīēcija subst f 'price'

-prīegnūt: se naprīegnūt verb pf 'swell up', pr 3pl *naprīegno*, 1-p fsg *naprīegla* and *naprīegnūla*, fpl *naprīegle*;

uprīegnūt pf 'put [a donkey] to a waggon', pr 3sg *uprīegne*; *zaprīegnjene* pf pp fpl 'put [horses, cows etc.] to a waggon', mpl *zaprīegnjeni*

prīēk prep + G (also *prīēko*, *prīēku*, *preku*) 'over, across, at the other side of' *llMī rečēmo onī ki so prīēku Drāgi da so Vlāhi* 'We say that the people at the other side of the *Draga* are "Vlachs"; *prīēku stō mētri dūge* 'more than a hundred metres long'; *Nemōj se nagīnjat prīēk zīda* 'don't lean over the wall'; *kat nēkemu prīēk pijāta nēšto prenesēš* 'when you hand something down (to somebody) over somebody's plate'; *da ne pasāš prīēk njeģōvega* 'that you don't go across his [land]; *prīēk čēsti* 'at the other side of the road'; *san šlā preku Palādi* 'I went across the *Palada*'; *Čēkaš rīēt za krūh (...)* *grīē čūda i preku rīēda ih* 'you wait your turn for bread (...) lots of them jump the queue also'; *teta Mālīja je preku īmena Čīnčētkā* 'aunt *Mālīja*'s nickname is *Čīnčētkā*; *nēke stvāri ča ti pīdo preku rīēda* 'things you don't feel like doing'; *preku vōlji* 'against your will'; adv (also *prīēk* or *prīēku*) 'across, over, at the other side'; *mālo prīēku ōpet jīmamo*

(MOŠ) 'a bit across (further) we have some more [land]; *pòkle je prišla mào vèca, p^uòl lèta, mi je prièk skákala* 'since she was a bit bigger, half a year, she jumped over [the fence of the bed]'

prièkjùtre adv (see *prekujùtre*)

prièkp^uòta prep + G and adv 'opposite' || *prièkp^uòta manè* 'opposite me'; *kùca mi je prièkp^uòta* 'my house is at the other side [of the road]'

prièsan adj msg (also attr) 'fresh, raw, uncooked', Gsgm *prièsnega*, fsg *prièsna*

prièsat subst m 'seedling(s)', Lsg *prièsadon*, Lsg *prièsade*, lpl *prièsadi*

-prièt: *òprièt* verb pf 'open', pr lsg *òprèn*, imp 2sg *òpri* and (more insistently) *òpri*, l-p msg *òpra*, mpl *òprli*, fpl *òprle*, pp nsg *òprtò*, Apln *òprtà* and Npln *òprte*, Nsgf *òprtà*; pp adv *òprtò*; *priprièt* pf 'open (a little)', imp 2sg *pripri*, pp npl *pripri*; *uprièt* pf 1. 'point, aim', 2. 'brace, lean' ('on': na + A), pr 3sg *uprè*, l-p msg *ùpra*, fsg *ùprla*; *zaprièt* pf 'close', pr lsg *zaprèn*, 3sg *zaprè*, lpl *zaprèmo*, 3pl *zapr^uò*, imp 2sg *zapri* and (more insistently) *zàpri*, l-p msg *zàpra*, fsg *zàprla*, nsg *zàprlo*, mpl *zàprli*, pp msg *zàprt*, fpl *zàprte* (also 'fenced in, closed in (of chicken)'), mpl *zàprti*, npl *zàprta*, lsgfn *zàprtemi*; pp adv *zàprto* || *mi je zàprlo dàh* 'I couldn't breathe'

priètel subst m 'friend', Gsg *priètela*, NAGlpl *prièteli*

priètìt verb ipf (+ D), 'threaten, menace', pr lsg *priètìn*, l-p msg *priètì*; *zapriètìt* pf 'threaten, menace', l-p msg *zapriètì*

prikas subst f 'freak; devil', Gsg *prikazi*, Asg *prikazo*, lsg *prikazon*

priklèt subst 'box, pigeonhole (?)', Lsg *priklète*

prilika subst f 'occasion', Asg *priliko*, Lsg *prilike* || *puli priliko* (alongside *puli priliko*) and *po prilike* 'just enough, just right; approxi-

mately'

pripèk subst m 'sheltered spot in burning sunshine', Lsg *pripèke*

priroč subst (MOB) 'left-hand rein (?)' (see *plàs*)

pristrèh subst m 'side shelter (under the eaves of the house or barn; used to store away tractors and waggons)' Gsg *pristrèha*, Asg *pristrèh*, lsg *pristrèhon*, Glpl *pristrèhi*

prištuvat verb ipf 'fit' (+ D), pr 3sg *prištuje*, 3pl *prištujò*, l-p nsg *prištujalo* || *se je ubùkla kakò se prištuje* 'she dressed appropriately'

prisùnce subst Lsg 'sunny side (of a house)'

prišapòko: na – adv 'approximately'

prišèndila verb l-p fsg 'understand, conclude; expect (?)'

priv^uòj subst m part of ploughing equipment (kind of (draught) beam or hake), lsg *priv^uòjen*

Prkačìni subst pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl *Prkačìni*

prkāt subst m 'pigsty, cot, separate part in a stable', Gsg *prkātā*, lsg *prkāt^uòn*, lsg *prkātè*, npl *prkāti*, Glpl *prkāti*, lpl *prkātah*

prnāt subst m 'heap of sheaves (in the barn)', Asg *prnāt*, Gsg *prnāta*, Npl *prnāti*

profumāt verb 'scent, perfume'

pròlas subst m 'passage', Asg *pròlas*

proklìnjanje subst n 'swearing, cursing'

proklìnjāvac subst m 'swearer'

prolič subst m 'spring', Asg *prolič*, lsg *proliče* || *to se na prolič sādì* 'you plant that in spring'

prolične adj Nplf 'spring'

proměš subst m 'furlough', Asg *proměš* || *prìdo na proměš* '[the soldiers] come [home] on leave'

prònat adj msg 'ready, prepared', fsg *pr^uònta*, mpl *pr^uònti*

prontāt verb pf 'prepare; make ready, set out', pr lsg *prontān*, 2sg *prontāš*, 3sg *prontā*, imp

2sg *prontāj*, l-p msg *prontāj*, fsg *prontāla*, mpl *prontāli*, pp fsg *prontāna*, nsg *prontāno*

pront^uevāt verb ipf (also, less common, *prontèvat*) 'prepare', pr lsg *pront^uevān*, 3sg *pront^uevā*, l-p msg *pront^uevā*, fsg *pront^uevāla* || *nè bi ràbilo (...)* *večèro pront^uevāt* 'one wouldn't have to (...) prepare supper'; *kat se pront^uevā dāš* 'when there's a threat of rain'

prop^uelò subst n 'crucifix', lsg *prop^uelè*, Apl *prop^uelā*, Glpl *prop^uelì*, lpl *prop^uelāh*

pròpio adv 'really; indeed' || *pròpio po stāro* 'really in the old (authentic) way'; *ma èu pròpio ga pītāt* 'I shall really ask him'; *Kat finiš pròpio svè* 'when you really finish everything'

pròpuh subst m 'draught'

prosāc subst m 'he who asks for a girl's hand (in the future bridegroom's name; see *prosidva*)', Npl *prosci*

prosidva subst f asking for a girl's hand (formerly not always done by the bridegroom himself, but by his father, brother or *kum*), Asg *prosidvo* || *so hodìli va prosidvo* 'they used to go to ask a girl's hand'

prošit verb ipf (+ A) 'beg, ask (for charity; for a girl's hand)', pr lsg *prošìn* (1x), 3sg *proši* (2x) and 3sg *prošì* (1x), 3pl *prošìje* (2x), l-p msg *prošì*, fsg *prošìla*, mpl *prošìli*; *naprošit* pf 'collect a certain quantity of things by asking (for charity)', pr 3sg *naprošì*, l-p msg *naprošì*

pròste adj Nplf 'crude'

-proštìt: *pròstimo* verb ipf pr lpl 'forgive'; *òproštìt* pf 'forgive' (+ D), pr 2sg *òproštìš* (BM), imp 2sg *òproštì*, 2pl *òproštìte*, l-p msg *òproštì*, pp nsg *òprošèceno*

pròshu adj msg 'rather dry' (of meat), fpl *pròshu*

Prošìjānka subst f prop (nickname of a Žminj woman)

prošìšij^uòn subst m 'procession', Gsg *prošìšij^uòna*, lsg *prošìšij^uòne*

pròti prep + D 'towards, in the direction of, against' || *je šā pròti nān* 'he walked towards

us'; *proti tārman* 'against moths'; *pròti Bārbanu* 'in the direction of Barban'

provāt verb pf 1. 'experience, go through', 2. 'try, test', pr lsg *provān*, 3sg *provā*, lpl *provāmo*, 3pl *provājo*, l-p msg *provā*, fsg *provāla*, pp fsg *provāna*

prov^uevāt verb ipf 1. 'experience, go through', 2. 'try, test', pr lsg *prov^uevān*, 3pl *prov^uevājo*, l-p fpl *prov^uevāle*

pròzore subst m nd lsg 'window'

Pr^uog^uòn subst m top (name of crossroads near Kuhari), lsg *Pr^uog^uòne*

pr^uòt subst m 'rod, switch', Gsg *pr^uòta*, Asg *pr^uòt*, lsg *pr^uòton*, Glpl *pr^uòti*

pr^uòzep subst f '(common) cold', Gsg *pr^uòzebi* -*pr^uòžit*: *spr^uòžit* pf 'utter, reveal (a secret)', l-p msg *spr^uòžì*, fsg *spr^uòžìla*

přs subst m 'finger; toe', Asg *přs*, Gsg *přsta*, lsg *přston*, lsg *přste*, NAGlpl *přsti*, lpl *přs-tah* (4x) and *přsteh* (3x)

přsa subst n pl.t. 'breast, chest', Gpl *přs*, Apl *přsa*, lpl *přsah* (7x) and *přseh* (1x)

přsten subst m 'ring'

přšèmul subst m (also *prešèmul*) 'parsley', Gsg *přšèmula*, lsg *přšèmulon*

přšüt subst m '(raw or lightly smoked) ham', Asg *přšüt*, Gsg *přšüta*, lsg *přšüton*, NAGlpl *přšüti*, Gpl *přšüt*

přten adj msg (also attr) 'cloth, linen', Asgm *přteni*, NAGlpl *přteni*, Gplm *přteneh*, lsgf *přtene*, Nsgn *přteno*, Gsgn *přtenega*

přtenina subst f 'linen things'

přtit: se – verb ipf 'clamber', pr 2sg *přtiš*, 3sg *přti*, 3pl *přte*, l-p mpl *přtìli*; *napřtit* pf 'load, burden', l-p fsg *napřtìla*, pp msg *napřčen*; *upřtit* pf 'load (a donkey), burden (also fig.)', pr 3sg *upřti*, pp msg *upřčen*

přtìžāni subst m Npl (MOŠ; see *partìžān*)

přvi adj Nsgm 'first; front', Gsgm *přvega*, lsgm *přven*, nplm *přvi*, Gplm *přveh*, Nsgf *přva*, Gsgf *přve*, Asgf *přvo*, lsgf *přvon*,

NAplf *přve*, Iplf *přvemi*, Lplf *přveh*, Nsgn *přvo*, llpřvi *jedanājstega* 'November 1st'; *čōn je přvega mēseca* 'he was born in January'; *přvi zrmān* 'a full (first) cousin'; *přvi krāj vōza* 'the front of the waggon'; *pot přvemi nogāmi* 'under the forelegs'; adv *přvo*, sup *nājprvo*

přvo prep + G and adv 'before' llpřvo *nōci* 'before dark'; *přvo Nōvega lēta* 'before New Year'; *aš přvo je tāmo bīlo čūt* 'because first you could hear it from that side'; *ki je bī přvo, tājsti je Pāzinac* 'the one that was [the priest] before, he was from Pazin'; *jeno st^uō mētri přvo* 'a hundred metres or so before'; *a onō trīēba svē uskūs, přvo nego storīt kudēljo* 'you have to card all that [wool], before you can prepare the wool that can be put on a spindle'; *krūh přvo nēgo ga stāvite pēč je sīrof* 'bread before you bake it is raw'; *přvo nēgo smo šlī spāt* 'before we went to bed'; *ūna je přvo nēgo je sprēdena* 'it is [called] ūna (wool) before it is spun'; *přvo so ča přvo* 'formerly they did [that; i.e. baptize a child] as early as they could'; *nājprvo se m^uokō prosēje* 'first of all you sift the flour'

-*přznut*: *se napřznut* and *napřznut n^uōs* verb pf 'be irritable, be touchy, be quick to take offence', pr 3sg *napřzne*, l-p msg *napřznu*, fsg *napřznula*

pržoniēri subst m Apl (MOŠ) 'prisoner'

pržōn subst m 'prison', Lsg *pržōne* (MOB)

pūcat verb ipf 'shoot, burst, crack', pr 3sg *pūca*, l-p msg *pūca* llzorā *pūca* 'it is getting light'

Pucići subst m pl.t. top (name of a village), Gpl *Pucić*, Dpl *Pucićen* llDolēnji *Pucići* top

pūč subst m 'well (containing rainwater, on private ground; cf. *kāl* which is on municipal ground)', Asg *pūč*, Gsg *pūča*, Lsg *pūče*, Npl *pūči*

pučivāli subst f pl.t. 'halting place (for funeral processions)', Gpl *pučivāl*, Lpl *pučivālah*

puhālnico subst f Asg '(pair of) bellows'

pūhāt verb ipf 'blow; pant', pr 2sg *pūšeš*, 3sg *pūše*, 3pl *pūšo*, imp 2sg *pūši*, 2pl *pūšite*, l-p

msg *pūhā*, fsg *pūhāla*, nsg *pūhālo*, mpl *pūhāli* llkat *pūše būra* 'when the Northeast wind blows';

napūšete pf pr 2pl 'blow up', l-p msg *napūhā*;

spūhā pf l-p msg 'blow away, blow off';

se zapūhāt pf 'get out of breath', pr lsg *zapūšen*, 2sg *zapūšeš*, l-p fsg *zapūhāla*, pp msg *zapūšen*, fsg *zapūšena*

puhljālo verb l-p nsg 'blow a little'

pūhnūlo pūhnūlo verb pf l-p nsg 'blow';

napūhnūt pf 'blow up', pr lsg *napūhnen*, 2sg *napūhneš*, 3sg *napūhne*, l-p msg *napūhnū*, mpl *napūhnūli*, pp msg *napūhnjen*, nsg *napūhnjeno*

-*puhnjēvāt*: *napuhnjēvāt* (also (less common) *napuhnjēvat*) verb ipf 'blow up', pr 3sg *napuhnjēva*, 3pl *napuhnjēvajo*, l-p msg *napuhnjēvā*, mpl *napuhnjēvāli*

pūknut verb pf 'burst', pr 3sg *pūkne*, l-p msg *pūka*, fsg *pūkla*, mpl *pūkli* and msg *pūknu*, fsg *pūknula*, pp nsg *pūknjeno*, mpl *pūknjeni*; *napūknjena* pf pp fsg 'crack'

Pulā subst top, Gsg *Pulā* (8x) and *Pūli* (1x), Dsg *Pulē*, Asg *Pulō*, Lsg *Pulē*

pulāštar subst m 'pulley', Asg *pulāštra*

Puležān subst m 'inhabitant of Pula', Npl *Puležāni*

Puležānka subst f 'female inhabitant of Pula'

pūli prep (also, much less common, *pōli*)

+ G (mainly in combination with nouns denoting living beings) 'at, by, near, beside' llpūli *Kresīn frmā koriēra* 'the bus stops near Kresini'; *čū jo peljēvāt puli tete Māliji to zīmo* 'I'll bring (hab) her to aunt Malija this winter'; *pak je šā puli nēkeh bogāteh ljūdi (...)* *čūvāt krāvi* 'and then he went to some rich people (...) herd the cows'; *puli Orbānić* 'at Orbanići';

also + G: *smo bīli puli māši* 'we attended Mass' (***puli māšo* was rejected by NO); *pūli Pāzina* 'near Pazin'; *pūli Žmīnja* 'near Žminj'; *kat se māčāk dragomāni, pūli n^uōh* 'when a cat keeps rubbing [its head] at your feet';

+ A (mainly in combinations with nouns denoting non-living referents, and with clitic pronominal forms): *čōn je pognā čōci pōkle vālje pūli kanfanārsko čēsto* 'afterwards he drove the sheep almost to the road to Kanfanar'; *pūli n^uōc* 'just before the night'; *smo prišli poli Gřčičevino* (MOŠ) 'we arrived at the Gřčičevina'; *onipūt so to nājvo pōčeli orāt t^uōda puli krāj* 'then they began to plough the field there at that side'; *puli špāher* 'beside the cocker' (***puli špāhera* was rejected by NO).

In combinations with clitic pronominal forms, the preposition has the form *pulijā* or *pulijā* (the last form in combination with *njega*): *sēdi pulijā me* 'sit down next to me'; *kat pasāš pulijā njega* 'when you pass by [it]'

pūlic subst m 'foal', Gsg *pūlicā*, Nlpl *pūlići*, Gpl *pūlići* and *pūlic*, Dpl *pūlicēn*

pulijā prep (see *pūli*)

pūmpa subst f 'pump (e.g. on a well)', Npl *pūmpi*

pumpāt verb ipf 'pump [off]'; *spumpāt* pf 'pump off, pump out of'

pūn adj msg (also attr) 'full', Nsgf *pūna*, Asgf *pūno*, Lsgf *pūne*, Nsgn and nsg *pūno*; comp msg *punēji*; adv *pūno* 'much, often' llva *lūnē pūne* 'at full moon'; *je pūn vinā* 'it is full of wine'

pūnica subst f '(the husband's) mother-in-law', Asg *pūnico*

pūnit verb ipf 'fill', pr lsg *pūnin*, l-p mpl *pūnili*;

napūni pf pr 3sg 'fill', pr 3pl *napūne*, l-p fsg *napūnila*, nsg *napūnilo*, mpl *napūnili*, pp fsg *napūnjena*, fpl *napūnjene*; *spūnila* pf l-p fsg 'fulfill, realize'

pūno adv 'much' lltāmo *je bīlo pūno višanj* 'there were many sour cherry trees there'; *jāko pūno rābi nān kosīr tū* 'we very often need the *kosīr* here'; *Kat je n^uōpak pūno tegā stōri* 'When he did a lot of things wrong'; *i mī smo to jakēto rastēgli, nakrgāli pūno pūno ot teh sūšci* 'and we spread out the jacket, and put a lot of those dry twigs in it'

pūnta subst f 'point (of a pencil or a needle)', Lsg *pūnte*

pūnja subst f '(blow with the) fist', Asg *pūnjo*, lsg *pūnjon*, NApl *pūnji* llje *stīsla pūnji* 'she clenched her fists'; *čū ti dāt dvē pūnji* 'I'll give you two punches'

punjāva subst f 'blanket', Asg *punjāvo*, lsg *punjāvon*, Lsg *punjāve*, NApl *punjāvi*; dim Asg *punjāvico* 'thin blanket'

-*punjēvat*: *napunjēvāt* (also (less common) *napunjēvat*) verb ipf 'fill', pr lsg *napunjēvan*

pūp subst m 'bud', Asg *pūp*

pūpa subst f 'doll', Gsg *pūpi*, Asg *pūpo*, Npl *pūpi*, Gpl *pūp*

pūpak subst m 1. 'navel', 2. 'bud (on a tree or vine)', Lsg *pūpke*, Npl *pūpki*

pupāt verb ipf 'bud (forth), sprout', pr 3sg *pupā*, 3pl *pupājo*; *spupājo* pf pr 3pl 'bud (forth)'

pūr adv 'still, yet' lli *pūr mi se ne spī* 'and still I'm not sleepy'

pūra subst f 'female turkey', Npl *pūri*, Gpl *pūri*

purān subst m 'turkey', Gsg *purāna*, Apl *purāni*, Gpl *purāni*; dim *purānić*

pūrگا subst f 'stone gutter (water outlet on a *balid^uor*, or at the roadside, leading to a *puč*)', Gsg *pūrgi*, Asg *pūrgo*, Lsg *pūrge*

pūs subst m 1. 'carnival', 2. 'straw doll, burnt at carnival (symbol for misfortune and bad things in general; see VII, Text 50 (c))', Gsg *pūsta*, Dsg *pūstu*, Asg *pūs* 'carnival' and *pūsta* 'straw doll', lsg *pūston*, Lsg *pūste*

pūsta adj fsg 'happy, beautiful' (used in nominal sentences, see VI.2.3, examples 13.-17.), nsg *pūsto*, mpl *pūsti*

pustēlja subst f 'bed', Gsg *pustēlji*, Asg *pustēljo*, Lsg *pustēlje*, Npl *pustēlji*; dim Asg *pustēljico*, Lsg *pustēljice* ll*naprāvīt pustēljo* 'make (up) the bed'

pūš subst m 'snail', Gsg *pūžā*, lsg *pūžēn* and *pūž^uōn*, Npl *pūži*, lpl *pūži* llso *l'ēne kako pūži* 'they are very lazy'

pūšcāt verb ipf (also *pušcāt*) 1. 'let; leave',

2. 'leak' (probably, *pūšcāt*, and the corresponding *l-p* forms, are more common in the meaning 'leak', and *puščāt* + corresponding *l-p* forms in the meaning 'let'), pr *lsg pūščan*, 3sg *pūščā*, 3pl *pūščajo*, *l-p* msg *pūščā* and *puščā*, fsg *pūščāla* and *puščāla*, mpl *pūščāli* and *puščāli*; *spūščāt* 1. ipf 'lower, put down', 2. (verbal aspect uncertain) 'leak' pr 3sg *spūščā*, imp 2sg *spūščaj*

pūška subst f 'rifle', Gsg *pūški*, Isg *pūškon*, Lsg *pūške*, Npl *pūški*, Gpl *pūšak*, Ipl *pūškami*

pūškalnice subst f Apl 'peashooter, popgun'

puštīt verb pf 'let, leave', pr *lsg pūštin*, 2sg *pūštiš*, 3sg *pūšti*, 1pl *pūštimo*, 3pl *pūšte*, imp 2sg *puštī*, *l-p* msg *pūšti*, fsg *puštīla*, nsg *puštīlo*, mpl *puštīli*, fpl *puštīle*, pp fsg *puščēna*, nsg *puščēno* llsi *je pūšti brādo* 'he grew a beard'; *so puštīli znamēnje* 'they left traces'; *dūšo puštīt* 'die'; *puštī ga čā* 'leave him alone, let him go';

dopuštīt pf 'allow', pr 3sg *dopūšti*, *l-p* msg *dopūšti*, fsg *dopūštīla*, mpl *dopūštīli*; *otpuštīli* pf *l-p* mpl 'let go, dismiss'; *prepūštin* pf pr *lsg* 'leave, give up'; *se spuštīt* pf 'come down', pr 3sg *spūšti*, imp 2sg *spuštī*;

zapuštīt pf 'neglect', pr *lsg zapūštin*, 3sg *zapūšti*, pp Nsgn *zapūščeno*, Gsgn *zapūščene*, Nsgf *zapūščena* and *zapūščena*, Asgf *zapūščeno*, msg *zapūščēn*, fsg *zapūščēna*, nsg *zapūščēno*

pūt subst m 'time', Asg *pūt*, GApl *pūti* llkak *čof pūt* and *kakof pūt* 'now and then, sometimes'; *mālo pūti* 'seldom'; *vēc pūti* 'frequently'; *nēki pūti* 'sometimes'; *kat se jo griē pīvi pūt vīdet* 'when you go to see her for the first time'; *kat se drūgi pūt skīsa* 'when it [the dough] rises for the second time'; *dvā pūt* 'twice'; *tripūt* and *trī pūti* 'three times'; see also *jedanpūt* and *onipūt*

putovānje subst n Asg 'journey'

putovāt verb ipf 'travel', *l-p* mpl *putovāli* and *putovāli*

pūzāt verb ipf (also *se*) 'creep, crawl', pr 3sg

pūže, 3pl *pūžo*, imp 2sg *pūži*, *l-p* msg *pūzā*, mpl *pūzāli* llsan *pūzā po trbūhe* 'I was crawling (on my stomach); *dopūzāt* pf 'creep to'

pūzdre subst m (term of abuse) 'shabby person (child)'

r

r verb *l-p* msg (obs; NO claims to have heard it as a child) 'dig, tunnel (of a mole)' (see *rovāt₁*)

rābāc subst m 'sparrow'

rābīt verb ipf 'be necessary', pr 3sg *rābi*, 3pl *rābe*, *l-p* msg *rābī*, fsg *rābīla*, nsg *rābīlo*; + D: llmi *rābi n'čōš* 'I need a knife'; *vretenō je rābīlo za drūgo prēs* 'one needed a spool to spin the next amount of wool'; *njīn rābi čūda vodī* 'they need a lot of water'; *ti ne rābi premotāt* 'you don't have to rewind it'; *anke kakō ne rābi* 'also in the way it shouldn't be done';

odrābīt pf 'cease to be necessary', pr 3sg *odrābi*, *l-p* nsg *odrābīlo*

rāca subst f 1. 'vine', 2. 'descent, family, background', Gsg *rāci*, Asg *rāco* llcē *se zatīt Bortulīnska rāca* 'the Bortulina family is going to die out'; *nīc nī pūšti, nījenega od Barīti za rāco* 'he didn't leave anything, not a single Barita to continue the family line'

račūn subst m 'bill, account; calculus', Asg *račūn*, Isg *račūn'čōn*, Apl *račūnī* llz *račūn'čōn si to z'ē* 'it has been worthwhile you bought that'; *da dēla račūnī sām sōbon za něšto ča je stōri* 'that he is settling accounts with himself for something he did'; *na tā račūn* 'therefore'

račūnāt verb ipf 'calculate, count; think, expect', pr *lsg račūnān* (MOS), 3sg *račūnā*, 1pl *račūnāmo*; *zračūnāt* pf 'count, calculate', pr *lsg zračūnān*

rāda adv (also *rāt* and (rarely) *rādo*) 'gladly' llas an adverb: *te, kējste so čofci rāda jēle*

'those, which the sheep liked to eat'; *jāko jāko san rāda čūvāla kat je onā tāmo bilā* 'I liked to herd [the cows] very much when she was there'; *onā je zabljīva, rāda zābi* 'she is forgetful, tends to forget' llrāda / rāt + *bih* etc. 'would like' (the complement is either a subordinate clause with conj *da*, or an infinitive, or a direct object): *aš oni drūgi bi bī rāda da je sāmo njeģōvo* 'for the other one would like it to be just his'; *čōn bi rāt prīt puli nās* 'he would like to come to us'; *da nē bi rāda da umrē* 'that he would not like him to die'; *čā biš pak tī rāda?* 'now what would you like?' llimēt *rāda / rāt* 'love, like': *īman rāda kumpīri* 'I like potatoes'; *je jo imiē rāda* 'he loved her'; *se īmajo rāda* 'they love each other'; comp *rāj* 'rather', sup *nājraj* ll[mūh], *pak ne grēdo n'čōtre, grēdo rāj na sūnce* [the flies], and they don't go in[side the house], they rather go in the sun'; *čōn bi rāj temperā vīnō* 'he would rather water down the wine [instead of adding a splash of wine to a glass of water to get the drink known as *temperanje*]; *ja bih rāj i mālo rēje jūhī* 'I would also prefer a (little) thinner soup'; *ku biš rāj da je onō mālo kako na rēje* 'if you would prefer it to be a bit less fine (i.e. a sweater with larger bits of the different colours used in a wool mixture)'; *aš san kāsna rāj nēgo rāna* 'for I tend to be late rather than early'; *nājraj se je rūgālo* 'one would rather (sooner) make fun [of them]; *to je visēlo na kakōve nīte (...), nājraj na nīte, jer po nīte nīšo mogli hodīt mīši* 'it was hanging on a rope (...), on a rope was the best, because mice couldn't walk up ropes'; *debōto da bi in se svāki nājraj narūgāt* 'almost everybody would like very much to make fun of them'

radič subst m certain vegetable (prepared as salad), Asg *radič*, Gsg *radiča*, Lsg *radiče*

rādio subst Asg 'radio'

ragāč subst m (obsolescent) 'young man', Asg *ragāča*; dim *ragāčič*

rahljāt verb ipf 'smooth, egalize (soil, by raking)', pr *lsg rahljān*; *zarahljāt* pf id., pr 3sg *zarahljā*, 3pl *zarah-*

ljājo, *l-p* msg *zarahljā*, mpl *zarahljāli*, pp fsg *zarahljāna*, nsg *zarahljāno*

rāhljice subst f pl.t. (also *rahljice*) 'rake (to level the earth with)' (with teeth far apart)

rāj subst m 'paradise', Lsg *rāje*

rāk subst m 'lobster'

rakamāt verb pf (also *rikamāt*), pr *lsg rakamān*, *l-p* msg *rakamā*, fsg *rakamāla*, pp msg *rakamān*, fsg *rakamāna*, nsg *rakamāno*

rakam'evāt verb ipf (also *rakamēvat* and *rikam'evāt*) 'embroider', pr *lsg rakam'ēvan* and *rikam'ēvan*, 3sg *rakam'ēva*

rakān subst m (also *rakām*) 'embroidery, embroidered ribbon', Gsg *rakāma*, Isg *rakāmon*

rakija subst f 'rakija, brandy (distilled from grape marc)', Gsg *rakiji*, Asg *rakijo*, Isg *rakijon*

rālice subst Aplf 'plough handles'

rāman adj msg 'smooth' (see *rāvan*)

rāmen subst n 'shoulder', Asg *rāmen*, Gsg *rāmena*, Isg *rāmenon*, Lsg *rāmene*, NApl *rāmena* and (less frequent) *ramiēna*, Ipl *rāmeni*, Lpl *rāmenah*

ramnāt verb ipf (also *ravnāt*) 'smooth, make even', pr 3sg *ramnā*, 3pl *ramnājo*, *l-p* msg *ramnā*, nsg *ramnālo*; *poramnāt* pf 'make even, smooth (earth, bed etc.)', settle (accounts)', pr *lsg poramnān*, 3sg *poramnā*, imp 2sg *poramnāj*, *l-p* msg *poramnā*, pp msg *poramnān*, fsg *poramnāna*, nsg *poramnāno*

rampīn subst m 'S-shaped hook', Gsg *rampīna*, Lsg *rampīne*, Gpl *rampīni*, Lpl *rampīnah*

rān adj msg (also attr) 'early', Nsgm *rāni*, fsg *rāna* llas *san kāsna rāj nēgo rāna* 'for I tend to be late rather than early'; *ma si rāna segūtra* 'aren't you early this morning'; adv *rāno* lljūt *re rāno* 'tomorrow morning'; comp *lsgf ranējon*, adv *ranēje*

rāna subst f 'wound', Apl *rāni*

-randāt: *se narandāt* verb pf 'dress up extravagantly', pr *lsg narandān*, 3sg *narandā*, pp fsg *narandāna*, mpl *narandāni*

rāni verb 1-p msg (VO) 'wound, injure', mpl *rānili* (MOŠ)

rās verb ipf 'grow, increase', pr 3sg *rāstē*, 3pl *rāst'ō*, ger *rāst'ōc*, 1-p msg *rāsa*, fsg *rāsli*, nsg *rāslo*;
narās pf 'grow (in a certain quantity), increase', pr 3sg *narāstē*, 3pl *narāst'ō*, 1-p msg *narāsa*, fsg *narāsli*, nsg *narāslo*, mpl *narāsli*, pp fsg *narāščena*;
prerās pf 1. 'grow over, overgrow', 2. 'exceed in height';
virās pf 'grow out of, disappear in the process of growth (said of a scar)', 1-p nsg *virāslo*;
zarāstē pf pr 3sg 1. 'grow over, overgrow', 2. 'become overgrown, heal (wound)', pr 3pl *zarāst'ō*, 1-p msg *zarāsa*, fsg *zarāsli*, pp msg *zarāščēn*, nsg *zarāščēno*, mpl *zarāščēni* ll *kumpīri so zarāsli va trāvo* 'the potatoes are overgrown by weeds'

rashičāvac subst m 'wasteful man', Npl *rashičāfci*

rashičāvica subst f 'wasteful woman', Npl *rashičāvice*

raspūščēnac subst m 'shabby person (child)' (MOŠ)

-raščēva: *zaraščēva* verb ipf pr 3sg 1. 'become overgrown', 2. 'overgrow'

Rāši subst f Gsg (MOŠ) top (name of a town in Istria), Asg *Rāšo*, Lsg *Rāše*

rāšpa subst f 'file', 1sg *rāšpon*, Npl *rāšpi*

rašpāt verb ipf 'file, polish', pr 3sg *rašpā*, 3pl *rašpājo*, 1-p msg *rašpā*, mpl *rašpāli*;
urašpāt pf 'file, polish', pr 1sg *urašpān*, 3sg *urašpā*, 1-p mpl *urašpāli*, pp nsg *urašpāno*;
zrašpāno pf pp nsg 'file, polish'

rāt see *rāda*

rātaj subst m measure of land (± 2000 square metres, = a day's ploughing), Gsg *rātaja*

rāva subst f kind of turnip, Gsg *rāvi* (JKR), Asg *rāvo* (MOŠ)

rāvan also *rāman* adj msg (also attr Asgminan) 1. 'flat, level, straight, smooth', 2. 'equal', fsg *rāmna* and *rāvna*, nsg *rāmno*, npl *rāmna*,

Asgf *rāmno*, Lsgf *rāvne*, Lsgn *rānnen*, ll *nan je rāmno* 'it's all the same to us'; adv *rāmno* 'flat, straight, smoothly; directly; straight ahead'; *vřāta rāmno na štrādo* 'a door which opens directly onto the street'; *da si šā rāmno s kampānji va šk'ōlo* 'that you went to school directly from the field'

ravnāt verb ipf (also *ramnāt*) 'smooth, make even';
poravnāt pf 'make even, smooth (earth, bed etc.), settle (accounts)', pr 3sg *poravnā* (see also *po-ramnāt*)

rāzg'ōr subst m elevated strip of earth between two furrows, Lsg *rāzg'ōre*, Apl *rāzg'ōri*

rbāš subst Asg (JO) unidentified disease (measles?)

rēbac subst m corncob without the leaves (so that it cannot be plaited into a string), Npl *rēpci*

rebāt it verb; toll for the second time (of a church bell; repeating for those who did not manage to count the number of strokes the first time), pr 3sg *rebāti*

rēbit verb ipf; remove the leaves from a corncob (done with the lesser qualities, which are not plaited into strings to store them for the winter);
urēbit pf id., 1-p mpl *urēbili*

rebrō subst n 'rib', Asg *rebrō*, 1sg *rebr'ōn*, Lsg *rebrē*, NApl *rēbra*, Gpl *rēbar*, Lpl *rēbrah*; dim *rebrīco*, Lsg *rebrīca* and *rēbrīco*, Lsg *rēbrīca* (see also *rēbrīca*)

Rečān subst m 'inhabitant of Rijeka', Gsg *Rečāna*

rēc verb pf (and ipf?), pr 1sg *rečēn*, 2sg *rečēš*, 3sg *rečē*, 1pl *rečēmo*, 2pl *rečēte*, 3pl *rek'ō* (over 20x) and *reč'ō* (2x), imp 2sg *rečī*, 1-p msg *rēka*, fsg *reklā*, nsg *reklō*, mpl *reklī*, pp nsg *rečēno* ll *Ireña ... , nē, mi rēc Ēlena* 'Irene..., no, I mean Elena'; *ponūdit je rēc, pītāt ku čēs* 'ponudit' means, ask if you want';
se odrēc pf 'renounce, give up';
prorēc pf 1. 'predict'; 2. 'begin to talk, begin to say (of a child)'; 1-p fsg *proreklā*, mpl *proreklī* ll *je proreklā slōvo r* 'she began to

say the letter "r";
urēc pf 'cast a spell on (by mentioning), bring misfortune', pr 1sg *urečēn*, 2sg *urečēš* ll *nem'ōj me urēc da mi čā b'ōde* 'don't mention it [and cast the spell] so that something would happen to me';
zrēc pf 'pronounce, utter', pr 3sg *zrečē*, 1-p fsg *zreklā*

rēda subst f 'string bag', Asg *rēdo*

rēdine subst f Npl 'reins'

redūna subst f weighing and examining (of cattle, for the market), Asg *redūno*

refāt verb pf 'repair; remake, do again', pr 1sg *refān*

refiēva verb ipf pr 3sg 'remake, do again', 1-p msg *refiēvā*

regāl subst m 'bookcase, bookshelf', Lsg *regāle*

regulāt₁ verb pf 'arrange, put in order, clean (a house)', 1-p fsg *regulāla*, pp fsg *regulāna*, nsg *regulāno*, fpl *regulāne*;
poregulāla pf 1-p fsg (VO) 'clean (a house)'

regulāt₂ adj msg 'tidy, orderly', fsg *regulāta*

reguliēvāt verb ipf 'arrange, put in order, clean (the house)', pr 1sg *reguliēvan* (JO)

Rēha subst f prop (name for a sheep)

-rejiēvāt: *prorējiēvan* verb ipf 'thin out';
razrejiēvāt ipf 'dilute, rarefy, thin down', pr 1sg *razrejiēvan*

-rēkuvat: *narēkuvat* verb ipf 'lament (or 'say prayers') for a dead person', pr 3sg *narēkuje*, 1-p fsg *narēkuvāla*;
se odrēkuvat ipf 'give up, renounce', pr 1sg *odrēkujen*

-remengāt: *se zremengāt* verb pf 'be ruined, go to the dogs', pp msg *zremengān*, nsg *zremengāno*

remēngo adv 'lost, finished, wrecked' llda *bi škōda da pōje remēngo* (about a sick pig) 'it would be a shame if it would perish'; *to ti je svē remēngo* 'that's all ruined'

rēmik subst m 'strap (of a whip)', Npl *rēmiki*

rēpa subst f 'turnip, beet (white and sour)',

Gsg *rēpi*, Asg *rēpo*, 1sg *rēpon*

rešetāt verb ipf 'sieve, sift', pr 3sg *rešetā*, 1-p fsg *rešetāla*;
zrešetān pf pr 1sg 'sieve, sift', 1-p fsg *zrešetāla*, pp msg *zrešetān*, fsg *zrešetāna*, nsg *zrešetāno*

rešetō subst n 'sieve', Asg *rešetō*, Gsg *rešetā*, 1sg *rešet'ōn*, Npl *rešetā*, Gpl *rešetā*, 1pl *rešetā* and *rešetāmi*; p/a *rešetāno*

rēšta subst f 'string (plaited from corncobs, onions etc., to suspend them and let them dry)', NApl *rēšti*

rēzat verb ipf 'cut', pr 1sg *riēžen*, 2sg *riēžēš*, 3sg *riēže*, 1pl *riēžemo*, 2pl *riēžete*, 3pl *riēžo*, imp 2sg *rēži*, 1-p msg *rēza*, fsg *rēzala*, mpl *rēzali*;
narēzat pf 'cut (off) a certain quantity', pr 1sg *narēžen*, 1-p fsg *narēzala*, mpl *narēzali*, pp msg *narēžen*, fpl *narēžene*;
odrēzat pf 'cut off', pr 2sg *odrēžēš*, 3sg *odrēže*, imp 2sg *odrēži*, 1-p msg *odrēza*;
porēzat pf 'cut (off) a bit', pr 2sg *porēžēš*, 3sg *porēže*, 1-p msg *porēza*, fsg *porēzala*, mpl *porēzali*;
se porēzat pf 'cut oneself';
prerēzat pf 'cut through, cut in two', 1-p msg *prerēza*, pp msg *prerēžen*, mpl *prerēženi*, fpl *prerēžene*;
se urēžēš pf pr 2sg 'cut oneself', 3sg *urēže*, 1-p msg *urēza*, fsg *urēzala*;
ubrēzat pf 'clip, trim, prune (e.g. *brājdi*)', pr 3pl *ubrēžo*, 1-p msg *obrēza* (MOŠ), pp fpl *ubrēžene*;
zrēzat pf 'cut (out)', pr 3sg *zriēže*, 1-p fsg *zrēzala*, pp msg *zrēžen*, nsg *zrēzano*, Nsgn and nsg *zrēženo*;
zariēže pf pr 3sg 'cut (partly), cut into (e.g. a potato in the field, when ploughing)', pp msg *zarēžen*

rezgetāt verb ipf 'neigh', *se* - 'roar with laughter', pr 2sg *rezgēčēš*, 3sg *rezgēče*, 3pl *rezgēčo*, and pr 3sg (less common) *rezgetā*, 1-p msg *rezgetā*, fsg *rezgetāla*, mpl *rezgetāli* ll *ča se rezgēčēš kako k'ōnj?* 'why are you roaring like a horse?'

rezljāt verb ipf 'cut into small pieces', pr 1sg

rezljān,
narezljāt pf 'cut a certain quantity into small pieces';
zrezljāt pf 'cut into small pieces', pr lsg *zrezljān*, pp nsg *zrezljāno*
režentāt verb pf 'rinse, wash out', pr lsg *režentān*, 3pl *režentājo*, l-p fsg *režentāla*, fpl *režentāle*, pp msg *režentān*, fsg *režentāna*
reženti'evāt verb ipf 'rinse, wash out', pr lsg *reženti'evān*
režēvat verb hab 'cut' (JO)
-režēvāt: prerezēvāt and **prerežēvat** verb ipf 'cut through, cut in two', pr 2sg *prerezēvās*, **sprerezēvāt** and **sprerežēvat** ipf 'cut into pieces';
ubrezēva ipf pr 3sg 'clip, trim, prune (of brājdī)'
rīēbrica subst f dim 'small rib; rib (of beef or pork), cutlet', Gsg *rīēbrici*, Lsg *rīēbrice*, Npl *rīēbrice*, Gpl *rīēbric*
rīēbrō subst n 'one side of a *vāla*, slope', Lsg *rīēbrē*
rīēcāl̄j subst m 'handle (of a scythe)', Gsg *rīecļā*
rīēdīt verb ipf 'thin out; dilute';
prorīēdīt pf 'thin out';
razrīēdīt pf 'dilute';
zrīēdīt pf 'thin out'
rīēgula subst f 'order', Asg *rīēgulo*, Lsg *rīēgulon*, Lsg *rīēgule*
Rīekā subst f top, Gsg *Rīekī*, Asg *Rīekō*, Lsg *Rīekē*
rīekā subst f 'river'
rīēndilo verb l-p nsg 'be worthwhile, profitable'
rīēp subst m 1. 'tail', 2. 'handle (of a spade etc.)', 3. 'leaf stalk', Asg *rīēp*, Gsg *rīēpā*, Lsg *rīēpōn*, Lsg *rīēpē*, NApI *rīēpī*, GIpI *rīēpi*, Lpl *rīēpah*; dim *repīc*
rīēt₁ subst m 'row (e.g. of plants in a field, or vines); order; sequence, (turn in the) queue', Gsg *rīēda*, Asg *rīēt*, Lsg *rīēde*, Npl *rīēdi*, Gpl *rīēdi*, Lpl *rīēdah* lļjedan *rīēt* trukīn̄ji 'a row of maize plants'; *ku je to va rīēde* 'if that

is in order'; *to mi je preku rīēda* 'I can't bring myself to do that'; *po nīkakoven rīēde nahītano* 'thrown on a heap without any order'; *čēkaš rīēt za krūh* 'you wait for your turn for [buying] bread'; *grīē čūda i preku rīēda ih* 'many of them also jump the queue'; *kat san prišla na rīēt* 'when it was my turn'; *nīste još na rīēde* 'it's not your turn yet'; *gremo se k^uopāt po rīēde* 'we'll have a bath in turn'; dim *redīc*

rīēt₂ subst m 'heir', Asg *rīēda* lļkad *bi mu se rodī sīnu sīn*, *onipūt n^uōno bi rēka: mi se je rodī rīēt* 'when his son got a son, then the grandfather would say: an heir was born to me'; *nīč nī pūšti za rīēda* 'he left no [male] heir'

rīētki adj NApI 'thin (e.g. of soup, of hair), rare, dispersed', fsg *rīētkā*; adv *rīētko* and *na rīētko* lļrīētko *kāt* and *rīētko kadā* 'hardly ever'; *rīētko kakōva kāp* 'only now and then a drop'; comp Gsgf *rēje*; adv *na rēje*

rība subst f 'fish', Gsg *rībi*, Asg *rībo*

rībat verb ipf 'grate, scrape; rub, scrub', pr lsg *rīban*, 3sg *rība*, and pr lsg *rībljen*, 3sg *rīblje*;

narībat pf 'grate a certain quantity', pr lsg *narīban* and *narībljen*, pp msg *narīban*;
zrībat pf 'grate, scrape; rub, scrub', pr lsg *zrīban*, and pr lsg *zrībljen*, 3sg *zrīblje*, l-p fsg *zrībala*, mpl *zrībali*, pp msg *zrīban* and (less common) *zrībljen*

rībeš subst m Asg 'grater', Lsg *rībešon*

ričīn subst m 'earring', Apl *ričīni*, Ipl *ričīni* and *ričīnami*

rigēta subst f flat piece of iron, material to make hoops for a barrel (?)

