BRILL

THE ČAKAVIAN DIALECT OF ORLEC ON THE ISLAND OF CRES

Author(s): H.P. HOUTZAGERS

Source: *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics*, Vol. 5, THE ČAKAVIAN DIALECT OF ORLEC ON THE ISLAND OF CRES (1985), pp. II, V-XX, 1-415
Published by: Brill
Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/24672994
Accessed: 13-03-2018 16:11 UTC

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at http://about.jstor.org/terms

Brill is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics*

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

THE ČAKAVIAN DIALECT OF ORLEC ON THE ISLAND OF CRES

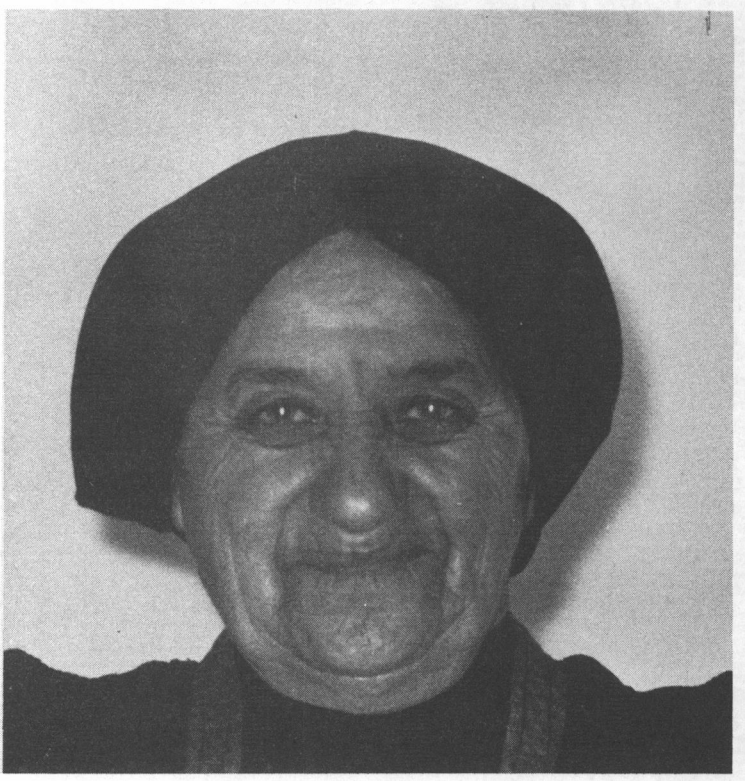
by

H.P. HOUTZAGERS

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Franica Benvin

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms



Gaspica Deželić

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to express my gratitude to all the people who have helped me at any stage of my work on this dissertation.

The present book could of course never have been written without the help of the local people of Orlec. I am especially grateful to Franica Benvin, Gašpica Deželić, Etta Kučica and their husbands for their time, hospitality and friendship.

I also wish to thank professor P. Ivić of the Belgrade Academy of Sciences and the participants in the weekly sessions at the Amsterdam Slavic Department for their interest and helpful criticism.

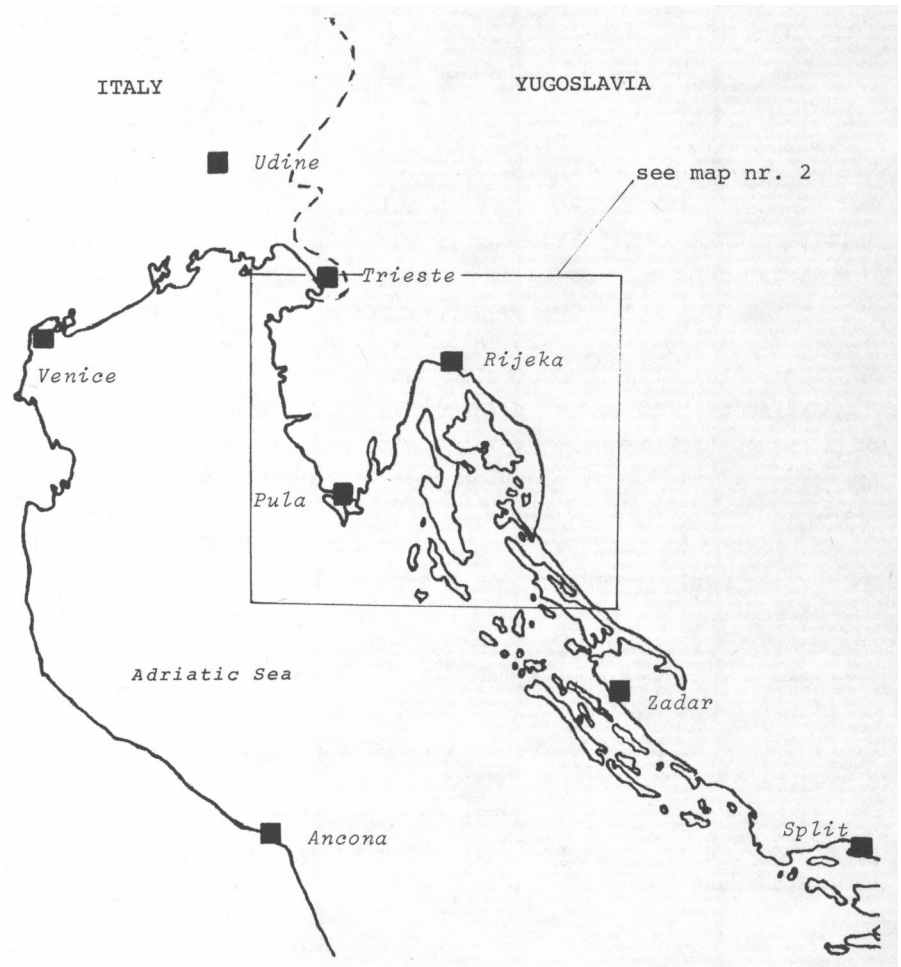
I am very grateful to Jan Timmers for his detailed criticism of several earlier versions of the text, to drs. D. Howes Smith for correcting the English and to Janneke Kalsbeek for correcting the camera-ready text. The final version of the text is of course entirely my own responsibility.

I thank drs. J.Chr. van Loon of the Utrecht University for providing me with the correct names of the plants I brought from Orlec.

The research for this publication was made possible financially by a three years' subvention from the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (ZWO).

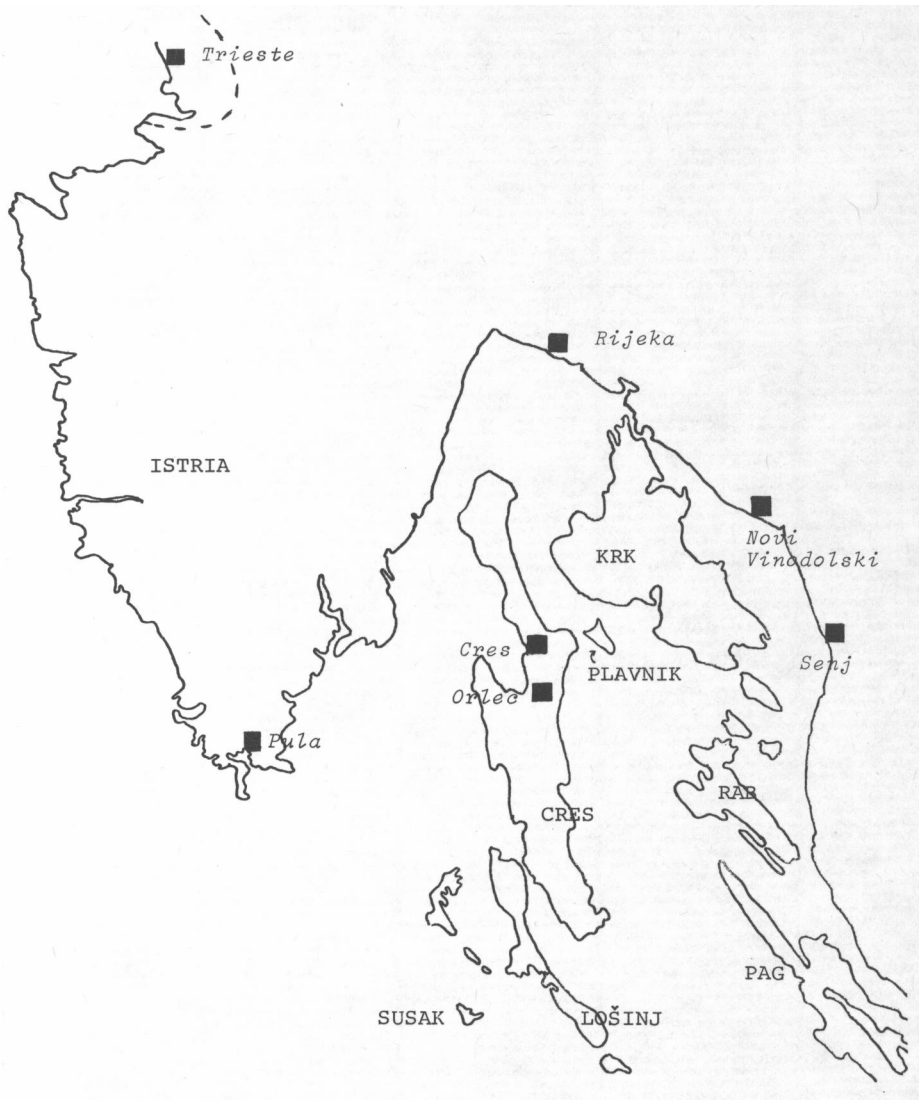
Peter Houtzagers

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms



MAP NR. 1

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms



MAP NR. 2

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

GENERAL

att.	attested, attestation
id.	idem
fr.	frequent (see 3.1)
dial.	dialectal
+	indicates a hypothetical form
*	indicates a form that has been rejected by an informant

PARTS OF SPEECH

CONJ	conjunction
INT	interjection
PREP	preposition
ADJ	adjective
ADV	adverb

LEXICAL

TOP	toponym
PROP	proper name
DIM	diminutive
P/A	pejorative-augmentative
COLL	collective

TYPES OF NOTATION

/bȍP/	phonemic
⟨bob-⟩	morphonemic
[bȍp]	phonetic
<u>bȍp</u>	standard (see 1.8)

PHONOLOGICAL

V	vowel
C	consonant
R	resonant
(a?)	accentuation uncertain
<u>a̲</u>, <u>ã̲</u>	on doubly underlined vowels see 2.1 and 3.1

MORPHOLOGICAL

N	nominative
G	genitive
D	dative
A	accusative
I	instrumental
L	locative
sg	singular
pl	plural
pl t	plurale tantum
m	masculine
f	feminine
n	neuter
DEF	definite
IND	indefinite
COMP	comparative
SUP	superlative
INF	infinitive
PR	present
IMP	imperative
LP	L-participle
GER	gerund
1sg, 2pl...	first person singular, second person plural...
¤, ã	see 3.1 (last remark)
ST	stem (see 3.66, 5.33 and 6.63)
#	see 3.66 and 5.33
MASC, NEU, FEM	see 3.2
MP, NOMP, HU, NOHU, AN, INAN	see 4.1
IRR	irregular

Abbreviations and symbols not included in the above list -- only a small number --, will be explained in the sections where they occur.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Purpose; Serbo-Croatian; Dialectal variation; Relevance of Serbo-Croatian dialect material; Čakavian; Northwest Čakavian 1
1.2 The need for more Northwest Čakavian material 4
1.3 Institutional background of the project 5
1.4 Why Orlec? 4
1.5 More about the village of Orlec 6
1.6 The dialect of Orlec at the present day 7
1.7 Field-work, informants 8
1.8 Some characteristics of the present study 10
CHAPTER 2: PHONOLOGY 12
2.1-2 Phoneme inventory 12
2.1 The vowels 12
2.2 The consonants 13
2.3-27 Distinctiveness, neutralizations and optionalities . 14
2.3-5 Accentuation 15
2.3 Stress 15
2.4 Quantity and tone 16
2.5 Quantity and tone in certain positions . . 17
2.6 Neutralization voiced-voiceless in word-final position 18
2.7-9 Distinctiveness of [j] and [g] in certain positions. 19
2.7 Initial [j] before i̯ 19
2.8 Intervocalic [j] 20
2.9 Initial [g] before u̯, a̯ 20

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.10-25 Consonant sequences 21
2.10 Sequences of identical consonants . . 21
2.11 Distinction voiced-voiceless 21
2.12 Distinction dental-palatal before ć, č, š, ž 22
2.13 Distinction dental-palatal before nj . 22
2.14 The nasals n and m before other consonants 23
2.15-17 The phoneme sequences /nj/ and /jn/ 23
2.15 Distinctive ordering 23
2.16 No distinctive ordering in certain cases. 23
2.17 No /nj/ or /jn/ before stops . 24
2.18 Phonemic overlapping of velar + j + i or long e and velar + i or long e. . . 24
2.19 Neutralization k-h before voiceless stops 24
2.20 No optionality p-f before voiceless stops 25
2.21 Optionality h-š before č 25
2.22 No optionality initial fč-ščč-č 25
2.23 Optionality č-š before n, m, k 26
2.24 Precluded consonant sequences 27
2.25 Precluded word-final consonant sequences 27
2.26 Optionality s-š and z-ž when followed by š, ž, č within the same word 28
2.27 Doublets prerẽzat/perẽzat and prestrãšit/pestrãšit 28
2.28-50 Phonetic realization of the phonemes 29
2.28-29 Quantity and tone 29
2.28 The tones 29
2.29 Long vowels before tautosyllabic j . 31
2.30-36 Vowels 32
2.30 Low variant of long e before r . . . 32
2.31 Short and unstressed e, o, a 32
2.32 Short and unstressed e before tautosyllabic r 32

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.33 Short and unstressed ę̱ before tautosyllabic l 33
2.34 Diphthongization of long ę̱ 33
2.35 Diphthongization of long o̱ 33
2.36 Ultra-short ę̱, i̱ after r 33
2.37 Vowel + tautosyllabic n 34
2.38-50 Consonants 34
2.38 Realization of l 34
2.39 Weak realizations of word-final obstruents 34
2.40 Weak realization of /f F/ 34
2.41 Postpalatal č 35
2.42 č before consonants 35
2.43 Uvular realization of the velars . 35
2.44 Velar + j + i̱ or long ę̱ and velar + i̱ or long ę̱ 35
2.45 Palatalization of consonants before long ę̱ 35
2.46 The sequences šj and žj 36
2.47 n before consonants 36
2.48 /nj/ and [ń] 36
2.49 Weak realization of g 36
2.50 Initial tl, dl, dn 36
2.51 External sandhi 37
2.52 Sandhi phenomena restricted to prepositions 39
CHAPTER 3: THE NOUN 41
3.1 General remarks 41
3.2-4 Division into flexion classes and accentuation types 42
3.2 Flexion classes 42
3.3 Accentuation types 43
3.4 Remark about the assignment of nouns to accentuation type (a) 44
3.5-13 Typology of the members of each flexion class and accentuation type. Accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed sg forms 45
3.5 MASC (a) (p. 45); 3.6 MASC (b) (p. 47); 3.7 MASC (c) (p. 48); 3.8 NEU (a) (p. 50); 3.9 NEU (b) (p. 51);

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.10 NEU (c) (p. 51); 3.11 FEM (a) (p. 52); 3.12 FEM (b) (p. 55); 3.13 FEM (c) (p. 55).
3.14-35 The endings, including their accentuation when stressed 57
3.14 Inventory 57
3.15-22 Distribution of alternative endings: MASC . 57
3.15 Nsg (p. 57); 3.16 Asg and Apl (p. 58); 3.17 Isg (p. 59); 3.18 Lsg (p. 60); 3.19 Gpl (p. 62); 3.20 Dpl (p. 64); 3.21 Ipl (p. 65); 3.22 Lpl (p. 65).
3.23-29 Distribution of alternative endings: NEU. . 66
3.23 Nsg (p. 66); 3.24 Isg (p. 67); 3.25 Lsg (p. 67); 3.26 Npl (p. 68); 3.27 Gpl (p. 69); 3.28 Ipl (p. 69); 3.29 Lpl (p. 69).
3.30-35 Distribution of alternative endings: FEM. . 70
3.30 Nsg (p. 70); 3.31 Gsg and Npl (p. 70); 3.32 Asg (p. 71); 3.33 Gpl (p. 71); 3.34 Apl (p. 72); 3.35 Lpl (p. 72).
3.36-64 Accentuation: distribution of stem-stress and end-stress; accentuation of stem-stressed pl forms; stressed prepositions 73
3.36 Distribution of stem-stress and end-stress in all subclasses. General survey 73
3.37-40 MASC (a), FEM (a) and NEU (a) 74
3.37 Stem-stress and end-stress 74
3.38 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms 74
3.39 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms 74
3.40 Examples 76
3.41-44 MASC (b) 78
3.41 Stem-stress and end-stress 78
3.42 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms 79
3.43 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms 79
3.44 Examples 79

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.45-48 FEM (b) 80
3.45 Stem-stress and end-stress 80
3.46 Place of the stress in the stem-stressed Gpl 80
3.47 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in the stem-stressed Gpl 80
3.48 Examples 80
3.49-52 NEU (b) 81
3.49 Stem-stress and end-stress 81
3.50 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms 81
3.51 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms 81
3.52 Examples 82
3.53-56 MASC (c) 82
3.53 Stem-stress and end-stress 82
3.54 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms. Stressed prepositions . . 83
3.55 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms 84
3.56 Examples 84
3.57-60 FEM (c) 85
3.57 Stem-stress and end-stress 85
3.58 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms. Stressed prepositions . . 86
3.59 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms 86
3.60 Examples 87
3.61-64 NEU (c) 88
3.61 Stem-stress and end-stress 88
3.62 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms; stressed prepositions . . 89
3.63 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms 89
3.64 Examples 89

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.65-67 Morphonemic alternations 90
3.65 Introductory remarks 90
3.66 The stem 91
3.67 The rules 91
3.68 Irregular nouns 95
CHAPTER 4: THE PRONOUN 97
4.1 AN vs. INAN, MP vs. NOMP, HU vs. NOHU 97
4.2-4 kî, čè and related pronouns 98
4.2 kî 'who' and čè 'what' 98
4.3 kî 'which, what kind of' 99
4.4 Related pronouns: nìki, nìš, nĕki, nèš, etc.. . 100
4.5 Personal pronouns: jà, tî, ôn, etc. 101
4.6-9 Possessive pronouns 102
4.6 mõj, tvõj, svõj 102
4.7 nàš, vàš 103
4.8 njìhof, njegòf, njĕvin and kìnjef 103
4.9 po nãšu, po vãšu, etc.. 104
4.10 The pronoun vès 104
4.11 The pronoun sân 105
4.12 The demonstrative pronouns (o)võh, (o)tõh, (o)nõh . 106
4.13 The numerals jedèn, dvâ, trî, četìri and õba 107
4.14 The collective numerals dvòje, tròje and četeròje . 108
4.15 Remaining pronouns: kakòf, takòf, etc. 109
CHAPTER 5: THE ADJECTIVE 110
5.1 AN vs. INAN, MP vs. NOMP, HU vs. NOHU 110
5.2 Inventory of forms of a complete paradigm 110
5.3-10 The endings 111
5.3 Inventory 111
5.4-7 Distribution of alternative endings 112
5.4 DEF Nsg m and Asg m INAN 112
5.5 DEF COMP SUP m and n sg: first vowel of the ending o/e 112
5.6 DEF COMP SUP Lsg m n 113
5.7 ADV 113
5.8 Peculiarities of nouns with adjectival inflexion 114

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

5.9 Irregularities 114
5.10 Examples of other endings 115
5.11-12 Accentuation types 115
5.11 Division into accentuation types 115
5.12 The assignment of adjectives to accentuation types 116
5.13-20 Accentuation of the stem when stressed. Examples of adjectives of each accentuation type 118
5.13-17 Type (a) 118
5.13 IND/ADV ȕ, DEF ˆ 118
5.14 IND/ADV ˆ, DEF ˜ 118
5.15 All forms ˋ-, ˋ/ȕ- or ȕ-accented . . 119
5.16 All forms ˜- (but not ȕ-) accented . 119
5.17 All forms ˆ-accented 120
5.18 Type (b) 120
5.19 Type (c) 121
5.20 Type (d) 122
5.21-25 Formation of the COMP and SUP 122
5.21 COMP formed with the suffix -ějˇ- 123
5.22-23 COMP formed with the suffix -jˇ- 123
5.22 Regular 123
5.23 Irregular 124
5.24 COMP formed with vȉše 124
5.25 SUP 124
5.26-30 Use of DEF and IND forms 124
5.26 IND forms almost only in predicative position 124
5.27-30 DEF or IND in predicative position 125
5.27 Always IND 125
5.28 Always DEF 125
5.29 IND or DEF 126
5.30 IND not always acceptable 126
5.31-32 Forms with nominal declension 127
5.31 Manner adverbs formed with po + DLsg n . . . 127
5.32 Other forms 127
5.33-34 Morphonemic alternations 127
5.33 The stem 127

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 6: THE VERB 130
6.1 Forms of a full verb paradigm 130
6.2 Division into inflexion classes 131
6.3 Division into accentuation types 132
6.4-31 The endings, including their accentuation when stressed 133
6.4 Inventory 133
6.5 Examples 133
6.6-31 Remarks; distribution of alternative endings 135
6.6 INF 135
6.7 PR: accentuation of disyllabic endings . 135
6.8 PR 3pl: -ẽ̱ or -ijũ̱ 135
6.9 PR 3pl: -ũ̱ or -ȅ̱ju 136
6.10 LP: f, n, pl MP and pl NOMP endings . . 137
6.11 LP: accentuation of the endings in end-stressed forms 137
6.12 LP: -uḻ or -ḻ (UE) 138
6.13 PP: general remarks 139
6.14 PP: -ãn/-ẽ̱n (AE$_1$) 139
6.15 PP: -en/-ut (UE) 139
6.16 PP: -ẽ̱n/-ṯ (ØE). 140
6.17 PP: accentuation of the endings in end-stressed forms 140
6.18 IMP 1 and 2pl. 142
6.19 IMP: -ì̱/-ãj/-Ø̱ (AE$_1$) 142
6.20 IMP: -Ø̱/-ì̱ (AE$_2$) 142
6.21 IMP: -Ø̱/-ì̱ (AI) 142
6.22 IMP: -i̱/-Ø̱ (EI) 142
6.23 IMP: -ì̱/-Ø̱ (II) 143
6.24 IMP -ì̱/-Ø̱/-j̱ (ØE) 143
6.25 GER: general remarks 143
6.26 GER -ũć/-ẽ̱ć/-ȁjuć (AE$_1$) 143
6.27 GER: -uć/-ȁjuć (AE$_2$) 144
6.28 GER: -ẽć/-ȁjuć (AI) 144
6.29 GER: -ẽ̱ć/-ũć (EI). 144
6.30 GER: -eć/-ũć (II). 144
6.31 GER -ũ̱ć/-eć (ØE) 144

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.32 Stem-stress and end-stress 145
6.33-62 Examples of the members of each flexion class and accentuation type. Accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed forms 146
6.33-35 General remarks about the accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed forms 146
6.33 Type (a) 146
6.34 Type (b) 147
6.35 Type (c) 147
6.36-62 Examples for each flexion class and accentuation type 147
6.36 AA (a) (p. 147); 6.37 AA (b) (p. 148); 6.38 AA (ca) (p. 148); 6.39 AE_1 (a) (p. 149); 6.40 AE_1 (b) (p. 149); 6.41 AE_1 (cc) (p. 150); 6.42 AE_2 (a) (p. 150); 6.43 AE_2 (b) (p. 150); 6.44 AE_2 (cc) (p. 151); 6.45 AI (ca) (p. 151); 6.46 AI (cc) (p. 151); 6.47 EE (ca) (p. 151); 6.48 EI (a) (p. 151); 6.49 EI (b) (p. 152); 6.50 EI (ca) (p. 152); 6.51 II (a) (p. 152); 6.52 II (b) (p. 153); 6.53 II (ca) (p. 154); 6.54 UE (a) (p. 154); 6.55 UE (b) (p. 154); 6.56 ØE, stems in a consonant, type (a) (p. 155); 6.57 ØE, stems in a consonant, type (ca) (p. 155); 6.58 ØE, stem in a consonant, type (cb) (p. 156); 6.59 ØE, stem in a vowel, type (a) (p. 156); 6.60 ØE, stem in a vowel, type (ca) (p. 157); 6.61 ØE, stem in a vowel, type (cc) (p. 157); 6.62 Verbs which have characteristics of more than one flexion class or accentuation type (p. 157).
6.63-64 Morphonemic alternations 158
6.63 The stem 158
6.64 Rules 159
6.65 Irregular verbs 162

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 7: NOTES ON SYNTAX 166
7.1-3 Use of numerals 166
7.1 Combinations of numerals in the nominative with nouns 166
7.2 Inflected combinations of numerals with nouns (not the accusative) 167
7.3 The accusative of combinations of numerals with nouns 167
7.4-9 Prepositions 168
7.4 General remarks 168
7.5 k and v often omitted 168
7.6 čè in relative clauses 168
7.7 No inflexion in certain cases 168
7.8 pod and za + accusative 169
7.9 tèrsa do tèrsa, etc. 169
7.10-12 Typical use of case forms 169
7.10 Dative 169
7.11 Genitive 169
7.12 AN vs. INAN 169
7.13-14 Impersonal sentences with se 170
7.13 Logical object in the accusative 170
7.14 Omission of se 170
7.15-21 Miscellaneous 170
7.15 si bîl na butêgu, etc. 170
7.16 ne čûjete nìkoga kantàt, etc.. 170
7.17 Emphasis by way of repetition 170
7.18 Word-order with gerunds 171
7.19 Agreement of Tělsti and nanabèdnji with pl forms 171
7.20 nĩ kõga zvàt, etc. 171
7.21 vî ste šèl, etc. 171
TEXTS 172
LEXICON 202
NOTES 408
REFERENCES 412

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Purpose*. The present study constitutes a synchronic description of a Serbo-Croatian dialect. It is to be hoped that the facts presented here will prove useful for the dialectology and the diachronic study of Serbo-Croatian, for Slavic historical accentology, and for the study of the general properties of prosodic systems.

Serbo-Croatian. Serbo-Croatian, along with Russian, Polish, and a number of other languages, belongs to the Slavic branch of the Indo-European language family[1]. Serbo-Croatian is one of the three Slavic languages that have an official status in the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia, the other two being Slovenian and Macedonian. Slovenian is spoken in the northwest of the country (National Republic of Slovenia), Macedonian in the southeast (National Republic of Macedonia). Serbo-Croatian is spoken in the four remaining republics (in some cases alongside non-Slavic languages like Hungarian or Albanian): Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia[2]. In addition all three languages are spoken by sizable communities outside Yugoslavia.

Dialectal variation. Within Serbo-Croatian, dialectal variation is considerable. Unlike dialects of many other languages, Serbo-Croatian dialects differ from each other not only in relatively superficial phonetic or lexical details, but also in structurally important respects. A few examples:

1) Whereas many western and central dialects have retained the Proto-Slavic system of seven formally distinct cases, southeastern dialects have often virtually lost case-marking in nouns. Numerous intermediate possibilities have been attested.

2) The infinitive, which in the west is a very frequent form, has

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

been completely lost in the southeast.

3) In the south and the east retention of the complex late Proto-Slavic system of past tenses is common. Many western dialects, on the other hand, possess only a single past tense, which formally continues the Proto-Slavic compound perfect.

4) There is considerable variation with respect to the prosodic features of vowel quantity, tone, and stress. Some dialects distinguish between long and short vowels in an entire range of positions; in other dialects contrastive vowel quantity occurs in a restricted set of positions only, or may be absent altogether. Some dialects have contrastive rising and falling tone movements on both long and short stressed vowels; some have a tone contrast on long vowels only, or have no contrastive tone at all. In many dialects stress is 'free', in the sense that any syllable can in principle receive the stress (subject to complicated rules); elsewhere certain syllables are never stressed, or stress-assignment is 'automatic', depending on the phonemic makeup of the word.

Relevance of Serbo-Croatian dialect material. It is owing to this extreme variety with respect to the prosodic system that the study of Serbo-Croatian dialects is relevant, not only for the internal study of Serbo-Croatian, but also for the reconstruction of the structure and the development of the Proto-Slavic prosodic system. As is well-known, Proto-Slavic had a complex system of prosodic features, in which tone ('rising' vs. 'falling'), vowel quantity ('long' vs. 'short'), and the position of the stress were contrastive. In recent years Slavic accentology has been among the most lively branches of diachronic linguistics[3]. Now for two reasons Serbo-Croatian dialectology has always been of central importance to Slavic accentology. First, the numerous internally Serbo-Croatian differences with respect to the prosodic patterns illustrate what kinds of changes can occur, offering some guidance to those who are engaged on reconstructing the development of Proto-Slavic accentuation. Second, along with Slovene, Serbo-Croatian is the only language that has retained the Proto-Slavic inventory of contrastive quantity, tone, and stress. In all other Slavic languages the system has been radically simplified. As a consequence, publications on historical Slavic

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

accentology usually contain references to descriptions of particular Serbo-Croatian dialects. Needless to say, innovations have taken place even in the most conservative Serbo-Croat and Slovene dialects. Faithful retention of the Proto-Slavic place of the stress, for example, has been attested only in a few marginal areas of Serbo-Croatian. Retention of the Proto-Slavic tone contrast, though slightly more widespread, is restricted to part of the Slovene-speaking area and a minority of western Serbo-Croatian dialects. The dialect described in the present study is among those relatively rare dialects that have retained both the tone contrast and the original position of the stress. As regards quantity, however, the Orlec dialect is strongly innovating.

Čakavian. Even the main lines of Serbo-Croatian dialectology are too complicated to be summarized here, so the interested reader has to be referred to the literature[4]. Traditionally, three basic groups are distinguished: 'Kajkavian', 'Čakavian', and 'Štokavian'. The Kajkavian dialects constitute a compact group in the north, around Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. The Čakavian dialects are spoken in the following areas (not all of which are geographically contiguous): (a) the Istrian Peninsula, (b) all islands in the Adriatic, with the exception of Mljet, the southernmost island, near Dubrovnik, (c) several sections of the coastline, including the northern half of the peninsula of Pelješac, near Dubrovnik, (d) several small patches in the interior of Croatia, (e) the Burgenland (in Austria) and several villages in adjacent parts of Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary. The remainder of the area where Serbo-Croatian is spoken is classified as Štokavian. It is on a certain widespread variety of Štokavian that normative grammars of Serbo-Croatian are primarily based[5].

Northwest Čakavian. The Orlec dialect belongs to the Čakavian group. On the basis of accentological and phonetic characteristics Čakavian has been subdivided into three subgroups: Northwest, Central, and Southeast Čakavian[6]. The geographical distribution implicit in the terms used to refer to the three subgroups reflects the medieval state of affairs. As a consequence of migrations the geographical position of many Central and Southeast Čakavian dialects has shifted, so that in Istria (for example),

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dialects belonging to all three subgroups have now been spoken for several centuries. The Orlec dialect belongs to the northwestern subgroup of Čakavian. Northwest Čakavian is differentiated from the other Čakavian (and Štokavian) dialects by an accentological isogloss of long standing: in the present tense of certain stem-stressed verbs and in the long form of certain stem-stressed adjectives, long falling vowels correspond to original short vowels, e.g. Orlec plâče 'he/she is crying' (<+plàčē), mâli 'small' (<+màlĪ). This phenomenon is called 'neo-circumflex'[7]. Northwest Čakavian dialects are found in the following areas: (a) certain parts of Istria, (b) the coastline between Istria and Novi Vinodolski, (c) parts of Krk, (d) Cres and the two northernmost villages on the island of Lošinj.

From a general Serbo-Croatian standpoint, Northwest Čakavian occupies a marginal position. Even some innovations that are common to all Serbo-Croatian and Slovene dialects have failed to reach the Northwest Čakavian area. In addition there is considerable local variation within Northwest Čakavian: the area is traversed by a number of isoglosses of very long standing.

1.2 *The need for more Northwest Čakavian material*

Under the circumstances one would expect that dialectologists would show considerable interest in Northwest Čakavian. Unfortunately, however, such interest has never materialized. Although a certain amount of literature on Northwest Čakavian is in fact available, there is only a single dialect grammar that is detailed and reliable enough to be used by scholars interested in Slavic accentology: Aleksandar Belić's well-known 'Zamětki...' (1909)[8]. There are several reasons for so much of the literature on Northwest Čakavian not really being suitable for responsible diachronic analysis. First, investigators do not always strive for factual accuracy; in many descriptions inconsistencies abound; often no distinction is made between different levels of linguistic analysis, e.g. between phonemic (contrastive) and subphonemic phenomena, or between synchrony and diachrony. Second, many publications attempt to follow a relatively small number of characteristics over relatively large areas. This approach easily leads to incor-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

rect results. Field-workers usually have preconceptions about the dialect they are going to hear; in itself this is natural and not even a disadvantage, as long as enough time is spent on a single spot to allow incorrect ideas and false hypotheses to be rejected on the basis of the facts[9].

Since the dialect described by Belić lies in the extreme southeast of the Northwest Čakavian area (Novi Vinodolski), one would expect work on other types of Northwest Čakavian to yield useful information. It is the purpose of the present study to provide information on the type of Northwest Čakavian spoken on Cres.

The form of this study (a detailed dialect grammar) was determined by considerations connected with the requirements Serbo-Croatian dialectological work has to meet so that it can be useful to both Slavic accentology and the diachronic study of Serbo-Croatian. In order to be of potential use to Slavic accentology, a dialect description has to offer full information, not only about the general properties of the prosodic system, but also on the distribution of countless particular lexical items among the different accentual paradigms that most Serbo-Croatian dialects distinguish.

1.3 *Institutional background of the project*

In 1979 professor F.H.H. Kortlandt and dr. W.R. Vermeer of the University of Leiden drew my attention to Čakavian dialectology and suggested that I might study the dialect of Orlec. For three years (1980-83) the research was completely financed by the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (ZWO). The work was completed at the Slavic Department of the University of Groningen, where I have been employed since the beginning of 1984.

1.4 *Why Orlec?*

There were two reasons for the choice of Cres-Lošinj: a) earlier publications on this area, especially Tentor 1909 and Belić 1909a, showed that the accentuation was problematic and probably very interesting; b) considering that there was already a good description of Novi (Belić 1909b) and that research was being done

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

in Istria (cf. Kalsbeek 1982 and 1983) and on the island of Krk (cf. Vermeer 1980 and 1984), Cres-Lošinj was the least known major part of the Northwest Čakavian area.

The village of Orlec was selected because there were reasons to suppose that it had a 'conservative' population: a) Hamm, Hraste and Guberina (1956: 49) report that the dialect, the national costume and customs are better preserved in Orlec than in the other villages in the southern and central part of the island; b) in Orlec the depopulation proceeds at a much slower pace than almost anywhere else on the island (see Stražičić 1975: 185), and since the village is too far from the sea to have any substantial amount of tourism this relative 'vitality' suggested that the inhabitants stick to their traditional way of living.

After my field-work on the island, it is my opinion that any other village could have been chosen just as well: the local dialects are everywhere equally well preserved, though in the town of Cres, in my experience, it was more difficult to find good informants than in the villages.

1.5 *More about the village of Orlec*

Orlec has well over 200 inhabitants (the estimates of my informants varied between 200 and 250)[10]. In former days the chief means of subsistence were sheep-rearing, wood-trade, vine-culture, olive-culture, and arable farming. Although the villagers used to have land and livestock of their own, they were often employed by large landowners, mostly as day-labourers. From the accounts of my informants (see also the texts included in this book) it is clear that life was hard and that material circumstances were often very bad: many of the men had to go to sea in order to be able to provide for their families. Since the end of the second world-war the population has been rapidly decreasing and ageing. At present, the young people who have not left Orlec altogether, have found jobs outside the village, and agriculture is mainly the occupation of the old and, to a lesser extent, the middle-aged. They still keep some sheep, cultivate some of their land, and since there is no younger generation to take over, they keep working as long as they possibly can: it is not exceptional to see very old

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

and even infirm people working in the fields.

1.6 *The dialect of Orlec at the present day*

Though the dialect of Orlec is spoken by local people of all ages, the best informants for the purposes of the present project are found among those who grew up before 1945:

- Their speech is less influenced by literary Serbo-Croatian, which, though it has been the language of the church for a long time, only became the official language after the second world-war. It is true that for some years there was a Serbo-Croatian primary school in Orlec (1910?-1919), but its linguistic influence must not be over-estimated, because many children never went to school: in 1961, 41.2 % of the population did not have any school education (Stražičić 1981: 194), and this percentage would of course have been much larger if only the older generation had been taken into consideration. Even now the older people live in relative isolation: they rarely have television, and most of them hardly ever leave the village.
- They have a much richer lexicon (as far as the dialect is concerned, of course): a great many words connected with the traditional way of farming are unknown to the younger generation. The richest and purest dialect is heard when older people tell about their everyday life in 'the old days', when there was a dialectal word for everything. The fact that the inhabitants of Orlec usually say po stăru (literally: 'in the old way') when they mean 'in our local dialect' illustrates how much the dialect is associated with the past.

In my experience both in Orlec and in other villages on the island, the women were usually better informants than the men:

- The women have always been more isolated (many men have been sailors, some even for many years);
- Although the women, too, needed some time before they were accustomed to communicating in their local dialect with a stranger (and even a foreigner!), the men often showed a certain dislike of doing so, which probably has to do with the lower social status often accorded to dialects.

Although Orlec has never been a bilingual community, most

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

older people know at least some Italian: Italian was the official language under both the Austrian and the Italian regime (before 1918 and from 1918 until 1945, respectively). Like everywhere else in this area, the dialect itself possesses a great many words of Romance origin, which are due to a Romance substrate which dates from before the arrival of the Slavs, and to many centuries of Venetian rule. Those local people who know both Italian and literary Serbo-Croatian tend to have a certain sense of inferiority with respect to their own dialect: they regard it as a mixture of those two languages. This is, of course, inappropriate: both the Slavic and the Romance elements have their own history, which is independent of any literary language, and that is why these dialects are interesting to Slavists as well as Romanists (cf. Colombis 1937).

1.7 *Field-work, informants*

The material on which the following description is based was gathered during three periods of field-work (together approximately five months): April 1980, September-October 1980 and July-August 1982. I also visited the island in April 1982, but then I worked in a number of other villages[11].

The sessions with informants in Orlec amount to well over 100 hours, 90 % of which was tape-recorded. My three main informants were Gašpica Deželić (50 hours), Franica Benvin (40 hours) and Etta Kučica (10 hours; of course these numbers are all approximate). All sessions took place in Orlec, at the houses of the informants.

Gašpica Deželić (G.D.) was born in Orlec in 1911. Apart from the few years she spent with her husband and a few other villagers rearing sheep on the otherwise uninhabited island of Plavnik (see text nr. 1), she never lived outside the village. Gašpica Deželić is an intelligent informant with a sharp linguistic intuition. It was no problem for her to answer, in a very consistent way, more or less direct questions about morphological and syntactical matters (it goes without saying that I avoided asking such questions as much as possible).

Franica Benvin (F.B.) was born in Orlec in 1912 and lived

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

there all her life. She is less 'analytic' than Gašpica Deželič, but her spontaneous character and her talkativeness make her an invaluable informant: right from my first session with her every question yielded a lengthy specimen of unmonitored speech, which, also because her great sense of humour, it was always a pleasure to listen to. It proved very fruitful to work with two such different informants as G.D. and F.B.

Etta Kučica (E.K.), a daughter of Franica Benvin, was forty years old in 1980. She was born in Orlec and lived there until 1982, when she moved to the town of Cres with her husband and children. Within the limitations mentioned in 1.6 she knows the dialect very well. She was my informant during the first field-work period only (April 1980). After my first introduction to the dialect, which I owe chiefly to her, I decided to concentrate on the speech of the older generation.

The sessions lasted between 45 minutes and an hour and a half. In order to prevent interference from the literary language I started communicating in the dialect myself as soon as possible. From the beginning of my second field-work period onward I visited the informants each day, one day G.D., the other F.B. In this way it was possible to check with one informant the information obtained from the other the day before. This proved very useful, not only because of the checking itself, but also because it was an efficient indirect method of extending my grammatical knowledge of the dialect: two people never explain the same thing in the same way, but always use different constructions, words and word-forms. Especially where morphology, syntax and phonology are concerned, such indirect methods are much to be preferred to eliciting, let alone direct questioning. The questions I asked the informants mostly concerned the meaning of words, details of agriculture and home industry (e.g. spinning) in former times, customs, etc. The sessions has less the character of questioning than of a 'guided' conversation: often the questions were only a starting-point for elaborations on life in Orlec before the war, anecdotes, stories, etc. I did not use any official questionnaire; each session yielded enough questions for several following sessions, especially in the beginning. Before the last period of

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

field-work I checked the completeness of the lexicon -- as far as such a thing is possible -- with the help of several other dialect vocabularies, including the available material on Cres-Lošinj[12]. I also made an inventory of the essential morphological, syntactic and phonological information that was missing and tried, as carefully as possible, to fill these gaps, for the most part in the sessions with G.D.

1.8 *Some characteristics of the present study*

In the present description by far the most attention is paid to phonology, inflexion and lexicon. A thorough description of syntactic and semantic phenomena (such as use and meaning of the verbal aspect) would require a separate study. Syntax is occasionally touched upon in the chapters on inflexion (3-6) and in the lexicon. In chapter 7 (Notes on Syntax) a few syntactic peculiarities of the dialect are given, often with very little comment, since more extensive comment would require further study.

The framework for the phonological description of the dialect (chapter 2) is formed by the theories of Ebeling (1960: 7-80; 1967: 122-137) and Kortlandt (1972: 131-166). A distinction is made between phonemics and phonetics. On the phonemic level (notation between slants) only those sound features are taken into consideration which are distinctive, i.e. potentially meaning-distinguishing. Phonemes, the basic linguistic units on this level, are sets of such distinctive features. Other units are archiphonemes, heavy phonemes, and heavy archiphonemes. Archiphonemes occur in positions where the opposition between two or more phonemes is neutralized, e.g. in the dialect of Orlec the last element in /grâT/ 'town' is an archiphoneme (archiphonemes will be represented by capital letters), because the opposition 'voiced' vs. 'voiceless' is neutralized in word-final position. The term 'heavy' indicates that a distinctive feature is optional. The form <u>sũši</u> 'he/she dries', for instance, can be realized [sũši] or [šũši]: the first element is a heavy archiphoneme, because in this position the feature 'dental' as opposed to 'palatal' is optional. The phonemic notation is /<u>s</u>ũši/ (heavy units will be underlined). The definitions of phoneme and archiphoneme given here do

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

not differ from Trubetzkoy's (1939). The concept of 'heavy phoneme' is comparable with what some Yugoslav scholars call 'jednosmjerna opozicija' (one-way opposition)[13]. The sections 2.28-50 (Phonetic Realization of the Phonemes) deal with non-distinctive sound phenomena.

I have used the phonemic and phonetic notations only when strictly necessary. The notation used almost everywhere is what I shall call the 'standard notation'. The standard notation differs from the phonemic notation in five respects: a) the phonemic sequences /Čš/ and /Ts/ are written č and c, respectively; b) intervocalic [j] is always written, whether it is distinctive or not; c) no 'special' representation of archiphonemes, heavy phonemes, etc.; d) forms in standard notation are always underlined; e) the slants (//) are omitted. These points improve the general readability, and most of them agree with common practice in Serbo-Croatian dialectology.

As is often the case with Slavic languages, the inflexional morphology of the dialect is fairly complex. I have tried to make the description as complete and explicit as possible, without making it more complicated than strictly necessary. Nevertheless, I am aware that the way I have chosen to deal with these phenomena is not the only one possible. In order not to make the reader too dependent on my analysis of the data, I have included all attested word-forms in the lexicon.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 2

PHONOLOGY

2.1-2 Phoneme inventory

2.1 The vowels

stressed

	front			central			back		
closed	ì	ĭ	î				ù	ŭ	û
mid	è	ĕ	ê				ò	ŏ	ô
open				à	ă	â			
		rising	falling		rising	falling		rising	falling
	short	long		short	long		short	long	

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

unstressed

	front	central	back
closed	i		u
mid	e		o
open		a	

For practical reasons the accentual features stress, quantity and tone will sometimes be treated as features of the vowel phonemes (especially in the chapter on phonology), and sometimes as features of a word or word form (especially in the chapters on morphology).

If in the standard notation (underlined) a vowel sign is doubly underlined, it indicates a set of vowel phonemes: if the doubly underlined vowel has no accent sign, it refers to an unstressed vowel and/or its stressed counterparts; if it does have an accent sign, it refers to a stressed vowel and/or its unstressed counterpart. For example, 'a̿' means '/a à ă/ and/or /â/'; 'ă̿' means '/ă/ and/or /a/'; 'long a̿' means '/â/ and/or /ă/'.

The back vowels are rounded, the front vowels unrounded. In the speech of my main informants F.B., G.D. and E.K. short and unstressed a̿ are somewhat rounded (see also 2.31) and long a̿ is unrounded. Some other speakers of the dialect have nondistinctive slightly rounded variants of long a̿, which occur mostly after labial consonants.

There is no reason to assume a syllablic /r/ or /l/ (about phonetic [ər] and [əl] see 2.32-33).

Long e̿ and o̿ have nondistinctive diphthongized variants (see 2.34-35).

2.2 The consonants

The consonant phonemes are shown in the table on the next page.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

	stops		fricatives		nasals	glide	lateral	trill
	voice-less	voiced	voiced	voice-less				
labial	p	b	v	f	m			
dental	t	d	z	s	n		l	r
palatal	ć		ž	š		j		
velar	k	g		h				

The phonemes /m n j l r/ will sometimes be referred to as 'resonants', the remaining consonants as 'obstruents'.

The dialect has no separate affricate phonemes: phonetic [ts] and [ćš] can be interpreted biphonemically in all positions: /Ts/ and /Čš/ (/T Č/ are archiphonemes with respect to the distinctions voiced-voiceless and dental-palatal). In the standard notation, the sequences /Ts/ and /Čš/ will be written c and č. This can cause no misunderstandings, since, conversely, c and č will have no other function than to denote /Ts/ and /Čš/. Examples:

/detsà/ 'children' → decà

/Čšovèk/ 'human being' → čovèk

The phoneme /g/ is neutral with respect to the opposition stop-fricative, e.g. /bragẽši/ 'trousers' → [bragẽši] , [braɣẽši].

The existence of a separate phoneme /ć/ which is distinct from the sequence /tj/ is proven by the following examples:

mãća 'blot'	brãtja 'brothers and sisters'
lẽća 'lentil'	pẽtjar 'beggar'
paríćàt 'prepare'	netjãk 'nephew'

There is no reason to assume a separate phoneme +/ń/ (see 2.15-17).

2.3-27 Distinctiveness, neutralizations and optionalities

The observations made in 2.3-27 are based on the attested word forms and their phonetic realizations, and not on functionality

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

tests. Therefore two remarks concerning the scope and validity of the statements must be made:

-Since there is no way of knowing whether the nonoccurrence of a certain phonological element in a certain position is accidental or not, only those possible neutralizations for which there is additional support in the form of an alternation have been taken into account.

-The absence of exceptions to such an alternation and of other counterexamples in the material is a necessary condition for a neutralization, but, strictly speaking, not a sufficient proof (for the same reason: the absence of counterexamples may be accidental).

The same holds, mutatis mutandis, for optionalities.

2.3-5 Accentuation

2.3 Stress

The stress is free and distinctive, e.g.:

glâvu 'head' (Asg)	glavũ id. (Isg)
lancunȉ 'sheet' (Npl)	lancũni id. (GIpl)
popȉ 'priest' (Npl)	pŏpi id. (GIpl)
suhà 'dry' (IND f)	sũha id. (DEF Nsg f)
mĕsec 'month'	mesĕc id. (Gpl)
plelà 'knit' (LP f)	plẽla 'weed' (LP f)

In fast speech, words or even strings of words can be realized without stress, e.g.

(fast) ja sen imela tih dvih dĕc 'I had those two children'

Certain words can also appear unstressed in normal speech (the examples without accent signs are never stressed):

a) The verb forms ćù, ćèš, ćè, ćèmo, ćète, ćèju (auxiliary verb of the future tense and short present forms of otèt 'want', see 6.65); sèn, sȉ, jè, smò, stè, sũ (PR of bȉt 'be' and auxiliary verb of the past tense, see 6.65); bȉn, bȉš, bȉ, bȉmo, bȉte, bȉju/bȉ (auxiliary verb of the conditional mood and the habitual past tense, ibidem); bȋl, bilà, bȋlo/bilò, bȋli/bilȉ, bȋle/bilè (LP of bȉt 'be' and auxiliary verb of the habitual past tense and the past perfect, ibidem).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

b) The personal pronominal forms mi, me, ti, te, mu, ga, njegà, nj, joj, njõj, noj, ju, njù, se, năn, văn, vàs, nin, njĩn, ih, njìh, je, nje (see 4.5).
c) Some frequent adverbs, such as mălo, vèč, nè. The word nè can be combined with bìn, bìš, etc. to nè bin, nè biš, etc.
d) Conjunctions, such as da, pak, ni, nèka, ìli, kã.
e) Prepositions, e.g. na, va, za, pod, po, pud, sprêt. The prepositions do and na are stressed and ˜-accented in nã poštu 'apart', nã škriji, e.g. remò nã škriji 'we are going to play nã škriji (a kind of lawn bowling played with flat stones)', and dõ kriji 'till it bleeds'. The prepositions na, va, za, po are stressed and ˆ-accented in combination with certain pronominal forms (see 4.2 and 4.5).
f) Adjectives are unstressed when they form part of a fixed combination (e.g. a proper name or a toponym). Examples: Sveti Pẽter 1 TOP 2 'St Peter'; Mali Bôk TOP, cf. mâli bôk 'small hill'. When such combinations have stress on the fourth or fifth syllable, the first syllable has secondary stress. The vowel which has the secondary stress sounds short, e.g.

do $\overset{2}{\text{Mâ}}$loga $\overset{1}{\text{Bôk}}$a 'from Mali Bok (TOP)'
$\overset{2}{\text{Svẽ}}$ti $\overset{1}{\text{Mihovĩl}}$ 'St. Michael'
$\overset{2}{\text{Bâ}}$rbarova $\overset{1}{\text{Drâ}}$ga TOP

The instances are too few to decide whether the quantity, the tone or even the place of the secondary accent is distinctive.

Superlatives and cardinal numerals which indicate hundreds have two stressed syllables, the first of which is the most prominent. Both the tone and the quantity of the vowel having the secondary stress are distinctive:

$\overset{1}{\text{nãj}}\overset{2}{\text{vẽči}}$ 'biggest' (Nsg m)
$\overset{1}{\text{nãj}}\text{starẽ}\overset{2}{\text{ji}}$ 'oldest' (Nsg m)
$\overset{1}{\text{pêst}}\overset{2}{\text{ô}}$ 'five hundred'

2.4 Quantity and tone

As can be seen from the tables in 2.1, pretonic and posttonic vowels show no length or tone opposition, whereas stressed vowels can be long or short, and the long ones can have a rising or falling tone. These quantity and tone oppositions are distinctive, e.g.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

è-ê	lavèč 'cauldron'	lavêč id. (Gpl)
ẽ-ê	cẽpa 'graft' (PR 3sg)	cêpa 'graft' (Gsg)
è-ẽ	onè 'they' (Npl NOMP)	onẽ 'that' (Gsg f)
ì-î	lìber 'free' (IND m)	lîber 'book'
ĩ-î	fĩno 'fine' (DEF Nsg n)	fîno id. (IND n)
ì-ĩ	tìrat 'urge on'	tĩrat 'pull'
à-â	tàk 'chopping-block'	tâk id. (Gpl)
ã-â	jãnca 'lamb' (Gsg)	jânca 'ewe-lamb'
à-ã	stàvi 'put' (PR 3sg)	dãvi 'press' (PR 3sg)
ò-ô	pòt 'mug'	pôt 'sweat'
õ-ô	dõle 'below'	zdôla 'from below'
ò-õ	gòre 'bad' (COMP Nsg n)	gõre 'above'
ù-û	frùt 'fruit'	frût id. (Gpl)
ũ-û	glũhi 'deaf' (DEF Nsg m)	glûhi id. (IND Npl MP)
ù-ũ	ženù 'woman' (Asg)	ženũ id. (Isg)

2.5 Quantity and tone in certain positions

There are two positions in which certain short vowels are rare, and very often long rising vowels in these positions alternate with short vowels in other positions[14] :

- à and ò are relatively rare in nonfinal syllables. Examples of alternations:

uskòt 'doorstep'	uskõda id. (Gsg)
bàs 'low' (IND m)	bãsa id. (f)

Also e̦ often takes part in this alternation, but exceptions are very frequent:

Crès TOP	Crẽsa id. (Gsg)
cf.: pès 'dog'	pèsa id. (Gsg)

- short vowels (except è) are extremely rare before tautosyllabic resonants (a resonant that is either word-final or the first element of a consonant sequence, except the sequence nj). Examples of alternations:

govorìla 'speak' (LP f)	govorĩl id. (m)
obernùla 'turn' (LP f)	obernũl id. (m)
kantàt 'sing'	kantãl id. (LP m)
with nj: žùnja 'July' (Gsg)	žũnj id. (Nsg)

(no examples of ò vs. õ, for understandable reasons[15])

(There are also examples of e̦ taking part in the alternation:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

terpèt 'suffer' terpẽl id. (LP m)

But: popèr 'pepper", dèlgi 'long' (DEF Nsg m), Vezèn 'Easter', zèm 'take' (IMP 2sg), omèjkat 'crush clods').

The following examples prove that length is nevertheless distinctive in these positions:

- ȁ and ȍ in nonfinal syllables:

stȁvit 'put'	hȍmo 'go' (IMP 1pl)
bȁlica 'little ball'	lȍboda 'orach'
cepȁnjak 'piece of split wood' (Gpl)	bȍje 'good' (COMP Nsg n)
ȁjar 'sky'	
lȁhko 'easy' (ADV)	vȍjit 'like'
balȍtica 'little ball'	

- short vowels (except ȅ) before tautosyllabic resonants (the examples given are the only ones to be found in the material):

fȁjn 'rather well'	bȍj se 'be afraid' (IMP 2sg)
fȁnjski[16] 'rather big' (DEF Nsg m)	bȍjte se id. (IMP 2pl)
odȉmjen 'smoke' (PP IND m)	bȉn 'I would'
prȉmjen 'receive' (PP IND m)	zbȕrnja 'eastern' (f)
ožȉmjuč 'wring out' (GER)	
Hȁjmar PROP	
plȁjci 'crab-louse' (Npl)	
mȁnko 'at least'	

From a theoretical point of view, one could assume quantity neutralizations for each vowel separately in those positions in which the short counterpart has not been attested, i.e. for a̧ before tautosyllabic resonants except /n j/, for i̧ before tautosyllabic resonants except /m n/, for o̧ before tautosyllabic resonants except /j/, and for u̧ before tautosyllabic resonants except /r/. However, since /ȁ ȉ ȍ ȕ/ are so extremely rare before tautosyllabic resonants, it is evident that both the occurrence and the nonoccurrence of certain combinations of vowels and resonants are accidental. Thus, quantity and tone are distinctive in all positions.

In view of the frequent alternations of the types discussed above, I shall introduce the symbol '◻', which will especially be used in the morphological chapters (see 3.1, last remark).

2.6 Neutralization voiced-voiceless in word-final position

The opposition between voiced and voiceless obstruents is neu-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

tralized in word-final position. The phonetic realization of the archiphonemes is voiceless. Cf. the following alternations:

/b/-/P/	bobà 'broad bean' (Gsg)	bòp id. (Nsg)
/d/-/T/	blêdi 'pale'(IND pl MP)	blêt id. (IND m)
/v/-/F/	prãskva 'peach'	prãskaf id. (Gpl)
/z/-/S/	vêzi 'string' (Npl)	vês id. (Nsg)
/ž/-/Š/	pelžì 'snail' (Npl)	pẽlš id. (Nsg)

The voiced velar /g/, which is neutral with respect to the opposition fricative-stop, has a fricative archiphoneme in word-final position:

/g/-/H/	špâga 'rope' (Gsg)	špâh id. (Nsg)
	Mĕrga TOP (Gsg)	Mĕreh id. (Nsg)

As is often the case in Slavic languages, the boundary between a preposition and the following word must not be considered a word-boundary in the phonological sense: there are prepositions ending in voiced obstruents, cf. zez onìmi jũdi 'with those people', pod njĩn 'under him' (see 2.52 for sandhi phenomena connected with prepositions).

2.7-9 Distinctiveness of [j] and [g] in certain positions

2.7 Initial [j] before i

There is an opposition between word-initial /i/ and /ji/:

jîr 'bend'	indivinàt 'guess'
jìta 'excursion'	ingõrdi 'greedy' (DEF Nsg m)

Therefore those words that can be heard with either initial [i] or [ji] must be regarded as doublets. Examples:

ìgla/jìgla 'needle'	imèt/jimèt 'have'
ìgra/jìgra 'play'	ìme/jìme 'name'
ìsto/jìsto 'the same'	ĩšće/jĩšće 'look for' (PR 3sg)
i/ji 'and'	

I have no examples of doublets of this type which are of Italian origin. Of course, it is always possible that one member of a doublet has not been attested. The relative frequency of the doublet members seems to be different for each informant: I have the impression that G.D. uses the the ji-members much more often than F.B. and E.K.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.8 Intervocalic [j]

The only position in which there is real proof for a distinctive intervocalic /j/ is the sequence aju:

kantàjuč 'sing' (GER) cf. pàuk 'spider'

dajũ 'give' (PR3pl) cf. naũčiju se 'get accustomed to' (PR 3pl)

Apart from the few sequences au there are no examples of vowel sequences that are consistently realized without an intervocalic [j]. It is improbable that intervocalic [j] is nondistinctive in all positions, however. Thus, +[tũa] would hardly be identified with tũja 'other people's' (f).

After i, e and before i intervocalic [j] is clearly not distinctive: it is often realized very weakly or not at all, and there are no words in which it is always realized, e.g.

/mãi/ 'pullover' (Npl)→ [mãji, mãi]

/làiK/ 'lay brother'→ [làjik, làik]

/poȉTsa/ TOP→ [pojȉtsa, poȉtsa]

/oštarȉi/ 'pub' (Gsg)→ [oštarȉji, oštarȉi]

/sèaT/ 'sow'→ [sèjat, sèat]

In the standard notation intervocalic [j] will be written consistently, whether it is distinctive or not: mãji, làjik, Pojȉca, sèjat. This cannot cause any ambiguities, since those [j] we know to be distinctive and those we know not to be distinctive are in complementary distribution.

2.9 Initial [g] before u, a

There are a number of doublets in which initial u, a alternate with gu, ga. The relative frequency of the doublet members is different for each word:

ûl/gûl 'beehive' : 50/50%

ãrbi/gãrbi 'sour' (DEF Nsg m) : 30/70%

ãrmat/gãrmat 'prepare' : 10/90%

ârija/gârija 'air' : 80/20%

ùski/gùski 'narrow' (DEF Nsg m) : g- only three times

ũsta/gũsta 'mouth' : g- only once

uzȉca/guzȉca 'behind (of people)' : g- only once

The doublets with very rare g- members could lead one to doubt the distinctiveness of word-initial [g] before u, a: perhaps, if

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

one collected more material, every word with initial u̠ or a̠ would turn out to belong to such a 'doublet'. However, the judgments of the informants prove that the distinction exists: the realization *[gãnte] of the proper name Ãnte was rejected and the realization *[gùle] of ùle 'oil' was rejected as something some speakers say, but which is incorrect. Moreover the informants clearly regarded the doublet members as phonemically different, e.g. 'we say both gãrbo and ãrbo, but usually we say gãrbo'.

There are three doublets with initial o-/go-: olčìna/golčìna 'boy', olìčina/golìčina 'girl' and ospodīn/gospodīn 'lord'.

2.10-25 Consonant sequences

2.10 Sequences of identical consonants

The only attested sequence of two identical consonants is /mm/ in zèmmo 'take' (IMP 1pl) ([zèm:o]). It cannot be determined whether this sequence is conditioned by the morpheme boundary: there are no words in the material which provide a source for a possible +/mm/ within one morpheme.

Sequences of two identical obstruents are precluded by phonological rule, regardless of morpheme boundaries, e.g.:

rasũt 'take down' ⟨ras-sũt⟩
ocà 'father' (Gsg) ⟨otts-a⟩
pùste 'let' (IMP 2pl) ⟨pust-te⟩

2.11 Distinction voiced-voiceless

In sequences of obstruents only the last element is distinctively voiced or voiceless. The preceding archiphonemes have the same realization with respect to voice as the last element of the cluster, e.g.

razbukunàt 'cut into pieces'	rasprẽč 'take out (horses)'
zdèlbat 'dig up'	stìrat 'chase away'
žbarkàt 'disembark'	špũnta 'injection'
nẽgde 'somewhere'	dòhtor 'doctor'

As in word-final position (see 2.6), the voiceless archiphoneme of /g/ is /H/:

rõga 'horn' (Gsg)	rohčić id. (DIM Nsg)
làgje 'easy' (COMP ADV)	làhko id. (n)

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Sequences with /v/ as final element are an exception to the neutralization:

švôra 'nun'	žvorèc 'icicle'

2.12 Distinction dental-palatal before ć, č, š, ž

Before ć, č, š, ž the opposition dental vs. palatal is neutralized. The realization of the archiphonemes in this respect is that of the following full phoneme, i.e. palatal:

decà 'children' (/deTsà/)	dečìna id. (P/A) (/deČšìna/)
zapustìt 'neglect'	zapũšćene id. (PP Npl NOMP)
iskàt 'look for'	īšćen id. (PR 1sg)
rascepàt 'split'	raščìstit 'clean up'

The word raščìstit must be analysed /raŠĆšìŠtiT/ in which /Š Ć/ are archiphonemes with respect to the opposition dental-palatal, /Š Č S T/ are archiphonemes with respect to the opposition voiced-voiceless.

Such forms as rasũt 'demolish', raširìt 'spread out' and ražmikàt 'press', which are compounds of ⟨raz⟩ and ⟨sut⟩, ⟨širit⟩ and ⟨žmikat⟩, provide indirect proof for the neutralizations discussed in both the preceding and the present section: the sequences +ss, +šš and +žž are precluded by phonological rule (see 2.10).

Before /ć/ -- not in the combination /Čš/ (č) -- preceded by a morpheme boundary there is no neutralization: rasćarèt 'clear up' (cf. raščìstit).

2.13 Distinction dental-palatal before nj

Before the sequence nj the distinction palatal-dental is neutralized for fricatives, the realization is palatal:

kèsno 'late' (ADV)	kèšnje id. (COMP ADV)
stìsnut 'press together'	stìšnjeno id. (PP n)
znẽst 'lay (eggs)'	žnjakaràt 'eat in a repulsive way'

The distinction t-ć is operative in this position:

šõtnji 'undermost' (DEF Nsg m)	nõćnji 'night-' (DEF Nsg m)

(On the phonetic difference see 2.42).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.14 The nasals n and m before other consonants

The nasal n is adapted to the following consonant with respect to articulation place: it has velar, palatal and labiodental allophones, e.g. in the word rũnka 'acre', lõnčić (DIM of lonèc 'can') and invẽce 'really'. Before p and b the opposition between n and m is neutralized, cf. indivinàt 'guess', impakevàt 'pack', imbotàt 'put into a barrel'.

Before dental and palatal consonants within a single morpheme the opposition n-m is doubtful: the only sequence of m + dental or palatal consonant attested is mt in zèmte 'take' (IMP 2pl), cf. without a morpheme boundary sancà (Gsg of samèc 'male lamb'), hrănčić (DIM of hrămec 'cheese-making room'), and the doublet čĭnža/čĭmeža 'bed-bug'.

2.15-17 The phoneme sequences /nj/ and /jn/

2.15 Distinctive ordering

Except before consonants, sequences of /n/ and /j/ are distinctively ordered, e.g.

lãjna 'droppings' (Gsg)	kampãnja 'field'
fàjn 'rather well'	kõnj 'horse'

A phonetic peculiarity of /nj/ is that the palatal and the nasal feature are realized simultaneously: [ñ], e.g.:

kampãnja→ [kampãña]
kõnj→ [kõñ]
ofẽnjen 'offend' (PP IND m)→ [ofẽñen]

There is no reason to assume a separate phoneme +/ñ/, because there is no position in which there would be an opposition between +/ñ/ and /nj/.

2.16 No distinctive ordering in certain cases

In the three adjectives fànjski 'rather big' (DEF Nsg m), lãnjsko 'last year's' (n) and kõnjsko 'horse-' (n) the phonemes /n/ and /j/ are not distinctively ordered with respect to each other (the notation nj is arbitrary). The phonetic realization consists of a simultaneously increasing nasalization and palatalization of the preceding vowel. In view of the simultaneous realization of /n/ and /j/ one would tend to think of a distinctive ordering /nj/ (cf.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kõnj→ [kõń]). In this position, however, there is no opposition (cf. also fȁjn and fȁnjski). The reason is probably phonetic: the combination vowel + tautosyllabic /n/ before a fricative is realized as a nasalized vowel: sũnfer 'sulphur'→ [sũfer] (see also 2.37). Nasalization 'across the /j/' as in original +/fȁjnski/ and nasalization 'simultaneous with /j/' as in original +/kõnjsko/ apparently yielded the same result.

2.17 No /nj/ or /jn/ before stops

Before other consonants than /s/ neither /nj/ nor /jn/ occurs. There is an automatic alternation /nj/-/n/ before stops:

jãnjec 'lamb'	jãnca id. (Gsg)
štȁnjak 'thick branch' (Gpl)	štãnga id. (Nsg)
cepȁnjak 'piece of split wood' (Gpl)	cepãnka id. (Nsg)

2.18 Phonemic overlapping of velar + j + i̯ or long e̯ and velar + i̯ or long e̯

There is partial overlapping of the phonetic realizations of the sequence velar + j + i̯ or long e̯ and the sequence velar + i̯ or long e̯. Both sequences can be realized as palatalized velar + vowel:

kjẽšća 'tongs' (Npl)→ [ḱjẽšća, ḱẽšća]
kê 'which' (Npl NOMP)→ [kê, ḱê]
gjẽdat 'look'→ [ǵjẽdat, ǵẽdat]
gẽta 'landing for taking on wood' (Gsg)→ [gẽta, ǵẽta]
gjîsto 'kidney'→ [ǵjîsto, ǵîsto]
gîža 'kind of metal'→ [gîža, ǵîža]
mêhi 'bag' (Npl)→ [mêhi, mêńi]
pẽhji 'belly wool' (Npl)→ [pẽńji, pẽńi]

Consequently, several attestations are sometimes needed before one can identify the phonemic sequence concerned.

2.19 Neutralization k-h before voiceless stops

The opposition between /k/ and /h/ is neutralized before voiceless stops; the realization is fricative: /H/, e.g. lãket 'elbow', Gsg lãhta and such loans as dȍhtor 'doctor', instrȕhtor 'teacher', inspȅhcija 'inspection'. Cf. before a fricative the recent loan

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mȉkseri 'mixer'(Npl).

2.20 No optionality p-f before voiceless stops

Such forms as

dropčȉć/drofčȉć 'viscera'

lèpče/lèfče 'nice' (COMP ADV)

slepcȉ/slefcȉ 'liar' (Npl)

could lead one to think that the occlusive articulation of /p/ is optional before (certain) voiceless stops. There is proof against such an optionality, however: the alternation slepcȉ/slefcȉ exists in the speech of F.B., but slefcȉ was rejected by G.D. Moreover, hlapcȉ 'nail which connects the yoke with the plough' (Npl) and hlapcõn id. (Isg) are consistently realized with [p]. Thus, dropčȉć/drofčȉć, lèpče/lèfče and slepcȉ/slefcȉ (in the speech of F.B.) are instances of an optional morphonemic alternation (cf. drôp, lẽpi, slepèc). For some other words in the dialect, the alternation is obligatory, e.g. dubèc 'white oak', Npl dufcȉ (*dupcȉ was rejected).

2.21 Optionality h-š before č

In the sequence hč (/HČš/, where /H/ is an archiphoneme with repect to the opposition stop-fricative, see 2.19, and /Č/ is an archiphoneme with respect to the opposition dental-palatal) the element /H/ is heavy: velar as distinguished from palatal articulation is optional, e.g.

rohčȉć (DIM of rôh 'horn')→ [rohčȉć, roščȉć]

mehčȉć (DIM of mêh 'bag')→ [mehčȉć, meščȉć]

The word nohčȉć ([nohčȉć, noščȉć] , DIM of nôs 'nose, spout') is probably a result of a 'reverse' analogy.

2.22 No optionality initial fč-šč-č

There are indications that if a form begins with fč, the f can be replaced by š or omitted altogether. There are four words with initial fč:

fčẽla/ščẽla/čẽla 'bee'

Fčùli/Ščùli/Čùli TOP

fčêra/ščêra/čêra 'yesterday' (fourth variant: šćêra)

fčãči/ščãči 'shoulder-bag, consisting of two halves'

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

However, a few facts speak against the existence of such an optionality fč-šč-č, or at least a part of it:
-the nonattestation of +čači, but this can be due to the small number of attestations of the word (ščašnica 'one half of a fčači' has been attested only once);
-the form Čȕli was attested spontaneously once, but rejected on a later occasion;
-the relative frequency of the variants is different for every word: čela is much more frequent than either ščela or fčela; the DIM, which is quite frequent, has been attested only with č-. For the quadruplet fčêra the situation is even more complicated: ščêra is rare (perhaps šćêra is gradually taking its place) and I have not remarked any difference of frequency between fčêra, šćêra and čêra.

I am inclined to conclude that there is no phonological optionality fč-šč-č in word-initial position, but that the forms presented above are doublets, triplets and quadruplets which have arisen from historical changes which did not lead to exactly the same result for every word in question.

There are a few parallels in word-internal position, which also yield a rather confused picture:

slěščić/slěfčić/slěpčić 'part of sheep intestines'
(cf. slès id.; šč→fč→pč?)
lèpče/(lèpše)/lèfče/lèšče/lèšče 'nice' (COMP ADV)
(pč→fč→šč→šč?)
roščȉć/rofčȉć 'certain disease of sheep'
(cf. rožèc id.; šč→fč?)[17]

2.23 Optionality č-š before n, m, k

In the sequences čn, čm and čk the occlusive element of the č is optional (there is an optional archiphoneme /Č/), e.g.:

pȍčne 'begin' (PR 3sg)→ [pȍčne, pȍšne]
začmè 'open (e.g. a new bottle)' (PR 3sg)→ [začmè, zašmè]
Ȕčka TOP→ [ȕčka, ȕška]
dèčko 'young man' (recent loan)→ [dèčko, dèško]

Most words have an obligatory morphonemic alternation č-š in these positions:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

popẽček 'poker'	popẽški id. (Npl)
mèčak 'cat' (Gpl)	mèška id. (Nsg)
lãčen 'hungry' (IND m)	lãšni id. (pl MP)
fčãči 'bag, consisting of two halves'	fčãšnica 'one half of such a bag'

2.24 Precluded consonant sequences

The following consonant sequences are precluded by phonological rule:

+pč: šèpje (PR 3sg of šeptàt 'whisper'), cf. šepẽče (from šepetàt id.)

õpjina 'town-hall' (recent loan), cf. lit. language *ȍpčina*

+ldn: põlne 'noon', cf. pôl 'half', dân 'day', vèdne 'by day'

+stn: šèsni 'decent' (DEF Nsg m), cf. nīma šèsta 'he has no sense of decency'

+lzl: mèzla 'milk' (LP f), cf. mèlzel id. (LP m)

+ct: sirõstvo 'poverty' (formed with the suffix -stvo), cf. sȉrot 'orphan'

+ck: po gospõsku 'as the educated townspeople do/say' (formed with the suffix -sk-), cf. gospodȉn 'gentleman'

2.25 Precluded word-final consonant sequences

The following consonant sequences are precluded in word-final position:

+rl: õper 'open' (LP m)	cf. õperla id. (LP f)
+rn: tẽr 'thorn'	cf. ternȉ id. (Npl)
klãver 'mad' (IND m)	cf. klãverni id. (pl MP)
+šj: dèš 'rain'	cf. dežjà id. (Gsg)
+gl: sprẽgel 'put to (horses)' (LP m)	cf. sprẽgli id. (LP pl MP)
+kl: rẽkel 'say' (LP m)	cf. reklà id. (LP f)
+sl: pãsel 'graze' (LP m)	cf. pãsli id. (LP pl MP)
+zl: ugrȉzel 'bite' (LP m)	cf. zgrȉzla id. (LP f)
+vl: rõvel 'neigh' (LP m)	cf. rõvle id. (LP pl NOMP)
+rtf: mèrt 'dead' (IND m)	cf. mertvà id. (IND f)

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

+pl: sõpel 'play (on a wind- instrument'(LP m) cf. sõpli id. (LP pl MP)

2.26 Optionality s-š and z-ž when followed by š, ž, č within the same word

When followed by š, ž or č within the same word -- including clitics -- and not separated from š, ž or č by more than a single vowel, /s z/ are heavy archiphonemes: dental as opposed to palatal articulation is optional. The palatal realizations are more frequent than the dental ones. Examples:

dusêžemo 'reach' (PR 1pl)→ [dušêžemo, dusêžemo]
znâš 'know' (PR 2sg)→ [žnâš, znâš]
sũša 'drought'→ [šũša, sũša]
sečèmo 'cut' (PR 1pl)→ [šečèmo, sečèmo]
za žèt 'in order to mow'→ [žažèt, zažèt]
sīrčić (DIM of sīr 'cheese')→ [šīrčić, sīrčić]
se zašîje 'is sewn together'→ [šežašîje, sežašîje, sezašîje]

Cf. when separated from š, ž, č by more than one vowel:

stojīš 'stand' (PR 2sg) →[stojīš], not +[štojīš]
se zašîje (see above) not +[šezašîje]

Cf. when preceded by š, ž, č:

čèsta 'road'→ [čèsta], not +[čèšta]
šêst 'six'→ [šêst], not +[šêšt]
žìca 'root'→ [žìca], not +[žìča]

I have found no examples of /s/ preceded by /t/ in the position described above (in the standard notation: no proof for an optionality c-č).

2.27 Doublets prerẽzat/perẽzat and prestrãšit/pestrãšit

There is no phonological optionality in prerẽzat/perẽzat 'cut through' and prestrãšit/pestrãšit 'frighten' in view of prezrẽlo 'overripe' (n) and the forms of the verb prestrìć 'snip through', of which there are no attestations with only one /r/. In less similar environments: pretrẽso 'crosswise', pregrãjeno 'fence off' (PP n), prekračìt 'break through', prekrojìt 'tear apart'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.28-50 Phonetic realization of the phonemes

2.28-29 Quantity and tone

2.28 The tones

The phonetic character of a falling vowel is the contrast between its beginning and the remainder of its course: soon after the beginning the pitch and loudness drop to a lower level. The characteristic of a rising vowel is the absence of this contrast: it has the same level of pitch and loudness for the whole duration of the vowel. The impression of a 'drop to a lower level' of a falling vowel is very often -- but not always -- increased by its 'strong' beginning, which is somewhat higher and louder than the onset of a rising vowel under exactly the same circumstances of sentence intonation.

How simple these characteristics may be in theory, it can be very difficult in real situations to perceive if a vowel is rising or falling: the long vowels show much variation with respect to duration and the 'levels of pitch and loudness' referred to above depend not only on the phonemic tone features, but also on other variables, such as the intonation of the sentence, emphasis, etc. Things would be much easier if the rising tone had some clear characteristic of its own except for its not being falling, as it has in many other dialects. In the dialect of Orlec little suffices to make the decision for the hearer very difficult.

These and other factors, such as predispositions concerning the realization of the so-called 'Čakavian acute', predispositions on historical grounds, and, in some cases, the absence of the tape-recorder, have caused much confusion among field-workers about the accentual oppositions in this and related dialects (see also my article of 1982 [18]).

During my own work on the dialect, too, the accentual system was problematic at first. The only thing that was clear from the start was the existence of a quantitative opposition: some vowels were decidedly short, others were not and therefore I considered them long. The trouble with these long vowels was that they varied considerably in length: from 'almost short' to decidedly long. It was not clear whether this was due to free variation or to some

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kind of tonal or quantitative opposition on long vowels (some authors actually supposed a 'middle length'), or even a combination of the two. This stage of the work was most instructive, because it showed how very difficult it is not to allow one's perception of the acoustic facts to be influenced by what one expects to hear on historical grounds: since many originally short vowels were lengthened in the dialect, one tends to attach greater importance to differences between the results of this lengthening and the originally long vowels than to differences between attestations of one and the same word-form. For example the a̅ in both krãva 'cow' and dãvi 'press' (PR 3sg) ranges from half-long to very long. Yet, as one expects to hear krãva with a short and dãvi with a long a̅, one tends to interpret krãva as short and to wonder why it sometimes sounds so long, and to interpret dãvi as long and to wonder why it sometimes sounds so short, not noticing that the relative frequency of the longer and shorter realizations is the same for both words: they are both phonemically long in contradistinction to stàvi, which is always decidedly short.

In order to determine whether long vowels showed any opposition among themselves, I assembled a special tape from the original recordings: this tape consisted of sequences of different realizations of one word-form at a time, e.g. thirty realizations of ôfce 'sheep' (Npl), then thirty realizations of nõsi 'carry' (PR 3sg), and so on. The tape proved beyond doubt the existence of distinctive tones with the phonetic characteristics described above.

Though the problem was now solved in principle, it took much training before I was able to identify the tones without such special tapes, and even now a single attestation is not always conclusive.

Recognition of the tones can be especially difficult in the following cases:

- When the word is weakly stressed.

The long vowels show much variation with respect to length. Especially when the word is weakly accented it is sometimes impossible to determine both quantity or tone.

- When the word has very strong emphasis.

As was said before, the rising tone has no clear characteristic of its own except its not being falling, and therefore its actual

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

acoustic form can be very different depending on the intonation of the sentence. Within a strongly emphasized word, its beginning can be very high and loud, so that it strongly resembles a falling vowel with a 'strong' beginning: the onset of the vowel contrasts with the remainder of its course. It is often still distinct from a 'real' falling vowel in that the 'drop to a lower level' occurs somewhat later and is not so strong, but it is sometimes impossible to decide. One could say that in such cases the rising tone is the 'marked member' of the opposition in the following sense: if the word is strongly emphasized and the vowel is still clearly not falling, one can be sure that one has to do with a rising vowel. Otherwise more realizations are needed.

- When the sentence intonation is rising towards a pause (a 'comma').

In such cases the falling vowel only rarely has its 'strong beginning' and without this beginning no 'drop to a lower level' can be heard. One could say that in such cases the falling tone is the 'marked member' of the opposition in the following sense: if the sentence intonation rises towards a pause and the vowel is still clearly falling, one can be sure that one has to do with a falling vowel. Otherwise more realizations are needed. Especially in this intonation pattern the 'marked member' is very rare, and other realizations are almost always needed. It is not impossible that the feature 'falling' is optional here, but the question whether it is optional or just very difficult to hear would require another kind of inquiry, with instrumental means.

2.29 Long vowels before tautosyllabic j

Before tautosyllabic j, long vowels tend to sound somewhat shorter than in other positions, especially if the tautosyllabic j is not the last phoneme of the word. Examples: dvãjset 'twenty', nãjstarẽji [19] 'old' (SUP Nsg m), zâjc 'hare', pĩjte 'drink' (IMP 2pl), čũjte 'hear' (IMP 2pl), trẽjset 'thirty', divõjka 'girl'. What was said at the end of the preceding section about the possibility of an optionality holds good here, too. Even in the case of an optionality, however, I have no doubt that the stressed vowels in zâjci 'hare' (Npl) and plàjci 'crab-louse' (Npl; see 2.5) are phonemically different.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.30-36 Vowels

2.30 Low variant of long e before r

Long e has a low allophone before r which is intermediate between [ɛ] and [a] (notation: [ạ]; only in the present section). In the speech of F.B. its realization is often very close to [a].

vičĕra 'supper'→ [vičạra]
zêr (Gpl of zèrno 'grain')→ [zậr]

2.31 Short and unstressed e, o and a

Short and unstressed e and o are more open than their long counterparts, short and unstressed a is slightly rounded (notation: [ɛ ɔ ɑ̣]; only in 2.31-36). The timbre difference between short/unstressed and long is the smallest in the case of [ɑ̣]-[a]. Examples:

orȁt 'plough'→ [ɔrɑ̣̀t]
obelȅt 'become white'→ [ɔbɛlɛ̀t]
takȍf 'such' (Nsg m)→ [tɑ̣kɔ̀f]

Before [j] the timbre of short and unstressed e is often very close to that of its long counterparts, e.g. the e in such words as sȅjat 'sow', pejȁt 'bring', omȅjkat 'crush clods' is mostly between [ɛ] and [e].

2.32 Short and unstressed e before tautosyllabic r

Before tautosyllabic r short and unstressed e have, in addition to [ɛ], a mid allophone [ə], which is somewhat less frequent than [ɛ] but also very often heard. The [ə] can be ultra-short, and intermediate realizations between [ɛ] and [ə] are also very common. Examples:

ternȉ 'thorn' (Npl)→ [tɛrnȉ, tərnȉ, tᵊrnȉ]
fermȁt 'stop'→ [fɛrmɑ̣̀t, fərmɑ̣̀t, fᵊrmɑ̣̀t]
mȅrkva 'carrot'→ [mɛ̀rkvɑ̣, mə̀rkvɑ̣, mᵊ̀rkvɑ̣]
õperla 'open' (LP f)→ [õpɛrlɑ̣, õpərlɑ̣, õpᵊrlɑ̣]
novẽmber 'November'→ [nɔvẽmbɛr, nɔvẽmbər, nɔvẽmbᵊr]
lȉber 'free' (IND m)→ [lȉbɛr, lȉbər, lȉbᵊr]

If the sequence er is stressed and word-final, these realizations are only heard when the word is weakly accented or not accented at all, e.g. these realizations are rare in popȅr 'pepper' and much more frequent in tȅr (tȅr sen ti rẽkel 'I told you, didn't I?'; the

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

word tèr is seldom accented).

2.33 Short and unstressed e before tautosyllabic l

Before tautosyllabic l short and unstressed e have, in addition to [ɛ], a rare allophone [ə]. Intermediate realizations are also heard, e.g.:

kèlko 'clew'→ [kɛ̀lko] and, rarely, [kə̀lko]
rẽkel 'say' (LP m)→ [rẽkɛl] and, rarely, [rẽkəl]

2.34 Diphthongization of long e

In all other positions than before r (see 2.30) long e has diphthongized variants, which run from closed to more open, e.g. from [ẹ] to [ɛ]. The degree of diphthongization is free, and varies considerably among realizations of the same word by the same speaker. Some consonants, especially k, g, h, s, z and r, tend to be palatalized before long e, and after such a palatalized consonant the diphthongization can be very strong (see also 2.45).

2.35 Diphthongization of long o

Long o has free diphthongized variants which run from more rounded to less rounded. The degree of diphthongization varies among realizations of the same word by the same speaker.

2.36 Ultra-short e, i after r

After initial r or consonant + r and followed by an obstruent, i and e can be ultra-short: in these cases the combination ri or re is realized as a single tongue-flip with an [i]- or [ɛ]-like by-sound.

The frequency of these ultra-short realizations is different for each speaker (rare for G.D., less rare for F.B., very frequent for E.K.). In the case of short and unstressed e or i, these realizations are not restricted to weakly accented words or fast speech. Examples:

šumpreševàt 'iron'→ [šumprɛšɛvạ̀t, šumpr^{ɛ}šɛvạ̀t]
prìdete 'come' (PR 2pl)→ [prìdɛtɛ, pr^{ɛ}dɛtɛ]
zaprìte 'shut' (IMP 2pl)→ [zạprìtɛ, zạpr^{ɛ}tɛ]
redũ 'go' (PR 3pl)→ [rɛdũ, r^{ɛ}dũ]

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

When the vowel is phonemically long this ultra-short realization is rare and the word must be weakly accented:

prīt 'come'→ [prīt, prᵢt]

2.37 Vowel + tautosyllabic n

In a sequence of vowel + tautosyllabic n before a consonant the vowel can be nasalized. If the vowel is nasalized the [n] can be realized very weakly or not at all:

pũnta 'point'→ [pũnta, pṵ̯ta] and realizations in between. Nasalization with absence of [n] is the normal realization before a fricative or r:

sũnfer 'sulphur'→ [sṵ̯fer]

insensân 'senile (IND m)→ [ɨsẹ̯sân]

(No sequence nr has been attested within a word, but see 2.51 rule 4).

Realization of [n] can cause misunderstandings: my realization of Sẽnsa 'Ascension' as [sẽnsa] instead of [sẹ̯sa] was once misinterpreted as sẽnca 'sun' (Gsg), although sẽnca made no sense at all in the context. This was probably because of the slight dental stop that is almost inevitable between [n] and [s].

2.38-50 Consonants

2.38 Realization of l

The lateral l is somewhat different from l in the literary language: the surface of the tongue is raised more and the contact is alveolar, so that it sounds very much like the German l.

2.39 Weak realizations of word-final obstruents

In word-final position, obstruents are sometimes realized less energetically (more often in the speech of G.D. than in that of the other two main informants). Examples of words where this 'lenis' articulation was heard: dèš 'rain', kantàt 'sing', bòp 'broad bean'.

2.40 Weak realization of /f F/

The phoneme /f/ and the archiphoneme /F/ often have very little friction, and in these cases they are acoustically close

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

to /v/, which also has little friction but is voiced. Examples of words where this lesser friction was heard: findifêr 'iron-wire', sforcàt 'force', ôfce 'sheep' (Npl), pùfci (Npl of pùpek 'bud'), trìnof 'tripod', štùf 'bored' (cf. pl MP štùfi).

2.41 Postpalatal ć

The articulation of ć is sometimes postpalatal, i.e. nearly velar, so that it sounds almost like a palatalized [k]. This realization is rare (only 1% or less).

2.42 ć before consonants

Before other consonants the palatal element of ć appears somewhat earlier than the occlusive element, e.g. domăćni 'home-made' (DEF Nsg m)→ [domãǰ̍ni] . In this respect ć differs from a t which is nondistinctively palatalized before nj, e.g.

šõtnji 'undermost' (DEF Nsg m)→ [šõt́ni]

cf. nõćnji 'night-' (DEF Nsg m)→ [nõǰ̍ni]

2.43 Uvular realization of the velars

Velar consonants, especially fricatives (i.e. h and the fricative realizations of g), can have post-velar and even uvular realizations if they are not followed by front vowels. Examples of words where this articulation was heard:

làhko 'easy' (ADV)

gũlin 'pluck' (PR 1sg)

hòmo 'go' (IMP 1pl)

2.44 Velar + j + i or long e and velar + i or long e

See 2.18.

2.45 Palatalization of consonants before long e

Before long e (not before the low variant before r, see 2.30), consonants tend to be palatalized. The degree of palatalization is free: it can differ among realizations of the same word by the same speaker. However, for some consonants this palatalization is more frequent and, when it occurs, stronger than before others: k, g, h, s, r and z are frequently and strongly palatalized, t and d rarely and weakly; b, p, v, f, m, and n are somewhere in between. After a

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

palatalized consonant the diphthongized impression of long e̱ is strongest: sẽnce 'sun' and rẽn 'go' (PR lsg) can sound almost like [sⁱẽnce], [rⁱẽn] (see also 2.34).

These nondistinctive diphthongized variants of e̱ (and o̱, see 2.35) must not be confounded (as Hamm, Hraste and Guberina 1956 did) with the diphthongal phonemes existing in such villages as Nerezine and Sveti Jakov, which are entirely different in functional, distributional, historic and also phonetic respect (see Houtzagers 1984).

2.46 The sequences šj and žj

The sequences šj and žj can be realized as palatalized ('sharp') [š, ž]:

boležjìva 'sickly' (f)→ [bolež̃ìva, boležjìva]
grušjìvo 'full of stones' (n)→ [gruš̃ìvo, grušjìvo]

2.47 n before consonants

The nasal n is adapted to the following consonant with respect to articulation place (see 2.14)

2.48 /nj/ and [ń]

See 2.15-17

2.49 Weak realization of g

Between vowels and in word-initial position before a vowel, g has often very weak realizations, e.g.

ovõga 'this' (Gsg m n)→ [ovõga, ovõɣa, ovõˠa]
gũlin 'pluck' (PR lsg)→ [gũlin, ɣũlin, ˠũlin]

2.50 Initial tl, dl, dn

Initial sequences tl, dl and dn before a stressed vowel are sometimes realized with a [ə] between the consonants. This [ə] is mostly very short. Examples:

dnð 'bottom'→ [dnð, dᵊnð]
tlð 'floor'→ [tlð, tᵊlð]
dlãki 'body-hair' (Npl)→ [dlãki, dᵊlãki]

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

2.51 External sandhi

The external sandhi phenomena are presented in the form of rules. In some cases the ordering is relevant. All the rules are optional.

1) Sequences of dental and palatal obstruents (st, št, č, c, šč) lose their occlusive element before s, z, š, ž, n, m and stops.

ponẽst žìto 'bring wheat'→ [ponẽsžìto]

buhàč pobìrat 'to reap Dalmatian pyrethrum' →[buhàšpobìrat]

če prīt gũšč, pak... 'there will be a dense overgrowth, and then...'→ [gũšpak]

tò ìma gũšt kàko 'that tastes like'→ [gũškàko]

petnãjst põpi 'fifteen priests'→ [petnãjspõpi]

svè dẽla kovãč, sekìri... 'the blacksmith makes everything, axes...'→ [kovãšsekìri]

agùšt, šetẽmber 'August, September'→ [agùššetẽmber]

pãst môre 'fall into the sea'→ [pãsmôre]

stàvi õbruč nùter 'he puts the hoop in'→ [õbrušnùter]

je imẽl tolìko ovãc, nī mõgel sân tẽndit 'he had so many sheep that he couldn't tend them by himself'→ [ovãsnī]

kàko zâjc, dà 'like a hare, yes'→ [zâjsdà]

šêst zãjeno 'six together'→ [šêszãjeno]

2) Dental fricatives become palatal before dental fricatives.

va Crès zẽt 'to bring to Cres'→ [crèšzẽt]

za pâs se vẽže 'is tied to the belt'→ [pâšse]

slanèc se kõpa 'a well with saltish water is dug' → [slanèčse]

3) Dental fricatives become palatal before palatal fricatives and č:

nàs čẽka 'is waiting for us'→ [nàščẽka]

nàs šãldo gjẽda 'he is continuously looking at us' → [nàššãldo]

4) The articulation place of n becomes that of the following consonant (see also 2.14): n is velarized before a velar, it becomes labio-dental before f and v, it becomes [m] before m, p and b, it is palatal before palatal obstruents and j. The sequence n + j can merge into [ñ]. Nasalization of the preceding vowel with weak realization or without realization of the n takes place in the same way

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

do kolên po snegù 'up to one's knees in the snow'
→ [kolêmpo]

nãn je rôt 'he is related to us'→ [nãńje, nãńe]

kân rẽš 'where are you going'→ [kạ̊rẽš]

rẽn ga zvàt 'I'll go and call him'→ [rẽŋga]

5) Obstruents become voiced before voiced obstruents except v.

hòt ga iskàt 'go and look for him'→ [hòdga]

obeševàt ga 'to hang it up'→ [obeševàdga]

ìma kokõš, blâga 'he has chicken and other livestock'
→ [kokõžblâga]

tò mi gnjûs dẽla 'that makes me sick'→ [ɕńûzdẽla]

svè je Bôh dâl 'everything has been given by God'
→ [bôγdâl]

su va kùčah, znâte 'they're in their houses, you know'
→ [kùčaγznâte]

The following examples show that, just as in other positions, there is no distinction between voiced velar fricatives and stops:

võh drùgi 'that other one'→ [võγdrùgi, võgdrùgi]

po škãlah dõle 'down the stairs'→ [škãlaγdõle, škãlagdõle]

6) k becomes fricative before unvoiced stops, j, n and v.