-rigi'evāt: se porigi'eva verb ipf (impers. + D) pr 3sg 'belch, hiccup';
se podrigi'evāt (impers. + D) ipf 'belch', pr 3sg *podrigi'eva*

-riḡnulo: se porriḡnulo (impers. + D) verb pf l-p nsg 'belch, hiccup' lļmi *se je porriḡnulo* 'I belched, hiccupped';
se podriḡnulo (impers. + D) pf l-p nsg 'belch, hiccup'

rīhtat se – verb ipf 'dress up, polish up', pr 3sg *rīhta*;
se narīhtat pf id., pr lsg *narīhtan*, pp fsg *narīhtana*;

se zrihtat pf id., pp fsg *zrihtana*

rīja subst f 'rust', Gsg *rīji*, Lsg *rījon*

rījaf adj msg (also attr) 'rusty', fsg *rījava*, nsg *rījavo*, fpl *rījave*, npl *rījava*, Nsgn *rījavo*

-rījavet: zarijavet verb pf 'rust, get rusty', pr 3sg *zarijave*, l-p msg *zarijave*

rikamāt verb pf (= *rakamāt*), pp nsg *rikamāno*
rikami'evāt verb ipf (see *rakami'evāt*)

Rīm (a?) subst Roman Catholic holiday (August 2nd)

rīnut verb pf 'push, shove', pr lsg *rīnen*, 2sg *rīneš*, 3sg *rīne*, 2pl *rīnete*, 3pl *rīno*, imp 2sg *rīni*, 2pl *rīnite*, l-p msg *rīnu*, fsg *rīnula*, nsg *rīnulo*, mpl *rīnuli*, fpl *rīnule*, pp nsg *rīneno*;
odriḡnut pf 1. 'push off, shove away', 2. 'unlock, unbolt', pr lsg *odriḡnen*;

porīnut pf 'push a little, give a little push', pr 2sg *porīneš*;
zarīnut pf 1. 'push aside', 2. 'bolt, lock', pr lsg *zarīnen*, 2sg *zarīneš*, imp 2sg *zarīni*, l-p fsg *zarīnula*, nsg *zarīnulo*, pp npl *zarīnjena* and *zarīnjene*

riprēš subst m '(sewn) pleat, fold', Npl *riprēži*

rišcāt verb ipf 'risk, take a chance', pr 3sg *rišcā*, l-p msg *rišcā*

rīt subst Asg 'behind, bottom', Lsg *rīte* lļmāč-*ke v rīt* (said to children when they sneeze) lit. 'in the cat's arse'; *ku ti dān jenō po rīte* 'if I hit you on the bottom'

rīvat verb ipf 'push, shove', pr 3sg *rīva*, 3pl *rīvajo*, l-p fsg *rīvala*, mpl *rīvali*;
porīvat pf 'push a little';
zarīvat pf 'push, shove away; cram', pr 3sg *zarīva*

rīvāt verb pf 1. 'arrive', 2. 'suffice, be enough', 3. 'get to, succeed, make it (in time)', pr 3sg *rīvā*, l-p msg *rīvā*, fsg *rīvāla*, nsg *rīvālo* lļjēno *kōtulo kat šījen, je mālo rōbi, pak rečēn* "nēče mi rīvāt" 'when I am sewing a skirt, and there is not much material, then I say "it

won't be enough" '; *nīsan ih rīvāla kupīt* 'I didn't manage to buy them'

-rīvāt: zarivāt verb ipf 'bolt, lock', pr lsg *zari-
van*

rīži subst pl.t. 'rice', Apl *rīži*, GIpl *rīži*, Lpl *rīžah*

rižōt subst m Asg 'risotto'

rōba subst f 'wares, goods; fabric; clothes', Gsg *rōbi*, Asg *rōbo*, Lsg *rōbe* lļje *šā na rōbo* 'he moved in with his wife after marrying (and became entitled to the succession)' (the situation traditionally considered normal in Istria is that the wife moves in with her husband)

rōbar subst m man who has come to live on his wife's property after marrying (formerly frowned upon), Npl *rōbari*, Dpl *rōbaron*

-ročēva: naročēva verb ipf pr 3sg 'order';
poročēva ipf pr 3sg 'inform, send a message'

ročica subst f 1. 'handle', 2. dim (to *r^uokā*), Asg *ročico*, Lsg *ročicon*, Lsg *ročice*, Npl *ročice*

rodīt verb pf 'bear, bring forth', **se** – 'be born', pr lsg *rōdin*, 2sg *rōdiš*, 3sg *rōdi* and pr 3sg *rodī*, l-p msg *rodī*, fsg *rodīla*, fpl *rodīle* and l-p msg *rōdi*, pp msg *rōjen*, fsg *rōjēna*

rodītēlji subst m Npl 'parents' (d?, but generally used)

rōdul subst 'reel', Apl *rōduli*

rōdvina subst f 'relatives', Gsg *rōdvini*, Lsg *rōdvinon*

rogljāt se – verb ipf 'push each other with the horns' (said of cows etc.), pr 3sg *rogljājo*

rogovīl subst m forked branch, used to support the cover of a *kas^uōn*, Lsg *rogovīlon*, Npl *rogovīli*; dim *rogovīlić*

rohčič subst m dim of *r^uōh*, Gsg *rohčiča*, Apl *rohčiči*

rojēnje subst n 'birth', Gsg *rojēnja*, Lsg *rojēnje*

rojījo se – verb ipf pr 3pl 'swarm off (of bees)' (MOB)

- rokičlj* subst m 'bobbin, reel, spool', Lsg *ro-kèlje*
- rökulja* subst f kind of vegetable, similar to *radīc*, Gsg *rökulji*, Asg *rökuljo*, Isg *rökuljon*, Npl *rökulji*
- rolēti* subst f pl.t. NApl 'rolling shutter'
- Romāneton* subst m Isg prop (Christian name, masc)
- Romānetova* adj Nsgf (used as a noun) top (name of a pub in Žminj)
- romizljāt* verb ipf 'drizzle, mizzle (of rain)', pr 3sg *romizljā*, I-p msg *romizljā*, nsg *romizljālo*
- rosā* subst f 'dew', Gsg *rosī*, Asg *rōso*
- rosīca* subst f '(small, short) drizzle', Npl *rosī-ce*
- rosīna* subst f 'spine (on an ear of grain)', Apl *rosīne*
- rosīt* verb ipf 'rain a little, drizzle', pr 3sg *rosī*, I-p nsg *rosīlo*;
porosī pf pr 3sg id., I-p nsg *porosīlo*
- rōsna* adj fsg 'dewy, covered with dew', nsg *rōsno*
- Rōška* subst f prop (name for a sheep)
- rōškica* subst f unidentified weed (high, with hairy leaves, similar to *vūk*)
- rovāt₁* verb ipf 'dig, burrow' (said of a pig or mole), pr 3sg *rūjē*, I-p msg *rovā*;
razrovāt pf 'wash away (of soil, by the rain)', pp fsg *razrōvana*;
prerōvan pf pp msg 'dig over, root up', nsg *prerōvano*;
zrōvan pf pp msg id.
- rovāt₂* verb ipf 'bray (of a donkey)', pr 2sg *rovēš*, 3sg *rovē*, 3pl *rovō*, imp 2sg *rovī*, I-p msg *rovā*, fsg *rovāla*;
zarovāla I-p fsg 'begin to bray, begin to moo'
- Rovīnj* subst m top, Gsg *Rovīnja*, Asg *Rovīnj*, Lsg *Rovīnje*
- Rovīnjēš* subst m 'inhabitant of Rovinj', Npl *Rovīnjēži*
- rovīnjška* adj Nsgf 'from (to; of) Rovinj'
- rōzasto* adj Asgn (= *rōžasto*) 'pink', fsg *rōzasta*

- Rōža* subst f prop (Christian name, fem), Asg *Rōžo*
- rōžasta* adj fsg (= *rōzasta*) 'pink', nsg and Asgn *rōžasto*, also *kolorderōžasto* 'pink'
- Rožīna* subst f prop (*hyp.* for *Rōža*)
- r^uobīt* verb ipf 'peel, shell (of nuts)', pr lsg *r^uobin*, 3sg *r^uobi*, Ipl *r^uobimo*, I-p mpl *r^uobīli*;
prer^uobīt pf 'make neat ends to a ploughed field', pr 3sg *prer^uobi*;
ur^uobīt (pf of *r^uobīt*) 'peel, shell', pr 3sg *ur^uobi*, I-p fsg *ur^uobīla*, pp mpl *ur^uobljeni*;
zar^uobīt pf 1. 'hem', 2. 'take captive, take prisoner', pr lsg *zar^uobin*, I-p fsg *zar^uobīla*, mpl *zar^uobīli*, pp msg *zar^uobljen*, fsg *zar^uobljena*, Asgn *zar^uobljeno*
- r^uočīt*: *nar^uočīt* verb pf 'order, ask for', I-p msg *nar^uočī*, fsg *nar^uočīla*, pp nsg *nar^uočēno*;
por^uočīt pf 'inform, send a message', I-p msg *por^uočī*, fsg *por^uočīla*, pp nsg *por^uočēno*;
zr^uočīt pf 'hand over, waive (a right)', pr 3sg *zr^uočī*, 3pl *zr^uočē*, I-p mpl *zr^uočīli*, pp msg *zr^uočēn*
- r^uōf* subst m 'ditch, trench', Asg *r^uōf*, Gsg *rovā*, Lsg *rovē*, Npl *rovī*, GIpl *rōvi*, Lpl *rōvah* and *rōveh* (VO)
- r^uōh* subst m 'horn', Gsg *rōga*, NApl *rōgi*, Lpl *rōgah* ll*kāzāt* *rōgi* and *pokažī'evāt* *rōgi* 'make the cockold sig'; dim *rohčīc* (see *rohčīc*)
- r^uōj* subst m (also *r^uōj*) 'swarm', Gsg *rojā*, Lsg *rojē* and *rōje*, Npl *rojī*, GIpl *rōji*
- r^uōjže* subst n (coll) 'cuttings' (when pruning vines; dry tendrils which are to be burnt), Gsg *r^uōjža*
- r^uokā* subst f 'hand; arm', Gsg *r^uokī*, DLsg *r^uokē*, Asg *r^uoko*, Isg *r^uok^uōn*, NApl *r^uoki*, Gpl *r^uok*, Dpl *rokān*, Ipl *rokāmi*, Lpl *rokāh* ll*per'evāt* *na r^uoki* 'wash (hab) by hand'; so *nan šlī na r^uoki* 'they did us a favour'; *ku mu pōje za r^uok^uōn* 'if he's lucky'; *peljī jo za r^uoko*, *da ne pāde* 'take (lead) her by the hand, so that she shouldn't fall'; *na bīžo r^uoko* 'in haste'; (so) *čītale na r^uoko* '(they) read [your] palm'; dim *ročīca* (see *ročīca*)

- r^uōmpat* verb ipf 'roar, bang; make noise', pr 2sg *r^uōmpaš*, 3sg *r^uōmpa*, 2pl *r^uōmpate*, I-p msg *r^uōmpa*, *r^uōmpajo*;
zr^uōmpa pf I-p msg 'make noise'
- r^uōp* subst m 1. 'edge, rim', 2. 'hem', Asg *r^uōp*, Lsg *r^uōbe*, NApl *r^uōbi*, GIpl *r^uōbi*, Lpl *r^uōbah*; dim *robīc*
- r^uōt* subst m 1. 'family, kin', 2. 'descent, origin, birth', Gsg *rōda*, Lsg *rōde* ll*so mi va rōde* 'they are relatives of mine'; *r^uōt kako i čūkī* 'they are related to the čūk'; *je ot slābega rōda* 'she is from a bad family'
- R^uōža* subst m prop (surname), NApl *R^uōži* top (name of a village), Gpl *R^uōži*, Dpl *R^uōžen*
- r^uōžica* subst f 'flower; plant', Asg *r^uōžico*, NApl *r^uōžice*, Gpl *r^uōžic*; dim Npl *r^uōžičice*, Gpl *r^uōžičic* ll*to varīja r^uōžica* kind of thistle
- řt* subst m 'point (of a needle)', Gsg *řta*, Npl *řti*
- rubīda* subst f 'bramble bush, blackberry bush; thornbush', Gsg *rubīdi*, Asg *rubīdo*, Isg *rubīdon*, Lsg *rubīde*
- rubīdnjica* subst f 'blackberry', NApl *rubīdnjice*, Ipl *rubīdnjicami*
- rūčāt* verb ipf and pf 'have breakfast', pr Ipl *rūčamo*, 3pl *rūčajo*, I-p mpl *rūčāli*
- ručēnje* subst n '(rather late) breakfast', Asg *ručēnje*
- rūgāt se* – (+ D) verb ipf 'mock, make fun of', pr 3sg *rūga*, 3pl *rūgajo*, I-p msg *rūgā*, nsg *rūgālo*, mpl *rūgāli*;
se narūgāt (+ D) pf id., pr 2sg *narūgaš*
- rūgō*: *na rūgō* adv 'mockingly; queerly' ll*to se rečē na rūgō* 'that is said to make fun'; *je ubūčēna na rūgō* 'she is dressed in a ridiculous way'
- rukāf* subst m 'sleeve', Gsg *rukāvā*, Lsg *rukāvē*, NApl *rukāvī*, GIpl *rukāvī*
- rukavīca* subst f 'glove', Isg *rukavīcon*, Npl *rukavīce*
- rūkof* subst f 'handful of grain (reaped with one stroke of a scythe)', Isg *rūkovon*, Lsg *rūkove*, NGpl *rūkovi*

- rūnō* subst n 'skin, fleece', Gsg *rūnā*, Npl *rūna*, Gpl *rūn* ll*pīēt rūn ūni* 'five sheep's fleeces of wool'
- Rūsī* subst m Npl (MOŠ) 'Russian'
- rušāt* verb ipf Žm. 1. 'rub, scrub', 2. 'scrap', pr lsg *rušān*, I-p mpl *rušāli*;
urušān pf pr lsg id., pp nsg *urušāno*
- rūšit*: *porūšēnega* verb pf pp Gsgn (MOŠ) 'demolish, destroy';
zrūšit pf id., *se* – 'fall to pieces', pr 3sg *zrūši*, pp msg *zrūšen*, nsg *zrūšeno*
- ruvināt* verb pf 'destroy, ruin', *se* – 'collapse', I-p msg *ruvinā*, fsg *ruvināla*, pp fsg *ruvināna*
- ruvin'evāt* verb ipf 'destroy, ruin'; *se ruvin'ēva* ipf pr 3sg 'fall, collapse'
- rūza* subst f 'pergola', Gsg *rūzi*, Asg *rūzo*, Isg *rūzon*, Lsg *rūze*
- rūžīt* verb ipf 'spoil, ruin', pr 3sg *rūži*;
narūžīt pf 'spoil, ruin, mutilate', I-p fsg *narūžīla*, mpl *narūžīli*, pp msg *narūžen*, fsg *narūžēna*, nsg *narūžēno*, Nsgm *narūžēni*, Nsgf *narūžēna* ll*si narūžīla to l'ēho* 'you ruined that vegetable bed'; *narūžēna dīca* 'disabled children';
zrūžīt pf 'spoil, ruin', I-p msg *zrūžī*, fsg *zrūžīla*, pp msg *zrūžen*, nsg *zrūženo*
- řzat* verb ipf 'neigh' d?, pr 3sg *řže* (see *rezge-tāt*)
- s
- s* prep + I (see *z*; see also *š* and *za*) 'with'; apart from the cases in which *z* is devoiced before word-initial voiceless consonant, the preposition has the form *s* only in combination with three personal pronouns, and in two set expressions: ll*s mānon* 'with me'; *s nāmi* 'with us'; *s vāmi* 'with you (pl)'; *stāt* (or *sedēt*) *s m'eron* (or *s mīron*) 'stand (sit) still'; *s vrāgun!*, and *hōj s vrāgun!*, and *hōj s vrāgon!* 'go to hell'
- sā* pron (see *svā*)
- sabl^uōn* subst m (also *šabl^uōn*) '(fine) sand',

Lsg *sabl'õne*
sadã adv 'now'
sãdīt verb ipf 'plant', pr 1sg *sãdin*, 3sg *sãdi*,
 1pl *sãdimo*, 1-p fsg *sãdīla*, mpl *sãdīli*;
nasãdīt pf 1.'plant a certain quantity', 2.'put
 (in its place), set, place', pr 1sg *nasãdin*, 3sg
nasãdi, imp 2sg *nasãdī*, 1-p msg *nasãdī*, fsg
nasãdīla, mpl *nasãdīli*, pp nsg *nasãjeno* ||*kat*
põcne kõcat, onipūt se je nasãdi 'when she [a
 chicken] begins to cluck, you have to set her
 brooding'; *čes mi nasãdīt saponãčo?* 'Will
 you put the hoe in order for me (i.e., put the
 handle back on it)?';
posãdīt pf 'plant', pr 2sg *posãdiš*, 3sg *posã-*
di, 2pl *posãdite*, 1-p fsg *posãdīla*, mpl *posã-*
dīli, pp nsg *posãjeno* and *posãdjeno*, fsg
posãjena;
presãdi pf pr 3sg 'plant out, transplant';
se rasãdīla pf 1-p fsg 'dislocate, get out of its
 place';
usãdi pf pr 3sg d? 'plant; place'
-sahnūt: presahnūt verb pf 'dry up, run dry',
 pr 3sg *presãhne*, 1-p mpl *presãhli*
-sãjīēvaš: presãjīēvaš verb ipf pr 2sg 'plant
 out, transplant', pr 3pl *presãjīēvažo*
sãji subst f pl.t. NApl 'soot', 1pl *sãjami*, 1pl
sãjah
sãkakor adv (see *svakak'õr*)
sakakõvo pron Nsgn (see *svakakõve*)
sãki pron (see *svãki*)
sakidãnji adj Nsgm 'daily, everyday', Nsgf
svakidãnja
salamūra subst f 'salted water', Gsg *salamūri*,
 1sg *salamūron*
salãta subst f (also, more common, *solãta*) 'let-
 tuce; salad', Asg *salãto*
salvēto subst f Asg 'napkin, serviette', Apl *sal-*
vēti
sãm pron 'self; alone; pure, real, the very'; see
 IV.8 for attested forms and examples
sãmãc subst m 'male (animal)', Asg *sãmãcã*,
 Npl *sãmãčī*, Gpl *sãmãci* and *sãmãc*
sãmãnj subst m '(livestock) fair (annual)', Asg

sãmãnj, Gsg *sãmijã*, Lsg *sãmijē*, Npl *sãmijī*
 (MOB)
sãmīca subst f 'female (animal)', Npl *sãmīce*,
 Gpl *sãmīc*
sãmijīšcē subst n 'marketplace'
sãmo adv 'only; but'
Sãndari subst m pl.t. top (name of a village)
sãnj subst m 'sleep', Gsg *sñã*, Lsg *sñē*
sãnjalo verb ipf (impers.) 1-p nsg 'dream' ||*mi*
se je sãnjalo s ton pãrkazon 'I dreamt about
 that monster'
sanjīf adj msg 'sleepy, drowsy', fsg *sanjīva*
sãpa subst f 'steam, vapour, breath', Gsg *sãpi*
sapã verb ipf pr 3sg 'pant, breathe in a steamy
 way (like a dog)';
se zasapãt pf 'get out of breath; become
 dimmed, steam up', 1-p msg *zasapã*, fsg *za-*
sapãla, nsg *zasapãlo*, pp fsg *zasapãna*, nsg
zasapãno
saponãca subst f (also *sapunãca*) 'hoe', Gsg
saponãči, Asg *saponãčo*, 1sg *saponãčõn* and
sapunãčõn, Lsg *saponãče*, Npl *saponãči*, 1pl
saponãčami, 1pl *saponãčah*
sapunãdi subst f Npl 'one stroke with the hoe'
 ||*dviē sapunãdi* lit. 'two strokes with the hoe'
 (i.e. work (in the field) only a little)
sasãc subst m 'breast; nipple', Gsg *sahcã*, Lsg
sahcē, NApl *sahci*, 1pl *sahcãh*
sãt adv (= *sadã*)
sãt subst m 'honeycomb', Gsg *sãta*
Savičentīn subst m Žm 'inhabitant of Svetvinčē-
nenat'
Savičēnšćan subst m 'inhabitant of Svetvinčē-
nenat'
Savičēnšćanka subst f 'female inhabitant of
 Svetvinčēnat'
Savičēnšćina subst f 'Svetvinčēnat and sur-
roundings'
Savičēnta subst f top (name of a village, offi-
 cially Svetvinčēnat), Gsg *Savičēnti*, Lsg *Sa-*
vičēnte

sav'õr subst m 'marinade' ||*řiba na sav'õr* 'ma-
 rinated fish'
sē pron 'everything'; see *svē*
se pron (see *sebē*; see also IV.2 and VI.6.1)
sebē reflexive personal pronoun (refers to the
 subject of the sentence or clause) GDAL, I
sõbon, clitic D si, A se (see also IV.2, and
 VI.6.1) ||*sãmo ot sebē zakūha* 'they [the
 grapes] ferment by themselves'; *se svãko põ*
sebe stãvlja 'you put them apart'; *so si dope-*
ljãli anke ženī sõbon 'they also brought their
 wives'; *met sõbon se ljūdi dogovõre* 'people
 make agreements among themselves'; *si re-*
čẽmo 'we say to each other'; *na dẽle mī si*
sprontãmo mar'ẽndo 'at work we prepare (for
 ourselves) breakfast'; *I ga je vīde, tega kũma*
si 'And he saw him, this godfather of his'; *da*
grīē vã se 'that it shrinks (from drought)'; *nī*
znãla zã se 'she fainted'.
 Special cases of use of *sõbon* (\pm 'around,
 about'): ||*prevēč vīcē, mlãti sõbon* 'she
 shouts too much, jumps about'; *jãko trũpa*
sõbon 'he moves about in an abrupt way';
sēckan verb ipf pr 1sg 'cut into small pieces,
 mince';
nasēckat pf id., pr 3sg *nasēcka*
sēc verb ipf 'cut, chop, hew', pr 1sg *sīecēn*,
 2sg *sīecēš*, 3sg *sīecē*, 3pl *sīek'õ*, imp 2sg
sīecī, 1-p msg *sēka*, fsg *sēkla*, mpl *sēkli*;
nasēc pf 'cut, chop a certain quantity';
otsēc pf 'cut off', pr 3sg *otsīecē*, imp 2sg *ot-*
sīecī, 1-p mpl *otsēkli*;
posēc pf 'cut, chop, cut down', pr 2sg *posīe-*
čēš, 3sg *posīecē*, 1pl *posīecēmo*, 3pl *po-*
sīek'õ, 1-p mpl *posēkli*, pp fsg *posēčena*, nsg
posēčeno;
presēc pf 'cut in two', pr 2sg *presīecēš*, 3sg
presīecē, pp msg *presēčen*;
visēka pf 1-p msg 'cut out' (MOŠ);
zasēc pf 'cut (one's finger etc.)', pr 2sg *za-*
sīecēš, 1-p msg *zasēka*, fsg *zasēkla*, pp msg
zasēčen ||*se je zasēka* 'he cut himself'; *san si*
zasēkla pīs 'I cut my finger'
sedamnãjs num (+ Gpl) (JO) 'seventeen'
sedamnãjsti adj Nsgm 'the seventeenth', Gsgn
sedamnãjstega (JO)

sēdan num (+ Gpl) 'seven'
sedandesīēt num + Gpl 'seventy' ||*sedandesīēt*
miljãri '70 000'
sedandesīēti adj Nsgm 'the seventieth'
sēdanst'õ num 'seven hundred'
sedēt verb ipf 'sit, be seated', pr 1sg *sedīn*,
 2sg *sedīš*, 3sg *sedī*, 1pl *sedimõ*, 3pl *sedīje*,
 ger *na sedīcē*, 1-p msg *sedīē*, fsg *sedēla*, mpl
sedēli;
posedīn pf pr 1sg 'sit (for a while)';
se zasēdīn pf pr 1sg 'sit too long'
sēdlo subst n d? 'seat (on a bicycle), saddle',
 Asg *sēdlo*, Gsg *sēdla*, Lsg *sēdle*, Npl *sēdla*,
 1pl *sēdlah*
sēduvat verb hab (also *se* —) 'sit down', pr 3sg
sēduje, 3pl *sēdujo*, 1-p msg *sēduva*, fsg *sēdu-*
vala
sēga pron Gsgn; in the adverbial expression
sēga lēta 'this summer'
segũtra adv 'this morning'
sējat verb ipf 1.'sow', 2.'sift, sieve', pr 1sg *sīē-*
jen, 3sg *sīēje*, 3pl *sīējo*, 1-p msg *sēja*, nsg *sē-*
jalo, mpl *sējali*;
posējat pf 'sow', pr 1sg *posīējen*, 2sg *posīē-*
ješ, 3sg *posīēje*, 2pl *posīējete*, 3pl *posīējo*,
 imp 2sg *posīēj*, 1-p msg *posēja*, fsg *posējala*,
 nsg *posējalo*, mpl *posējali*, pp msg *posējan*,
 fsg *posējana* and *posīējna*, nsg *posīējno*;
prosējat pf 'sift, sieve', pr 3sg *prosīēje*, 1pl
prosīejemo, 1-p fsg *prosējala*, nsg *prosējalo*,
 mpl *prosējali*, fpl *prosējale*, pp fsg *prosīējna*,
 nsg *prosīējno*, Gsgm *prosējanega*;
zasējat pf 'sow, plant', pr 3sg *zasēje*, imp
 2sg *zasēj*, 1-p mpl *zasējali*, pp msg *zasējan*,
 fsg *zasīējna*, nsg *zasīējno*
sējdan pron Nsgm 'the same, one', Lsgm *sēj-*
nen, Asgn *sējno*, Asgf *sējno* (see also *svējno*)
sējenako adj nsg 'all the same' ||*manē je sēja-*
nako 'it's all the same to me'
sējno adv (also *svējno*) 1.'all the same; too',
 2.'still' ||*a tebē bi bilo sējno* 'and it would be
 all the same to you'; *Mõre bīt "kõra" od*
dũba, "kõra" ot krũha se rečē sējno '[the
 word] "kora" can be [bark] of a tree, you al-

so say "kora" (crust) of bread'; *Debeljuhi*, *oni grêdo va škôlo va Kanfanâr, i svêjno nî-so Kanfanârci* '[the people from the village of] Debeljuhi, they go to school in Kanfanar, and still they aren't Kanfanar people' (see also *stêšo*)

sekîra subst f (also *sikîra*) 'axe', *Asg sekîro*, *Isg sekîron*, *Lsg sekîre*

-seknjêva: useknjêva verb ipf pr 3sg 'blow (one's nose)'

selô subst n 'village', *Asg selô*, *Gsg selâ*, *Lsg selê*, *Npl sêla*, *Gpl sêl*, *Lpl sêlah* (4x) and *sêleh* (1x, JKr); *dim selîco*, *Npl selîca*

-sêmat: dosêmat verb ipf (= *dosêmat*) 'get hold of, draw (water)', pr 3sg *dosêmlje*, 3pl *dosêmljo*

sêmen subst n 'seed(s)', *Asg sêmen*

semiênje subst n (coll) 'seeds'

sêmo adv 'this way, here, hither' *llžajno se je presêdala sêmo i tâmo* 'she kept moving (sitting down) from place to place'

senât subst m nd *Asg* 'senate, city council', *Gsg senâta*

senjâl subst m (also *sinjâl*) 1. 'mark', 2. 'scar', *Asg senjâl*, *Isg senjâl'ôn*

sês verb pf, also *se* – 'sit down', pr *Isg sêden*, *2sg sêdeš*, *1pl sêdemo*, *2pl sêdete*, *3pl sêdo*, imp *2sg sêdi*, *1pl sêdimo*, *1-p msg sê*, *fsg sêla*, *nsg sêlo*, *mpl sêli*;

presês pf, also *se* – 'take another seat, move up', pr *2sg presêdeš*, imp *2sg presêdi*

sestrâ subst f 'sister; nun', *Gsg sestri*, *Dsg sestri*, *Asg sestri*, *Isg sestri'ôn*, *NApl sestri*, *Gpl sêstar*, *Dpl sestriân*; *dim sestriça*

seštât (a?) adv 'every now and then'

-sîêc₁: prisîêc (and *prisîegnût*) verb pf 'swear', pr *Isg prisîegnen*, *1-p fsg prisîegla*, *nsg prisîeglo*, *fpl prisîegle* *llso ti prisîegle one jâ-buki* 'the apples [which you stole] [therefore] didn't do you any good';

usîêc pf 'succeed, manage (in time)', pr *Isg usîegnen*, *1-p fsg usîegla*

-sîêc₂: dosîêc verb pf 'get hold of, draw (wa-

ter)', pr *Isg dosmên*, *2sg dosmêš*, *2pl dosmête*, imp *2sg dosmi*, *1-p msg dôse*, *fsg dôsela*, *mpl dôseli*, *pp fsg dôseta*

-sîedâla: se presîedâla verb ipf *1-p fsg* 'take another seat'

sîedmi adj *Nsgm* 'the seventh', *Gsgf sîedme*

-sîegnût verb (see *-sîêc*)

sîêk subst m 'coppice (cut downevery two years)', *Lsg sîêke*

-sîekât: presîekât verb ipf 'cut lengthwise, cleave', pr *Isg presîekân*, *3sg presîeka*, *3pl presîekajo*, *1-p msg presîekâ*;

spresîeka ipf pr 3sg 'cut into small pieces', pr 3pl *spresîekajo*, *1-p mpl spresîekâli*

-sîeknût: usîeknût verb pf 'blow (one's nose); blow [someone's] nose', pr *Isg usîeknen*, imp *usîekni*, *1-p msg usîeknû*, *fsg usîeknûla*, *mpl usîeknûli*, *pp msg usîeknjen*, *fsg usîeknjena* *llčëkaj da te usîeknen* 'wait, I'll clean your nose'; *n'ôs usîeknût* 'blow your nose'

-sîemât: dosîemât verb ipf (= *dosêmat*) 'get hold of, draw (water)', pr 3sg *dosîemlje*

sîêno subst n 'hay', *Asg sîêno*, *Gsg sîêna*, *Isg sîênon*, *Lsg sîêne*

Sîênsa subst f 'Ascension Day', *Asg Sîênso*, *Lsg Sîênse*

-sîêže: dosîêže verb ipf pr 3sg 'take hold of, draw (water)'

sîć subst m 'bucket', *Asg sîć*, *Gsg sîća*, *Isg sîćen*, *Lsg sîće*, *Npl sîći*, *Gpl sîći* and *sîć*; *dim sîćic*

sîgur adj *msg* 'sure, certain' (= *sîguran*), *fsg sîgura*; *adv sîguro*

sîguran adj *msg* 'sure, certain' (= *sîgur*), *fsg sîgurna*, *Gpln sîgurneh*; *adv sîgurno*; *comp msg sigurnëji*

sikîra subst f (also *sekîra*) 'axe', *Asg sikîro*, *Isg sikîron*; *dim sikîrica*

sîla subst f; only in the expression: *sîla + D* '[one] needs' *llmanê bi sadâ sîla pôc* 'I really should go now'; *da je vêça sîla kûpît mliêkô nêgo vîno* 'it is more necessary to buy milk than wine'; *van nî sîla, nê* 'you really

don't have to'

sîlit verb 'force', *se* – 'force oneself', *1-p msg sîli*

sîlnega adj *Gsgm* 'strong' *llot sîlnega grûsa* 'out of sheer laziness'

-sîmat: dosîmat verb ipf 'get hold of, draw (water)', pr 3pl *dosîmljo*

sîn subst m 'son', *GAsg sîna*, *Isg sînon*, *Vsg sîne*, *Apl sîni*, *Gpl sîni*; *dim sînić*

-sînjat: dosînjat verb ipf 'get hold of, draw (water)', pr *Isg dosînjen*, *3pl dosînjo*

sîpat verb ipf 1. 'pour', 2. 'scatter', pr *Isg sîpan*, *2sg sîpaš*, *3pl sîpajo* and pr 3sg *sîplje*, *1pl sîpljemo*, *2pl sîpljete*, *3pl sîpljo*, imp *2sg sîpaj*, *1pl sîpajmo*, *2pl sîpajte*, *1-p msg sîpa*, *nsg sîpalo*, *mpl sîpali*, *fpl sîpale*, *pp Gplm sîpaneħ*;

nasîpat pf 'pour (a certain quantity), strew, fill', pr 3sg *nasîpa* and pr *Isg nasîpljen*, *3sg nasîplje*, *1-p msg nasîpa*, *fsg nasîpala*, *mpl nasîpali*, *pp fsg nasîpana*, *nsg nasîpano*;

posîpat pf 'strew, sprinkle', pr 3sg *posîpa*;

prosîpat pf 'pour out, spill', pr 3sg *prosîpa*, *3pl prosîpajo* and pr 3pl *prosîpljo*, *1-p nsg prosîpalo* *llcê ti se prosîpat* '[some of] it will get spilled';

visîpat pf 'pour out, empty', pr 3sg *visîpa* and pr *Isg visîpljen*, *3sg visîplje*, *1-p nsg visîpalo*, *pp fsg visîpana*, *mpl visîpani* *Gplm visîpaneħ* *llda ti se ne visîpa* 'that it doesn't fall out (all of it)'

-sipîevât: prosîpîevât verb ipf 'pour out (unintentionally), spill';

visîpîevât ipf 'pour (out) (deliberately), empty', pr *Isg visîpîevân*, *3pl visîpîevajo*

sîr subst m 'cheese', *Asg sîr*, *Gsg sîra*, *Isg sîron*, *NApl sîri* *llivâjnski sîr* ([ivâjnski], see I.2.14) 'June cheese'; *dim NAsg sîrić*

sîrišcê subst n 'rennet' (substance from the intestines of a one-day-old lamb, used for making cheese), *Asg sîrišcê*, *Gsg sîrišcâ*

-sîrit: se potsîrit verb pf 'curdle (of milk, when cheese is being made)', pr 3sg *potsîri*, *1-p nsg potsîrilo*

sirkûlja subst f unidentified weed (difficult to get rid of), *Gsg sirkûlji*

sîrof adj *msg* (also *attr*) 'raw, uncooked', *Asgn* and *nsg sîrovo*, *Gsgn sîrovega*, *fsg sîrova*, *Gplf sîroveħ*, *mpl sîrovi*

siromâh subst m 'poor person', *Npl siromâhi*; *dim Npl siromâšicî*

siromâha subst f 'poor woman', *Dsg siromâhe*

siromâšcîno subst f *Asg* 'poverty'

siromâški adv (also *po siromâški*) (BM) 'poor(ly)'

sîrota subst m and f 'poor devil', *Dsg (m) sîrotu*, *Asg (m) sîroti*, *Isg sîroton*, *NApl sîroti*, *Dpl sîrotan*; when referring to a woman, *Asg sîroto lljâ san prišla sîrota zâdnja* 'poor me, I came last'; *p/a sirotîna* (m); may also refer to a woman), *Dsg sirotînu* (m), *Isg sirotînon* (m)

sir'ôtska (a?) adj *fsg* 'poor, unfortunate'

sîrup subst m *NAsg* 'syrup'

sît adj *msg* 'satiated, full', *fsg sîta*, *mpl sîti*, *fpl sîte* *llj' do sîta* (MOŠ) 'he stuffs himself'; *[je] presît* 'he has eaten more than enough'; *[je] nap'ôl sît* 'his stomach is [already] half full'

-sîtit: se zasîtit verb pf 'satisfy, stuff oneself with food (said of a pig)', *1-p msg zasîti*, *fsg zasîtila*, *pp msg zasîćen*

sitnîco subst f *Asg* 'small object, trifle, detail', *Apl sitnîce*

sîtno adj *nsg* 'small, tiny', *NAplf sîtne* *llna sîtno na sîtno zrêzat* 'cut into tiny pieces'

sîto subst n 'sieve', *Asg sîto*, *Gsg sîta*, *NApl sîta*

sîvo adj *nsg d?* 'grey'

sjâra subst f 'wool oil, wool fat (of sheep)', *Gsg sjâri*, *Asg sjâro* (MOŠ)

sjâravo adj *nsg* 'stained with *sjara*', *Appl sjârave*

skâkât verb ipf 'jump', pr 3sg *skâče*, 3pl *skâčo*, *1-p fsg skâkâla*, *mpl skâkâli*;

preskâčen ipf pr *Isg* 'jump over; skip', *1-p*

mpl *preskākāli*
skākavac subst m 'grasshopper', NGpl *skākafci*
skās subst m 'descent (or rise) in a road', Lsg *skāse*
skočit verb pf 'jump', pr 3sg *skōči*, I-p msg *skoči*, fgs *skočila*;
preskočit pf (VO) 'jump over, skip'
skomina subst f 'bitter, sour taste (as of sour grapes)', Asg *skomino* || *mi je stōrilo skomīnasto* 'it left a sour taste in the mouth'
skomīnas adj msg 'rough, acid, sour', nsg *skomīnasto*, fpl *skomīnaste*
skōro adv 'almost, nearly'
sk^uok subst m 'leap, jump', Gsg *sk^uoka*, Gpl *sk^uoki*
sk^rčē subst m (MOŠ) 'hunchback'
sk^rčēnac subst m 'hunchback'
sk^ritⁱēn adj (pp) Lsgn; in the adverbial expression *na sk^ritⁱēn* 'secretly'
skrōp subst m 'porridge', Asg *skrōp*, Gsg *skrobā*, Lsg *skrobē*; dim *skrobič* || *Ma čā se v^ritⁱš kako mūha va skrobē?* (to a nervous person) 'Why are you fidgeting like a fly in the porridge?'
skroz prep + A (also *skrōzi*) (see also *skr^uōz*, *skr^uōzi*) 'through, across' || *se nagⁱn^jat skroz ūknō* 'lean out of the window; *skroz lēto* 'during the summer'; *skōpano takō skrozi zīt* '[a water outlet] dug through the wall'; + G: || *skroz dāski* 'through the board'; *san imēla tak^uof čentrīn, ja san zalⁱevāla cⁱēlo lēto, onō, a onā... ipak skrōzi zēmⁱjanega gre vlāga vān, i mi je strhlenⁱē* 'I had such a table center, and I watered [the plants in the pot which was standing on it] throughout the summer, and well, it... still, through the earthenware the moist comes out, and it mouldered away'; adv *skrōs* and *na skrōs* (see also *skr^uōz*) || *kumpīr kad ga vādīš, onō, skrōs, na skrōs kat se ga probodē* 'when you dig a potato, well, through, when you pierce it'
skr^uōz prep + G (also *skr^uōzi*) (see also *skroz*) 'through' || *skr^uōs staklā* 'through the glass';

skr^uōzi ūknā 'through the window'; adv 1. 'through, throughout', 2. 'always' || *kat se vādī z vīlami (...)* *pak kad gre skr^uōs* 'when you are digging [potatoes] with a pitchfork, and it goes right through'; *kat se zmōčiš skr^uōs* 'when you get soaked wet (wet through and through)'; *ono drōbno pāda dōle (...)* *skr^uōzi po škūljicah* 'the tiny things fall down (...) through the small holes'; "trēce", *to govōrimo skr^uōzi sadā "trēce"* ("the third"), [i.e. instead of "trēto"], we always say that nowadays'

skūpa adv 'together' || *smo čuvⁱevāle skūpa* 'we used to herd [the cattle] together'; *svē skūpa* and *sē skūpa* 'all in all'; *štōžar držī ono sēno onako skūpa* 'the stake holds the hay together'; *to će stāt skūpa kat stāvimo ōbruci* 'it will cling (together) if we put hoops around it'; *mlⁱekō mi je šlō skūpa* 'the milk has curdled'

skūs verb ipf 'pluck, pull out (of hair, feathers, grass etc.); card (wool)', pr 1sg *skūbēn*, 3sg *skūbē*, 3pl *skūb^uō*, I-p msg *skūba*, fsg *skūbla*, nsg *skūblo*, mpl *skūbli*;
se – ipf 'be moulting, moult';
naskūs pf 'pull (a certain quantity, e.g. of hay from the haystack)', pr 3sg *naskūbē*, 1pl *naskūbēmo*, imp 2sg *naskūbī*, I-p fsg *naskūbla*, pp fsg *naskūbena*;
uskūs pf 'pluck, moult', pr 2sg *oskūbēš*, 3sg *uskūbē*, imp 2sg *uskūbī*, I-p msg *uskūba*, fsg *uskūbla*, mpl *uskūbli* and *oskūbli*, pp fsg *uskūbena* (2x) and *oskūbena* (1x)

skūta subst f 'curd(s), unripened cheese', Gsg *skūti*, Asg *skūto*

slāk subst m unidentified weed, Gsg *slāka*

slāma subst f 'straw', Gsg *slāmi*, Asg *slāmo*, Lsg *slāmor*; dim *slāmica*

slāmarica subst f 'straw mattress', Lsg *slāmaricon*, Lsg *slāmarice*

slāmnati adj Nsgm 'straw'

slāmno adj Nsgm (see *slāvno*)

slān adj nsg 'salty', fsg *slāna*, nsg *slāno*, mpl. *slāni*

slānāc subst m (= *kūrmus*) 'chickpea', Gsg

slāncā (TO)