čovèk kî 'the man who'→ [čovèhkî]

vãvek vãn rečèn 'I always tell you'→ [vãvehvãn]

plãmik ti je mãša visõki 'the flame you have there is too high'→ [plãmihti]

bàk jè kî plõdi krãvu 'a bull is the animal which impregnates a cow'→ [bàhje]

vãvek va utõri 'always on Tuesday'→ [vãvehna]

va lambèk hìtit 'to throw into the still'→ [lambèhhìtit]

tò màra čovèk platìt 'one must pay for that'
→ [čovèhplatìt]

7) h is dropped when preceded by a consonant and followed by an obstruent.

navẽrh bèčvi 'on top of the barrel'→ [navẽrbèčvi]

zez hćerũ 'with his daughter'→ [zesćerũ] (on z→s see 2.52)

navẽrh škâl 'on top of the stairs'→ [navẽrškâl]

8) t is dropped before s, z, ž, š, ć, č (this rule partly overlaps rule 1).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na sũt su šlì 'they went to court'→ [sũsu]
sèjat špănju 'to sow medicago'→ [sèjašpănju]
pêt, šêst 'a couple of'→ [pêšêst]
kolìko besêt znâte 'how many words you know'→ [besêznâte]
tò màra znàt čovèk 'one must know that'→ [znàčovèk]
nasrèt škinì 'in the middle of the back'→ [nasrèškinì]
hìtit ćà 'to throw away'→ [hìtićà]

9) ć becomes [j] before other consonants than j.
năć čovĕka 'to find a man'→ [năjčovĕka]
ću põć vêć tò 'I'll go and see that'→ [põjvêjtò]
svì ćemo põć nân 'we'll all go there'→ [põjnân]
blìzu kûć kedè 'near the houses where'→ [kûjkedè]

10) j is dropped after ć.
nì već je 'she is not there any more'→ [veće]

11) Of two identical consonants one is dropped.
jăbelk kùhanih 'boiled apples' (Gpl)→ [jăbelkùhanih]
njõj je dâl šõldi 'he gave her money'→ [ńõje]
rẽn na gerbîn 'I am going West'→ [rẽna]

Examples of words altered by more than one sandhi-rule:
zaplĕst čovĕka 'talk someone into something'-1→ +[zaplĕsčovĕka]-2→ [zaplĕščovĕka]
konèc stàvit 'put the thread in'-1→ +[konèsstàvit] -3→ [konèšstànit]
nôs za točît 'a spout for pouring'-2→ +[nôša]-5→[nôža]
tân je prasèc stăl 'that was where the pig lived' -1→ +[prasèsstăl]-11→ [prasèstăl]
blâgo dĕc su imĕli 'they had a lot of children' -1→ +[dĕssu]-11→ [dĕsu]
va vĕlih grădeh 'in big cities'-5→ +[vĕliggrădeh] -11→ [vĕligrădeh]
konèc do lăni 'a woollen thread'-1→ +[konèsdo] -5→ [konèzdo]

2.52 Sandhi phenomena restricted to prepositions

The phenomena discussed in the present section have to do with devoicing of voiced final obstruents. As was said in 2.6, some prepositions end in a voiced obstruent: this is the case with bez 'without', pod 'under', pred 'ago', prez 'without', pud 'in the

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

direction of', z/zez 'from', z/zez 'with', v/vav 'in' [20].

1) These final voiced obstruents are devoiced before unvoiced obstruents, e.g.:

bez puntàt 'without stitching'→ [bes]
cf. bez jèst 'without eating"→ [bez]
pod stablò 'under a tree'→ [pot]
cf. pod ŏče 'under the eyes'→ [pod]
pud Crẽsa 'in the direction of Cres'→ [put]
cf. pud jùga 'to the south'→ [pud]
z čelà 'from the forehead'→ [š] (+[s]→ [š], see 2.51)
cf. z gerbîna 'from the west'→ [z]
zez tovăron 'with an ass'→ [zes]
cf. z ofcămi 'with sheep'→ [z]
vav tĭn 'in that'→ [vaf]
cf. v Õrlece 'in Orlec'→ [v]

I have attested two instances of 'unexpected' devoicing:

z jùga 'from the south'→ [s] (1x)
cf. zez jenĭn podŏn 'with a mug'→ [zez]
vav Õrlece 'in Orlec'→ [vaf] (1x)
along with frequent v/vav Õrlece→ [v, vav]

2) The pronoun z/zez 'with' is always devoiced before a personal pronoun, e.g.:

z njìmi 'with them'→ [šńìmi] (+[s]→[š], see 2.51)
z nămi 'with us'→ [snămi]
z mènu 'with me'→ [smènu]
cf. z nožìčen 'with a small knife'→ [z]
zez mlâton 'with a hammer'→ [zez]

The devoicing rules 1) and 2) seem not to be optional. The optional rules given in the preceding section apply to prepositions as well, as can be seen from the examples.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 3

THE NOUN

3.1 General remarks

- Very often different inflexional variants -- with respect to the choice of the endings, accentuation or morphonology -- have been attested for the same form of the same word. This can be shown in the notation, e.g. the Lsg of Crès TOP is Crẽse/-u, the Lsg of lîber 'book' is lîbru/-ù, the Npl of tàk 'chopping-block' is tăki/tăci. A variant which has been rejected by the informants will be indicated with an asterisk, e.g. the Lsg of aparât 'apparatus' is aparâtu/*-e/*-ù. When only one variant has been attested, it is theoretically possible that (an) other variant(s) could have been attested as well. When one variant is frequent (10 attestations or more) and the other ones are infrequent or not attested at all, the frequent one is marked '(fr.)'. This suggests that the speakers have a preference for this variant.
- Some toponyms have singular as well as plural forms, e.g. Õzup, Lpl Ozũbeh; Čerẽn, Npl Čerẽni.
- Only one word has a vocative form which is different from the nominative: the IRR noun detè 'child', Npl decà, vocative pl dêca (see 3.68).
- A doubly underlined vowel sign is an abbreviation: when it is stressed, it refers to a stressed vowel and its unstressed counterpart, e.g. 'ȁ̲' means 'ȁ̲, a̲'. When it is not stressed, it refers to an unstressed vowel and its stressed counterparts, e.g. 'a̲' means 'a̲, ȁ̲, ă̲, â̲'.
- As was said in 2.5, long rising vowels before tautosyllabic resonants often alternate with short vowels before heterosyllabic resonants (e.g. sĩr 'cheese', Gsg sĩra) and ẽ̲, õ̲ and ã̲ in non-final syllables often alternate with ȅ̲, ȍ̲ and ȁ̲ in final syllables (e.g.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

brȁt 'brother', Gsg brăta). In view of these frequent alternations, I introduce the symbol '▫'. Stressed vowels before a tautosyllabic resonant (not before nj + vowel, cf. žūnj 'July', Gsg žȕnja), and stressed a̱, e̱, o̱ in non-final syllables will be called '▫-vowels'. A vowel is in '▫-position' if it is stressed and before a tautosyllabic resonant, or, in the case of a̱, e̱ and o̱, if it is stressed and in a non-final syllable. A ▫-vowel with a long rising accentuation will be called '▫̃-accented'. A word or word-form is '▫̃-accented' if it contains a ▫̃-accented vowel. The alternations under discussion here will be called '`-▫̃ alternations'. Examples: the forms kamižȍt 'skirt', Gsg kamižȍta show a `-▫̃ alternation; so do dȋm 'smoke', Gsg dȉma; the stressed vowel is stȁvit 'put' is in ▫-position (though it is not ▫̃-accented), but the stressed vowel in stȁf id. (IMP 2sg) is not. ▫̃-accented vowels do not always alternate with `-accented ones, cf. tovȃr 'ass', Gsg tovȃra, Gpl tovȃr; NGAsg bȃrba 'uncle', Dsg bȃrbu; brȏt 'ship', Gsg brȍda.

3.2-4 Division into flexion classes and accentuation types

3.2 Flexion classes

There are three flexion classes, which correspond to the inherent genders of the noun, and will therefore be called 'MASC', 'NEU' and 'FEM'. A complete inventory of the endings is given in 3.14. For the present, I shall give only a minimal set of formal characteristics of the classes:

	Gsg endings	Asg endings
MASC	-ȁ̱	-ø̱/-ȁ̱
NEU	-ȁ̱	-ȍ̱/-ȁ̱
FEM	-ȉ̱/-e̱	-ȕ̱/-ø̱

Examples: see next section.

When the Gsg and Asg endings are not available, a noun can sometimes be assigned to a flexion class on the basis of other features (other case endings, agreement, etc.). The flexion class cannot always be determined, however: the plurale tantum kjȅšća

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'tongs' belongs to NEU, because only NEU can have Npl ending -a̅, (though NEU does not always have Npl ending -a̅), but to which class the plurale tantum Batãjini TOP belongs cannot be established, because the attested forms (Gpl Batãjin, Lpl Batãjinah) do not point to any class in particular. Agreement with adjectives, pronouns or verbs does not give any additional information in the latter example.

There are a few doublets with members which belong to different flexion classes, e.g. naftalîn/naftalîna 'naphthaline', Gsg -a/-i (MASC/FEM), tùba/tùbo 'tube', Asg -u/-o (FEM/NEU).

The IRR nouns, which do not belong to any flexion class, will be treated separately in 3.68.

3.3 Accentuation types

Each regular noun belongs to one of three accentuation types, called (a), (b) and (c), according to the following charactéristics:

	MASC/NEU: stem-stress in the Gsg FEM: stem-stress in the Asg	1. stress on the same syllable of the stem throughout the paradigm, and 2. no other tone or quantity alternation throughout the sg and Npl than ˋ-□
(a)	+	+
(b)	-	(redundant)
(c)	+	-

On the symbol '□' see 3.1.

If the Gsg of a MASC or NEU noun or the Asg of a FEM noun has not been attested, it is sometimes possible to assign it to an accentuation type on account of other forms: there are also other phenomena with respect to the distribution of stem-stress and end-stress which are characteristic for a certain type. For example, end-stress in the Npl points to (b), a combination of stem-stress

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

in the Dsg and end-stress in the Lsg for a MASC noun points to (c), etc. (see also the table in 3.36).

Examples:

MASC (a): NAsg zajȉk 'tongue', Gsg zajȉka, Lsg zajȉku, NApl zajȉki, Gpl zajȉk; NAsg štramȁc 'mattress', Gsg štramȃca, Lsg štramȃcu, NApl štramȃci, Gpl štramâc/štramȃci; NGAsg bȃrba 'uncle', Dsg bȃrbu.

MASC (b): otȅc 'father', GAsg ocȁ; NAsg škõj 'island', Gsg škojȁ.

MASC (c): NAsg špâh 'rope', Gsg špâga, Lsg špâgu/špagȕ; NAsg plȃmik 'flame', Gsg plȃmika, Gpl plamȉci.

NEU (a): NAsg zȅrno 'grain', GsgNApl zȅrna, Lsg zȅrnu, Gpl zêr; NAsg ognjȉšće 'fireplace', GsgNApl ognjȉšća, Lsg ognjȉšću/ognjȉšće, Lpl ognjȉšćah.

NEU (b): NAsg perȍ 'leaf', Gsg perȁ; NAsg plećȅ 'shoulder', Gsg . plećȁ.

NEU (c): NAsg mȅsto 'place', Gsg mȅsta, Lsg mȅstu/mestȕ, NApl mȅsta/mestȃ, Gpl mestȉ, Lpl mestȅh; NAsg jâje 'egg', Gsg jâja, Isg jâjen, Lsg jajȕ, NApl jȃja, Gpl jȃj, Ipl jȃji.

FEM (a): Nsg kȕća 'house', GsgNApl kȕći, AIsg kȕću, Lsg kȕće, Gpl kûć; ogrâjca 'piece of pasture-land', GLsgNApl ogrâjce, Asg ogrâjcu, Gpl ogrâjc, Lpl ogrâjcah.

FEM (b): Nsg ženȁ 'wife, woman', GsgNpl ženȉ, Asg ženȕ.

FEM (c): Nsg rukȁ 'hand', Gsg rukȉ, Asg rûku; Nsg kȃmara 'room', GsgNApl kȃmari, Asg kȃmaru, Gpl kamȃr, Lpl kȃmarah.

A set of nouns belonging to the same flexion class and accentuation type is called a subclass, e.g. MASC (a), NEU (c) and FEM (a) are subclasses.

3.4 Remark about the assignment of nouns to accentuation type (a)

From the MASC (c) example špâh 'rope', Gsg špâga, Isg špâgon, Lsg špâgu/špagȕ (no other forms attested) it can be seen that the stress shift which distinguishes type (c) from type (a) does not necessarily take place in every inflexional variant of a form. Therefore, from a theoretical point of view, the assignment of a noun to type (a) is always provisional, even if forms for all cases in sg and pl has been attested: if Lsg špâgu had been attested but not špagȕ, one would have had no other choice than to assign the word špâh to type (a).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.5-13 Typology of the members of each flexion class and accentuation type. Accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed sg forms

The subclasses will be divided into groups according to such criteria as:

-accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed sg forms,
-morphonological phenomena: vowel-insertion in endingless forms, insertion of -en- in certain forms, etc. (see also 3.65-67).
-derivational P/A and DIM desinences (-ìna, -ìć, etc.),
-the number of syllables.

There is often much parallelism between the subclasses of the same accentuation type, e.g. between MASC (a) and FEM (a).

3.5 MASC (a) (approx. 800 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:

A: accentuation ̀, ̏, or ̀-̏,
B: accentuation ̂,
C: accentuation ̃,
D: vowel-insertion,
E: DIM in -ìć,
F: P/A in -ìna.

Group A (approx. 350 nouns): the stressed vowel is ̀- or ̏-accented (alternations ̀-̏ are very frequent). The stress can be on any syllable of the stem. Examples:
belèh 'ear-mark', Gsg belēga; Belēj TOP, Gsg Belēja; fàš 'certain quantity of fire-wood', Gsg fāša; fōj 'newspaper', Npl fōji; kamižòt 'skirt', Gsg kamižōta; kūrjak 'corn (on a foot)', Npl kūrjaci; kùš 'sage', Gsg kùša; lāpiš 'pencil', Gsg lāpiša; mèlin 'mill', Apl mèlini; mìš 'mouse', Npl mìši; pàuk 'spider', Npl pàuci; pès 'dog', Npl pèsi; pētjar 'beggar', Npl pētjari; sīr 'cheese', Gsg sìra; tovār 'ass', Gsg tovāra; vìlas 'right to pass', Gsg vìlaza; žūnj 'July' (sic), Gsg žùnja.

Group B (approx. 110 nouns): the stem is ̂-accented (always on the last vowel, except in samitôrij 'churchyard'). Most of these words are of Romance origin. Examples:
avrîl 'April', Gsg avrîla; bagûl 'trunk', Npl bagûli; bulîn 'jack (in lawn-bowling)', Gsg bulîna; fažôl 'beans', Gsg fažôla; gerbîn 'west', Gsg gerbîna; kapûs 'cabbage' Gsg kapûza; koržât 'vest (of

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

national costume)', Gsg koržâta; kumpîr 'potatoes', Gsg kumpîra; magrîš 'helichrysum', Gsg magrîža; markât 'market', Npl markâti; palîš 'bonfire', Gsg palîža; perît 'expert who supervises the division of an estate', Gsg perîta; pîn 'fir', Gsg pîna; velût 'velvet', Gsg velûda.

Group C (14 nouns): the stressed vowel is ˜-accented (but not ȕ-accented, because the word would then belong to group A). The words are: -stress on the last syllable of the stem:
antipãšt 'antipasto'; bolesnīk 'sick person', Npl bolesnīci; bũšt 'corset'; minũt 'minute', Gsg minũta; mũt 'dregs in oil or wine', Gsg mũta; pobijãč 'cooper's tool', Isg pobijãčon; šćũt 'stalk', Gsg šćũta; šũš 'chicken-disease', Gsg šũša; turīšt 'tourist', Npl turīšti; vīšt 'sight'.

-stress not on the last syllable of the stem:
gerbīšćan 'someone from the western part of the island'; Npl martīšnjani 'inhabitant of Martinšćica'; Pačīfčin TOP, Gsg Pačīfčina; Npl zbīćinari 'inhabitant of Zbićina'.

Group D (approx. 80 nouns): these words have a vowel-insertion in endingless forms (-e- in the Nsg and -a- in the Gpl; see also 3.65-67). Of course this vowel is never stressed in type (a)-words, since these words always have stem-stress. Except in six words (the six first examples), the stressed stem-vowel is accented as the nouns of group A (ˋ or ȕ). Examples:
bũbenj 'drum', Gsg bũbnja; frâter 'friar', Npl frâtri; krũgenj 'part of a grain-sieve', Gsg krũgnja; kũkej (a?) 'hip' Gsg kũkja (a?); lîter 'liter', Gsg lîtra; pîjenec 'small piece of fire-wood', Npl pîjenci; bãrec 'drying-frame for figs', Gsg bãrca; cẽsen 'garlic', Gsg cẽsna; hrãmec 'cheese-room', Gsg hrãnca; kãšej 'cough', Gsg kãšja; kvãret 'quarter', Npl kvãrti; mèter 'meter', Gsg mètra; nadȕlek 'unripe fig', Npl nadũlci; nõhet/nõfet 'nail', Npl nõhti/nõfti; popẽček 'poker', Npl popẽški.

Group E (approx. 150 nouns): words in -ȉć/-čȉć, which are almost all diminutives. If the stress is not on the suffix, the diminutives are accented as the words from which they are derived (if known). Examples:
barbakânić from barbakân 'low stone wall'; betȉć from bèt 'hammer'; brustulînić from brustulîn 'coffee-roaster'; burînčić from burîn 'light east wind'; cigânčić from cigân 'gipsy'; čãvlić from čãvel

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'nail'; facolìć from facôl 'head-shawl'; ftìć 'small bird'; gradìć from grât 'town'; Npl krũgjići from krũgenj 'part of a grain-sieve'; librìć from lîber 'book'; lumînčić from lumîn 'light, consisting of a glass filled with oil and a floating wick'; mladìć 'young man'; Mûžić PROP (cf. mûš 'man'); pijãtić from pijàt 'plate'; pîsklić from pîskel 'mouth-piece'; praščìć from prasèc 'pig'; putìć from pût 'path'; redìć from rêt 'row'; sîrčić from sîr 'cheese'; Npl Vîdovići TOP; zidìć from zît 'wall'.

Group F (approx. 50 nouns): words in -ìna, which are almost all pejorative-augmentative nouns. If the stress is not on the suffix, the P/A-words are accented as the nouns from which they are derived (if known). Examples:
gadìna from gàt 'snake'; garìna from gâr 'billet'; Npl judìni from jûdi 'people'; palûdina from palût 'marsh'; Npl zubìni from zûp 'tooth'.

3.6 MASC (b) (approx. 225 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:
A: no vowel-insertion,
B: vowel-insertion.

Group A (approx. 155 nouns): in stem-stressed forms it is always the last stem-vowel which has the stress. If the stressed stem-vowel is u, i or a it is always ˜-accented (4 exceptions with à). If the stressed stem-vowel is o or e it is ˋ- or ◘-accented (2 exceptions with ˜ on non-◘-vowels: Běč TOP, Gsg Bečà; směh 'laughter', Gsg smehà). Examples: with ũ, ĩ, ã:
bambũk 'cotton', Gsg bambukà; bukũn 'piece', Gsg bukunà; fermentũn 'Indian corn', Gsg fermentunà; kabũn 'certain quantity of firewood', Npl kabunì; kjũč 'key', Gsg kjučà; Kũt TOP, Gsg Kutà; štajũn 'season', Gsg štajunà; Lošĩnj TOP, Gsg Lošinjà; prĩšć 'pimple', Gsg prišćà; zvonĩk 'bell-tower', Gsg zvonikà; mijãr 'thousand', Gsg mijarà; stãr '16 kg of corn', Gsg starà; tretãk 'ram in its third year', GAsg tretakà.

with à:
bàk 'bull', Gsg bakà; fratàč 'trowel', Gsg fratačà; jerenàč 'lamb which has not been shorn during shearing-time', Gsg jerenačà; ribàč 'shredder', Npl ribačì.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

with e̱, o̱:

čepẽr 'sheep-tick', Gsg čeperà; dẽl 'part', Gsg delà; dvõr 'yard', Gsg dvorà; kõnj 'horse', Gsg konjà; Tẽrst 'Trieste', Gsg Terstà; bòp 'broad bean', Gsg bobà; gnjòk 'blow with the fist', Gsg gnjokà, gròs 'bunch (e.g. of grapes)', Gsg grozdà; konòp 'rope', Gsg konopà; kròf 'roof', Gsg krovà; pòp 'priest', Gsg popà; snòp 'sheaf', Gsg snopà; tòš 'olive-mill', Gsg tošà; bèt 'big wooden hammer', Gsg betà; blèk 'tea-towel', Npl blecì; dèš 'rain', Gsg dežjà; mèst 'pulp obtained by pressing grapes', Gsg mestà; petèh 'cock', Gsg petehà; serbèš 'rash', Gsg serbečà (for š-č see 3.67 rule 11).

Group B (approx. 70 nouns): words with vowel-insertion in endingless forms (see also 3.65-67). This inserted vowel is -e̱- in the Nsg and -a̱- in the endingless Gpl; the -e̱- in the Nsg is stressed and ̀-accented. There are three exceptions: mačàk 'tom-cat', GAsg maškà (loan-word from the literary language); mẽšter 'teacher', GAsg meštrà; sèn 'dream', Gsg snà, Gpl sên. Examples: čebèr 'tub', Gsg čebrà, Gpl čèbar; konèc 'thread', Gsg koncà, Gpl kõnac; kotèc 'pigpen', Gsg kocà, Gpl kõtac; ogènj 'fire', Gsg ognjà, Gpl õganj; otèc 'father', Gsg ocà, Gpl õtac; prasèc 'pig', GAsg prascà, Gpl prãsac; sopèc 'bagpiper', Gsg sofcà, Gpl sõpac.

3.7 MASC (c) (approx. 90 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:

A: Monosyllabic stem, Nsg ̂-accented,

B: Disyllabic stem, stressed vowel ̀ or ̃-accented,

C: Vowel-insertion

Group A (approx. 60 nouns): these words all have monosyllabic stems. When the stem is stressed it is ̂-accented. If the stem-vowel is o̱ or e̱ it can be ̂-accented in the Nsg and ̃-accented in other forms. Words with o̱ all have this alternation (the word nôš 'knife', Gsg nôža would be an exception if it could be proven to belong to accentuation type (c)). Examples:

Bâs TOP, Gsg Bâza, Lsg Bazù; dân 'day', Gsg dâna, Lsg dânu/danù; glât 'hunger', Gsg glâda, Lsg glâdu/gladù; kâr 'cart', Gsg kâra, Lsg karù; kvâs 'yeast', Gsg kvâsa, Lsg kvasù; mêh 'bag', Gsg mêha, Lsg mêhu/mehù; Plât TOP, Gsg Plâta, Lsg Platù; prâh 'dust', Gsg prâha, Lsg prahù/prâhu; slêt 'little bit', Gsg slêda, Lsg sledù;

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

têh 'loose earth', Gsg têga, Lsg tegù; vrât 'neck', Gsg vrâta, Lsg vratù; zît 'wall', Gsg zîda, Lsg zîdu/zidù.

with alternation ˆ-ō:

lêt 'ice', Gsg lēda, Lsg ledù; mêt 'honey', Gsg mēda, Lsg medù; snêh 'snow', Gsg snēga, Lsg snegù; brôt 'ship', Gsg brōda, Lsg brodù/brōdu; drôp 'viscera', Gsg drōba, Lsg drobù; gnjôj 'dung', Gsg gnjōja, Lsg gnjojù; nôs 'nose', Gsg nōsa, Lsg nosù; plôt 'fruit', Gsg plōda, Lsg plodù; plôt 'fence made of faggots of thorny branches', Gsg plōta, Lsg plotù; rôh 'horn', Gsg rōga, Lsg rogù; zvôn 'tolling (e.g. of church-bells)', Gsg zvōna, Lsg zvonù.

Group B (15 nouns): these words have disyllabic stems, the first syllable of which is stressed in stem-stressed forms (does not hold for the Gpl, Ipl and Lpl). The stressed stem-vowel is ō-accented (only pèrhut is ˋ-accented). The words are:
blāgdan 'feast', Lsg blagdanù, Npl blāgdani; grāšnjak 'dainty, traditionally eaten at Christmas', Npl grāšnjaci, Gpl grašnjāci; grēben 'wool-card', Npl grēbeni, Gpl grebēn; jāšmik 'barley', Gsg jāšmika, Lsg jašmikù; kāmik 'stone', Gsg kāmika, Lsg kamikù; krējut 'wing', Npl krējuti, Ipl krejūti; mēsec 'month', Gsg mēseca, Lsg mesecù ; nùklet 'sheep in its second year', Gpl nuklēt ; ōbruč 'hoop', Lsg obručù, Npl ōbruči; Ōzup TOP, Gsg Ōzuba, Lpl Ozūbeh; pèrhut 'certain vermin living on chickens', Npl pèrhudi, Gpl perhūt; plāmik 'flame', Gsg plāmika, Gpl plamīci; pōtpen 'horizontally folded lower part of skirt (national costume)', Npl pōtpeni, Gpl potpēn; sāgdan 'week-day', Lsg sagdanù; vlāstel 'lord', Gpl vlastēl. (On the pl t Mēkoti TOP see the end of 3.13).

Group C (11 nouns): these words have monosyllabic stems and vowel-insertion in endingless forms (zâjc 'hare' has no vowel-insertion in the Nsg). The inserted vowel is never stressed in the Nsg. Except in zâjc and lîber, the stressed stem-vowel is ˋ- or ō-accented. The words are:
bùfec 'punch', Gpl bufāc; čāvel 'nail', Npl čāvli, Gpl čavāl; jānjec 'lamb', Gsg jānca, Gpl janjāc; lāket 'elbow', Gsg lāhta, Gpl lakāt; lîber 'book', Gsg lîbra, Lsg lîbru/librù; mùlec 'mule', GAsg mūlca, Gpl mulāc; pùpek 'bud', Npl pùpci, Gpl pupāk; ùgenj 'coal', Gsg ùgnja/ùgja, Gpl ugānj/ugāj; ùzel 'bundle', Gsg ùzla, Gpl uzāl; vēter 'wind', Gsg vētra, Lsg vetrù; zâjc 'hare', GAsg zâjca , Gpl zājci/zajāc.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

The MASC (c) words vȅrt 'garden', Lsg vȅrtu/vȅrte, Lpl vertēh, živȍt 'life', Gsg živõta, Lsg živõtu/životȕ and barbakân 'low stone wall', Gsg barbakâna, Lsg barbakânu/barbakanȕ[21] belong to neither of the groups A-C.

3.8 NEU (a) (approx. 130 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:

A: ̀- or ȕ-accentuation,

B: ̂-accentuation,

C: ̃-accentuation,

D: DIM in -ȉće,

E: P/A in -ȉno/-ȉne.

There are no NEU (a) words for which vowel-insertion in the endingless Gpl has been attested

Group A (approx. 70 nouns): the stressed stem-vowel is ̀- or ȕ-accented. The stress can be on any syllable of the stem. Examples:

ȁuto 'car', Gsg ȁuta; cedȉlo 'filter', Lsg cedȉlu; dȅlo 'work', Gsg dȅla; dirȁšće 'branches of Christ's-thorn', Gsg dirȁšća; kȅlko 'ball (of wool)', Npl kȅlka; kolȅno 'knee', Apl kolȅna; kopȉto 'hoof', Apl kopȉta; lȁjne 'droppings', Gsg lȁjna; nȅbo 'sky', Gsg nȅba; polȅno 'piece of wood', Gsg polȅna; pȕto 'piece of cloth used as fetter for sheep', Npl pȕta; sȁlo 'fat, Gsg sȁla; sȉto 'sieve', Gsg sȉta; sȍčivo 'chick-pea', Gsg sȍčiva; ȕle 'olive-oil', Gsg ȕla; zȅrno 'grain', Gsg zȅrna.

Group B (7 nouns): the stem is ̂-accented on the last syllable. blâgo 'livestock', Gsg blâga; cîpro 'Cyprian wine', Gsg cîpra; pašabrôdo 'kind of sieve'; pîvo 'wine', Gsg pîva; sêno 'hay', Gsg sêna, Lsg sênu/*senȕ (Nsg also sên, probably MASC); zêro 'zero'; žîvo 'livestock', Gsg žîva, Lsg žîvu/*živȕ.

Group C (8 nouns): the stressed stem-vowel is ̃-accented (but not ȕ-accented, as the members of group A). The words are: Gsg fermentunīšća 'Indian corn'; ftīčje 'birds', Gsg ftīčja; Gračīšće TOP; ognjīšće 'fireplace', Gsg ognjīšća; pītanje 'question'; prūto 'rung', Npl prūta; ternīšće 'stubbles'; toporīšće 'helve'; zvīrje 'vermin', Gsg zvīrja.

Group D (23 nouns): words in -ȉće, which are all diminutives. Examples:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

brĕnčiće from brĕnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time', Npl brĕnčića; perìće from però 'leaf', Npl perìći; stablìće from stablò 'tree', Npl stablìći.

Group E (16 nouns): words in -ìno and -ìne, which are all pejorative-augmentatives. Examples:
brenčìne from brĕnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time', Npl brenčìni; mesìno from mêso 'meat,flesh', Gsg mesìna; mestìno 'vineyard that is no longer cultivated' from mĕsto 'vineyard', Npl mestìni; zlìno from zlò 'evil'.

3.9 NEU (b) (36 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:
A: no vowel-insertion,
B: vowel-insertion.
The exact number of the members of the two groups cannot be determined: not all words have an attested Gpl, and some nouns have no plural at all (for semantic reasons).

Group A: words without vowel-insertion in the endingless Gpl. Examples:
dervò '(piece of) wood', Npl dervà, Gpl dĕrf; però 'leaf', Npl pĕra, Gpl pĕr; rešetò 'sieve', Npl rešetã, Gpl rešĕt/rešetī; selò 'village', Npl sĕla, Gpl sĕl; vretenò 'spindle', Npl vretenã, Gpl vretĕn.

Group B: words with vowel-insertion in the endingless Gpl. Examples:
guvnò 'threshing-floor', Lsg guvnù, Gpl gŭvan; lebrò 'rib', Lsg lebrù, Gpl lĕbar/lebăr; njezlò 'nest', Gsg njezlà, Gpl njĕzal; stablò 'tree', Gsg stablà, Gpl stăbal; stegnò 'hind-quarter', Npl stĕgna, Gpl stĕgan; veslò 'scull', Npl vĕsla, Gpl vĕsal.

3.10 NEU (c) (25 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:
A: `- or ã-accentuation,
B: ^-accentuation,
C: insertion of -en- or -es-.

Group A (8 nouns): if the stem is stressed it is `- or ã-accented. One member of this group has an attested vowel-insertion in the Gpl: jĕdro 'sail'. The words are:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Apl Dõlova TOP, Gpl Dolõf; jẽdro 'sail', stress on the preposition in nã jedro, nã jedra 'sailing', Gpl jẽdar; jẽzero 'lake', Gpl jezẽr; jùgo 'south wind', Npl jugã; jùtro 'morning', Lpl jutrẽh; lẽto 'year', Npl lẽta/letã; mãslo 'butter', Lsg maslù; mẽsto 'place', Lsg mẽstu/mestù.

Group B (8 nouns): if the stem is stressed, it is ˆ-accented in the sg. Three nouns are ˜-accented in stem-stressed pl forms, môre is ˆ-accented in the pl, and for the remaining three words no pl forms have been attested. The words are:
gjîsto 'kidney', Npl gjĩsta; jâje 'egg', Npl jãja; klâto 'wooden fetter for sheep', Npl klãta; mêso 'meat', Lsg mesù; môre 'sea', Lsg môru/morù, Npl môra; rûno 'fleece', Npl rũna; têsto 'dough', Lsg testù; zlâto 'gold', Lsg zlatù.
The noun črêvo (a?) 'intestine', Npl črẽva (a?) perhaps also belongs to this group.

Group C (8 nouns): insertion of -en- (7 nouns) or -es- (1 noun) between the stem and ending in some forms of the paradigm (see also 3.67 rule 8). The noun vrême 'time' has an alternation ˆ-õ in the singular. The words are:
brẽme '64 kg of corn', Npl brẽmena, Gpl bremẽn; ìme 'name', Gsg ìmena, Gpl imẽn; rãme 'shoulder', Gsg rãmena, Gpl ramẽn; sẽme 'seed', Gsg sẽmena, Gpl semẽn; têlo 'body', Npl telẽsa, Gpl telẽs; tẽme 'crown', Gsg tẽmena, Lsg temenù; vìme 'udder', Npl vimenã, Gpl vimẽn; vrême 'time', Gsg vrẽmena, Lpl vremẽneh.

The word olĩto/õlito 'intestine', Npl olĩta belongs to neither of the three groups.

3.11 FEM (a) (approx. 900 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:
A: ˋ- or õ-accentuation,
B: ˆ-accentuation,
C: ˜-accentuation,
D: DIM in -ìca,
E: P/A in -ìna,
F: nouns in V̂Rca.

Group A (approx. 400 nouns): the stressed stem-vowel is ˋ- or õ-accented. There are much less alternations ˋ-õ than in MASC (a), because there are much less changes in the number and makeup of the

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

syllables (but cf. naràf, rũnka, pĩnka). The nouns cepãnka and štãnga have a `-ũ alternation, although the stressed vowel is in ¤-position throughout the paradigm. There are 35 words with an attested vowel-insertion in the Gpl. Examples:
besẽda 'word', Npl besẽdi, Gpl besêt; bèštija 'animal', Gsg bèštiji; bõlest 'illness', Gsg bõlesti, Isg bõlestu; bukalẽta 'wine-can', Gsg bukalẽti; cepãnka 'piece of split wood', Npl cepãnki, Gpl cepànjak; cìma 'edge', Npl cìmi; čehùja 'bunch of (too) small grapes', Npl čehùji; černìka 'holm oak', Gsg černìki, Gpl černîk; famẽja 'household', Gsg famẽji, Gpl famêj; fũnda 'wasteful woman', Npl fũndi; jãbelka 'apple', Gsg jãbelki; kãnaf 'hemp', Gsg kãnavi, Isg kãnavu; kàpa 'cap', Npl kàpi; kobìla 'mare' Gsg kobìli; korìst 'profit', Gsg korìsti; krãva 'cow', Gsg krãvi, Gpl krâf; kũrba 'whore', Asg kũrbu; lopãta 'light scoop', Asg lopãtu; lopùka 'roof-tile', Npl lopùki, Gpl lopûk; mèša 'mass', Gsg mèši, Gpl mêš; mohùnja 'husk', Npl mohùnji; naràf 'character', Gsg narãvi; pĩnka 'loaf of French bread', Npl pĩnki, Gpl pìnak; pũnta 'point', Npl pũnti; rũnka 'acre', Npl rũnki, Gpl rùnjak; škajùža 'drinking-trough for sheep', Npl škajùži; štãnga 'thick branch', Npl štãngi, Gpl štànjak; ùlika 'olive-tree', Gsg ùliki; vajùha 'pocket', Asg vajùhu; vèlna 'wool', Gsg vèlni; vičẽra 'supper', Gsg vičẽri; zdẽla 'large bowl', Gsg zdẽli.

Group B (approx. 100 nouns): the stressed stem-vowel -- in most cases the last -- is ^-accented. Most of the words are of Romance origin. The noun kadêgla has vowel-insertion in the endingless Gpl. Examples:
ârija 'air', Asg âriju; bîra 'beer', Asg bîru; butêga 'shop', Asg butêgu; fadîga 'work', Gsg fadîgi; fêbra 'fever', Gsg fêbri; Frâne PROP, Gsg Frâni; Gâšpe PROP, Gsg Gâšpi; gîba 'pile of linen', Asg gîbu; intrâda 'harvest', Gsg intrâdi; (I)tâlija 'Italy', Gsg (I)tâliji; kadêgla 'chair', Gsg kadêgli, Gpl kadẽgal; kêba 'trap for animals', Asg kêbu; kočâda 'hoof-print of large animal', NApl kočâdi; koljêra 'bus', Gsg koljêri; krûpa 'hail-stone', Npl krûpi; mijâda 'quantity of olives that can be ground at one time, Npl mijâdi; nevêra 'thunderstorm', Npl nevêri; rîga 'stripe', Npl rîgi; sakêra 'large sack', Npl sakêri; švôra 'nun',Npl švôri; tamplânka 'stupid woman', Npl tamplânki; Têlova 'Corpus Christi', Gsg Têlovi; udumitât 'humidity', Gsg udumitâdi.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Group C (18 nouns): the stressed stem-vowel is ˜-accented (but not ȕ-accented).

brīškula 'certain card-game', Asg brīškulu; Asg berzīnu 'quickness'; bȗšta 'wooden satchel', Npl bȗšti; drobnīna 'sheep-intestines', Asg drobnīnu; hrȗsta 'scab (over a wound)'; Hrȗsta TOP, Asg Hrȗstu; Npl Hrȗsti TOP; imbīnja 'depth', Lsg imbīnje; okolīna 'surroundings'; pȃšt 'pulp', Gsg pȃšti; poznīna 'crop which is sewn and harvested at a late time', Asg poznīnu; rȗšnja 'breakfast', Gsg rȗšnji; smȗtnja 'gossip', Asg smȗtnju; Asg sredīnu 'middle', Lsg sredīne; sȗša 'drought', Gsg sȗši; Asg širīnju 'breadth'; večīna 'majority'; višīnja 'height', Gsg višīnji.

Group D (approx.280 nouns): words in -ȉca, most of which are diminutives. Examples:

bȁlica (fr.)/bȃlica from bȃla 'ball', NApl bȁlice/bȃlice; bȅčvica from bȅčva 'barrel', Asg bȅčvicu; bogatȃšica 'rich woman', Npl bogatȃšice; crȅkvica from crȅkva 'church', Gsg crȅkvice; čȅlica/čelȉca from čȅla 'bee', Npl čȅlice/čelȉce; divȍjčica from divȍjka 'girl', Gsg divȍjčice; jȗnjica 'special kind of sieve', NApl jȗnjice; kȉtica from kȉta 'branch', Gsg kȉtice; Npl Lubenȉce TOP, Gpl Lubenȉc; Gsg Martīšnjice TOP, Asg Martīšnjicu; melzȉca 'milch-sheep', Npl melzȉce; ȍrebica 'partridge', Npl ȍrebice; pušćenȉca 'branch (esp. of a vine) which is not pruned', Gsg pušćenȉce; rȏžica 'flower', Npl rȏžice; sušȉca (fr.)/sošȉca 'forked stick', NApl sušȉce (fr.)/sošȉce; šenȉca 'wheat', Gsg šenȉce; štȋvica from štȋva 'wood-stack', NApl štȋvice'; tȍrbica 'haversack', Asg tȍrbicu; uzȉca 'bottom (of people)', NApl uzȉce; vȅrica 'ring', NApl vȅrice; vȋdica from vȋda 'screw', Npl vȋdice; zamȅrdavica 'slap in the face', Asg zamȅrdavicu; zȅnica 'eyelash', NApl zȅnice; zmȉnica 'turtle', Npl zmȉnice.

Group E (approx. 80 nouns): words in -ȉna, most of which are pejorative-augmentatives. Examples:

bȕrina from bȕra 'small cask for milk', NApl bȕrini; ftȉčina from ftȉca 'bird', Npl ftȉčini; kravȉna from krȃva 'cow', Gsg kravȉni; Kȅrčina TOP, Gsg Kȅrčini; kȕćina 'stable' from kȕća 'house', Asg kȕćinu; lupȉna 'shaving', Asg lupȉnu, Npl lupȉni; meglȉna from meglȁ 'fog', Gsg meglȉni; mirȉna 'ruin', Npl mirȉni; Asg teversȉnu from tevȅrsa 'apron', NApl teversȉni; Zbīćina TOP, Asg Zbīćinu; Zbȉšina TOP, Gsg Zbȉšini.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Group F (14 nouns): words which end in a long falling vowel + resonant + ca, some of which are diminutives. The words are: blazînca DIM of blazîna 'cushion', Npl blazînce; buklîjca 'flask for carrying liquids', Npl buklîjce; Asg bûrcu DIM of bùra 'small cask for milk', Npl bûrce; jânca 'ewe-lamb', Gpl jânc; japnênca 'limestone quarry', NApl japnênce; kopânca 'small trough with handles used for carrying sand, dough, etc.', Npl kopânce; krošnjênca 'part of a krȍšnja, the wooden frame of a pack-saddle', Npl krošnjênce; ogrâjca 'parcel of pasture-land', Gsg ogrâjce; pâlca 'stick', Gsg pâlce; parânca 'shoulder-strap', Npl parânce; skâlca 'ladder', Asg skâlcu; strogînca 'grapnel', Asg strogîncu; Npl utvêjce from Npl utvẽji 'chaff'; zdêlca 'cup' from zdẽla 'large bowl', Gsg zdêlce.

Of the doublet bèdra/bedrà 'thigh' one member belongs to FEM (a), the other to FEM (b) or (c). The attested forms are: Lsg bedrè, Npl bèdri.

3.12 FEM (b) (24 nouns)

Subdivision into groups is not necessary for this subclass. Only one word has an attested vowel-insertion in the Gpl. Examples: belhà 'flea', Asg belhù, Npl belhì; gerjà 'rust', Asg gerjù; kozà 'goat', Asg kozù, Npl kozì; lihà 'strip of arable land', Asg lihù, Npl lihì; nošnjà 'national costume', Asg nošnjù, NApl nošnjì; Rekà 'Rijeka', Asg Rekù; sestrà 'sister', Asg sestrù, Gpl sẽstar; žená 'wife, woman', Asg ženù, Npl ženì; živinà 'domestic animal' Asg živinù, Npl živinì[22] .

3.13 FEM (c) (58 nouns)

Main characteristics of the groups:

A: stressed Nsg ending,

B: endingless Nsg,

C: unstressed Nsg ending.

Group A (18 nouns): stressed ending in the Nsg. The stem-vowel is ˆ-accented in the Asg, e̱ and o̱ can be ȍ-accented in the Asg. The word ofcà has vowel-insertion in the Gpl. The words are: bradà 'chin', Asg brâdu; dobà 'time', Gsg dobì, Asg dȍbu; dušà 'soul', Gsg dušì, Asg dûšu; glavà 'head', Gsg glavì, Asg glâvu; gorà 'mountain', Gsg gorì, Asg gȍru; gredà 'beam', Gsg gredì, Asg

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

grêdu; juhà 'soup', Gsg juhì, Asg jûhu; ofcà 'sheep', Gsg ofcì, Asg ôfcu, Gpl ovăc; nogà 'leg', Gsg nogì, Asg nõgu; petà 'heel', Gsg petì, Asg pêtu; rosà 'dew', Asg rõsu; Gsg rozgì 'vine-tendril', Asg rõzgu; sredà 'Wednesday', Gsg sredì, Asg srêdu; škinà 'back', Gsg škinì, Asg škînu; vodà, Gsg vodì, Asg võdu; zemjà 'ground', Gsg zemjì, Asg zĕmju; zimà 'winter', Gsg zimì, Asg zîmu; zorà 'sunrise', Gsg zorì, Asg zõru.

Group B (29 nouns): no ending in the Nsg (and Asg). The monosyllables are ˆ-accented in the Nsg, the disyllabic words are ã- or ˋ-accented in the Nsg (ˋ only in the case of mìsel). The word kôst has vowel-insertion in the Gpl (but not in the Nsg), mìsel has vowel-insertion in the Nsg (Gpl not attested). Examples: brâst 'furrow', Lsg brazdè, Npl brâzdi; kõkoš 'chicken', Gsg kokošì, Npl kõkoši; kôst 'bone', Gsg kostì, Npl kõsti, Gpl kosăt; krij 'blood', Gsg krijì, Lsg krijè; mâst 'fat', Gsg mastì, Isg mastũ; mìsel 'thought', Npl mìsli, stressed preposition in nã misel; nãplat 'leather', Gsg naplatì; õbet 'nonseriousness', Gsg obedì; pêlt 'complexion', Gsg peltì; pêst 'handful', Isg pestũ, Npl pêsti; põtkof 'horseshoe', Isg potkovũ, Npl põtkovi; stît 'cold', Gsg stidì, Npl stîdi; Strân TOP, Gsg Stranì, Lsg Stranè; škrîj 'flat stone', Lsg škrijè, Npl škrîji, stressed preposition in nã škriji; žêlč 'bile', Gsg želčì[23].

Group C (8 nouns): unstressed ending in the Nsg; The stressed vowel is ˋ- or ã-accented (ˋ only in the case of ìgla). Half of the words have vowel-insertion in the Gpl (-ã-). The words are: fãlda 'fold', Npl fãldi, Gpl falăt; ìgla 'needle', Npl ìgli, Gpl igăl; kãmara 'room', Gsg kãmari, Gpl kamăr; kãrta '(piece of) paper', Gsg kãrti, Gpl karăt; mãćeha 'stepmother', Npl mãćehi, Gpl mačĕh; õberva 'eyebrow', Gsg õbervi, Lpl obervãh; stãrka 'old sheep', Asg stãrku, Gpl starãk; škãtula 'box', Gsg škãtuli, Gpl škatũl.

Of the doublet deskà/dèska 'shelf' one member belongs to group A, the other to group C: Gsg deskì/dèski, Asg dèsku, Npl dèski, Gpl desãk, cf. group A: ofcà 'sheep', Gsg ofcì, Asg ôfcu, Npl ôfce, Gpl ovăc and group C: kãrta '(piece of) paper', Gsg kãrti, Asg kãrtu, Npl kãrti, Gpl karăt.

The pl t Mĕkoti TOP is either MASC (c) group B (see 3.7) or FEM (c) (B or C). The attested forms are: Gpl Mekõt, Lpl Mekotãh. The

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.14-35 The endings, including their accentuation when stressed

3.14 Inventory

	MASC	NEU	FEM
Nsg	-Ø/-a/-o/-e	-ȍ/-ȅ	-ȁ/-e/-Ø
Gsg	-ȁ		-ȉ/-e
Dsg	-ȕ		-ȅ
Asg	=Nsg/=Gsg	=Nsg	-ȕ/-Ø
Isg	-ȍn/-ȅn		-ũ
Lsg	-ȕ/-ȅ		-ȅ
Npl	-ȉ	-ã/-ȁ/-i	-ȉ/-e
Gpl	-Ø/-ĩ/-ȉ	-Ø/-ĩ	-Ø/-i
Dpl	-ȍn/-ȅn/-ãn	no attestations	-ãn
Apl	=Npl/=Gpl	=Npl	=Npl/=Gpl
Ipl	-ȉ/ãmi	-i/-ãmi	-ãmi
Lpl	-ȅh/-ãh		-ãh/-ȅh

3.15-22 Distribution of alternative endings:MASC

3.15 Nsg (-Ø/-a/-o/-e)

The vast majority has -Ø. The nouns in -a, -o and -e are all (a)-accented.