-slānja: se oslānja (*na* + A) verb pr 3sg d? 'lean (on)'

slāp adj msg (also attr NAsgm) 1. 'weak', 2. 'bad', fsg and Nsgf *slāba*, nsg *slābo*, Gsgm *slābega*, Gsgf *slābe*, Asgf *slābo*; comp msg *slābēji* 'weaker', fsg *slābēja*, nsg *slābėje* (in the meaning 'worse', the comp is *hūjī*); adv *slābo* || *je slāp va šk^uole* 'he is a bad pupil'; *slābo čūje* 'he cannot hear very well'; *san se slābo čūtīla* 'I felt bad'; *stojī slābo* 'he is not well'; *je prīšlo slābo nāše Ēlene* 'our Elena got sick'; *i onipūt je čapālo to mlādo slābo* 'and then the girl fell ill'; *kat so te štrīgi tēle slābo storīt ljūden* 'when those witches intended to harm people'

slāt verb ipf 'send', pr 1sg *šāljen*, 3sg *šālje*, 3pl *šāljo*, I-p mpl *slāli*;
poslāt pf 'send', pr 1sg *pošāljen*, 3pl *pošāljo*, imp 2sg *pošālī*, I-p msg *poslā*, fsg *poslāla*, mpl *poslāli*, pp fsg *pošāljena*, nsg *pošāljeno* and *pōslano* || *nas je poslāla pozdrāvīt* 'she sent her love'

slātki adj Nsgm 'sweet', NAsgn and Nsg *slātko*, fsg *slātka*; end stress in the fixed combination *slatkā belīna* (species of grapes), Gsg *slatkiē belīni*; comp msg *slāji*, fsg *slāja*, nsg *slāje*

slāva subst f 'glory' || *b^uōh, b^uōh, slāva i čās mu būdi* (obs greeting) lit. 'God, God, praise and glory be to him'

slavīcī subst m Npl 'nightingale'

slāvno adj Nsgn (also *slāmno*) 'glorious, marvellous'

Slavōnija subst f top 'Slavonia', Lsg *Slavōnije*

Slav^uōnka subst f 'woman from Slavonia'

sleparīja subst f '(telling) lies, being untruthful', Gsg *sleparīji*, Npl *sleparīje*

slepīca subst f 1. 'female liar', 2. 'blind woman (?)'

slepīcī subst m 'blindworm', Asg *slepīcā*, Npl *slepīcī*

slīep adj msg 'blind', fsg *slīepā* and *slīēpa*, mpl *slīēpi*, Nsgm *slīēpi*, GAsgm *slīēpega*,

Isgm *slīepen*, Iplm *slīepemi*, Nsgf *slīēpa*, Asgf *slīepo* || *ljedan slīep* 'a blind man'; *oni slīep* 'that blind man'

slīepāc subst m 'liar'

slīepīt verb ipf 'lie, tell lies', pr 1sg *slīēpin*, 2sg *slīēpiš*, imp 2sg *slīepī*, I-p msg *slīepī*, fsg *slīepīla*;
zaslīepīt pf 'lie, tell lies', I-p fsg *zaslīepīla*, pp nsg *zaslīēpljeno*

-slīhāt: naslīhāt 'eavesdrop on, overhear, listen in to', pr 1sg *naslīšen*, I-p fsg *naslīhāla*

slīka subst f 'picture', Asg *slīko*, Lsg *slīke*, Apl *slīki*, Lpl *slīkah*

slīkat verb 'photograph, portray', I-p fsg *slīkala*, mpl *slīkali*

slīnaf adj msg 'sniveling'

slīva subst f 1. 'yellow plum', 2. 'yellow plum tree', Asg *slīvo*, Npl *slīvi*, Gpl *slīf*

Slīvar subst m prop (surname); Npl *Slīvari* top (name of a village)

slobōdi subst f Gsg (VO) 'freedom'

slōbodno adj Nsgn 'free', mpl *slōbodni* (VO), Gplm *slōbodneh*

slogā verb ipf 3sg pr 'plough forth and back (i.e. plough when going in one direction and also when returning in the opposite direction, cf. *razorāt* and *razvrēc* 'plough in parallel lines, in one direction only'); *naslogāt* pf id., pr 3sg *naslogā*, 1pl *naslogāmo*, I-p mpl *naslogāli*, pp fsg *naslogāna*

slōh subst m 1. 'accord, harmony', 2. double strip of mown grass, or double *brās* (result of *slogāt*), Asg *slōh*, Lsg *slōge*, Apl *slōgi* || *san kosīla na slōh* 'I mowed the grass [going] in both directions (so that it forms a *dūpli vāhalj* 'double, longish heap)'

slōnčini subst m NGpl p/a, Ipl *slōnčinami*

slōšćina subst f 'accord, harmony', Lsg *slōšćine*

Slovēnac subst m 'Slovene', Gsg *Slovēnca*, Lsg *Slovēncon*, Npl *Slovēnci*

Slovēnija subst f 'Slovenia', Gsg *Slovēniji*, Lsg *Slovēnije*

Slovienka subst f 'woman from Slovenia'
sloviënsko adj nsg 'Slovenian'; adv (*govöre*)
sloviënski '(they speak) Slovene'
slövo subst n 'letter', Npl *slöva*, Gpl *sl'öf*; p/a
slöviño
slöžni adj mpl 'harmonious, in agreement'
-slühät: *poslühät* verb ipf 'listen to, obey', pr
 3pl *poslühajo*; see *poslühät* (which is more
 common)
slühe subst m Lsg 'hearing, ear'
-slühnut: *poslühnut* verb pf 'eavesdrop, over-
 hear'
slüšät verb ipf 'listen';
poslühät pf 'listen to, obey', pr 3sg *poslühä*,
 1-p fsg *poslühäla*, mpl *poslühäli*
-slühät: *poslühät* verb ipf 'listen to, obey', pr
 1sg *poslühän*, 2sg *poslühäš*, 3sg *poslühä*, 3pl
poslühäjo, 1-p msg *poslühä* (MOS), fsg *pos-
 slühäla*, mpl *poslühäli*
slüž'evä verb hab 1-p msg 'serve, work'
slüžīt verb ipf 'serve, work'; *se* – 'use', pr 3sg
slüži, 1pl *slüžimo*, 3pl *slüže*, 1-p msg *slüži*,
 mpl *slüžili* ||to *slüži sämo za tö* 'it serves on-
 ly for that'; *so poslähli slüžīt* 'they sent [their
 children somewhere] into service';
zaslüžīt pf 'deserve', pr 1sg *zaslüžin*, 1-p
 msg *zaslüži*, fsg *zaslüžila*
smehljät: *se* – verb ipf 'chuckle, laugh a little',
 pr 3sg *smehljä*, 1-p fsg *smehljäla*, mpl *smehljäli*
-smëhuvala: *se posmëhuvala* verb 1-p fsg (JO)
 'laugh (a little?)'
smejät se smejät verb ipf 'laugh', + D 'laugh
 at', pr 1sg *smejän*, 2sg *smejäš*, 3sg *smejä*, 1pl
smejämö, 2pl *smejätë*, 3pl *smejätje*, 1-p msg
smejä, fsg *smejäla*, mpl *smejäli* ||*da se je 'öñ*
säm söbon smejä 'that he laughed to him-
 self'; *smo se pökle za tö smejäli* 'later on, we
 laughed about it'; *za se smejät, jäko* 'very
 funny'; *so mu se smejäli* 'they laughed at
 him';
se nasmejät pf 'laugh; smile', pr 3sg *nasmejät*,
 1pl *nasmejämö*, 3pl *nasmejätje*, 1-p msg *na-
 smejä*, fsg *nasmejäla*, mpl *nasmejäli*;

se presmejäla ||*san se prä smejäla* 'I was
 beyond myself with laughing';
smët verb ipf 'be allowed, permitted', pr 1sg
smiën, 2sg *smiëš*, 3sg *smië*, 1pl *smiëmo*, 3pl
smiëjo, 1-p msg *smië*, nsg *smëlo*, mpl *smëli*,
 fpl *smële*
smëti subst pl.t. 'sweepings, dust, garbage',
 Gpl *smiët*, 1pl *smëtami*, 1pl *smëtah*
smiëh subst m 'laughter', Gsg *smiëhä*
smiëšan adj msg 'funny; ridiculous', fsg *smiëš-
 na*, nsg *smiëšno*
smilj subst m (also *cmilj*) unidentified herb,
 Gsg *smiljä*, Isg *smilj'öñ*, Lsg *smiljë*
smökva subst f 1.'fig', 2.'fig tree', Gsg *smökvi*,
 Asg *smökvo*, Isg *smökvon*, Lsg *smökve*,
 NApl *smökvi*, Gpl *smökaf*, 1pl *smökvami*; p/a
 Asg *smökvino* (JO)
smokvënjak subst m (obs) 'October', Gsg
smokvënjaka
smrät subst m 'dirt, dust', Gsg *smräda*; dim
smradic 'piece of dirt'
smrdeš subst m (also *smrdëš*) 'smell, stench',
 Isg *smrdežon*
smrdët verb ipf 'smell bad, stink', pr 2sg
smrdiš, 3sg *smrdi*, 3pl *smrdije*, 1-p fsg *smr-
 dëla*, nsg *smrdëlo*
smrdljif adj msg 'smelly', nsg *smrdljivo*
smrëčkva subst f (= *smrëkva*)
smrëkva subst f (also *smrëčkva*) 1.'juniper
 (bush)', 2.'juice of (red) juniper berries',
 Gsg *smrëkvi*
smrit subst f 'death', Asg *smrit*, Gsg *smriti*
smüëna subst f 'row, squabbling', Asg *smüëno*,
 Isg *smüënon*
snägä subst f 'cleanliness', Gsg *snäg*, Asg
snägö, Isg *snäg'öñ*
snäžan adj msg 'clean', fsg *snäžna*, mpl *snäž-
 ni*; Asgf *snäžno* (a?)
snäžīt verb ipf 'clean; weed (the garden)', pr
 1sg *snäžin*, 3pl *snäže*, 1-p fsg *snäžila*;
posnäžīt pf 'clean a little', pr 1sg *posnäžin*,
 1-p fsg *posnäžila*;

usnäžili pf 1-p mpl 'clean', pp fsg *usnäžena*
snëgat se snëgat verb ipf 'pelt with snowballs',
 pr 3pl *snëgajo*, 1-p mpl *snëgali*
snëh subst m 'snow; snowfall', Gsg *snëga*, Isg
snëgon, Lsg *snëge*, Npl *snëgi* (VO)
snöp subst m 'sheaf, haystack', Asg *snöp*, Gsg
snopä, NApl *snopi*, Gpl *snöpi*
-snövät: *nasnovät* verb pf 'attach, fasten the
 threads lengthwise (the warp, in weaving)',
 pr 3sg *nasnühë*, 3pl *nasnüh'ö* (VO)
sn'öc adv (also *sn'öca*) 'last night'
sn'öplje subst n (coll) 'sheaves', Gsg *sn'öplja*
soböto subst f 'Saturday', Gsg *soböti*, Asg *so-
 böto*
sočäl subst m 'recipient of social support (giv-
 en by the church)', Npl *sočäl'i*
sočäl'ija subst f 'social support (given by the
 church)', Apl *sočäl'je*
söçivo subst n certain dish (kind of *manëštra*
 containing *kürmus*)
södon käuštikon subst f Isg 'soda'
-soj'evät: *posoj'evät* verb ipf 'lend; borrow', pr
 1sg *posoj'ëvan*, 1-p msg *posoj'evä*, mpl *posoj-
 j'eväli*, pp nsg *posoj'ëvano*
sojö pron Asgf, etc. (see *sv'öj*)
soläta subst f (also, less common, *saläta*) 'let-
 tuce; salad', Gsg *soläti*, Asg *soläto*, Isg *solä-
 ton* ||*se ga stor'i na soläto* 'you [can] prepare
 it (cabbage) as a salad'
soldät subst m 'soldier', Npl *soldäti*
soldän subst m (also *šoldän*) 'coin', Gsg *soldäna*
solīt verb ipf 'salt, sprinkle with salt', pr 1sg
solin, 2sg *solis*, 3sg *solī*, 1-p msg *solī*;
nasolī pf pr 3sg 'salt (thoroughly)', 1-p mpl
nasolili;
posolīt pf 'salt, sprinkle with salt', pr 2sg
posolīs, 3sg *posolī*, pp fsg *posöljena*, mpl *po-
 söljeni*;
presolīn pf pr 1sg 1.'salt again', 2.'salt too
 much', pr 2sg *presolīs*, 3sg *presolī*, 1-p nsg
presolilo
sopäc subst m 'musician (at a wedding etc.)',

Asg *sopcä*, Isg *sopc'ëñ*, Npl *sopci*, Gpl *söpci*
sop'ëli Apl (JO) (see *sup'ëli*)
sös verb ipf 'play (a musical instrument)', pr
 1sg *sopën*, 3sg *sopë*, 1-p fsg *soplä*, mpl *sopli*
 ||*sopë 'örgan* 'he plays the organ'; *sopë na*
sup'ëli 'he plays the *sup'ëli*'
sötona subst f 'devil', Gsg *sötoni*, Asg *sötono*,
 Isg *sötonon* ||*Sötona te pojëla!* 'May the devil
 devour you'
sovä subst f 'owl', Gsg *sovi*, Asg *sovö*, Isg
sov'ön, NApl *sovi* and Npl *sövi* (MOB), Gpl
s'öf
-s'ödit: *pos'ödit* verb pf 'lend; borrow', pr 1sg
pos'ödin, 2sg *pos'ödiš*, 3sg *pos'ödi*, imp 2sg
pos'ödi, 1-p msg *pos'ödi*, fsg *pos'ödila*, nsg
pos'ödilo, mpl *pos'ödili*, pp nsg *pos'ödjeno*
s'öl subst f 'salt', Gsg *söli*, Lsg *soljë*
s'öldi subst m pl.t. (= *šöldi*) 'money'
s'öt subst m (obsolescent) 'vessel, pot', Gsg
s'öda, Lsg *s'öde*, Npl *s'öldi*
sparädi prep + G (also *sporädi*) 'because of,
 for the sake of' ||*sparädi mräza so kašn'jëji*
 'because of the frost they are later'; *sparädi*
tegä, äš me je bol'ë živöt 'because of the fact
 that my back hurt'; *sporädi ovëh s Pülä smo*
zgbüile toliko dëla 'because of those [people]
 from Pula we did so much less work'; *sporä-
 di da po däne präde döma* (VO) 'in order to
 come home in daylight'
sparina subst f 'heat'
späsīt verb 'save'
spät verb ipf 'sleep', pr 1sg *spän*, 3sg *spī*, 3pl
spije, ger *na sp'ëc*, imp 2sg *spi*, 1-p msg *spä*,
 fsg *spälä*, nsg *spälo*, mpl *späli* ||*mi se spī* 'I
 am sleepy'; *spī kako cök* 'he is sleeping like
 a log'; *ma höj spät!* 'now come on; you can't
 be serious' (when someone says something
 which seems unlikely);
se naspäät pf 'have a good sleep', pr 1sg
naspän, 1pl *naspämö*, 1-p fsg *näspäla*, mpl *nä-
 späli*;
se vispäät pf 'have a good sleep', pr 3sg *vispī*,
 1-p fsg *vispäla*;
zaspät pf 'fall asleep', pr 3sg *zaspī*, 1pl *za-*

spimō, 1-p msg *zāspa*, fsg *zāspala*, mpl *zāspali*
spievāt verb hab 'sleep', pr 1sg *spievān*, 3sg *spievā*, 3pl *spievajo*, 1-p fsg *spievāla*, mpl *spievāli*
spod prep + G 'from under; below, under' || *san zēla zēmļjo spod urēha* 'I took some earth from under the walnut tree'; *kadē se hīta gn'ōj spod blāga* 'where they put the dung from under the cattle'; *spot stolā* 1. 'under the table', 2. 'from under the table'; || *zāj-no pōkle Debeljūhi, ja ne znān, spot selā, pōčne Kanfanāršćina* 'immediately after [you pass] Debeljuhi, I don't know, below the village, the Kanfanarščina begins'
spōmen subst m 'memory, souvenir', Asg *spōmen*, Isg *spōmenon*, Npl *spōmeni* || *neka mi b'ōde za spōmen* 'as a souvenir for me'
spōna subst f 'wooden ties (for the forelegs of cows)', NApl *spōni*, Ipl *spōnami*
sponāt verb ipf walk around (audibly) with *spōni* on (of cows), pr 3sg *sponā*, imp 2sg *sponāj*, 1-p fsg *sponāla*
sporādi prep + G (see *sparādi*)
spövet subst 'confession', Asg *spövet* || *poč na spövet* 'go to confession'
sp'ōnāc subst m part of the wooden ties for the forelegs of cows, Isg *sp'ōnc'ēn*, Npl *sp'ōnci*, Ipl *sp'ōnci*
spred prep + G 'in front of; away from (after having been in front of)' || *spred one terāci ča īmajo* 'in front of the terrace they have'; *so nēkega skūrīli spret kūci* 'they chased someone away from the front of the house'
sprēge subst f Lsg 'shared possession, community, cooperation' || *smo dēlali va sprēge* 'we worked together (in cooperation)'
sprīču prep + G 'because of, for the sake of' || *sprīču Irēni san ustāla dōma* 'because of Irena I stayed at home'
sprōti prep + D 'towards, in the direction of' || *tāmo sproti Orbāniēn* 'there, in the direction of Orbaniēci'; *sproti sebē ste kosīla* 'you were mowing [moving the scythe] towards

yourself; *prīdo dvā vāhlja, jedān sprōti drūgemu, i zatō je to slōh* 'you get two rows of mown grass, one [leaning] against the other, and therefore that is a *sloh*'
srāka subst f 'maggpie', Npl *srāki*, Gpl *srāk*, Dpl *srākan*
sramežlīf adj msg 'ashamed, shy', mpl *sramežlīvi*
srāmīt se – verb ipf 'be ashamed', pr 3sg *srāmi*, imp 2sg *srāmī*, 1-p fsg *srāmīla*, mpl *srāmīli*
srāmota subst f (also *sramōta*) 'shame, disgrace', Asg *srāmoto* and *sramōto*
srān subst m (adv?) '(feeling of) shame' || *me je srān prevēc vīkāt* 'shouting too much (speaking too loudly) embarrasses me'; *nj'ō je srān, ma njegā nī* 'she is shy (embarrassed), but he is not'; *srān te būdi* 'you ought to be ashamed'
srāt verb ipf 'shit', pr 3sg *sēre*, 3pl *sēro*, 1-p msg *srā*, fsg *srālā*, fpl *srāle*; *nasrāt* pf 'shit (something under)', pr 3sg *nasēre*, 1-p fsg *nāsrla*, pp fsg *nasērena*; *pōsrla* pf 1-p fsg id., pp fsg *posērena*
srbēt verb ipf 'itch', 3sg *srbī*, 1-p nsg *srbēlo* || *jo srbī onō pod onēmi dlāčinami* 'her [the donkey's] back is itching under that long hair'
srēce subst n 1. 'heart', 2. 'heartwood, inner (middle) part (of a branch)', ALsg *srēce*, Gsg *srēca*, Isg *srēcen*, Npl *srēca*, Gpl *srēc*, Lpl *srēcah* || (...) *ča ne dēlaš ot srēca* '[something] you do unwillingly'
srdīt se – verb ipf 'be angry (and therefore silent), sulk', pr 3sg *srdi*, 3pl *srdē*, ger *srdiēc*
srēbat verb ipf 'lap, sip noisily, slurp', pr 3sg *srēba*, 1-p fsg *srēbala*; *posrēba* pf 1-p msg id.
srēca subst f 'luck, fortune', Gsg *srēci*, Asg *srēčo* || *zāla srēca tvoja, ča si mi zvr nūla ta kūp* 'you misery, you knocked over my pile'; *ne b'ōde imiē srēci* 'he won't be lucky'; *srēčo govoriť* 'tell [someone's] fortune'
srēčan adj msg 'happy, fortunate', fsg *srēčna*,

nsg *srēčno*
srečiēva verb hab pr 3sg 'meet', pr 3pl *srečiēvajo*
-srēcit: se posrēcit (impers. + D) verb pf, || pr 3sg *ku mu se posrēci* 'if he's lucky'; 1-p nsg *posrēcilo*
sredīna subst f 'middle', Lsg *sredīne*
srēdnje adj Asgn 'middle, something in between', Lsgm *srēdnjen*, Nsgf *srēdnja*
srētit se – verb pf 'meet (each other)', pr 1sg *srētin*, 2sg *srētiš*, 3pl *srēte*, 1-p msg *srēti*, mpl *srētili* || *kadē se srēte čēsti* 'where the roads cross'
srīedā subst f 'Wednesday', Gsg *srīedi*, Asg *srīedo*
srkāt verb ipf 'lap, slurp', pr 3sg *srēce*, 3pl *srēčo*, 1-p msg *srkā*, fsg *srkāla*, mpl *srkāli*
Srnēla subst f prop (name for a cow)
sřp subst m 'sickle', Asg *sřp*, Gsg *sřpa*, Isg *sřpon*, Lsg *sřpe*, Npl *sřpi*, Ipl *sřpi*, Lpl *sřpah*
sřšen subst m 'big wasp, hornet', NGpl *sřšeni*
stablō subst n d? 'tree, tree trunk'; dim *stablīco*
stābljika subst f d? 'stalk'
stājat: se – verb ipf 'get up, stand up', pr 2sg *stāješ*, 2pl *stājete*, 3pl *stājo*, 1-p fsg *stājala*, mpl *stājali*; *nestāje* ipf pr 3sg 'disappear'; *ustājat* 'stay, stay behind', pr 1sg *ustājen*, 3sg *ustāje*, 3pl *ustājo*, 1-p msg *ustāja*; *zustājo* ipf pr 3pl 'stay, stay behind'; *zaustājo* ipf pr 3pl 'stay behind, drop behind'
stakl'ēn adj msg 'glass, made of glass', fsg *stakl'ēna*, npl *stakl'ēna*, Nsgm *stākleni* d?
staklō subst n 'glass, pane (of glass)', Asg *staklō*, Gsg *staklā*, Isg *stakl'ōn*, Lsg *staklē*, NApl *stākla*, Lpl *stāklah*
stālāc subst m 'stand, easel'
stān subst m 'apartment, flat', Gsg *stāna*
stāncija subst f 1. 'solitary (big) farm (as opposed to *kmēščina*, which can be in a village)', 2. *Stāncija* top (name of a field), Lsg

stāncije, Npl *stāncije* || *Stāncija Napolij'ōnova* top; *Stāncija Rēti* top; *Stāncija Žūfić* top
stānica subst f 'stopping place, halt', Lsg *stānice*
stānje subst n 'buildings, premises (= farmer's property, not counting the land)', Asg *stānje*
stār adj msg (also attr) 'old', fsg *stāra*, nsg *stāro*, mpl *stāri*, npl *stāra* and *stāre*, fpl *stāre*, Nsgm *stāri* (also pred), Gsgm *stārega*, Dsgm *stāremu*, Isgm *stāren*, Nplm *stāri*, Gplm *stāreh*, Nsgf *stāra*, Asgf *stāro*, Isgf *stāron*, Lsgf *stāre*, NAplf *stāre*, Lplf *stāreh*, Npln *stāra* || "*naprāvļeno*" je *kat se stāro poprāvļja* "'naprāvļeno" is when you repair old [stuff]'; *kat prīde stāra* 'when [the white cap] becomes old'; comp msg *starēji*, Nsgf and fsg *starēja*, Nplm *starēji* 'old people; parents; forefathers', Gplm *starējh*, Aplm *starējh* and *starēji*, Aplf *starēje*; sup Nsgf *nājstarēja*; adv *po stāro* 'in the old way, in the traditional way, according to the tradition' || *lubūčen po stāro* 'dressed according to the tradition'; *prōpio po stāro* 'exactly in the old way'; *ma tē se ne kūha po nāše stāro* 'but we don't make tea in our tradition'; *ma tō jāko po stāro* 'that is [a] very old fashioned [way to put it]'.
The definite forms are frequently used independently in the meaning *stāri* 'old man'; *stāra* 'old woman'
Stāra Vrāta subst n pl.t. top (name of a part of Žminj), Gpl *Stāreh Vrāt*, Lpl *Stāreh Vrāteh* and *Vrātah*
-stārat: se postārat pf 'grow old, age', 1-p msg *postāra*, fsg *postārāla*; *se ustārat* pf id., 1-p msg *ustāra*
stārica subst f 'old woman'
starīna subst f 1. 'old thing, rubbish', 2. 'descent, origin; ancient times; inheritance', Gsg *starīni*, Asg *starīno*
starīnski adj Nplm 'ancient, old-fashioned', Nsgf *starīnska*, Asgf *starīnsko*, Nplf *starīnske*, Lplf *starīnskeh*, Nsgm *starīnsko*; adv (*je ubūčen*) *po starīnski* '(he is dressed) in an old-fashioned way'

starmät: *se* – verb (see *-tarmät*)

stāt verb pf 'stand, stay; halt; stop (intr)', pr 2sg *stāneš*, 3sg *stāne*, 3pl *stāno*, imp 2sg *stāni*, 1-p fpl *stāle llstāni cito!* 'be quiet!'; *stāni još jeno mālo* 'stay on for a little while'; *se* – 'stand up, get up', pr 1sg *stānen*, 3sg *stāne*, 1-p msg *stā*, fsg *stāla*, mpl *stāli*; *nestāt* pf 'disappear', pr 3sg *nestāne*, 1-p msg *nestā*, fsg *nestāla*; also one att. of stem-stressed 1-p msg (perhaps a mistake): *ma kāmō je žmāri onīsti?*, *to bi znāčīlo: kāmō je nēsta?* 'now where did that one vanish to?', that would mean: where did he disappear to?;

prestāne pf pr 3sg 'stop';

pristāno (MOŠ) pf pr 3pl 'agree', 1-p mpl *pristāli* (MOŠ);

ustāt pf 'stay', pr 2sg *ustāneš*, 3sg *ustāne*, 1pl *ustānemo*, 3pl *ustāno*, 1-p msg *ustā*, fsg *ustāla*, nsg *ustālo*, mpl *ustāli llje ustā narūžen* 'he became mutilated'; *na svēh slīkah si liēpo ustāla* 'you look nice on all the pictures';

zustāt pf 'stay', pr 3sg *zustāne*, 3pl *zustāno*, 1-p msg *zustā*, nsg *zustālo*, mpl *zustāli llsmo zustāli prez buletīna* 'we didn't get a ticket'; *zaustāt* pf 'stay behind, drop behind', pr 3sg *zaustāne*, 1-p mpl *zaustāli*

stāt verb ipf 1.'stand', 2.'be located', 3.'be', 4. Žm 'live, dwell', 5.'suit, fit', pr 1sg *stojīn*, 2sg *stojīš*, 3sg *stojī*, 3pl *stojīje*, ger *na stojīčē*, imp 2sg *st^uōj*, 1-p msg *stā*, fsg *stāla*, nsg *stālo*, mpl *stāli*, fpl *stāle*, llrōba *kat stojī dūgo* 'material (textile), when it is kept long'; *va ke kūce stojī* 'in which house he lives'; *pak ti stojī gīdo* 'and then it doesn't fit'; *stāt na b^uōk* 'fit poorly (of clothes)'; *jāko slābo stojī* 'he is very ill'; *ku zājno dōma stojī* 'if he sits home all the time'; *malo stojīš s mīron* 'you sit still for a while'; *na sed^lēč je stāla* 'she was sitting'; *kāl je kadē stojī vodā vājka* 'a kal ('pond') is where there is water permanently'; *je stā nav^h dūba* 'he sat in the top of the tree'

stāvīt verb pf 'put, put on (clothes), place', pr 2sg *stāviš*, 3sg *stāvi*, 1pl *stāvīmo*, 2pl *stāvīte*, 3pl *stāve*, imp 2sg *stāvi*, 1-p msg *stāvi*, fsg

stāvila, nsg *stāvilo*, mpl *stāvili*, fpl *stāvile*, pp msg *stāvjiēn*, nsg *stāvjiēno* and (less common) *stāvjiēno llst^uōl je stavjiēn* 'the table is set'

stāvjiāt verb ipf 'put, put on (clothes), place', pr 2sg *stāvjiāš*, 3sg *stāvjiā*, 3pl *stāvjiājo*, imp 2sg *stāvjiāj* (MOB), 1-p msg *stāvjiā*, nsg *stāvjiālo* (5x) and *stavjiālo* (2x), mpl *stāvjiāli* (3x) and *stavjiāli* (2x)

stāza (according to NO, also, rarely, *stazā*) subst f 1.'path, trail', 2.flat board, used as a ruler when making barrels etc., Gsg *stāzi*, Asg *stāzo*, Lsg *stāze*, Npl *stāzi*, Gpl *stās*, Lpl *stāzah*; dim *stāzica*

stēlja subst f straw or dry leaves used to spread out in the stable, for the cows to lie on and/or chew, Asg *stēljo*, Isg *stēljon*

steljāt verb ipf spread dry leaves or grass for the cows to lie on, in the stable;

posteljāt pf id., 1-p fsg *posteljāla*, pp nsg *posteljāno*

-steljiēvan: *posteljiēvan* verb ipf pr 1sg spread straw or dry leaves for the cows to lie on, in the stable

stēšo adv 1.'also', 2.'nevertheless, still' llsvēti *Ant^uōn*, *to je stēšo nēka stāra crīekva* 'Saint Anthony's, that is also some old church'; *ūmrla in je gospodarīca*, *ma stēšo so ustāli t^uōda* 'their [the cats'] mistress died, but they nevertheless stayed there' (cf. also *sējno*)

stēnj subst m 'wick, fuse', Asg *stēnj*, Gsg *stēnja*, Npl *stēnji*

stīdna adj fsg 'shy, timid'

Stīpan subst m prop, in: *sveti Stīpan* 'saint Stephen'

Stīpanja subst f 'Saint Stephen's day'

stīskanje subst n (vn) 'shrinking, diminishing', Gsg *stīskanja*

stīt subst f 'cold', Gsg *stīdi*, Npl *stīdi*

Stojādina subst m nd Asg prop (name of a car: "Zastava 101", *sto jedan*), Isg *Stojādinon*

stolār subst m 'carpenter'

stolārsko adj Nsgn 'carpenter's'

stolīca subst f 'bench (in front of the house)', Asg *stolīco*, Npl *stolīce*

stolīna subst m p/a (see *st^uōl*)

stomānja subst f 'blouse, shirt (part of peasant costume, worn under *brhān*)', Asg *stomānjo*, NApl *stomānji* (2x) and *stomānje* (1x; possibly a mistake), Gpl *stomānj*

stōpa subst f 'mortar'

stōpat verb ipf 'thresh, stamp, trample', pr 1sg *stōpan*, 3sg *stōpa*, 3pl *stōpajo*, 1-p fsg *stōpala*, nsg *stōpalo*, mpl *stōpali* (VO), fpl *stōpale*; *ustōpat* pf id., pr 3pl *ustōpajo* (VO), 1-p mpl *ustōpali*

st^uō num + Gpl 'a hundred' lljeno *pār st^uō mētri* 'some hundreds of metres'

st^uōl subst m 'table', Asg *st^uōl*, Gsg *stolā*, Isg *stol^uōn*, Lsg *stolē*, NApl *stolī*, Dpl *stōlan*, Lpl *stōlah*; p/a *stolīna* (m)

st^uōlno adj Nsgn (– *gr^uōjze*) 'table (grapes), meant to eat (not for making wine)'

st^uōti adj Nsgm 'the hundredth'

strāh subst m 'fear', Asg *strāh*, Gsg *strāha* ll*liēpo strāh me je bīlō* 'I was pretty afraid'; *je im^ē strāh p^uōc* 'he was afraid to go'; *īman strāh brekā* 'I am afraid of the dog'; *īman strāh od njegā* 'I am afraid of him'; *san imēla strāh* and (less common) *san imēla strāha* 'I was afraid'

strahljīf adj msg 'fearful, afraid', fsg *strahljīva*, mpl *strahljīvi*, Iplm *strahljīvemi*; comp msg *strahljīvēji*

strahōtno adv (VO) 'frightfully'

strān subst f small woods on the slope of a *vāla*, Asg *strān*, Gsg *strāni*, Isg *strān^uōn*, Lsg *strānē*, NApl *strāni* and *strāni*, Gpl *strān*, Ipl *strāni*, Lpl *strānāh ll Vēla Strān* top (name of a field), Lsg *Vēle Strānē*; *Strāni* top (name of a field)

strānica subst f d? 'page'

strāšan adj msg (also attr) 'terrible, awful', nsg *strāšno*, Nsgf *strāšna* (a?), Nsgn *strāšno* (a?); adv *strāšno*

strašīlica subst f dim (to *strašīlo*), Npl *strašīlice*

strašīlo subst n 'scarecrow'

strēha subst f 'eaves, small roof on poles', Asg *strēho*, Lsg *strēhe*, Npl *strēhi*, Gpl *strēh*, Lpl *strēhah*

strgāt verb ipf 'scratch, scrape', pr 2sg *stržēš*, imp 2sg *stržī*, 1-p fsg *strgāla*; *se nastrgāla* pf 1-p fsg 'scratch yourself'; *postrgāt* pf 'scratch', pr 1sg *postžēn*, imp 2sg *postrži* and *postrgāj*, 1-p fsg *postrgāla*, pp msg *postžēn*; *ustrgāt* pf 'scrape off, clean', pr 2sg *ustžēš*, 3sg *ustžē*, 1-p msg *ustrgā*, fsg *ustrgāla*, mpl *ustrgāli*, pp msg *ustžēn*, mpl *ustžēni* and *ustžēni*, npl *ustžēne*

strhlenēt verb ipf 'decay, rot, be affected by damp', pr 3sg *strhlenī*, 3pl *strhlenīje*, 1-p msg *strhlenīē*, fsg *strhlenēla*, nsg *strhlenēlo*, mpl *strhlenēli*, pp msg *strhlenjen*, nsg *strhlenjeno*, fsg *strhlenjena*

-stīhnjeno: *naštīhnjeno* adj (verb pp) nsg 'decayed, mouldered'

strīgālī subst m 'currycomb (for cows)', Gsg *strīgļa*, Lsg *strīgļje*, NGpl *strīgļi*

strīgļāt verb ipf 'curry(comb), groom', pr 1sg *strīgļān*, 3sg *strīgļā*, 1-p nsg *strīgļālo*; *nastrīgļāla* pf 1-p fsg 'rub down a certain quantity of hair'; *ustrīgļāt* pf 'curry, rub down', pp fsg *ustrīgļāna*, fpl *ustrīgļāne*

-strīgļiēvāt: *nastrīgļiēvāt* verb ipf 'curry, currycomb'

strnīšce subst n 'stubble field (of wheat)', ALsg *strnīšce*

strojīt verb ipf 'sieve, sift, refine', pr 1sg *strojīn*, 3sg *strojī*, 1-p fsg *strojīla*; *ustrojīn* pf pr 1sg id., 1-p fsg *ustrojīla*, pp msg *ustrojēn*, fsg *ustrojēna*, nsg *ustrojēno*

stršēt verb ipf 'stick out, protrude', pr 3sg *stršī*, 1-p nsg *stršēlo*

-strūgāt: *nastrūgāt* verb (MOB) 'file, plane', pr 3sg *nastrūga* (MOB)

strūh subst masc 'plane, grater', Npl *strūgi*

strūja subst f nd 'electricity', Gsg *strūji*, Asg *strūjo*

studijät verb ipf (see *študijät*) 'hurry, rush',
I-p mpl *studijäli*

stüp subst m 'pillar, (column) pole', Gsg
stüpa, Lsg *stüpe*, Npl *stüpi*; dim *stüpič*

stüpät verb 'step (across), enter', I-p msg
stüpī, fsg *stüpila*

stvär subst f 'thing, object', Asg *stvär*, NApl
stväri, Gpl *stvär* (5x) and *stväri* (5x), Ipl
stvärämi (?)

stvärno adv 'really'

süč subst Npl 'judge'

südüli verb ipf I-p mpl 'judge, try; sentence,
comdemn', pr 3pl *süde*;
osüde pf pr 3pl 'condemn'

sudöperi subst m Npl d? 'kitchen sink', Gsg
sudöpera

süh adj msg (also attr) 'dry', fsg *sühä* and
süha, nsg *süho*, fpl *sühe*, Nsgm *sühi*, Nplm
sühi, Nsgf *süha*, Asgf *süho*, NAplf *sühe*, Gplf
süheh, Asgn *süho*, Gsgm *sühega* || *süh pršüt*
'dried ham'; *jena krëka je sühä* 'one plum is
dried out (i.e. still hanging on the tree)

sühota subst f 'dry spot, roof over one's head',
Asg *sühoto*, Lsg *sühote*

sükät verb ipf 1. 'twine, twist', 2. 'make the
noise of an owl', pr lsg *süčen*, 3sg *süče*, imp
2sg *süčī*, I-p fsg *sükäla*, nsg *sükälo*;
rasükät pf 'untwist, untwine', I-p fsg *rasükä-*
la, pp Nsgf *rasüčena*;
usükät pf 'twist, twine', pr lsg *usüčen*, 3sg
usüče, 2pl *usüčete*, imp 2sg *usüčī*, I-p mpl
usükäli, pp fsg *usüčena*, nsg *usüčeno* and
usükano;
zasükät pf 'twist, twine', pp msg *zasüčen*,
nsg *zasüčeno* and *zasükano*

süknö subst n 'heavy (woollen) cloth', Gsg
süknä, lsg *süknön*, Lsg *süknë*, Npl *sükna*

süknjena adj Nsgf 'woollen, cloth', Asgf *sük-*
njeno, NAplf *süknjene*, Nsgn *süknjeno*

süknjenä subst f '(homemade) woollens'

sükrvica subst f 'pus mixed with blood (liquid
which flows when an animal is slaughtered)'

sumperät verb (see *šumperät*) 'treat (sprinkle)

with sulphur (of vines)'

sünce subst n 'sun', ALsg *sünce*, Gsg *sünca*,
Dsg *sünca* || *ležīš na sünce* 'you are lying in
the sunshine'

sünčef adj Nsgm 'sun, of the sun', only in
|| *sünčev, zäpat* 'sunset'

süpa subst f 1. 'soup', 2. dish consisting of
bread, soaked in whipped eggs, then baked
and put into red wine, Gsg *süpi*; NApl *süpi*
visit to the mother of a newborn child, Lpl
süpah || *da se gre na süpi* 'that you go visit a
new mother and child'

süpat verb ipf 'sop (bread, in red wine)'

supeläli verb I-p mpl 'play on the *sup'el'*

supërap adj msg 'rude', fsg *sup'ërba*

Supëtarac subst m 'inhabitant of Sveti Petar u
Šumi', Gsg *Supëtarca*, Npl *Supëtarci*

Supëtarca subst f 'female inhabitant of Sveti
Petar u Šumi'

supëtarški adj Nsgm and Nplm 'from Sveti Pe-
tar u Šumi', Asgn *supëtarško*

Supëtaršćina subst f 'Sveti Petar u Šumi and
surroundings', Lsg *Supëtaršćine* (BM)

sup'ëla subst f 1. certain wind instrument (kind
of folk oboe), 2. reed of this instrument, Asg
sup'ëlo, NApl *sup'ëli*, Lpl *sup'ëlah* (also *sup-*
piëli)

suprešät verb pf (= *šuprešät*) 'iron'

suprešëvanje subst n (vn) (= *šuprešëvanje*)
'ironing'

suprešëvät verb ipf (= *šuprešëvät*) 'iron', pr
3sg *suprešëva*

sür adj msg 'grey', fsg *sürä* and *süra*, nsg
süro, NAsgm (also pred) *süri*, Gplm *süreh*,
Iplm *süremi*

sürin verb ipf pr lsg 'grey, get grey (of hair)';
posürët pf id., I-p fsg *posürëla*;
usürët pf id., I-p fsg *usürëla*;
zasürët pf id.

surīna subst f species of (greyish) grapes, Gsg
surīni

sürkasti (a?) adj Nplm 'greyish, grizzled',

Nsgf *sürkasta* (a?)

sürva subst f 'cork (material)', Gsg *sürvi*, Asg
sürvo, Npl *sürvi*

susëda subst f (also *süsëda*) 'woman next
door', Gsg *susëdi*, Asg *susëdo*, Npl *susëdi*,
Gpl *susiët*

susëdof adj Nsgm 'the neighbour's'

susëšćina subst f '(wider) neighbourhood', Lsg
susëšćine

susët subst m (also *süsët*) 'neighbour', GAsg
susëda, NApl *susëdi* and *süsëdi*, Gpl *susiët*
(7x) and *susëdi* (1x), Ipl *susëdi*

susiëtski adj Nsgm 'neighbour's', Nsgf *susiëts-*
ka

süša subst f 'drought', Gsg *süši*, Asg *süşo*, Lsg
süşe, Npl *süši*

süşäc subst m 'dry twig, dead wood (for the fi-
re)', Npl *süşci*, Gpl *süşci* and *süşäc*

-süşët: *posüşët* verb pf (intr) 'dry (up)', I-p
mpl *posüşëli*;
usüşët pf (intr) 'dry (up)', pr 3sg *usüşi*, I-p
msg *usüşë*, fsg *usüşëla*, nsg *usüşëlo*, mpl
usüşëli

süşit verb ipf 'dry' (trans), *se* - 'dry up (in-
trans)', pr 3sg *süşi*, Ipl *süşimo*, 3pl *süşe*, I-p
mpl *süşili*, pp fsg *süşena*;
se rasüşi pf pr 3sg id. (of wood);
usüşit pf 'dry', *se* - 'dry (up)' (intrans), pr
2sg *usüşiš*, 3sg *usüşi* (7x) and *osüşi* (1x),
3pl *usüşe*, I-p nsg *usüşilo*, mpl *usüşili* and
osüşili

süşica subst f 'tuberculosis'

süşno adj nsg 'dry (season, weather)', Nplf
süşne (VO)

süt subst m 'court of law', Asg *süt*, Lsg *südë*

Sutivänac subst m top (name of a village), Asg
Sutivänac, Lsg *Sutivänce*

Sutivänka subst f 'female inhabitant of Sutiva-
nac'

Sutivänšćan subst m 'inhabitant of Sutivanac'

süza subst f 'tear', NApl *süzi*, Gpl *süs*, Ipl *sü-*
zami; dim *süzica*

svä pron Nsgm (also *sä*) 'all, the whole'; for
attested forms and examples see IV.7 || *küha*
svëmi vrüčki 'it is boiling very hard'

sväca subst f 'wedding guests, wedding party',
Asg *sväco*, lsg *sväcon*, Lsg *sväče* || *danäs san*
va sväče 'today I am a guest at a wedding
party'

svädit: *se* - verb 'quarrel', pr 3sg *sväde*, I-p
mpl *svädili*, pp fsg *sväjena*;
se posvädit pf 'quarrel, get on bad terms',
I-p mpl *posvädili*, pp fsg *posväjena*

svägdere adv 'everywhere'

svakaköve pron Gsgf 'all sorts of'; forms with
sv- and with *s-* attested, and with stress on
the first and on the last stem syllable: Nsgn
sakakövo, Gsgf *svakaköve*, Nplf *sakaköve*
and Apfl *svakaköve*, Gplm *svakaköveh*, Gsgn
svakakövega, Nsgf *svakaköva*

svakakör adv (also *säkakor*) 'in many ways,
in all sorts of ways'

sväkamor adv 'to everywhere, in every direc-
tion'

sväki pron NAsgminan (also *säki*) 'every,
each'; 'everybody' (see also IV.3.2), Dsgm
sväkemu, ILsgm *sväken*, Nsgf *sväka* and *sä-*
ka, Asgf *sväko*, lsgf *sväkon*, Lsgf *sväke*, Apfl
sväke, Asgn *sväko* and *säko*, Gsgn *sväkega*
and *säkega* || *sväko tolīko prīdo* 'they come
every now and then'

svät subst m (usually pl) 'wedding guest',
NApl *sväti*, Gpl *svät*

svätnica subst f (also *sväcnica*) 'female wed-
ding guest', Npl *svätnice* and *sväcnice*

svë pron NA (also *së*) 'everything', G *svëga*
and *sega*, D *svëmu*, IL *sviën*, L also *s'iën*
|| *gre svë šire* 'it becomes broader and broad-
er'; *kadë so prodaväli ti ljüdi svëga* 'where
people were selling all [sorts of things]';
i skäkät, i tēc, i svë 'jump, and run, and
everything'; *kadë se b'öde öralo i së* 'where
ploughing is going to be done, and everyt-
hing'; *Kaköve jühī se puli väs küha? (...)*
Kaköve sve jühī? 'What sorts of soup do
people cook in your country? What soups
(altogether)?'

svėdar subst m (MOŠ; MOB) 'awl, piercer (?)', Isg *svėdron* (MOŠ), Npl *svėdri* (MOB)

svėdök subst m 'witness', Gsg *svėdöka*

svėdöžba subst f d? '(school) report'

svėjno adv (see *sėjno*)

svėkrf subst m '(a wife's) father-in-law', Dsg *svėkrü*, Asg *svėkrä*, Isg *svėkr^uön*, Npl *svėkri*, Gpl *svėkri*

svėkrva subst f '(a wife's) mother-in-law', Asg *svėkrvo*, Npl *svėkrvi*, Gpl *svėkrf*

sveti adj Nsgm (see also *sviėti*) 'holy, sacred, saint', clitic in combination with saint's or sacred name; short stressed in Aplf *svėte sliki* 'saint's pictures'.

Names of churches including *sveti*, e.g. Nsgm *sveti Ivän*; Nsgm *sveti Mihovih*; Dsgm *svetemu Križi*; Nsgm *sveti Ant^uön*, Gsgm *svetega Ant^uöna*; Nsgf *sveta Marija*; Nsgf *sveta Trojica*, Lsgf *svete Trojice*; Gsgf *svete Föški*, Dsgf *svete Föške*; (*Majka b^uöjža*) *sveto M^uöre*, Asg *puli sveto M^uöre*; Saint's days and names, e.g.: Nsg *Vėla sveta Marija* 'Assumption (church festival, August 15)', Gsg *Vėle svete Mariji*; Nsg *Māla sveta Marija* 'Saint Mary (September 8), Asg *Mālo sveto Marijo*; Nsg *sveti Vinčėnt* (saint's name); (Micro)toponyms including *sveti*, e.g.: NAsg *sveti Baštijän* (name of a small square in Žminj), Gsg *svetega Baštijāna*, Lsg *sveten Baštijāne*; Nsg *sveti Lovrėč* (name of a village); Nplf *svete Möci* (name of a part of Žminj); NAsg *sveti Pėtar* (name of a village), Gsg *svetega Peträ*, Lsg *sveten Petrė*; Nsgf *sveta Elėna* (name of a hill), Gsgf *svete Elėni*, Asgf *sveto Jelėno*; GAsgm *svetega Jüri* (name of a hill)

svetica subst f 'female saint'

svėtlo subst n Asg 'light', Gsg *svėtla* (MOŠ)

sviėcä subst f 'candle; light (also electric)', Asg *sviėcö*, Isg *sviėc^uön*, Npl *sviėci*, Gpl *sviėc*, Ipl *svėcāmi*; dim *svėcica*

sviėn subst m 'sprain', Gsg *sviėna*

sviės subst m notch between the staves of a

barrel, Lsg *sviėze*, Npl *sviėzi*

sviėt subst m 'world; people', Asg *sviėt*, Lsg *sviėte*; p/a *svetina*

sviėtác subst m 'saint', GAsg *sviėcä*, Npl *sviėci*, Gpl *sviėci*

sviėti adj Nplm (see also *sveti*) 'saint', Npl *S⁷ Sviėti* 'All Saints' Day', Gpl (*na vilijo*) *Sveh Sviėti* (?) 'on All Saints' eve'

sviėtīt verb ipf 'light, illuminate', pr 3sg *sviėti*, I-p fsg *sviėtila*, mpl *sviėtili*

svilä subst f 'silk', Asg *svilö*, Isg *svil^uön*

svilni adj Nsgm 'silk', fsg *svilna*, Gsgm *svilnega*, Asgf *svilno*

svirėt verb ipf 'fool about, potter about', pr 3sg *sviri*, I-p fsg *svirėla*

sviriť verb ipf 'play (a musical instrument)', pr 3sg *sviri*, I-p msg *sviriť*

sv^uöj pron (reflexive-possessive; refers to the subject of the sentence or clause; often unaccented) 'my, your, his, our etc. own' Asgm-inan (the use of *sv^uöj* etc. is obligatory only when the subject of the sentence is third person; otherwise, *sv^uöj* is less common than in standard Croatian, and other possessive pronouns are used instead), GAsgm *svojčėga* and *svojega*, Lsgm *svojen*, Gplm *svojėh*, Aplm *svoji*, Iplm *svojėmi*, NAsgn *svojė*, Lsgn *sojėn*, Gsgf *sojė*, Dsgf *svoje*, Asgf *svojö* and *sojö*, Isgf *svojon* and *sojon*, Lsgf *svojčė* and *svojė* and *sojė*, Dplf *svojėn* and *svojen*, Aplf *svojė*, Iplf *svojėmi* and *sojėmi* || *da je zidä tö po svojė* 'that he built that in his own way'; *na sčėn* (also *sviėn*) *sojėn je läčan* 'though he has enough, he is not satisfied (said of misers)'; *i so bili ti püci za prät röbo, so imėli ljüdi na sojėn* 'and there were those wells for doing the laundry, people had [them] on their own [land]'

š

š prep + G 'from', + I (= z) 'with'; the form š occurs only in combination with pronominal forms: š *njegä* 'from him', š *njih* 'from

them', š *n^uön* 'with her', š *njin* 'with him', š *njimi* 'with them' (see z)

šā verb pf I-p msg (see under *nāc*)

šābija subst f '(sea) sand', Asg *šābijo*, Isg *šābijon*, Lsg *šābije*

šabl^uön subst m (also *sabl^uön*) '(sea) sand'

šāgoma subst f 'mold', Asg *šāgomo* (MOB), Gpl *šāgom* (MOŠ)

šāgomät verb ipf 'shape, form', pr 3sg *šāgomā*

šāhljät verb 'tickles', pr 3sg *šāhljä*, 3pl *šāhljājo*, I-p msg *šāhljä*

šāhljif adj msg 'ticklish', fsg *šāhljiva*

šājbac subst m species of dark grapes (used to soften the taste of pure *teran*), Gsg *šājbacka*, Isg *šājbacon*

šājėta subst f 'lightning' || *je hitila šājėta va jedan düp* 'lightning stroke a tree'

šālfš subst m 'flagged floor, stone floor, flagstones', Lsg *šālfže*

-šālizät: pošālizät verb pf 'pave with tiles (šālfš), tile', pp fsg *pošālizāna*, nsg *pošālizāno*

-šāmblatät: ušāmblatät verb 'persuade, talk (smb) into', I-p mpl *ušāmblatāli*

Šāntina subst f prop (Christian name, fem)

šāntönika subst f unidentified herb

šāntul subst m 'godfather' (also at Confirmation) || *šāntul ot krstä* 'godfather at baptism'

šāntula subst f 'godmother' (also at Confirmation)

šāpicät verb ipf 'whisper', pr Ipl *šāpicemo*, I-p mpl *šāpicāli*

šāranöme subst Žm 'nickname'

šāreni adj Nplm d? (= šāri) 'multicoloured'

šārėt: se – verb ipf 'be (look) multicoloured (spotted)', pr 3sg *šārī*, I-p nsg *šārėlo*

šāri adj msg and NAsgminan 'patterned, multicoloured, not plain', fsg and Nsgf *šāra*, Asgf *šāro*, nsg *šāro*, mpl *šāri*

šārić subst m 'spotted (bean)', GAsg *šārića* (note the Asg -a, although inanimate)

Šārmagüljina subst f top (name of a field), Asg Šārmagüljino

šc interj (call to chase away cats)

ščāp subst m 'full moon', Gsg *ščāpā* (MOŠ)

ščāp subst m (obsolescent; see *štāp*) 'stick'

ščāpāc subst m 'handful (as much as one can hold between the tips of five fingers on one hand)', Asg *ščāpāc*, Gsg *ščāpācā*

ščāpāt: se – (obsolescent) verb ipf 'lean on a stick', pr 3sg *ščāpa* and *ščāplje*, I-p msg *ščāpā*

ščāp^uön subst m 'carnation'

ščāvo subst m (obs) 'slave' (also 'Slav?'), Npl *ščāvi*

ščāpāt verb ipf 'pinch, nip', pr Isg *ščāpljen*, 3sg *ščāplje*, 3pl *ščāpljo*, imp 2sg *ščāplj*

ščāpica subst f 'clothespin', Npl *ščāpice*, Gpl *ščāpic*

ščāpnut verb pf 'pinch, nip', pr Isg *ščāpnen*, 2sg *ščāpneš*, 3sg *ščāpne*, I-p msg *ščāpnu* and *ščāpa*, fsg *ščāpnula* (1x) and *ščāpla* (2x), nsg *ščāplo*, mpl *ščāpnuli* and *ščāpli*

ščārāk subst m 'sterile, barren (plant)', Isg *ščārk^uön*

ščārika subst f (term of abuse) 'barren woman', Isg *ščāirkon*

ščōcat verb ipf 'break off, snap off', pr 3pl *ščōcajo*, I-p msg *ščōca*, mpl *ščōcali*, fpl *ščōcale*

poščōcali pf I-p mpl id. pp nsg *poščōcano*

ščōknut verb pf 1. 'break off, snap off, make away with', 2. 'snart, say something mean', pr 3sg *ščōkne* and *ščōkne*, I-p msg *ščōknu*, fsg *ščōknula*

ščūcat verb ipf 'hiccup', pr Isg *ščūcan*, 2sg *ščūcaš*, 3sg *ščūca*, I-p fsg *ščūcala*, nsg *ščūcalo*, fpl *ščūcale* || *mi se ščūca* 'I have the hiccups'

ščūkla verb pf I-p fsg 'hint, prompt' || *kad je videla da ta otrök se müci, ne möre, pak bi mu bila ščūkla rėc: čüj, to takö i takö* (MOŠ) 'when she (the Istrian teacher in an Italian school) saw that the child was having

a hard time, he couldn't, then she would prompt him: listen, so and so'

šćūrāk subst m 'cricket', Gsg *šćūrka*

šćūrēt verb ipf 'peep, peer', pr 3sg *šćūri*, 1-p fsg *šćūrēla*

*šćūrka*li verb ipf 1-p mpl 'chirp, cheep'

šegāla subst f species of grain (high, thin, greyish-brown with long straight kernels) 'rye (?)', Gsg *šegāli*, Asg *šegālo*, Isg *šegālon*, Lsg *šegāle*

šēgavi adj mpl 'clever, shrewd', fsg *šēgava* || je *prešēgavo* 'it is very shrewd'

šekōndo prep + G 'according to, in accordance with, by' || *vīš*, *se poznā*, *šekōndo šlovēka kakō je storēno to dēlo* 'you see, you can see the work is done [differently] depending on who did it'; *šekōndo ča mi prīde na r'ēt* 'depending on what comes up'

šēlen subst m 'celery', Asg *šēlen*, Gsg *šēlena*, Isg *šēlenon*

šēmpija subst f 'comedian, joker'

šēmpjān subst m 'comedian, joker'

-šēmpjāt: *ušēmpjāt* verb 'confuse, persuade', 1-p mpl *ušēmpjāli* (also *inšēmpjāt*, 1-p mpl *inšēmpjāli* Žm)

šenāc subst m '(head) louse', Gsg *šencā*, Isg *šenc'ōn*, Lsg *šencē*, Npl *šenci*, Gpl *šēnci* and *šenāc*, Dpl *šenc'ōn*, Ipl *šencāmi* and *šēnci*, Lpl *šēncah*

šenīca subst f 'wheat', Gsg *šenīci*, Asg *šenīco*, Isg *šenīcon*, Lsg *šenīce*

šenīčić subst m 'titmouse', Npl *šenīčići*

šenīčnica subst f unidentified type of mushroom, Npl *šenīčnice*

Šēpa subst f (nickname for a lame woman), Asg *Šēpo* || *Šēpa Barītova* (nickname)

šēpac subst m 'lame, crippled person' (also nickname *Šēpac*)

šēpas adj msg 'lame, limping', fsg *šēpasta*, Asgf *šēpasta*

šēpat verb ipf 'limp', pr 3sg *šēpa*, 1-p msg *šēpa*

šēstari subst d? 'compasses'

šestilo subst n Asg (BM) 'pair of compasses', Isg *šestilon* (BM)

šešnājs num + Gpl 'sixteen || šešnājs l'ēt '16 years'

šešnājsi adj Nsgm 'the sixteenth'

šeštorēt subst m species of grain (with six rows of kernels on one ear), Gsg *šeštorēda*

šēšula subst f 'small spoon (to scoop grain or flour with)'

šetemāna subst f (also *šetimāna* Žm) 'week', Asg *šetemāno*, Lsg *šetemāne*, Npl *šetemāni*, Gpl *šetemān* || *to p'vo šetemāno* 'last week'; *to šetemāno ča gr'ē* 'next week'; *to pasāno šetemāno* 'last week'; *još to šetemāno* 'this week still'

šet'ēambar subst m 'September', Gsg *šet'ēmbra*

šeždes'ēt num + Gpl (also *šeždes'ēt*) 'sixty'

šēčanj subst m (obsolescent) 'February', Gsg *šēčnja*

šēcāt se – verb ipf 'walk, stroll', pr Isg *šēčen*, 3sg *šēče*, 3pl *šēčo*, 1-p msg *šēcā*, fsg *šēcāla*, mpl *šēcāli*;
se poš'ecāt pf id.;
se proš'ecāt pf id., pr 3pl *proš'ēčo*, 1-p mpl *proš'ecāli*

šēš num + Gpl 'six' || *na šēš ūr* 'at six o'clock'; *na šēš smo pōčele* 'we started at six [o'clock]'

šēšti adj Nsgm 'the sixth', Gsgm *šēštega*, Gsgf *šēšte*

šēbon subst f Isg 'rod, twig', Ipl *šēbami*; dim *šēbica*

šēg'ōn subst m 'big cross-cut saw', Isg *šēg'ōnon*

šējāl subst m Asg 'scarf', Isg *šējāl'ōn*

šējārpo subst f (also Asg *šējārpo*, Gpl *šējārpi*), Asg *šējārpo*, Gpl *šējārpi*

šēilac subst m 'dressmaker'

šēilica subst f 'seamstress'

šēljār subst m '(straw) hat', Gsg *šēljārā*, Isg *šēljār'ōn*, NApI *šēljārī*, Lpl *šēljārāh*; p/a *šēljārī-*

na Asg (JO)

šēimija subst f 'monkey', Asg *šēimijo*

šēina subst f 'rail, iron bar', Npl *šēini*, Ipl *šēinami*, Lpl *šēinah*

šēinokōša subst f 'hayfield, field which is mown', Gsg *šēinokōši*, Lsg *šēinokōše*, Npl *šēinokōši*

šēip subst m kind of bush, shrub; Gsg *šēibā*, Lsg *šēibē*, Npl *šēibi*

šēipkī subst m Npl 'dog rose, rose hip'

Šēiptari subst m Npl '(Yugoslav) Albanian'

-šēire: *se rašēire* verb pf pr 3pl 'spread'; *prošēireno* verb pf pp nsg 'widen, enlarge, spread'

šēiročīna subst f 'breadth, width'

šēirōk adj msg (also attr NAsgm) 'wide, broad' (also Asgm *šēir'ōk* 'excessively wide'); fsg and Nsgf *šēirōka*, nsg *šēirōko*, fpl and NApI *šēirōke*, Asgn *šēirōko*, Lsgn *šēirōken* || *je šēirōka* '(the cow) is with calf'; *ta brhān mi je šēirōk* 'the dress is too big for me'; adv *na šēirōko* (*rashītani*) '(thrown about) wide apart'; comp msg and Asgm *šēiri*, nsg *šēire*, fsg *šēira*, Asgf *šēiro* || *gre svē šēire*, also: *gre va šēire* 'it gets wider (towards the top; said of a *br'ēnta*)'; [*ima*] *ženō šēiro nego dāljo* 'his wife is broader than [she is] tall'

šēiškat verb ipf 'shear, clip, cut (with scissors), trim; flap', pr Isg *šēiškan*, 2sg *šēiškaš*, 3sg *šēiška*, 3pl *šēiškajo*, 1-p fsg *šēiškala*;
ošēiškat pf 'cut off';
pošēiškala pf 1-p fsg 'cut off one after another';
prešēiškat pf 'cut through, cut in two', pr Isg *prešēiškan*, 3sg *prešēiška*, 1-p msg *prešēiška*, pp nsg *prešēiškano*;
ušēiškat pf 'shear, cut, trim', pr 2sg *ušēiškaš*, 3sg *ušēiška*, 1-p msg *ušēiška*, fsg *ušēiškala*, pp fsg *ušēiškana*

-šēiški'evāt: *prešēiški'evāt* verb ipf 'cut through, cut in two', pr Isg *prešēiški'ēvan*

šēit verb ipf 'sew', pr Isg *šēijen*, 2sg *šēijēs*, 3sg *šēije*, 3pl *šēijo*, imp 2sg *šēij*, 1-p fsg *šēila*, mpl *šēili*, fpl *šēile*;

našīt pf 'embroider', 1-p fsg *našīla*, fpl *našīle*, pp fsg *našīta*, nsg *našīto*;
prešīt pf 'sew all over again, remake';
ušīt pf 'sew, make', pr Isg *ušījen*, 2sg *ušījēs*, 3sg *ušīje*, 1-p fsg *ušīla*, nsg *ušīlo*, mpl *ušīli*;
zašījēs pf pr 2sg 'sew up, sew together', pr 3sg *zašīje*, 1-p msg *zašī*, nsg *zašīlo*, pp nsg *zašīto*

-šēivāt: *našēivāt* verb ipf 'embroider', pr Isg *našēivan*, 1-p fsg *našēivāla*, fpl *našēivāle*;
zašēivāt ipf 'sew up, sew together'

Šēivāti subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Šēivāti*, Dpl *Šēivāton*

šējārpo subst f Asg (also Nsg *šējārpa*), Gpl *šējārpi*

šēkābe subst m 'ram', Asg *šēkābeta*

šēkabēil subst m 'bedside cabinet', Lsg *šēkabēle*, Npl *šēkabēli* (MOŠ); dim Npl *šēkabēlici*

šēkabīč subst m 'ram', Gsg *šēkabīča*

šēkāf subst m (obs) stone trough (once used in the kitchen to wash dishes in), Asg *šēkāf*, Isg *šēkāfon*, Lsg *šēkāfe*

šēkafoņica subst f 'woman's sock', Npl *šēkafoņice*

šēkafoņ subst m '(man's) sock', Lsg *šēkafoņe*, Npl *šēkafoņi*, GIpI *šēkafoņi*, Lpl *šēkafoņah*; dim *šēkafoņč*, Npl *šēkafoņčī*

šēkāli subst f pl NApI 1. 'stairs', 2. a part of a waggon (also *šēkālnica*); Gpl *šēkāl*, Lpl *šēkālāh*

šēkalīn subst m 'step, stair', Lsg *šēkalīne*, Npl *šēkalīni*

šēkālnica subst f a part of a waggon (also *šēkālī*), Asg *šēkālnico*, Npl *šēkālnice*

šēkalonīč subst m (MOŠ) certain component of a waggon

šēkaljīca subst f 'stony field, soil with many pebbles in it', Lsg *šēkaljīce*

-šēkaljīt: *zašēkaljīt* verb pf 'play a trick', 1-p msg *zašēkaljī*

šēkancīja subst f 'shelf (on the wall)', Apl *šēkancīji*

šēkandēil subst m species of grain (barley?),

Asg *škand'el*, Gsg *škandëla*, Isg *škandëlon*
škänj subst m 'fireside bench', Lsg *škänje*, Npl *škänji*, dim *škänjč*
škärami subst f pl Ipl 'scissors'
škarič subst m (MOŠ) certain component of a wagon
škārta adj Nsgf and fsg 'poor, lean, thin, worn out', Asgf *škārto*, Gsgm *škārtega* (BM), nsg *škārto* (MOB); adv *škārto*; comp Gsgm *škartēja* (VO), fsg *škartēja*, nsg *škartēja*
škarūp subst m 'dotted cream, skin (on milk), film (on wine etc.)', Gsg *škarūpā*, Isg *škarūp'ōn*, Lsg *škarūpē*
škašān adj msg 'a bit crazy', fsg *škašāna*, mpl *škašāni*
škātula subst f 'box', Asg *škātulo*, Lsg *škātule*, dim Asg *škātulico*
škërac subst m 'joke' ||za *škërac* 'for fun'
škiljët verb ipf (also *škiljīt*) 'peer', pr 2sg *škiljīš*, 3sg *škilji*, 1-p msg *škiljē*, mpl *škiljēli*
škiljīt verb (see *škiljët*)
šklj'ënac subst m 'phalanx (of a finger)', Asg *šklj'ënac*, Gsg *šklj'ëncā*, Lsg *šklj'encē*, Gpl *šklj'ënci*, Lpl *šklj'ëncah*
škōda subst f 'damage, harm', Asg *škōdo*, Lsg *škōde* ||je *škōda* 'it's a pity'; *bežī va škōdo* '[the cow] runs into [a field and does] harm'; *ih je pūšti va škōdo* 'he let them (the cattle) [run] into [a field and cause] damage'
škōdit verb ipf + D 'harm, cause harm (to)', pr 3sg *škōdi*, 3pl *škōde*, 1-p nsg *škōdilo* ||mi je *škōdilo* 'it harmed me'; *naškōdit* pf id., 1-p msg *naškōdi*, fsg *naškōdila*, nsg *naškōdilo*, pp nsg *naškōjeno*
škōdna adj fsg 'harmful'; comp fsg *škōdnēja* (VO)
školāni subst m Npl 'pupil, schoolboy'
školjetica subst f 'shell (of a nut, of an egg)', Npl *školjetice*, Gpl *školjetic*
školjetina subst f (= *školjetica*), Npl *školjetine*
škopac subst m 'neutered pig'
Škopljāni subst m pl top (name of a village),

Dpl *Škopljān*, Dpl *Škopljānon*
škōrušva subst f 1. 'service tree', 2. 'fruit of the service tree', Npl *škōrušvi*, Gpl *škōrušaf*
škovāca subst f 'junk, waste material', Isg *škovācon*, Npl *škovāci*, Gpl *škovāc*, Ipl *škovācami*
škovac'ëra subst f 'dustpan', Asg *škovac'ëro*
šk'ōla subst f 'school', Gsg *šk'ōli*, Asg *šk'ōlo*, Isg *šk'ōlon*, Lsg *šk'ōle*, Apl *šk'ōli* ||je *bī stōri šk'ōli za m'ēdiga* 'he had studied to be a doctor'; *za māle šk'ōli* 'for elementary school'
šk'ōlski adj Nsgm '(of, from) school'
šk'ōrnja subst f (JO) 'boot', Lpl *šk'ōrnjah*
škrāma subst f 'algae, green film on the water in a pūč', Gsg *škrāmi*, Isg *škrāmon*, Lsg *škrāme*
škrapij'ōn subst m 'scorpion', Asg *škrapij'ōna*
šk'rbā subst f (unofficial) entrance to a field (part of a hedge or wall, trampled down by people taking a short cut), Gsg *šk'rbī*, Asg *šk'rbō*, Apl *šk'rbī*, Gpl *šk'rp* ||podzidāt se mōre *šk'rbō* 'you can repair a damaged spot in a wall'
šk'rbān adj msg 'thrifty; meticulous', fsg *šk'rbna*
šk'rbët verb ipf 1. 'worry', 2. 'take care', 3. 'save (money)', pr 1sg *šk'rbīn*, 3sg *šk'rbī*, 1pl *šk'rbīmō*, 2pl *šk'rbītē*, 3pl *šk'rbīje*, 1-p msg *šk'rbē*, fsg *šk'rbēla*, mpl *šk'rbēli*; *prišk'rbēli* pf 1-p mpl 'save, save up', pp nsg *prišk'rbljeno*
škrīlj subst f (see *škrīlja*), Isg *škrīlj'ōn*
škrīlja subst f '(roof) tile, flat stone', Asg *škrīljo*, Isg *škrīljon*, Apl *škrīlji*, Gpl *škrīlji*, Ipl *škrīljami*, Lpl *škrīljah*
škrīpāt verb ipf 'creak, squeak', pr 3sg *škrīplje*, 1-p msg *škrīpā*, fsg *škrīpāla*
-šk'rnjit: *ušknjit* verb pf 'crack a little (e.g. of a cup, so that a small chip gets lost)', pr 3sg *ušknji*, 1-p mpl *ušknjili*, pp fsg *ušknjena*, fpl *ušknjene*
škopac subst m 1. 'death rattle', 2. 'glazed

frost, frozen rain', Gsg *škopcā*
šk'rp subst f 'concern, worry, trouble', Asg *šk'rp*, Lsg *šk'rbļjē*, Npl *šk'rbī*, Gpl *šk'rbī*
škrtača subst f '(scrubbing) brush', Isg *škrtačon*, Apl *škrtači*
škrtačāt verb ipf 'scrub (with a škrtača)', pr 1sg *škrtačān*
šk'rtice subst f Apl 'miser'
škadëla subst f 'bowl', Asg *škadëlo*, NApl *škadëli*; dim *škadëlica* 'cup (for tea, coffee, etc.)', Asg *škadëlico*, Isg *škadëlicon*, Lsg *škadëlice*, NApl *škadëlice*, Lpl *škadëlicah*
škūlja subst f 'hole', Asg *škūljo*, Isg *škūljon*, Lsg *škūlje*, Apl *škūlji*, Gpl *škūlj*, Lpl *škūljah*; dim Asg *škūljico*, Apl *škūljice*, Lpl *škūljicah*
škūr adj msg (also attr) 'dark', fsg *škūrā* and *škūra*, nsg *škūro*, mpl *škūri*, NAsgminan *škūri*, NAsgn *škūro*, Gsgn *škūrega*, Nsgf *škūra*, Asgf *škūro*; independent Lsgn *škūri'ën* 'in the dark' etc. (see III.5 and VI.2.1); comp nsg and fpl *škurēja*
škūra subst n pl 'shutters, (window) blinds', Apl *škūra*
škūras adj msg (VO) 'darkish'
škūrēt verb ipf 'darken (intr), become dark', *se* – 'be dark (?)', pr 3sg *škūri* and *škūrī* ||mi se *škūrī* 'I feel dizzy'; *zaškūrēt* pf 'darken (intrans), become dark', *se* – 'darken (intr), become dark', pr 3sg (*mi se*) *zaškūrī* 'I feel dizzy', 1-p nsg (*mi se je*) *zaškūrëlo*
škurīna subst f (obsolescent) 'dark things, dark textile; darkness', Asg *škurīno*
škūrīt verb ipf 'darken (trans), let down the blinds', *se* – 'become dark', pr 1sg *škūrin*; *zaškūrīt* pf id., imp 2sg *zaškūrī*, 1-p fsg *zaškūrīla*, pp nsg *zaškūrëno*
škūrница subst f 'shutter(s)', NApl *škūrnice*, Gpl *škūrnic*, Lpl *škūrnicah*
škūža subst f 'excuse, pretext', Asg *škūžo*, Isg *škūžon*
škužāt verb pf (+ D) 'excuse', imp 2sg *škužāj*,

2pl *škužājte* ||cēs *mi škužāt* 'will you excuse me'
škuž'ëvāt verb ipf 'excuse'; *se* – 'excuse oneself'
šlāpa subst f kind of slipper; Npl *šlāpi*, Lpl *šlāpah*; dim Apl *šlāpice*
šlovëk subst m 'man' (obsolescent; see also *čovik* and *čovëk*), Gsg *šlovëka*, Dsg *šlovëku*, Isg *šlovëkon*
šljūnīt verb ipf 'wander, roam', pr 3sg *šljūni*; *zašljūnīt* pf 1-p msg 'go astray', 1-p fsg *zašljūnīla*
šljūnkas adj msg 'nuts, a bit crazy' (MOŠ)
šljūtaf adj msg 'nuts', fsg *šljūtava*
šljūte subst m (term of abuse) 'idiot' (MOŠ)
šmfčāt verb ipf 'strip off (the leaves)', pr 1sg *šmfčēn*, 1-p fsg *šmfčāla* ||je *ušmfčēno to dr'ëvo* 'that tree has been stripped (of its leaves)'; *ušmfčāt* pf id., pp msg *ušmfčēn*, nsg *ušmfčēno*
šmfkaf adj msg 'snotty, with a snotty nose', fsg *šmfkava*, mpl *šmfkavi*
šmfkalj subst m 'mucus', Gsg *šmfklja*
šmfknut verb pf 'fling, hurl', pr 1sg *šmfknēn*, imp 2sg *šmfkni*, 1-p fsg *šmfknula*
šōja subst f unidentified bird (jay?), Npl *šōji*, Gpl *šōj*
šoldīn subst m (also *soldīn*) 'coin'
šōldo subst m (usually pl) 'coin; money', NGApl *šōldi* (see also *sōldi*)
Š'ogari subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Š'ogari*, Dpl *Š'ogaron*
Š'ōštar subst m (family name), Npl *Š'ōštari* top (name of a village), Gpl *Š'ōštari*, Dpl *Š'ōštaron*
špačikāža subst 'wasteful person'
špagëti subst NApl 'spaghetti', Gpl *špag'ët*
špāh subst m 'rope', Gsg *špāgā*, Isg *špāg'ōn*, Npl *špāgi*, GIpl *špāgi*; dim *špažīc*, Asg *špažīc*, Isg *špažīcēn*

špäher subst m (also *špähor*) 'cooker', Asg *špäher*, Gsg *špähera*, Lsg *špähere* and *špä-hore*, Npl *špäheri*

špähor subst m (see *špäher*)

špalëti subst Npl 'shoulder (of ham)'

špal'ëra subst f 'storage space for grapes', Lsg *špal'ëre*

španjulët subst m 'cigarette', Asg *španjolët*, Apl *španjulëti*, Gpl *španjul'ët*, Ipl *španjulë-tami*

špāran adj msg 'thrifty, economical', fsg *špār-na*, nsg *špārno*

špārat verb ipf 'save up (money etc.)', pr 1sg *špāran*, 2sg *špāraš*, 3sg *špāra*, 1pl *špāramo*, 2pl *špārate*, 3pl *špārajo*, 1-p mpl *špārāli*; *našpārat* pf 'save up a certain amount (for something)', pr 1sg *našpāran*, 1pl *našpāramo*, 1-p mpl *našpārāli*, pp nsg *našpārano*; *prišpārat* pf 'save (on), spare', pr 3sg *pri-špāra*; *lida si prišpāra kak'of kōrak* 'to save a few steps'; *ušpārat* pf 'save up', 1-p fsg *ušpārāla*, pp nsg *ušpārano*; *zašpārāla* pf 1-p fsg id.

špāruga subst f 'asparagus (shoot)', NApl *špārugi*, Gpl *špārūh*

šparužīna subst f 'asparagus plant', Gsg *špa-ružīni*, Npl *šparužīni*, Gpl *šparužīn*

špēh subst m 'bacon', Asg *špēh*, Gsg *špēhā*, Dsg *špēhū*, Isg *špēh'ōn*

špek'ëra subst f (MOŠ) 'mirror(-fronted) wardrobe'

špendät verb pf 'spend, use, consume', pr 2sg *špendāš*, 3sg *špendā*, 1pl *špendāmo*, 3pl *špendājo*, imp 2sg *špendāj*, 1-p msg *špendā*, fsg *špendāla*, mpl *špendāli*, pp mpl *špendāni*

špendi'evät verb ipf 'spend, use, consume', pr 1sg *špendi'ëvan*, 2sg *špendi'ëvaš*, 3sg *špendi'ëva*, 3pl *špendi'ëvajo*, 1-p mpl *špendi'e-vāli*

šperānca subst f 'hope', Asg *šperānco*

šperät se — verb ipf 'hope', pr 1sg *šperān*, 3sg *šperā*, 1pl *šperāmo*, 3pl *šperājo*, 1-p msg

šperā, fsg *šperāla*, mpl *šperāli*

špi'ënjula subst f — *za röbo* '(safety) pin', Asg *špi'ënjulo*

špi'ëža subst f 1. 'provisions, groceries, errand', 2. pl 'expenses, cost', Asg *špi'ëžo*, Npl *špi'ëži*

špič subst m 'point (of a needle)', Asg *špič* || *līma postolī na špič* 'he has pointed shoes'

špičasto adj nsg 'pointed, sharp'

špičo subst f Asg d? 'point'

špidāl subst m 'hospital', Asg *špidāl*, Isg *špi-dāl'ōn*, Lsg *špidālē* || *špidāl od mūnjeneh* 'madhouse'

špigët subst m 'shoelace', Isg *špigëton*, NApl *špigëti*

špikulānt adj msg 'thrifty, sparing', fsg *špi-kulānta*, Nplm *špikulānti*, Gplm *špikulānteh*

špikulät verb ipf 'skimp, stint', pr 3sg *špikulā* || *špikulät na röbe* 'skimp on material'

špīlja subst f 'cave'

špīna subst f 'water tap', Gsg *špīni*, Asg *špīno*, Isg *špīnon*, Apl *špīni*, Gpl *špīn*

špināča subst f 'spinach', Gsg *špināči*, Isg *špi-nāčon*, Lsg *špināče*

špir'ōn subst m 'tendril of a vine (with a few bunches of grapes on it)', Gsg *špir'ōna*

špjegät verb pf 'explain', 1-p fsg *špjegāla*

špjegi'evät verb ipf Žm 'explain'

špolverīn subst m 'dustcoat', Lsg *špolverīne*

šp'ōli subst f Apl (VO), also *špōli* (MOŠ), 'reel'

šp'ōnta subst f 'injection, shot', Asg *šp'ōnto*

špricät verb ipf 'sprinkle', pr 3sg *špricā*, 1-p msg *špricā*, fsg *špricāla*, mpl *špricāli*; *ušpricāla* pf 1-p fsg 'sprinkle (vines)', 1-p mpl *ušpricāli*, pp nsg *ušpricāno*, fpl *ušpricā-ne*

štābel adj msg (also attr NAsgm) 'substantial, solid, strong (also morally), trustworthy', fsg and Nsgf *štābela*, mpl *štābeli*, Asgman *štābe-lega*, Gplm *štābeleh*, Asgf *štābela*, Aplf *štā-bele*; adv *štābela* 'soundly; thoroughly' (often

used ironically); comp nsg *štābelēje*

štācat verb ipf 'stitch', pr 1sg *štācan*; *naštācat* pf 'stitch up', 1-p fsg *naštācala*, pp nsg *naštācano*

štacij'ōn subst m 'station', Lsg *štacij'ōne*

štaj'ōn subst m 'season, time (of the year)', Asg *štaj'ōn*, Gsg *štaj'ōna*, Lsg *štaj'ōne*, Apl *štaj'ōni* || *lcemo pobrät urēhi kat je štaj'ōn* 'we'll pick walnuts when they are in the sea-son'

štāki subst f Npl 'crutch'

štākur subst m 'rat', Gsg *štākura*, Npl *štākuri*

štāla subst f 'stable, sty', Asg *štālo*, Lsg *štāle*

štāl'ōn subst m 'big stable'

štapërut subst m (obsolescent) 'butterfly', Apl *štapëruti*

štāmpo subst f Asg '(foot)print, imprint'

štānj adj msg 'waterproof, not leaky (of a house, roof, well etc.)', fsg *štānja*

štāp subst m 'stick' (MOB); dim Apl d? *štāpiči*

štēk subst m 'clothes peg', Npl *štēki*

štentät verb ipf 'dawdle, linger, be long (about something)', pr 3sg *štentā*, imp 2sg *štentāj*, 1-p msg *štentā*, fsg *štentāla* || *ma si štentāla prīt!* 'you took your time to arrive here!' *se* — id., pr 3sg *se štentā* || *ne znān ča li se štentā* 'I don't know what's keeping him'; *mi se je štentālo kūhat, aš je slāba lūče* 'it took me a long time to cook, because the light is bad'

štentljič adj msg 'lazy, slow, sluggish', fsg *štentljiča*

štēt verb ipf (obsolescent, ousted by *čitat*, but still generally known) 'read', pr 1sg *štēn*, 3sg *štē*, 1pl *štēmo*, 3pl *št'ō*, 1-p msg *št'ē*, fsg *štē-la*, mpl *štēli*; *proštēt* pf id., pr 3sg *proštē*, imp 2sg *proštī*, 1-p fsg *proštēla*

št'ërna subst f 'well', Gsg *št'ërne*, Asg *št'ërno*, Lsg *št'ërne*, NApl *št'ërne*, Gpl *št'ëran*, Lpl *št'ërnah* || (*niso sme*) *na št'ërno dos'ëc vodi* '(they were not allowed) to draw water at the well'

štū interj 'to the right (command for a cow or ox when ploughing)'

štīmät verb ipf 1. 'love, like', 2. 'estimate, judge'; *se* — (+ I) 'be proud (of)'; pr 1sg *štīmān*, 3sg *štīmā*, 3pl *štīmājo*, 1-p mpl *štīmāli*, pp fsg *štīmāna* || *se štīmā svojon d'icon* 'he is proud of his children'; *jo štīmān* 'I like her, appreciate her'

štīva subst f 'heap, pile', Asg *štīvo*

štivät verb 'stack (in layers)', pp fpl *štivāne*; *naštivät* pf id., 1-p mpl *naštivāli*, pp fpl *naštivāne*

štōcat verb ipf 'sting, prick, smart (in the stomach etc.)'; make a sharp remark', pr 3sg *štōca*, 1-p fsg *štōcala* || *me štōca va trbūhe* 'I feel twinges of pain in my belly'

štōfnja subst f 'step, footstep, footprint', NApl *štōfnji*

-štōfnjät: *uštofnjät* verb pf 'cover with foot-prints, leave footprints (on something)', 1-p msg *uštofnjā*, pp nsg *uštofnjāno*

štōknet verb pf 'sting, prick', pr 3sg *štōkne*, 3pl *štōkno*, and pr 3sg *št'ōkne*, pp msg *štōknjen*

štōmigät se — verb ipf (impers. + D) 'find re-pulsive, be disgusted', pr 3sg *štōmigā* || *mi se štōmigā jo nanke vīdet* 'I can't stand the look of it (a frog)'

štōmigljīf adj msg 'disgusting', fsg *štōmigljīva*, nsg *štōmigljīvo*, fpl *štōmigljīve*

štōmih subst m 'stomach', Gsg *štōmiga*, Isg *štōmigon*, Lsg *štōmige*, NGpl *štōmigi*

-štōpat: *se zaštōpat* verb pf 'get stuck', pr 3sg *zaštōpa*, 1-p nsg *zaštōpalo*

štōpi subst f Gsg 'lint; material for spinning', Asg *štōpo*

štovät verb ipf 'respect, esteem', pr 3pl *štūj'ō*, 1-p mpl *štovāli*

štōžar subst m 'stake (of a haystack)', Gsg *štōžara*, Lsg *štōžare*, NGpl *štōžari*, Lpl *štōžarah*

št'ōla subst f 'stole (of a priest)', Asg *št'ōlo*

št'ōrija subst f 'tale, story', Asg *št'ōrijo*, Apl *št'ōrije*, Gpl *št'ōrij*; dim Gpl *št'ōrijic*

štrāca subst f 1. 'rag', 2. 'part of a vine (on which the grapes grow, and which is cut off after the grape harvest) (?)', Asg *štrāco*, Lsg *štrācon*, Lsg *štrāce*, NApl *štrāci*, Gpl *štrāc*, Ipl *štrācami*, Lpl *štrācah*

štrac'ēr subst m 'ragman', Npl *štrac'erī* (MOB)

štrāda subst f 'paved street'; *Štrāda* top (name of a part of Žminj); Asg *Štrādo*, Lsg *Štrāde*

štramāc subst m 'mattress', Isg *štramc'ōn*, NApl *štramci*, Gpl *štramāc*

štrāmbas adj msg 'crazy, strange, unreliable', fsg *štrāmbasta*, Dsgm *štrāmbastemu*; adv *štrāmbasto*

štrāambo adv (= *štrāmbasto*)

štrapāc subst m 'hardship, hard job', Asg *štrapāc*, Gsg *štrapāca*, Lsg *štrapāce* || *postolī* ot *štrapāca* 'working shoes'; *ž'ēnska* ot *štrapāca* 'a woman capable of doing a tough job'

štrapacāt se – verb 'exhaust oneself, work to the bone', I-p msg *štrapacā*

štrbūnjāc subst m "tail" of a corncob, Npl *štrbūjnci* ([štrbūjnci], see I.2.14)

štr'cat verb ipf 'begin to rain slightly', pr 3sg *štr'ca*, I-p msg *štr'ca* || *štr'ca dāš* 'there is a slight drizzle'

-štr'ckat: *raštr'ckat* verb pf 'spill, squander', pr 3sg *raštr'cka*, I-p msg *raštr'cka*

štrēna subst f 'skein, strand', Gsg *štrēni*, Asg *štrēno*, NApl *štrēni*, Gpl *štr'ēn*; dim *štrēnica*, Apl *štrēnice*

štrēt adj msg 'bright, clever', fsg *štrēta*, mpl *štrēti*

štrīga subst f 'witch', Asg *štrīgo*, Npl *štrīgi*

štrigonāt verb 'read one's palm (?)', cast a spell'; *zaštrigonāt* pf 'cast a spell (on), bewitch', I-p fsg *zaštrigonāla*

štrig'ōn subst m 'sorcerer, wizard', Npl *štrig'ōni*

štrīka subst f 1. 'strip, band, tape', 2. 'rail, track', Lsg *štrīke*, Apl *štrīki*

-štrofit: *poštrofit* verb pf 'sprinkle', pr Isg *poštrōfin* and 3sg *poštrofi*, I-p fsg *poštrofīla*; *zaštrofit* pf 'splash, spatter'

štroligān adj msg 'clever, bright', fsg *štroligāna*

štroligāt verb pf (na+A; + A) 'foretell, tell someone's fortune', pr 3sg *štroligā*, I-p fsg *štroligāla* || *štroligāt na kafē* 'tell fortune using coffee grounds'; *štroligāt na pažūl* 'id., using beans'; *ču te štroligāt* 'I'll tell your fortune'

štrolig'evāt verb ipf (also *štrolig'evat*) verb 'foretell, tell fortune', pr 3sg *štrolig'ēva*, I-p fsg *štrolig'evāla* || *nas je štrolig'evāla* 'she told our fortune'

štropakūl (a?) subst m Žm 'dog rose', Npl *štropakūli* (a?)