In -a: - the words of MASC (a) group F (see 3.5). These words

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

end in -ìna and most of them are pejorative-augmentatives, e.g.: čavlìna from čăvel 'nail', dobrotìna 'someone who is too kind', kotlìna from kotèl 'kettle', svetìna from svêt 'world'.

- the following members of MASC (a) group A and B: bărba 'uncle', halabùra 'rude young man', hùdoba 'devil', Îva PROP, Sveti Jŭrja 'St George', pâpa 'pope' and pijandùra 'drunkard'.

In -o: the following members of MASC (a) group A and B: bišnŏno 'great-grandfather', Demânijo PROP, kancikùlo 'stupid person', kâpo 'boss', kunjâdo 'brother-in-law', Mîko PROP, nŏno 'grandfather', notăjo 'notary public', ȍmitro 'surveyor', pandȍlo 'stupid person', papagâlo 'parrot', prenŏno 'great-grandfather', smerjavìlo 'stinker', šalvâdigo 'someone who is easily offended', šăntulo 'godfather', šĕmpijo 'stupid person', štrŏliko 'fortune-teller' and trubìlo 'stupid person'.

In -e: the proper names Frâne and Îve (MASC (a) group B).

Except part of the words in -ìna and papagâlo 'parrot', the nouns in -e, -o and -a all denote male persons.

3.16 Asg and Apl

The Asg of animate nouns is identical with the Gsg, the Asg of inanimate nouns is identical with the Nsg (not only where the endings are concerned, but in all respects). In the plural the opposition is not between animate and inanimate, but between nouns denoting human beings and all other nouns. Thus:

- human beings: Asg = Gsg, Apl = Gpl;
- animals: Asg = Gsg, Apl = Npl;
- other nouns: Asg = Nsg, Apl = Npl.

Examples:

otèc 'father', GAsg ocà, Npl ocì, GApl ŏtac; prasèc 'pig', GAsg prascà, NApl prascì, Gpl prăsac; NAsg kotèc 'pigpen', Gsg kocà, NApl kocì, Gpl kŏtac.

In the following examples of the Npl, Gpl and Apl the identiy relations stated above show themselves in the accentuation only: pȍp 'priest', Npl popì, GApl pŏpi; vŏl 'ox', NApl volì, Gpl vŏli; lancŭn 'bed-sheet', NApl lancunì, Gpl lancŭni; sîn 'son', Npl sîni, GApl sĭni; rêt 'row', NApl rêdi, Gpl rĕdi.

For the nouns in -a it makes no difference whether the Asg is identical with the Nsg or the Gsg, because both Nsg and Gsg have

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

the ending -a, e.g. Asg drobìna (P/A from drôp 'paunch'), Asg mešìna (P/A from mêh 'bag'), NGAsg bărba 'uncle'.

3.17 Isg (-ǭn/-ę̄n)

If the stem does not end in ć, c, č, nj or j the ending is always -ǭn, e.g.:
kumpîr 'potatoes', Isg kumpîron; kùš 'sage', Isg kùšon; lăpiš 'pencil', Isg lăpišon; magrîš 'helichrysum', Isg magrîžon; Mîko PROP, Isg Mîkon; mužôl 'glass', Isg mužôlon; nôš 'knife', Isg nôžon. The only exception is pŭt 'path', Isg putĕn.

After ć the ending is always -en, e.g.:
fundàć 'plank to press the residue of the grapes with', Isg fundăćen; tovarìć (DIM of tovăr 'ass'), Isg tovarìćen; nožìć (DIM of nôš 'knife'), Isg nožìćen.

No rule can be given for stems ending in c, č, nj and j: for most words only one variant has been attested, but it is not impossible that the alternative endings could have been attested as well. There are a few nouns for which one of the variants was apparently not acceptable.

- stems in c: -ǭn and -ę̄n occur with the same frequency. Full list of the attested forms: with -ę̄n:
jănjec 'lamb', Isg jăncen; kolèc 'stake', Isg kolcĕn (my +kolcǭn was accepted); konèc 'thread', Isg koncĕn; otèc 'father', Isg ocĕn; skopèc 'castrated ram', Isg skofcĕn; stărec 'old man', Isg stărcen; sudèc 'judge', Isg sucĕn; takalèc 'rolling-pin', Isg takalcĕn.

with -ǭn:
hlapèc 'nail which connects the yoke with the plough', Isg hlapcǭn; kjùvec 'beak', Isg kjùfcon; slanèc 'well with saltish water', Isg slancǭn; slepèc 'liar', Isg slepcǭn/*-ĕn; svilàc/svilèc 'string', Isg svilăcon/svilcǭn.

- stems in č: only one attestation with -ę̄n. Full list: kjŭč 'key', Isg kjučǭn/-ĕn; kapùč 'hood', Isg kapùčon; klatăč 'utensil to whip polenta with', Isg klatačǭn; ǭbruč 'hoop', Isg ǭbručon; pobijăč 'cooper's tool', Isg pobijăčon; šegàč 'saw', Isg šegăčon.

- stems in nj: two attestation with -ę̄n and two with -ǭn:
kǭnj 'horse', Isg konjĕn (konjǭn spontaneously said by the youngest

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

informant, E.K., but rejected by G.D.); ùgenj 'coal', Isg ùgnjen; kũnj 'crowbar', Isg kùnjon; čẽšenj 'comb', Isg čẽšnjon.

- other stems in j: two attestations with -en.

Full list:

čãj 'tea', Isg čãjen/-on; krãj 'edge', Isg krãjen; Demânijo PROP, Isg Demânijon; dèš 'rain', Isg dežjõn (on the alternation see 2.25); fõj 'newspaper', Isg fõjon; mẽj 'handle of a hand-mill', Isg mẽjon; notãjo 'notary public', Isg notãjon; povõj 'bandage', Isg povojõn; šẽmpijo 'stupid person', Isg šẽmpijon; škõj 'island', Isg škojõn.

3.18 Lsg (-u̧/-ȩ)

The great majority has -ù̧, but there are also many attestations of -ȩ̀ and of both possibilities for the same word. Although nonattestation of one of the variants will very often be accidental, it is clear that the choice between -ȩ̀ and -ù̧ is not always arbitrary: certain words show a preference for -ȩ̀ (only one case of -ȩ̀/*-ù̧), while for other words -ȩ̀ seems unacceptable. The situation is different for each accentuation type.

MASC (c): with the exception of vèrt 'garden', Lsg vèrte/-u, Lpl vertẽh[24] and mùlec 'mule', Lsg mũlce (1 att), Gpl mulãc, the ending is always -ù̧. Examples:

Bâs TOP, Lsg Bazù̧/*-ȩ̀; blãgdan 'feast', Lsg blagdanù̧/*-ȩ̀; Bôk TOP, Lsg Bokù̧; brôt 'ship', Lsg brodù̧/*-ȩ̀; Hêlm TOP, Lsg Hêlmu, Lpl Helmẽh; klâs 'ear', Lsg klasù̧; pîr 'wedding', Lsg pirù̧; Plât TOP, Lsg Platù̧; zûp 'tooth', Lsg zubù̧; žrêp 'cork', Lsg žrêbu/žrebù̧.

MASC (a): beside a few other nouns the toponyms have a statistical preference for -ȩ̀: there are 133 nouns with an attested Lsg: 11 with -ȩ̀, 12 with -ù̧/-ȩ̀, and 109 with -ù̧. Of the group with -ȩ̀ 90% are toponyms, of the group with -ȩ̀/-ù̧ 42%, and of the group with -ù̧ 17%. The toponyms with -ȩ̀/-ù̧ have a preference for -ȩ̀, while other nouns with Lsg -ȩ̀/-ù̧ have no such preference, and most of the endings -ù̧ for toponyms have only one attestation. Six words have -ù̧/*-ȩ̀.

- Lsg -ȩ̀ (full list):

hrãnčić (DIM of hrãmec 'cheese-room'), Lsg hrãnčiće; the toponyms: Kãšović, Lsg Kãšoviće; Klančĩć, Lsg Klančĩće; Mẽreh, Lsg Mẽrge; Mezulĩn, Lsg Mezulĩne; Osõr, Lsg Osõre/*-u; Pačĩfčin, Lsg Pačĩfčine; Pèrveč, Lsg Pèrveče; Podõl, Lsg Podõle; Pregõn, Lsg

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Pregõne; Stanĭć, Lsg Stanĭće.

- Lsg -ȅ/-ȕ (full list):

Belẽj TOP, Lsg Belẽje/-u; Bȕč TOP, Lsg Bȕče/-u; Crȅs TOP, Lsg Crẽse/-u; Kĭmenj TOP, Lsg Kĭmje/-u; kõlp 'cramp', Lsg kõlpe/-u; krãj 'edge', Lsg krãje/-u; Õrlec TOP, Lsg Õrlece/-u; podȅnek 'foot (of hill, stairs, etc.)', Lsg podẽnke/-u; sufĭt 'loft', Lsg sufĭte/-u; špȁhar 'cooking-range', Lsg špȁhare/-u; terbȕh 'belly', Lsg terbȕhe/-u; uskȍt 'doorstep', Lsg uskõde/-u.

- Lsg -ȕ (toponyms fully listed, examples of other nouns):

Toponyms: Betkȁf, Lsg Betkãvu; Bojãneč, Lsg Bojãnču; Delĭć, Lsg Delĭću; Grãber, Lsg Grãbru; Kãmp, Lsg Kãmpu; Kȅrk, Lsg Kȅrku; Pâh, Lsg Pâgu; Pĭskel (a?), Lsg Pĭsklu (a?); Portĭć, Lsg Portĭću; Pȕnet, Lsg Pũntu; Sãnsih, Lsg Sãnsigu; Stivãn, Lsg Stivãnu; Sveti Blâš, Lsg Svetin Blâžu; Sveti Vĭt, Lsg Svetin Vĭdu; Tersȁt, Lsg Tersãtu; Vȅlebit, Lsg Vȅlebitu; Zãder, Lsg Zãdru; Zlõstan, Lsg Zlõstanu.

Other words: dĭm 'smoke', Lsg dĭmu; fažôl 'beans', Lsg fažôlu; febrâr 'February', Lsg febrâru; hrãmec 'cheese-room', Lsg hrãncu; Lsg jadĭnu (P/A of jât 'anger'); kapȍt 'coat', Lsg kapõtu; karĭć (DIM of kâr 'cart'), Lsg karĭću; lemȅš 'coulter', Lsg lemẽšu; levãnt 'south-east', Lsg levãntu; nõfet 'nail', Lsg nõftu; pijȁt 'plate', Lsg pijãtu; pomȁjić 'June', Lsg pomȁjiću; sĭr 'cheese', Lsg sĭru; škȁf 'sink', Lsg škãfu; škojĭć (DIM of škõj 'island'), Lsg škojĭću; zatĭlek 'nape of the neck', Lsg zatĭlku; žũnj 'July', Lsg žȕnju.

- Lsg -ȕ/*-ȅ (full list):

aparât 'apparatus', Lsg aparâtu/*-e; badĭl 'shovel', Lsg badĭlu/*-e; bãnek 'bench', Lsg bãnku/*-e; fĭt 'rent', Lsg fĭtu/*-e; gerbĭn 'west', Lsg gerbĭnu/*-e; feralĭć (DIM of ferãl 'lantern'), Lsg feralĭću/*-e.

MASC (b): the correlation between the lexical meaning 'TOP' and the endings -ȅ or -ȅ/-ȕ is much less strong: 8 nouns have -ȅ, one (12,5%) of which is a toponym; 16 nouns have -ȅ/-ȕ, 31% of which are toponyms; 58 nouns have -ȕ, 12% of which are toponyms. Words with -ȅ/-ȕ seem to have no preference for one of the two endings.

- Lsg -ȅ (full list):

kantũn 'corner', Lsg kantunȅ; kebȅl 'tub', Lsg keblȅ; konȅc

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'thread', Lsg koncè; kotèc 'pigpen', Lsg kocè; mergăr 'small enclosure where the sheep are milked', Lsg mergarè; pȍt 'landing', Lsg podè; Valũn TOP, Lsg Valunè; vĕrh 'top', Lsg verhè.

- Lsg -ȅ/-ȕ (full list):

Bĕč TOP, Lsg Bečù (my +Bečè was accepted); Dĕl TOP, Lsg Delù (my +Delè was accepted); dvõr 'yard', Lsg dvorù/-è; kõnj 'horse', Lsg konjù/-è; krȍf 'roof', Lsg krovù/-è; lancũn 'bed-sheet', Lsg lancunè/-ù; Lošĩnj TOP, Lošinjè/-ù; ogènj 'fire', Lsg ognjù/-è; oltăr 'altar', Lsg oltarù/-è; pekèl 'hell', Lsg peklù/-è; Pũl TOP, Lsg Pulù/-è; stõl 'table', Lsg stolù/-è; škõj 'island', Lsg škojù/-è; Škõj TOP, Lsg Škojù/-è; tlȍh 'floor', Lsg tlohù/-è; tȍš 'olive-mill', Lsg tošù/-è.

- Lsg -ȕ (toponyms fully listed, examples of other nouns):

Toponyms: Dõl, Lsg Dolù; Lopăr, Lsg Loparù; Plavnĩk, Lsg Plavnikù; Sẽnj, Lsg Senjù; Srĕm, Lsg Sremù; Tĕrst, Lsg Terstù; Veli Škõj, Lsg Velin Škojù.

Other nouns: fȍš 'reservoir in which lime is slaked', Lsg fošù; grȍt 'well', Lsg grotù; klanèc 'narrow path between two walls', Lsg klancù; kȍš 'pannier', Lsg košù; mèst 'pulp obtained by pressing grapes', Lsg mestù; mirèc 'parapet', Lsg mircù; moltăr 'mortar', Lsg moltarù; mũl 'pier', Lsg mulù; peržũn 'prison', Lsg peržunù; pikũn 'pick', Lsg pikunù; počĕf 'furbelow on a skirt', Lsg počvù; semènj 'annual fair', Lsg semjù; senjăl 'sign', Lsg senjalù; Vezèn 'Easter', Lsg Vezmù; žăl 'beach (with sand or gravel)', Lsg žalù.

- Lsg -ȕ/*-ȅ (full list):

blèk 'tea-towel', Lsg blekù/*-è; bȍp 'broad bean(s)', Lsg bobù/*-è; fermentũn 'Indian corn', Lsg fermentunù/*-è.

3.19 Gpl (-Ø/-ĩ/-ì)

Stressed -ĩ and -ì have only been attested in two MASC (c) words: mrâf 'ant', Gpl mrăvi/mravĩ; mêh 'bag', Gpl mĕhi/mehĩ/mehì (both variants with stressed ending attested several times).

The distribution of -Ø and -i is different for each accentuation type. As was the case with the Lsg endings, most of the distribution rules are not strict, but certain groups of nouns have a clear preference for certain endings.

MASC (a), groups E and F (DIM and P/A): always -Ø. Examples:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ftȉč 'small bird', Gpl ftȋč; NsgGpl garõfulič; NsgGpl jãnčič (DIM of jãnjec 'lamb'); kordunȉč (DIM of kordũn 'cord'), Gpl kordunȋč; Gpl mirčȋč (DIM of mirèc 'parapet'); mladȉč 'young man', Gpl mladȋč; olčȉna 'boy', Gpl olčȋn (only att of group F); sȉč 'll litres', Gpl sȋč.

MASC (a), group A: if the stress is on the last syllable of the stem, there is a strong preference for -Ø: 34 out of 39 attested Gpl forms. Examples:

barȋl '60 litres', Gpl barȋl; frùt 'fruit', Gpl frût; hjèp 'home-made round loaf', Gpl hjêp; lupèš 'thief', Gpl lupêš; mȉš 'mouse', Gpl mȋš; pijàt 'plate', Gpl pijât; urèh 'walnut', Gpl urêh.

but:

čjẽn 'generation', Gpl čjẽni; inštrumẽnt 'instrument', Gpl inštrumẽnti; šijȋl 'seal', Gpl šijȋli; Npl šõldi 'money', Gpl šôlt/šõldi; štramȁc 'mattress', Gpl štramâc/štramãci.

If the stress is not on the last syllable of the stem, it is quite the opposite: 15 attested Gpl forms, 2 with -Ø, 13 with -i. Examples:

Crẽsan 'inhabitant of Cres', Gpl Crẽsani; NsgGpl fũlmin 'match'; làjik 'lay brother', Gpl làjici; NsgGpl pȁuk 'spider'; pèhenj 'kick', Gsg pèhenja/pèhnja, Gpl pèhenji/pèhanj (group A/D).

MASC (a), group B: the ending is always -i. Examples:

armelȋn 'small yellow kind of prune', Gpl armelȋni; badȋl 'shovel', Gpl badȋli; kolôr 'colour', Gpl kolõri; kumpâr 'witness (to a marriage)', Gpl kumpãri; kunjâdo 'brother-in-law', Gpl kunjãdi; lamuncȋn 'lemon', Gpl lamuncȋni; vâš 'vase', Gpl vãži.

The nouns prâs 'ram' and gjȋst 'intestinal worm', which were assigned to MASC (a) for negative reasons (no attestation of the Lsg or another potentially end-stressed form, see 3.4), have -Ø/-i: prãs/prãzi, gjȋst/gjȋsti.

MASC (a), group C: only one noun with an attested Gpl: ščũt 'stalk', Gpl ščũti.

MASC (a), group D: there is a strong preference for -Ø. but not so strong as with the words of group A with stress on the last stem-syllable: out of 21 attested Gpl forms, 14 have -Ø, 2 have -Ø/-i and 4 have -i. Examples:

bãnek 'bench', Gpl bãnak; bãrec 'drying-frame for figs', Gpl bãrci/bãrac; bõšek 'spinney', Gpl bõški; bũbenj 'drum', Gpl bũbnji; centȉmeter 'centimeter', Gpl centȉmetri/centȉmetar; čẽšej 'comb',

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Gpl čěšaj; hjěbec 'square piece of pasta', Gpl hjěpci; hrăstavec 'cucumber', Gpl hrăstafci; kănet 'song', Gpl kănat; mèter 'meter', Gpl mètar; pùnet 'stitch', Gpl pũnti; stărec 'old man', Gpl stărac; tèrec 'moth', Gpl tèrac.

MASC (b): -Ø:-the words of group B (vowel-insertion): 27 attested Gpl forms, only one with -i, along with -Ø.

-the nouns čepĕr 'sheep-tick', matũn 'brick' and postõl 'shoe' (only the latter word has a frequently attested Gpl)

-i: all other MASC (b) words.

Examples:

čebèr 'tub', Gpl čèbar; NsgGpl čepĕr 'sheep-tick'; grȍt 'well', Gpl grõti; konèc 'thread', Gpl kõnac; kõnj 'horse', Gpl kõnji (fr.); kotèc 'pigpen', Gpl kõtac; kotèl 'kettle', Gpl kõtal/kõtli; NsgGpl matũn 'brick'; mijăr 'thousand', Gpl mijări (fr.); pũt 'path', Gpl pũti; sèn 'dream', Gpl sên; sopèc 'bagpiper', Gpl sõpac; svenèc 'louse', Gpl svĕnac; škõj 'island', Gpl škõji; vermăr 'cupboard', Gpl vermări; võl 'ox', Gpl võli (fr.); NsgGpl postõl 'shoe'.

MASC (c), group A: the majority has -i, but there are two words with frequently attested -Ø. One noun has -Ø/-i. Examples:

With -i: brôt 'ship', Gpl brõdi; glâs 'voice', Gpl glăsi; kâr 'cart', Gpl kări; klâs 'ear', Gpl klăsi; kôs 'blackbird', Gpl kõsi; mûš 'husband, man', Gpl mũži; rôh 'horn', Gpl rõzi; rûp 'tablecloth', Gpl rũbi; ûl/gûl 'bee-hive', Gpl gũli.

With -Ø: dân 'day', Gpl dăn (fr.); vlâs 'hair', Gpl vlăs (fr.).

With -Ø/-i: prâs 'ram', Gpl prăs/prăzi.

MASC (c), group B and C: the majority has -Ø, but a few words have -i, in 3 of the 5 cases along with -Ø. Examples:

With -Ø: blăgdan 'feast', Gpl blagdăn; grĕben 'wool-card', Gpl grebĕn; jănjec 'lamb', Gpl janjăc; lăket 'elbow', Gpl lakăt; mĕsec 'month', Gpl mesĕc; põtpen 'horizontally folded lower part of skirt (national costume)', Gpl potpĕn; ùgenj 'coal', Gpl ugănj; ùzel 'bundle', Gpl uzăl; vlăstel 'lord', Gpl vlastĕl.

With -i: grăšnjak 'dainty, traditionally eaten at Christmas', Gpl grašnjăci; kămik 'stone', Gpl kamĭc (fr.)/kamĭci; lĭber 'book', Gpl lĭbar/lĭbri; plămik 'flame', Gpl plamĭci; zâjc 'hare', Gpl zajăc/zăjci.

3.20 Dpl (-õn/-ĕn/-ăn)

The Dpl is an infrequent form: only about thirty words have an

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

attested Dpl (mostly one or two attestations for each word).

-ãn: only two words: kõnj 'horse', Dpl konjãn/-ẽn and võl 'ox', Dpl volãn/-õn.

-ẽn: in jûdi 'people', Dpl jũden and after ž, c, nj. Full list: Npl dvojcì 'twins', Dpl dvõjcen; junãk 'farm-hand', Dpl junacẽn/junakõn; kõnj 'horse', Dpl konjẽn/-ãn/*-õn; mûš 'husband, man', Dpl mũžen; prasèc 'pig', Dpl prascẽn; sopèc 'bagpiper', Dpl sopcẽn; vnùk 'grandson', Dpl vnùcen/vnùkon.

-õn: all other nouns (no attestations after š, č, ć and j not preceded by n). Examples:
albokât 'lawyer', Dpl albokâton; brȁt 'brother', Dpl brãton; Crẽsan 'inhabitant of Cres', Dpl Crẽsanon; kersnĩk 'wizard', Dpl kersnĩkon; kunjâdo 'brother-in-law', Dpl kunjâdon; pès 'dog', Dpl pèson; pòp 'priest', Dpl popõn; saltũr 'seamster', Dpl salturõn/*-ẽn; težãk 'day-labourer', Dpl težakõn; tretãk 'ram in its third year', Dpl tretakõn; vlãstel 'lord', Dpl vlastelõn/vlastẽlon.

3.21 Ipl (-ì/-ãmi)

The great majority of the words has unstressed -i, one word has been attested with -ì, eight with -ãmi. No rule can be given.

-ì: rôh 'horn', Ipl rozì (4x)/rõzi (2x)/rozãmi (1x).

-ãmi: fõj 'newspaper', Ipl fõjami; Npl fundãći 'coffee-grounds', Ipl fundãćami; kĩn 'wedge', Ipl kìnami; kũnj 'crowbar', Ipl kùnjami; kunjâdo 'brother-in-law', Ipl kunjâdami; mẽšter 'teacher', Ipl meštrãmi; rôh 'horn', Ipl rozãmi/rõzi/rozì; vlãstel 'lord', Ipl vlãstelami.

-i: belèh 'ear-mark', Ipl belẽzi; blèk 'tea-towel', Ipl blẽci; glâs 'voice', Ipl glãsi; grẽben 'wool-card', Ipl grebẽni; Npl jûdi 'people', Ipl jũdi (fr.); kãmik 'stone', Ipl kamĩci; kâr 'cart', Ipl kãri; karìć (DIM of kâr), Ipl karìći; kõnj 'horse', Ipl kõnji (fr.); konòp 'rope', Ipl konõpi; mêh 'bag', Ipl mẽhi; pèrst 'finger', Ipl pèrsti; pìplić 'chick', Ipl pìplići; svenèc 'louse', Ipl svẽnci; võl 'ox', Ipl võli (fr.); zûp 'tooth', Ipl zũbi.

3.22 Lpl (-ẽh/-ãh)

There are 97 words with an attested Lpl: 84 with -ẽh, 7 with -ẽh/-ãh and 6 with -ãh. Since the words with -ãh and -ẽh/-ãh do not form a coherent group and the ending -ãh has never been attested

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

more than once for the same word, I assume that -ãh is a free but relatively rare variant of -ẽh. Stressed -ãh has been attested only once.

Examples (-ãh and -ãh/-ẽh fully listed):

-ãh: čebèr 'tub', Lpl čèbrah; frižidêr 'refrigerator', Lpl frižidĕrah; pès 'dog', Lpl pèsah; samitôrij 'churchyard', Lpl samitôrijah; škartȍčić (DIM of škartȍč 'paper bag'), Lpl škartõčićah; tarĕj 'big wooden plate', Lpl tarejãh.

-ãh/-ẽh: kãmik 'stone', Lpl kãmikah/kamĩceh; kapȍt 'coat', Lpl kapõtah/-eh; krĕjut 'wing', Lpl krĕjuteh/-ah/krejũteh; mêh 'bag', Lpl mĕhah/-eh; prȁh 'threshold', Lpl prãhah/-eh; võl 'ox', Lpl volĕh (my +volãh was accepted); zît 'wall', Lpl zĩdah/-eh.

-ẽh: blãgdan 'feast', Lpl blagdanĕh; Npl Hêlmi TOP, Lpl Helmĕh; kebèl 'tub', Lpl kèbleh; lãket 'elbow', Lpl lahtĕh; menĩk 'low stone wall', Lpl menĩceh; Lpl mirčĩćeh (DIM of mirèc 'parapet'); pèrst 'finger', Lpl pèrsteh; stân 'very small settlement from where the sheep of large landowners were tended', Lpl stãneh; škartȍč 'paper bag', Lpl škartõčeh; škõj 'island', Lpl škõjeh/škojĕh.

3.23-29 Distribution of alternative endings:NEU

3.23 Nsg (-ȍ/-ȅ)

The great majority has -ȍ. The ending -ȅ is found in the following cases:

- After palatal consonants and c. Exceptions: želĕžo 'iron' and trefõljo/trefõlje 'clover'. Examples:

Bèrce TOP; bõže 'string of beads and shells'; dirãšće 'branches of Christ's-thorn'; ftĩčje 'birds'; lokãnje 'pig's wash'; põje 'field'; sèrce 'heart'; vĕje 'greenery'.

- In the words brenčìne (P/A of brĕnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time'); kafȅ 'coffee'; lãjne 'droppings'; môre 'sea'; pèrse 'breast'; põlne 'mid-day'.

- In the NEU (c) words which insert -en- in certain forms (thus, all words of NEU (c) group B except têlo 'body'), and the IRR noun detȅ 'child'. Two examples (for more see 3.10):

brĕme '64 kg of corn', Gsg brĕmena; ìme 'name', Gsg ìmena.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.24 Isg (-õn/-ẽn)

The ending is -õn when the Nsg ending is -ȍ, otherwise it is -ẽn. Examples:
cedȉlo 'filter', Isg cedȉlon; dẽlo 'work', Isg dẽlon; dirãšće 'branches of Christ's-thorn', Isg dirãšćen; jâje 'egg', Isg jâjen; mesȉno (P/A of mêso 'meat,flesh'), Isg mesȉnon; mlekȍ 'milk', Isg mlekõn; raknȉće (DIM of raknȍ 'blanket for a cradle'), Isg raknȉćen; stablȍ 'tree', Isg stablõn; ȕle 'olive-oil', Isg ȕlen; žȉto 'wheat', Isg žȉton.

Exceptions: the words of NEU (c) group B and the IRR noun detȅ 'child', which have insertion of an additional syllable in certain forms, have Isg ending -õn, e.g.:
detȅ, Isg detẽton; ȉme 'name', Isg ȉmenon; rãme 'shoulder', Isg rãmenon.

There is one attestation of Isg plećõn from plećȅ 'shoulder'.

3.25 Lsg (-ȕ/-ȅ)

NEU (a) and (b): 39 nouns have an attested Lsg, 6 of which have -ȅ or -ȅ/-ȕ:
Bȅrce TOP, Lsg Bȅrce/-u; dnȍ 'bottom', Lsg dnȅ (fr.)/-ȕ; ognjȉšće 'fireplace', Lsg ognjȉšće/-u; perȉkulo 'danger', Lsg perȉkule; Põje TOP, Lsg Põje; selȍ 'village', Lsg selȕ (fr.)/selȅ.
Examples with -ȕ:
dervȍ 'wood', Lsg dervȕ; grõzje 'grapes', Lsg grõzju; kolẽno 'knee', Lsg kolẽnu; krilȍ 'lap', Lsg krilȕ; rãlo 'plough', Lsg rãlu.
Except Bȅrce and Põje there is only one other neuter toponym with an attested Lsg: Selȍ, Lsg Selȕ (attested once). In two cases where only -ȕ was attested I asked the informant if -ȅ was correct, too, and it was approved in both cases: čelȍ 'forehead', Lsg čelȕ (+-ȅ accepted); dirãšće 'branches of Christ's-thorn', Lsg dirãšću (+-e accepted). Thus:
- the majority has -ȕ,
- there are no indications that -ȅ is unacceptable for any noun,
- some words, in any case dnȍ and probably the toponyms, have a more than average occurrence of -ȅ.

NEU (c): -ȅ has only been attested for two words (16 nouns have an attested Lsg), in both cases unstressed. My suggestion of stressed -ȅ for mẽsto 'place' was rejected. Examples:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

jâje 'egg', Lsg jajù; jẽzero 'lake', Lsg jẽzeru; jùgo 'south', Lsg jùgu; lẽto 'year', Lsg lẽte/lẽtu/letù; mãslo 'butter', Lsg maslù; mêso 'meat', Lsg mêsu/mesù; mẽsto 'place', Lsg mẽstu/mestù/*mestè; môre 'sea', Lsg môru/morù/môre; rãme 'shoulder', Lsg ramenù/rãmenu; têsto 'dough', Lsg têstu/testù.

3.26 Npl (-ã/-ȁ/-i)

-i: - the nouns ȁuto 'car', NApl ȁuti (fr.) and kilò 'kilo', Npl kilȉ/kilȁ/kȉla;

- DIM (which can also have -a) and P/A words, e.g.: brenčȉne (from brẽnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time'), Npl brenčȉni; Npl kopȉtići (from kopȉto 'hoof'); mestȉno (from mẽsto 'vineyard'), Npl mestȉni; Npl očȉćini (P/A of DIM of õko 'eye'); perȉće (from però 'leaf'), Npl perȉći; selȉće (from selò 'village'), Npl selȉći/selȉća; Npl selȉćini (from selȉće); stablȉće (from stablò 'tree'), Npl stablȉći; Npl ušȉći (from ûho 'ear'); Npl vȉlići/vȉlića (from vȉla 'pitchfork'); zȅrniće (from zȅrno 'grain'), Npl zȅrnići.

The P/A of the IRR noun detȅ 'child', Npl decȁ is Nsg detȉno/dečȉna, Npl dečȉna. The P/A of the DIM dečȉće is dečȉćina (Npl).

All other nouns have -ȁ/-ã. Stressed endings occur in NEU (b) and (c).

Examples with unstressed -a:

brẽnčiće (DIM of brẽnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time'), Npl brẽnčića; njezlò 'nest', Npl njẽzla; raknȉće (DIM of raknò 'blanket for a cradle'), Npl raknȉća; selò 'village', Npl sẽla.

Most of the nouns with a stressed Npl ending have -ã, often along with less frequent -ȁ. When this is not the case, i.e. when only one of the two variants occurs, this can be due to the fact that there are not enough attestations. Exceptions (frequently attested Npl with only one variant of the stressed Npl ending):

dervò '(piece of) fire-wood', Npl dervȁ; detȅ 'child' (IRR), Npl decȁ; mẽsto 'vineyard', Npl mẽsta/mestã.

The other nouns with an attested end-stressed Npl are:

belmò 'white of an egg', Npl belmã; brẽme '64 kg of grain', Npl bremenã/brẽmena; dnò 'bottom', Npl dnã; ȉme 'name', Npl imenã/imenȁ; jùgo 'south wind', Npl jugã; jùtro, Npl jutrã; kilò 'kilo' (IRR), Npl kilȁ/kȉla/kilȉ; lẽto 'year', Npl letã/lẽta; plohò 'small part of an acre', Npl plohã; prulò 'stick', Npl prulȁ; raknò 'blan-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ket for a cradle', Npl raknã; rãme 'shoulder', rȁmena/ramenȁ; rešetȍ 'sieve', Npl rešetã; uknȍ 'bung-hole', Npl uknã; vȉme 'udder', Npl vimenã; vrême 'time', Npl vremenã; vretenȍ 'spindle', Npl vretenã.

3.27 Gpl (-Ø/-ĩ)

-ĩ: the words:
ȁuto 'car', Gpl ȁuti/ȁut; drêvo 'tree', Gpl drẽvi; fãlo 'mistake', Gpl fãli; kilȍ 'kilo', Gpl kĩli (fr.); mẽsto 'vineyard', Gpl mestĩ (fr.); prũto 'rung', Gpl prũti/prũt; rešetȍ 'sieve', Gpl rešetĩ/rešẽt.

-Ø: all other words. Examples:
Npl Dõlova TOP, Gpl Dolõf; guvnȍ 'threshing-floor', Gpl gũvan; jâje 'egg', Gpl jãj; kõlo 'wheel', Gpl kôl; Npl krõšnja 'wooden frame of a pack-saddle', Gpl krõšanj; murẽlo 'thick piece of firewood', Gpl murẽl; Apl njẽdra (in such expressions as stȁvit va njẽdra 'put under one's coat'), Gpl njẽdar; perȉče (DIM of perȍ 'leaf'), Gpl perȉč; perȍ 'leaf', Gpl pẽr; rûno 'fleece', Gpl rũn; sẽme 'seed', Gpl semẽn; Npl žẽrna 'hand-mill', Gpl žêr.

3.28 Ipl (-i/-ãmi)

Only 16 neuter nouns have an attested Ipl. The ending -ãmi has been attested only for the IRR word õko 'eye', Npl õče/õči, Ipl očȉjami (1x) and brẽme '64 kg of grain', Npl brẽmena/bremenã, Ipl bremenãmi (1x)/brẽmeni (1x). Examples with -i:
brẽnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time', Ipl brẽnci; brenčȉne (P/A of brẽnce), Ipl brenčȉni; jâje 'egg', Ipl jãji; kopȉto 'hoof', Ipl kopȉti; perȍ 'leaf', Ipl pẽri; Npl ũsta 'mouth', Ipl ũsti; Npl vȉla 'pitchfork', Ipl vȉli; vrême 'time', Ipl vremẽni.

3.29 Lpl (-ẽh/-ãh)

There are 31 words with an attested Lpl: 20 have -ẽh, 5 have -ẽh/-ãh, 6 have -ãh. Since these are not coherent groups, I assume that -ãh is a free but less frequent variant of -ẽh. However, there may be exceptions to this 'freedom': mẽsto 'place' has a frequently attested Lpl mestẽh (+-ãh not attested), and jȕtro 'morning' has Lpl jutrẽh (my *jutrãh was rejected).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Examples with -ãh and -ãh/-ẽh:
àuto 'car', Lpl àutah; kõlo 'wheel', Lpl kõlah; ognjīšće 'fireplace', Lpl ognjīšćah; rãme 'shoulder', Lpl rãmenah/rãmeneh/ramẽnah/ramẽneh/ramenẽh; rešetò 'sieve', Lpl rešetãh; selò 'village', Lpl sẽlah/sẽleh; Npl vrãta 'door', Lpl vrãťeh/vrãtah.
Examples with -ẽh:
dervò '(piece of) fire-wood', Lpl dèrveh; Npl Dõlova TOP, Lpl Dolovẽh; guvnò 'threshing-floor', Lpl gũvneh; jẽzero 'lake', Lpl jezẽreh; Npl kjẽšća 'tongs', Lpl kjẽšćeh; Npl olīta 'stuffed sheep intestines', Lpl olīteh; pèrse 'breast', Lpl pèrseh; pleće̋ 'shoulder', Lpl plẽćeh; Npl ũsta 'mouth', Lpl ũsteh; vrême 'time', Lpl vremẽneh.

3.30-35 Distribution of alternative endings:FEM

3.30 Nsg (-à/-e/-Ø)

-e: the proper names Ãnte, Frâne and Gâšpe.

-Ø/-a: two words of Italian origin: skãl/skãla 'gang-board' and võlt/võlta 'arched doorway of a cellar'.

-Ø: about 60 words, half of which constitute FEM (c) group B (see 3.13). Further examples:
fõrc 'strength'; korìst 'profit'; mìsel 'thought'; naràf 'character'; pãšt 'pulp'; smèrt 'death'; udumitât 'humidity'.

-à: all other FEM words.

3.31 Gsg and Npl (-ì/-e)

The members of FEM (a) group D (in -ìca) and F (in ÛRca) have -e, e.g. crẽkvica (DIM of crẽkva 'church'), GsgNpl crẽkvice; pâlca 'stick', GsgNpl pâlce (for further examples see 3.11).

All other FEM words have Gsg and Npl -ì. Examples:
Ãnte PROP, Gsg Ãnti; bãnda 'side', GsgNpl bãndi; deferẽnca 'difference', Gsg deferẽnci; kozà 'goat', GsgNpl kozì; užãnca 'custom', Npl užãnci.
The examples deferẽnca and užãnca show that the ending -e is not automatic after -c-. All attested words with -ca, Gsg -ci are of Romance origin. The noun ofcà 'sheep' has an IRR Npl ending: Gsg ofcì, Npl ôfce.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.32 Asg (-ù/-Ø)

When the Nsg is endingless the Asg is endingless, too. Otherwise the Asg ending is -ù. Examples:
Ãnte PROP, Asg Ãntu; besẽda 'word', Asg besẽdu; NAsg dlãn 'palm of the hand'; NAsg lâš 'lie'; lẽsa 'gate in a fence', Asg lẽsu; rũnka 'acre', Asg rũnku; NAsg škrîj 'flat stone'; žirãfka 'glowing piece of fire-wood', Asg žirãfku.

3.33 Gpl (-Ø/-i)

Out of 210 nouns with an attested Gpl, 28 have -i or -Ø/-i. For all the groups of FEM mentioned in 3.11-13, -Ø is the common Gpl ending. If one considers the words with Gpl ending -i or -Ø/-i, however, it can be seen that some categories of words are more amply represented than others, and some categories of words have never been attested with Gpl ending -i:
- 17 out of the 28 words with -i or -Ø/-i have stems ending in more than one consonant, e.g.:
crẽkva 'church', Gpl crẽkvi/crẽkaf; kõška 'brood-hen', Gpl kõški; lãnda 'slice', Gpl lãndi/lãnat; narãnža 'orange', Gpl narãnži/narânš; prãskva 'peach', Gpl prãskvi/prãsak.
But:
bãnda 'side', Gpl bãnat; bèčva 'barrel', Gpl bèčaf; jãbelka 'apple', Gsg jãbelk; kèrpa 'piece of cloth', Gpl kêrp; gromãča 'stone wall', Gpl gromâč.
- 4 belong to FEM (a) group B (^-accentuation):
boldûra 'embroidured ribbon', Gpl boldũri/boldûr; čekulâta 'chocolate', Gpl čekulãti; Asg grižijôlu 'part of a drying-frame for figs', Gpl grižijõli/grižijôl; krûpa 'hail-stone', Gpl krũpi.
But:
lantâna 'shelf that is placed high on a wall', Gpl lantân; štîva 'wood-stack', Gpl štîf; tarîna 'big plate from which the whole household ate', Gpl tarîn; žurnâda 'day's wage', Gpl žurnât.
- 4 belong to FEM (c) group B and C (endingless or stem-stressed in the Nsg):
pêč 'oven', Gpl pẽči/pẽč; plên 'napkin', Gpl plẽni; stît 'cold', Gpl stîdi; škãtula 'box', Gpl škatũl/škãtuli.
But:
kãrta '(piece of) paper', Gpl karãt; kõkoš 'chicken', Gpl kokõš; kôst 'bone', Gpl kosãt; mãčeha 'stepmother', Gpl mačẽh.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

- 2 belong to FEM (b):
kunà 'marten', Gpl kũni/kũn; plasà ' even and grassy piece of pasture-land', Gpl plãsi.
But:
kozà 'goat', Gpl kõs (fr.); Npl Plasì TOP, Gpl Plãs; žená 'wife', Gpl žẽn (fr.).
- Only one FEM (a) group A word with a stem in a single consonant has -i (along with -Ø; remember that FEM (a) group A is by far the largest FEM group):
bãla 'ball', Gpl bãli/bâl.
Cf.:
famẽja 'household', Gpl famêj; hãja 'garment', Gpl hâj; jãma 'hole', Gpl jâm; kalcẽta 'stocking', Gpl kalcêt.

The members of FEM (a) group D and E (-ìca and -ìna) and of FEM (c) group A (type bradà, Asg brâdu) consistently have -Ø. Examples:
ftìca 'bird', Gpl ftîc; glavà 'head', Gpl glãf; hajìna (P/A of hãja 'garment'), Gpl hajîn; mekìna 'chaff', Gpl mekîn; rôžica 'flower', Gpl rôžic; sušìca 'forked stick', sušîc.

3.34 Apl (=Npl/=Gpl)

For nouns which denote persons the Apl is identical with the Gpl, for other nouns the Apl is identical with the Npl:
brõskva 'kohlrabi', NApl brõskvi, Gpl brõskaf; divõjka 'girl', Npl divõjki, GApl divõjak; melzìca 'milch-sheep', NApl melzìce; Gpl melzîc; sãlarica 'woman who makes cheese', Npl sãlarice, GApl sãlaric; sùknja 'skirt', NApl sùknji, Gpl sùkanj; žená 'wife', Npl ženì, GApl žẽn (Apl *ženì rejected).
(No more examples of nouns which denote persons without numerals; on such exceptions as Apl dvê ženì 'two women' see 7.3)

3.35 Lpl (-ãh/-ẽh)

The ending -ẽh has only been attested for three words with Nsg ending -Ø, in two of the three cases along with -ãh:
pêć 'oven', Lpl pećãh/pećẽh/pẽćah; plâf 'small boat', Lpl plãveh; stên 'cliff', Lpl stẽneh/stẽnah.
The other words all have -ãh. Examples:
brâst 'furrow', Lpl brazdãh; čèsta 'road', Lpl čèstah; gomìla

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'dung-hill', Lpl gomìlah; ofcà 'sheep', Lpl ofcăh; Pèžarica TOP, Lpl Pèžaricah; plên 'napkin', Lpl plẽnah/plenăh; punẽstra 'window', Lpl punẽstrah; rîva 'quay', Lpl rîvah; vodà 'water', Lpl vodăh.

3.36-64 Accentuation: distribution of stem-stress and end-stress; accentuation of stem-stressed pl forms; stressed prepositions

The other accentual phenomena -- accentuation of stressed stems in the sg and the accentuation of stressed endings -- have been treated in 3.5-35.

When a word has vowel-insertion in endingless forms and this vowel is stressed, the form will be regarded as not stem-stressed (-). The accentuation of the inserted vowel is almost always Nsg -ȅ- and Gpl -ã̏-. All exceptions will be mentioned. Changes in the accentuation of the stem in the pl in relation to the sg can consist of:

- a stress shift from one syllable to another, e.g. škătula 'box', Gpl škatũl;
- a change in the tone or quantity of the stressed vowel, e.g. ftìca 'bird', Gpl ftîc; rûno 'fleece', Npl rũna.

3.36 Distribution of stem-stress and end-stress in all subclasses. General survey

The table on the next page presents, in a condensed form, the information contained in 3.37, 3.41, 3.45, 3.49, 3.53, 3.57 and 3.61. No examples will be given here. In the table '+' means 'stem-stress' and '-' means 'no stem-stress'; 'n.a.' means 'no attestation'.

The accusative forms -- except the Asg of FEM nouns -- have not been indicated in the table since they are identical with either the nominative or the genitive (see 3.14, 3.16 and 3.34).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Asg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
MASC (a)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEU (a)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FEM (a)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASC (b)	±	-	-		-	-	-	+	±	-	±
NEU (b)	-	-	n.a.		-	-	±	±	n.a.	-	±
FEM (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
MASC (c)	-	-	-		-	±	-	±	±	±	±
NEU (c)	+	+	+		+	±	±	±	n.a.	±	±
FEM (c) A	-	-	-	+	-	-	±	+	-	-	-
FEM (c) B	-	±	n.a.	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	±
FEM (c) C	-	-	n.a.	+	+	+	+	+	n.a.	+	±

3.37-40 MASC (a), FEM (a) and NEU (a)

3.37 Stem-stress and end-stress

All forms of the paradigm have stem-stress.

3.38 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms

The stress is on the same syllable of the stem throughout the paradigm.

3.39 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms

The accentuation is the same as in the sg:

- if the stress is not on the last stem-syllable, e.g.:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

NsgGpl jǎnčič (DIM of jǎnjec 'lamb'), NAIpl jǎnčiči; NsgGpl pȁuk 'spider', Npl pȁuci/pȁuki.
N.B. Inserted vowels are not considered as a part of the stem. Thus, in pȕnet 'stitch', Gsg pũnta, the stress is on the last syllable of the stem (the stem is ⟨pun#t⟩; see also 3.66).
- in the Npl, Dpl, the Ipl in -ami, and, for FEM, in the Lpl. (The Apl is not discussed separately here because it is either = Npl or = Gpl, see 3.16). For examples see 3.40. One exception: the noun mûš 'husband, man', which has been assigned to MASC (a) for negative reasons (no attestation of potentially end-stressed forms), has Dpl mũžen.