Štrpadūra subst f top (name of a field), Gsg *Štrpadūri*, Asg *Štrpadūro*, Lsg *Štrpadūre*

štr'pet subst m 'bush, shrub', Gsg *štr'peda*, Isg *štr'pedon*, Lsg *štr'pede*, NGIpl *štr'pedi*

štrūca subst f 'oblong loaf of bread', Asg *štrūco*, Apl *štrūci*

štrūdel subst Asg 'strudel'

štrūnjac subst m 'kind of pasta (made with a spoon)', NApl *štrūjnci* ([štrūjnci], see I.2.14), Gpl *štrunjāc*

študijāt verb 1. 'hurry', 2. Žm 'study', imp 2sg *študijāj*, I-p fsg *študijāla* || *ču študijāt prīt nāzāt* 'I'll hurry to be back'

štūf adj msg 'bored', fsg *štūfa*, mpl *štūfi* || *on je štūf zīdāt* 'he is fed up with laying bricks'

štūfa subst f 'stove', Asg *štūfo*

štūfan adj msg 'troublesome, tiresome, boring', fsg *štūfna*, nsg *štūfno*, mpl *štūfni*, Npln *štūfna*

štufāt verb (ipf; and pf?) 'bore'; *se* – 'be bored, get bored', pr Isg *štufān*, 2sg *štufāš*, 3sg *štufā*, Ipl *štufāmo*, 3pl *štufājo*, I-p fsg *štufāla*, nsg *štufālo*, mpl *štufāli*, fpl *štufāle* || *me štufāš* 'you bore me'; *kat se svēga štufāš* 'if you are fed up with everything'; *ča se nī štufāla rihāt vēc?* 'isn't she fed up with

dressing up yet?'; *se doštufāla* pf I-p fsg 'annoy' || *mi se je doštufāla ta masnōca* 'I got fed up with that grease'

štūk subst m 1. 'plastering, stucco', 2. 'ceiling', Asg *štūka*, Gsg *štūka*, Lsg *štūke*

štupidās adj msg 'dumb, stupid', fsg *štupidāsta*

štūpit adj msg (also *štūpido*) 'dumb, stupid', fsg *štūpida*

štūt adj msg 'happy', fsg *štūta*, mpl *štūti*

šū interj 'come, come on' || *šū, ubūjte se* 'come, put your shoes on'; *šū šū* 'now come on'; *āla šū, dāj* 'now come on please'

šubijōt subst m 'small whistle', Npl *šubijōti*

šūbito adv 'immediately' (MOŠ)

šufīt subst m 'attic', Lsg *šufite*

šugamān subst m 'towel', Npl *šugamāni*, Gpl *šugamāni*

šūgo subst n 'sauce', Asg *šūgo*, Gsg *šūga*, Isg *šūgon*, Lsg *šūge*, Npl *šūga*

šūka verb ipf pr 3sg 'stir up, incite, egg on', pr Isg *šūkan*, 3pl *šūkajo*, I-p fsg *šūkala* || *ja ih šūkan* 'I'm rushing them'; *pošūkat* pf id., I-p fsg *pošūkala*

šūknut verb pf 'fling, hurl', imp 2sg *šūkni*, I-p fsg *šūknula*

šulāc subst m 'joke' NAsg || *to se rečē za šulāc* 'you say that [just] for fun'

šumperāt verb 'sprinkle, spray with sulphur', pr Isg *šumperān*, 3sg *šumperā*, I-p msg *šumperā*, mpl *šumperāli*; *ušumperāt* pf id., I-p fsg *ušumperāla*, mpl *ušumperāli*

šumper'evāli verb ipf I-p mpl 'spray with sulphur'

šūmperon subst m Isg 'sulphur'

šūmske adj Aplf 'from the woods'

šūnjaf adj msg '(slightly) crazy, stupid', fsg and Nsgf *šūnjava*, nsg *šūnjavo*, mpl *šūnjavi*, Nplf *šūnjave*; adv *šūnjavo* || *ma si šūnjava kako tel'ica* 'you are daft as a brush'; *kat se drži*

ovako mālo za šūnjavo 'when one is pulling someone's leg'

šunjarīja subst f 'nonsense, joke', Gsg *šunjarīji*, Asg *šunjarījo*, NApl *šunjarīje* (6x) and *šunjarīji* (2x), Gpl *šunjarīj*

-šūnjavet: *ušūnjavet* verb pf 'get crazy, go out of one's mind', pr 2sg *ušūnjaveš*, I-p fsg *ušūnjavela*

šūnje subst m (MOŠ) (term of abuse) 'idiot'

šunj'erīt verb ipf 'fool, play the fool', pr 3sg *šunj'eri*, I-p msg *šunj'erī*

šūplje adj nsg 'hollow, empty'

šupreš subst m 'iron', Asg *šupreš*, Isg *šuprešon*

šuprešāt verb pf (also *šuprešāt*) 'iron', pr Isg *šuprešān*, I-p mpl *šuprešāli*, pp fsg *šuprešāna*, Asgf *šuprešāno*

šupreš'evanje subst n (vn) (= *šupreš'evanje*) 'ironing'

šupreš'evāt verb ipf (also *šupreš'evāt*) 'iron', pr Isg *šupreš'evan*, 3sg *šupreš'eva*, I-p fsg *šupreš'evāla*

šūprtica subst f 'small stick, twig', Isg *šūprticon*

šurl'ēn subst m unidentified tree (kind of *acacia*?), Gsg *šurl'ēna*, Lsg *šurl'ēne*, Npl *šurl'ēni*

šušmrēčka subst f soft snowlike hail

šuštānca subst f 'firmness, being nutritious', Gsg *šuštānci*

švāl't subst m 'paved road, asphalt road', Gsg *švāl'ta*, Isg *švāl'ton* ('by the asphalt road, along the asphalt road'), Lsg *švāl'te*

švīk subst m '(small) whistle', Apl *švīki*

švīkāt verb ipf 'whistle', pr 3sg *švīče*, ger *švīkajuč* and *švīčuč*, I-p msg *švīkā*

švikut'īci subst m Apl '(small) whistle'

t

tä pron Nsgm (also *tā* and *tī*; often unaccented in the sentence) 'this, that' (for the remaining forms, and some remarks on the meaning, see IV.6.1) *lloṭ tēh trēh s'ēl* 'from those three villages'; *jūtre to dōbo* 'same time tomorrow'; *sadā, ne tā dās, nego oni p'vi ča je bī* 'now, not this rainy period, but the one before'; *up'riṭa (...) nī nījedan to nosī puli nās, a drug'vōt s'vō (...) sāmō jena ž'ēnska je nosīla (...) je prihajāla na špīno z br'ēnton po vōdo i je imēla to up'riṭo* 'a shoulder strap (...) none of us was wearing that, but elsewhere they did (...) only one woman wore [it] (...) she came to the tap to fetch water with her wooden basket and she had such a shoulder strap'; *pāmētīš tegā i tegā šlovēka* 'do you remember mister so-and-so'; *za tegā čovika ki kūnē* 'for a man who swears'

tabāk subst m 'tobacco'

tacāt verb pf Žm 'chop up, hack, cut', pr 1sg *tacān*, 1-p fsg *tacāla*, pp nsg *tacāno*

täckat verb ipf 'trample (upon), patter', 1-p fsg *täckala*, nsg *täckalo*; *potäckala* pf 1-p fsg 'tap (on) (with the hand)';

stäckano pf pp nsg 'trample, tread'

tāj subst m 'cut', Asg *tāj*, Gsg *tāja*, Isg *tājon*, Lsg *tāje*, Npl *tāji*

tājsti pron Nsgm 'that, this (one)' (for the remaining forms and use see IV.6.2)

tāk subst m 'heel (of a shoe)', Asg *tāk*, Gsg *tāka*, AIpl *tāki*, Gpl *tāk* and *tāki*, Lpl *tākah*

tākādi subst Npl 'gossip (?)'

takāt verb pf 1. 'glue, attach (*se* – intr)', 2. (also *se* –) 'continue; set to', pr 1sg *takān*, 3sg *takā*, 1-p msg *takā*, fsg *takāla*, mpl *takāli*, pp msg *takān*, fsg *takāna*, nsg *takāno* ||čēkaj da se *takān dēlat* 'wait till I start working'; *se zatakāt* pf 'glue, attach to (intr)', pr 3sg *zatakā*, 1-p nsg *zatakālo*

tākāt 1 verb ipf 'roll', *se* – 'tumble, roll (intr)', pr 3sg *tāče*, 3pl *tāčo*, 1-p msg *tākā*, fsg *tākāla*, nsg *tākālo*;

se potākāt 'tumble, roll', pr 3sg *potāče*; *rastākāt* 'roll out (e.g. dough)', *se* – 'roll (intr), wallow (in the dust; about a donkey)', pr 3sg *rastāče*, pp nsg *rastāčeno* *stākāt* 'dirty, soil', pr 2sg *stāčeš*, 3sg *stāče*, 1-p msg *stākā*, pp Nsgf and fsg *stāčena*, nsg *stāčeno*

*-tākāt*₂: *natākāt* verb ipf 'pour (into)', pr 3sg *natāče*;

pretākāt ipf 'pour from [one barrel etc.] into [another]', pr 3sg *pretāče*, 3pl *pretāčo*; *utākāt* ipf 'pour out (the rakija or wine, after fermentation)', pr 3sg *utāče*, 3pl *utāčo*, 1-p nsg *utākālo*, mpl *utākāli*

takīnjat verb ipf 'touch', pr 1sg *takīnjen*, 3sg *takīnje*, imp 2sg *takīnji*, 1-p msg *takīnja*; *potakīnjat* ipf 'poke (up), give [the fire] a stir', 1-p mpl *potakīnjali*; *stakīnjat* ipf 'light, make a fire'

taknūt verb pf 'touch', pr 2sg *tākneš*, 3sg *tākne*, imp 2sg *takni*, 1-p msg *tāka* and *taknū*; *natākne* pf pr 3sg 'slip on (e.g. slippers)', 1-p nsg *nataknuō*;

potaknūt pf 'poke (up), stir (e.g. the fire)', imp 2sg *potakni*, 1-p mpl *potākli* and *potaknūli*;

staknūt pf 'light, start (a fire)', 1-p mpl *stākli* (BM)

takō adv 'so, in that way, in such a way; so much' ||preku imena ga zov'vō *takō i takō* 'his nickname is so-and-so'; *na petnājs vōsmega, na dvājset des'ētega, i takō* 'August 15th, October 20th, and so on'; *takō da ustāne odzdolā* 'so that it stays down'; *takō, kakō ki'ēmu je valjā narednēje* 'the way everybody likes best'

tak'vōf pron NAsgm 'that kind of, such', Gsgm *takōvega*, Isgm *takōven*, NAplm *takōvi*, Gplm *takōveh*, Nsgf *takōva*, Gsgf *takōve*, Asgf *takōvo*, NAplf *takōve*, NAsgn *takōvo*, Lsgn *takōven*

takujīn subst m Asg 'wallet, purse', Gsg *takujīna*, Isg *takujīnon*, Apl *takujīni*

talār subst m 'window frame, doorpost', Npl *talārī*

Tālija subst f (also Lsg *Itālije* (BM)) 'Italy', Asg *Tālijo*, Lsg *Tālije*

Talijān subst m 'Italian', Npl *Talijāni*, Gpl *Talijāni* (MOŠ)

talijānski adj msg and Nsgm 'Italian', Nsgf *talijānska*, Gplf *talijānskeh*, NAsgn *talijānsko*, Gsgn *talijānskega* lladv (*g'vōrit*) *po talijānski* '(speak) Italian' and (*g'vōrit*) *talijānski* '(speak) Italian'

-tālīt: *se rastālīt* verb pf 'dissolve, melt', pr 3sg *rastāli*, 1-p fsg *rastālija*

tāmēt verb ipf 'doze off, take a nap', pr 3sg *tāmī*, 1-p fsg *tāmēla*, mpl *tāmēli*; *zatām'ē* pf 1-p msg id.

tamijān subst m 'incense', Gsg *tamijāna*, Isg *tamijānon*

tāmo adv 'there (also with change of position)' ||*tāmo va šk'vōle* 'there in the school'; *za p'vōč tāmo* 'to go there'; *sēmō i tāmo* 'hither and thither; here and there'

tānak adj msg (also attr NAsg) 'thin', fsg and Nsgf *tānka*, nsg and Nsg *tānko*, mpl *tānki*, Asgm *tānki*, Lsgm *tānken*, Asgf *tānko*; adv *na tānko* ||pak b'vōde *na tānko zemljī* 'and the soil [on the solid rock] tends to be thin there'; *r'ēže na tānko* 'cuts [into] thin [slices]'; comp fsg *tānja*, nsg *tānje*

tančīna subst f 'thin layer of soil (on the rock)', Lsg *tančīne*, Npl *tančīne*

Tankōvići subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Tankōvić*, Dpl *Tankōvićen* ||*Dolēnji Tankōvići*, i *Gorēnji* 'Lower and Upper Tankovići (twin villages)'

tānto adv 'yet, still, all the same, nevertheless' ||*Tānto mi je pojēla jūžino* 'All the same, my [little girl] ate her dinner'

tapēt subst m 'carpet, rug', Asg *tapēt*, Gsg *tapēta*, Lsg *tapēte* and *tapēde*, Apl *tapēti* and *tapēdi*

-tāplja: *se utāplja* verb ipf pr 3sg 'drown', 1-p msg *utāpljā*

tāra subst f 'waste materials (chaff, small rubbish)'

tarāca subst f (also *terāca*, *terādza* Žm) 'veranda, terrace', Asg *tarāco*, Lsg *tarāce*; dim *tarācica*

-taracāt: *staracāli* verb pf 1-p mpl 'make smooth and hard' (the earth, with water)

tārma subst f 'moth', Npl *tārmi*, Dpl *tārman*

-tarmāt: *se starmāt* verb pf 'fall apart, decay', pr 3sg *starmā*, 1-p msg *starmā*, fsg *starmāla*, pp msg *starmān*, fsg *starmāna*

Tārzan subst m 'Tarzan', GAsg *Tārzana*

Tārzanova adj Nsgf 'Tarzan's'

tās subst m 'father-in-law (of a man)', GAsg *tāsta*, Isg *tāston*, Npl *tāsti*

tāt subst m 'thief', Npl *tāti*, Gpl *tāti* (MOB)

tāta subst m 'daddy', Dsg *tātu*, Asg *tāti* (see also *čāčā*, which is nearly obsolete)

tātari subst f Npl 'junk, lumber', Gpl *tātar*

tavāja subst f 'tablecloth', Isg *tavājōn*

tavēla subst f 'tile, flagstone (on the floor, in the fireplace)', Asg *tavēlo*, NApl *tavēli*, Lpl *tavēlah*

tavolāc subst m unidentified part of a waggon

tēč verb ipf 1. 'run', 2. 'flow', pr 1sg *tečēn*, 2sg *tečēš*, 3sg *tečē*, 3pl *tek'vō* (at least 8x) and *teč'vō* (1x), ger *tek'vōc* 'running' and *na tek'ēc* 'in a hurry', imp 2sg *tečī*, 1pl *tečīmo*, 2pl *tečīte*, 1-p msg *tēka*, fsg *teklā*, nsg *teklō*, mpl *teklī*, fpl *teklē*;

dotēc pf 'arrive, come running', pr 3sg *dotečē*, 1-p msg *dotēka*, fsg *doteklā*, mpl *doteklī*; *natēc* pf 'swell, become swollen', pr 3sg *natečē*, 3pl *natek'vō*, 1-p msg *natēka*, fsg *nateklā*, fpl *nateklē*, pp msg *natēčen*, nsg *natēčeno*, fpl *natēčene*;

otēčena pf pp fsg 'swell, become swollen, infected', pp nsg *otēčeno*;

potēc pf 'run (a little faster) for a while', imp 2sg *potečī*, 1-p msg *potēka*, fsg *poteklā*, mpl *poteklī*;

se rastēc pf 'run in all directions, run loose', pr 3pl *rustek'vō*;

stēc pf 1. 'run away', 2. 'flow out', 3. 'gain, attain', pr 3pl *stek'vō*, 1-p msg *stēka*, fsg *steklā*, nsg *steklō*, fpl *steklē*

-*tëguvat*: *stëguvat* verb ipf (MOB) 'tighten, make narrower', pr 3sg *stëguje*
tëk adv 'just, only' llo *se tëk jā domišljan* 'even I only just remember [those things from the past which have disappeared]'
-tek'evät: *potek'evät* verb ipf (hab?) 'run fast', l-p msg *potek'evä*, fsg *potek'eväla* (see also *po-tëkuvat*)
tëki subst f Npl 'notebook, copybook', Lsg *tëke*
tëkuca adj fsg nd (but common) 'liquid, fluid'
tekücina subst f nd (but common) 'liquid, fluid'
-tëkuvat: *natëkuvat* verb hab 'swell', pr 3pl *natëkujo*, l-p fpl *natëkuvale*; *potëkuvat* ipf (hab?) 'run (fast)', pr 3sg *potëkuje*, l-p msg *potëkuva*
telac subst m 'calf', GAsg *telcä*, Isg *telc'ön*, NApl *telci*, Gpl *teläc*; dim Asg *telc'ica*
tele'ön subst m Asg 'telephone'
telegram subst m 'telegram'
telëtinon subst f Isg d? 'veal'
televizija subst f 'television', Asg *televizijo*, Lsg *televizije*
telica subst f 'female calf', Asg *telico*, Gpl *telic* lma *si šünjava kako telica* 'you are daft as a brush'
-teli't: *se uteli't* verb pf 'bring forth young (of a cow)'
temperam'ient subst m 'character', Gsg *temperam'ienta* lje *dobrëga temperam'ienta* 'he has a good character'
temperänje subst n mixture of water and (some) wine or vinegar (common drink in summer, Asg *temperänje*, Gsg *temperänja*, Isg *temperänjen*)
temperät verb pf and ipf 'dilute, water down (adding wine or vinegar to water, or adding water to wine or vinegar)', pr 3sg *temperä*, l-p msg *temperä*, fsg *temperäla*, pp fsg *temperäna*
temporal subst Žm 'thunderstorm, gale'

tentät verb ipf (+ D) 'annoy, bore', (+ A) 'talk (a person) round, persuade', pr 3sg *tentä*, 3pl *tentäjo*;
natentäla pf l-p fsg (+ A) 'persuade';
stentät pf (+ A) 'persuade', l-p fsg *stentäla*
tëpal adj msg (also attr Nsgm) 'warm, hot', fsg *tëpla*, nsg *tëplo*, fpl *tëple*, Gsgmn *tëplega*, ILsgmn *tëplen*, Asgf *tëplo*, Isgf *tëplon*, Lsgf *tëple* lkat *se t'iga po tëplen* 'when you pick [the grapes] when it is hot'; *s tëplega so prišli* 'they came [in] from the heat'; *va tëplen* 'in a warm spot'; comp msg *teplëji*, fsg *teplëja*, nsg *teplëje*
tëpih subst m nd 'rug, carpet'
teplina subst f 'heat, warmth, Gsg *teplini*, Asg *teplino*, Isg *teplino*, Lsg *tepline*
teplit verb ipf 'warm, heat', pr 3sg *tëpli*, l-p nsg *teplilo*;
potëplit pf 'heat, warm a little (e.g. milk)', pr lsg *potëplin*;
preteplit pf 'heat too much', pr 2sg *pretëplis*, 3sg *pretëpli*, l-p msg *preteplī*, pp nsg *pre-tëpljeno*;
steplit pf 'heat, warm', *se* - 'get hot', pr lsg *stëplin*, imp 2sg *steplī*, l-p msg *steplī*, fsg *steplila*
teräca subst f Žm (also *taräca*; Žm also *teräd-za*), 'veranda, terrace', Asg *teräco*, Isg *teräcon*, Lsg *teräce*, Gpl *teräc*
terän subst m 1. 'species of grapes, used for viticulture', 2. 'wine made from these grapes', Asg *terän*, Gsg *terāna*
terēn subst m 'ground, land', Gsg *terēna*
terīna subst f 'big soup- (or pasta-) bowl', Npl *terīni* (JO)
tesät verb ipf 'cut, polish, hew, trim', pr lsg *tëšen* (MOB), lpl *tëšemo*, imp 2sg *tešī*;
utesät pf id., pr 3sg *utëše* (MOB), l-p msg *utesä* (MOB), pp fsg *utëšena*
-tesljät: *natesljät* verb pf l-p msg 'cut, polish, hew' (MOŠ);
utesljät pf id., l-p msg *utesljät*
tëšera subst f 'coupon (for food etc., which was rationed during WW II and shortly after-

wards)', Asg *tëšero*, NApl *tëšeri* llo *dobiväli cüker na tëšeri* 'they got sugar on coupons'
tëšit verb ipf 'console', pr 3sg *tëši*, lpl *tëšimo*, l-p msg *tëši*, fsg *tëšila*;
utëšit pf id., imp 2sg *utëši*, pp fsg *utëšena*
teštamënat subst m 'will, testament', Lsg *teštam'ente*
tët verb ipf 1. 'want', 2. (the present forms, usually clitic) auxiliary for the future tense, pr lsg *cü*, 2sg *cëš*, 3sg *cë*, lpl *cëmo*, 2pl *cëte*, 3pl *të* and *cë*; negated present 'want', and negated future tense auxiliary: *n'ëcü*, *n'ëcëš*, *n'ëcë*, *n'ëcëmo*, *n'ëcëte*, *n'ëte* and *n'ëto* (this last form MO), l-p msg *i'ë*, fsg *tëla*, nsg *tëlo*, mpl *tëli*, fpl *tële* l'cë *te B'öh!* 'God will [punish] you!'; *cëš mi dät ta n'öš* 'will you give me that knife?'; *cä cu mu jā?* 'what can I do about him?'; *n'ëcë sëc* 'it won't cut (about an axe which is too blunt)'; *tö cë rëc* 'temperät' 'that is what "temperat" means'; *kat se je tëla uteli't jedanpüt* 'and once, when she was going to calve'
tëta subst f 'aunt', Gsg *tëti*, Asg *tëto*, Isg *tëton*, Npl *tëti*; clitic in combination with a proper name, e.g. Nsg *teta Käfina* 'aunt Kätina', Dsg *h tete Mile* 'to aunt Mila', Isg *s teton Anon* 'with aunt Ana', Asg *za to teto Föško*, Asg *teto Mar'ijo*; note the special Gsg form used in combination with a proper name: *puli tete Mäliji*, *puli tete Mili* (2x), *puli tete Mar'iji* (3x) vs. *puli tëti* (3x), *puli tëti* naše; dim *tëtica*, Asg *tëtico*
tëtinen adj Dplm 'aunt's [people, family]'
tëtöja subst f (also *trtöja*) small shed (consisting of a small roof on four poles), Gpl *tëtöj*, lpl *tëtöjami*
-tëzat: *natëzat* verb ipf 'draw, pull', pr 2sg *natëžeš*, 3sg *natëže*, 3pl *natëže*, l-p fsg *natëzala*;
se natëžeš 'force yourself' lma *ča se natëžeš pläkat?* 'why are you trying so hard to cry?'; *potëzat* ipf 'pull (a little), draw', pr 3sg *potëže*, 3pl *potëže*, l-p msg *potëza*, fsg *potëzala*, lpl *potëzale*;
rastëzat ipf 'stretch (out), spread', pr lsg *rastëžen*,

stëzat ipf 'hang out (the washing etc.), stretch out', pr lsg *st'ëžen*, 3sg *st'ëže*, l-p fsg *stëzala*; *se st'ëže* pr 3sg 'stretch oneself'
tëžak adj msg (also attr Nsgm) 'heavy; difficult; serious', fsg and Nsgf *tëška*, nsg and NAsgn *tëško*, NAsgm *tëški*, Gsgf *tëške* (JO), Asgf *tëško*, Lsgf *tëške*, Nplf *tëške*, Isgn *tëšken*, NApln *tëška*; adv *tëško* llo *tëško da cë prit* 'he most probably won't come'; comp msg *tëžji*, fsg *tëžja*, also msg *tëžlji*, fsg *tëžlja*, nsg *tëžlja* (these forms exist according to NO, but she does not use them herself); adv *tëžje*
težäk subst m 'worker', Gsg *težäkä*, Isg *težäk'ön*, NApl *težäk'i*, Gpl *težäki*
težäkinja subst f 'female worker', Npl *težäkinja*
težine subst f Gsg (nd ending) 'weight'
-t'iegnüt: *nat'iegnüt* verb pf 'draw, pull', pr lsg *nat'iegnen*, l-p fsg *nat'iegla* l'cú *te nat'iegnüt za vläsi* 'I'll pull your hair';
pot'iegnüt pf 'draw, pull; stick out', pr lsg *pot'iegnen*, 3sg *pot'iegne*, imp 2sg *pot'iegni*, 3pl *pot'iegnö*, l-p msg *pot'iega* and *pot'iegnü*, fsg *pot'iegla*, mpl *pot'iegli* and *pot'iegnüli*, pp fsg *pot'iegnjena* llo *pot'iegli pläcö* 'they got paid'; *pot'iegne vän* 'it sticks out'; *rast'iegnüt* pf 'spread, stretch out', pr 2sg *rast'iegneš*, 3sg *rast'iegne*, imp 2sg *rast'iegni*, l-p mpl *rast'iegli*, pp Asgm *rast'iegnjen* lras-t'iegni t'öndici 'put the plates on the table'; *rast'iegnüt röbo* 'hang out the washing'; *imamo pažül rast'iegnjen* 'our beans are spread [on the floor, to dry]';
st'iegnüt pf 'spread, stretch out', pr 3sg *st'iegne*, l-p fsg *st'ieglä* and *st'iegnüla*;
zat'iegnüt pf 'draw (tighter), tighten', l-p fsg *zat'iegnüla*, pp nsg *zat'iegnjeno*
t'iek subst Asg, in: lldöbar *t'iek!* 'enjoy your meal'
t'ielci adj Nsgm 'of a calf', Nsgn *t'ielcë*, Nplm *t'ielci*
t'ielo subst n 'body', Gsg *t'ielä*, Isg *t'ielon*, Lsg *t'iele*, Npl *t'ielä* lls *t'ielon g'öl* 'naked'
T'ielovo subst NAsg (VO) 'Corpus Domini (Ro-

- man Catholic holiday)', *Isg Ti'elovon*
- t'ëndit* verb ipf 'nurse, tend', pr 3sg *t'ëndi*, imp 2sg *t'ëndi*, l-p fsg *t'ëndila*, pp fsg *t'ëndjena*
- t'ěsan* adj msg (also attr Nsgm) 'tight, narrow', fsg *t'ěsna*, nsg *t'ěsno*, mpl *t'ěsni*, fnpl *t'ěsne*, Nsgn *t'ěsno*, Nplf *t'ěsne*; comp msg *těšnji*, fsg *těšnja*, Asgn and nsg *těšnje*, Lsgm *těšnen*
- t'ěsto* subst n 'dough, paste', *Asg t'ěsto*, *Gsg t'ěsta*, *Isg t'ěston*
- tī*₁ pron 'you (sg)', *A tebě* and clitic *te*, *D tebě* and clitic *ti*, *I tōbon*, *GL tebě* (see also IV.2 and VI.7)
- tī*₂ pron Nsgm (also *tā*; often unaccented in the sentence) 'that'
- tīčica* subst f 'female bird'
- tīčici* subst m Npl 'young bird, fledgeling'
- tīčlje* adj Nsgn (also *tījče*) 'bird's', *Gsgn tīčljega*
- tīc* subst m 'bird', *Gsg tīča*, *Isg tīčen*, *NAIpl tīci*, *Gpl tīc*
- tīf* subst m 'typhoid', *Gsg tīfa*
- tīhi* adj mpl 'silent, quiet'; adv *na tīho* 'softly (speaking); quietly, stealthily'
- tījče* adj Nsgn 'bird's' (also *tīčlje*)
- tīkva* subst f 'pumpkin, courgette', *Gpl tīkaf*
- tim*^u*on* subst m 'pole (of a waggon), shaft', *Asg tim*^u*on*, *Gsg tim*^u*ona*, *Isg tim*^u*onon*, *Lsg tim*^u*one*
- Tinjān* subst m top (name of a small town), *Gsg Tinjāna*
- Tinjānac* subst m 'inhabitant of Tinjan'
- tīr* subst m 'shot, stroke', *Asg tīr*, *Gsg tīra*, *Isg tīron*, *Lsg tīre*, *Apl tīri*, *Ipl tīri*
- tiskāt*: *pretišće* verb ipf pr 3sg 'press (down)', pr 3sg *pretišće*, 2pl *pretišćete*, l-p nsg *pretiskālo*; *stiskāt* ipf 'clench, squeeze, embrace; decrease (when knitting)', pr lsg *stišćen*, 3sg *stišće* and *stīska*, 3pl *stiščo*, ger *stišćuć*, imp 2sg *stišči*, l-p msg *stiskā*, nsg *stiskālo*, mpl

- stiskāli*;
se - : *llmōren se jā stiskāt z mojen m^užen* 'my husband and I can embrace each other'; *postiskāt* 'decrease (when knitting)', pr lsg *postišćen*
- tīsnut*: *pretīsnut* verb pf 'press (down)', pr 2sg *pretīsneš*, 3sg *pretīsne*, l-p msg *pretīsnu*, nsg *pretīsnulo*, pp nsg *pretīšneno*;
prītīsnut pf d? 'press (a button etc.)', pr 3sg *prītīsne*;
stīsnut pf 'press; compress, squeeze, decrease (when knitting)', *se* - 'shrink', pr lsg *stīsnen*, 2sg *stīsnēš*, 3sg *stīsnē*, 3pl *stīсно*, l-p msg *stīsa* and *stīsnu*, fsg *stīsla*, nsg *stīslo*, fpl *stīsle*, pp fsg *stīšnjena*, nsg *stīšnjeno* || *je stīsla pūnji* 'she clenched her fists'
- tīšino* subst f *Asg* 'silence'
- tkāt* verb ipf 'weave', pr lsg *tkēn*, 3sg *tkē*, 3pl *tk^u*, ger *na tkīēc*, imp 2sg *tkī*, l-p msg *tkā*, fsg *tkālā* and *tkāla*, nsg *tkālo*, mpl *tkāli*, pp fsg *tkāna*, nsg *tkāno*;
otkāt pf 'weave', pr lpl *otkēmo*, l-p msg *otka*, fsg *otkala*, mpl *otkali*, pp nsg *otkano*, *Gsgn otkanega*
- tk'evā* verb hab l-p msg 'weave'
- tlāk* subst m 'blood pressure'
- tlō* subst n 'ground, terrain', *Gsg tlā*; usually pl (except Genitive *tlā*): *NApl tlā* 'floor', *Lpl tl'ēh*
- tō* pron NA (also *t^uō* MOB) 'that', for the remaining forms see IV.6.1 || *kī je tō?* 'who is that?'; *tō so mužk'ē bragēši* 'those are men's trousers'; *kōjsto se dēla, kopā i tō* 'which [land] you work on, dig [it] and so on'; unaccented to as an emphasizing particle: *ča to gōre dēlaš?* 'now what are you doing up there?'; (*na dj^uōh*) *to mužk'ē grēdo, jā nīsan nīkat* (to the playground for *boči*) the men go, I never went'; *a ispot tēga je bila pūrگا, i to je teklā vodā vān* 'and under that there was a gutter, and the water was drained'; *kat kūhaš t'ěsto, to onō pokrīješ (...)* *da b'žje zakūha* 'when you cook pasta (...) you cover it, to make it boil faster' (see further IV.6.1)
- tobōže* adv d? 'allegedly, pretended'

- točīt* verb ipf 'pour', pr lsg *tōčīn*, 3sg *tōči*, l-p mpl *točīli*;
natočīt pf 'fill (up)', pr 2sg *natōčiš*, l-p fsg *natočīla*;
pretočīt pf 'pour (from one vessel into another; decant)', pr 3sg *pretōči*;
rastōči pf pr 3sg 'pour out, pour off; dissolve (?)'
- stōče* pf pr 3pl 'pour out, throw out', l-p fpl *stočīle*, pp nsg *stōčeno*
- tōčki* subst f *Apl* 'spot, dot'; dim *tōčkica*, *Apl tōčkice*
- tōčno* adv 'precisely'
- tokāt* verb (the different meanings cover various meanings of Italian *toccare*, but not its meaning 'touch') 1. 'befall, happen (to)', 2. 'earn, make (money)', 3. 'be fitting, appropriate', pr 3sg *tokā*, l-p fsg *tokāla*, nsg *tokālo*, mpl *tokāli* || *danās tokā manē skūhat jūžino* 'today it's my turn to cook dinner'; *me je tokālo na podē* [spāt] 'I had [to sleep] on the floor'; *manē tokā anke* 'it happens to me, too'; *me je tokāla jena štābela danās* 'quite a thing happened to me today'; *još īmamo za tokāt ot telcā* 'we still have money to receive for the calf'; *so tokāli dōsta šōldi s pažūla* 'they got a nice sum for the beans'; *ne gr'ē kako tokā* 'it is not going the way it should'
- tolīka* pron Nsgf 'so much, so many (used with the plural, and with material nouns)', *Aplm tolīki*, *Gsgn tolīkega*, *Isgn tolīken*, *Apln tolīka*
- tolīko* adv 'so much, so many' || *tolīko dēla* 'so much work'; *tolīko šūnjaf* 'so crazy'; *s(v)āko tolīko* 'every now and then; from time to time'
- tombolāc* subst m water flask (worn on a belt), *Asg tombolāc*, *Lsg tombolcē*
- tombolāt*: *se* - verb 'roll', pr 3sg *tombolā*;
se potombolālo pf l-p nsg 'roll a little'
- Tomīšici* subst m pl top (name of a village), *Gpl Tomīšic*, *Dpl Tomīšicēn*
- tondīn* subst m 'round piece of iron'
- Tonič* subst m dim (to *T^uōne*) prop (Christian name, masc)

- topīt se* - verb ipf 1. 'melt', 2. 'drown', pr 3sg *tōpi*, l-p nsg *topīlo*;
se stopīt pf 'melt', l-p msg *stopī*;
se utopīt pf 'drown', pr 2sg *utōpiš*, 3sg *utōpi*, l-p msg *utopī*
- toporišće* subst n '(long) handle (of a spade, pitchfork etc.)', *Asg toporišće*
- top^uol* subst m 'poplar', *Gsg topolā*, *Isg topol^uon*, *Lsg topolē*, *Gpl topōli*
- Torēta* subst f top (the tower of Žminj, remains of the old city fortifications)', *Asg Torēto*, *Lsg Torēte*
- torīt*: *storīt* verb pf 'make, produce, do', pr lsg *storīn*, 2sg *storīš*, 3sg *storī*, lpl *storīmō*, 3pl *storīje*, imp 2sg *storī*, l-p msg *stōri*, fsg *stōrila*, nsg *stōrilo*, mpl *stōrili*, pp msg *storēn*, fsg *storēna*, nsg *storēno*, mpl *storēni*, fpl *storēne*, *Asgf storēno*, *Gsgn storēnega* || *da nekī krādē, pak storī kūčo (...)* 'that someone steals, and then builds himself a house (...); *i ti to storī slābo* 'and that harms you'; *da ne storī sēmen* 'that it doesn't produce seeds'; *mi je stōrilo skomīno* 'it gave me a sour taste in my mouth'
- tornāt* verb pf 'return, give back, *se* - 'come back, return', pr lsg *tornān*, 2sg *tornāš*, 3sg *tornā*, lpl *tornāmo*, 3pl *tornājo*, l-p msg *tornā*, fsg *tornāla*, mpl *tornāli* || *stūc se jo nī smēlo, aš ku san jo stūkla, onā mi je tornāla onō* 'one should not hit her (a cow), for if I hit her, she would get even with me'
- torniēva se* - verb ipf pr 3sg 'return, come back'
- tōrta* subst f (also *Asg t^uorto*) 'cake, tart', *Gsg tōrti*, *Asg tōrto*
- tovār* subst m 'donkey', *GAsg tovāra*, *Dsg tovāru*, *Isg tovāron*, *Lsg tovāre*, *Npl tovāri*, *Gpl tovār* and *tovāri*; dim *tovārīc*
- tovārica* subst f '(female) donkey', *Dsg tovārice*, *Asg tovārico*; p/a *tovāricina*
- tovārļja* adj Nsgm 'donkey ('s)', *Gsgm tovārļjega*, *Nsgf tovārļja*, *Nplf tovārļje* || *tovārļji b^uōdalj* unidentified plant (thistle?); *tovārļja r^uōžica* unidentified plant (thistle?)

t^uoda adv (also *t^uot* and *ot^uoda*) 1. 'that way, along that road', 2. 'there'; *stěšo so ustāli t^uoda* 'still they stayed here'; *pasājo t^uoda za nāzat* 'they go back this way'

T^uončaki subst m plit NGpl top (name of a village), Dpl *T^uončakon*

t^uondić subst m 'plate', Gsg *t^uondića*, NGApI *t^uondići*

T^uone subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Dsg *T^uonetu*, Isg *T^uoneton*; dim *Tonič*

T^uonetovo adj nsg 'belonging to *T^uone*'

t^uont adj msg 'round', Nsgm (also pred.) *t^uondi*, fsg *t^uonda*, nsg *t^uondo*, mpl *t^uondi*, Asgf *t^uondo*, Aplf *t^uonde*; adv *va t^uondo* 'round'

t^uorba subst f 'bag, knapsack' (ousted by *b^uorša*), Isg *t^uorbon*, Lsg *t^uorbe*; dim *torbica*

t^uorto subst f Asg (see also *t^uorta*), Apl *t^uorti*

t^uot adv (also *t^uoda*) 'that way; there'

t^uožiti verb ipf 'accuse, charge', *se* – 'complain', pr Isg *t^uožin*, 2sg *t^uožiš*, 3sg *t^uožī*, 3pl *t^uožē*, imp 2sg *t^uožī*, I-p msg *t^uožī*, fsg *t^uožīla*, pp msg *t^uožēn* || *je t^uožī susēda* 'he sued his neighbour'; *ja se t^uožin da me bolī glāvā* 'I complain of a headache'; *mi se je t^uožīla* 'she complained to me';

se pot^uožiti pf (+ D) 'complain', pr 2sg *pot^uožiš* || *pak se pot^uožiš nekemu drūgemu* 'and then you complain to someone else'

t^u part (often unaccented in the sentence) 'now, indeed, as you know (often just emphatic)' || [I thought *njoki* were made of potatoes]. *Tr s^uo* 'But they are!'; "Hōj si uprāt nōgi!" "Ma t^u san si ih ōprla!" "Go and wash your feet!" "But I did wash them!"; [the Križanci intermarry?] *tr jā* 'yes, indeed'; *ne ti rābi premotāt*, *tr imaš tolīka vretēna* 'you don't have to rewind [the wool], you have so many spools [full]'

trafōja subst f 'clover'

trafoj^uon subst m 'clover', Lsg *trafoj^uone*

trāh subst m d? 'trace, trail', Apl *trāgi*

trāhtor subst m (see *trāktor*)

trajēkton subst m Isg 'ferry'

trāk subst m 'tape, bandage', Asg *trāk*, Isg *trākon*

trak^uola subst f Asg, in: || *b^uorša na trak^uolo* 'bag on a cord (worn across the shoulder)'

trāktor subst m (also *trāhtor*) NAsg 'tractor; tractor load', Isg *trāktoron* and *trāhtoron*, Lsg *trāktore* and *trāhtore*, Npl *trāktori*

trāpula subst f sloppy piece of work; something hastily knocked together, Asg *trāpulo*

trāvā subst f 'grass, herb, plant, weed', Gsg *trāvī*, Asg *trāvo*, Isg *trāv^uon*, Lsg *trāvē*, NApl *trāvi* (2x) and *trāvī* (3x); dim *travīca*; p/a *travīna* 'harmful weed'

travešīn subst m 'apron (with upper part)', Gsg *travešīna*, Lsg *travešīne*, Npl *travešīni* (see also *zaprežič*)

traveš^uon subst m 'dust coat (with buttons at the front, without sleeves)', Gsg *traveš^uona*, Lsg *traveš^uone*

trbūh subst m 'belly', Gsg *trbūha*, Asg *trbūh*, Isg *trbūhon*, Lsg *trbūhe*, NIpl *trbūhi*, Lpl *trbūhah*; dim *trbušič*

trbūšac subst m – *ot p^ursta* 'finger tip', Asg *trbūšac*

-t^udēt: *se st^udēt* verb 'harden, become hard, stiff', pr 3sg *st^udī*, I-p nsg *st^udēlo*

trdīna subst f 'fallow land' (antonym to *ornīca*), Gsg *trdīni*, Asg *trdīno*, Lsg *trdīne*

-t^udnut: *se st^udnut* verb pf 'become hard, stiff', pr 3sg *st^udne*, I-p fsg *st^udnula*, nsg *st^udnulo*, pp fsg *st^udnjena*

trēfi verb pr 3sg 'turn out, happen', I-p mpl *trēfili*

trepāt verb ipf 'shake (intr and trans), quiver', pr Isg *trēpljen*, I-p msg *trepā*; *pot^urēplje* pf pr 3sg 'shake, give (someone) a shaking', I-p mpl *pot^urēpālī*; *zat^urēpan* pp msg 'buried' (metaphorically speaking): || *zat^urēpan va onen selē* "buried" in that village'

trēpavice subst f Npl 'eyelashes'

-trēpuvat: *strēpuvat* verb ipf 'shake, tremble,

move', I-p msg *strēpuva*

trēska subst f 'box on the ear', Asg *trēsko*, Isg *trēskon*, Apl *trēski*

trēsnut verb 'box (someone's) ears'

trēsēte subst certain card game

trēti adj NAsgm 'third', Dsgm *trētemu*, Asgman *trētega*, Lsgm *trēten*, Nsgf *trēta*, Asgf and NAsgn *trētō*; also Asgn *trēčo* nd (but dial. ending) and *trēče* || (*ki znā*) *jenō i drūgo i trēčo* 'he who knows] all kinds of things'

triēbat verb 1. 'be necessary', 2. 'have to, must', pr 3sg *triēba*, I-p nsg *triēbalo*, fpl *triēbale* || *triēba posādīt mlājā* 'one must plant it at New Moon'; *triēba da p^uridete u Božīće* 'you should come round Christmas'; *če mi triēbat* 'I'll need it'; *triēbajo bit mīnji mīnji* 'they should be very small'

triēbe adv (also *triēba*) '(it is) necessary' || *bi triēbe da se znā kolīko će to koštāt* 'it should be known how much that will cost'; *je triēbe kopāt* '[we] have to dig'; *je triēba dēlat, ku čēs žīvēt* 'you have to work, if you want to live'

triēpēt verb ipf 'shake, shiver', pr 3sg *triēpī*, 3pl *triēpīje*, I-p msg *triēpē*, mpl *triēpēli*

triēs verb ipf 'shake (tr.)', *se* – 'shake (intr), shiver', pr 3sg *triēsē*, I-p nsg *triēslo*; *rastrēs^uo* pf pr 3pl 'pour out, throw out; spill, scatter', pp nsg *rastrēšeno* (MOŠ); *striēs* pf 'shake out, beat [the dust] out [of a rug or clothes etc.]', I-p fsg *striēslo*, pp msg *strēšen*

-triēsāt: *se rastrēsāt* verb ipf 'pour out, throw out, spill', pr 3sg *rastrēsā*, 3pl *rastrēsājo*

triēzan adj msg 'sober', fsg *triēzna*, mpl *triēzni*

triēznī: *se* – verb pf 'sober up', pr 3sg *striēzni*, 3pl *striēzne*, I-p msg *striēzni*

trgādva subst f (also *trgātva*) 'grape harvest', Asg *trgādvo*, Lsg *trgādve*

t^ugat verb ipf 'pick, harvest (grapes)', pr Isg *t^ugan*, 3sg *t^uga*, 3pl *t^ugajo*, I-p fsg *t^ugala*, nsg *t^ugalo*, mpl *t^ugali*; *pot^ugat* pf id., pr 3sg *pot^uga*, I-p mpl *pot^u-*

gali, pp nsg *pot^ugano*

trgātva subst f (see *trgādva*)

trī num (+ Npl) NAMfn 'three', Gmfn *trēh*, Dm *trēn*, If *trēmi*

tridēsēt num (+ Gpl) 'thirty'

tridesēti adj Nsgm 'the thirtieth', Lsgm *tridesēten*, Asgn *tridesēto*

trīja subst f certain game (very ancient, played on a board, drawn in the sand or with chalk on a stone; two stones representing wolves move across the board and "eat" ten stones representing sheep), Asg *trījo*

trinājs num (+ Gpl) 'thirteen'

trinājsti adj Nsgm 'the thirteenth', Asgman *trinājstega*

trinōh subst m 'tripod', Npl *trinōgi*; dim Asg *trinōžič*

trīpi subst plit 'intestines (as a dish)'; dim *trīpice* Npl (f) and *trīpić* (m), Npl *trīpići*

trīsto num (+ Gpl) 'three hundred'

t^uk-vā interj 'come on (call when driving sheep)'

t^ulica subst f 'card, wool comb', Asg *t^ulico*

trličāla verb I-p fsg 'card (wool)'

-t^uljalo: *st^uljalo* verb pf I-p nsg 'rub'

trmontāna subst f 'northwester, northwesterly wind'

t^un subst m NAsg 'thorn', Gsg *t^una*, Isg *t^unnon*, NApl *t^uni*; dim Npl *t^unići* || *kk^uojnski t^un* 'dog rose'; *č^uni t^un* 'blueberry (?)'

t^unje subst n (coll) 'thorns, thornbushes', Asg *t^unje*, Gsg *t^unja*, Isg *t^unjen*

trōji num (coll) NAplm 'three', Nsgf *trōja*, Asgf *trōjo* (used with groups, collective nouns and nouns which denote objects normally thought of in pairs, e.g.): || *tamo so bili trōja dīca* 'there were three lots of children (i.e. from three combinations of parents); *trōji svāti* 'three parties of wedding guests', *trōji postoli* 'three pairs of shoes'

Trojīca subst f 'Trinity'; in: *Sveta Trojīca* (name of a church in Žminj), Lsg *Svete Trojīce*

trökut subst m Asg 'triangle', Npl *trökuti*; dim Npl *trökutići*

tröšak subst m 'expense, cost'

trošit verb ipf 'spend, use, consume', pr 1sg *trošin* and *trošin*, 3sg *troši*, 1-p fsg *trošila*; *potrošit* pf id., pr 3sg *postroši*

trovât verb ipf 'poison', pr 3sg *trüjê*, 1-p mpl *trovâli*;

potrovât pf id.;

utrovât pf id., pr 2sg *utrüjêš* and *otrüjêš*, 1-p msg *otrovâ*, pp msg *otrovân*, fsg *otrovana* and *otrovâvna*, nsg *otrovno*, mpl *otrovani* and *otrovni*

tr^uobi't verb ipf 'gape (at), stare (at)', pr 2sg *tr^uobiš*, 3sg *tr^uobi*, 1-p fsg *tr^uobila*; *zatr^uobila* pf 1-p fsg 'begin to stare, gape (at)', 1-p msg *zatr^uobi*

trpêt verb ipf 1. 'suffer', 2. 'endure, sustain', pr 1sg *třpîn*, 2sg *třpiš*, 3sg *třpi*, 1pl *třpimô*, 3pl *třpije*, imp 2sg *třpi*, 2pl *třpite*, 1-p msg *třpê*, fsg *třpêla*, mpl *třpêli*

třs subst m 'vine', Gsg *třsa*, Isg *třson*, Lsg *třse*, Npl *třsi*, Gpl *třs* and *třsi*, 1pl *třsah*

Třs subst m 'Trieste', Gsg *Trstâ*, Lsg *Trstê*

trstika subst f 'reed; small piece of wood (used to stake flowers)', Gsg *trstiki*, Asg *trstiko*, Isg *trstikon*

třt verb ipf 'rub', pr 1sg *târen*, imp 2sg *tarî*, 1-p msg *tř*, fsg *třla*, mpl *třli*;

natřt pf 'rub, graze (so that a blister appears)', pr 2sg *natřeš*, 1-p fsg *natřla*;

rastřt pf 'massage', 1-p fsg *rastřla*;

střt pf 'crush, smash', pr 1sg *stâren*, 2sg *stâreš*, 1-p msg *stř*, fsg *střla*, mpl *střli*, pp msg

stâren, fsg *stârena*, nsg *stâreno*

zatrřt pf 'exterminate, destroy', *se* – 1. 'die out', 2. 'marry badly', pr 3sg *zatâre*, 3pl *zatâro*, 1-p mpl *zatřli*, pp mpl *zatâreni* l *čôn se je zatř* 'he married a bad wife'

třt adj msg 'hard, firm', fsg *třda* and *třdâ*, nsg *třdi*, mpl *třdi*, Nsgm *třdi*, Gsgm *třdega*, Aplm *třdi*, Nsgf *třda*, Asgf *třdo*, Gplf *třdeh*, NAplf *třde*, NAsgn *třdo*, adv *třdo*; comp nsg *třje* llo *se* (...) *třdo posvâdili* 'they had a serious quarrel'; *m^uoražo imêt třdi böki ku te*

dobrô kosit 'they have to stuff themselves (lit. have firm flanks) to [be able to] mow well'

třti subst f NApl link between yoke and shaft on a waggon

trôja subst f (also *tetôja*) 'shed (consisting of a roof on four poles), Isg *trôjon*, Npl *trôji*, Gpl *trôji*, 1pl *trôjami*

třt^uor subst m unidentified plant (climber), Asg *třt^uor*, Gsg *třtôra* lllskâkât na *třt^uor* 'skip-ping (with the tendrils of this plant used for a rope)'

trûbas adj msg 'foolish, stupid', fsg *trûbasta*, mpl *trûbasti*, Gsgm *trûbastega*

trûbe subst m (term of abuse) 'stupid, idiot', Isg *trûbeton*, Vsg *trûbe*

trûdan adj msg 1. 'tired', 2. 'tiring', fsg *trûdna*, mpl *trûdni*; adv *trûdno* 'with difficulty'

-trûdit: se – verb pf 'get tired', pr 1sg *strûdin*, 3sg *strûdi*, 1-p msg *strûdi*, fsg *strûdila*, nsg *strûdilo* lllsan *se prestrûdila* 'I got very tired'

trukinja subst f (also, especially Žm, *turkinja*) 'maize, corn', Gsg *trukinji*, Asg *trukinjo*, Isg *trukinjon*, Lsg *trukinje*

trukinjaf adj Nsgm (also *trukinjef*) '(made of) maize', Gsgm *trukinjavega*, Gsgf *trukinjave*, Asgf *trukinjavo*

trukinjef adj msg (see *trukinjaf*)

trukinjišće subst n (coll) 1. 'stubble field of maize', 2. 'maize stalk without the corns', ALsg *trukinjišće*

trûnit verb ipf 'shake (off)', pr 3sg *trûni*, 3pl *trûne*, 1-p fpl *trûnile* (MOŠ);

strûnit pf 'shake out (e.g. walnuts out of the tree), beat [the dust] out [of clothes etc.], 1-p msg *strûni*, nsg *strûnilo*, mpl *strûnili*

trûpat verb ipf 'strike, slam, bang', pr 3sg *trûpa*, 3pl *trûpajo* llljâko *trûpa sôbon* 'she gestikulates, moves strongly'; *trûpat z vrâti* 'slam the door'

se strûpan pf pr 1sg 'exhaust oneself', pr 2sg *strûpaš*, 1-p fsg *strûpala*;

utrûpat pf 'beat (e.g. a child)'

trûpit verb pf 'hit, beat, strike, slam, bang (a door), dash',

se – 'bump up against', pr 2sg *trûpiš*, 3sg *trûpi*, 1-p msg *trûpi*, fsg *trûpila*

trût subst m 'work, labour, effort; fatigue', Gsg *trûdâ*

třzat verb ipf 'jerk, snatch, tug', pr 2sg *třzaš*; *rastřzat* pf 'tear up, tear to pieces', 1-p nsg *rastřzalo*, mpl *rastřzali*, pp fsg *rastřzana*; *střzano* pp nsg 'snatch off, tear off'

tû adv (see also *tûka*) 'here' llltû *i tâmo* 'here and there'; *kat se presêdeš ot tû do tû* 'when you change position from here to there'

tûba subst f (also *tûbo* (n)) 'pipe, tube', Asg *tûbo*, Lsg *tûbe*, NApl *tûbi*, Gpl *tûp*, 1pl *tûbami* llltûbi *za vödo* 'water pipes'

tubêt subst m 'tube (e.g. of toothpaste)', Gsg *tubêta*, Gpl *tubêt*

tûbo subst n (also *tûba* (f)) 'pipe, tube', Gsg *tûba*, Isg *tûbon*, Lsg *tûbe*

tûčno adj nsg (nearly obs) 'fat (of meat)', fsg *tûčna*, mpl *tûčni*

tûc verb ipf 'beat, hit', *se* – 'fight', pr 1sg *tûčên*, 2sg *tûčêš*, 3sg *tûčê*, 1pl *tûčêmo*, 2pl *tûčête*, 3pl *tûk^uo*, imp 2sg *tûčî*, 1-p msg *tûka*, nsg *tûklo*, mpl *tûkli*, fpl *tûkle* llltûčên *urêhi* 'I am cracking (beating) nuts'; *tûčê p^uolne* '[the clock] strikes noon'; *sûnce drîto tûčê* 'the sun is blazing';

natûc pf 'crack, beat, bruise (e.g. fruit); beat (a certain quantity)', pr 3sg *natûčê*, 3pl *natûk^uo*, imp 2sg *natûčî*, 1-p fsg *natûkla*, pp mpl *natûčeni*;

potûc pf 'beat (up), defeat', *se* – 'fight, have a fight', pr 3pl *potûk^uo*, 1-p msg *potûka*, mpl *potûkli*;

pretûc pf 'beat too much', pp msg *pretûčen*; *stûc* pf 'beat, spank; crack (nuts etc.)'; whip up (an egg)', crush (stones); pr 3sg *stûčê*, 1-p msg *stûka*, fsg *stûkla*, mpl *stûkli*, pp msg *stûčen*, nsg *stûčeno*, fpl *stûčene*;

prestûc pf 'beat too much', 1-p msg *prestûka*, mpl *prestûkli*, pp msg *prestûčen*;

zatûc pf 'put, thrust, stick into', *se* – 'creep

away', pr 1sg *zatûčên*, 3sg *zatûčê*, 2pl *zatûčête*, 1-p fsg *zatûkla* lllto *zatûčête va zêmlijo* 'you stick it in the earth'; *se zatûčê va mřzlo vödo* 'you put it in cold water (iron, when forging)'

Tûdari subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl *Tûdari*, Dpl *Tûdaron*

tûga subst f 'sorrow, sadness', Gsg *tûgi*, Asg *tûgo*, Lsg *tûge* llltûga *te popâla!* ± 'get lost'

tûja adj fsg 'unknown, strange, unfamiliar', Nplm *tûji*

tujîna subst f 'foreign country; unfamiliar people', Lsg *tujîne* lllso *přišli nèki ljuđi puli manê*, *ma ne znân*, *so mi tûja tujîna* 'some people came to my place, but I don't know, they are completely unfamiliar to me'

tûk subst m 'fat', Gsg *tûka*, Isg *tûkon*, Lsg *tûke* llljučka *mûka nîma tûka* 'ill-gotten gains never prosper'

tûka adv 'here' (= *tû*, but less common, except for older informants)

tukáč^uon subst Isg 'object to beat hemp with', Apl *tukáčî*

-tukáčila: natukáčila 1-p fsg 'teach with difficulty', *se* – 'learn with difficulty', 1-p mpl *natukáčili* (MOŠ)

tuk'evât verb hab 'beat, hit', *se* – 'fight', pr 3pl *tuk'evajo*, 1-p msg *tuk'evâ*, fsg *tuk'evâla*, mpl *tuk'evâli*

tûlît verb ipf 'howl (of a dog)', pr 3sg *tûli*, 1-p msg *tûlî*

tunêla subst m Gsg 'tunnel', Lsg *tunêle*, Apl *tunêli* (VO)

tûp adj msg 1. 'blunt', 2. 'stupid', fsg *tûpa* and *tûpâ*, nsg *tûpo*, mpl *tûpi*, Isgf *tûpon*; comp msg *tûplji*

tûpas adj msg 'rather stupid'

tûpin verb pr 1sg 'make blunt; tell the same thing again and again';

se stûpila pf 1-p fsg 'become blunt';

se zatûpit pf 'become blunt', 1-p msg *zatûpi*

tûran subst m 'church tower', Asg *tûran*, Isg *tûrnon*, Lsg *tûrne*

-*turâjo*: *se naturâjo* verb pr 3pl 'break through, force one's way through'
tūs adj msg 'fat (of a pig; of meat; of soup)', fsg *tūsta*, nsg *tūsto*; comp msg *tūšci*
tūtanj subst m Asg 'rumbling'
tūtnjelo verb ipf 1-p nsg 'rumble, boom'
tūžan adj msg 'sad, poor', fsg *tūžna*; adv *tūžno*; frequent in nominal sentences of the type mentioned in section VI.2.3; cf. also *tūžni mī* 'poor us'
tv^ooj (also *t^ooj*) pron Nsgm 'your (sg)', Gsgm *tv^oojēga*, Nsgf *tv^oojā*, Nplf *tv^oojē*, Asgn *tv^oojē*; *da ne b^oođe ni po mo^ojē ni po tv^oojē* 'so that it won't be either my way or yours'

U

u prep + L 'about, approximately at the time of, round' || *u pūste* 'in carnival time'; *u Božiče* 'around Christmas'; *u Vazmē* 'around Easter'; *u Dūhovah* 'around Pentecost'; *u polnoči* 'at midnight'; *u Nōven Lēte* 'around new Year'; *u trgādve* 'during the grape harvest'; *u kōšnje* 'in the mowing season'; *onō kat se je u p^ooīne upuči^valo* 'when people used to rest around noon'; *u vīgōne* 'around the time when the cows are taken out to graze (between 3 and 5 p.m., in summer)'; *u zdrāve Marīje* 1. 'at dawn', 2. 'at dusk' (around the time the church bell rings the Angelus)

ū interj 'oh dear' || *ū, ma će nan št^ēerna spūš-čāt* 'oh dear, our cistern will [start to] leak'

ubahⁱevāt verb ipf 'search, look for', pr 1sg *ubahⁱevān*, 3sg *ubahⁱēva*, 1-p fsg *ubahⁱevāla*

ubečāt verb pf 'promise', 1-p msg *ubečā*, fsg *ubečāla*, mpl *ubečāli*

ubīknut se – verb pf 'please', pr 3sg *ubīkne*, 1-p fsg *ubīkla* || *ku ti se ne ubīkne* 'if you don't like it'

ub^oojki subst m Npl kind of slippers

ubrās subst m 'face', Asg *ubrās*, Gsg *ubrāza*, Lsg *ubrāze*, Npl *ubrāzi*, Gpl *ubrās*, Lpl

ubrāzah || *je lⁱēpa va ubrāze* 'she has a pretty face'

ubrⁱtica subst f 'kick', Gsg *ubrⁱtici*, Asg *ubrⁱtico*
ubrⁱtīčat verb ipf 'kick', pr 3pl *ubrⁱtīčajo*; *zubrⁱtīčat* pf id.

ubrūs subst m 'tablecloth', Asg *ubrūs*, Gsg *ubrūsa*, Isg *ubrūson*, Lsg *ubrūse*, Apl *ubrūsi*
učitelj subst m 'teacher' (nowadays more common than *mēštar*).

učiteljica subst f 'female teacher' (more common than *mēštrōvica*)

Ūčka subst f top (name of a mountain), Gsg *Ūčki*, Asg *Ūčko*

ūc verb ipf 'drag, pull, lug' (see *vūc*)

udē adv 'here'

udovāc subst m 'widower', Dsg *udofcū*, Isg *udofc^ēn*, Npl *udofci*, Gpl *udovāc*

udovīca subst f 'widow', Dsg *udovīce*, Npl *udovīce*, Gpl *udovīc*

ud^oor subst m 'fragrance, smell', Asg *ud^oor*, Gsg *ud^oora*

udrīt verb pf 'beat, hit, strike', *se* – 'knock, bump into', pr 1sg *ūdrin*, 2sg *ūdriš*, 3sg *ūdri*, 1-p msg *udrī*, fsg *udrīla*, nsg *udrīlo*, mpl *udrīli*, fpl *udrīle*, pp sg *ūdren* 1. 'beaten', 2. 'a bit crazy', mpl *ūdreni* || *san se udrīla na to grⁱēdo* 'I bumped into that beam'

ufālo adv (also *vafālo* Žm) 'by mistake, accidentally' || *ufālo je hītla nēšto* 'she threw something by mistake'

ūfanje subst n 'confidence, faith' || *ūfanje va Bōga* 'faith in God'

ufendjⁱevāt verb ipf 'offend, insult', pr 1sg *ufendjⁱevān*

ufendljīva adj fsg 'oversensitive, touchy'

ufⁱēndit verb pf 'offend, insult', pr 3sg *ufⁱēndi*, 1-p msg *ufⁱēndi*, fsg *ufⁱēndila*, mpl *ufⁱēndili*, 1-p msg *ufⁱēndjen*, fsg *ufⁱēndjena* || *kat se lāhko ufⁱēndi* 'if [someone] is easily offended'

uffīnjak subst m (usually pl) 'clippings (leftovers from wood or fabric)', Apl *uffījnki*

ugānj subst m 'fire', Asg *ugānj*, Gsg *ugnjā*,

Isg *ugnjⁱēn*

ūgla subst f unidentified bird (builds hanging nests), Gsg *ūgli*, NGpl *ūgli*

ūgljef subst m 'live coals', Lsg *ūgljeve*, NGApI *ūgljevi*, Lpl *ūgljevah*

ūgljen subst m 'coal'

uglj^evīco subst f Asg (MOB) 'charcoal'

uglj^evlje subst n (coll) 'live coals', Gsg *uglj^evlja*, Asg *uglj^evlje*, Isg *uglj^evljen*

ugnjⁱšce subst n 'hearth, fireplace', ALsg *ugnjⁱšce*, Gsg *ugnjⁱšca*

Ugrādi subst f NApl top (originally the name of a group of fields, of which nowadays only one is left), Lpl *Ugrādah*, Lsg *Ugrāde*

Ugrādica subst f top (name of a field), Asg *Ugrādico*, Lsg *Ugrādice*

ugrīzak subst m 'bite, mouthful'

uhīca subst f dim (to *ūho*; also *ušīca*)

ūhice subst f dim Npl (to *ūho*; also *ūšice* Npl)

ūho subst n 1. 'ear', 2. 'eye (of a needle)', Asg *ūho*, Gsg *ūhā*, Isg *ūh^oōn*, Lsg *ūhē*; Npl to 1. see *ūši*; to 2. Apl *ūha*; dim *uhīco*, *uhīca*, *uhico*, *ušīco*, *ušīca*, *ūšico*, Npl *ūšice*, *ūhice* || *nī mi va ūhē* 'it doesn't sound so good'; *ne mi grⁱē va ūho* 'it doesn't sound so good' (see also *uhīca*, *ušīca*, *ūhice*, *ūši*)

ūjac subst m 'uncle' (not commonly used; see *bārba*)

ūk subst m (= *vūk*) 1. 'wolf', 2. unidentified plant, GAsg *ūka* and *vūka*, Isg *ūkon*, Npl *ūki*, GIpl *ūki*

-*ukⁱevāt*: *ubukⁱevāt* (also *ubuk^evat*) verb ipf 'dress, put on', pr 1sg *ubukⁱevān*, 3sg *ubukⁱēva*, 1-p mpl *ubukⁱevāli*; *prebukⁱevāt* (also *prebuk^evat*) ipf 'change one's clothes', pr 3sg *prebukⁱēva*

uknājce subst n dim (to *ūknō*) 'window'

uknīca subst f dim (to *ūknō*) 'window', Npl *uknīce*

ūknō subst n 'window', Asg *ūknō*, Gsg *ūknā*, Isg *ūkn^oōn*, Lsg *ūknē*, NApl *ūkna*, Gpl *ūkan*, Lpl *ūknah*; dim *uknīco*, Npl *uknīca*,

uknīca (f) and *uknājce* (see also *uknīca* and *uknājce*)

ūlica subst f 'street', Npl *ūlice*; dim Asg *ūličico*

Ūličnica subst f 'Palm Sunday (on which olive branches are blessed by the priest)'

ūlika subst f 1. 'olive', 2. 'olive tree', Gsg *ūliki*, Asg *ūliko*, NApl *ūliki*, Gpl *ūlik*

ulīta subst n Npl (see *ōlito*); dim Apl *ulītica*

ūlj subst m 'beehive', Gsg *ūljā*, Isg *ūlj^en* and *ūlj^oōn*, Lsg *ūljē*, Apl *ūlji*, Gpl *ūlji*

ūlje subst n '(olive) oil', ALsg *ūlje*, Gsg *ūlja*, Isg *ūljen*

umēcān adj msg 'skilful, handy', fsg *umēcāna*

umēsto prep + G nd (but common; see *namēsto*) 'instead of'

umēt verb ipf 'know how, be able to', pr 1sg *umⁱēn*, 3sg *umⁱē*, 3pl *umⁱējo*, 1-p mpl *um^eli* || *kakō so znāli i um^eli* 'the best they could'; *razumēt* 'understand', pr 3sg *razumⁱē*, 1pl *razumⁱēmo*, 3pl *razumⁱējo*, 1-p msg *razum^eē*, fsg *razumēla*

ūmidan adj msg 'moist, damp', fsg *ūmidna*, nsg and Nsgn *ūmidno*, fpl *ūmidne*, Lsgn *ūmidnen* || *na ūmidnen* 'in a damp spot'

-*umidāt*: *odumidāt* verb pf 'get wet (said of earth)'

umidīna subst f (MOŠ) 'dampness, humidity', Asg *umidīno* (MOŠ)

umiditā subst f 'moisture, humidity', Gsg *umiditāde*

ūna subst f (see *vūna*) 'wool'

unaōkoli adv d? 'around, all around'

unčīnēt subst m 'crochet hook', Gsg *unčīnēta*, Isg *unčīnētōn*, Gpl *unčīnēt*

undā adv 'then' (JKR; NO thinks this is incorrect; see *ōnda*)

undē adv 'there'

undēka adv (= *undē*) (VO) 'there'

unēš adj msg 'fair, passable, considerable, rather big', fsg *unēšta*; adv *unēšto* || *je unēšto*

šen'ci 'there is quite a bit of wheat'
*un*⁴*ör* subst 'pride, something to be proud of',
 Asg *un*⁴*ör*, Lsg *un*⁴*öre* || *ta šlověk je na un*⁴*öre*
 'everyone respects that man'; *za un*⁴*ör si*
je stävi 'he put [the flowers in front of the
 house] to make it look pretty'
unütra adv nd (but frequently used), see
*n*⁴*ötre*
ünjel adj msg 'single' (e.g. of a thread, or of
 flower petals; opposite of *düpal*), nsg *ünjelo*,
 fpl *ünjele*, Isgm *ünjelen*
upänak subst m kind of (soft) shoes, NApl
upänki, Ipl *upänkami*, Lpl *upänkah*
uperät verb 'be (just) enough, suffice', pr 3sg
uperä (cf. *öper*)
upläs subst m 'stone, rock in a ploughing
 field', Lsg *upläze*, Npl *upläzi*, Gpl *upläs* and
upläzi, Lpl *upläzah* and *upläzeh*
upřta subst f strap to carry the *brěnta* (con-
 taining water) on, Asg *upřto*, Lsg *upřte*, Apl
upřti, Lpl *upřtah*
üra subst f 1. 'hour', 2. 'clock', Gsg *üri*, Asg
üro, NApl *üri* (also plf 'watch'), Gpl *ür*; dim
 Asg *ürico* || *kvärat od üri* 'a quarter of an
 hour'; *ku dorěnen do* ⁴*ösmě üri* 'if I bring
 [the cattle] home before 8'; *na trř üri* 'at
 three'; *na p*⁴*öli üri za p*⁴*ölmě* 'at 12.30 p.m.';
trř üri mänje četřri menüti 'at four minutes
 to three'; in expressions of time, the form of
üra is also frequently omitted: *na jenö san jä*
prüšla 'at one I arrived'
urěh subst m 1. 'walnut', 2. 'walnut tree', Asg
urěh, Gsg *urěha*, Isg *urěhon*, NApl *urěhi*,
 Lpl *urěhah*; dim *urěšic* || *Spod Urěha* (nick-
 name), e.g. *Marřja Spod Urěha*
urěhovac subst m 'walnut brandy', Asg *urěho-*
vac
urläp subst m (obs) 'furlough', Lsg *urläpe*
uröki subst m plf NApl 'spell, evil eye' || *da ti*
je nëki dā uröki 'that someone cast a spell on
 you'; *ugäsit uröki* method to thwart a spell,
 by throwing hot live coals into cold water
ürta subst f 'spite, grudge', Asg *ürto* || *za ürto*
 'to spite; as a revenge'

üsko adj Asgf 'narrow, tight'
üsnic subst f 'lip', Npl *üsnice*, Gpl *üsnic*, Lpl
üsnicah
üsöje (a?) subst Lsg, in: || *va üsöje* (a?) 'on the
 shady side (of the house)' (opposite of *va*
prüsünce)
usr'ēd prep + G d? (see *nasr'ēd*) 'in the midd-
 le (of)' || *usr'ēd nöci* 'in the middle of the
 night'
üsta subst n plf NApl 'mouth', Gpl *üs* and *üsti*,
 Ipl *üsti*, Lpl *üstah* and *üsteh*; dim Npl (plf)
ust'ica, Lpl *ust'icah*
ustānak subst m 'remnant, rest', Npl *ustānki*
üši subst f NApl plf (pl. of *üho*) 'ears', Gpl
ušif, Ipl *ušivami*, Lpl *ušivah*; dim Npl *ušice*
uš'ica subst f dim (to *üho*; also *uh'ica*) 'ear' (see
 also Npl *ühice*)
üš-vān interj (also *üš-piči-vān*, and *piča-vān*)
 interj shout to chase the chickens away
-üt: *ubüt* verb pf 'put on (shoes)', *se* - 'put on
 shoes', pr 1sg *ubüjen*, 2sg *ubüješ*, 3sg *ubüje*
 and *obüjě*, imp 2sg *ubüj*, 1-p msg *ubü*, fsg
ubüla, mpl *ubüli*, pp msg *ubüt*, fsg *ubüta*,
 nsg *ubüto*;
prebüje pf pr 3sg 'change (shoes)';
züt pf 'take off (shoes)', *se* - 'take off one's
 shoes', 1sg *züjen*, 3pl *züjo*, 1-p msg *zü*, fsg
züla, mpl *zülü*, pp mpl *züti*
utörak subst m 'Tuesday', Asg *utörak*, Gsg
utöarka
*üt*⁴*ör* subst m 'rim, groove (on a barrel, where
 the bottom is to be placed)', Asg *üt*⁴*ör*, Isg
ütöron
*ut*⁴*örnjak* subst m tool to make an *üt*⁴*ör* with,
 Isg *ut*⁴*örnjakon*
utröba subst f d? 'intestines' (see *ölito*; *ulřta*)
-üvät: *ubüvät* verb ipf 'put on (shoes)', *se* -
 'put on shoes' pr 1sg *ubüvan*, 3sg *ubüva*, 1-p
 mpl *ubüväli*;
züvät ipf 'take off (shoes)', *se* - 'take one's
 shoes off', pr 3sg *züva*, 1-p msg *züvä*, fsg
züväla
üzda subst f d? 'bit (of a bridle)', Npl *üzdi*

uzimac subst m species of grain (winter crop),
 Gsg *uzimcä*, Isg *uzimcön*, Lsg *uzimcē*
uzānca subst f 'habit, custom', Asg *uzānco*,
 NApl *uzānci*, Lpl *uzānch*
uzät verb ipf 'be in the habit of, be used to',
 pr 1sg *uzān*, 3sg *uzä*, 1pl *uzāmo*, 3pl *uzājo*,
 1-p fsg *uzāla* || *uzāmo takö storit* 'we usually
 do it like that'; *ja uzān zābit* 'I usually forget
 (things)'
uzēnja subst m 'bridegroom, fiancé', Gsg *uzē-*
nji

v

v prep + A 'in', only in the expression *mäcke*
v rīt lit. 'into the cat's ass' (said to children
 when they sneeze)
va prep + A 'in (of place, when a direction is
 implied; of time), into, on';
 (a) local expressions: || *je šā va but'ēgo* 'he
 went to the shop'; *va jeno drügo padělico*
stävi se fěco 'you put the yeast into another
 frying pan'; *ti zavřjo va härito* 'they wrap [it]
 up in paper for you'; *va küp se je pöbrlo* 'it
 was piled up (lit. gathered in a heap)'; *va*
bi'ělo ubüčeni 'dressed in white'.
 In combinations with clitic pronominal Accu-
 sative forms, the preposition has the accented
 form *vā*: *vā njo smo nakrgäli* 'we put [the
 kindling] into it [the jacket]'; *kako da glěda*
vā me 'as if he is looking at me'.
 (b) temporal expressions: || *va jütro* 'in the
 morning'; *rāno va zöro smo se stāli* 'we stood
 up early at dawn'; *ön je prüša va soböto* 'he
 came on Saturday'; *ne dēlamö va kampānje*
va fešnř dān 'we don't work in the field on a
 holiday'; *ča narästě va jenö lěto* 'as much as
 grows in a year'; *to ču va hřp* 'I'll do that
 [with] in a minute'
 (c) miscellaneous: || *lcu se upričt va tö* 'I'll le-
 an on that'; *bübneš va gröto* 'you bump into
 a stone'; *ja se ne kāpin jāko va tö* 'I don't
 know much about this'; *va tēšnje je döle*
 '[the *brěnta*] gets narrower towards the bot-
 tom'; *ono želězo va k*⁴*ölo* 'that round iron
 [thing]'; *čemo va dv'ě nosit b*⁴*öršo* 'we'll
 carry the bag together [the two of us]; *da*
gr'ě vā se 'that it shrinks'
 prep + L 'in, at (local, when no direction is
 implied); in (time)';
 (a) local expressions: || *kměšćina, to je möglä*
břt i va selě 'a farm, that could also be in the
 village'; *va tēplen* 'in a warm spot (e.g. a hot
 room)'; *je l'ěpa va ubräze* 'she has a pretty
 face'; *čěsan va prähe* 'garlic powder'
 (b) temporal expressions: || *va zīmě* 'in win-
 ter'; *je iměla dēset l'ět, va jedanařsten* 'she
 was ten years old, [was] in [her] eleventh
 [year]'
vā prep (see *va* + A)
vāč adv 'in(to) what' || *va jeno bäčvo ali vāč*
 'into a vessel or what(ever)'
Vadedřji subst plf top (name of a village), Gpl
Vadedřj, Dpl *Vadedřjen*
vädit verb ipf 1. 'pull, take', 2. *se* - 'learn', pr
 2sg *vädış*, 3sg *vädi*, 1pl *vädimo*, 3pl *väde*
 and *vädo*, 1-p msg *vädi*, mpl *vädili* || *smo*
vädili kumpřri 'we have been digging pota-
 toes'; *kakö smo se vädili* 'as we learnt'; *smo*
si svř vädili kolřko je kř t'ě 'we all took
 [helpings of food] as much as we wanted';
se navädit pf 'learn', *navädit* pf 'teach', pr
 2sg *navädış*, 3sg *navädi*, 1-p mpl *navädili*, pp
 msg *naväjjen*, fsg *naväjena*, mpl *naväjeni* || *ku*
navädış ga govorit unakö 'if you teach him to
 speak like that'; *san naväjena dēlat* 'I am
 used to working';
povädit pf 'pull (out; one after another, e.g.
 potatoes, teeth)', pr 3sg *povädi*, 1-p fsg *po-*
vädila;
zvädit pf 'take (food from a bowl)'; pull
 (out), take off (clothes)', pr 1sg *zvädin*, 2sg
zvädış, 3sg *zvädi*, 1pl *zvädimo*, imp 2sg *zvä-*
di, 1-p msg *zvädi*, fsg *zvädila*, nsg *zvädilo*,
 mpl *zvädili*, fpl *zvädile*, pp Nsgf *zväjena*
vadljät se - verb pf 'bet', pr 1pl *vadljāmo*, 1-p
 fsg *vadljāla*, mpl *vadljāli*
vädjät verb hab (also *vadljät*) 'pull', 1-p mpl
vadljāli;
zvädjät ipf (also *zvädjät*) 'pull out, stick
 out, take out, take off', pr 2sg *zvädjāš*, 3sg

zvädjlja, 3pl *zvädjljajo*, 1-p msg *zvadljä*, fsg *zvadljäla*, mpl *zvadljäli*

vadljievamo se – verb ipf pr 1pl ‘bet’

vafälo adv ‘accidentally’ (especially Žm); see also *ufälo*

vähajl subst m ‘longish heap, strip of mown grass’, Asg *vähajl*, Gsg *vählja*, Isg *vähljon*, Lsg *vählje*, NGpl *vählji* lk *kat se kosí na vähajl* ‘when you mow the grass in long strips’

väjka adv (also *väjka*) ‘always’ (see also *odväjka* and *zaväjka*)

väjnski adj Nsgm ‘exterior, outside’, Npln *väjnske* and *väjnske* ([väjnski] etc., see 1.2.14)

väl subst m ‘wave’

väla subst f ‘small round valley (dell; in karst landscape)’, Gsg *väli*, Asg *välo*, Lsg *väle*, Npl *väli*, Gpl *väl*, Lpl *välah*

välceri subst Npl kind of dance

valíža subst f ‘suitcase’, Asg *valížo*

väljak subst m ‘cylinder, rolling pin’, Apl *väljki*

valjät verb ipf ‘be good, usable, worth, valuable’, pr 3sg *valjä*, 3pl *valjäjo*, 1-p fsg *valjäla*, nsg *valjälo*, mpl *valjäli*; pr 3sg *valjä* is used as an adv, ‘probably’: *llnī bilō valjä kadē ih čüvät tolīko* ‘there probably wasn’t so much room to herd them’; *onä nēkat je valjä bila riekä* ‘it probably was a river once’ (meaning the Draga)

väljät verb ipf 1. ‘roll’, 2. ‘soil, dirty’, pr 2sg *väljas*, 3sg *välja*, 3pl *väljajo*, imp 2sg *väljaj*, 1-p fsg *väljäla*;

razväljano pf pp nsg ‘roll out (dough)’;

zväljät pf ‘soil, dirty’, pr 3sg *zvälja*, 3pl *zväljajo*, 1-p msg *zväljä*, fsg *zväljäla*, pp msg *zväljan*, fsg *zväljana*, nsg *zväljano*

välje adv 1. ‘almost’, 2. ‘immediately; at once’ (frequently reduplicated, *välje välje* ‘almost; immediately’) *llžili välje takō dūge prīdo* ‘the roots grow almost as long as that’; *ču prīt välje* ‘I’ll come straight away’; *če välje välje imēt četīra lēta* ‘she will very soon be four years old’; *va večer kat je välje välje škūro*

‘at night when it’s nearly dark’

vän 1. prep + G ‘out of, outside’ (see also *zväñ*) *llvän cimītara* ‘outside the churchyard’; *nēšto ča je vän stälo zemljī* ‘something that was sticking out of the earth’

2. adv ‘outside (a direction is implied), out of’: *llso šli vän* ‘they went out’; *je teklä vodä vän* ‘the water flew out’; *kat se ih göni vän* ‘when you chase them out’; *kat ih pūštīs vän* ‘if you let them out’; *se zvädi kösti vän* ‘you take out the bones’; *biš pä vän* ‘you could fall out’; *da ga je hīti vän* ‘that he threw him out’; *beži vän* ‘it is boiling over’; *māli gräh kat prīde na prolīč vän* ‘young peas, when they shoot up in spring’; *vän!* ‘out!’

vanē adv ‘outside, out (when no direction is implied)’ *llkat je inträda vanē* ‘when the crops are still in the fields’; *zajikon vanē je zäspala* ‘she would fall asleep, with her tongue [hanging] out [of her mouth]’

vänjga subst f ‘shovel, spade (used to shove with, not for digging; [vänjga] etc., see 1.2.14)’, Gsg *vänjgi*, Isg *vänjgon*, NApl *vänjgi*, Gpl *vänjgi*, Ipl *vänjgami*

väpēt verb ipf ‘be in one’s death agony’, pr 3sg *väpī*, 1-p msg *väpīē*

vär subst m ‘plaster, grit (for making cement)’, Gsg *vära*, Isg *vāron*

värīt verb ipf ‘weld’, pr 3pl *väre*

vasrīēt adv ‘in the middle’

väs pron Nsgm ‘your (pl. and polite form)’, Asgman *väsēga*, Nsgf *väša*, GDsgf *väše*, Asgf *väšo*, Isgf *väšon*, NAplm *väši*, NAplf *väše*, Gplf *väseh*, Dplf *väšen*, NAsgn *väše*, adv *llpo väše* ‘in your way; in your language’

väs subst m ‘can, pot (for plants)’, Asg *väs*, Gsg *väža*, Lsg *väže*, NApl *väži*; dim *väžič*

väska subst f ‘tub, bathtub, cow’s drinking trough’, Lsg *väske*

Vazän subst m ‘Easter’, Asg *Vazän*, Gsg *Vazmä*, Isg *Vazmön*, Lsg *Vazmē*

vazmäni adj Nsgm ‘Easter’, Asgn *vazmäno*, Aplf *vazmäne*, Npln *vazmäna* *llvazmäni krüh* ‘Easter bread’; *vazmäna jäja* ‘Easter eggs’;

vazmäni ponedeljak ‘Easter Monday’

večer subst f Asg ‘evening’ *llna večer* and *va večer* ‘in the evening’; *sväko večer* ‘every evening’; *va nedēljo večer* ‘on Sunday evening[s]’; *se m vōra i večer pognät na päšo* ‘you have to take out [the cattle] to graze also in the evening’ (MOS); *večer* is usually f, but may also be m: Gsg *večera*

večera subst f ‘supper, evening meal’, Gsg *večeri*, Asg *večero*, Lsg *večere*

večeräs adv ‘tonight’

večerat verb ipf ‘have supper, eat (for supper)’

večērnja adj Nsgf (TO) ‘evening’; used independently ‘evening mass’, Dsgf *večērnje* (TO)

vēc adv 1. (comp to *mnōgo*) ‘more’, *lldebōto piēt kīl, mrvō vēc, ali mrvō mänje* ‘about five kilograms, a bit more, or a bit less’; *da vēc durä* ‘that it lasts longer’ (MOS); *svē ga vēc stīšce za vrät* ‘it squeezes his neck more and more’; *nīmamo vēc to grēdo* ‘we don’t have that beam any more’; *ča vēc mōro* ‘as much as they can’; *vēc pūti* ‘more than once, frequently’; *vēc l’ēt* ‘several years’; as a particle for the comparative (not frequent): *još vēc čīsto govōri* ‘she speaks even purer’; sup *nājivēc* ‘the most’; *prevēc* ‘too much’

2. ‘already’ *llkat je vēc bī bölan* ‘when he was ill already’; *kat je vēc cvätnja finjena* ‘when the blossoming is already over’

vēci adj comp Nsgm; see *vēli*

večīnon (used as adv) ‘mostly, mainly’