If the last stem-vowel is stressed the following rules (I to IV) can be given:
I. (Gpl) If the ending is -Ø and no vowel-insertion takes place, the stressed stem-vowel is ˆ-accented, e.g.
siromàh 'poor person', Gpl siromâh; mladȉč 'young man', Gpl mladîč; olčȉna 'boy', Gpl olčîn; kõlo 'wheel', Gpl kôl; perȉče (DIM of però 'leaf'), Gpl perîč; gromãča 'stone wall', Gpl gromâč; sušȉca 'forked stick', Gpl sušîc; štîva 'wood-stack', Gpl štîf; hajȉna (P/A of hãja 'garment'), Gpl hajîn.
Exceptions: the nouns prâs 'ram' and gjîst 'intestinal worm' , which were assigned to MASC (a) for negative reasons (cf. also 3.19 under 'MASC (a), group B'), have Gpl prãs/prãzi and gjȉst/gjȉsti.
For MASC and NEU (a) group B (ˆ-accentuation and no vowel-insertion, e.g. markât 'market', blâgo 'livestock') there are no attestations of Gpl forms with ending -Ø.
For MASC, NEU and FEM (a) group C (˜-accentuation on non-□-vowels, e.g. minũt 'minute', ognjȉšče 'fireplace', bũšta 'wooden satchel') there is only one (NEU) attested Gpl form with ending -Ø, and this form does not agree with rule I: prũto 'rung', Gpl prũti/prũt.
II. (Gpl) If the Gpl ending is -i the stressed stem-vowel is ˜-accented, e.g.:
šijȉl 'seal (e.g. on a document)', Npl šijȉli, Gpl šijȉli; Npl šõldi 'money', Gpl šôlt/šõldi; kolôr 'colour', Gpl kolõri; ščũt 'stalk', Gpl ščũti; bũbenj 'drum', Gpl bũbnji; fãlo 'mistake', Gpl fãli; crẽkva 'church', Gpl crẽkaf/crẽkvi; krûpa 'hail-stone', Gpl krũpi.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Gpl forms with ending -i have not been attested for all MASC, NEU and FEM (a) groups. The Gpl šijĭli (see above) is the only attested form of a group A word (accentuation ̀, ̀-ŏ or ŏ in the sg) with a ̃- but not ŏ-accented vowel.

III. (Gpl) If the Gpl ending is -Ø and vowel-insertion takes place, the situation is somewhat more complicated:

IIIa. If the sg is consistently ̀-accented, the Gpl is ̀-accented, too. Examples:

opjùvek 'fly-blow', Npl opjùfci, Gpl opjùvak; bèčva 'barrel', Gpl bèčaf; mèter 'meter', Gpl mètar.

IIIb. If the sg is ̀-ŏ, ŏ or ̂-accented (no attestation of ̃-accentuation on non-ŏ-vowels), the accentuation depends on the position: if it is in ŏ-position, it is ŏ-accented, otherwise it is ̀-accented. Examples:

bănek 'bench', Gpl bănak; frâter 'friar', Dsg frâtru, Gpl frătar; kadêgla 'chair', Gpl kadĕgal; lîter 'liter', Gpl lìtar; ogùnjek 'small piece of fire-wood', Gsg ogũnka, Gpl ogùnjak; rũnka 'acre', Gsg rũnki, Gpl rùnjak.

Two exceptions: cepănka 'piece of split wood', Gpl cepànjak and štănga 'thick branch', Gpl štànjak (̀-accented vowel in ŏ-position in the Gpl)

There are no NEU (a) nouns with vowel-insertion, so that there are no examples of NEU (a) nouns undergoing rule III.

IV (Ipl in -i, MASC/NEU Lpl):

IVa. If the last stem-vowel is ̂-accented in the sg it becomes ̃-accented (no NEU examples). Examples:

arnâš 'barrel', Lpl arnăžeh; markât 'market', Lpl markăteh; Taljân 'Italian', Ipl Taljăni.

IVb. If the last stem-vowel is not ̂-accented no changes take place. For examples see 3.40.

3.40 Examples

MASC (a):

NGAsg bărba 'uncle', Dsg bărbu; bărec 'drying-frame for figs', Gsg bărca, Lsg bărcu, Npl bărci, Gpl bărci/bărac; Bejăn 'inhabitant of Beli', Dsg Bejănu, Asg Bejăna, IsgDpl Bejănon, Npl Bejăni, Gpl Bejân; belèh 'ear-mark', Gsg belĕga, Npl belĕzi/belĕgi, Gpl belêh, Ipl belĕgi; betìč (DIM of bèt 'big wooden hammer'), Isg betìčen, NAIpl betìči; brèt 'brother', Gsg brăta, Dsg brătu, Npl brăti, Gpl

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

brât, Dpl brãton; cvetȉć 'artificial flower', Gsg cvetȉća, Npl cvetȉći, Gpl cvetȉć, Lpl cvetȉćeh; frâter 'friar', Dsg frâtru, Npl frâtri, Gpl frãtar, Dpl frâtron; NGAsg golčȉna 'boy', Apl golčȉn; NsgGpl jãnčić (DIM of jãnjec 'lamb'), Gsg jãnčića, Lsg jãnčiću, NAIpl jãnčići; karȉć (DIM of kâr 'cart'), Isg karȉćen, Lsg karȉću, AIpl karȉći; kumpȉr 'potatoes', Gsg kumpȉra, Isg kumpȉron, Lsg kumpȉru; kunjâdo 'brother-in-law', Asg kunjâda, Npl kunjâdi, Gpl kunjãdi, Dpl kunjâdon, Ipl kunjâdami; mèter 'meter', Gsg mètra, Lsg mètru, Gpl mètar, Apl mètri; NsgGpl pȁuk 'spider', Npl pȁuci/pȁuki; pès 'dog', Asg pèsa, Isg pèson, Npl pèsi, Gpl pês, Dpl pèson, Lpl pèsah; pijàt 'plate', Gsg pijãta, Lsg pijãtu, Npl pijãti, Gpl pijât, Lpl pijãteh; pȉn 'fir', Gsg pȉna, Lsg pȉnu, Npl pȉni, Lsg pȉneh; pȕnet 'stitch', Gsg pũnta, NGpl pũnti; samitôrij 'churchyard', Gsg samitôrija, Lsg samitôriju, Lpl samitôrijah; siromàh 'poor person', Dsg siromãhu, Asg siromãha, Npl siromãsi, Gpl siromâh, Dpl siromãhon; tèrs 'vine', Gsg tèrsa, Lsg tèrsu, Npl tèrsi, Gpl têrs; tovãr 'ass', Gsg tovãra, Dsg tovãru, Isg tovãron, Npl tovãri; vâš 'vase', Lsg vâžu, Npl vâži, Gpl vãži; zajȉk 'tongue', Gsg zajȉka, Lsg zajȉku, Npl zajȉki, Gpl zajȉk.

NEU (a):

ȁuto 'car', Gsg ȁuta, Isg ȁuton, Lsg ȁutu, Npl ȁuti, Gpl ȁuti/ȁut; blâgo 'livestock', Gsg blâga, DLsg blâgu; brẽnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time', Isg brẽncen, Gpl brênc, Apl brẽnca, Ipl brẽnci; brenčȉne (P/A of brẽnce), AIpl brenčȉni; kolẽno 'knee', GsgApl kolẽna, Isg kolẽnon, Lsg kolẽnu, Gpl kolên, Lpl kolẽneh; kõlo 'wheel', Npl kõla, Gpl kôl, Ipl kõli, Lpl kõlah; mestȉno 'vineyard that is no longer cultivated', Npl mestȉni, Gpl mestȉn; ognjȉšće 'fireplace', GsgNpl ognjȉšća, Lsg ognjȉšću/ognjȉšće, Lpl ognjȉšćah; perȉće (DIM of perȍ 'leaf'), Npl perȉći, Gpl perȉć; polẽno 'piece of wood', GsgNpl polẽna, Isg polẽnon, Lsg polẽnu, Gpl polên; Npl vȉla 'pitchfork', Gpl vȉl, Ipl vȉli, Lpl vȉlah/vȉleh; zèrno 'grain', GsgNpl zèrna, Lsg zèrnu, Gpl zêr.

FEM (a):

bãnda 'side', GsgNpl bãndi, Asg bãndu, Lsg bãnde, Gpl bãnat, Lpl bãndah; blazȉna 'cushion', Asg blazȉnu, Lsg blazȉne, Npl blazȉni, Gpl blazȉn; butêga 'shop', Asg butêgu, Lsg butêge, Gpl butêh, Lpl butêgah; čẽla 'bee', Npl čẽli, Gpl čêl, Dpl čẽlan, Ipl čẽlami; devȉca 'maid-servant', Asg devȉcu, LsgNpl devȉce, Apl devȉc; divõjčica (DIM of divõjka 'girl'), GsgNpl divõjčice, Gpl divõjčic,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Dpl divõjčican; divõjka 'girl', GsgNpl divõjki, Dsg divõjke, Asg divõjku, Gpl divõjak; famēja 'household', GsgNpl famēji, AIsg famēju, Lsg famēje, Gpl famêj, Lpl famējah; ftȉčina (P/A of ftȉca 'bird'), Asg ftȉčinu, Npl ftȉčini, Gpl ftȉčin; kāpja 'drop', GsgNpl kāpji, Asg kāpju, Lsg kāpje, Gpl kāpaj; kȉta 'branch', GsgNpl kȉti, Dsg kȉte, Asg kȉtu, Gpl kît, Ipl kȉtami; košćȉca (DIM of kôst 'stone (of a fruit)'), Asg košćȉcu, Npl košćȉce, Gpl košćîc, Ipl košćȉcami; krāva 'cow', GsgNpl krāvi, Dsg krāve, AIsg krāvu, Gpl krâf, Ipl krāvami; kȅrpa 'piece of cloth', GsgNpl kȅrpi, AIsg kȅrpu, Gpl kêrp; kȕća 'house', GsgNpl kȕći, DLsg kȕće, AIsg kȕću, Gpl kûć, Lpl kȕćah; melzȉca 'milch-sheep', Gpl melzîc, Dpl melzȉcan, Apl melzȉce, Ipl melzȉcami; mȅša 'mass', GsgNpl mȅši, Asg mȅšu, Lsg mȅše, Gpl mêš; mulîna 'rusk', Asg mulînu, Npl mulîni, Gpl mulîn; ogrâjca 'parcel of pasture-land', GLsgNpl ogrâjce, Asg ogrâjcu, Gpl ogrâjc, Lpl ogrâjcah; pȁučina 'cobweb', Asg pȁučinu, Npl pȁučini, Gpl pȁučin; punēstra 'window', Lsg punēstre, Npl punēstri, Gpl punēstar, Lpl punēstrah; pušćenȉca 'branch (esp. of a vine) which is not pruned', GLsgNpl pušćenȉce, Asg pušćenȉcu, Gpl pušćenîc, Lpl pušćenȉcah; rȉba 'fish', GsgNpl rȉbi, AIsg rȉbu, Gpl rîp, Ipl rȉbami; rôžica 'flower', Asg rôžicu, Npl rôžice, Gpl rôžic, Dpl rôžican, Lpl rôžicah; rūnka 'acre', Asg rūnku, Npl rūnki, Gpl rȕnjak, Lpl rūnkah; skalîna 'step (of stairs)', Npl skalîni, Gpl skalîn, Lpl skalînah; smõkva 'fig', Asg smõkvu, Gpl smõkaf, Apl smõkvi; sȕknja 'skirt', Asg sȕknju, Lsg sȕknje, Npl sȕknji, Gpl sȕkanj; štānga 'thick branch', Asg štāngu, Lsg štānge, Npl štāngi, Gpl štȁnjak; štērnja 'cistern', GsgNpl štērnji, Asg štērnju, Gpl štēranj; tēnda 'large square piece of cloth for carrying hay, etc.', AIsg tēndu, Lsg tēnde, Npl tēndi, Gpl têntt, Ipl tēndami, Lpl tēndah; tevērsa 'apron', Asg tevērsu, Lsg tevērse, Npl tevērsi, Gpl tevêrs; ȕlika 'olive-tree', GsgNpl ȕliki, Asg ȕliku, Gpl ȕlik; Asg zlȁticu 'certain harmful insect', Npl zlȁtice, Gpl zlȁtic.

3.41-44 MASC (b)

3.41 Stem-stress and end-stress

The stress-pattern is shown in the table on the next page. The sign '+' means 'stem-stress', '-' means 'no stem-stress'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
±	-	-	-	-	-	+	±	+	±

Nsg: an inserted vowel in the Nsg is always stressed (-è-). If there is no vowel-insertion the stress is necessarily on the stem.

Dpl: 2 out of 16 words with an attested Dpl have stem-stress: dvojcì 'twins', Dpl dvõjcen and kersnīk 'wizard', Dsg kersnikù, Dpl kersnīkon [25]. The word pastīr 'shepherd' is an accentual doublet (a/b): Gsg pastirà, Npl pastirì/pastīri, Dpl pastīron.

Lpl: out of 40 words with an attested Lpl 6 have end-stress and 5 have end-stress and stem-stress. No rule can be given. The words are:
dvõr 'yard', Lpl dvõreh/dvorēh; fõš 'reservoir in which lime is slaked', Lpl fošēh; lancũn 'bed-sheet', Lpl lancunēh/lancũneh; postõl 'shoe', Lpl postolēh/postõleh; ražènj 'roasting-spit', Lpl ražnjēh; rogòč 'conical bag', Lpl rogočēh; snòp 'sheaf', Lpl snopēh; škõj 'island', Lpl škõjeh/škojēh; tarēj 'round board for slicing meat, etc.', Lpl tarejāh; võl 'ox', Lpl volēh, my +volāh was accepted; pũt 'path', Lpl pũteh/putēh.
End-stress was rejected in the case of kõnj 'horse', Lpl kõnjeh (fr.)/*-ēh/*-āh and šćāp 'bar', Lpl šćāpeh/*-ēh.

3.42 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms

If the stem is stressed it is stressed on the last syllable. In words with vowel-insertion in endingless forms the stress is on the inserted vowel in the Nsg and on the preceding syllable in the Gpl.

3.43 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms

This vowel is always ˜-accented except in three words which have è: čebèr 'tub', Gpl čèbar, Lpl čèbrah; dèš '(shower of) rain', Gpl dèžji; kebèl 'tub', Gpl kèbal, Ipl kèbli, Lpl kèbleh.

3.44 Examples

blèk 'tea-towel', Isg blekõn, Lsg blekù, Npl blecì, GIpl blēci; dubèc 'white oak', Gsg dufcà, Lsg dufcù, Npl dufcì, Gpl dũbac;

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

grȍs 'bunch (e.g. of grapes)', Gsg grozdà, Lsg grozdù, Npl grozdì, GIpl grõzdi, Lpl grõzdeh; junãk 'farm-hand', Asg junakà, Npl junacì, Dpl junãcẽn/junakõn, AIpl junãci; kjũč 'key', Gsg kjučà, Isg kjučẽn, Npl kjučì, Gpl kjũči; kõnj 'horse', Gsg konjà, Dsg konjù, Isg konjẽn/konjõn, Lsg konjù/konjè, Npl konjì, GIpl kõnji, Dpl konjãn/konjẽn, Lpl kõnjeh; kotèl 'kettle', Lsg kotlù, Npl kotlì, Gpl kõtal/kõtli; netjãk 'nephew', Gsg netjakà, Npl netjacì, Dpl netjakõn, AIpl netjãci; ogènj 'fire', Gsg ognjà, Lsg ognjù/ ognjè, Gpl õganj, Lpl õgnjeh; oltãr 'altar', Gsg oltarà, Lsg oltarè/oltarù, Gpl oltãri, Apl oltarì; otèc 'father', Gsg ocà, DLsg ocù, Isg ocẽn, Gpl õtac; počèf 'furbelow on a skirt', Lsg počvù, Gpl põčaf, Apl počvì, Ipl põčvi; pũt 'path', Gsg putà, Isg putẽn, Lsg putù, Npl putì, Gpl pũti, Lpl pũteh/putẽh; svenèc 'louse', Npl svencì, Gpl svẽnac, Ipl svẽnci; šćãp 'bar', Gsg šćapà, Isg šćapõn, Lsg šćapù, Npl šćapì, Ipl šćãpi, Lpl šćãpeh; tẽr 'thorn', Gsg ternà, Npl ternì, Gpl tẽrni, Lpl tẽrneh; vẽrh 'top', Gsg verhà, Lsg verhè, Lpl vẽrseh; võl 'ox', Gsg volà, Dsg volù, Isg volõn, Npl volì, GIpl võli, Dpl volãn/volõn, Lpl volẽh.

3.45-48 FEM (b)

3.45 Stem-stress and end-stress

The stress-pattern is shown in the following table. The sign '+' means 'stem-stress'; '-' means 'no stem-stress'.

Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Asg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

3.46 Place of the stress in the stem-stressed Gpl

Always on the last syllable of the stem.

3.47 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in the stem-stressed Gpl

This vowel is always ˜-accented

3.48 Examples

belhà 'flea', Asg belhù, Npl belhì, Gpl bẽlh; kozà 'goat', GsgNpl

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kozȉ, Dsg kozȅ, Asg kozȕ, Isg kozũ, Gpl kõs, Dpl kozãn; lihȁ strip of arable land', Asg lihȕ, Npl lihȉ, Gpl lĩh, Lpl lihãh; plasȁ 'even piece of grass-land without stones', GsgNpl plasȉ, Lsg plasȅ, Gpl plãsi, Lpl plasãh; sestrȁ 'sister', GsgNpl sestrȉ, Dsg sestrȅ, Asg sestrȕ, Gpl sẽstar; svećȁ 'candle', GsgNpl svećȉ, Asg svećȕ, Lsg svećȅ, Gpl svẽć, Ipl svećãmi; ženȁ 'wife, woman', GsgNpl ženȉ, Dsg ženȅ, Asg ženȕ, Isg ženũ, Gpl žẽn, Dpl ženãn.

3.49-52 NEU (b)

3.49 Stem-stress and end-stress

The stress-pattern is shown in the following table. The sign '+' means 'stem-stress'; '-' means 'no stem-stress'; 'n.a.' means 'no attestation'.

Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
-	-	n.a.	-	-	±	±	n.a.	-	±

Npl: the nouns of group B (with attested vowel-insertion in the Gpl) have stem-stress. Of group A some nouns have consistent stem-stress, others have consistent end-stress.

Gpl and Lpl: only rešetȍ 'sieve' has end-stress: Gpl rešetĩ, Lpl rešetãh.

3.50 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms

The only words with a stem containing more than one vowel are proveslȍ 'bail (e.g. of a bucket)', rešetȍ 'sieve' and vretenȍ 'spindle'. The only attested stem-stressed forms of these words are: Gpl rešẽt/rešetĩ and Gpl vretẽn.

The inserted -a̅- of the Gpl is not stressed except in lebrȍ 'rib', Gsg lẽbar/lebãr.

3.51 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms.

This vowel is always ˜-accented except in dervȍ '(piece of) fire-wood', Npl dervȁ, Gpl dẽrf, Lpl dȅrveh.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.52 Examples

dervò '(piece of) fire-wood', GsgNpl dervà, Lsg dervù, Gpl dĕrf, Lpl dèrveh; govnò 'turd', Npl gŏvna; guvnò 'threshing-floor', Lsg guvnù, Gpl gŭvan, Lpl gŭvneh; krilò 'lap', Lsg krilù, Npl krīla; lebrò 'rib', Lsg lebrù, Npl lĕbra, Gpl lĕbar/lebăr, Lpl lĕbreh; njezlò 'nest', Gsg njezlà, Lsg njezlù, Npl njĕzla, Gpl njĕzal; però 'leaf', Gsg perà, Isg perõn, Npl pĕra, Gpl pĕr, Ipl pĕri, Lpl pĕreh; plećè 'shoulder', Gsg plećà, Isg plećõn, Lsg plećù, Npl plĕća, Lpl plĕćeh; plohò 'small part of an acre', Lsg plohù, Npl plohă; selò 'village', Gsg selà, Lsg selù/selè, Npl sĕla, Gpl sĕl, Lpl sĕlah/sĕleh; stablò 'tree', Gsg stablà, Isg stablõn, Lsg stablù, Npl stăbla, Gpl stăbal, Lpl stăbleh; veslò 'scull', Npl vĕsla, Gpl vĕsal; vinò 'wine', Gsg vinà, Lsg vinù, Npl vĭna; vretenò 'spindle', Isg vretenõn, Lsg vretenù, Npl vretenă, Gpl vretĕn.

3.53-56 MASC (c)

3.53 Stem-stress and end-stress

The stress-pattern is shown in the following table. The sign '+' means 'stem-stress'; '-' means 'no stem-stress'.

Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
+	+	+	+	±	+	±	±	±	±

Lsg: group A (monosyllabic stem, Nsg ˆ-accented): the stem-stressed and the end-stressed Lsg occur together for the same word. The end-stressed variant is more frequent. Examples:
brôt 'ship', Lsg brõdu/brodù; grât 'town', Lsg grâdu/gradù; prâh 'dust', Lsg prâhu/prahù; zît 'wall', Lsg zîdu/zidù.

group B (disyllabic stem; stressed stem-vowel ˋ- or ŏ-accented): those few attestations that are available point in the same direction as those of group A. Examples:
kămik 'stone', Lsg kămiku/kamikù; mĕsec 'month', Lsg mĕsecu/mesecù.

group C (vowel-insertion): no rule can be given. For some words end-stress was rejected. The attested Lsg forms are:
jănjec 'lamb', Lsg jăncu (my +jancù was accepted but jăncu was

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

preferred); lăket 'elbow', Lsg lăhtù; lîber 'book', Lsg librù/ lîbru; mùlec 'mule', Lsg mũlce; pùpek 'bud', Lsg pùfku; ùzel 'bundle', Lsg ùzlu/*uzlù; vẽter 'wind', Lsg vetrù.

Gpl: the words mêh 'bag', Gpl mẽhi/mehì/mehī and mrâf 'ant', Gpl mravī/mrăvi are the only nouns with attested end-stress.

Dpl: one noun has an attested Dpl: vlăstel 'lord', Dpl vlastelõn/vlastẽlon.

Ipl: rôh 'horn', Ipl rõzi/rozămi/rozì (all attested on more than one occasion) is the only word with attested end-stress.

Lpl: no strict rule can be given. Group A (75% of the MASC (c) words) apparently has a preference for stem-stress: of the 21 nouns with an attested Lpl only two (the first two examples) have end-stress and one (the third example) has end-stress and stem-stress. Examples:

Npl Hêlmi TOP, Lpl Helmẽh; rôh 'horn', Lpl rozẽh; grât 'town', Lpl grădeh/gradẽh; brôt 'ship', Lpl brõdeh; pâl 'pole', Lpl păleh; vlâs 'hair', Lpl vlăseh; zît 'wall', Lpl zĭdeh/-ah/*-ẽh.

Group B: out of 4 nouns with an attested Lpl one (the first example) has end-stress. The attested forms are:

blăgdan 'feast', Lpl blagdanẽh; kămik 'stone', Lpl kamĭceh/kămikah; krẽjut 'wing', Lpl krejũteh/krẽjutah/krẽjuteh; Õzup TOP, Lpl Ozũbeh.

Group C: of 4 nouns with an attested Lpl one (the first example) has end-stress and one (the second example) has end-stress and stem-stress. The attestations are:

lăket 'elbow', Lpl lahtẽh; jănjec 'lamb', Lpl jănceh/jancẽh; lîber 'book', Lpl lĭbreh; pùpek 'bud', Lpl pùfceh.

For two MASC (c) words that do not belong to any group, barbakân 'low stone wall' and vèrt 'garden' (see the end of 3.7), the attested Lpl forms are barbakăneh and vertẽh.

3.54 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms. Stressed prepositions

Npl: on the same syllable as stem-stressed sg forms.

Gpl: on the last syllable of the stem. In words with vowel-insertion the stress is mostly on the inserted vowel.

Dpl, Ipl and Lpl: groups A and C: the members of these groups have a monosyllabic stem. Group B: in the Dpl and in the Ipl with ending -i the stress is on the last syllable of the stem (few at-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

testations). Only three words have an attested stem-stressed Lpl: kãmik 'stone', Lpl kamĩceh/kãmikah; krẽjut 'wing', Lpl krejũteh/krẽjutah/krẽjuteh; Õzup TOP, Lpl Ozũbeh. The Lpl of Õzup has been attested only once, so that it is not impossible that the place of the stress is free.

The preposition is stressed in pôl 'half', nã pol 'in two', and in the isolated form nã skoci 'jumping' (no other forms attested).

3.55 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms

Npl: as in the stem-stressed sg forms (words with an alternation ˆ-˜ in the sg have ˜, e.g. brôt 'ship', Gsg brõda, Npl brõdi).

Gpl, Dpl, Ipl and Lpl:

- group A: the stressed vowel is ˜-accented.
- group B: stem-stressed sg forms of these words always have the stress on the first syllable of the stem. If the stress remains on the first syllable in the pl, tone and quantity of the stressed vowel remain unchanged. If the stress moves to the second syllable of the stem, this syllable becomes ˜-accented.
- group C: these pl forms have the same quantity and tone as stem-stressed sg forms, with one exception: ˆ-accented vowels become ˜-accented. If the stress moves to the inserted -a̧- in the Gpl, this vowel is ˜-accented.

3.56 Examples

Group A:

brôt 'ship', Gsg brõda, Isg brõdon, Lsg brõdu/brodù, NGIpl brõdi, Lpl brõdeh; dân 'day', Gsg dâna, Lsg danù/dânu, Npl dâni/dnì (IRR), Gpl dãn; grât 'town', Gsg grâda, Npl grâdi, Gpl grãdi, Lpl grãdeh/gradẽh; jîr 'bend (e.g. in a road)', Lsg jirù, Npl jîri, Gpl jĩri, Lpl jĩreh; kâr 'cart', Gsg kâra, Isg kâron, Lsg karù, Npl kâri, GIpl kãri, Lpl kãreh; klâs 'ear', Lsg klasù, Npl klâsi, Gpl klãsi, Lpl klãseh; mêh 'bag', Gsg mêha, Isg mêhon, Lsg mêhu/mehù, Npl mêhi, Gpl mẽhi/mehì/mehĩ, Ipl mẽhi, Lpl mẽhah/mẽheh; pâl 'pole', Lsg palù, Npl pâli, Lpl pãleh; rêt 'row', Isg rêdon, Lsg redù, Npl rêdi, Gpl rẽdi, Lpl rẽdeh; rôh 'horn', Gsg rõga, Isg rõgon, Lsg rogù, Npl rõzi/rõgi, Gpl rõzi, Ipl rõzi/rozì/rozãmi, Lpl rozẽh; stân 'small settlement from where sheep of large land-owners were

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

tended', Lsg stanù, Npl stâni, Lpl stăneh; vlâs 'hair', Lsg vlasù, Npl vlâsi, Gpl vlăs, Lpl vlăseh; zûp 'tooth', Lsg zubù, Npl zûbi, Ipl zŭbi, Lpl zŭbeh.

Group B:

blăgdan 'feast', Dsg blăgdanu, Lsg blagdanù, Npl blăgdani, Gpl blagdăn, Lpl blagdanĕh; grĕben 'wool-card', Npl grĕbeni, Gpl grebĕn, Ipl grebĕni; kămik 'stone', Gsg kămika, Lsg kămiku/kamikù, Npl kămici, Gpl kamĭc/kamĭci, Ipl kamĭci, Lpl kamĭceh/kămikah; krĕjut 'wing', Npl krĕjuti, Ipl krejŭti, Lpl krejŭteh/krĕjuteh/krĕjutah; nùklet 'sheep in its second year', Npl nùkleti, Gpl nuklĕt; Õzup TOP, Gsg Õzuba, Lpl Ozŭbeh; põtpen 'horizontally folded lower part of a skirt', Npl põtpeni, Gpl potpĕn; vlăstel 'lord', Npl vlăsteli, Dpl vlastelõn/vlastĕlon, Ipl vlăstelami.

Group C:

căvel 'nail', Dsg căvlu, Isg căvlon, NIpl căvli, Gpl čavăl; jănjec 'lamb', Gsg jănca, Isg jăncen, Lpl jăncu (my +jăncù was accepted), Npl jănci, Gpl janjăc, Lpl jancĕh/jănceh; lîber 'book', Gsg lîbra, Isg lîbron, Lsg lîbru/librù, Npl lîbri, Gpl lĭbar/lĭbri, Ipl lĭbri, Lpl lĭbreh; pùpek 'bud', Lsg pùfku, Npl pùpci/pùfci, Gpl pupăk, Lpl pùfceh; ùgenj 'coal', Gsg ùgnja/ùgja, Isg ùgnjen, Npl ùgnji/ùgji, Gpl ugănj/ugăj; zâjc 'hare', Asg zâjca, Npl zâjci, Gpl zăjci/zajăc.

3.57-60 FEM (c)

3.57 Stem-stress and end-stress

The stress-pattern is shown in the following table. The sign '+' means 'stem-stress'; '-' means 'no stem-stress'; 'n.a.' means 'no attestation'.

	Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Asg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
Group A	-	-	-	+	-	-	±	+	-	-	-
Group B	+	±	n.a.	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	±
Group C	+	+	n.a.	+	+	+	+	+	n.a.	+	±

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

The characteristics of the groups were (see 3.13):

- A: stressed ending in the Nsg;
- B: no ending in the Nsg;
- C: unstressed ending in the Nsg.

Nsg and Asg group B: stem-stress is automatic since there is no ending.

Gsg group B: stem-stress attested only in sôl 'salt', Gsg sõli (3x)/solì (1x).

Npl group A: one noun has end-stress: gorà 'mountain', Asg gõru, Npl gorì.

Gpl all groups: for most words stem-stress is automatic since there is no ending.

Lpl group B and C: no rule can be given. The attested Lpl forms are:
brâst 'furrow', Lpl brazdãh; kãmara 'room', Lpl kãmarah; kãrta '(piece of) paper', Lpl kãrtah; kôst 'bone', Lpl kostãh; õberva 'eyebrow', Lpl obervãh; pêč 'oven', Lpl pečãh/pečẽh/pẽčeh; plâf 'small boat', Lpl plãveh; plên 'napkin', Lpl plenãh/plẽnah; stên 'cliff', Lpl stenãh/stẽneh; škrîj 'flat stone', Lpl škrijãh.

3.58 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms. Stressed prepositions

Nsg, Asg and Npl: the stress is on the first syllable.

Gpl: an inserted vowel in the Gpl is stressed. Exception: stãrka 'old sheep', Gpl starãk/stãrak. If there is no vowel-insertion the last syllable of the stem is stressed.

Ipl group C: only one attestation: ìgla 'needle', Ipl ìglami.

Lpl: if the stress is not on the ending it is on the first syllable of the stem (few attestations).

Stress on the preposition in škrîj 'flat stone', Apl škrîji, remò nã škriji 'we are going to play nã škriji (a kind of lawn-bowling played with flat stones)', and krîj 'blood', Gsg krijì, dõ kriji 'till it bleeds'.

3.59 Accentuation of the stressed vowel in stem-stressed pl forms

Npl group A: ˆ (o̧ and ȩ can be õ-accented)

Npl group B: monosyllabic stems are ˆ-accented (o̧ and ȩ can be õ-accented), disyllabic stems have ã or õ in the first syllable

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Npl group C: ã, õ or ì in the first syllable.

Gpl: the stressed stem-vowel (or inserted vowel) is ˜-accented.

Ipl: the only relevant attestation is ìgla 'needle', Ipl ìglami.

Lpl group B and C: ` and ˜ remain unchanged; ˆ changes into ˜.

3.60 Examples.

Group A:

bradà 'chin', Asg brâdu, Isg bradũ; dobà 'time', Gsg dobì, Asg dõbu; glavà 'head', Gsg glavì, Asg glâvu, Isg glavũ, Lsg glavè, Npl glâvi, Gpl glăf, Ipl glavămi; gorà 'mountain', Gsg gorì, Asg gõru, Isg gorũ, Lsg gorè, Npl gorì, Lpl gorăh; gredà 'beam', Gsg gredì, Asg grêdu, Lsg gredè, Npl grêdi, Gpl grĕt, Ipl gredămi, Lpl gredăh; ofcà 'sheep', Gsg ofcì, DLsg ofcè, Asg ôfcu, Isg ofcũ, Npl ôfce, Gpl ovăc, Dpl ofcăn, Ipl ofcămi, Lpl ofcăh; nogà 'leg', Gsg nogì, Asg nõgu, Isg nogũ, Lsg nogè, Npl nõgi, Gpl nõh, Ipl nogămi, Lpl nogăh; vodà 'water', Gsg vodì, Asg võdu, Isg vodũ, Lsg vodè, Npl võdi, Lpl vodăh; zemjà 'ground', Gsg zemjì, Asg zĕmju, Isg zemjũ, Lsg zemjè, NGpl zĕmji.

Group B:

brâst 'furrow', Isg brazdũ, Lsg brazdè, Npl brâzdi, Gpl brăzdi, Lpl brazdăh; kõkoš 'chicken', Gsg kokošì, Isg kokošũ, Lsg kokošè, Npl kõkoši Gpl kokõš, Dpl kokošăn, Ipl kokošămi; kôst 'bone', Gsg kostì, Lsg kostè, Npl kõsti, Gpl kosăt, Lpl kostăh; krîj 'blood', Gsg krijì, dõ kriji, Isg krijũ, Lsg krijè; õbet 'nonseriousness', Gsg obedì, Gpl obĕt; pêć 'oven' Gsg pećì, Isg pećũ, Lsg pećè, Npl pĕći, Gpl pĕći/pĕć, Ipl pećămi, Lpl pećăh/pĕćah/pećĕh; pêlt 'complexion', Gsg peltì; pêst 'handful', Isg pestũ, Npl pêsti; sôl 'salt', Gsg solì/sõli, Isg solũ, Lsg solè; stît 'cold', Gsg stidì, Lsg stidè, Npl stîdi, Gpl stĭdi; škrîj 'flat stone', Lsg škrijè, Npl škrîji, nă škriji, Lpl škrijăh; žêlč 'bile', Gsg želčì, Lsg želčè.

Group C:

ìgla 'needle', AIsg ìglu, Npl ìgli, Gpl igăl, Ipl ìglami; kărta '(piece of) paper', GsgNpl kărti, Asg kărtu, Lsg kărte, Gpl karăt, Lpl kărtah; măćeha 'stepmother', Asg măćehu, Npl măćehi, Gpl maćĕh; õberva 'eyebrow', GsgNpl õbervi, Lpl obervăh; stărka 'old sheep', Asg stărku, Gpl starăk/stărak, Apl stărki.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.61-64 NEU (c)

3.61 Stem-stress and end-stress

The stress-pattern is shown in the following table. The sign '+' means 'stem-stress'; '-' means 'no stem-stress'; 'n.a.' means 'no attestation'.

Nsg	Gsg	Dsg	Isg	Lsg	Npl	Gpl	Dpl	Ipl	Lpl
+	+	+	+	±	±	±	n.a.	±	±

Lsg: no rule can be given. Some nouns have been attested with end-stress, some with stem-stress and some with both. The fact that for the word tẽlo 'body' the Lsg *telù was rejected suggests that the choice is not free for each word. The attested Lsg forms are:
jâje 'egg', Lsg jajù; jẽdro 'sail', Lsg jẽdru; jẽzero 'lake', Lsg jẽzeru; jùgo 'south', Lsg jùgu; lẽto 'year', Lsg lẽtu/letù/lẽte; mãslo 'butter', Lsg maslù; mêso 'meat', Lsg mêsu/mesù; mẽsto 'place', Lsg mẽstu/mestù; môre 'sea', Lsg môru/morù/môre; õlito/olĩto 'intestine', Lsg olĩtu; rãme 'shoulder', Lsg rãmenu/ramenù; rûno 'fleece', Lsg rûnu/runù; tẽlo 'body', Lsg tẽlu/*telù; tẽme 'crown', Lsg temenù; têsto 'dough', Lsg têstu/testù; vìme 'udder', Lsg vìmenu; zlâto 'gold', Lsg zlatù.

Npl: the words with insertion of -en- have end-stress along with stem-stress. For sẽme 'seed' and vrême 'time' only one of the two variants has been attested: Npl sẽmena and vremená. This may be due to the small number of attestations. For the other words no rule can be given (^-accented words with stem-stress change their tone in the Npl, see 3.63).

Gpl: end-stress only in mẽsto 'vineyard, olive-yard', Gpl mestĩ (fr.).

Ipl: end-stress has been attested only for one word and with the ending -ãmi: brẽme '64 kg of grain', Ipl bremenãmi (1x).

Lpl: no rule can be given. The attested forms are:
Dõlova TOP, Lpl Dolovẽh; gjîsto 'kidney', Lpl gjĩsteh; jẽdro 'sail', Lpl jẽdreh; jẽzero 'lake', Lpl jezẽreh; jùtro 'morning', Lpl jutrẽh; mẽsto 'place', Lpl mestẽh (fr.); môre 'sea', Lpl môrah;

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

olīto/õlito 'intestine', Lpl olīteh; rãme 'shoulder', Lpl rãmenah/ rãmeneh/rameněh/raměnah/raměneh; vrême 'time', Lpl vreměneh.

3.62 Place of the stress in stem-stressed pl forms; stressed prepositions

Npl: as in the sg. Two exceptions: olīto/õlito 'intestine', Npl olīta; têlo 'body', Npl telěsa.

Gpl: the stress is always on the last syllable of the stem.

Ipl: the attested stem-stressed forms with disyllabic stems are:
brěme '64 kg of grain', Ipl brěmeni/bremenãmi; olīto/õlito 'intestine', Ipl olīti; rãme 'shoulder', Ipl raměni; vrême 'time', Ipl vreměni.

Lpl: no rule can be given (see the examples with disyllabic stems in 3.61 Lpl).

Stress on the preposition in jědro 'sail', nã jedro (Asg)/ nã jedra (Apl) 'sailing'.

3.63 Accentuation of the stressed stem-vowel in stem-stressed pl forms

- If a vowel is stressed as a result of a forward stress-shift it is ˜-accented.
- If a vowel is ˆ-accented in the sg it is ˜-accented in the pl. Exception: môre 'sea', Npl môra, Lpl môrah.
- Otherwise the accentuation of the vowel is as in the sg. One exception: lěto 'year' has Gpl lêt.

As a result of these rules the stressed stem-vowel in the pl is ˜-accented in all cases except Gpl lêt from lěto 'year', Npl môra and Lpl môrah from môre 'sea' and Npl ìmena from ìme 'name'.

3.64 Examples

brěme '64 kg of corn', Gsg brěmena, Npl brěmena/bremenã, Gpl breměn, Ipl brěmeni/bremenãmi; Npl Dõlova TOP, Gpl Dolõf, Lpl Dolověh; jâje 'egg', Gsg jâja, Isg jâjen, Lsg jajù, Npl jãja, Gpl jãj, Ipl jãji; jězero 'lake', Gsg jězera, Lsg jězeru, Gpl jezěr, Lpl jezěreh; jùgo 'south (wind)', Gsg jùga, Isg jùgon, Lsg jùgu, Npl jugã/jugà; klâto 'wooden fetter for sheep, Npl klãta, Gpl klãt; lěto 'year', Gsg lěta, Dsg lětu, Lsg lětu/lěte/letù, Npl lěta/letã, Gpl lêt; město 'place', Gsg města, Lsg městu/mestù,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Npl mĕsta/mestă, Gpl mestĭ (fr.), Lpl mestĕh (fr.); môre 'sea', GsgNpl môra, Lsg môru/morù/môre, Lpl môrah; olĭto/ŏlito 'intestine', GsgNpl olĭta, Lsg olĭtu, Gpl olĭt, Ipl olĭti, Lpl olĭteh; rămе 'shoulder', Gsg rămena, Isg rămenon, Lsg ramenù/rămenu, Npl rămena/ramenà, Gpl ramĕn, Ipl raměni, Lpl rămenah/rămeneh/raměnah/raměneh/rameněh; rûno 'fleece', Gsg rûna, Lsg rûnu/runù, Npl rŭna, Gpl rŭn; têlo 'body', Gsg têla, DLsg têlu, Npl tĕla/telĕsa, Gpl telĕs; vrême 'time', Gsg vrĕmena, Npl vremenă, Ipl vreměni, Lpl vreměneh.

3.65-67 Morphonemic alternations

3.65 Introductory remarks

Two kinds of alternations can be distinguished: phonological and morphonemic. The phonological alternations, such as devoicing of voiced obstruents in certain positions and elimination of precluded consonant clusters by deletion or vowel insertion, can be formulated as a set of rules which operate after the morphonemic rules. These phonological rules follow from the phonological system of the dialect and have already been discussed in chapter 2, especially 2.3-27.

The morphonemic alternations will be given in 3.67. They will be presented in the form of rules, the ordering of which is sometimes relevant and the input of which is the stem (see the next section), with or without an ending, either in its original shape or altered by earlier rules. Purely accentual morphonemic alternations have already been described in this chapter so that there is no need to discuss them here. In the morphonemic notation -- between ⟨ ⟩ -- the accentuation will not be indicated.

The sign '-' indicates a morpheme boundary, 'V' a vowel, 'C' a consonant. Parts of the stem or the ending that remain unchanged can be indicated by 'X' or 'Y'.

A rule can have three types of restriction:
- inflexion class(es) where it applies,
- part(s) of the paradigm where it applies,
- morphonemic structure of the stem and/or the ending.

Often one of the restrictions is redundant, sometimes even two.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

3.66 The stem

The nouns are analysed as having a basic morphonemic alternant: the stem (ST), which can be found in the following way:
- If the noun in question has no vowel-insertion in forms with the ending -Ø, take any form of the paradigm with a non-zero ending and remove the ending. The string obtained is the stem. Example: Nsg krăva 'cow', ST ⟨krav-⟩ (accentuation is not indicated between ⟨ ⟩, see 3.65); Nsg bȍp 'broad bean', Gsg bobà, ST ⟨bob-⟩.
- If the noun in question has a vowel-insertion in forms with the ending -Ø (in 3.5-13 called 'vowel-insertion in endingless forms'), take such a form and replace the inserted vowel with the sign #. The string obtained will be called 'J'. If the element(s) of J which follow(s) # alternate(s) with (an)other element(s) in forms with a non-zero ending, replace this element (these elements) of J with the corresponding element(s) in the other forms. The string obtained now is the stem. If there is no such alternation: ST = J. Examples:
konèc 'thread', Gsg koncà, J/ST ⟨kon#c-⟩; Nsg rũnka 'acre', Gpl rùnjak, J/ST ⟨runj#k-⟩; Nsg štănga 'thick branch', Gpl štȁnjak, J ⟨štanj#k-⟩, ST ⟨štanj#g-⟩.

3.67 The rules

Remark: if the element # is still present after the operation of the morphonemic rules, it is dropped, after which the phonological rules can operate. Example: ST ⟨ot#c-⟩, Nsg otèc (rule 1), Gpl õtac (rule 2), Gsg ocà (of the two identical obstruents in +/ottsà/ one is dropped (see 2.10).

RULE 1 MASC and FEM; before ending -Ø.

⟨X#C(C)-⟩ → ⟨XeC(C)-⟩

(Only MASC and FEM nouns can have the ending -Ø in the Nsg).
FEM: only two nouns fit the description: kȍst 'bone' (see under 'exceptions' below) and mȉsel 'thought', Apl mȉsli.
MASC: approximately 160 nouns fit the description, namely the members of MASC (a) group D (see 3.5), MASC (b) group B (see 3.6) and MASC (c) group C (see 3.7). Examples:
kăšej 'cough', Gsg kăšja; nadȕlek 'unripe fig', Npl nadũlci; ogènj 'fire', Gsg ognjà; prasèc 'pig', Gsg prascà; čăvel 'nail', Npl čăvli; ȕzel 'bundle', Gsg ȕzla.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Exceptions: kôst 'bone' (FEM (c)) and zâjc 'hare' (MASC (c)) have no vowel-insertion in the Nsg, cf. Gpl kosăt and zajăc, with insertion of ⟨a⟩ as a result of rule 2; mačàk 'tom-cat', Gsg maškà, which is probably a loan-word from the literary language but is regarded as a dialect word by the informants, has insertion of ⟨a⟩ in the Nsg.

RULE 2 Gpl; before ending -Ø

⟨X#C(C)-⟩ → ⟨XaC(C)-⟩

MASC: approximately 160 nouns fit the conditions (see rule 1)

FEM: 43 nouns have attested vowel-insertion in the Gpl: 35 in FEM (a) group A and 8 scattered over the other groups of FEM (a), (b) and (c) (see 3.11-13). Examples:

uškŏrušva 'service-tree', Gpl uškŏrušaf; pĩnka 'loaf of French bread', Gpl pĩnak; kadêgla 'chair', Gpl kadĕgal; sestrà 'sister', Gpl sĕstar; ofcà 'sheep', Gpl ovăc; fălda 'fold', Gpl falăt; kôst 'bone', Gpl kosăt.

The noun prăskva 'peach', ST ⟨prask#v-⟩, Gpl prăskaf, has a secondary ST ⟨pras#kv⟩: the Gpl can also be prăsak. The noun butĩlja 'bottle' has ST ⟨buti#lj-⟩ and Gpl butĩjal. The ST-s ⟨pras#kv-⟩ and ⟨buti#lj-⟩ are exceptional: in all other ST-s in which the element # is followed by two phonemes, these phonemes are /ts/ (c), /ćš/ (č) or /nj/. Notice that the stem-final consonant is dropped both in prăsak and in butĩjal (⟨pras#kv-⟩ -rule 2→ ⟨prasakv-⟩ → /prăsak/;⟨buti#lj⟩ -rule 2→ ⟨butialj-⟩ → /butĩal/; on the intervocalic -j- in butĩjal see 2.8). The ST ⟨buti#lj⟩ is the only ST in which the element # is preceded by a vowel.

NEU: 6 NEU (b) and 1 NEU (c) word have attested vowel-insertion in the endingless Gpl (see 3.9-10). Examples:

guvnò 'threshing-floor', Gpl gŭvan; njezlò 'nest', Gpl njĕzal; jĕdro 'sail', Gpl jĕdar.

Remark: especially in the case of FEM and NEU nouns it is possible that a noun fits the conditions but that the necessary forms have not been attested.

Exception: the MASC noun sèn 'dream', Gsg snà, Gpl sên has insertion of ⟨e⟩ in the Gpl.