-*vēdat*: *povēdat* pf ‘tell, narrate’, pr 1sg *povīn*, 2sg *povīš*, 3sg *povī*, 1pl *povīmō*, 2pl *povītē*, 3pl *povīed vō*, imp 2sg *povīēj*, 1-p msg *povēda*, fsg *povēdala*, mpl *povēdali*, pp nsg *povēdano*;

se napovēdali pf 1-p mpl ‘have one’s banns called’ (marriage announcement in church, a week before the marriage); also ‘confess (?)’; *se spovēdat* pf ‘confess (rel.)’; *zapovī* pf pr 3sg ‘order, command’

vedrīt se – verb ipf ‘clear up’;

se razvedrīt pf ‘clear up’, pr 3sg *razvedrī*, 1-p nsg *razvedrīlo*

vēdro adj nsg ‘clear’ (said of the weather)

vējat verb ipf ‘sieve, winnow’, pr 3sg *vīēje*, 1-p fsg *vējala*;

uvējat pf id., imp 2sg *uvīēj*, 1-p fsg *uvējala*, pp msg *uvējjan*

velečāsni adj Nsgm d? ‘honorable, reverend’ (said of a priest)

vēli adj NAsgm (also attr) ‘great, big, large’, Isgm *vēlen*, NAplm *vēli*, Gplmf *vēleh*, Dplm *vēlen*, Iplm *vēlemi*, Nsgf and fsg *vēla*, Asgf *vēlo*, GLsgf *vēle*, Isgf *vēlon*, NAplf and fpl *vēle*, NAsgn *vēlo*, Npln *vēla*, Lpln *vēleh*; comp NAsgm *vēcī*, Nsgf and fsg *vēca*, Gsgf *vēce* (JO), Asgf *vēcō*, Nsgn and nsg *vēce*, Nplm and mpl *vēcī*, Aplf *vēce*; in fixed combinations: *Vēli p vōs* ‘Lent’; *na vēli Pietäk* ‘on Good Friday’; *Vēla Majka b vōjža* ‘Assumption Day (August 15th)’; in toponyms (often clitic): *Vēli Riēt* (name of a field?), Lsg *na Vēle Riēde*; *Vēla Strän* (name of a small wood), Lsg *va Vēle Stränē*; *Vēla Vrāta* ‘the big gates’ (name of a part of Žminj) *llje bila vēla maglīna* ‘there was a thick fog’; *vēli dajži* ‘heavy rainfalls’; *vēla sūša* ‘a long drought’; *plovän (...) oni pīvi još, kat je bī vōn, je pak kopä kako vēli* ‘the priest (...), that first one, when he was [here], worked on the land like a maniac’; *na vīljo vēleh fēšti* ‘on the eve of important holidays’; *vēla travīna* ‘nasty tall weed’

vēlicīna subst f ‘size’

vēlik adj msg d? (however very common); NAsgm *vēliki*, Isgm *vēliken*, Nsgf and fsg *vēlika*, Gsgf *vēlike*, Asgf *vēliko*, Nsgn and nsg *vēliko*, NAplm and mpl *vēliki*, NAplf and fpl *vēlike*, Gplf *vēlikeh*, Apln *vēlike* *llso vēliki dāni* ‘the days are long’

vēlo subst n NAsg (also *velō*) ‘veil’, Gsg *vēla*

velūt subst m ‘velvet’, Gsg *velūda*

vēmen subst n NAsg ‘udder’, Gsg *vēmēna*, NApl *vēmēna* (3x) and *vēmēna* (2x), Gpl *vēmēn*

Venēcija subst f ‘Venice’

-*vēnut*: *uvēnut* verb pf ‘fade, wither’, pr 3sg *uvīēne*, 1-p fpl *uvēnule*

věra subst f 'faith, belief, religion', Gsg věri llvěra va Bōga 'the belief in God'; on je naše věri 'he belongs to our religion'

verānda subst f 'veranda, balcony'

verdūra subst f Žm 'vegetables', Gsg verdūri

věro adv 'really, indeed, certainly' llma věro ničēcu 'I certainly won't'; věro in je bōlje takō 'they are really better off like this'; jā, věro 'yes, certainly'; věro ne znān otk^uōt je pūhā-lo 'I really don't know where the wind was blowing from'

verūgi subst f NApl (attested only in the pl) 'chains', Gpl verūh, Ipl verūgami; dim Npl verūžice

věruvat verb ipf (+ D) 'believe (somebody)'; – va + A 'believe in (something)', pr lsg vērujen, 2sg vēruješ, 3sg vēruje, 3pl vērujo, imp 2sg vēruj, l-p msg vēruva and vērova, mpl vēruvali

věsel adj msg 'happy, glad, gay', fsg vēsela, mpl vēseli; adv vēselo llsvāki (...) je vēsel kat mu se zīēže vēc sāmci nēgo samīc 'everybody is happy when more male [pigs] are born [in his possession] than females'

veselī: se – verb ipf 'be happy, rejoice', pr lsg veselīn, lpl veselīmō, 2pl veselītē, 3pl veselīje, l-p msg veselī, fsg veselīla, nsg veselīlo, mpl veselīli

ves'ēlje subst n 'joy'

-vēsit: zavēsīt verb pf 'hang (things) (up)', pr 2sg zavēsīš, 3sg zavēsī, l-p msg zavēsī, fsg zavēsīla, mpl zavēsīli, mpl zavēšeni; ubēsīt pf 'hang (a person), put to death; hang up (things)', pr 3sg ubēsī, l-p msg ubēsī, pp fsg ubēšena

veštālja subst f '(modern) dress' (as opposed to brhān), Asg veštāljo

Vēštar subst m top (beach between Rovinj and Bale), Lsg Vēštre

veštīt subst m 1. 'suit', 2. (only Žm) 'dress', Asg veštīt, Gsg veštīda, lsg veštīdon, Npl veštīdi

vētar subst m 'wind', Lsg vētre

vetīca subst f 'ring (e.g. on the cover of a

well), wedding ring', Lsg vetīce

-vētren: zvētren (see zvētren)

vetrenār subst m 'veterinarian'

vetrīna subst f 'glass cupboard', Gsg vetrīni, Asg vetrīno, lsg vetrīnon, lsg vetrīne, Npl vetrīne and vetrīni, Gpl vetrīn, lpl vetrīnah

vetūra subst f 'car, auto', Gsg vetūri, Asg vetūro, lsg vetūron, lsg vetūre, Npl vetūri

vežīevāt verb ipf (also vežēvat) 'tie, bind, connect', pr lsg vežīevan, 3sg vežīēva, 3pl vežīēvajo, l-p msg vežīevā, fsg vežīevāla, nsg vežīevālo, mpl vežīevāli

-vīdāt: povīdāt verb ipf 'tell, narrate', pr lsg povīedan, 2sg povīedaš, 3sg povīeda, 3pl povīedajo, imp 2sg povīedaj, l-p msg povīedā, fsg povīedāla, nsg povīedālo, mpl povīedāli, fpl povīedāle llso povīedāli od vōjski 'they were telling about the war'; se napovīedāli l-p mpl 'have one's banns called' (marriage announcement in church, a week before the marriage); also 'confess.(?)'; se spovīedāli l-p mpl 'confess (rel.)'; zapovīedāt ipf 'order, command', pr 3sg zapovīeda

vīje subst n (coll) 'dry leaves', Gsg vīje

vīekon subst lsg; in the expression: vīekon vāj 'for ever and ever'

vīel subst m NAsg 'veil', Gsg velā (see also velō, and vēlo)

vīenāc subst m 'wreath', Gsg vīencā, lsg vīencōn, lsg vīencē, NApl vīenci, Gpl vīenci, lpl vīencah

-vīenūt: svīenūt verb pf 'dislocate, sprain (a hand or foot)', l-p fsg svīenūla, pp nsg svīenjeno, Asgf svīenjeno; zasvīenūla pf l-p fsg id.

vīērs subst m 'melody, tune', Asg vīērs, lsg vīērson, Apl vīērsi

vīēs subst m 1. 'cord (to tie up a sheep in the stable, or a dog)', 2. 'vine, which is bound with bēkva', Gsg vīēza, lsg vīēze (MOŠ), Apl vīēzi; accentuation also lsg vīēzē

-vīešāt: zavīešāt verb ipf 'hang, suspend', pr

lsg zavīešan, l-p nsg zavīešālo, mpl zavīešāli
vīezāt verb pf 'tie, connect, bind', pr lsg vīēžen, 2sg vīēžeš (MOŠ), 3sg vīēže, 3pl vīēžo, imp 2sg vīēži, 2pl vīēžite, l-p msg vīezā, fsg vīezāla, nsg vīezālo, mpl vīezāli, pp msg vīēžen, fsg vīēžena (MOŠ), nsg vīēženo, mpl vīēženi, Asgf vīēženo; odvīezāt pf 'untie, unfasten, loose'; povīezāt pf 'bind up, tie up', pp msg povīēžen, nsg povīēženo; razvīezāt pf 'untie, unfasten, loose'; zavīeže pf pr 3sg 'tie up, fasten', pp msg zavīēžen, nsg zavīēženo

vī pron 'you (pl. and polite form)'; for the attested forms see IV.2.

vicijāt verb 'spoil (a child)', pr 3sg vicijā, l-p mpl vicijāli, pp fsg vicijāna

vīda subst Gsg; in the expression od vīda do vīda 'all day long'

vīda subst f 'screw', Asg vīdo, lsg vīdon, Apl vīdi

-vīdāt: odvīdāt verb pf 'unscrew, loosen'; zavidāt pf 'screw (tight)', pr lsg zavidān, pp nsg zavidāno

vīdet verb ipf and pf 'see', se – (z + I) 'meet', see each other', pr lsg vīdin, 2sg vīdiš, 3sg vīdi, lpl vīdimo, 2pl vīdite, 3pl vīde (at least 10x) and vīdo (1x), imp 2sg vīdi, l-p msg vīde, fsg vīdela, nsg vīdelo, mpl vīdeli, fpl vīdele, pp msg vījen; (see also vīš)

-vīd'evāt: zavid'evāt verb ipf 'screw (tight)', pr 3pl zavid'evajo, l-p mpl zavid'evāli

Vīdulīni subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl Vīdulīni, Dpl Vīdulīnon

vīgōn subst m time at which the cows are taken out to graze, Gsg vīgōna, lsg vīgōne llcu prīt (...) u vīgōne 'I'll come at about 4 p.m.'

-vījāt: navījāt verb ipf 'wind (e.g. hair on curlers, watch)', pr lsg navījan, 3sg navīja; svījāt ipf 1. 'fold away, fold up', 2. 'bend, twist, contort', pr 3sg svīja llnēšto me svīja va trbūhe 'I have stomach cramps'; uvījāt ipf 'twist, bend, distort';

se zuvījāla ipf l-p fsg 'stoop, bend in all directions', pr 3sg zuvīja; zavījāt ipf 1. 'twist, bend, wind, 2. 'wrap up; swaddle (as was formerly done with babies)', 3. 'howl (of a dog)', pr lsg zavījan, 3sg zavīja, l-p fsg zavījāla

Vījōla subst f prop (name for a cow)

vij^uōlas adj Nsgm (attr) 'violet', Nsgf vij^uōlas-ta, Nsgn vij^uōlasto

vij^uōlica subst f 'violet', Npl vij^uōlice, Gpl vij^uōlic

vīkāt verb ipf 'shout, scream', pr lsg vīčen, 2sg vīčeš, 3sg vīče, lpl vīčemo, 3pl vīčo, l-p msg vīkā, fsg vīkāla, mpl vīkāli llvīčeš na dī-co 'you scream at the kids'; povīčeš pf pr 2sg 'shout (a bit)'; zvīkāt pf 'scream (for help)', se – 'shout loudly', l-p msg zvīkā, fsg zvīkāla, mpl zvīkāli

vīknū verb pf l-p msg 'shout'

*-vīknut: se ubīknut verb (see ubīknut)

vīla subst 'nymph'

vīli subst f NApl pl 'pitchfork', Gpl vīli, lpl vīlami, lpl vīlah; p/a vīline

vīlicon subst f lsg nd (but common) 'fork'

vīlija subst f 'eve, the night before', Asg vīlijo llna vīlijo b'ōjžo and na vīlijo Božīca 'on Christmas Eve'; na vīlijo Ivānji 'the night before Saint John the Baptist's day'; cémo držāt vīlijo 'we'll fast (on the eve of a saint's day)'

Vīlmi subst f Gsg prop (Christian name, fem), Dsg Vīlme, Asg Vīlmo, lsg Vīlmon

vīnō subst n NAsg 'wine', Gsg vīnā

Vīnj^uōli subst f Apl (pl) top

vīset verb ipf 'hang (intr), be suspended, slope down, slant', pr 3sg vīsi, 3pl vīse, ger vīsecē, l-p msg vīse, fsg vīsela, nsg vīselo, fpl vīsele llkadē je vīselo tīd 'where there was a downhill slope'; kadē vīsi čēsta 'where the road is sloping down'; vrīeme vīsi 'there is a threat of rain'

ovīsi verb pr 3sg 'it depends'

visīna subst f 'height', Asg *visīno*
visočina subst f 'height', Lsg *visočine*
visōk adj NAsgm (attr) and msg 1. 'high',
 2. 'tall', Gsgm *visōkega*, Lsgm *visōken*,
 NApml *visōki*, GLplm *visōkeh*, Iplm *visōke-*
mi, fsg *visōka*, nsg *visōko*; also Nsgm *jedan*
visōki 'a very high one' (about a table); adv
visōko; comp Nsgm *vīši*, fsg *vīša*, Asgn and
 nsg *vīše* Lsgn *vīšen*; adv *vīše*
vīš interj (= imp 2sg or pr 2sg of *vīdet*) 'see?,
 look!, here!' *llma vīš kako pāda* 'now look
 how it's raining!'; *vīš takōvo kat prīde stāro*
 'now look, when it becomes old like this';
vīš, se poznā '(look) here, you can see it'
vīšāk subst m Asg 'air', Lsg *va vīškē* 'high up
 in the air'
vīše adv 'more'; nd, but frequently used inste-
 ad of *vēč*
vīšnja subst f 1. 'sour cherry', 2. 'sour cherry
 tree', Npl *vīšnji*, Gpl *vīšanj*; *Vīšnji* Npl pl
 top (name of a field); *Pod Vīšnji* top (name
 of a one-time pub in Žminj)
-vīt: *navīt* verb pf 'wind (up; a watch; hair on
 curlers)', pr 2sg *navīješ* (MOŠ), 1-p msg *nā-*
vi, fsg *nāvila*, pp fsg *nāvita*, fpl *nāvite*;
pōvit pp msg 'wrap, bandage *llpōvit va pl'ēni*
 'wound in diapers';
svīt pf 'fold away, fold up';
uvīt pf 'wind, twist, distort', pr 2sg *uvīješ*,
 3sg *uvīje*;
zavīt pf 1. 'twist, wind, fold', 2. 'wrap (up),
 bandage', pr 2sg *zavīješ*, 3sg *zavīje*, 3pl
zavījo, imp 2sg *zavīj*, 1-p msg *zāvī*, fsg *zāvī-*
la, mpl *zāvili*, pp msg *zāvīt* (3x) and *zāvīt*
 (1x), fsg *zāvita*, nsg and Nsgn *zāvito*, Aplf
zāvite llse ne zavīje fūži 'you don't fold the
 fūžī'; *je imēla takō zāvite nōgi* 'she had
 crooked legs, like this'
Vitōrija subst f prop (Christian name, fem)
Vīvati subst m pl (nickname of the [people
 from] Dolenji Orbanici), Gpl *Vīvati*, Dpl *Vī-*
vaton
vīvatški adj Nsgm 'of the *Vivat*', Lsgm *vīvat-*
sken

vlāga subst f 'moisture, dampness'
Vlāh subst m man who lives at the other side
 of the Draga (i.e. does not belong to the old-
 est layer of Slavic inhabitants of Istria; of
 "immigrant" Slavic or Romance origin), Npl
Vlāhi
Vlāhinja subst f 'female inhabitant of *Vlāšija*',
 Asg *Vlāhinjo*
vlāka subst m Gsg 'train', Isg *vlākon* (nd, but
 common; see *mākina*)
vlās subst m 'hair', Asg *vlās*, Isg *vlāson*, Lsg
vlāse, NApI *vlāsi*, GIpl *vlāsi*, Dpl *vlāson*, Lpl
vlāseh; dim *vlāsič*
Vlāšiči subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl
Vlāšiči
Vlāšijo subst f Asg top (area on the other side
 of the *Draga*)
vlāžan adj Nsgm (attr) 'damp, wet', nsg *vlāž-*
no
vīh adv (also *vīha*) 'a moment ago' *llvīh san*
čūla da neki zovē 'I heard someone call a
 moment ago'; *vīha san je reklā (...)* 'I told
 her a moment ago (...)'
vōče subst n (coll) 'fruit' (nd, but ousting dial.
žir)
vodā subst f 'water', Gsg *vodī* (over 30x) and
odī (1x), Asg *vōdo*, Isg *vodōn*, DLsg *vodē*;
 p/a *vodīna* 'dirty water' *lltāmo smo svi gonili*
pīt krāvi, nā vodo, smo zvāli 'we all drove
 the cows there to drink, "to the water", we
 called that'; *hītīt vōdo (= poštrofīt)*
vōdi verb ipf pr 3sg 'lead, conduct (fig.)'
vōdni adj Nsgm 'watery (about soup or wine),
 water', fsg *vōdna*, nsg *vōdno* *ll Vōdni Dōl*
 top (name of a *kal* in Cere)
vōjica subst f 'loop (on clothes)', Apl *vōjice*,
 Gpl *vōjic*, Ipl *vōjicami*
vōjski subst f Gsg 'war', Asg *vōjsko*, Lsg *vōjs-*
ke
vokāt subst m 'lawyer', Isg *vokāton*
vōlja subst f 'will, wish', Gsg *vōlji*, Lsg *vōlje*
llje vōlja + A 'someone feels like' (past tense
 either agreeing with *vōlja* in fsg, or imperso-

nal nsg: *llku je nōno vōlja će skūhat jūžino*
 'if grandmother feels like it, she will cook
 dinner'; *jo nī bilo vōlja* 'she didn't feel like
 [it]; *nī jo bila vōlja poē na pl'ēs* 'she didn't
 want to go to the dance'; *preku vōlji* 'against
 your will'; *dobriē vōlji* or *dobre vōlji* 'volun-
 tarily'; *to je njemū po vōlje* 'he likes it that
 way'
voljpinā subst f 'fox', Asg *voljpinō*
vōnjat verb ipf 'stink, smell (bad)', pr 3sg
vōnja, 1-p nsg *vōnjalo* *llIēpo vōnja* (obs; NO
 quotes her grandmother) 'it smells nice'
vōnjavo adj nsg 'smelly', fsg *vōnjava*
vonjūh subst m unidentified plant (smells bad,
 has small blue flowers), Gsg *vonjūhā*, Isg
vonjūhōn
vōsak subst m (also *ōsak*) 'wax', Asg *vōsak*
 and *ōsak*, Gsg *vōska*
vōl subst m (also *ōl*) 'ox', GAsg *olā* (3x)
 and *volā* (3x), Isg *olōn* (1x) and *volōn*
 (2x), NApI *olī*, Gpl *ōli*, Dpl *olōn*, Ipl *ōli*
 and *vōli*, Lpl *vōlah*
vōnj subst m 'smell', Gsg *vōnja*
vōs subst m (also *ōs*) 'waggon, cart', Asg
vōs and *ōs*, Gsg *vōza*, Isg *vōzon*, Lsg *vōze*,
 NIpl *vōzi*, Gpl *vōzi* and *ōzi*, Lpl *vōzah*; dim
vozič and *ozīč*, Isg *vozičen* (VO)
vrācat verb ipf 'return, give back', pr 1sg *vrā-*
čen, 3sg *vrāce*, 3pl *vrāčo*;
obrācat and *ubrācat* verb ipf 'turn, turn
 round, return', *se* - 'turn (intr)', pr 1sg
ubrāčen, 2sg *ubrāčeš* and *obrāčeš*, 3sg *ubrā-*
čali, 1-p msg *ubrāča*, fsg *ubrāčala*, mpl *ubrā-*
čali, pp nsg *ubrāčano*;
spovrācat 'throw up';
se zvrācat ipf 'fall over', pr 3sg *zvrāče*;
zavrācat ipf 'roll up (one's sleeves)', pr 2sg
zavrāčeš, 3sg *zavrāče*
Vragužēla subst m (nickname, masc) *llbrba*
Jūže Vragužēla
Vragužēlka subst f (nickname, fem) *llDānica*
Vragužēlka
vrāh subst m 'devil', GAsg *vrāga*, Dsg *vrāgu*,
 Isg *vrāgon* (in the expression (*hoj*) *s vrāgun*,

alongside *hoj s vrāgon*, 'go to the devil' the
 Isg ending is *-un* next to *-on*; here, the pre-
 position also has an exceptional form (see z)
llk'ēga vrāga nabīja zājno 'why the hell is he
 hammering constantly?'

vrājze adj Nsgn 'devilish, damned', Aplm
vrājži (JO)

vrāna subst f 'crow', Asg *vrāno*, Npl *vrāni*,
 Gpl *vrān*

vrāt subst m 'neck', Asg *vrāt*, Gsg *vrāta*, Isg
vrāton, Lsg *vrāte*, NApI *vrāti*, GIpl *vrāti*
llsan si stāvila kordōn zā vrat 'I put the
 necklace around my neck'

vrāta subst n NApI pl 'door, gate', Gpl *vrāt*,
 Ipl *vrāti*, Lpl *vrāteh* and *vrātah* *llkat smo*
prīšli na vrāta ot kūci 'when we came at the
 door of the house'; *Stāra Vrāta* pl top (street
 in Žminj), Gpl *Stāreh Vrāt*, Dpl *vrātan*, Lpl
Stāreh Vrāteh and *Stāreh Vrātah*; *Vēla Vrāta*
 pl top (name of a part of Žminj), Lpl *Vēleh*
Vrātah and *Vēleh Vrāteh*; dim *vratīca* pl,
 Lpl *vratīcah*

vrbā subst f 'willow', Gsg *vrbī*, Isg *vrbōn*,
 Lsg *vrbē*, Gpl *vrbī*

vrē verb (= *vrēč*)

-vrēce: *prevrēce* verb pr 3sg 'turn (over)'

vrē verb ipf pr 3sg 'boil, seethe';
zavrē pf pr 3sg (VO) 'begin to boil'

vrēč verb pf (inf also *vrēč*) 'put, throw', pr 1sg
vrēzen, imp 2sg *vrēži*, 1-p fsg *vrēgla*, mpl *vrēgli*,
 fpl *vrēgle*;
donavrēč pf 'add an extra piece', pr 3sg *do-*
navrēže, 1-p fsg *donavrēgla*;
razvrēč pf 'plough in parallel lines (plough in
 one direction and then go back without
 ploughing)', pr 1sg *razvrēžen*, 3sg *razvrēže*,
 1-p msg *razvrēga*, fsg *razvrēgla* (see also *raz-*
orā);
uvrēč pf 'hem provisionally (so that unravel-
 ling is prevented)', pr 3sg *uvrēže*, 1-p fsg
uvrēgla, pp fpl *uvrēžene*;
zvrēč pf 1. 'miscarry (said of sheep)', 2. *se* -
 'warp, buckle', pr 3sg *zvrēže*, 3pl *zvrēžo*, 1-p
 fsg *zvrēgla*, nsg *zvrēglo*, fpl *zvrēgle*, pp msg
zvrēžen;

se zavřžo pf pr 3pl 'come up, sprout, shoot', pp fpl *zavřžene*

vrěća subst f 'bag, sack', Gsg *vrěći*, Asg *vrěčo*, Lsg *vrěče*, NApl *vrěcí*, Gpl *vrěcí*; dim *vrěćica*

vretenō subst n 'spool, spindle', Asg *vretenō*, Isg *vretenōn*, Lsg *vretenē*, NApl *vretěna* (4x) and *vretenā* (1x), Gpl *vretěni*; dim *vretenico*

vrěč verb (obsolescent) (MOŠ) 'thresh (done by cows, treading on the grain)', l-p fpl *vřhle* and *vřšle* (MOŠ) (see also *vřše*)

vrěda adv (= *vrěti*) 'quickly' || *je hodī vrěda* 'he walked quickly'

vrědan adj msg 1. 'good (at), capable (of)', 2. 'valuable, of value', fsg *vrědna*, mpl *vrědni*, Nplf *vrědne*, Nplm *vrědni* || *je vrědan storīt onō ča mu je ārat* 'he is capable of doing his job'

vrěl adj msg 'very hot, boiling', fsg *vrěla*, nsg *vrělo*

vrěme subst n NAsg 1. 'time', 2. 'weather', Gsg *vrěmena*, Isg *vrěmenon*, Lsg *vrěmene*, Lpl *vreměnah* || *će bīt vrěme* 'it'll be beautiful weather'; *vrěme vřsi* 'it looks like it's going to rain'; *po vreměnah* 'from time to time'

vrěti adv (= *vrěda*) 'quickly' || *vřti vrěti* 'very quickly'

vřganj subst m 'plough' (made of wood or iron), Asg *vřganj*, Gsg *vřgnja*, Isg *vřgnjen*, Lsg *vřgnje*

vřh subst m 1. 'top, tip, point (of a plant, a needle etc.)', 2. 'mountain', Gsg *vřhā*, Isg *vřhōn*, Lsg *vřhē*, NApl *vřhī*, Lpl *vřhah*; dim *vřšič* || *vālje gōre na vřhē* 'almost at the top'

vřh prep + G 'above' || *vřh Kaliča* 'above (the) Kalič' (top) (VO)

vřhāt verb 'thresh' (MOŠ)

vřščet verb ipf 'scream, yell', pr 3sg *vřšči*, imp 2sg *vřšči*, l-p msg *vřšćē*, fsg *vřšćēla*, mpl *vřšćēli*

vřleh adj Gpl 'many, much', att only in: || *vřleh pūti* 'often'; *vřleh štōrijic* 'many stories'

vrñut verb pf 'return, give back', pr lsg *vřnen*, 2sg *vřneš*, 3pl *vřno*, l-p msg *vrñū*, mpl *vrñūli*;

odvřneš pf pr 2sg 'roll down (sleeves), let out (sleeves or trouser legs)';

razvrñut pf 'roll down (sleeves or trouser legs)', pr 2sg *razvřneš*, imp 2sg *razvrñi*, l-p fsg *razvrñūla*;

ubrñut pf 'turn (round)', se – 'return, come back, turn round', pr lsg *ubrñen*, 2sg *ubrñeš*, 3pl *ubrñno*, imp 2sg *ubrñi*, 2pl *ubrñite*, l-p msg *ubrñū*, fsg *ubrñūla*, nsg *ubrñūlo*, mpl *ubrñūli*, pp msg *ubrñjen*, nsg *ubrñjeno*, mpl *ubrñjeni*;

zvrñut pf 'knock over; pour out, empty', se – 'fall over', pr lsg *zvrñen*, 3sg *zvrñe*, l-p msg *zvrñū*, fsg *zvrñūla*, nsg *zvrñūlo*, mpl *zvrñūli*, pp nsg *zvrñjeno*;

zavrñut pf 'roll up (sleeves or trouser legs), shorten', pr 3sg *zavrñe*, imp 2sg *zavrñi*, l-p msg *zavrñū*, fsg *zavrñūla*, nsg *zavrñūlo*, pp mpl *zavrñjeni* || *zavrñe z nōson* 'she turns up her nose (at)'

vřs subst f NAsg (also *vřsta*) 1. 'kind, species', 2. 'layer', Lpl *vřšāh*

vřsta subst f d? (also *vřs*) 'kind, species', Gpl *vřsti*

vřše verb ipf pr 3pl (MOŠ; nearly obs) 'thresh (done by cows, treading on the grain)' (see also *vrěč*)

Vřšičī subst m top (name of a field)';

vřšič₂ subst m dim (to *vřh*) 'tip (embryo) of a plant'

vřt subst m 'garden', Asg *vřt*, Gsg *vřta*, NA-Glpl *vřti*, Lpl *vřtah* and *vřteh*

vřtat verb ipf 'bore (a hole)', pr 3sg *vřta*; *zvrřtat* pf 'bore (a hole)', pr 3sg *zvrřta* (MOŠ), l-p nsg *zvrřtalo* (MOŠ)

vřtēt verb 'turn', se – 'turn (intr)', pr 2sg *vřtīs*, 3sg *vřtī*, lpl *vřtīmō*, 3pl *vřtīje*, imp 2sg *vřtī*, l-p msg *vřtīē*, fsg *vřtēla*, nsg *vřtēlo*, pp nsg *vřćeno*

vrūc adj msg (also attr) 'hot', nsg *vrūće*, fsg *vrūća*

vrūčāk subst m 'bubble (in boiling water)',

Npl *vrūčkī*, lpl *vrūčkī* || *kūha svěmi vrūčkī* 'it is boiling hard'

vrūčīna subst f 'heat'

vūc verb ipf (also *ūc*) 'pull', se – 'drag oneself', pr lsg *vūčēn*, 3sg *vūčē*, 3pl *vūkō*, imp 2sg *vūčēi* and *ūčēi*, 2pl *ūčēte*, l-p msg *ūka*, fsg *ūkla*, mpl *ūkli*;

naūkla pf l-p fsg 'bring, drag to' and l-p mpl *navūkli*;

odvūčēš pf pr 2sg 'pull off';

ubūc pf 'dress, put on', pr lsg *ubūčēn*, 3pl *ubūkō*, imp 2sg *ubūčēi*, l-p msg *ubūka*, fsg *ubūkla*, mpl *ubūkli*, pp msg *ubūčen*, fsg *ubūčena*, nsg *ubūčeno*, mpl *ubūčeni* || *nēka si ubūkō* *krōžāt* 'let them put on their waistcoats';

prebūc pf 'change (one's clothes)', pr lsg *prebūčēn*, 2sg *prebūčēš*, 3pl *prebūkō*, l-p msg *prebūka*, fsg *prebūkla*, mpl *prebūkli*, fpl *prebūkle*, pp Nplm *prebūčeni*;

povūkla pf l-p fsg 'drag a little', pp nsg *poūčeno* and *povūčeno*;

provūčē pf pr 3sg 'pull through';

sūc pf 'put off (clothes)', se – 'undress', pr 3sg *sūčē*, l-p msg *sūka*, mpl *sūkli*;

zvūčē pf pr 3sg 'drag out (of)', l-p fsg *zvūkla*

vūk subst m (also *ūk*) 1. 'wolf', 2. certain herb, Gsg *vūka* (the remaining inflected forms are all forms of 'wolf'), GAsg *vūka* and *ūka*, Isg *ūkon*, NApl *vūki* and *ūki*, Glpl *ūki*

-(v)uk'evāt (secondary imperfectives to compounds of *vūc*): see -uk'evāt

vūna (5x) (also *ūna*, 4x) subst f 'wool', Gsg *vūni* (2x) and *ūni* (8x), Asg *vūno* (3x) and *ūno* (8x); dim Gsg *ūnici*

z

z (1) prep + G 'out of; from, off'. The preposition has the form z (except in the cases mentioned below in this entry): z *ūs* 'from the mouth'; z *ōka* 'from the eye'; z *onega krāja* 'from that side'; z *jūtra* 'early in the morning'; z *loncā* 'from the pot';

z *mōsta* 'from the bridge'; z *mākini* 'from the train'; z *nōhti* 'from [my] fingernails'; z *nīčesera* 'from nothing'; z *r'epā* 'from [his] tail'; z *vřta* 'from the garden'.

The preposition is voiceless, resp. voiceless+palatalized (to *š*), when combined with the personal pronouns enumerated in sections I.2.20 and I.2.16 || *ma čā smo dělali š njeğā!* 'but what did we do to him!' (about a trampled hedgehog).

Sandhi in combinations of z + noun/adjective/pronoun:

– devoiced before voiceless consonant: z *te vodī* 'from that water; with that water' (see Ch. VII, text 47); z *onegā (...)* z *tega lūgā* 'with that (...) with that lye' (see Ch. VII, text 3, end); z *Cěra* 'from Cere'; z *hrbāta* 'from his back'; z *kūhinji* 'out of the kitchen'; z *pūški* 'out of [his] gun'; z *Pāzina* 'from Pazin';

– voiced before voiced consonant: z *bōci* 'from the bottle'; z *dr'ēva* 'from the tree'; z *grānī* 'from the branch';

– before sibilants: z *epā* (facultatively prolonged [ž:]), see I.2.19) 'from [his] pocket'; z *Žminja* (facultatively prolonged [ž:]) 'from Žminj'; z *št'ěrni* (facultatively prolonged [š:]) 'from the well'; z *stolā* (see I.2.23) 'from the table'; z *s'ěl* 'from the villages'; z *s'ěca* 'from the bucket';

– before č: z *čēsti* 'from the road' ([št'ēsti]), z *čerpñji* 'from under the čerpñja' ([št'erēpñji]) (see I.2.17).

(2) prep + I 'with' (both associative and instrumental). The preposition has the form z, except with a number of pronominal forms, with forms of *svā*, and in a few isolated cases, mentioned below in this entry (sandhi as for z + G) || z *urēhi* 'with walnuts'; z *ordēnjen* 'with tools'; z *lūkon* 'with onions'; z *nogōn* 'with [his] foot'; z *nēcēsen* 'with something'; z *mētlon* 'with a broom'; z *r'okōn* 'with [your] hand'; z *verūgami* 'with chains'; z *jājen* 'with an egg'; z *b'ēlon čēston* '[go] by the dirt road'; z *dīcon* 'with the children'; z *grānjen* 'with the branches'; z *bōcon* 'with the bottle'; z *pōmōcon* 'with help'; z *kolēnon* 'with [her] knee'; z *tēton*

'with [my] aunt'; *s fījōkon* 'with a ribbon'; *s cedlōn* 'with a strainer'; *s cācēn* 'with daddy'; *s njin* 'with him'; *s nj'vōn* 'with her'; *s njimi* 'with them'; *šenicon* (facultatively prolonged [š]) 'with wheat'; *solāton* 'with lettuce'; *sōbon* 'with [my-, your-, him- etc.] self'; *zāprtemi očivami* 'with closed eyes'; *žlīcon* 'with a spoon'; *š čāvlon* 'with an iron nail' ([št'āvlon]); *š č'ēn* 'with what; as soon as'; *š čēlicami* 'with the bees'; *š česlj'vōn* 'with a comb'.

Before forms of *svā* 'all, the whole', *z* + *I* is often replaced by *za*: *za s'vōn snāg'vōn* 'in spite of all [her] cleanliness'; *za s'ēn grānjen* 'with all the branches'; *za s'ēn ūlj'ēn* 'with the complete beehive'; *čerēpnjo za s'ēn ugnj'ēn* 'the čerepnja with fire and all'; *za sēmi onēmi r'ēpi od lista* 'with all the leaf-stalks'; but: *s'vōn četiron dīcon* 'with all four children', *svēmi četiremi otrōki* 'with all four children' (see also *zas'ēn*).

There are a few isolated attestations of voiceless *s* (both + *G* and + *I*) before *v*, *m*, *n*, *l* and *r* (possibly errors): *s vīlami* (1x), against *z vīlami* (6x) 'with a pitchfork', and *s nēkemi* 'with some people'.

Consistently voiceless *s* is found in the expressions (*stāni*) *s miron* and *s m'ēron* '(sit) still', and *hōj s vrāgun* 'go to the devil'.

*za*₁ see *z*

*za*₂ prep + *A* 'behind, after; for, to'; with clitic pronominal Accusative forms, the preposition has the form *zā*;

1. 'behind' (fig.); by' *llpelji jo za r'vōko, da ne pāde* 'take her by the hand, so that she doesn't fall'; *potēzat za vlāsi* 'pull [her] hair'; *ta ūna se kako drži za prsti* (MOŠ) 'this wool sticks to your fingers'; *so ga čāpāli za vrāt* 'they grabbed his neck'; cf. also *san si stāvila kord'vōn zā vrat* 'I put the necklace around my neck'; *da so sēli za st'vōl* 'that they sat down at the table'; *ti je zāšlo zā nohti* 'your fingers are frozen'; *nem'vōj se zā njo uženit* 'don't marry her';

2. 'about, after' *llpīta zā vas* 'he asks after you'; *se nī znālo za drūgi čāj* 'nobody knew of another [kind of] tea' (see also *za* + *I*); *zā*

njo bi se reklō 'about her you would say [that]'; *za ta zūr da ču van povēdat* 'I was going to tell you about this whey'; *ne znān ku smo kadā za tō govōrile* 'I don't know whether we ever talked about that';

3. 'for, to' (destination; frequently used in combination with infinitives and/or with other prepositions; for more examples of *za* + inf see VI.4.1) *llderit za hodit po ten p'vōte* 'the right to go by that road'; *ča rābi za čistit tāmo* 'what you need to clean up there'; *nigdere nī prāha za kupit* 'you can't buy washing powder anywhere'; *je dobrā za zapoštāt* 'she is good at remembering'; *d'vōr za krāvi* 'a cow stable'; *sāmo za po blāte* 'just for [use] in the mud'; *sāmo za va št'ērno je bī jedān* 'one was only [to be used] for [putting] into the well'; *če prīt za Mihōljo* 'he is coming for Michaelmas'; *oni, kī so na oni drūgi krāj Drāgi, so Vlāhi zā nas* 'those who are at the other side of the Draga, are Vlachs to us'; *se frm'ēva za h māše* 'she is getting ready to [go] to mass'; *kat se gre za h Orbānicen* 'when you go [along the road] to Orbaniči'; *vrāta za na terāco* 'the door [leading] onto the balcony'; *kad grete za va Rovinj* 'when you are going [along the road] to Rovinj'; *san peljāla (...)* *za Krvarij* 'and I was driving (...) to the Krvarij'; *nī za ōper vēc* 'it is not fit for use any more'; *ne baciljājo nāši za m'ēt* 'our family doesn't care for honey'; *kat je onō za hitit čā* 'when it is [only good] to throw away'; *za tō slūže* 'that's what they are for'; *onō ča se ne korīsti za nič* 'what you don't use for anything'; *kakō smo se smejāli za tō* 'how we laughed at that'; *za tō* 'therefore'; *jōš imamo za stāvīt lūče* 'we still have to install electricity'

4. 'for (a), by way of' *llī mu je bī za kūma* 'and he was witness to his marriage (best man)'; *jeno ž'ēnsko so imēli za susēdo* 'they had some woman as a neighbour'; *smo jēli pal'ēnto za jūžino* 'we had polenta for dinner'; *ču poč s tōbon za kumpanjō* 'I'll go with you for (to keep you) company'; *za kom'ēdijo* 'joking, in jest';

5. 'within (of time)' *llčā se za jedan dān nānsi* 'what accumulates during a day'; *za pār*

l'ēt 'in a few years' time'; *za dv'ē ūri ne fini* 'it (the washing machine) won't finish in two hours'.

prep + *I* 'behind; after';

1. 'behind' *llso hodili za nāmi* 'they were walking behind (after) us'; *jutredān za pūston* 'the day after carnival';

2. 'after' (fig.) *llgren za sojēmi pōsli and gren za sojēmi afāri* 'I mind my own business'; *i pōkle greš za dēlon* 'and then you go on with your work'; *nem'vōj poč za njin* 'make sure you don't have too much to do with him'; *nisan šlā za t'ēn* 'I never paid any attention to that'; *ku mu pōje za r'vōk'vōn* 'if he's lucky'; *ja san pōkle plākala za njin* 'I was crying over him later'; *za brāton ti se ne znā* (MOŠ) (cf. also *za* + *A*) 'nobody knows what happened to your brother (lit. nobody knows after your brother)'

zābelj subst f 'browned flour, sauce; something fried (bacon etc.)', Gsg *zābelji*

zābit verb pf 'forget', pr 1sg *zābin*, 2sg *zābiš*, 3sg *zābi*, 1pl *zābimo*, 3pl *zābe* (and rarely) *zābo*, imp 2sg *zābi*, 2pl *zābite*, 1-p msg *zābi*, fsg *zābila*, mpl *zābili*, fpl *zābile*, pp msg *zābljen*, nsg *zābljeno* and *zābljēno*, fpl *zābljene* *lllāhko zābin* 'I am forgetful'; *ma vōn je bī zābi zā me* (MOŠ) 'but he had forgotten me'; *se je zābi* 'he fainted'

zāblj'evāt verb ipf 'forget', pr 3sg *zāblj'ēvan*, 3pl *zāblj'ēvajo*, 1-p msg *zāblj'evā*

zāblj'if adj msg 'forgetful', fsg *zāblj'iva*, mpl *zāblj'ivi*

Zābrežani subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Zābrežani*, Dpl *Zābrežanon*

zāč adv 'why, for what' *llMa zāč ti se grūsti?* 'Now why are you bored?'; *ne znān zāč* 'I don't know why'; *ma ne povēdat zāč, stēšo* 'and still [I would] not tell why [it was]'; *nīman zāč (...)* *govōrit* 'I don't have much reason to say that'; *sāmo se jo jāko mālo zāč korīsti* 'only you use it (a word) for very few [things]'; *bīlo zāč* 'for whatever reason'

zāč-tāč adv 'for some purpose, for some reason'

zād prep + *G* and adv 'behind' *llzād manē* 'behind me'; *zāt kaštēla* 'behind the castle'; *zāt kūci* 'behind the house'; *je ūšla zāt te kūci* 'she disappeared behind the house'; *št'ērna je bila zāt* 'the well was at the back' (see also *nājzat*)

zādrito adj nsg (pp, to *zadrit*) 'provided with a bottom'

zādnji adj NAsgm 'last; back, behind', Asgm *zādnejga*, Nsgf *zādnja*, Gsgf *zādnje*, Asgf *zādno*, Isgf *zādnon*, NApf *zādne*, Iplf *zādnejmi*, Nsgn *zādne* *llzādnji kvārat* 'last quarter (phase of the moon)'; *zādne nōgi* 'hind legs'

Zādranka subst f prop (nickname of a woman, originally from Zadar)

zādruga subst f 'cooperative (shop), collective', Asg *zādrugo*, Lsg *zādruge*

zafāt prep + *G* 'in spite of'; *če bit dāš, ma zafāt tegā čemo lāhko p'vōc* 'it is going to rain, but in spite of that we'll go anyway'

Zahariji subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Zaharij*, Dpl *Zaharijen*

zajik subst m 1. 'tongue', 2. 'language', Asg *zajik*, Gsg *zajika*, 1sg *zajikon*, Lsg *zajike*, Npl *zajiki*, Gpl *zajik*, Lpl *zajikah*

zājno adv 1. 'immediately, at once (mainly with pf verbs), 2. 'constantly' (mainly with ipf verbs) *llnī zājno prīša* 'he didn't come immediately'; *san moglā zājno dōma pognāt* 'I could drive [the cow] home at once'; *zājno se je pres'edāla sēmo i tāmo* 'she kept changing chairs'; *kad držitē zājno* 'I you keep it in your hands constantly'

zāk interj (noise of a flail in full swing)

zāklat subst m NAsg 'iron trivet (on which woodblocks are placed in the fire)', Gsg *zāklata*, Lsg *zāklate*

zākōnit verb pf 'marry (tr.)', *se* — 'marry (in-tr)', pr 3sg *zākōni*, 1-p msg *zākōni*, mpl *zākōnili*, pp mpl *zākōnjeni*

zāk'vōn subst m 'celebration of a marriage', Asg *zāk'vōn*, Gsg *zāk'vōna* *llsmo stōrili zāk'vōn* = *šlī na zāk'vōn* = *smo se zākōnili* 'we got

married'

zāli adj msg 'bad, mean', Nsgf and fsg *zāla* || je *zāli za pīt* 'he is a drinker'; *je zāla za krās* 'she has the bad habit of stealing (a lot)'; *ka-kōva zāla srēča te je doneslā* 'where the heck do you come from [unexpectedly]?'; *zāla srēča tvoja, ča si mi zvrñula ta kùp* 'you misery, you knocked over the pile'

zāmēt subst m 'snowdrift, bank of snow', Npl *zāmēti* (VO), Lpl *zāmētah* (VO)