RULE 3 MASC; pl forms; before ⟨i⟩ or ⟨e⟩

(A) ⟨Xk-⟩ → ⟨Xc-⟩

(B) ⟨Xh-⟩ → ⟨Xs-⟩

(C) ⟨Xg-⟩ → ⟨Xz-⟩

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

(A): out of the approx. 100 nouns which fit the description, approx. 80 have the alternation, for 3 nouns both possibilities have been attested. Examples:
gnjȍk 'blow with the fist', Gsg gnjokà, Npl gnjocì, Ipl gnjȍci; kȁmik 'stone', Gsg kȁmika, Npl kȁmici, Gpl kamȉc (only att. of this alternation before the ending -∅)/kamȉci, Ipl kamȉci, Lpl kamȉceh/kȁmikah; blȅk 'tea-towel', Gsg blekà, Npl blecì, GIpl blȅci; težȁk 'day-labourer', Asg težakà, Npl težacì, Gpl težȁci, Dpl težakȍn; rȕsak 'rucksack', Npl rȕsaci.
But:
zajȉk 'language', Gsg zajȉka, Npl zajȉki; sȁk 'sack', Npl sȁki; lambȅk 'still', Apl lambȅki; popȅček 'poker', Npl popȅški; tȕček 'sterilized ram', NIpl tȕški.
Both possibilities: tȁk 'chopping-block', NApl tȁki/tȁci; pȁuk 'spider', Npl pȁuki/pȁuci; štrȍliko 'fortune-teller', Npl štrȍliki/štrȍlici.
(B): 9 nouns fit the description, 5 have the alternation:
urȅh 'walnut', Npl urȅsi; petȅh 'cock', Npl petesì, Dpl petehȍn; dûh 'soul', Gpl dûsi, Apl dûsi; grȅh 'sin', Npl grȅsi; vȅrh 'summit', Lpl vȅrseh.
But:
mêh 'bag', Npl mêhi, Gpl mȅhi/mehȉ, Ipl mȅhi, Lpl mȅhah/mȅheh; Npl sêrhi 'shivers'; prȁh 'threshold', Npl prȁhi, Lpl prȁhah/prȁheh; pȅlh unidentified animal, Npl pȅlhi.
(C): 3 nouns fit the description, two have the alternation, one has both possibilities:
rôh 'horn', Gsg rȍga, NGApl rȍzi, Apl rȍgi (1x), Ipl rȍzi/rozȉ/rozȁmi (only att. of the alternation before ⟨a⟩), Lpl rozȅh; vrâh 'devil', Npl vrâzi; belȅh 'ear-mark', Npl belȅzi/belȅgi, Ipl belȅgi.

RULE 4 MASC (cf. 2.20 and 2.23)

(A) ⟨Xp#c-⟩ → ⟨Xfc-⟩
(B) ⟨Xb#c-⟩ → ⟨Xfc-⟩
(C) ⟨Xp#k-⟩ → ⟨Xfk-⟩
(D) ⟨Xč#k-⟩ → ⟨Xšk-⟩

(All nouns in the material that fit the description are MASC).
(A) and (B): 8 nouns fit the description: 4 occur both with and without tha alternation, 2 have only been attested with the alternation and 2 only without:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

prilĕpek 'mediterranean limpet', NApl prilĕfci/prilĕpci; pùpek 'bud', Npl pùpci/pùfci, Lpl pùfceh; sopèc 'bagpiper', Gsg sopcà/ sofcà, Npl sofcì, Dpl sopcĕn; dubèc 'white oak', Gsg dufcà, Lsg dufcù, Npl dufcì; skopèc 'castrated ram', Npl skofcì, Isg skofcĕn; hjĕbec 'square piece of pasta', Gpl hjĕpci; hlapèc 'nail connecting the yoke with the plough', Isg hlapcŏn, Npl hlapcì; a special case is slepèc 'liar', Gsg slepcà, Isg slepcŏn, Npl slepcì/slefcì (F.B.) but slepcì/*slefcì (G.D.). Apparently, the alternation is optional for this noun in the speech of F.B. but not acceptable for G.D.

(C): only one instance: pùpek 'bud', Lsg pùfku.

(D): only two instances: popĕček 'poker', Npl popĕški; tùček 'sterilized ram', Npl tùški.

RULE 5 MASC, FEM

(A) ⟨Xm#c-⟩ → ⟨Xnc-⟩

(B) ⟨Xm#k-⟩ → ⟨Xnk-⟩

(C) ⟨Xm#ž-⟩ → ⟨Xnž-⟩

(I am not entirely certain that (A) and (C) are not phonological, cf. 2.14; (B) is certainly not phonological, cf. nazìmek 'ram in its second year', Asg nazīmka (*nazīnka was rejected).

Apart from nazìmek (see above) only four nouns fit the descriptions of (A)-(C): samèc 'male lamb', Gsg sancà, Npl sancì (*samcì rejected), Gpl sămac; hrămec 'cheese-room', Gsg hrănca, Lsg hrăncu; štùmek 'stomach', Gsg štũnka, Lsg štũnku, Apl štũnci; čīnža 'bed-bug', Npl čīnži, Gpl čìmaš (in the speech of F.B. the Nsg and Npl can also be čìmeža and čìmeži; these forms were rejected by G.D.).

RULE 6 MASC

⟨Xm#nj-⟩ → ⟨Xmj-⟩

Only three nouns fit the description: Kìmenj TOP, Gsg Kīmja, Lsg Kīmju/-e; bermènj unidentified weed , Gsg bermjà; semènj 'annual fair', Lsg semjù, Npl semjì.

RULE 7 MASC (only 3 nouns); before ending -Ø

⟨Xm-⟩ → ⟨Xn-⟩

The words are: rajèn 'yoke', Gsg rajmà, Lsg rajmù, Npl rajmì; srân/srâm 'shame', Gsg srâma (the alternation is optional for this noun); Vezèn 'Easter', Gsg Vezmà, Lsg Vezmù. Cf. dīm 'smoke', Gsg dìma; Srĕm TOP, Gsg Sremà; Hêlm TOP; gĕrm 'bush'; lìma 'file', Gpl lîm; jãma 'hole', Gpl jâm.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

RULE 8 NEU (8 nouns); in all forms except the NAsg

(A) ⟨X-⟩ → ⟨Xen-⟩ (7 nouns; all have a ST in ⟨m⟩)

(B) ⟨X-⟩ → ⟨Xes-⟩ (1 noun)

(A): brĕme '64 kg of grain', Gsg brĕmena, Gpl bremĕn; ìme 'name', Isg ìmenon, Gpl imĕn; răme 'shoulder', Gpl ramĕn, Ipl ramĕni; sĕme 'seed', Gsg sĕmena, Gpl semĕn; tĕme 'crown', Gsg tĕmena, Lsg temenù; vìme 'udder', Npl vimenã, Gpl vimĕn; vrême 'time', Lpl vremĕneh.

(B): the alternation fails to appear in some forms: têlo 'body', Gsg têla, Lsg têlu, Npl tĕla/telĕsa, Gpl telĕs.

RULE 9 MASC (2 words); Nsg

⟨Xar-⟩ → ⟨Xer-⟩

The words are: šojĕr 'door-post', Npl šojarì (both forms attested at 4 occasions); kukùmer 'cucumber', Apl kukùmari (both forms attested once). Cf. the doublets kùšćer (1x)/kùšćar 'lizard', Gsg kùšćara; butegĕr/butegăr 'shop-keeper', Asg butegarà, Npl butegarì, GIpl butegĕri (1x); špàher/špàhar 'cooking-range', Npl špàheri/špàhari.

RULE 10 MASC (one word); Nsg

⟨Xzd-⟩ → ⟨Xz-⟩

The word is gròs 'bunch (e.g. of grapes)', Gsg grozdà, Npl grozdì, GIpl grõzdi. Cf. mèst 'pulp obtained by pressing grapes', Gsg mestà.

RULE 11 MASC (one word); Nsg

⟨Xč-⟩ → ⟨Xš-⟩

The word is serbèš 'rash', Gsg serbečà. Cf. Bĕč TOP, Gsg Bečà.

3.68 Irregular nouns

1. bokê 'bouquet' (n), Npl bokâ (a?).

2. čovĕk/šlovĕk 'human being' (MASC (a), IRR pl), Gsg čovĕka, Dsg čovĕku/šlovĕku, Isg čovĕkon, Npl jûdi, GAIpl jũdi, Dpl jũden, Lpl jũdeh.

3. NAsg detè 'child', Gsg detĕta, Dsg detĕtu, Npl decà, GApl dĕc, Dpl decăn, Ipl decămi, Lpl decăh. The sg is n, the pl is m: mojè detè 'my child', mojì decà 'my children' (f or n would be mojè). There is a vocative pl dêca. DIM Npl dečìća/dečìći, GApl dečîć, Dpl dečìćan (the DIM is also m).

4. dõba 'time, period' (n). Not to be confused with the FEM (c)

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

word dobȁ 'moment', Gsg dobȉ, Asg dõbu.

5. grẽh 'sin' (MASC, IRR accentuation), Gsg grehȁ, Npl grẽsi.

6. hćî 'daughter' (FEM (c)), Gsg hćerȉ, Dsg hćerȅ, Asg hćêr, Isg hćerũ, Npl hćẽri, GApl hćẽr, Dpl hćerãn, Ipl hćerãmi.

7. kilȍ 'kilo' (NEU (b), IRR Npl), Gsg kilȁ, Lsg kilȕ, Npl kilȁ/kīla/kilȉ, Gpl kīli.

8. krīš 'cross' (MASC (b), IRR Npl), Gsg križȁ, Npl križȉ, Lpl krīžeh; IRR Npl in combinations zãdnje krīža 'croup' and sprẽdnje krīža 'withers'.

9. lêk 'medicine' (MASC, IRR accentuation), Gsg lêka/lekȁ, Isg lêkon.

10. mȁt 'mother' (FEM (c)), GsgNpl mãteri, DLsg mãtere, Asg mãter, Isg mãteru, Gpl matẽr, Ipl mãterami.

11. nôć 'night' (FEM (c), IRR Lsg), GsgNpl nõći, Lsg nõće/nećȅ/nećȉ.

12. õko 'eye' (NEU (c), IRR pl), Gsg õka, Isg õkon, Lsg õku/okȕ, Npl õče/õči, Gpl očīj, Ipl očȉjami, Lpl očȉjah. N.B. dvâ õka 'two eyes' (normally the undeclined numeral dvâ has the Npl; *dvâ õče was rejected; cf. ûho).

13. pãmet 'intelligence, memory' (FEM (c), IRR Lsg), Gsg pãmeti, Lsg pametȕ/pametȅ.

14. polnôć/pôlnõći 'midnight', Gsg do pôlnõći/do polnôć/do polnećȉ (the latter variant was attested but later rejected), Isg polnećũ, Lsg polnõće.

15. rukȁ 'hand' (FEM (c), IRR Lpl), Gsg rukȉ, Asg rûku, Isg rukũ, Lsg rukȅ, Npl rûki, Gpl rũk, Ipl rukãmi, Lpl rũkuh/rukãh.

16. tȅ 'tea', Gsg tȅ.

17. ûho 'ear' (NEU (c), IRR pl), Gsg ûha, Lsg ûhu/uhȕ, Npl ũše, Gpl ušīj, Lpl ũšeh/ušȉjah. N.B. dvâ ûha, *dvâ ũše (cf. õko, no. 12).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 4

THE PRONOUN

4.1 AN vs. INAN, MP vs. NOMP and HU vs. NOHU

Three grammatical categories, which are relevant for the pronominal and adjectival declension (including the passive participle, and, in the case of MP vs. NOMP, the L-participle), deserve special attention:

a) Animate (AN; animals and human beings) vs. inanimate (INAN). This opposition is relevant in the Asg m of adjectives and most pronouns: Asg m INAN = Nsg m; Asg m AN = Gsg m. In this respect the declension of the pronoun and the adjective runs parallel to that of the noun (cf. 3.14 and 3.16). There is, however, a difference: if a pronoun or adjective is used substantivally, the AN form is also chosen if an inanimate object is referred to, e.g.: dājte mi jenõga dùploga, pernèste jenõga dùploga 'give me a double one, bring me a double one' (refers to a bucũn, a kind of bottle); ondà se ga svegà zagèrne 'then you cover it entirely with earth' (refers to a tèrs, a vine); jà ìman dõma još jenõga mâloga 'I still have a small one at home' (refers to a lõnčić, a small pan); see also the last example under b).

b) Persons, of which at least one is male (MP) vs. all other sets of persons, animals and things that can be referred to: female persons, animals of either sex, plants and objects (NOMP). This opposition is relevant in the Npl: the Npl MP forms end in -i̯, the Npl NOMP forms end in -e̯. Examples:
ovì jûdi 'these people', otè ženì 'those women', nāše ôfce 'our

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

sheep', onè volì 'those oxen', mâle sĕla 'small villages', onè šìre 'those thicker ones' (refers to olĭta, intestines), kùći su bîle stăre 'the houses were old', zèrna bi bîle ustăle 'the grains would remain', jănčići mâle năše 'our little lambs', smo šlì 'we went (men; men and women)', smo šlè 'we went (women)', kadà su pòšnele àuti hodìt, pak ondà su konjì imĕle strâha 'when cars were coming into use the horses were afraid of them', smo bîle sâme, văvek 'we were always alone (women)'.
Sometimes, when female persons are referred to implicitly, the MP form is chosen, e.g. facôl do sêdi, kŏga smo bîli stàvili za vrât (...), jenŏga smo imĕli za vrât 'a silk neckerchief which we used to put around our necks (...), we had one around our necks' (in Orlec men did not and do not wear silk neckerchieves).
c) Human (HU) vs. non-human (NOHU). This opposition is relevant in the Apl: Apl HU = Gpl; Apl NOHU = Npl NOMP. One exception: Npl NOMP onè 'they', Apl NOHU njĕ, je, nje 'them'.
For the nouns the situation is the same (see 3.14, 3.16 and 3.34). The necessity for assuming two separate oppositions MP vs. NOMP and HU vs. NOHU is caused by the forms that refer to female persons: in the Npl, forms which refer to female persons are the same as those referring to animals, plants and inanimate objects, whereas in the Apl female persons are referred to by the same forms as male persons. As was the case with the noun (see 3.34), the attestations of Apl forms which refer to female persons only are not numerous. For the pronouns the only examples are: ih 'them', jenìh 'some', drùgih 'other', dvìh 'two', trìh 'three'. About such exceptions as Apl dvê ženì 'two women' see 7.3.

4.2-4 kî, čè and related pronouns

4.2 The interrogative/relative pronouns kî 'who' and čè 'what'

The forms are given in the table on the next page.

These pronouns can also have an indefinite or existential meaning, mainly in conditional, negative or interrogative sentences, e.g. ko bi se bîlo šlò kŏmu na pîr 'when we would go to somebody's wedding', nī kŏga zvàt 'there isn't anybody to employ', nisèn imĕla s kīn sèć 'I didn't have anything to cut with', je jòš čè? 'is there anything more?', bîlo do česà/čegà/čĕga

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

N	kî	čè
G	kogà/kõga	česà/čegà/čẽga (čã)
D	komù/kõmu	(no att.)
A	kogà/kõga	čè č/š
I	kĩn	čĩn/kĩn
L	(no att.)	čĩn/kĩn

'whatever it is made of', jenò želẽžo ol čè 'a piece of iron or something like that'. In combination with other interrogative words a 'distributive' meaning can be found, e.g. kàko kî 'everybody in his own way', kàko kõmu grẽ lèpče 'everybody in the way that is easiest (literally: goes nicest) for him'. The form čã is only used with an existential meaning, e.g. nẽče bìt čã kupìt 'there won't be anything to buy', nĩ čã/ni čã 'there isn't any(thing)', ko će bìt čã 'if there will be any(thing)'.

I have not enough attestations of GAsg kogà and kõga, Dsg komù and kõmu, and Gsg česà, čegà and čẽga to be confident that they are always interchangeable.

The forms č and š are used after the prepositions na, po, za, va, which are always ^-accented in these combinations, e.g. pôš je kõkoš? 'how much is the chicken?', nâš 'on what', zâš/zâč 'for what, why'.

In relative clauses čè is sometimes used instead of š čĩn/s kĩn, e.g. rãlo je onò čè se orè 'a plough is the thing you plough with'. There is one attestation of an Ipl form čìmi: tãki, š čìmi se pretĩšće sĩr 'the weights by which the cheese is pressed'.

4.3 The interrogative/relative pronoun kî 'which, what kind of'

The forms are given in the table on the next page. Three forms are marked '(a?)': I am not quite certain about their accentuation.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

	m and n	f	pl
N	m kî, n kô	kâ	MP kî, NOMP kê
G	kõga	kê	kȉh
D	kõmu	kõj (a?)	n.a.
A	m AN kõga, m INAN kî n kô	kȕ (a?)	HU kȉh, NOHU kê
I	kȉn	kũ	kȉmi
L	kȉn	kõj (a?)	kȉh

4.4 Related pronouns: nȉki, nȉš, nĕki, nĕš, etc.

The declension of nȉki 'no(body)', nȉš 'nothing', nĕki/nĕki 'some(body), any(body), a certain, a few', nĕč/nĕš 'something, anything', kigȍt/kigõder 'whoever, whatever, some(body), any(body)', čegȍt/čegõder 'whatever, something, anything', svȁki/sȁki 'every,any', svȁčesa 'anything, all sorts of things' is similar to that of kî and čȅ. The accentuation does not change throughout the paradigm. Attested forms (Asg m, Asg n and Apl forms have been omitted, see 4.1):
nȉki, Nsg n nȉko, Gsg m n nȉkoga, Dsg m n nȉkomu, Isg m n nȉkin, Nsg f nȉka, Gsg f nȉke, Asg f nȉku; nȉš, Gsg nȉčesa; nĕki/nĕki, Nsg n nĕko, Gsg m n nĕkoga, Dsg m n nĕkomu, Isg m n nĕkin, Nsg f nĕka, Gsg f nĕke, Isg f nĕku, Lsg f nĕkoj, Npl MP nĕki, Npl NOMP nĕke, GLpl nĕkih, Dpl nĕkin, Ipl nĕkimi (most of these forms also attested with ȅ, no difference); nĕš/nĕč, Gsg nĕčesa, Isg nĕkin, Lsg nĕčin; kigȍt/kigõder, Nsg n kogȍt, Dsg m n komugȍt, Isg m n kingȍt, Nsg f kagȍt, Asg f kugȍt, Npl NOMP kegȍt (some of these forms also attested with -gõder, no difference); čegȍt/čegõder, Gsg česagȍt/česagõder; svȁki/sȁki, Nsg n svȁko, Gsg m n svȁkoga, Dsg m n svȁkomu, Isg m n svȁkin, Lsg m n svȁkin/svȁkon, Nsg f svȁka, Gsg f svȁke, DLsg f svȁkoj, AIsg f svȁku (many of these forms also attested without -v-, no difference); Gsg svȁčesa, Isg

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

svàčin. The Gsg forms svàčesa and česagòt/česagõder are very often the subject or direct object of a sentence.

4.5 Personal pronouns: jà, tî, ôn, etc.

The personal pronouns discussed in this section are: jà (1sg), tî (2sg), ôn (3sg m), onà (3sg f), onò (3sg n), mî (1pl), vî (2pl and polite form 2sg), onì (3pl MP), onè (3pl NOMP), and the reflexive pronoun Gsg sebè (no Nsg; only sg forms), which refers to the subject of the sentence (in a subordinate clause it refers to the subject of the clause).

N	jà			tî			-			mî	vî
G	menè			tebè			sebè			nàs	vàs
D	menè	mi		tebè	ti		sebè			nǎn	vǎn
A	menè	me	me	tebè	te	te	sebè	se	se	nàs	vàs
I	mènu			tõbu			sõbu			nǎmi	vǎmi
L	n.a.			n.a.			sebè			n.a.	n.a.

N	m ôn, n onò			onà			MP onì, NOMP onè		
G	njegà	ga		njẽ	je		njìh	ih	
D	njemù	mu		njõj	noj		njīn	nin	
A	njegà	ga	nj/njega	njù	ju	nju	HU njìh NOHU njẽ	ih je	je
I	njīn			njũ			njìmi		
L	njẽn/ njīn			njõj			njìh		

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Most of the paradigms consist of three columns, which contain, from left to right, the non-clitic forms, the clitic forms, and special enclitic forms which are used after the prepositions na, za, va, po. In the latter combinations the preposition is stressed and ^-accented. Examples of nâ, zâ, vâ, pô + enclitic pronouns: su bȋli pô me 'they were here to fetch me', zâ te 'for you', nânj/ nâ njega 'on him/it', zâ nju 'for her', zânj 'for him', zâ se 'for myself/yourself/herself, etc.', nâ nje 'on them', vâ nje 'in them', onȉ sũ vâ me 'they resemble me'. There is no attestation of enclitic +njih. If the pronoun must be emphasized unstressed na, za, va, po + non-clitic pronoun is used: za tebè, po menè, na njegà, za njù, va njẽ, za sebè. In pôse 'apart, separate, by itself' the combination of preposition + pronoun has become an adverb (cf. also the near synonym napôse and the adjective napõšni 'apart, separate, special').

4.6-9 Possessive pronouns

The possessive pronouns discussed in 4.6-9 are: mõj (1sg), tvõj (2sg), njegȍf (3sg m and n), njẽvin (3sg f), nȁš (1pl), vȁš (2pl and polite form 2sg), njȉhof (3pl), the reflexive possessive pronoun svõj, which refers to the subject of the sentence (in a subordinate clause it refers to the subject of the clause), and the interrogative possessive pronoun kȉnjef 'whose'.

4.6 mõj, tvõj, svõj

	m and n	f	pl
N	m mõj, n mojè	mojà	MP mojȉ, NOMP mojè
G	mõga	mojẽ	mojȉh
D	mõmu	mojõj	n.a.
A	m AN mõga, n mojè m INAN mõj	mojù	HU mojȉh, NOHU mojè
I	mojĩn	mojũ	mojȉmi
L	mojĩn	n.a.	n.a.

The pronouns tvõj and svõj are inflected as mõj. Attested forms (Asg m, Asg n and Apl forms omitted, see 4.1):

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Nsg m tvõj, Nsg n tvojè, Nsg f tvojà, Npl MP tvojì, Npl NOMP tvojè; Nsg m svõj, Nsg n svojè, Gsg m n svogà/svõga, Dsg m n svõmu, Nsg f svojà, Gsg f svojě, Asg f svojù, Lsg f svojõj, Npl MP svojì, GLpl svojìh. The form svogà has been attested only once, svõga several times. It is probable that svõmu, mõga and mõmu have accentual variants +mogà, +momù, +svomù, the absence of which from the attested material is accidental.

4.7 nàš, vàš

	m and n	f	pl
N	m nàš, n nãše	nãša	MP nãši, NOMP nãše
G	nãšega	nãše	nãših
D	nãšemu	nãšoj	nãšin
A	m AN nãšega, n nãše m INAN nàš	nãšu	HU nãših, NOHU nãše
I	nãšin	nãšu	nãšimi
L	nãšin	nãšoj	nãših

The pronoun vàš is inflected as nàš. Attested forms (Asg m, Asg n and Apl forms omitted, see 4.1):
Nsg m vàš, Nsg n vãše, Gsg m n vãšega, Dsg m n vãšemu, Nsg f vãša, Gsg f vãše, Dsg f vãšoj, Asg f vãšu, Npl MP vãši, Npl NOMP vãše, Gpl vãših.

4.8 njìhof, njegòf, njĕvin and kìnjef

The attested forms of njìhof are shown in the table on the next page.

The pronouns njegòf, njĕvin and kìnjef are inflected like njìhof. Attested forms (Asg m, Asg n and Apl forms omitted, see 4.1):
Nsg m njegòf, Nsg n njegõvo, Gsg m n njegõvoga, Nsg njegõva, Gsg f njegõve, Asg f njegõvu, Lsg f njegõvoj, Npl HU njegõvi, Npl NOHU njegõve, Gpl njegõvih; Nsg m njĕvin, Gsg m n njĕvinoga, Nsg f njĕvina, Gsg f njĕvine, Asg f njĕvinu; Nsg m kìnjef, Nsg f kìnjeva, Npl NOMP kìnjeve.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

	m and n	f	pl
N	m njȉhof, n njȉhovo	njȉhova	MP njȉhovi, NOMP njȉhove
G	njȉhovoga	njȉhove	n.a.
D	n.a.	n.a.	njȉhovin
A	m AN njȉhovoga, m INAN njȉhof, n njȉhovo	njȉhovu	n.a.
I	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
L	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

4.9 po nãšu, po vãšu, etc.

The possessive pronouns have special forms in the combinations po nãšu, po vãšu, po njȉhovu, po svojù 'in our (your, etc.) way, in our (your, etc.) language'. It cannot be established if these are locative or dative forms, since po does not occur with this meaning outside these combinations.

4.10 The pronoun vès 'all, whole'

	m and n	f	pl
N	m vès, n svè/svò	svà	MP svì, NOMP svè
G	svegà/svẽga	svẽ	svȉh
D	svemù	n.a.	svȉn
A	m AN svegà/svẽga, m INAN vès, n svè/svò	svù	HU svȉh, NOHU svè
I	svȉn	svũ	svȉmi
L	svȉn	svõj	svȉh

There is no indication of a functional difference between svegà and svẽga. I regard the nonattestation of +svẽmu as a coincidence (svemù was attested only once). NAsg n svò is more restrict-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ed in use than svè: svȍ cannot be used substantivally and must always refer to a specific object; svè can also be used substantivally with the meaning 'everything'. The pronoun has a special form in the fixed combination Si Světi 'All Saints'.

4.11 The pronoun sân 'myself, yourself, etc.; by myself, by yourself, etc.;alone'

The forms which are marked '(pr)' in the table have been attested in predicative position only, those marked '(at)' have been attested in attributive position only, and those marked '(pr/at)' have been attested both in predicative and attributive position. Except for the nominative forms and the forms that are identical with the nominative, the following generalization can be made: the '(pr)' forms have either end-stress or stem-stress with a ˆ-accented vowel, the '(at)' forms have a stressed and ˜-accented stem-vowel.

	m and n	f	pl
N	m sân (pr/at) n sâmo (pr/at)	samà (pr/at)	MP sâmi (pr/at) NOMP sâme (pr/at)
G	sãmoga (at)	n.a.	n.a.
D	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
A	m AN samogà/sâmoga (pr) m INAN sân (pr/at) n sâmo (pr/at)	sâmu/samù (pr)	HU samìh (pr) NOHU sâme (pr/at)
I	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
L	sãmon (at)	sãmoj (at)	sãmih (at)

Examples: nisũ ga směli samogà pustìt 'they shouldn't have let him alone', su ga sâmoga pustìli 'they let him alone', su ju pustìli sâmu/samù 'they let her alone', na sãmih kõlah do kâra 'on the very wheels of the cart', na sãmoj cìme 'on the very edge'.

Related to this pronoun is the adverb sàmo 'only'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

4.12 The demonstrative pronouns (o)võh 'this', (o)tõh 'that (near)' and (o)nõh 'that (remote)'

The forms of ovõh and onõh can occur without the initial o if they are preceded by a preposition ending in a vowel. This restriction does not apply to the Nsg m, the Nsg n and identical forms (ovõh, onõh, ovȍ, onȍ), and to all forms of otõh, which can always occur without the initial o, whether or not preceded by a preposition. If the initial o is in parentheses in the following tables, the form in question has been attested both with and without it. If the initial o is not present at all, the form in question has been attested only without it.

	m and n	f	pl
N	m (o)võh, n (o)vȍ	ovà	MP ovì, NOMP ovè
G	(o)võga/(o)vogà	(o)vẽ	(o)vìh
D	n.a.	n.a.	ovīn
A	m AN (o)võga/(o)vogà m INAN (o)võh n (o)vȍ	(o)vù	HU ovìh, NOHU ovè
I	ovīn	n.a.	ovìmi
L	(o)vīn/võn	võj	(o)vìh

	m and n	f	pl
N	m (o)tõh, n (o)tȍ	(o)tà	MP (o)tì, NOMP (o)tè
G	(o)tõga/togà	(o)tẽ	tìh
D	(o)tomù	(o)tõj	otīn
A	m AN (o)tõga m INAN (o)tõh n (o)tȍ	(o)tù	HU tìh, NOHU (o)tè
I	(o)tīn	(o)tũ	(o)tìmi
L	(o)tīn/tõn	(o)tõj	tìh

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

	m and n	f	pl
N	m (o)nõh/ôn, n onò	onà	MP onì, NOMP onè
G	onõga/nogà	(o)nẽ	onìh
D	onõmu	n.a.	onīn
A	m AN onõga m INAN (o)nõh/ôn n (o)nò	(o)nù	HU onìh, NOHU onè
I	onīn	onũ	onìmi
L	(o)nīn	(o)nõj	onìh

The form ôn has been attested only in the combinations ôn dân 'that day', ôn čovèk 'that man' (both several times; onõh dân and onõh čovèk also attested), and ôn mõj 'mine' (the speaker refers to her husband; twice attested on one occasion).
There is no functional difference between the accentual variants in the Gsg m n.

4.13 The numerals jedèn '1', dvâ '2', trî '3', četìri '4' and õba 'both'

	m and n	f	pl
N	m jedèn, n jenò	jenà	MP jenì, NOMP jenè
G	jenõga	jenẽ	jenìh
D	jenõmu	jenõj	jenīn
A	m AN jenõga, n jenò m INAN jedèn	jenù	HU jenìh, NOHU jenè
I	jenīn	jenũ	n.a.
L	jenīn/jenõn	jenõj	n.a.

The numeral jedèn can also mean '(a) certain' and 'some', e.g. in jenì...drùgi 'some...others'. The pl can be used with pluralia tantum, e.g. jenè bragẽši 'one pair of trousers'. The inflexion of svèjeden 'the same (kind of)' is as that of jedèn except for

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

the fixed stress on svè-. Attested forms:
Nsg m svèjeden, Nsg n svèjeno, Gsg m n svèjenoga, Nsg f svèjena, Asg f svèjenu, Lsg f svèjenoj, Npl NOMP svèjene.

N	m n dvâ, f dvê	m n õba, f õbe	trî	četìri
G	dvìh	n.a.	trìh	četìrih
D	n.a.	obìn	trìn	n.a.
A	HU m f dvìh NOHU m n dvâ NOHU f dvê	n.a.	HU trìh NOHU trî	NOHU četìri
I	dvìmi	obìmi	n.a.	četìrimi
L	dvìh	obìh	trìh	četìrih

The combination dvâ-trî 'two or three, a couple of' is also used before FEM nouns: dvâ-trî ôfce 'two or three sheep', dvâ-trî smõkvi 'two or three figs' (my +dvê-trî ôfce was accepted, but such combinations have not been attested spontaneously).

4.14 The collective numerals dvòje '2', tròje '3' and četeròje '4'

Other forms than the Npl NOMP have been attested only for dvòje.

N	MP dvòji, NOMP dvòje
G	dvòjih
D	n.a.
A	HU dvòjih, NOHU dvòje
I	dvòjimi
L	dvòjih

These numerals are used with pluralia tantum, e.g. z dvòjimi nõžicami 'with two pairs of shears'; četeròje škãri 'four pairs of scissors'; dvòji decà (decà means 'children') are children of different parents: tò su mojì, tò su otõga drùgoga, tò su dvòji decà 'these are mine, those are that other person's, those are children

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

of different parents'.

4.15 Remaining pronouns: kakȍf, takȍf, etc.

The remaining pronouns are inflected as adjectives: kakȍf 'what (kind of)', takȍf 'that kind of (near)', nakȍf 'that kind of (remote)', vakȍf 'this kind of', nȉkakof 'no (kind of); good-for-nothing', Npl MP svȁkakovi as adjectives with a DEF Nsg m in -Ø; kolȉki 'how much/many/big', tolȉki 'that much/many/big', volȉki 'this much/many/big', ȉsti 'the same', jenȃki 'the same kind of', svȅjenȃki 'just the same kind of', drȕgi 'other', drugȃki 'another kind of', drugȃčiji (same meaning) and all ordinal numerals as adjectives with a DEF Nsg m in -i (see 5.3 table I and 5.4).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 5

THE ADJECTIVE

5.1 AN vs. INAN, MP vs. NOMP, HU vs. NOHU

About these categories see 4.1.

5.2 Inventory of forms of a complete paradigm

A complete adjectival paradigm has the following forms:

- definite forms (DEF)[26], which are declined according to case: three genders in the singular (DEF Nsg m...DEF Lsg n), no gender distinction in the plural (DEF Npl MP, DEF Npl NOMP, DEF Gpl... ...DEF Lpl). Examples: DEF Nsg m tẽpli 'hot', DEF Nsg f tẽpla, DEF Gsg f Npl NOMP tẽple, DEF AIsg f tẽplu, DEF Nsg n tẽplo.
- five indefinite forms (IND)[26], which are not declined according to case: IND m, IND f, IND n, IND pl MP, IND pl NOMP. Examples: IND m tẽpel, IND f teplà, IND n teplò, IND pl NOMP teplè.
- comparative (COMP) and superlative (SUP) forms, which are declined according to case: COMP Nsg m...COMP Lpl; SUP Nsg m...SUP Lpl. Examples: COMP Nsg n teplẽje, SUP Nsg n nãjteplẽje.
- an adverb (ADV), e.g. teplò. The COMP and SUP adverb are identical with the COMP and SUP Nsg n, respectively: teplẽje, nãjteplẽje.
- for some adjectives: nominally inflected neuter forms which are restricted to fixed combinations and expressions in which the adjective is used substantivally, e.g. do teplà 'from the heat', po teplù 'in the heat', po stãru 'traditionally, in the old-fashioned way, as we used to say/do, etc.' (cf. DEF Nsg m stãri 'old'), do kèsna 'until late' (cf. ADV kèsno 'late'), po nõvu 'in a new way' (cf. DEF Nsg m nõvi 'new'). The endings are the

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

same as for neuter nouns (see 3.14). Substantival usage of an adjective does not necessarily lead to such forms, e.g. na tũjen 'on other people's land' (DEF Lsg n, cf. DEF Nsg m tũji 'other people's'). There is only one attestation of nominal declension in the comparative: po novẽju 'in a newer way', cf. do kèšnjega 'until later'. The neuter forms with nominal declension will be treated and listed in 5.31-32. No special morphological abbreviation will be used for these forms.

Sometimes it cannot be decided whether a given form is DEF nominative or IND (see 5.12). In such cases the indications DEF and IND will be omitted: the forms in question will be referred to by f, n, pl NOMP or NOMP (the problem does not occur with masculine forms).

Nouns that are declined as DEF adjectives will also be treated in this chapter. The indications DEF, m, f and n are redundant for these words and will be either omitted or put between parentheses. Examples: (DEF) Nsg (m) ponedẽji 'Monday', Gsg ponedẽjega; Nsg Germȍf TOP, Gsg Germõvoga, Lsg Germõvon; (DEF) Nsg (f) Mrãzova TOP, Gsg Mrãzove, Lsg Mrãzovoj. At least some toponyms of this type show peculiarities (see 5.8).

5.3-10 The endings

5.3 Inventory

The endings are shown in the two tables below.

TABLE I: DEF, COMP, SUP

	m and n	f	pl
N	m -î/-Ø, n -o/-e	-â	MP -i, NOMP -ê
G	-oga/-ega	-ê	-ih
D	-omu/-emu	-oj	-in
A	m AN -oga/-ega, n -o/-e m INAN -i/-Ø	-û	HU -ih, NOHU -e
I	-in	-u	-imi
L	-in/-on/-en	-ôj	-ih

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

TABLE II: IND and ADV

m	n	f	pl	ADV
-Ø	-ȍ	-ȁ	MP -ȉ, NOMP -ȅ	-o/-i

For examples see 5.4-7 and 5.10.

5.4-7 Distribution of alternative endings

5.4 DEF Nsg m and Asg m INAN -î/-Ø

The ending -Ø is restricted to two groups of adjectives in -ȍf anf -ȅf, which have only DEF forms:
1) a group of masculine toponyms, e.g. Bãsof, Gsg Bãsovoga; Berandȉnjef, Gsg Berandȉnjevoga, Lsg Berandȉnjevon; Germȍf, Gsg Germõvoga, Lsg Germõvon; Pȅnjef, Gsg Pȅnjevoga.
2) proper names and possessive adjectives which are derived from proper names. The only attested Nsg m forms are Jũrjef Dân 'St. George's Day' (from Sveti Jũrja 'St. George'), Dȕme Gõbof PROP, Franȉnjef PROP, onõh olčȉna Franȉnjef 'that Franinjef boy'. Examples of other forms than the Nsg m: from the proper name Benvȉn: DEF Nsg f Benvȉnjeva 'Benvin's wife', DEF Npl MP Benvȉnjevi 'the Benvins', Npl MP Franȉnjevi 'the Franinjefs', Npl (NOMP) žẽrna Franȉnjeve 'the hand-mill of Franinjef's wife'.

Examples with -î: plītvi 'shallow', tẽški 'heavy', dȕpli 'double', dȅlgi 'long'.

5.5 DEF COMP SUP m and n sg: first vowel of the ending o/e

COMP SUP: the stem always ends in j, š, č, ž, ć, or r, and the first vowel of the ending is always -e. Examples: COMP Nsg n dȅje 'far', COMP Gsg dȅjega; COMP Nsg n krȁče 'short'; SUP Nsg n nãjtȅže 'difficult', COMP Gsg n bȍjega 'good'; COMP Nsg n rȅje 'rare'; COMP Nsg n lȅfče/lȅpše 'nice'; COMP Nsg n šȉre 'broad'; COMP Nsg n gȍre 'bad' (after r only NAsg n attested; Lsg m n rarely attested, not with o/e, cf. COMP Lsg n dȅbjin 'thick').

DEF: after j the first vowel of the ending is e, e.g. Nsg n gõje 'pure'; Gsg m nanabȅdnjega 'day before Christmas'; Gsg m ponedẽjega 'Monday'; Dsg m tũjemu 'somebody else's'; Nsg n tũje, Lsg n tũjen; Nsg n zbȕrnje 'eastern'. Three exceptions: Nsg n rījo 'grey (of hair)' (sic), Nsg n štãnjo 'not leaking', and Nsg n

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

šũpjo 'hollow' (no other o/e forms attested of these adjectives).

After č the first vowel of the ending is e. Only one example: Nsg m domãči 'home (-made)', Nsg n domãče, Gsg n domãčega.

After š and č: only two examples, one with e and one with o. Attested forms: Nsg lìši 'smooth', Nsg n lìšo; Nsg m šẽmpliči 'simple', Nsg n šẽmpliče.

After ž: no examples.

After other consonants the first vowel of the ending is o, e.g. Nsg m bìstri 'clear', Nsg n bìstro; Nsg m stãri 'old', Nsg n stãro, Gsg m n stãroga; Nsg m bẽli 'white', Nsg n bẽlo, Gsg m n bẽloga; Nsg (m) Bẽli TOP, Gsg (m) Bẽloga, Lsg (m) Bẽlon.

5.6 DEF COMP SUP Lsg m n -in/-on/-en

On the choice between -on and -en see the preceding section.

For all 'real' adjectives -- i.e. not substantives with an adjectival declension, such as Bẽli TOP and Kapîtuski TOP -- the choice between -in on the one hand and -on/-en on the other is free Examples: DEF Lsg m šẽstin/šẽston 'sixth', DEF Lsg m pẽtin/pẽton 'fifth', DEF Lsg m n pèrvin 'first', DEF Lsg m četẽrtin 'fourth', DEF Lsg m drìton 'straight', DEF Lsg n žívon 'living', na Vrãnskon jẽzeru 'on the lake of Vrana', DEF Lsg m lẽpin 'nice', COMP Lsg n dèbjin 'thick', COMP Lsg m vèčin 'big'. In adjectival usage -in is more frequent than -on/-en (20 against 5 attestations). In substantival usage (not many attestations) there seems to be a preference for -on/-en. The attestations are: na pũstin 'on fallow land', na tũjen 'on somebody else's land', na tìhon 'over a slow fire' (cf. na tìhin ùlu 'in slowly boiling olive-oil'), na jãkon 'on solid ground', va škũrin 'in the dark' (cf. the probably nominal form škûren 'in the dark (i.e. between sunset and dawn)' in 5.32), na visõkon 'on something high'. However, the number of attestations is too small to draw any reliable conclusion. Nouns with adjectival declension (the only examples are toponyms) always have -on. Examples: Kapîtuski TOP, Lsg (m) Kapîtuskon; Loznãti TOP, Lsg Loznãton; Tẽlsti TOP, Lsg Tẽlston; Germòf TOP, Lsg Germõvon; Kùšef TOP, Lsg Kùševon.

5.7 ADV -o/-i

The ending -i has only been attested for three relational adjectives in -ski: DEF Nsg m ADV hervãski 'Croat', DEF Nsg m ADV

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

starīnski 'old-fashioned, antique', DEF Nsg m ADV taljânski 'Italian'. All other attested ADV forms of relational adjectives in -ski and -ški are formed with the preposition po and the nominal DLsg n, e.g. po hervāsku, po starīnsku, po ōrlešku 'in the dialect of Orlec', po crēsku 'in the dialect of Cres' (see 5.31). All other adjectives have either -ȍ, e.g. ùsko 'narrow', frȉško 'fresh', dōbro/dobrȍ 'good', rāvno/ravnȍ 'flat', jâko 'firm', or the nominal DLsg n preceded by the preposition po (see 5.31).

5.8 Peculiarities of nouns with adjectival inflexion

The existence of such nouns (e.g. Germȍf TOP, Gsg Germōvoga, Lsg Germōvon; Mrāzova, Gsg Mrāzove, Lsg Mrāzovoj) was already mentioned in 5.2. At least some of these toponyms are sometimes treated as nouns:

- two toponyms have a nominal Lsg, along with the adjectival one: Berandȉnjef, Gsg Berandȉnjevoga, Lsg Berandȉnjevon/Berandȉnjevu (the Lsg in -u was spontaneously used and rejected a few days later by the same informant); Nȉska, Lsg Nȉskoj/Nȉske. The toponym Pâdova, Lsg Pâdove could be an instance of the same phenomenon, but it can also be a 'real' noun.
- Tēlsti TOP, Gsg Tēlstoga, Lsg Tēlston can agree with a pl verb form if it is the subject of a sentence: tȍ su Tēlsti 'that is Telsti', Tēlsti je nân, tân su Tēlsti "Telsti is there'. Toponyms with both sg and pl forms are quite common in this dialect, but if Tēlsti is a Npl form it must be either the Npl MP of an adjective -- which is very improbable -- or the Npl of a noun. A third possibility would be that nouns of this type have a Npl (NOMP) in -i. The existence of the toponyms Brestōvi and Komusōvi -- number unknown, but probably derivations with the suffix -ov-, which usually appear with a Nsg in -ȍf --, and the existence of the pl t Dûhovi "Pentecost' perhaps point in the same direction. The noun nanabȅdnji 'day before Christmas', Gsg nanabȅdnjega, can also agree with pl forms, e.g. tȍ su tȅ nanabȅdnji.

5.9 Irregularities

The adjective cenù 'cheap', which is used in predicative position, is not declined. IND m kapâc 'capable of' can have IND f kapâc or kapâca (no other forms attested). There are two m forms (either IND or DEF Nsg m) in -o: mȁto 'mad' (attested only in

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

predicative position) and fürbo 'clever' (attested both in attributive and predicative position), along with DEF Nsg m fürbi.

5.10 Examples of other endings

The meaning of each adjective is only given once. DEF Isg m n mâlin 'small', čevjěnin 'red', mõkrin 'wet', mlãdin 'young'; DEF Nsg f mâla, čevjěna, mlãda, slěpa 'blind', Vodnâ TOP, Škrebutnâ TOP; DEF Gsg f zãdnje 'hind(most)', žěnske 'female', běle 'white', Škrebutnê, Vodnê; DEF Dsg f žěnskoj, drùgoj 'second, other'; DEF Asg f mâlu, čevjěnu, Vodnû, Škrebutnû, lěpu 'nice', žěnsku; DEF Isg f čìstu 'clean', drùgu, žěnsku, těplu 'hot'; DEF Lsg f Dõbroj TOP, slãnoj 'salt', těploj, hlãdnoj 'cold', jãkoj 'strong'; DEF Npl MP mlãdi 'young', dõbri 'good', bõsi 'barefooted', juskî 'strange', DEF Npl NOMP mâle, mõkre, mlãde, žěnske, běle, morskê 'sea-'; DEF Gpl mâlih, čevjěnih, dõbrih, mlãdih, žěnskih; DEF Dpl mlãdin, slěpin, bogãtin 'rich', Blùžovin 'Bluš's family'; DEF Ipl bělimi, čevjěnimi, debělimi 'thick', žũtimi 'yellow', lěpimi, gõlimi 'naked'; DEF Lpl mâlih, dõbrih, bãsih 'low', gõlih, drùgih; IND m deběl, dõber, imbòk 'deep', bàs, těpel, žajèn 'thirsty', bôs, blêt 'pale'; IND n ADV belò, dobrò, debelò, bolnò 'ill', jâko, sûho 'dry'; IND f fîna 'fine', bolnà, čevjenà, debelà, bledà, bosà, jadnà 'angry'; IND pl MP bolnì, dobrì, mokrì, blêdi, bôsi, jâdni; IND pl NOMP fîne, bolnè, dobrè, teplè, drâge 'expensive', mlâde, sûhe; COMP Nsg f bèrža 'fast', dèja 'long', kràća 'short', làgja 'light', ùža 'narrow'; COMP Asg f mènju 'small', bòju 'good', lèfču 'nice'; COMP Npl MP starěji/stãreji/stãriji 'old', vèći 'big', zdravěji 'healthy', jàći 'strong'; COMP Npl NOMP kràće, mèče 'soft', vèće, šìre 'broad', tènje 'thin'; COMP Gpl starějih/stãrijih, mènjih, vèćih; COMP Dpl stãrejin.

5.11-12 Accentuation types

5.11 Division into accentuation types

The adjectives can be divided into four accentuation types (a), (b), (c) and (d) according to their stress-pattern. In the table on the next page the sign '+' means 'stem-stress'; '-' means 'no stem-stress'. Stress on an inserted vowel in endingless forms (e.g. IND m trudèn 'tired', IND f trudnà) is not regarded as stem-stress.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

	DEF	IND					ADV
	all forms	m	f	n	pl MP	pl NOMP	
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
(b)	+	±	-	-	-	-	±
(c)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
(d)	-	not attested					

Examples:

(a) IND m fîn 'fine', IND f fîna, IND n fîno, IND pl NOMP fîne, DEF Nsg m fīni, AIsg f fīnu, Npl NOMP fīne;

(b) IND m tẽpel 'hot', IND f teplà, IND n teplò, IND pl NOMP teplè, DEF Nsg m tẽpli, Nsg f tẽpla, Gsg f Npl NOMP tẽple, AIsg f tẽplu, Lsg f tẽploj, Nsg n tẽplo; IND m žajèn 'thirsty', IND f žajnà, IND pl MP žajnì;

(c) IND m mlât 'young', IND f mladà, IND pl MP mlâdi, IND pl NOMP mlâde, DEF Nsg m mlãdi, Gsg m mlãdoga, Isg m mlãdin, Nsg f mlãda, Npl MP mlãdi, Npl NOMP mlãde, Gpl mlãdih, Dpl mlãdin;

(d) DEF Nsg (f) Škrebutnâ TOP, Gsg (f) Škrebutnê, Asg (f) Škrebutnû, Lsg (f) Škrebutnôj; DEF Nsg m morskî 'sea-', Npl NOMP morskê.