Zāmūdići subst m (name of a village), Gpl *Zāmūdić*, Dpl *Zāmūdićen*

zapoštliĵf adj msg 'with a good memory', fsg *zapoštliĵva*

zaprāvo adv 'actually, really' || *zaprāvo rēc* properly speaking'; *aš vēc ni ne žānjemo, zaprāvo rēc* 'for properly speaking, we don't even reap any more'; *zaprāvo nīmamo* 'actually we haven't'

zāpregalj subst m nail on a plough (to keep the *gr'edālĵ* in place)', Lsg *zāpregljon*

zaprežič subst m 'apron (up to the waist)', Asg *zaprežič*, Gsg *zaprežiča*, Npl *zaprežiči*

zarādi prep + G 'for the sake of, because of' || *zarādi dajžā* 'because of the rain'; *zarādi glāvī* 'because of my head[ache]'; *smo šlī danās, zarādi da jūtře ĩmamo vēc lāzno za dēlat* 'we went today, to have more time to work tomorrow'; *zarādi da smřī* 'because it smells'

Zar'iče je subst n top (name of a village), Lsg *Zar'iče* je

zas'ēn adv 'completely, totally' (cf. the use of *za* instead of *z* with forms of *svā*, mentioned under *z*) || *lih bi pojēle i zas'ēn* 'they would eat them up completely, even; *zas'ēn na drūgi krāj* 'on the very opposite side'

zasprāvļe adv 'seriously speaking, truly' || *ma to zasprāvļe san štūfa* 'but I'm really fed up with that'; *to smo zasprāvļe ga pogūlīle* 'then we really pulled it up by the roots'

zātīļjak subst m 'back of the head', Lsg *zātīļke*

zavijāka subst f 'bend, curve (in the road)',

Lsg *zavijāke*, Gpl *zavijāk*, Lpl *zavijākah*

zbīca subst f 'rod, switch, piece of wood', Asg *zbīco*, Isg *zbīcon*, Npl *zbīce*, Gpl *zbīc*, Ipl *zbīcami*; dim Gpl *zbīčic*

zbrīšalj subst m 'macaroni (?)', Npl *zbrīšļji*

zdāmli adv (also *zdāmni*) 'a long time ago'; (od) *zdāmni* 'for a long time already' || *ug-njīšće od zdāmni* 'the fireplace from old times'; *to znān od zdāmni vēc* 'I have known that for a long time already'; *zdāmni to znān* 'I have known that for a long time'

zdolā adv 'down, below, underneath (no motion implied)' || *zdolā je pljōča* 'underneath is bare rock'; *prīstrēh, kadē so trāktori zdolā* 'a "pristreh", where the tractors are, below'

zd'olon adv 'down, below, downstairs (motion is implied)' || *smo hodīli ot Plāca zd'olon* 'we were going down from the Plac'; *to je ono selō, kat se gre za Rovīnj, onō mālo zd'olon* *ča je* 'that is the village, when you go to Rovinj, the one which is a bit down (off the road)'; *onī dēlajo gnjizlō vīsece, na grānē, takō zd'olon in vīsi, kako t'ōrba* 'they make a nest, hanging, on a branch, it hangs down like that, like a bag'; *za zd'olon takō širōka stāzica, se je stōrilo* 'downhill a little path, this broad, was formed'; *zg'oron i zd'olon* 'up and down; uphill-downhill'; *je jāko za zd'olon* 'it goes steeply downhill'

zdrāf adj msg 'healthy', fsg *zdrāva*, nsg *zdrāvo*, mpl *zdrāvi*, fpl *zdrāve*, Asgf *zdrāvo*, Lsgf *zdrāve*, NApf *zdrāve*, Gplf *zdrāveh*; comp msg *zdravēji* || *prīdī u zdrāve Marije* 'come at dusk (when the Angelus is rung); (*moli jeno zdrāvo Marijo*) 'he prays) one Hail Mary'

zdrāvīt: *se* – verb ipf 'greet (each other), shake hands', pr 3pl *zdrāve*;

pozdrāvīt pf 'greet, shake hands', pr 1pl *pozdrāvimo*, pp mpl *pozdrāvļeni* || *nas je poslāla pozdrāvīt* 'she sent her love (to us)'; *se uzdrāvīt* pf 'recover, get better', pr 3sg *uzdrāvi*, 1pl *uzdrāvimo*, 1-p msg *uzdrāvi*, fsg *uzdrāvila*, mpl *uzdrāvili*

-zdrāvļjaš: *pozdrāvļjaš* verb ipf pr 2sg 'greet'

zdrāvļje subst n 'health', Asg *zdrāvļje*, Gsg *zdrāvļja* || *na zdrāvļje!* 'bless you!' (said when someone sneezes)

zdfhi subst m Npl 'shivers', Gpl *zdfhi* lso *me pasāli zdfhi od zimī* 'I shivered with cold'

zdfholicī subst m Apl 'shakes, shivers'

Zēko subst m prop (name for a toy rabbit), Asg *Zēketa*

zēlen adj msg 'green', Nplm *zēleni*, fsg and Nsgf *zēlena*, Gsgf *zēlene*, Asgf *zēleno*, Isgf *zēlenon*, Nplf *zēlene*, nsg and NAsgn *zēleno*, Gsgn *zēlenega*, Lsgn *zēlenen*

zelenāsto adj Nsgn 'greenish, light green', fsg *zelenāsta*

zelenīt: *se* – verb ipf 'be green, show green', pr 3sg *zelenī*, 1-p fsg *zelenīla*; *se uzelenīt* pf 'become green'

zel'ēnje subst n coll 'vegetables', Asg *zel'ēnje*, Gsg *zel'ēnja*

zemāt verb ipf (also *zēmat*; see *z'emāt*)

zemļā subst f 1. 'earth, soil, ground', 2. 'country', Gsg *zemļi*, Asg *zēmljo*, Isg *zemļ'ōn*, Lsg *zemļē*, Lpl *zemļāh*; dim *zemļīca*, Isg *zemļīcon* || *zemļā novīca* (see *novīca*)

zēmljanega adj Gsgm 'earthenware, pottery'

zēt subst m 'son-in-law', GASg *zēt*, Isg *zēton*, Npl *zēti*

zi'ēc subst m 'hare', Gsg *zi'ēca*, NApf *zi'ēci*, GIpl *zi'ēcī*; dim *zečīc*, Asg *zečīča*; *Zi'ēcī* plf top (name of a village), Gpl *Zi'ēcī*, Dpl *Zi'ēcīcon*

zi'ēhanje subst n 'yawning', Gsg *zi'ēhanja*

zi'ēhāt verb ipf 'yawn', pr 1sg *zi'ēšen*, 3sg *zi'ēše*, imp 2sg *zi'ēsī*, 1-p msg *zi'ehā*, fsg *zi'ehāla* || *mi se zi'ēše* 'I feel like yawning'; *se uzī'ehāla* pf 1-p fsg 'yawn'

zi'ehnūt verb pf 'yawn, give a yawn', 1-p fsg *zi'ehnūla*

zi'ēlje subst n 'cabbage', Gsg *zi'ēlja*, Isg *zi'ēljen*

zi'ēljasta adj fsg 'soft (said of a head of cabbage)'

z'emāt verb ipf (also *zēmat* and *zemāt*) 'take', pr 1sg *z'ēman*, 3sg *z'ēma*, 3pl *z'ēmajo*, imp 2sg *z'ēmaj*, 1-p msg *z'emā* and *zemā*, fsg *z'emāla*, nsg *z'emālo*

z'ēs verb ipf 'freeze, be very cold', pr 3sg *z'ēbē*, 3pl *z'ēb'ō*, 1-p msg *z'ēba*, fsg *z'ēbla*, fpl *z'ēble* || *me z'ēb'ō nōgi* 'my feet are very cold'; *proz'ēs* pf 'catch a cold', pr 3sg *proz'ēbē*, 1-p msg *proz'ēba*, fsg *proz'ēbla*, pp msg *proz'ēben*, fsg *proz'ēbena*, mpl *proz'ēbeni*

z'ēt verb pf 'take', pr 1sg *zāmen*, 2sg *zāmeš*, 3sg *zāme*, 2pl *zāmete*, 3pl *zāmo*, imp 2sg *zāmī* and (more insistently) *zāmi*, 2pl *zāmīte*, 1-p msg *z'ē*, fsg *z'ēla*, nsg *z'ēlo*, mpl *z'ēli*, fpl *z'ēle*, pp nsg *zāmljēno* || *je jo z'ēla čā* 'she took it away'; *hūdoba te z'ēla!* and *mřha te z'ēla!* 'go to the devil!'; *prez'ēt* pf 'take away, grab (someone's girl, job etc.)', pr 1sg *prezāmen*, 1-p msg *preze*, fsg *prezēla*, mpl *prezēli*

zglāmnicā subst f 'turning point (when ploughing a field); end of the field', Asg *zglāmnicā*, Lsg *zglāmnicah*

zglāvļje subst n 'head (of a bed)', Isg *zglāvļjen*, Lsg *zglāvļje*

zgor prep + G 'above, over, on' || *zgor stolā* 'above the table'; *zgor ugnjīšca* 'above the fireplace'; *zgor Kūhari* 'past [the village of Kūhari]'

zgorā (1) prep + G 'above, on top of' || *bīva tāmo zgorā brīceta* 'she lives there above the barber's'; *jenā zgorā drūge* 'one [sweater] on top of the other'; (2) adv '(from) above' (rest or motion) || *čerepnjo zgorā* 'the čerepnja on top'; *je plīvalo zgorā* 'it was floating on top'; *zgorā na krovē* 'up on the roof'; *paprā samēljenega se nasīpa po nīh, zgorā* 'you sprinkle ground pepper on them, on top'; *i zgorā se ga je pretīsnuło* 'and from the upper side you had to press it'; *jenā gre zgorā, Žmīnja* 'one [road] leads [to Rovinj] from above, from Žminj'

zgorēnīna subst f 1. 'ashes, burnt things, ruins', 2. 'red inflamed or burnt spot (on the skin)',

Asg *zгореnīno*, Isg *zгореnīnon*
zg^uōron adv 'up, upstairs, uphill (motion implied), upright' || *da se pōkle pažūl mōre plēs po nījh zg^uōron* 'so that afterwards the beans can climb up over them'; *si jo nasādī zg^uōron?* 'did you put it (the board) upright?'; *da stojīje za zg^uōron klāsi* 'so that the ears are up'; *čēsta (...)* *ča je za zg^uōron* 'the road (...)' which goes uphill'; *san jā bila na Bārtuljo zg^uōron* 'I was (went) up for Bartulja'; *zg^uōron - zd^uolon* 'up and down, upstairs- downstairs, uphill-downhill'
zībāt verb ipf 'rock', pr Isg *zībļjen*, 3pl *zībļjo*, imp 2sg *zībļji*, I-p msg *zībā*, mpl *zībāli*; *zazībļjen* pf pr Isg 'begin to rock', I-p fsg *zazībāla*
zībļjēvan verb hab pr Isg 'rock'
zidār subst m 'bricklayer', Asg *zidārā*, Isg *zidār^uōn*, Npl *zidārī*, GIpl *zidārī*
zidarīja subst f 'bricklaying, masonry', Gsg *zidarīji*
zīdāt verb ipf 'build, lay bricks', pr Isg *zīdan*, 3sg *zīda*, Ipl *zīdamo*, 3pl *zīdajo*, imp 2sg *zīdaj*, I-p msg *zīdā*, mpl *zīdāli*; *donazīdāt* pf 'add bricks', I-p mpl *donazīdāli*; *nadozīdāli* pf I-p mpl id.; *podzīdāt* pf 'reinforce by building a support, shore up', pr Isg *podzīdan*, 3sg *podzīda*; *uzīdāt* pf 'build', I-p nsg *uzīdālo*, mpl *uzīdāli*, pp msg *uzīdan*, fsg *uzīdana*, nsg *uzīdano*, Nsgm *uzīdani*; *zazīdano* pf pp nsg 'wall in, surround by a wall', mpl *zazīdani*
zījanja subst n (vn) Gsg 'having your mouth open'
zījat verb ipf 1. 'gape, yawn', 2. 'cry, shout', pr Isg *zījan*, 2sg *zījaš*, 3sg *zīja*
-zījēva: *podzījēva* verb ipf pr 3sg 'reinforce by building a support, shore up'
zīkva subst f 'cradle', Asg *zīkvo*, Lsg *zīkve*, Npl *zīkvi*, Gpl *zīkaf*, Lpl *zīkvah*; dim *zīkvi-ca*
zīmā subst f 1. 'winter', 2. 'cold', Gsg *zīmī*,

Asg *zīmo*, Isg *zīm^uōn*, Lsg *zīmē* || *mi je zīmā na ūši* 'my ears are cold'; *jāko zīmo smo imēli* 'we had a hard winter'
zīmi adv d? 'in winter'
-zīmi: *prezīmi* verb pf pr 3sg 'stay in the field the winter over (said of grain)' (VO), I-p nsg *prezīmēlo* (VO)
-zīmljo: *prezīmļjo* verb ipf pr 3pl 'take away, grab'
zīmski adj Nsgm 'winter', Nplm *zīmski*, Nplf *zīmske*
-zīrat se uzīrat verb ipf, also I-p fsg *uzīrala*, mpl *uzīrali* and *se udzīrali* 'be on the lurk for, expect, be on the watch for an opportunity', pr 3sg *udzīre* and 3pl *uzīro*; *se nadzīre* ipf pr 3sg 'peep, peek, peer'
zīt subst m 'wall', Asg *zīt*, Gsg *zīda*, Lsg *zīde*, NApl *zīdi*, Gpl *zīdi*, Lpl *zīdah*; dim *zīdīč*
-zīvāla: *dozīvāla* verb ipf I-p fsg 'call, summon to come'
nazīvāli ipf I-p mpl (MOŠ) 'name, call'
zjāpaš verb ipf pr 2sg 'call loudly', pr 3sg *zjāpa*, imp 2sg *zjāpaj*, I-p fsg *zjāpāla*
zjūtra adv '(early) in the morning'
zlā adj fsg 'bad' (see further *zālī*)
zlātan adj msg 'golden, gold', NASgm *zlātni*, Nplm *zlātni*, Nsgf *zlātna*
zlātica subst f Npl harmful insect in potatoes, Gpl *zlātic*, Ipl *zlāticami*
-zlātīt: *pozlātīt* verb pf 'gild, gold-plate', I-p msg *pozlātī*, pp nsg *pozlāčeno*
zlāto subst n 'gold', Gsg *zlāta*
zlō subst n 'evil, bad, trouble', Gsg *zlā* || *tājsti ti nē bi stōri zlō* 'he wouldn't do you any harm'; *mi je zlō* 'I feel sick'
zmāknjen adj msg 'mentally disturbed' (see *z-maknūt*)
zmīja subst f 'snake', Asg *zmījo*, NApl *zmīji* (3x) and *zmīje* (1x) Gpl *zmīj*; dim Apl *zmījice*; p/a *zmījina*
zmījāčina subst f p/a 'snake'
znāčīt verb ipf 'mean (lexically), stand for', pr

3sg *znāčī*, I-p nsg *znāčīlo*
znamēnje subst n coll NASg 'traces, trail' || *so puštīli znamēnje* 'they left traces'
znāt verb ipf 'know, be able to', pr Isg *znān*, 2sg *znāš*, 3sg *znā*, Ipl *znāmo*, 2pl *znāte*, 3pl *znājo*, I-p msg *znā*, fsg *znāla*, nsg *znālo*, mpl *znāli* || *nē bih van znāla to rēc* 'I couldn't tell you'; *nī znāla zā se* 'she was unconscious'; *se ne znā čā ce bīt* 'it is not know what is going to happen'; *kakō so znāli i umēli* 'as well as they could'; *doznāt* pf 'find out, learn', pr Isg *doznān*, 3sg *doznā*, I-p msg *doznā*, fsg *doznāla*, mpl *doznāli*; *poznāt* ipf 'know, be acquainted', *se* - 'be evident', pr Isg *poznān*, 2sg *poznāš*, 3sg *poznā*, Ipl *poznāmo*, I-p fsg *poznāla*, nsg *poznālo*, mpl *poznāli* || *nem^uōj mi mastīt, aš bi se poznālo štōfnji* 'don't trample [upon that], for there would be footprints'; *je poznāt da je t^uōt pasālo čūda mačāk* 'it is evident a lot of cats passed by'; *poznān ta p^uōt* 'I know the way'; *pripoznāt* pf 'acknowledge, recognize, accept', I-p mpl *pripoznāli*; *spoznāt* pf 'get to know, make (somebody's) acquaintance', I-p fsg *spoznāla*, mpl *spoznāli*
-znāvāt: *spoznāvāt* verb ipf 'recognize vaguely'
znebītāk subst m 'miscarriage', Npl *znebītķī*
-znīevāt: *spoznīevāt* verb ipf 'recognize vaguely', pr Isg *spoznīēvan*, 3sg *spoznīēva*, I-p fsg *spoznīevāla* || *mi se spoznīēva* '[she] looks familiar'
zn^uōžlje subst n 'foot (of a bed)', ALsg *zn^uōžlje*
zobāt verb ipf 'peck; eat, nibble (grapes, berries etc.)', pr Isg *zōbļjen*, 2sg *zōbļješ*, Ipl *zōbļjemo*, 2pl *zōbļjete*, 3pl *zōbļjo*, imp 2sg *zōbļjī*, I-p msg *zobā*, fsg *zobāla*; *se nazobāle* pf I-p fpl 'eat one's fill (of berries, grapes etc.)', peck one's fill'; *pozobāle* pf I-p fpl 'eat (berries, grapes etc.)'; peck', pp nsg *pozōbano* and *pozōbļjeno*
zobātica subst f (also *zubātica*) 'harrow', Isg *zobātico*

zobātīt verb ipf 'harrow', pr Ipl *zobātīmo*, I-p mpl *zobātīli*;
zazobātīt pf 'harrow', pr Ipl *zazobātīmo*, I-p mpl *zazobātīli*, pp fsg *zazobāčēna*
zorā subst f 'dawn', Gsg *zori* (VO), Asg *zōro* (2x) and *zorō* (1x) || *zorā pūca* 'dawn is breaking'
zorīt verb ipf 'ripen', pr 3sg *zorī*; *uzorīt* pf 'ripen', pr 3sg *uzorī*, 3pl *uzorīje*, I-p nsg *uzorīlo*
zornīca subst f 'morning mass, sunrise service', Asg *zornīco*, Npl *zornīce*
zovīevāli verb hab I-p mpl 'call'
z^uōp subst m 'tooth', Asg *z^uōp*, Gsg *z^uōba*, Isg *z^uōbon*, NApl *z^uōbi*, GIpl *z^uōbi*, Ipl also *z^uōbami*; dim *zobīč*, Lsg *zobīče*
zrāk subst m 'air', Gsg *zrāka*, Lsg *zrāke*
zrāsta subst m Gsg 'height, size' || *je vēlega zrāsta* 'he is big'
zrelīt verb ipf 'ripen', pr 3sg *zrelī*; (se) *uzrelīt* pf id., pr 3sg *uzrelī*, 3pl *uzrelīje*, I-p nsg *uzrelīlo*
zrīēl adj msg (also attr) 'ripe', Nsgm *zrēli*, fsg *zrēla*, nsg *zrēlo*, mpl *zrēli*, fpl *zrēle*
zrmān subst m 'cousin', Gsg *zrmāna*, Isg *zrmānon*, Npl *zrmāni*, GIpl *zrmāni*
zrmāna subst f 'female cousin', Npl *zrmāni*, Gpl *zrmān*, Ipl *zrmānami*
zrno subst n 1. 'grain; kernel', 2. 'bead', Asg *zrno*, Gsg *zrna*, Isg *zrnon*, Lsg *zrne*, NApl *zrna* and *zrni* ('loose grapes etc.', as opposed to coll *zrnje* 'grains, kernels'), Gpl *zrn*, Ipl *zrnami* || *zrno gr^uōjza* 'a (single) grape'; dim Asg *zrnico*
zrnje subst n coll 'grains; kernels', ALsg *zrnje*, Gsg *zrnja*
zūbar subst m 'dentist', Gsg *zūbara*
zubātica subst f (= *zobātica*)
zuz prep + A 'up, against, next to' || *posložī mi zuz drīēvo* 'pile it up against the tree'; *zuz zīt so mi sāme r^uōžice* 'I have just flowers along the wall'

zvân prep + G 'out of, outside' || *zvân štaj^uona* 'out of season'

Zvâne subst m prop (Christian name, masc), Gsg *Zvânetâ*, Dsg *Zvânetu* (VO), Isg *Zvâne-ton*, Gpl *Zvâneti*

Zvânetovo adj nsg 'of Zvane, belonging to Zvane'

Zvanič subst m prop dim (to *Zvâne*)

Zvaničeva adj Nsgf 'belonging to Zvanič', nsg *Zvaničeva*, Nplf *Zvaničeve*

zvät verb ipf 'call; invite', *se* – 'be called', pr 1sg *zovën*, 2sg *zovëš*, 3sg *zovë*, 1pl *zovëmo*, 3pl *zovëo*, imp 2sg *zovi*, 2pl *zovite*, 1-p msg *zvâ*, fsg *zvâlâ*, nsg *zvâlo*, mpl *zvâli*, fpl *zvâlê*;

dozvät pf 'call to, call (someone) to come, summon', 1-p fsg *dözvala*, mpl *dözvali*;

nâzvali pf 1-p mpl 'call';

pozvät pf 'call; invite', pr 1sg *pozovën*, 3pl *pozovëo*, imp 2sg *pozovi*, 1-p msg *pözva*, fsg *pözvala*, mpl *pözvali*, pp msg *pözvan*, mpl *pözvani*;

prizvät pf 'call, summon'

zvëčera adv 'in the evening' (= *va vëčer*)

zvangäit: *se* – verb pf 'bend, twist, distort', pr 3sg *zvangäti*, 1-p msg *zvangäti*, nsg *zvangätilo*, npl *zvangätile*

zvëtren adj msg (pp of *z-vetriť*) 'lively, wild'

zviezdä subst f 'star', Asg *zviezdö*, Isg *zviezd^uön*, NApl *zviezdï*, Gpl *zviës* (2x) and *zviezdï* (1x); dim Apl *zvezdïce*

zvonâr subst m 'bell ringer', GAsg *zvonârâ*, Isg *zvonâr^uön*

zvonit verb ipf 'ring', pr 3sg *zvonï*, 3pl *zvonïje*, 1-p fsg *zvonïla*, mpl *zvonïli* || *zvonï p^uölne* '[the church bell] strikes noon'; *zvonï za h mãše* 'the bell is tolling for mass'; *öbïčno je zvonïla kašnjeje* 'the Angelus was usually rung later';

pozvonïlo pf 1-p nsg 'ring' (a doorbell etc.); 'toll' (the death bell) || *je pozvonïlo nekemu* 'the death bell rang for someone';

zazvonit pf 'ring, begin to ring, make a ringing sound', pr 1sg *zazvonï*, 2sg *zazvonïš*,

3sg *zazvonï*, 1-p nsg *zazvonïlo*

zvöno subst n 'bell', Asg *zvöno*, Gsg *zvöna*, Lsg *zvöne*, Npl *zvöna*, Gpl *zv^uön* and *z^uön*

zvřh prep + G 'from' || *zvřh tega zïda je päla* 'she fell from that wall'

zvük subst m d? 'noise'

ž

žäba subst f 'frog', Asg *žäbo*, Npl *žäbi*, Gpl *žäp*, 1pl *žäbami*

žäbice subst f plt nd 'tights'

žagnüt: *se* – verb pf 'be astounded, frightened', 1-p msg *žagnü*

Žagriči subst m plt top (name of a village), Gpl *Žagrič*, Dpl *Žagričen*

žäjfa subst f 'soap', Gsg *žäjfi*, Asg *žäjfo*, Isg *žäjfon*

žajfät verb ipf 'soap, rub in soap', pr 1sg *žajfän*;

nažajfät pf id., pr 3sg *nažajfä*, 1-p nsg *nažajfälo*

žäl adv; *je žäl* + Dr. || *n^uönetu* (...) *sträšno je bilo žäl* 'granddad minded terribly'; *nï je žäl* 'she doesn't care'; *mi je jo žäl* 'I'm sorry for her'; *mi je žäl njegä*, *mi je žäl një* 'I am sorry for him, I am sorry for her'; *nëken je i žäl da rečëš da je od Vïvati* 'some people don't like you to say they are from Vivati'

žälos subst f NAsg 1. 'grief', 2. 'mourning (we- ar)', Gsg *žälosti*, Isg *žälošçon*, Lsg *žälošče*

žälosan adj msg 'sad', fsg *žälosna*

žälovat verb ipf 'mourn, be in mourning', pr 2sg *žäluješ*, 3sg *žäluje*, 3pl *žälujo*, 1-p msg *žälova*, fsg *žälovala*, nsg *žälovalo*, mpl *žälovali* || *kⁱëga žäluješ?* 'whom are you mourning?'

žanjëvät verb hab 'harvest, reap', 1-p mpl *žanjëväli*

žär subst m 'live coals' || *sö hñali žär* 'they threw coals (means of fortunetelling)'

-žäreni: *užäreni* verb pf pp Nplm 'glow, burn'

žbälj subst m 'mistake', Gsg *žbälja*, Isg *žbäljon*, Gpl *žbälj*

žbaljät verb pf 'make a mistake, be wrong', pr 2sg *žbaljäš*, 1-p fsg *žbaljälâ* || *je žbaljälâ napisät* 'she made a writing error'

žbaljëväli verb ipf 1-p mpl 'make a mistake, be wrong', pr 1sg *žbaljëvan*

žbjëgo: *va žbjëgo* adv 'aslant' || *öu prerëzat va žbjëgo* 'I'll cut it through slantways (diagonally)'

žbokadüra subst f 'plaster dust, pieces of plaster', Gsg *žbokadüri*

žbokät verb ipf 'plaster, stucco', pr 3sg *žbokä*, 1-p msg *žbokä*, mpl *žbokäli*;

užbokäli pf 1-p mpl id., 1-p msg *užbokä*

žbüla subst f 'onion', Gsg *žbüli*, Asg *žbülo*

ždrebičâ subst f 'filly'

želët verb ipf 'wish, want, desire', pr 1sg *želïn*, 2sg *želiš*, 3sg *želi*, 1pl *želimö*, 2pl *želitë* (VO), 3pl *željje*, 1-p msg *želič*, fsg *želëla*, mpl *želëli* || *kat ti nëki želi släbo* 'if someone wishes you ill'

poželët pf id., 1-p msg *poželëč*, fsg *poželëla*, mpl *poželëli*

želëzicon subst f Isg dim 'small piece of iron'

želëznici subst f Gsg 'railroad', Asg *želëznico*

želëzo subst n '(piece of) iron', Asg *želëzo*, Gsg *želëza*, Isg *želëzom*, dim *želëzico*; also f Isg *želëzicon*

žel'ëzni adj msg and NAsgm 'iron', Lsgm *žel'ëznen*, nsg *žel'ëzno*, Npln *žel'ëzna*, Nplf *žel'ëzne*

želöt subst m 'acorn', Npl *želödi*

žëlja subst f (also *željä*) 'wish, desire', Asg *žëljo*, Npl *žëlji*, Gpl *žëlji*; end stress in the expression *od željï* 'with great appetite': || *lod željï san pöpila jeno kafë* 'I drank a cup of coffee with great relish'

žëljan adj msg 'anxious, eager, with appetite', fsg *ž'ëljna*; adv *ž'ëljno*

-žëmat: *užëmat* verb ipf 'wring out, squeeze out', pr 1sg *užëmljen*, 1-p msg *užëma*, fsg *užëmala*, mpl *užëmali*

ženä subst f 'wife', Gsg *ženi*, DLsg *ženë*, Asg *ženö*, Isg *žen^uön*, Npl *ženi*, Gpl *ž'ën*, Dpl *ženän*, 1pl *ženämi*

ženïdva subst f (see *ženïtva*)

ženit: *se* – verb ipf 'marry' (said of both men and women), pr 3sg *žëni*, 3pl *žëne*, imp 2sg *žëni*, 1-p msg *žëni*, mpl *žëni*;

se prežënit pf 'remarry, marry again', pr 3sg *prežëni*, 1-p msg *prežëni*;

užënit pf 'marry (tr.)', *se* – 'marry' (intr), pr 1sg *užënin*, 3sg *užëni*, 1pl *užënimö*, 3pl *užëne*, imp 2pl *užënite*, 1-p msg *užëni*, fsg *užëniä*, mpl *užëniäli* and *ožëniäli*, pp msg *užënj-en*, fsg *užënjena*, mpl *užënjeni* and *ožënjeni*, Asgm *užënjëna* || *se je uženï h Pämïčen* 'he married a woman from Pamiči'; *se je uženï za to drügo ž'ënsko* 'he married the other woman'; *užëjen za našö teto Marijo* and *za teton Marijon* and *s teton Marijon* 'married to aunt Marija'

ženïtva subst f (also *ženïdva*) '(period between betrothal and) wedding', Asg *ženïtvo*, Lsg *ženïtve*

žënskäčïna subst f p/a 'big, ugly woman'

žëp subst m 'pocket', Asg *žëp*, Gsg *žëpä*, Isg *žëp^uön*, Lsg *žëpë*, NApl *žëpi*, Gpl *žëpi*, 1pl *žëpah*; dim *žëpič*, Npl *žëpiči*

žërät verb ipf 'gulp, bolt (food), eat (said of animals)', pr 2sg *žëreš*, 3sg *žëre*, 3pl *žëro*, 1-p msg *žërä*, fsg *žërälâ* (see also *žr'ët*)

žëš subst m 'chalk', Gsg *žësa*, Isg *žëson*, NGpl *žësi*

žëšci adj msg comp (without positive) 'denser, thicker, better grown, more thriving', fsg and Nsgf *žëšča*, nsg *žëšče*, mpl *žëšči*

žët verb ipf 'reap, harvest', pr 1sg *žänjen*, 2sg *žänješ*, 3sg *žänje*, 1pl *žänjemö*, 3pl *žänjo*, ger *žänjuč*, imp 2sg *žänji*, 1-p msg *ž'ë*, fsg *žëla*, nsg *žëlo*, mpl *žëli*;

nažët pf 'reap a certain quantity';

odž'ë pf 1-p msg 'mow, reap, cut off', fsg *odžëla*;

požët pf 'reap, harvest', pr 3sg *požänje*, 1-p fsg *požëla*, nsg *požëlo*, mpl *požëli*, pp fsg *požänjena*, nsg *požänjeno*;

prežet pf 'remove by reaping (witchcraft treatment of warts etc., using a sickle)'; **užet** pf 1. 'reap etc.', 2. **se** – 'cut oneself (with a sickle)', pr 2sg **užanješ**, 1-p fsg **užela** and **ožela**

žetva subst f 'harvest', Gsg **žetvi**, Asg **žetvo**, Lsg **žetve**

žetvenjak subst m (also **žetvanjak**) 'August', Gsg **žetvenjaka** and **žetvanjaka**

žična adj fsg 'thirsty'

žičja subst f 'thirst', Gsg **žičji**

-žičmät: **užičmät** verb ipf 'wring out, squeeze out' (see also **užemat**, which is more common), 1-p msg **užičmā**

žičnska adj Nsgf 'female, feminine', used mainly as a noun (with dim and p/a) 'woman', GDsgf **žičnske**, Gsg also **žičnski**, Asgf **žičnsko**, Isgf **žičnskon**, NApf **žičnske**, Gplf **žičnskeh**, Dplf **žičnsken**, Iplf **žičnskemi**; dim **žičnskica**; p/a **žičnskina**, Npl **žičnskine**; explicitly adjectival forms: Nplm **žičniski**, NApf **žičnske**

-žičt: **užičt** verb pf 'wring out, squeeze out', pr 1sg **užičmēn**, 3sg **užičmē**, 3pl **užičmō**, imp 2sg **užičmi**, 2pl **užičmite**, 1-p msg **ože**, fsg **ožela**, mpl **oželi**, pp msg **ožet**, fsg **ožeta**

-žgät: **nažgät** verb pf 'light, set fire to', pr 1sg **nažgēn**, 2sg **nažgēš**, 3sg **nažgē**, 1pl **nažgēmō**, 3pl **nažgēmō**, imp 2sg **nažgi**, 1-p msg **nāžga**, fsg **nāžgala**, nsg **nāžgalo**, mpl **nāžgali**, pp msg **nāžgan**, fsg **nāžgana**, nsg **nāžgano**; **važgät** pf 'light, set fire to', pr 1sg **važgēn**, 3sg **važgē**, imp 2sg **važgi**, 1-p mpl **vāžgali**, pp msg **vāžgan**

Žgrabljici subst m pl top (name of a village), Gpl **Žgrabljic**, Dpl **Žgrabljicen**

Žgrabljicka subst f 'female inhabitant of the village of Žgrabljici'

žgrāmplji subst m Npl 'claws', Gpl **žgrāmplji**, 1pl **žgrāmplji** and **žgrāmpljami**, Lpl **žgrāmpljah**

žgrīlja subst n NApf moving parts of shutters (made of a kind of grating, so that one can look through them), Gpl **žgrīlji** ||škūrnice na

žgrīlja 'shutters with moving parts'

žica subst f 'wire, rope, thread', Gsg **žici**, Asg **žico**, Isg **žicon**, Npl **žice**, Gpl **žic**

žif adj msg 'alive; lively, restless', fsg **živā** 'alive' and **živa** 'lively' nsg **živo**, mpl **živi**, fpl **žive**, Asgman **živega**, Gplm **živeh**, Aplm **živi** and **živeh**, Iplm **živemi**, NApf **žive** ||žive **grōti** and **živi kāmēn** 'firm rock(s) (as opposed to loose stones)' ||na **živo so mu zvādili tīn** 'they removed a thorn from his flesh (?)'; na **živo su ih skūbli** 'they plucked them alive'; na **živēn smīdī** 'she smells unclean'

-žigat: **nažigat** verb ipf 'light, set fire to', pr 1sg **nažigljen**, 3sg **nažiglje**, 3pl **nažigljo**, imp 2sg **nažigljī**, 1-p msg **nažiga**, mpl **nažigali**; **prižiglje** ipf pr 3sg 'scorch'; **važigljen** ipf pr 1sg 'light, set fire to', pr 3pl **važigljo**, imp 2sg **važigljī**

žila subst f 'root; vein', Lsg **žile**, NApf **žili**, Gpl **žil**, Ipl **žilami**, Lpl **žilah** ||nēšto je ne **grīč po žilah** 'something doesn't work out the way she would like it to'; p/a Apl **žiline**

žilj subst m unidentified weed (sharp and tough; cuts one's fingers), Asg **žilj**, Gsg **žilja** and **žiljā**, Isg **žiljen**

-žimat: **užimat** verb ipf (also **užemat** and **užičmät**) 'wring out, squeeze out', pr 3sg **užimlje**, 1-p fsg **užimala**

žinjät verb hab 'reap, harvest', 1-p nsg **žinjālo**, mpl **žinjāli**

žir subst m 'fruit', Gsg **žira**, Isg **žiron**, Lsg **žire**

žirānt subst m 'witness', Gsg **žirānta**

žirīt verb ipf 'fatten (up) (e.g. a pig)', pr 3sg **žiri**, 1-p msg **žirī**; **užirīt** pf id., pr 1pl **užirimo**, pp mpl **užireni**

žito subst n 'grain', Asg **žito**, Gsg **žita**, Isg **žiton**, Lsg **žite**; p/a **žitino**

-živā: **se nauživā** verb pf 1-p msg 'enjoy'

živēt verb ipf 'live', pr 1sg **živēn**, 3sg **živē**, 1pl **živēmō**, 2pl **živēte**, 3pl **živēmō**, also pr 1sg **živīn**, 3pl **živīje**, 1-p msg **živīē**, fsg **živēla**, mpl **živēli** ||vōn **živē sāmo va žire** 'he just loves fruit';

proživēla pf 1-p fsg (VO) 'begin to live'

živīna subst f 'wild animal', Gsg **živīni**; dim **živīnica**

življēnje subst n 'life', Gsg **življēnja**

živōt subst m 1. 'lower part of the back', 2. 'life', Asg **živōt**, Gsg **živōtā** and **živōta**, Isg **živōtōn**, Lsg **živōtē** and **živōte**

žizāk subst m kind of cricket, Npl **žizgi**

žizgetāt verb ipf 'chirp (of a cricket)', pr 3sg **žizgetā**, 3pl **žizgetājo**, 1-p mpl **žizgetāli**; **prežizgetā** ipf pr 3sg 'chirp very loudly'

žlājf subst m kind of handbrake on a cart, Isg **žlājfon** ||je **zāprt žlājf** 'the handbrake is on' **-žlājfāno**: **zažlājfāno** verb pf pp nsg 'put on the brakes'

žlēpa subst f 'slap, box on the ears', Asg **žlēpo**

-žlēpat: **užlēpat** verb pf 'box a person's ears' ||**lū te užlēpat** 'I'll box your ears'

žlebāc subst m 'roof tile', Npl **žlēpci**, Gpl **žlebāc** and **žlēpci**, Ipl **žlēpci**, Lpl **žlēpcah** **žlica** subst f 'spoon', Gsg **žlici**, Asg **žlico**, Isg **žlicon**, Lsg **žlice**, Npl **žlice**, Gpl **žlic**, Ipl **žlicami**; dim **žličica**, Asg **žličico**, Isg **žličicon**

žmanjā verb pf pr 3sg 'break, slip', 1-p fsg **žmanjāla** (said of a **vīda**)

žmarit verb 'bleach, fade, whiten; vanish', pr 3sg **žmāri**, 1-p msg **žmāri**, fsg **žmāri**, nsg **žmāri**, pp fsg **žmārena**, nsg **žmāreno** ||**ma kāmo je žmāri** 'now where did he disappear to?'

Žmīnj subst m top, Asg **Žmīnj**, Gsg **Žmīnja**, Dsg **Žmīnju**, Isg **Žmīnjen**, Lsg **Žmīnje** **Žmīnjac** subst m 'inhabitant of Žminj', Dsg **Žmīnjcu** (||žmīnčū) etc., see I.2.14), NApf **Žmīnjci**

Žmīnjka subst f 'female inhabitant of Žminj' (see I.2.14)

žmīnjski adj Nsgm 'Žminj, from Žminj', Lsgm **žmīnjken**, Nsgf **žmīnjksa**, GLsgf **žmīnjkske**, Nplf **žmīnjkske**, Nsgn **žmīnjsko**, Npln **žmīnjkska**; adv **po žmīnjski** and **po žmīnjsko**

(see I.2.14)

Žmīnjščina subst f 'Žminj and surroundings', Asg **Žmīnjščino**, Lsg **Žmīnjščine** (see I.2.14)

žmūkljer subst m (MOŠ) 'miser'

žnjīdar subst m 'tailor'

žnjīdarica subst f 'dressmaker, seamstress'

žontāt verb Žm 'add (e.g. a piece to a dress)'

žvōnta subst f cloudy liquid, both the first and the lastproduct obtained when making **rakija**, Isg **žvōnton** ||**stākla (...)** **se je prālo žvōnton** 'windows (...) were cleaned with žvōnta'

žfōc subst m part of a wagon; a flat board with holes in it, placed in front; the **hlvōt** is fixed on it

žrīēt verb ipf 'bolt, devour, eat in an improper way' (see also **žerāt**, which is nowadays more common), pr 3pl **žrō**, also pr 3sg **žēre**, 1-p msg **žf**, fsg **žfā** ||**je žf kako blāgo** 'he was eating like a pig'; **se nāžra** pf 1-p msg (MOB) 'bolt one's fill'; **požrīēt** pf 'bolt (etc.)', pr 3sg **požēre**, 1-p mpl **pōžrli**, pp fsg **požērena**

žřnof subst m (MOB) 'millstone', Npl **žřnovi** (MOB)

žřvanj subst m 'millstone (?)', Lsg **žřvnje**

žūč subst NAsg (m and f), Gsg **žūča** and **žūči**, Isg **žūčon**

žūčkaste adj Gsgf 'yellowish'

Žūfič subst m prop (surname?) ||**Stāncija Žūfič** top

žūhko adj nsg 'bitter'

žūlj subst m 'corn, blister', Asg **žūlj**, Gsg **žūljā**, Isg **žūljēn** and **žūljōn**, Npl **žūlji**, G1pl **žūlji**

-žūljālo: **nažūljālo** pf 1-p nsg 'cause blisters' ||**me je nažūljālo** 'I got a blister'

žūpah subst f Lpl 'parish'

žūr subst m 'whey', Asg **žūr**, Gsg **žūrā**, Isg **žūrōn**

žurnāda subst f 'daily wages (or job); work carried out in that amount of time', Asg **žurnādo**, Npl **žurnādi**, Gpl **žurnāt**, Ipl **žurnāda**

mi lljeno žurnādo ću ti storīt 'I'll work one day for you'; *smo posējali dv'ē žurnādi šeni-ci* 'we sowed two days' work of wheat'

žūt adj msg (also attr) 'yellow', msg *žūti*, fsg *žūtā* and *žūta*, nsg *žūto*, Asgm *žūtega*, Nplm *žūti*, fpl *žūte*, Gsgf *žūte*, Asgf *žūto*, Nplf *žūte*, GLplf *žūteh*, NAsgn *žūto*

žūtēt: se – verb ipf 'be yellow, appear yellow', pr 3sg *žūtī*, 3pl *žūtīje*, 1-p msg *žūt'ē*, nsg *žūt'elo*;

požūt'ela pf 1-p fsg 'become yellow', pr 3sg *požūtī*;

zažūt'elo pf 1-p nsg id., pr 3sg *zažūtī*

žūtīc subst m 'yellowish [bean]', Asg *žūtīca*

žūtīt verb ipf 'make yellow';

užūtīt pf id.;

zažūtīt pf id.

žūtkas adj msg 'yellowish, light yellow', nsg *žūtkasto*

žutnjāk subst m 'yolk', Gsg *žutnjākā*, Apl *žutnjākī*

žvacēt subst m 'sauce'

žvākat verb 'chew' nd (nowadays ousting dial. *dv'ēčit*), pr 1sg *žvāčen*

žvēlat adj msg 'brisk, quick', fsg *žv'ēlta*; adv *žv'ēlto* llje *žv'ēlta za d'elat* 'she is a quick worker'

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ČR	Čakavska rič	SDZb	Srpski dijalektološki zbornik
GFFNS	Godišnjak Filozofskog fakulteta u Novom Sadu	SIR	Slavistična revija
GL	General Linguistics	SMLV	Studi Mediolatini e Volgari a cura dell'Istituto di filologia romanza dell'Università di Pisa
HDZb	Hrvatski dijalektološki zbornik	SRAZ	Studia Romanica et Anglica Zagrabienia
JF	Južnoslovenski filolog	SSGL	Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics
LjJA	Ljetopis Jugoslavenske Akademije znanosti i umjetnosti	ZbFL	Zbornik za filologiju i lingvistiku
NSSVD	Naučni sastanak slavista u Vukove dane. Referati i saopštenja		

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