5.12 The assignment of adjectives to accentuation types

As can be seen from the table in the preceding section only one form is needed for determining whether a given adjective belongs to type (d):

- 1) one DEF form: not stem-stressed: → (d)
  stem-stressed: → (a), (b) or (c)

A second form is needed for determining whether the adjective in question belongs to type (b) or to type (a) or (c):

- 2) one IND form or ADV (not IND f; a stem-stressed IND m or ADV gives no information): not stem-stressed: → (b)
  stem-stressed: → (a) or (c)

A third form is needed for deciding whether the adjective belongs to type (c) or type (a):

- 3) IND f: not stem-stressed: → (c)
  stem-stressed: → (a)

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Of course, one must have the forms 1), 2) and 3), and one must be sure that 1) is DEF and that 2) and 3) are IND c.q. ADV. It is hardly a problem to find a form of which one can be sure that it is DEF: any inflected form is, and so is any form with a ^-accented ending. If necessary, it is relatively easy to elicit an inflected form from an informant. It is not always possible, however, to find a form of which one can be sure that it is IND: the unstressed DEF nominative endings are identical with the corresponding unstressed IND endings (cf. 5.3). An exception is the IND m, which often gives no information (see under '2)' in the present section). Neither can meaning or syntactic usage in a given context prove that a form is IND (see 5.26-30). Stem-stressed IND forms (except IND m) can only be distinguished from their (also stem-stressed) DEF counterparts if the accentuation of the stem is different. This is almost always the case with adjectives of type (c) and almost never with adjectives of type (a) (cf. the examples mlât and fîn in the preceding section: such instances as fîn are rare, such instances as mlât are not). Many adjectives have the following set of attested forms:

- inflected DEF forms and DEF Nsg m,
- the IND m form,
- four other forms, of which one cannot be sure whether they are IND f, IND n, IND pl MP and IND pl NOMP or DEF Nsg f, Nsg n, Npl MP and Npl NOMP (or any possible combination of the two sets). Notation: 'f', 'n', 'pl MP' and 'pl NOMP' (see 5.2).

Example: DEF Nsg m stări 'old'. Attested forms:

- DEF Gsg m n stăroga, Lsg m stărin, AIsg f stăru, Gpl stărih, Nsg m stări;
- IND m stăr;
- f stăra, n stăro, pl MP stări, pl NOMP stăre.

In such cases the adjective has been assigned to type (a), not because the characteristics of type (a) can be proven to be present, but because the characteristics of the other types are not present. I have assigned the adjectives rather to type (b) than to (c) and to (c) rather than to (a).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

5.13-20 Accentuation of the stem when stressed. Examples of adjectives of each accentuation type.

Most types and subgroups are fully listed. Except COMP and SUP forms and forms with nominal declension (see 5.21-25 and 5.31-32), all forms of the adjectives in question are given.

5.13-17 Type (a)

5.13 IND/ADV ̆, DEF ˆ. Only 2 adjectives

DEF Nsg m mâli 'little, small', Gsg m n mâloga, Dsg m n mâlomu, ILsg m n mâlin, Nsg n mâlo, Nsg f mâla, Asg f mâlu, Npl NOMP mâle, Gpl mâlih, Dpl mâlin, Lpl mâlih, IND n/ADV mãlo; DEF Nsg m prâvi 'right', Gsg m n prâvoga, Lsg m n prâvin, Nsg n prâvo, Nsg f prâva, Gsg f/Apl prâve, Asg f prâvu, IND n/ADV prãvo.

5.14 IND/ADV ˆ, DEF ˜. 13 adjectives

Most of these adjectives -- including all the originally Slavic ones -- were assigned to type (a) for negative reasons: they lack (attestation of) the characteristics of the other accentuation types.

IND m blâh 'placid', DEF Nsg f blãga (my IND f *blagà was rejected; cf. the indefinite numeral blâgo 'much,many', the adverb poblâgo 'fast' and the noun blãgo 'livestock'); IND m deletôs 'good at acquiring skills without schooling', IND pl MP deletôzi, DEF Nsg m deletõzi; IND m fîn 'fine', IND n/ADV fîno, IND f fîna, IND pl NOMP fîne, DEF Nsg m fĩni, AIsg f fĩnu, Npl NOMP fĩne; ADV/IND n gêrdo 'ugly', DEF Nsg m gẽrdi, Nsg n gẽrdo, Gsg m n gẽrdoga, Lsg m n gẽrdin, Nsg f gẽrda, Apl NOHU gẽrde; IND m golôs 'fastidious where food is concerned', IND pl MP golôzi, DEF Nsg m golõzi; IND n/ADV gûsto 'dense', IND pl MP gûsti, IND pl NOMP gûste, DEF Nsg m gũsti, Nsg f gũsta, Gsg f gũste, Nsg n gũsto, Apl HU gũstih; IND n/ADV hlâdno 'cold', DEF Nsg f hlãdna, Asg f hlãdnu, Lsg f hlãdnoj, Nsg n hlãdno; IND n/ADV lêpo 'nice, beautiful', (my IND f *lepà was rejected), DEF Nsg m lẽpi, Lsg m lẽpin, Nsg f lẽpa, Asg f lẽpu, Npl NOMP lẽpe, Gpl lẽpih, Ipl lẽpimi; IND n pûsto 'empty', IND pl NOMP pûste, DEF Nsg n pũsto, Gsg m n pũstoga, Lsg m n pũstin, Asg f pũstu; IND n stîdno 'cold', DEF Nsg n stĩdno, Nsg f stĩdna; IND n/ADV škûro 'dark', DEF Nsg m

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

škūri, Nsg n škūro, Lsg n škūrin; IND m tvêrt 'hard', IND n/ADV tvêrdo, DEF Nsg m tvērdi, Nsg f tvērda, Asg f tvērdu, Nsg pl NOMP tvērde; IND m žût 'yellow', IND n žûto, DEF Nsg m žūti, Nsg f žūta, Npl NOMP žūte, Ipl žūtimi.

5.15 All forms `-, `/ō- or ō-accented. Approximately 200 adjectives
IND m bàs 'low', ADV bāso, DEF Nsg m bāsi, Gsg m n bāsoga, Lpl bāsih, f bāsa, n bāso, pl MP bāsi, pl NOMP bāse; IND m bèdast 'stupid', DEF Gpl bèdastih, f bèdasta; IND m blāten 'dirty', DEF Nsg m blātni, Gsg m n blātnoga, n blātno, pl MP blātni; IND m bogàt 'rich', Gpl bogātih, Dpl bogātin, pl MP bogāti; IND m čìst 'clean', DEF Gsg f čìste, Asg f čìstu, Lsg f čìstoj, n čìsto, pl MP čìsti, pl NOMP čìste; IND m ćēlaf 'bald', DEF Nsg m ćēlavi, Gpl ćēlavih, pl MP ćēlavi; IND m dēbul 'weak', DEF Nsg m dēbuli, Asg f dēbulu, f dēbula, n dēbulo; IND m dešpetjìf 'causing damage (e.g. of children)', n dešpetjìvo, pl NOMP dešpetjìve; IND m drìt 'straight', DEF Nsg m drìti, Lsg m drìton, ADV drìto, f drìta, n drìto, pl NOMP drìte; IND m kosmàt 'hairy', DEF Nsg m kosmāti, Asg f kosmātu, f kosmāta, n kosmāto; IND m lāčen 'hungry', DEF Nsg m lāšni, f lāšna, pl MP lāšni; IND m legānt 'slender', DEF Nsg m legānti, pl MP legānti, pl NOMP legānte; IND m ōhol 'proud', DEF Nsg m ōholi, f ōhola, pl MP ōholi; IND m pìtom 'tame', f pìtoma, n pìtomo, pl NOMP pìtome; IND m požerćìf 'voracious', DEF Nsg m požerćìvi, n požerćìvo; IND m sìrof 'raw', ADV sìrovo, DEF Nsg m sìrovi, f sìrova, n sìrovo; IND m slàp 'weak, bad', DEF Nsg m slābi, Lsg n slābin, f slāba, n slābo, pl MP slābi, pl NOMP slābe; IND m tènek 'thin', DEF Nsg m tēnki, Isg m tēnkin, n tēnko, pl NOMP tēnke; DEF Nsg m vēli 'large', Gsg m vēloga, AIsg f vēlu, Lsg f vēloj, Asg n vēlo, Apl NOHU vēle, Lpl vēlih, f vēla, n vēlo, pl NOMP vēle; IND m zlōčest 'malicious, vicious', DEF Nsg m zlōčesti, Gsg m zlōčestoga, Gpl zlōčestih, f zlōčesta, pl NOMP zlōčeste.

5.16 All forms ~- (but not ō-) accented. 14 adjectives
DEF Nsg m gorūći 'burning', Asg f gorūću, pl NOMP gorūće; DEF Nsg m kūtnji (in kūtnji zûp 'molar'), pl NOMP kūtnje; IND m mīren 'quiet', n mīrno; IND m mūder 'wise', DEF Nsg m mūdri, f mūdra; DEF Nsg m mūli 'hornless', Asg f mūlu, f mūla, pl NOMP mūle; DEF Nsg m mūški 'male', Gsg m mūškoga, Asg f mūšku, Gpl mūških, f mūška, n mūško, pl NOMP mūške, pl MP mūški; DEF Nsg mūtni 'turbid',

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

f mũtna, n mũtno; DEF Nsg m pĩći 'small', f pĩća; f pĩtnja (in pĩtnja travà 'certain kind of grass, best quality for livestock'), DEF Gsg f pĩtnje, Asg f pĩtnju; DEF Nsg m plĩtki 'shallow', ADV plĩtko, f plĩtka, n plĩtko, pl NOMP plĩtke; DEF Nsg m plĩtvi 'shallow', n plĩtvo; IND m rĩj 'grey (of hair)', DEF Nsg m rĩji, f rĩja, n rĩjo, pl NOMP rĩje; IND m šũpej 'hollow', ADV šũpjo, f šũpja, n šũpjo, pl NOMP šũpje; DEF Nsg m tũji 'other people's', Dsg m tũjemu, Asg f tũju, Asg n tũje, Lsg n tũjen, Ipl tũjimi, n tũje, pl MP tũji, pl NOMP tũje.

5.17 All forms ^-accented. 31 adjectives

IND m andât 'very ill', f andâta, pl MP andâti (this adjective cannot be used attributively); DEF Nsg m brîžni 'pitiful' (my IND m *brîžen was rejected), f brîžna, pl MP brîžni; DEF Nsg m ćâri 'bright, clear', Asg f ćâru, f ćâra, n ćâro; IND m deferencijân 'different', n deferencijâno, pl NOMP deferencijâne; IND m dêlžen (jà sen dêlžen 'I owe'), f dêlžna, pl MP dêlžni (my IND f *delžnà was rejected); IND m dešperân 'desperate', DEF Nsg m dešperâni; n frâtersko 'belonging to a monastery'; IND m kapâc 'capable of', f kapâc/kapâca (see 5.9); n kapîtusko 'belonging to the church'; f kvadrâta 'square', n kvadrâto; DEF Nsg m kvâdri 'square', n kvâdro; IND m pijân 'drunk', f pijâna, pl MP pijâni; DEF Nsg m plâvi 'blue', Asg f plâvu, pl NOMP plâve; DEF m pôzni 'late (e.g. harvest)', Gsg n pôznoga, Gpl pôznih, Apl NOHU pôzne, f pôzna, pl NOMP pôzne; ADV/DEF Nsg m taljânski 'Italian', Asg f taljânsku, Lsg f taljânskoj, f taljânska, pl MP taljânski, pl NOMP taljânske; IND m trêzen 'sober (not drunk)', f trêzna, pl MP trêzni; DEF Nsg m vinâni 'wine-coloured', n vinâno.

5.18 Type (b). 17 adjectives

Except some forms of IND m redèk and the IND m forms visòk 'high' and širòk 'broad', stem-stressed forms have ~ (mostly ã). IND n belò 'white', DEF Nsg m bẽli, Gsg m n bẽloga, Nsg f bẽla, Gsg f bẽle, Nsg n bẽlo, Npl NOMP bẽle, Ipl bẽlimi (see the end of this section); IND m bõlen 'ill', IND f bolnà, IND n bolnò, IND pl MP bolnì, IND pl NOMP bolnè, DEF Nsg f bõlna, Asg f bõlnu, Apl HU bõlnih, Apl NOHU bõlne; IND f čevjenà 'red', IND pl NOMP čevjenè, DEF Nsg m čevjẽni, Isg m čevjẽnin, Nsg f čevjẽna, Nsg n

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

čevjẽno, Gpl čevjẽnih, Ipl čevjẽnimi; IND m debẽl 'thick', IND f debelà, IND n debelò, DEF Nsg m debẽli, Asg f debẽlu, Nsg n debẽlo, Npl NOMP debẽle, Ipl debẽlimi; IND m dõber 'good', IND f dobrà, IND pl MP dobrì, IND pl NOMP dobrè, ADV dobrò, DEF Nsg m Npl MP dõbri, Gsg m n dõbroga, Nsg f dõbra, Asg f dõbru, Nsg n dõbro, GLpl dõbrih, Npl NOMP dõbre (see the end of this section); IND m imbòk 'deep', IND n imbokò, ADV imbokò/imbõko, DEF Nsg m imbõki, Nsg f imbõka, Nsg n imbõko, Npl NOMP imbõke; IND f mokrà 'wet', IND n/ADV mokrò, IND pl MP mokrì, DEF Nsg n mõkro, Isg n mõkrin, Npl NOMP mõkre; IND m nagèl 'rash', IND n naglò, ADV nãglo, DEF Nsg m nãgli, Nsg n nãglo; IND m ravèn/rãven 'flat', IND n/ADV ravnò, ADV rãvno, DEF Nsg m rãvni, Nsg f rãvna, Nsg n rãvno; IND m redèk 'thin (not dense)', ADV retkò/rètko, DEF Nsg f rẽtka, Nsg n rẽtko, Npl NOMP rètke; IND m širòk 'broad', IND f širokà, DEF Nsg m širõki, Nsg f širõka; IND m tẽpel 'hot', IND f teplà, IND n/ADV teplò, IND pl NOMP teplè, DEF Nsg m tẽpli, Nsg f tẽpla, Gsg f Npl NOMP tẽple, AIsg f tẽplu, Lsg f tẽploj; IND m prazèn/prãzen 'empty', IND f praznà; IND m slãn 'salt', IND f slanà, IND n slanò, DEF Asg m INAN slãni, Nsg f slãna, Asg f slãnu, Lsg f slãnoj, Nsg n slãno, Gsg slãnoga, Npl NOMP slãne; IND m trudèn 'tired', IND f trudnà, IND pl MP trudnì, DEF Npl NOMP trũdne; IND m visòk 'high', IND f visokà, ADV visõko, DEF Nsg m visõki, Nsg n visõko, Lsg n visõkon, Npl NOMP visõke; IND m žajèn 'thirsty', IND f žajnà, IND pl MP žajnì.

The adjectives bẽli and dõbri have an (IRR) end-stressed Gpl in the proverb maćẽh je dobrìh kolìko je vrân belìh 'there are as many good stepmothers as white crows'.

5.19 Type (c). 20 adjectives

Except for the adjectives IND m põten and mèrt, stem-stressed IND forms are ˆ-accented and stem-stressed DEF forms are ˜-accented.

IND m blêt 'pale', IND f bledà, IND pl MP blêdi, DEF Nsg m blẽdi; IND m bôs 'barefooted', IND f bosà, IND pl MP bôsi, DEF Nsg m Npl MP bõsi; IND m cêl 'whole', IND f celà, IND n cêlo, DEF Nsg m cẽli, Nsg f cẽla, Asg f cẽlu, Nsg n cẽlo, Gsg n cẽloga, Npl NOMP cẽle; IND m dîf 'wild', IND f +divà accepted, DEF Nsg m dĩvi, Gsg m dĩvoga, Nsg f dĩva, Nsg n dĩvo, Npl NOMP dĩve, Gpl dĩvih; IND m

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

drâh 'dear; expensive', IND f +dragà accepted, IND n/ADV drâgo, IND pl NOMP drâge, DEF Nsg m drãgi, Nsg f drãga; IND m glûh 'deaf', IND f gluhà, IND pl MP glûhi, DEF Nsg m glũhi, Nsg f glũha; IND m gnjîl 'rotten', IND f gnjilà, IND n gnjîlo, IND pl NOMP gnjîle, DEF Nsg m gnjĩli, Nsg f gnjĩla, Nsg n gnjĩlo; IND m hût 'malicious', IND f +hudà accepted, DEF Nsg f hũda; IND m jâden 'angry', IND f jadnà, IND pl MP jâdni; IND m jâk 'strong', IND f jakà, ADV jâko, DEF Nsg m jãki, Gsg m n jãkoga, Nsg f jãka, Lsg f jãkoj, Lsg n jãkon, Npl NOMP jãke; IND m jût 'sour', IND f jutà, IND n jûto, DEF Asg f jũtu, Lsg f jũtoj; IND m krîf 'guilty', IND f krivà, IND pl MP krîvi, IND pl NOMP krîve; IND m lên 'lazy', IND f lenà, IND pl MP lêni; IND m mèrt 'dead', IND f mertvà, DEF Gsg mĕrtvoga, Dsg m mĕrtvomu, Asf f mĕrtvu, Nsg n mĕrtvo, Npl MP mĕrtvi, Npl NOMP mĕrtve, Gpl mĕrtvih; IND m mlât 'young', IND f mladà, IND pl MP mlâdi, IND pl NOMP mlâde, DEF Nsg m mlãdi, Gsg m mlãdoga, Isg m mlãdin, Nsg f mlãda, Npl MP mlãdi, Npl NOMP mlãde, Gpl mlãdih, Dpl mlãdin; IND m põten 'sweating', IND f potnà; IND m slêp 'blind', IND f slepà, IND n slêpo, IND pl MP slêpi, DEF Nsg m slẽpi, Nsg f slẽpa, Dpl slẽpin; IND m sûh 'dry', IND f suhà, IND n sûho, IND pl NOMP sûhe, DEF Nsg m sũhi, Nsg f sũha, Asg f sũhu; IND m tûst 'fat (e.g. of meat)', IND f tustà, IND n tûsto, DEF Nsg tũsti, Nsg f tũsta; IND m žîf 'alive', IND f živà, IND pl MP žîvi, IND pl NOMP žîve, DEF Nsg m žĩvi, Nsg f žĩva, Nsg n žĩvo, Lsg n žĩvon, Npl NOMP žĩve.

5.20 Type (d). 4 adjectives

(No stem-stressed forms)

DEF Nsg Npl MP juskî 'strange' (not unanimously considered as an Orlec word); DEF Nsg m morskî 'sea-', Npl NOMP morskê; (DEF) Nsg (f) Škrebutnâ TOP, Gsg Škrebutnê, Asg Škrebutnû, Lsg Škrebutnôj; (DEF) Nsg (f) Vodnâ TOP, Gsg Vodnê, Asg Vodnû, Lsg Vodnôj.

5.21-25 Formation of the COMP and SUP

The COMP is formed with the suffix -ẽj-, with the suffix -j-, or by placing vĩše before an adjective in the positive degree. The SUP is formed by prefixing nãj- to the comparative degree. The COMP and SUP of adverbs of adjectival origin is identical with the corresponding COMP and SUP NAsg n.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

5.21 COMP formed with the suffix -ẽj- (38 attestations)

Two adjectives have a suffix -ij- besides -ẽj-: DEF Nsg m stãri 'old', COMP Nsg m stãreji/starẽji/stãriji; DEF Nsg m ðštri 'sharp', COMP Nsg m oštrẽji/ðštriji.

The remaining adjectives have only stressed -ẽj-: COMP Nsg m basẽji 'low'; Nsg f +baštardẽja 'stubborn' accepted; Nsg m bedastẽji 'stupid', Nsg f belẽja 'white'; Nsg f blagẽja 'mild'; Nsg m blatnẽji 'dirty'; Nsg f bledẽja 'pale'; Nsg m bogatẽji 'rich'; Nsg m brižnẽji 'pitiful', Nsg n cenẽje 'cheap'; Nsg f čevjenẽja 'red'; Npl MP debulẽji 'weak'; Npl MP finẽji 'fine'; Nsg m garbẽji 'sour'; Nsg n gorkẽje 'bitter'; Nsg n grezẽje 'coarse'; Nsg n hladnẽje 'cold'; Nsg n mirnẽje 'quiet', Nsg f mokrẽja 'wet'; Nsg n novẽje 'new'; Nsg n pametnẽje 'sensible'; Nsg n ranẽje 'early'; Nsg n sigurẽje 'sure', Nsg m siromašnẽji 'poor'; Npl MP slabẽji 'bad'; ADV slanẽje 'salt'; Nsg f svetlẽja 'light', Nsg n šaldẽje 'firm', ADV šćetẽje 'clear'; Asg m INAN škurẽji 'dark', Nsg n teplẽje 'hot'; Nsg n veselẽje 'merry'; Nsg m zdravẽji 'healthy'; Nsg m zrelẽji 'ripe'; Nsg f živẽja 'lively'; Nsg f žveltẽja 'nimble'.

5.22-23 COMP formed with the suffix -j- (31 attestations)

The COMP formed with this suffix all have stem-stress, and the stem-vowel is always short. Only drâh and mlât have ˜ besides ˋ. 23 adjectives have a regular COMP formation, most of them with morphonemic alternations (see 5.34, rules 1 and 2). These adjectives are given in 5.22. The remaining 8 adjectives have an IRR COMP formation. They are given in 5.23.

5.22 Regular

ADV bêrzo 'fast', COMP ADV bèrže; ADV blĩzu 'near', COMP ADV blìže; IND m čìst 'clean', COMP Nsg f čìšća; DEF Nsg m dèlgi 'long', COMP Nsg n dèje; IND m dîf 'wild', COMP Npl NOMP dìvje; DEF Nsg m drãġi 'expensive', COMP Nsg n dràže/drãže; DEF Nsg m gẽrdi 'ugly', COMP Nsg m gèrji; DEF Nsg m gũsti 'dense', COMP Nsg m gùšći; IND m jâk 'strong', COMP Nsg m jàči; ADV kèsno 'late', COMP ADV kèšnje; DEF Nsg f krãtka 'short', COMP Nsg f kràća; DEF Nsg m krõtki 'mild-tempered', COMP Nsg m kròći; DEF Nsg m mẽhki 'soft', COMP Nsg m mèči; IND m mlât 'young', COMP Npl MP mlàji/

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mlăji; DEF Nsg m làhki 'light', COMP Nsg n làhče (lx)/làgje (fr.); DEF Nsg m nìski 'low', COMP Nsg m nìži; IND m redèk 'thin (not dense)', COMP Nsg n rèje; IND m sûh 'dry', COMP Nsg f sùša; DEF Nsg m těški 'heavy', COMP Nsg m tèži; IND n tûsto 'fat (e.g. of meat)', COMP Nsg n tùšće; IND m tvêrt 'firm', COMP Nsg m tvèrji; DEF Nsg m ùski 'narrow', COMP Nsg m ùži.

5.23 Irregular

blâgo 'much', COMP vìše; ADV poblâgo 'fast', COMP ADV povìše; IND m debĕl 'thick', COMP Nsg m dèbji; IND m dŏber 'good', COMP Nsg m bòji; DEF Nsg m lĕpi 'beautiful, nice', COMP ADV lèpče/lèfče/lèpše/lèšće; DEF Nsg m mâli 'small', COMP Nsg m mènji; ADV pomălo 'slowly', COMP ADV pomènje; DEF Nsg m slăbi 'bad', COMP Nsg n gòre/hùje/slabĕje (the latter COMP is regular). The form gòre is probably not used in the sense 'of inferior quality'. If slăbi means 'weak' it has only regular COMP formation; IND m širòk 'broad', COMP Nsg m šìri; DEF Nsg m vĕli 'large', COMP Nsg m vèći.

5.24 COMP formed with vìše (4 attestations)

The attestations are:
DEF Nsg m ćâri 'bright', COMP Nsg n vìše ćâro (my *ćarĕje was rejected); IND m ćĕlaf 'bald', COMP Nsg n vìše ćĕlaf, IND m baštărt 'stubborn', COMP Nsg f vìše baštărda (my +baštardĕja was accepted); IND m ravèn 'flat', COMP Nsg n vìše răvno.

5.25 SUP

The attested SUP forms are:
SUP Nsg m nājstarĕji, Nsg n nājgòre, Nsg n nājlèpče, Nsg n nājpametnĕje, Nsg n nājtèže, Nsg m nājvèći, Nsg f nājzădnja, Nsg f nājzdŏlnja, Nsg n nājvìše, Nsg n nājmènje, Nsg n nājdèbje, Nsg n nājbòje, Nsg n nājteplĕje, Nsg m nājmlàji. In nājzădnja and nājzdŏlnja, obviously for semantic reasons, nāj- is prefixed to the positive degree.

5.26-30 Use of DEF and IND forms

5.26 IND forms almost only in predicative position

DEF forms are used both attributively and predicatively. IND

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

forms occur almost exclusively in predicative position. The only attested exceptions are: cêl dân 'the whole day', cêl ôn dân 'that whole day', the greeting dõber dân 'good day', and mlât čovèk (once said spontaneously by F.B. and later accepted by G.D.) 'a young man'

IND forms were also attested in the combinations nèš gêrdo 'something ugly', svè rẽ na fîno 'everything gets more and more delicate', pãšta na sûho 'pastasciutta', je šlò na jûto 'has become sour' (cf. the DEF form in se zrêže na mâlo 'is cut into small pieces').

5.27-30 DEF or IND in predicative position

In predicative position IND forms are more frequent than DEF forms.

5.27 Always IND

For many adjectives only the IND forms have been attested in predicative position:

- all adjectives with the suffixes -iv-, -av-, -oz- (IND m -ìf, -àf, -ôs) and the adjectives of Romance origin with IND m in -ân, e.g. IND m boležjìf 'sickly', plẽsnif 'mouldy', plišjìf 'bald', supẽrbif 'haughty', gõbaf 'hunch-backed', mùtaf 'dumb', tujàf 'numb', tùpaf 'numb', jelôs 'jealous', kurijôs 'curious', kurajôs 'full of zest for work', šparinjôs 'thrifty', dežgracijân 'deformed', fidân 'reliable', šempijân 'crazy'.
- many other adjectives, e.g. IND m lìber 'free', bogàt 'rich', njorãnt 'stupid', pãmeten 'sensible', vẽsel 'merry', zdràf 'healthy', žãlosen 'sad', bõlen 'ill', trudèn 'tired', žajèn 'thirsty', bôs 'barefooted', jâden 'angry', mlât 'young', žîf 'alive'.

5.28 Always DEF

Certain adjectives have no -- or no attested -- IND forms:

- the 'relational' adjectives, many of which are formed with -skî, -nji, etc., and the ordinal numbers, e,g, DEF Nsg m taljânski 'Italian', DEF Nsg f grînska 'devilish', DEF Nsg m zînski 'winter-', DEF Nsg m morskî 'sea', DEF Nsg m lẽtnji 'summer-', DEF Nsg m šõtnji, zdõlnji, dõlnji 'undermost', DEF Nsg m domãči/domãčni 'home-made', DEF Nsg m želẽžni 'iron', DEF Nsg m pèrvi 'first', DEF

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Nsg m pẽti 'fifth'.
- some other adjectives, e.g. DEF Nsg m brîžni 'pitiful', DEF Nsg m gãrbi 'sour' (my IND m *gãrep was rejected); DEF Nsg m dèlgi 'long'; DEF Nsg m frìški 'fresh' (my IND *frìžek was rejected); DEF Nsg m pèlni 'full'; DEF Nsg m nõvi 'new'; DEF Nsg m mâli 'small'; DEF Nsg m vẽli 'large'; DEF Nsg m prâvi 'right'; DEF Nsg m ùski 'narrow'.

5.29 IND or DEF

Some adjectives have either IND or DEF forms in predicative position, e.g. DEF Nsg m dõbri 'good', IND m dõber; DEF Nsg m imbõki 'deep', IND m imbòk; DEF Nsg m širõki 'broad', IND m širòk; DEF Nsg m ðštri 'sharp', IND m ðšter; DEF Nsg m tẽnki 'thin', IND m tẽnek; DEF Nsg m tẽpli 'hot', IND m tẽpel; DEF Nsg m visõki 'high', IND m visòk; DEF Nsg m slẽpi 'blind', IND m slêp.

5.30 IND not always acceptable

For certain adjectives both IND and DEF forms have been attested in predicative position, but for some reason the IND forms or some IND forms are not always acceptable for all speakers, or the IND forms are rare:
- the IND m stãr 'old' has been attested only twice, DEF Nsg m stãri is very frequent in predicative position;
- DEF Nsg m lẽpi 'beautiful' , Nsg f lẽpa: IND m +lêp has not been attested, my IND f *lepà was rejected, whereas IND n/ADV lêpo is very frequent; of DEF Nsg m hlãdni 'cold' the only attested IND form is IND n hlâdno; of IND m cêl 'whole' most other IND forms have been attested: IND f celà, IND n cêlo, IND pl NOMP cêle, but when asked if IND f celà was acceptable, G.D. said that it was, but that cẽla (DEF Nsg f) was better; although IND n belò had been attested, IND n belò and IND f *belà were rejected on a later occasion (no other IND forms attested); IND f čevjenà 'red' and IND pl NOMP čevjenè have been attested, but on a later occasion G.D. said that čevjẽna and čevjẽne (DEF Nsg f and DEF Npl NOMP) were to be preferred.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

5.31-32 Forms with nominal declension

5.31 Manner adverbs formed with po + DLsg n

po crēsku 'in the dialect of Cres'; po domăču 'in my (your, etc.) native dialect, as we (you, etc.) in our (your, etc.) village usually do/did, etc.'; po furēštu 'in a foreign language, as foreigners do, etc.'; po gospõsku 'as the educated townspeople do/say, etc.'; po hervăsku 'in Croat'; po modērnu 'in the modern way'; po nõvu 'in the new way'; po novēju 'in a newer way'; po õrlešku 'in the dialect of Orlec, as we do it in Orlec'; po stăru 'in the old way, in our original dialect'; po starīnsku 'in the old-fashioned way'.

5.32 Other forms

(va) belè 'dressed in white', su se obēlkli na belò 'they dressed in white'; smo nosìli čevjenò 'we wore red garments'; černè Lsg n 'dressed in black'; z dèlga 'from afar'; smo do kèsna stăli 'we stayed up late'; do lărga 'from afar'; do mâla 'from childhood', do măla 'lately'; nă mertve 'dead'; do sìta 'to satiety'; do škûra 'from/until dark', do škûra do škûra 'from dawn to dusk', škûren (fr.; I do not know which form of the paradigm this is) 'in the dark'; do teplà 'from the heat', po teplù 'in the heat', po vīn teplù 'in this heat'; nă žive 'alive'.

5.33-34 Morphonemic alternations

See the remarks in 3.65.

5.33 The stem

The adjectives are analysed as having a basic morphonemic alternant, the stem (ST). The ST of an adjective can be found in the same way as that of a noun (see 3.66).

For 34 adjectives an IND m form with a vowel-insertion has been attested. The ST of these adjectives contains the element #: bìster 'bright', dêlžen 'indebted', kuntēnet 'content', mīren 'quiet', mùčen 'up to one's ears in work', namõren 'having a cold', naùčen 'used to', õbeden 'not serious', pămeten 'sensible', prătičen 'skilful', sprăven 'ready', srēčen 'happy', špõrek 'dirty', trêzen 'sober', žălosen 'sad', blăten 'dirty', lăčen 'hungry', mũder 'wise', òšter 'sharp', potrēben 'poor', splõšen

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'not fastidious where food is concerned', šūpej 'hollow', tènek 'thin', bõlen 'ill', dõber 'good', nagèl/nãgel 'hot-tempered', ravèn/rãven 'flat', redèk 'thin (not dense)', tẽpel 'hot', prãzen/prazèn 'empty', trudèn 'tired', žajèn 'thirsty', jâden 'angry', põten 'sweating'.

Although for DEF Nsg m mẽhki 'soft', tẽški 'heavy', làhki 'light', ùski 'narrow', and nìski 'low' no IND m has been attested, I assume the stems ⟨mek#k⟩, ⟨tež#k⟩, ⟨lag#k⟩, ⟨uz#k⟩ and ⟨niz#k⟩ on account of the COMP forms.

5.34 The rules

RULE 1 COMP formed with ⟨j⟩ (see 5.22)

⟨XC(#)k-⟩ → ⟨XC(#)-⟩

⟨XC(#)g-⟩ → ⟨XC(#)-⟩

10 adjectives with an attested COMP fit the description. The only exception is làhče (variant of làgje, see below).
The adjectives are: Nsg m dèlgi 'long', COMP Nsg n dèje; f krãtka 'short', COMP Nsg f kràća; Nsg m krõtki 'gentle', COMP Nsg m krõći; Nsg m làhki 'light', COMP Nsg n làgje (fr.)/làhče (lx); Nsg m mẽhki 'soft', COMP Nsg m mèči; Nsg m nìski 'low', COMP Nsg n nìži; IND m redèk 'thin (not dense)', COMP Nsg n rèje; Nsg m tẽnki 'thin', COMP Nsg m tènji; Nsg m tẽški 'heavy', COMP Nsg m tèži; Nsg m ùski 'narrow', COMP Nsg m ùži.

RULE 2 COMP formed with ⟨j⟩ (see 5.22)

(A) ⟨Xk-jY⟩ → ⟨XčY⟩

(B) ⟨Xg-jY⟩ → ⟨XžY⟩

(C) ⟨Xh-jY⟩ → ⟨XšY⟩

(D) ⟨Xt-jY⟩ → ⟨XćY⟩

(E) ⟨Xd-jY⟩ → ⟨XjY⟩

(F) ⟨Xz-jY⟩ → ⟨XžY⟩

(G) ⟨Xl-jY⟩ → ⟨XjY⟩

(H) ⟨Xž-jY⟩ → ⟨XžY⟩

20 adjectives with a regular COMP formation fit the description. The only exception is làgje (see below).
(A) IND m jâk 'strong', COMP Nsg m jàči; Nsg m mẽhki 'soft', COMP Nsg m mèči (see also rule 1); (B) IND m drâh 'expensive', COMP Nsg m drãži; Nsg m làhki 'light', COMP Nsg n làgje (see rule 1)/làhče; (C) IND m sûh 'dry', COMP Nsg f sùša; (D) DEF Nsg m krãtki 'short'

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

and krõtki 'gentle' see rule 1; IND m čìst 'clean', COMP Nsg f čìšća; ADV gûsto 'often', COMP ADV gùšće; IND m tûst 'fat', COMP Nsg n tùšće; (E) Nsg m gẽrdi 'ugly', COMP Nsg m gèrji; IND m tvêrt 'hard', COMP Nsg f tvèrja; IND m redèk 'thin (not dense)' see rule 1; IND m mlât 'young', COMP Nsg m mlàji/mlãji; (F) ADV bêrzo 'quickly', COMP ADV bèrže; ADV blīzu 'near', COMP ADV blìže; Nsg m ùski 'narrow' and nìski 'low' see rule 1; (G) Nsg m dèlgi 'long' see rule 1;(H) Nsg m tẽški 'heavy' see rule 1.

RULE 3 IND m

⟨X#C-⟩ → ⟨XeC-⟩

All instances have been given in 5.33.

RULE 4 All forms except the IND m

⟨Xč#n-⟩ → ⟨Xšn-⟩

Four adjectives fit the description: IND m mùčen 'up to one's ears with work', pl MP mùšni; IND m prãtičen 'skilful', n prãtišno; IND m naùčen 'used to', pl MP naùšni; lãčen 'hungry', pl MP lãšni. Cf. the optionality of the occlusive element in the sequences čn, čm and čk (see 2.23).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 6

THE VERB

6.1 Forms of a full verb paradigm

A full verb paradigm has the following forms:

- infinitive (INF), e.g. rẽzat 'cut', narẽzat 'cut', kantàt 'sing';
- present tense: three persons in singular and plural (PR 1sg-3pl), e.g. 1sg kantân, 3sg kantâ, rêže, 1pl rêžemo, narêžemo, 2pl kantâte, 3pl kantãju;
- imperative: second person singular, first and second person plural (IMP 2sg, 1pl, 2pl), e.g. 2sg kantãj, 1pl kantãjmo;
- L-participle: three genders in the singular, two plural forms: MP and NOMP (see 4.1): LP m, f, n, pl MP and pl NOMP, e.g. m kantãl, narẽzal, f kantãla, narẽzala, n narẽzalo, pl MP kantãli, narẽzali, pl NOMP kantãle;
- passive participle: this participle has the same forms and categories as an adjective: PP DEF Nsg...DEF Lpl, PP IND m, f, n, pl MP and pl NOMP. On the declension see chapter 5. As in the case of the adjective (see 5.2 and 5.12) it is not always possible to decide whether a given form is DEF nominative or IND. In such cases the indications DEF and IND will be omitted: the forms in question will be referred to by 'f', 'n', 'pl MP' or 'pl NOMP' (the problem does not arise in the case of masculine forms). Examples: INF oplẽst 'knit', PP DEF Nsg f opletẽna, Asg f opletẽnu, Npl NOMP opletẽne, IND f opletenà, IND n opletenò;
- gerund (GER), e.g. kantàjuč, rẽžuč.

Each verb is analysed as having a basic morphonemic alternant, called 'stem' (ST), which is the input of the morphonemic rules discussed in 6.63-64. In the other sections of the present

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

chapter the ST (between ⟨ ⟩, unaccented) will be given only when necessary.

The description is based on attested forms of well over 1000 verbs (verbs with the same root and inflexion have been counted as one verb). All attested forms are listed in the lexicon.

6.2 Division into inflexion classes

The verbs have been divided into 9 inflexion classes according to two criteria:

- the first vowel of the ending (theme vowel) in INF and PR. This criterion distinguishes all classes form each other except AE_1 and AE_2. Each inflexion class has an abbreviation which consists of two letters (c.q. Ø and a letter), and, in the case of AE_1 and AE_2, a number. The two letters represent the theme vowel in the INF and PR, respectively: AA, AE_1, AE_2, AI, EE, EI, II, UE and ØE. The latter class has no theme vowel in the INF. Moreover, it is somewhat heterogeneous because some ØE-verbs have a ST in a vowel and others have a ST in a consonant (see 6.6 and 6.56-61).
- morphonemic relations between the INF and PR stems. This criterion distinguishes AE_1 from AE_2: the INF of AE_2-verbs ends in -evat or -ovat, the PR in -ujen, -uješ, -uje, etc. (see 6.64 rules 1 and 2). The AE_1-verbs have no such morphonemic rule.

Examples for each inflexion class:

AA: hèbat 'listen', PR 1sg hèban;
AE_1: plăkat 'cry', PR 1sg plâčen;
AE_2: arivevàt 'arrive', PR 1sg arivûjen;
AI: spàt 'sleep', PR 2sg spĭš;
EE: razumèt 'understand', PR 1sg razumên;
EI: bolèt 'hurt', PR 3sg bolĭ;
II: trèfit 'happen', PR 3sg trèfi;
UE: vìnut 'take out', PR 3sg vîne;
ØE: pobedastèt 'become stupid' (ST ⟨pobedaste⟩), PR 3sg pobedastêje (this example has insertion of -j- in the PR by morphonemic rule (see 6.64 rule 2)); bõst 'prick' (ST ⟨bod⟩), PR 3sg bodè (INF ⟨dt⟩ is changed into st by morphonemic rule (see 6.64 rule 5); pèč 'bake' (ST ⟨pek⟩, cf. GER pekŭč), PR 3sg pečè (the ⟨k⟩ of the ST is changed into č and č by morphonemic rules, see 6.64 rules 5 and 6).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.3 Division into accentuation types

The verbs have been divided into three accentuation types (a), (b) and (c) according to their stress in the INF and PR. In the following table '+' means 'stem-stress' and '-' means 'no stem-stress'.

	INF	PR
(a)	+	+
(b)	-	+
(c)	(redundant)	-

Examples: (a) čìstit 'clean', PR 3sg čìsti; (b) solìt 'salt', PR 3sg sȍli; (c) rosìt 'dew', PR 3sg rosī; prẽst 'spin', PR 3sg predè.

Type (c) has been subdivided into three subtypes (ca), (cb) and (cc) according to the stress-pattern of the LP.

- (ca): the vowel before -l- is stressed in all LP-forms;
- (cb): the final syllable is stressed in all LP-forms;
- (cc): the initial syllable is stressed except that disyllabic LP f forms have final stress.

NB The -e- which in some verbs is introduced between stem and ending of the LP m by phonological rule (see 2.25) is never stressed, e.g. pȃst (ca) 'graze', PR 3sg pasè, LP m pȃsel, pl MP pȃsli.

Examples: (ca) umèt 'be able', PR 3sg umê, LP f umĕla, pl MP umĕli; pȃst 'fall', PR 3sg padè, LP m pȃl, f pȃla, n pȃlo, pl NOMP pȃle; (cb) pèč 'bake', PR 2pl pečète, LP m pẽkel, f peklà, n peklȍ, pl MP peklì, pl NOMP peklè; cvẽst 'bloom', PR 3sg cvetè, LP f cvelà, n cvelȍ, pl NOMP cvelè; (cc) fkȁt 'weave', PR 3sg fkè, LP f fkalà, pl MP fkȃli; orȁt 'plough', PR 3sg orè, LP m ȍral, n ȍralo, pl MP ȍrali; pìt 'drink', PR 3sg pijè, LP m pȋl, f pilà, pl MP pȋli; napìt se 'get drunk', PR 3pl napijèju, LP m nȃpil, pl MP nȃpili; popìt 'drink', PR 1pl popijèmo, LP m pȍpil, f pȍpila, pl MP pȍpili.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.4-31 The endings, including their accentuation when stressed

6.4 Inventory

The endings are shown in the tables below.

	INF	PR					
		1sg	2sg	3sg	1pl	2pl	3pl
AA	-ȁt	-ȃn	-ȃš	-ȃ	-ȃmo	-ȃte	-ȃju
AE_1	-ȅt	-ȅn	-ȅš	-ȅ	-ȅmo	-ȅte	-ȅju/-u
AE_2	-ȁt	-ȅn	-eš	-ȅ	-ȅmo	-ȅte	-ȅju/-u
AI	-ȁt	-ȉn	-ȉš	-ȉ	-imȍ	-itȅ	-ijũ/-ẽ
EE	-ȅt	-ên	-êš	-ê	-êmo	-ête	-êju
EI	-ȅt	-ȉn	-ȉš	-ȉ	-imȍ	-itȅ	-ijũ/-ẽ
II	-ȉt	-in	-iš	-ȉ	-imo	-ite	-iju/-e
UE	-ȕt	-en	-eš	-e	-emo	-ete	-eju/-u
ØE	⟨-t⟩	-ȅn	-ȅš	-ȅ	-ȅmo	-ȅte	-ȅju/-u

	LP m	PP IND m	IMP 2sg	GER
AA	-ãl	-ȃn	-ãj	-ȁjuć
AE_1	-al	-an/-en	-ãj/-ȉ/-Ø	-ũć/-ẽć/-ȁjuć
AE_2	-ãl	-an	-Ø/-ȉ	-(ȕj)uć/-(ov)ȁjuć
AI	-ãl	-an	-Ø/-ȉ	-ẽć/-ȁjuć
EE	-ẽl			
EI	-ẽl		-Ø/-ȉ	-ẽć/-ũć
II	-ȉl	-en	-Ø/-ȉ	-eć/-ũć
UE	-ũl/-l	-en/-ȕt	-ȉ	
ØE	⟨-l⟩	-ẽn/-t	-ȉ/-Ø/-j	-ũć/-ẽć

6.5 Examples (not including all alternative endings)

- AA: čapȁt 'catch', PR 3sg čapȃ, 1pl čapȃmo, 2pl čapȃte, 3pl čapãju, LP m čapãl, PP IND m čapȃn, IMP 2sg čapãj; igrȁt 'play', PR 3sg igrȃ, 2pl igrȃte, 3pl igrãju, LP m igrãl, IMP 2sg igrãj,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

GER igràjuć;
- AE_1: potẽzat 'pull', PR 3sg potêže, 3pl potêžu, LP m potẽzal, GER potẽžuć; p(r)erẽzat 'cut through', PR 1sg prerêžen, 3sg prerêže, 3pl prerêžu, LP m perẽzal, PP f prerẽžena, IMP 2sg prerèš/ prerẽži; fkàt 'weave', PR 3sg fkè, 3pl fkèju, LP f fkalà, PP IND f fkanà, IMP 2sg fkãj/fkì, GER fkàjuć;
- AE_2: dešperevàt 'despair', PR 2sg dešperûješ, 3sg dešperûje, GER dešperùjuć; krepevàt 'die (of animals, except bees)', PR 3sg krepûje, 3pl krepûju, LP m krepevãl; mirovàt 'rest', PR 3sg mirûje, IMP 2sg mirũj, GER mirùjuć; põtkovat 'shoe', PR 1sg põtkujen, LP pl MP põtkovali, PP IND m põtkovan, IMP 2sg potkũj/potkujì, GER potkùjuć;
- AI: bojàt se 'be afraid', PR 1sg bojĩn, 2sg bojĩš, 1pl bojimò, 3pl bojẽ, LP m bojãl, IMP 2sg bòj; melčàt 'be silent', PR 1sg melčĩn, 2sg melčĩš, 3sg melčĩ, 2pl melčitè, IMP 2sg mèlčì/ mèlč/mèš (see 6.21), GER melčẽć/melčàjuć; zespàt se 'sleep one's fill', LP m zèspal, PP IND m zèspan;
- EE: smèt 'be allowed', PR 1sg smên, 2sg smêš, 3sg smê, 3pl smêju, LP m smẽl;
- EI: gorèt 'burn', PR 3sg gorĩ, 1pl gorimò, 2pl goritè, 3pl gorẽ/ gorijũ, LP m gorẽl, GER gorẽć; zgorèt 'burn', PR 1sg zgorĩn, 3sg zgorĩ, 1pl zgorimò, 2pl zgoritè, LP f zgorẽla, PP IND f zgorenà, IMP 2sg zgorì;
- II: fìnit 'end', PR 1pl fìnimo, 3pl fìniju, LP m fìnil, PP n fìnjeno; obelìt 'whitewash', PR 3sg obẽli, LP pl MP obelìli, PP IND m obẽjen, IMP 2sg obelì; čeperìt, očeperìt 'remove sheep-ticks', LP m očeperĩl, PP pl NOMP očepẽrene, GER čepẽreć;
- UE: pregnùt 'fold', PR 3sg prègne, 1pl prègnemo, LP pl MP pregnùli, PP IND m prègnjen, IMP 2sg pregnì;
- ØE: pèć, spèć 'bake', PR 3sg pečè, 3pl pečèju, LP m pẽkel, PP IND m pečẽn, IMP spečì, GER pečẽć/pekũć; plẽst, uplẽst 'knit', PR 1sg pletèn, 3sg pletè, 2pl pletète, 3pl pletèju, LP f plelà, PP IND m upletẽn, IMP 2sg upletì, GER pletũć/pletẽć; ubìt 'kill', PR 3sg ubîje, 1pl ubîjemo, 3pl ubîjeju, LP m ubĩl, PP IND m ubîjen, IMP 2sg ubĩj.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.6-31 Remarks; distribution of alternative endings

6.6 INF

ØE: combinations of velar consonant + ⟨-t⟩ are changed into -č by morphonemic rule (see 6.64 rule 5). Examples:
pèč 'bake', ST ⟨pek⟩ (cf. GER pekũč); vrěč 'thresh', ST ⟨verh⟩ (cf. GER verhũč); ostrìč 'shear', ST ⟨ostrig⟩ (cf. LP pl MP ostrìgli).
Other obstruents are changed into s before ⟨-t⟩ (same rule), e.g. prěst 'spin', ST ⟨pred⟩ (cf. PR 3sg predè); plěst 'knit', ST ⟨plet⟩ (cf. PR 3sg pletè); rõst 'neigh', ST ⟨rov⟩ (cf. PR 3sg rovè); hrõst 'snore', ST ⟨hrop⟩ (cf. PR 3sg hropè); grīst 'bite', ST ⟨griz⟩ (cf. PR 3 sg grizè).
The only ST of this class which does not end in a vowel, a velar or another obstruent is that of the verb tèrt 'wipe', ST ⟨ter⟩, PR 3sg tère.

Thus, the infinitive of a verb always ends in vowel + t, -st or -č. The only exceptions are tèrt (see above), zěnt (a rarely used variant of zět 'take', an IRR verb), and učīnt (a variant of učinìt 'make, do').

6.7 PR: accentuation of disyllabic endings

As can be seen from the table in 6.4, stressed disyllabic endings have the stress on the last syllable if the theme vowel is i̯, and on the first syllable if it is a̯ or e̯.

6.8 PR 3pl: -ẽ̯ or -iju̯

I have the impression that, in principle, the choice is free, but there seems to be a correlation between the flexion class and the variant chosen. The classes AI and EI have preference for -ẽ̯ (AI: 5 out of 6; EI: 9 out of 13 attestations; for one AI and two EI verbs both variants have been attested); The attested forms are: AI: PR 3pl bežẽ 'run', ubežẽ 'run away', bojẽ se 'be afraid', deržẽ 'keep', spẽ/spijũ 'sleep'; EI: PR 3pl zakèsniju se 'be late', žīviju/žīve 'live', bolẽ 'hurt', gorẽ/gorijũ 'burn', pogorẽ 'burn', letẽ 'fly', njeržẽ 'grumble', sedẽ 'sit', selzijũ 'leak', smerdẽ 'stink', vertẽ 'turn'.
The class II has a preference for -iju (79 out of 116 attestations; for 21 verbs both variants have been attested). Examples:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bũdiju 'wake', dĕliju 'divide', razdĕliju 'divide', dȉmiju 'smoke', fȉniju 'end', gõjiju 'bring up', hȉtiju 'throw', hõde/hõdiju 'walk', kăpiju/kăpe 'understand', kõte/kõtiju 'bring forth young', nakȕpiju 'gather', pokȕpiju 'gather', kũpiju 'buy', njõriju 'dive', nõse/nõsiju 'carry', okȕre 'be necessary', pĭliju 'saw', răbiju 'be necessary', stȁviju/stȁve 'put', tĕndiju 'tend', strũsiju 'shake', naũče/naũčiju 'get used to', vȍje/vȍjiju 'love'.

6.9 PR 3pl: -ũ or -ȅju

UE: there is a preference for -eju (10 out of 12 attestations). The attested forms are: dȉgneju 'lift', dvȉneju 'lift', zgûsneju 'become thicker', potȅgneju 'pull', protȅgneju 'stretch out', tvêrneju/tvêrnu 'harden', stvêrneju 'harden', obȅrneju 'turn around', zvȅrneju 'turn back', vȉnu 'take out'.

ØE: the verbs with a stem in i- have a preference for -ȅju (5 out of 6 attestations). The attested forms are: ubȉjeju 'kill', zadnȉju 'bottom', pijȅju 'drink', napijȅju se 'get drunk', opijȅju se 'get drunk', sevȉjeju 'wrap'.

ØE: for the verbs with a stem in -e the accentuation seems to play a role in the choice between the two variants: of the attested forms with an unstressed ending the majority (8 out of 10) has -u, the only two attested forms with end-stress have -ȅju: gerjăveju 'rust' (ST ⟨gerjave⟩, ending -u, j inserted by morphonemic rule), zgerjăveju 'rust', hruhujăveju 'become rough', obelêju 'become white', obolnêjeju 'fall ill', očernêjeju 'become black', zdebelêju 'become fat', zdražêju 'become expensive', zjutêju 'become sour', uškurêju 'become dark', blejȅju 'bleat', smejȅju se 'laugh'.
Notice that in both attestations of unstressed -eju the final syllable of the stem has the stress. Perhaps such forms as +hruhujăvejeju are unacceptable.

ØE: for the verbs with a ST in a consonant (INF in -st, -č) the choice has much to do with the accentuation: end-stressed forms (17 attestations) have -ȅju, stem-stressed forms (2 attestations) have -u. The attested forms are: ugrizȅju 'bite', kradȅju 'steal', pernesȅju 'bring', pronesȅju 'start laying (of hens)', padȅju 'fall', otpadȅju 'fall off', pasȅju 'graze', pečȅju 'bake', pletȅju 'knit', predȅju 'spin', spredȅju 'spin', rastȅju 'grow', narastȅju 'grow', rovȅju 'neigh', sêdu 'sit down', posêdu 'sit

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

down', sopèju 'play (a wind instrument)', strižèju 'shear', tresèju 'tremble'. My +probodũ 'pierce' was accepted.

AE_1: there is a strong statistical correlation between the accentuation type and the variant chosen: of the type (a) verbs a small majority (10 out of 18 attestations) has -u, of the type (b) verbs a majority (18 out of 29 attestations) has -eju, all 4 attested type (c) verbs have -èju. Examples:
(a) jâšu 'ride', kâšju 'cough', lâju 'bark', plâču/plâčeju 'cry', sêjeju 'sow', potêžu 'pull'; (b) čěšu/čěšeju 'comb', lõčeju 'drink (of animals)', pĭšeju 'write', rĭbjeju/rĭbju 'rub', skăčeju 'jump', věžeju 'tie', zõbju/zõbjeju 'pick'; (c) fkèju 'weave', orèju 'plough', žgèju 'brand', vežgèju 'light'.

AE_2: 23 out of 24 attestations have unstressed -u, including 3 attestations for type (c) verbs (the type (c) verbs of this class show many irregularities and inconsistencies, see 6.44). There is one attestation with stressed -èju (type (c)). Examples:
(a) rĭbuju 'fish', švĕrcuju 'smuggle'; (b) inkantûju 'sell by auction', kalûju 'let down', kupûju 'buy', pronoštikûju 'predict', sajûju 'plant', tombûju 'drop'; (c) štûju 'respect', põštuju 'respect', otrûju/otrujèju 'poison'.

6.10 LP: f, n, pl MP and pl NOMP endings

The LP f, n, pl MP and pl NOMP are formed by adding -ȁ, -ȍ, -ȉ, -ȅ, respectively to the LP m. Sometimes the accentuation is changed. For examples and an account of the accentuation see the next section.

6.11 LP: accentuation of the endings in end-stressed forms

Type (a): the ending is never stressed.

Type (b) and (ca): the vowel which precedes the -l- -- except the e which is introduced by phonological rule (see 2.25), such as in pãsel (below) -- is stressed (see also 6.3). Whenever it fits the conditions for ũ-accentuation it is ũ-accented. Otherwise it is short. Examples:
čuvàt 'keep', LP m čuvãl, f čuvãla, pl NOMP čuvãle; davàt/dãvat 'give', LP m dãval, n dãvalo, pl MP davãli, pl NOMP davãle; pokazàt 'show', LP m pokazãl, f pokazãla, n pokazãlo, pl MP pokazãli; veževàt 'tie', LP n veževãlo, pl MP veževãli; ubežàt

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'run away', LP m ubežãl, pl MP ubežãli, pl NOMP ubežãle; umèt 'be able', LP f umẽla, pl MP umẽli; potegnùt 'pull', LP m potegnũl, f potegnùla, n potegnùlo, pl MP potegnùli; obernùt 'turn around', LP m obernũl, f obernùla, n obernùlo, pl NOMP obernùle; pobedastèt 'become stupid', LP m pobedastẽl, pl MP pobedastẽli; zjutèt 'become sour', LP n zjutẽlo, pl NOMP zjutẽle; blẽt 'bleat', LP f blẽla, pl NOMP blẽle; hodìt 'walk', LP m hodĩl, f hodìla, n hodìlo, pl MP hodìli, pl NOMP hodìle; rosìt 'dew', LP n rosìlo; pãst 'fall', LP m pãl, f pãla, n pãlo, pl NOMP pãle; pãst 'graze', LP m pãsel, n pãslo, pl MP pãsli, pl NOMP pãsle.

(cb): the final vowel is stressed, except the e which is introduced by phonological rule (see 2.25), as in rẽkel (see below). The LP m is ˜-accented, the other forms are ˋ-accented. Examples: plẽst 'knit', zaplẽst 'tie', LP m zaplẽl, f plelà, n plelò, pl MP plelì, zaplelì, pl NOMP plelè; pomẽst 'sweep', LP f pomelà, n pomelò, pl MP pomelì.

(cc): the initial syllable of the LP forms is stressed, except that disyllabic f forms have a ˋ-accented ending. If the vowel before -l- is stressed (monosyllabic LP m or disyllabic n, pl MP or pl NOMP), it is ˆ-accented, whether it belongs to the ending or not. If a different non-final syllable is stressed (disyllabic LP m or polysyllabic LP forms) the stressed vowel is ˋ- or õ-accented. Examples: spàt 'sleep', LP m spâl, f spalà, pl MP spâli, pl NOMP spâle; zespàt se 'sleep one's fill', LP m zèspal, f zèspala, n zèspalo; sràt 'shit', LP m srâl; obesràt se 'shit oneself under', LP m õbesral, f õbesrala; dàt 'give', LP m dâl, f dalà, n dâlo, pl MP dâli; prodàt 'sell', LP m prõdal, f prõdala, n prõdalo, pl MP prõdali, pl NOMP prõdale; pìt 'drink', LP m pîl, f pilà, pl MP pîli; napìt se 'get drunk', LP m nãpil, pl MP nãpili. The verbs sràt and dàt (and compounds) are irregular.

6.12 LP -ul or -l (class UE)

The ending -l -- with morphonemic loss of the stem-final n (see 6.64 rule 3) -- is far less frequent than the ending -ũl. It has only been attested for a few type (a) verbs with a ST in a velar consonant + n, and always along with -ũl: pobègnut 'run away', LP pl MP pobègnuli, pl NOMP pobègle; LP cèrknul 'die miserably', f cèrknula, n cèrknulo/cèrklo; pocèrknut id., LP n pocèrknulo/pocèrklo; nìknut 'come up', LP f nìknula, n nìknulo/

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

nȉklo; pȕknut 'burst', LP m pȕknul/pȕkel, f pȕkla, n pȕknulo, pl NOMP pȕkle.

6.13 PP: general remarks

The PP has the same categories and declension as an adjective (see 6.1). For the declension see chapter 5. The endings are added to the PP IND m. Sometimes the accentuation is changed. For an account of the accentuation see 6.17.

6.14 PP: -an/-en (AE$_1$)

For 23 verbs (with different stems) the PP has been attested. 12 have -en, 7 have -an and 4 have -an/-en. The attested forms are:
- with -en: pl NOMP očẽšene 'comb', IND m raščẽšen; f namãžena 'rub in'; pl NOMP nanȉžene 'put in a row'; n zorẽno 'plough', IND f zorenà; n pȉšeno 'write', pl MP zapȉšeni; IND m põšjen 'send'; pl NOMP zrẽžene; IND m nasũčen 'get drunk', n zasũčeno 'twine', pl NOMP zasũčene; n stẽšeno 'make fitting by chiselling off a small piece from the surface', IND m stẽšen; n vẽženo 'bind', DEF Asg f vẽženu; f zazȉjena 'build'; n ražmȉčeno 'press';
- with -an: f ščrẽšana 'card'; IND f fkanà 'weave', IND n fkâno, IND pl NOMP fkâne; IND m nalõkan 'get drunk', oblõkan; f ošvȉkana 'dirty oneself with diarrhoea'; IND m ovèjan 'winnow'; IND f žganà 'brand', pl NOMP žgâne, m vèžgan 'set fire to';
- with -en/-an: f skjẽpjena 'carve (out)', n skjẽpano, pl NOMP skjẽpane; IND m ribân/rȉbjen 'rub' (type (b)/(c), see 6.3), DEF Gsg m rȉbanoga, Nsg m zrȉbani; n pòsèjeno 'sow', f presèjana 'sieve'; pl NOMP stèržene 'grate', DEF Asg f stèrganu, IND m ostèržen, DEF Gsg m ostèrženoga.

6.15 PP: -en/-ut (UE)

22 verbs (with different stems) have an attested PP. Three of them have -ut, along with -en:
n pretȉšnjeno 'press (together)', pl NOMP pretȉšnjene, n stȉšnjeno, IND m pretȉšnjen/pretȉsnut, COMP Nsg m stȉšnjeneji; f vȉnjena 'remove', IND m vȉnut; f zakȕknjena 'form into a hook', n zakȕknjeno/zakȕknuto/zakȕknjeto (error?, cf. nȁč (IRR), 6.65), DEF Gsg m zakȕknjenoga, IND m pokȕknjen.
Other examples: f pȕknjena 'burst', n pȕknjeno; n skrȕknjeno 'con-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

geal, cool off'; n nàgnjeno 'bend', f nàgnjena, DEF Asg f nàgnjenu; IND m prègnjen; IND m potèknjen 'stir (e.g. a fire)'; f ožìknjena 'break', n ožìknjeno.

6.16 PP: -ẽn/-t (ØE)

The verbs with a ST in a consonant -- INF in -č or -st, see 6.6 -- all have -ẽn. Examples: DEF Nsg f pometẽna 'sweep'; DEF Nsg n pernesẽno 'bring', znesẽno, IND n znesenò; IND m pečẽn 'bake', DEF Npl NOMP pečẽne, Nsg n opečẽno; IND n rečenò 'say'; f stèrena 'wear out'.

Of the verbs with a ST in a vowel -- these verbs have insertion of a -j- between the stem and the ending which begins in a vowel, see 6.64 rule 2 -- some have -t along with -en, others have only -en. The attested forms are:

- with -t/-en: n pokrîjeno/pokrìto 'cover', f pokrîjena, pl NOMP pokrîjene, IND m pokrîjen; f nǎvita 'wind (up)', navîjena, n navìto/navîjeno, pl NOMP navîjene, n povîjeno, pl NOMP sěvite; n prišìveno 'sew to', prišîjeno, f zašîjena, n zašîjeno, pl NOMP zašîjene, IND m zašìt; pl MP nǎpiti 'get drunk', n põpito/popîjeno, IND m nǎpit.
- with -en: f nabîjena 'nail down', razbîjena, n zabîjeno, pl NOMP zabîjene, ubîjena, IND m ubîjen, obîjen; f razednîjena 'remove the bottom from', DEF Asg f zadnîjenu 'bottom'; IND m obrîjen 'shave'; f nalẽjena 'pour', n polẽjeno, prelèjeno, prelèveno, f prolèvena/prolèjena.

6.17 PP: accentuation of the endings in end-stressed forms

Type (a) and (b): the ending is never stressed.

Subtype (ca): PP forms only attested for AA, EI and ØE:

- AA (ca): all forms are ^-accented on the first vowel of the ending. Examples: n baškotâno 'bake a second time', pl NOMP baškotâne, IND m baškotân, DEF Nsg m baškotâni;
- EI (ca): only one form attested: zgorenà 'burn' (f, probably IND);
- ØE (ca): the ending is never stressed. Examples: n zgrìzeno 'bite'; f ukrǎjena 'steal', pl NOMP ukrǎjene; IND m sprẽjen 'spin'.

Subtype (cb): this subtype contains only verbs of flexion class ØE. DEF: the first vowel of the ending is ˜-accented.

IND: same accentuation as the LP (see 6.11); thus: -ẽn, -enà, -enò, -enì, -enè. Examples:

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

DEF Npl NOMP pletẽne 'knit', Nsg f opletẽna, Asg f opletẽnu, Npl NOMP opletẽne, IND f opletenà, IND n opletenò, DEF Nsg f raspletẽna, Asg f raspletẽnu, IND pl NOMP spletenè, IND m upletẽn, DEF Nsg f upletẽna; DEF Nsg n pernesẽno 'bring', znesẽno, IND n znesenò; IND n rečenò 'say', DEF Nsg n rečẽno.

Subtype (cc): IND: same accentuation as the LP (see 6.11). Only IND f zorenà and IND m okõvan are unexpected.

DEF: no rule can be given. The accentuation is sometimes identical with the IND forms, e.g. Asg f prõkjetu, and sometimes it is different, e.g. Nsg n popîjeno. See also the remark at the end of this section.

The attested forms are:

AE_1: IND f fkanà 'weave', IND n fkâno, IND pl NOMP fkâne, IND f zorenà 'plough' (my +zõrena was accepted), DEF Nsg n zorẽno; AE_2: IND m õkovan/okõvan 'set (of jewel)', IND pl NOMP õkovane, n (IND?) okõvano, IND m põtkovan; IND m štõvan 'respect', IND pl MP štõvani; IND m õtrovan 'poison', strõvan; AI: IND m zèspan 'sleep one's fill', pòspan; ØE: IND m năpit 'get drunk', IND pl MP năpiti, IND n põpito, DEF Nsg n popîjeno; IRR IND m zèbran 'choose', IND n zèbrano, DEF Nsg f naberẽna, Nsg n naberẽno, Nsg n poberẽno, Npl NOMP poberẽne; IND f năčeta 'begin to eat from'; IND f danà 'give', prõdana 'sell'; DEF Asg f oderẽnu 'skin'; IND m prõkjet 'curse', IND n prõkjeto, DEF Asg f prõkjetu; DEF Nsg f operẽna 'wash', Nsg n operẽno; IND m õpert 'open', IND f õperta, IND n õperto, IND pl NOMP õperte, IND m zăpert 'close', IND f zăperta, IND pl NOMP zăperte, DEF Asg f zăpertu; IND n õsrano 'shit oneself under', DEF Nsg n obesẽreno; IND n prõsuto 'scatter', IND f răsuta, IND n răsuto; IND f zvanà 'invite', IND pl MP zvâni, IND pl NOMP zvâne, IND pl MP põzvani; IND f õžeta 'wring out'; IND f põžerta 'eat up (of animals)', IND pl NOMP põžerte.

It is not quite certain that such forms as prõkjeto (see above) are IND and not DEF nominative forms (cf. prõkjetu). However, since the IND forms are much more frequent than the DEF ones, I have regarded a PP form IND if it could not be positively recognized as a DEF form, either by its accentuation or by a case ending.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.18 IMP 1 and 2pl

The 1pl and 2pl are obtained by adding -mo and -te, respectively, to the 2sg. The accentuation remains unaltered. Examples: 2sg gãnaj 'talk', 1pl gãnajmo; 2sg čěkaj 'wait', 2pl čěkajte; 2sg hèbaj 'listen', 2pl hèbajte; 2sg kantãj 'sing', 1pl kantãjmo; 2sg stàf/stàvi 'put', 1pl stàfmo, 2pl stàfte/stàvite; 2sg orì 'plough', 1pl zorìmo; 2sg obernì 'turn around', 2pl obernìte.

6.19 IMP: -ì̠/-ãj/-Ø (AE$_1$)

25 verbs (with different stems) have an attested IMP. 19 have -ì̠, 2 have -i/-Ø, 2 have -ì̠/-ãj and 2 have -ãj. The attested forms are:

-ì̠: češì 'comb', očešì; ščrešì 'card'; iščì 'look for'; zajãši 'mount (a horse)'; pokàji se 'repent'; pokažì 'show'; làji 'bark'; ločì 'drink (of animals)'; mãši 'wave'; nanižì 'put in a row'; zorì 'plough', 1pl orìmo; napišì 'write'; sučì 'twine'; tičì 'touch'; vežìte 'bind'; 2pl zobjìte 'peck', pozobjì, 2pl pozobjìte; vežgì 'light'; posèji 'sow'; ovèji 'winnow'.

-ì/-Ø: mãži 'rub', pomàš; prerèš/prerěži 'cut through'.

-ì̠/-ãj: zmìči/zmìkaj 'comb (wool)'; fkì/fkãj 'weave', òfkaj/ofkì.

-ãj: glogotãj 'gargle'; oribãj 'scrape, scrub', zribãj.

6.20 IMP: -Ø/-ì (AE$_2$)

The attested forms are: mirũj 'rest'; okujì 'set (of jewel)', potkũj, potkujì, also attested: potkojì; põštuj 'respect'.

6.21 IMP: -Ø/-ì (AI)

The attested forms are: běš/bežì 'run', ubežì; bòj se 'be afraid', 2pl bòjte se; dèrš 'keep', my +držì was accepted; kječì 'kneel'; ležì 'lie'; melčì/mèlč 'be silent', 2pl melčìte (this verb has also the IRR IMP forms měš, 2pl měšte); spì 'sleep'.

6.22 IMP: -i/-Ø (EI)

The attested forms are: 2pl zamìslite 'think'; zgorì 'burn'; hìt, 2pl hìte (e.g. in hìt tò udělat 'do that quickly', hìte jèst 'eat quickly').

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.23 IMP -ì/-Ø (II)

Almost all verbs have -ì. Examples: obelì 'whitewash'; zbudì 'wake'; učinì 'do'; čìsti 'clean'; lãti 'catch'; změri 'weigh'; namèrvi 'crumble'; molì 'pray'; omulì 'shell'; nosì 'carry'; prepilì 'saw through'; popodì 'furnish with a (new) floor'.

Exceptions: stàvit 'put', IMP 2sg stàf/stàvi, 1pl stàfmo, 2pl stàfte/stàvite; hodìt 'walk, go', IMP 2sg hòt/hodì, 1pl hòmo, 2pl hòte (these forms are mostly used as suppletive IMP forms for the IRR verb põć 'go'); pustìt 'leave', IMP 2sg pùs (fr.)/pũs (1x), 2pl pùste (I have never heard the form pùs in isolation, so that I am not entirely sure that it is not a sandhi form).

6.24 IMP -ì/-Ø/-j (ØE)

The verbs with a ST in a consonant have -ì, except pernès/pernesì 'bring', 2pl pernèste/pernesìte and klàs 'lay', 2pl klàste. Examples: probodì 'pierce'; zgrižì 'bite'; pometì 'sweep'; spečì 'bake'; spredì 'spin'; rečì 'say', 2pl rečìte; sečì 'cut', 1pl sečìmo, presečì.

The verbs with a ST in a vowel have -j, except prolejì/prolĕj 'spill'. Examples: smĕj se 'laugh', nasmĕj se; nabĭj 'nail down', ubĭj; zašĭj 'sew together'; 2pl čũjte 'hear'; obũj 'put shoes on'; pĭj 'drink', 2pl pĭjte, napĭjte, popĭjte.

6.25 GER: general remarks

In contradistinction to all other forms discussed in the chapters 2 to 6, the great majority of GER forms have not been attested spontaneously, but have been elicited. The following GER forms were attested spontaneously: bežĕć 'run', hõdeć 'walk', jãšuć 'ride', jedũć 'eat', kantàjuć 'sing', spẽć 'sleep'. The following forms were attested 'semi-spontaneously', i.e. G.D., knowing that I was eager to hear GER forms, produced them without my asking: blejũć 'bleat', čuvikàjuć 'whistle like a čuvĭčina (unidentified bird)', kõpajuć 'dig', piturùjuć 'paint', strõjeć 'build', tekũć 'run', verhũć 'thresh'.

6.26 GER -ũć/-ẽć/-àjuć (AE$_1$)

Before -uč/-ẽč the ST normally undergoes the same changes as before the PR endings (see 6.64 rule 6). The ending -ẽč has only

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

been attested for glogõčeč 'gargle' and derhtěč (without consonant change)/derhtàjuč 'shiver'. Of the remaining 22 verbs with an attested GER 11 have -uč and 2 have -ũč/-ȁjuč. Of the 11 verbs with -uč 10 belong to type (a). Examples: fkàjuč 'weave' (my *fkũč was rejected), iskàjuč 'look for', kăšjuč 'cough', làjuč 'bark', pomăgajuč 'help', măhuč (without consonant change)/măhajuč 'wave', mìkajuč 'comb (of wool)', plăčuč 'cry', rĕžuč 'cut', sèjuč 'sow', skăčuč 'jump', sukàjuč 'twine', vèjuč 'winnow', žgàjuč/žgũč 'brand'.

6.27 GER -uć/-ȁjuć (AE$_2$)

Before -uč the stem has the same shape as in the PR, before -ȁjuč it has the same shape as in the INF. The attested GER forms are: baknjùjuč 'kiss', baškotùjuč 'bake a second time', bolovàjuč 'be ill'. dešperùjuč 'be desperate', imbokùjuč 'lay bricks', mirùjuč 'rest', naperčùjuč 'load', piturùjuč 'paint', raspredùjuč 'take (the horses) out', polĕtkujuč 'pick the grapes that were left during harvest', rìbovajuč 'fish'.

6.28 GER -ĕć/-àjuć (AI)

The attested forms are: bežĕč 'run', deržàjuč 'hold', kječĕč 'kneel', ležĕč 'lie', melčĕč/melčàjuč 'be silent', spĕč 'sleep'.

6.29 GER -ẽć/-ũć (EI)

The attested GER forms are: gorĕč 'burn', letĕč/letũč (2x) 'fly', mìsleč 'think', njeržĕč 'grumble', sedĕč 'sit', ševerĕč 'slip'.

6.30 GER -eć/-ũć (II)

The ending -ũč has only been attested for branũč (1x) 'prevent sheep from straying while driving a flock'. Further examples: bĕleč 'whitewash', čepĕreč 'remove sheep-ticks', dĕleč 'divide', jĕdreč 'sail', nõseč 'carry'.

6.31 GER -ũć/-eć (ØE)

The attested forms are:

- ST in a consonant: cvetũč 'bloom', grizũč 'bite', hropũč 'snore', kradũč 'steal', melzũč/melzĕč 'milk', pasũč 'graze', pekũč 'bake', pletũč/pletĕč 'knit', predũč/prejũč 'spin', sekũč 'cut', sopũč

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'play (on a wind-instrument)', strigũć 'shear', tekũć 'run', telkũć 'knock', verhũć 'thresh';
- ST in a vowel: blejũć 'bleat', obrìjuć 'shave', pijũć 'drink', smejũć 'laugh' (my +smehũć was accepted).

6.32 Stem-stress and end-stress

The characteristics of the accentuation types given in 6.3 for the INF and PR will now be extended to the whole paradigm. In the following table the sign '+' means 'stem-stress' and the sign '-' means 'no stem-stress'.

	INF	PR	LP	PP	IMP	GER
(a)	+	+	+	+	+	+
(b)	-	+	see 6.11	+	±	±
(c)	-	-	see 6.11	see 6.17	-	-

NB If an ending contains no vowel it is automatically unstressed, even if it should be stressed according to the above table. Examples: the INF of ØE verbs, such as blẽt 'bleat', plẽst 'knit', pèć 'bake'; the LP of ØE verbs, such as nabõl 'sting', pẽkel 'bake' (remember that the -e- which is inserted by morphonemic rule cannot be stressed, see 6.3); IMP forms with the ending -Ø or -j, such as pernès 'bring', pĩjte 'drink' (remember that the IMP 1pl and 2pl have the same accentuation as the 2sg, see 6.18).

Remarks:

- IMP type (b): there is a correlation between the stress pattern and the flexion class:

AA (b): the IMP is stem-stressed, e.g. rascẽpaj 'split'; gãnaj 'talk', 1pl gãnajmo; povẽdaj 'tell', 2pl povẽdajte; užĩvaj 'enjoy oneself'. An exception is bubãj 'bump' zbubãj.

AE_1(b): the IMP is end-stressed, irrespective of whether the ending is -ì or -ãj. Examples: češì 'comb', očešì; glogotãj 'gargle'; išćì 'look for'; 2pl vežìte 'bind'.

AE_2 (b): only one attestation: mirũj 'rest'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

EI (b): no attestation.
UE (b): the IMP is end-stressed. Examples: pregnì 'bend'; premeknì 'move'; obernì 'turn around'; požerknì 'swallow'.
II (b): the IMP is end-stressed. Examples: obelì 'whitewash'; zbudì 'wake'; kupì 'buy'; prepilì 'saw through'; ožení se 'get married'.
- GER type (b): in general, the place of the stress is the same as in the PR. However, if in the classes AE_1 and AE_2 the ending -ȁjuč is chosen, it is always stressed (i.e. the theme vowel of the INF is chosen, and the stress of the INF is chosen, too). This leads to the following situation:
AA (b): the GER is stem-stressed. Examples: čẽpajuč 'graft'; gãnajuč 'talk'; kõpajuč 'dig'; pẽjajuč 'bring'.
AE_1 (b): -eč/-uč/-ȁjuč. Examples: čuvikȁjuč 'whistle like a čuvīčina (unidentified bird)'; glogõčeč 'gargle'; iskȁjuč 'look for'; skãčuč 'jump'; sukȁjuč 'twine'. Exceptions: derhtȁjuč/derhtẽč 'shiver' and pomãgajuč 'help'. The form derhtẽč is also deviant by its not having the expected consonant change t-č.
AE_2 (b): -ùjuč/-ovȁjuč. Examples: baknjùjuč 'kiss', bolovȁjuč 'be ill', piturùjuč 'paint'.
EI (b): no attestations.
UE (b): no attestations.
II (b): -eč. Examples: bẽleč 'whitewash', govõreč 'talk', mẽseč 'knead', mõleč 'pray', strõječ 'build'.

6.33-62 Examples of the members of each flexion class and accentuation type. Accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed forms

6.33-35 General remarks about the accentuation of the stem in stem-stressed forms

6.33 Type (a)

The place of the stress -- always a stem-vowel -- remains the same throughout the paradigm.

If the last stem-vowel has the stress and the PR theme-vowel is -e-, the stressed vowel is ˆ-accented in the PR, e.g. INF plãkat 'cry', PR 3sg plâče (cf. INF gerjãvet 'rust', PR 3sg gerjãveje, with stem-stress but not on the last vowel of the ST).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

There are only a few exceptions to this rule (see 6.39, 6.54 and 6.56).

Apart from these ˆ-accented PR forms, the accentuation of the stressed vowel remains the same throughout the paradigm. It is almost always ̀ or ̏ (three exceptions: see 6.51 and 6.56).

6.34 Type (b)

AE_2 (b): the last vowel of the stem is ˆ-accented in the PR and ̀-accented in the GER, e.g. PR 3sg dešperûje 'be desperate', GER dešperùjuć (see 6.43).

Other flexion classes: the last vowel of the stem is stressed and ˜-accented. Exceptions: the UE (b) verbs (see 6.55) and a few other verbs (see 6.37, 6.40, 6.49 and 6.55).

6.35 Type (c)

Outside the LP (see 6.11) and the PP (see 6.17), stem-stress is rare: it occurs only if the ending contains no stressable vowel or no vowel at all (see 6.32). No rule can be given for the accentuation of these forms.

6.36-62 Examples for each flexion class and accentuation type

6.36 AA (a) (over 100 verbs)

The stressed stem-vowel is ̀- or ̏-accented. Examples: pobìrat 'harvest', PR pobìra, GER pobìrajuć, LP pobìrala; čěkat 'wait', PR čěkate, LP čěkal, IMP čěkaj; dělat 'do', PR dělan, LP dělal, IMP dělaj, PP n udělano, DEF Nsg m udělani, Asg f udělanu; gărmat/ărmat 'prepare', PR gărma, LP gărmala, PP n gărmano, IMP gărmaj; grīntat 'whine', PR grīntaš, LP grīntal, GER grīntajuć; hèbat 'listen', PR hèban, LP hèbali, IMP hèbaj; hìtat 'throw', PR hìta, LP hìtal, IMP hìtajte, PP f ohìtana; kìdat 'jerk', PR kìdan, LP kìdala, PP n raskìdano, DEF Asg f raskìdanu; krìzmat 'confirm (in church)', PR krìzmaju, LP krìzmala, PP IND m krìzman; pèhat 'kick', PR pèhan, LP pèhala; pȍhat/põhat 'coat with bread-crumbs', PR pȍhan, PP n pȍhano/põhano, IMP pȍhajte; špărat 'save', PR špăramo, LP zašpărali, PP n zašpărano; umìrat 'die', PR umìra, LP umìral; zlămenat se 'cross oneself', PR zlămenaš, LP zlămenal; žnjàfcat 'gnaw', PR žnjàfca.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.37 AA (b) (approximately 60 verbs)

In stem-stressed forms the last vowel of the stem is stressed and ˜-accented. The only exceptions are GER počĩvajuć (2x on one occasion; 'rest') and PR spomĩnjan ('remember'). Examples: cepàt 'split', PR cẽpa, GER cẽpajuć, PP f precẽpana, IMP rascẽpaj; PR 3sg načĩnja 'renovate', LP načinjãli; ganàt 'talk', PR gãnan, LP ganãl, IMP gãnajmo; prokinjàt 'curse', PR prokĩnja, LP prokinjãla, GER prokĩnjajuć; pokupjàt 'gather', PR pokũpja, LP pokupjãli; PR mẽnka 'be missing', LP m menkãl; PR obẽćan 'promise', LP obećãl; PR obũvan 'shoe', LP obuvãle; perlàt se 'get entangled', PR pẽrla, LP rasperlãla; pišàt 'piss', PR pĩša, LP pišãl; spominjàt se 'remember', PR spomĩnjan, LP spominjãl; povedàt 'tell' PR povẽdan, LP povedãl, IMP povẽdaj.

6.38 AA (ca) (approximately 250 verbs)

These verbs are mainly of Romance origin. Examples: bacilàt 'bother', PR bacilâš, LP bacilãla, IMP bacilãj; banderàt 'wave', PR banderâ, LP banderãli, GER banderàjuć; PR barufâ se 'quarrel', LP barufãli, GER barufàjuć; bulàt 'mark (sheep with paint)', PR bulâmo, LP zabulãl, PP f zabulâna, IMP zabulãj; PP f odbutunâna 'unbutton', PR zabutunâ, IMP zabutunãj; ćakulàt 'chatter', PR ćakulân, LP ćakulãl, IMP ćakulãjmo; ćapàt 'catch', PR ćapâmo, LP ćapãl, PP pl NOMP ćapâne, IMP ćapãj; deventàt se 'make up', PR deventâ, LP deventãl; duperàt 'use', PR duperân, LP duperãli; fermàt 'stop', PR fermâ, LP fermãl, PP IND m fermân, IMP fermãj; guštàt 'cost', PR guštâ, LP guštãlo; igràt 'play', PR igrâ, LP igrãl, IMP igrãj, GER igràjuć; kantàt 'sing', PR kantân, LP kantãl, IMP kantãj, GER kantàjuć; klamàt 'swear', PR klamâš, LP klamãl, GER klamàjuć; krepàt 'die (of animals except bees)', PR krepâ, LP krepãl, PP f krepâna, DEF Gsg m krepânoga, Asg f krepânu, IMP krepãj; molàt 'let loose', PR molâmo, LP molãl, PP f molâna; pačàt se 'hinder', PR pačâ, LP pačãl; parangunàt 'equal', PR parangunâš, LP parangunãli; pasàt 'pass', PR pasân, LP pasãl, PP f pasâna; ušajàt se 'recover one's balance', PR ušajân, LP ušajãl; škapulàt 'save', PR škapulâmo, LP škapulãl; poštumàt 'inflame', PR poštumâ, LP poštumãlo; tentàt 'tempt', PR tentân, LP tentãla; tombàt 'drop', PR tombâ, LP tombãl; vicijàt 'spoil (a child)', PR vicijân, PP n vicijâno, LP razvicijãla, PP pl MP zvicijâni; znàt 'know', PR znân, LP znãl; zvacetàt 'make into

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

zvacèt (goulash)', LP zvacetãl; žinžinàt 'fast', PR žinžinân, LP žinžinãli, IMP žinžinãjte.

6.39 AE_1 (a) (29 verbs)

The stressed vowel is ̀- or ̏-accented. In the PR it is ̂-accented. Exceptions: lȁgat 'lie', PR lȁže/lâže; pjèskat 'clap one's hands', PR pjèšće, LP pjèskali; ròhtat 'grunt', PR ròhće, LP ròhtal; škovèrtat 'rustle', PR škovèrće, LP škovèrtal.
Further examples: dȉhat 'breathe', PR dîše; dvȉzat 'lift', PR dvîžen, LP dvȉzala; jãhat 'ride', PR jâše, GER jãšuć, LP odjãhala, IMP zajãši; kãpat 'drop', PR kâpje, LP kãpalo; mȉkat 'comb (wool)', GER mȉkajuć, IMP zmȉči/zmȉkaj; vèjat 'winnow', PR vêjemo, LP vèjali, GER vèjuć, PP IND m ovèjan, IMP ovèji.
The remaining AE_1 (a) verbs are (only one form given, for further forms see the lexicon): grȉjat 'heat', hȁjat 'like'(in negative sentences only), kȁjat se 'repent', kãšjat 'cough', lȁjat 'bark', nalȉpat (meaning unclear), mãhat 'wave', mãzat 'grease', plãkat 'cry', rẽzat 'cut', sèjat 'sow', dosȉgat 'reach', posȉpat 'strew', potẽzat 'pull', obrãćat 'turn', zȉmat 'take', zrèjat 'ripen', nažȉgat 'light', ožȉmat 'wring out'.

6.40 AE_1 (b) (44 verbs)

The stressed stem-vowel is ̃-accented. Exceptions: derhtȁt 'shiver', PR dèrhćen, GER derhtẽć/derhtȁjuć; stergȁt 'grate', PR stèrže, LP stergãli, PP pl NOMP stèržene, DEF Asg f stèrganu; šeptȁt 'whisper', PR šèpjen.
Further examples: grimȁt 'thunder', PR grȉmje, LP grimãlo; kihȁt 'sneeze', PR kȉšeš; kokodakȁt 'cackle', PR kokodãče, LP kokodakãle; kukurikȁt 'crow', PR kukurȉče, LP zakukurikãl; mukȁt 'low', PR mũče, LP mukãl; PR predȉče 'preach', LP predikãl; puhȁt 'blow', PR pũše, LP puhãli, raspuhȁt; puzȁt 'creep', PR pũžeš, LP puzãl; poslȁt 'send', PR põšjemo, LP poslãl, PP IND m põšjen, IMP pošjȉ; šepetȁt 'whisper', PR šepẽće, LP šepetãl; zibȁt 'rock', PR zȉbje, LP zibãl; zidȁt 'build', PR zȉje, PP n nazȉjeno.
The remaining AE_1 (b) verbs are (only one form given): češȁt 'comb', črešȁt 'card', ćuvikȁt 'whistle like a ćuvȉčina (unidentified bird)', glogotȁt 'gargle', iskȁt 'look for', kazȁt 'show', kjepȁt 'hew', slagȁt 'put together', lizȁt 'lick', lokȁt 'drink (of animals)', nanizȁt 'put in a row', pisȁt 'write', ričȁt

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'quiver', skakàt 'jump', sukàt 'twine', ščipàt 'pinch', LP škrebetãlo 'crack', švikàt 'whistle', pretakàt 'pour over', tesàt 'make fitting by chiselling off a small piece from the surface', tikàt 'touch', stiskàt 'press together' ukàt,'call', urlikàt 'roar' vezàt 'bind', zjehàt 'yawn', zobàt 'peck', žikàt 'spring', ražmikàt 'press'.

6.41 AE_1 (cc) (3 verbs)

The verbs are: fkàt/hkàt 'weave', PR fkè, LP fkalà, PP IND f fkanà, IND n fkâno, IND pl NOMP fkâne, IMP fkãj/fkì, GER fkàjuć, INF ofkàt, PR ofkè, LP õfkal, õfkala, IMP ðfkaj/ofkì; oràt 'plough' PR orèn, LP õral, IMP orìmo, LP zõralo, PP IND f zorenà, DEF Nsg n zorẽno; žgàt 'brand', PR žgèn, LP žgâl, PP IND f žganà, IND pl NOMP žgâne, GER žgàjuć/žgũć, PR nažgè, LP vèžgal, vèžgala, PP IND m vèžgan, IMP vežgì.

6.42 AE_2 (a) (4 verbs)

The verbs are:
pulẽtkovat 'pick the grapes that were left during harvest', LP pulẽtkovali, GER polẽtkujuć, INF napulẽtkovat (some forms atttested with po-, others with pu-); rìbovat 'fish', PR rìbuju, LP rìbovali, GER rìbovajuć; PR švẽrcuje 'smuggle'; vẽrovat 'believe', PR vẽrujen, LP vẽroval.

6.43 AE_2 (b) (approximately 100 verbs)

The last stem-vowel is ˆ-accented in the PR and ˋ-accented in the GER. Examples:
bolovàt 'be ill', PR bolûje, LP bolovãl, GER bolovàjuć; dešperevàt 'be desperate', PR dešperûjen, GER dešperùjuć; imbokevàt 'lay bricks', PR imbokûje, LP imbokevãlo, GER imbokùjuć; inkantevàt 'sell by auction', PR inkantûju, LP inkantevãli; PR krepûje 'die (of animals except bees)', LP krepevãl; kupovàt 'buy', PR kupûjemo, LP kupovãlo; mirovàt 'rest', PR mirûje, IMP mirũj, GER mirùjuć; molevàt 'let loose', PR molûjemo, LP molevãla; namurevàt se 'fall in love', PR namurûju; PR ordinjûje 'command', LP ordinjevãla; PR pasûje 'pass', LP pasevãl; sajevàt 'plant', PR sajûju, LP sajevãl, INF presajevàt.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.44 AE_2 (cc) (3 verbs)

There are many accentual irregularities. The verbs are: PR kujè 'forge', LP kõvali, INF okovàt/õkovat, LP õkovali, PP n okõvano, pl NOMP õkovane, IND m õkovan/okõvan, IMP okujì, INF põtkovat, PR põtkujen, LP põtkovali, PP IND m põtkovan, IMP potkũj/potkujì/potkojì, GER potkùjuć, PR skujè, LP skõval; štovàt 'respect', PR štujèn, štûju, LP štõvali, PP pl MP štõvani, IND m štõvan, INF poštovàt/põštovat, PR põštuju, LP põštoval, põštovali/poštovãli, IMP põštuj; otrovàt 'poison', PR otrûje, otrujèmo, otrûju/otrujèju, LP otrõvali, õtrovale, PP IND m õtrovan, INF strovàt, LP strõval, strõvali, PP IND m strõvan.

6.45 AI (ca) (6 verbs)

The verbs are:
bežàt 'run', PR bežīn, bežitè, bežẽ, LP bežãli, IMP bẽš/bežì, GER bežẽć; bojàt se 'be afraid', PR bojīn, bojimò, LP bojãl, IMP bòj; deržàt 'hold', PR deržīn, LP deržãl, IMP dèrš; kječàt 'kneel', PR kječīn, LP kječãla, IMP kječì, GER kječẽć; ležàt 'lie', PR ležīn, ležì, GER ležẽć; melčàt 'be silent', PR melčīn, mèlč/mèš, mèšte (see 6.21).

6.46 AI (cc) (1 verb)

Only spàt 'sleep', PR spīš, spẽ/spijũ, LP spâl, spalà, spâli, spâle, IMP spì, GER spẽć, LP nàspal, nàspala, PP IND m zèspan. An eighth AI verb (ca or cc?) is žmàt 'half close one's eyes', PR žmī, žmitè.

6.47 EE (ca) (3 verbs)

The verbs are:
PR dên 'say', dê, dêmo, dêste (IRR), dêju (this verb has only PR forms; suggested INF and LP forms were rejected); smèt 'be allowed', PR smên, LP smẽl; umèt 'be able', PR umên, LP umẽla.

6.48 EI (a) (2 verbs)

PR mìslin, LP mìslel, GER mìsleć, PP IND m zamìšjen, IMP zamìslite; vìset 'hang', PR vìsi, LP vìselo.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.49 EI (b) (2 verbs)

The verbs are:
zakesnèt 'be late', PR zakèsni, LP zakesnẽl; živèt 'live', PR žīvin, LP živẽl.

6.50 EI (ca) (23 verbs)

Examples:
PR činī 'seem', LP činẽlo; gnjusèt se, PR gnjusī (e.g. mi se gnjusī 'I'm (getting) sick'), LP gnjusẽlo; hitèt (with INF: 'do something hurriedly'), PR hitī, hitimò, LP hitẽl, IMP hìt; lešćèt se 'shine', PR lešćī, LP lešćẽla; luštrèt 'shine', PR luštrī; meglèt se 'be foggy', PR meglī, LP meglẽlo; PR njeržitè 'grumble', LP njeržẽla, GER njeržẽć; pelzèt 'slip', PR pelzī, LP pelzẽlo; pirèt 'wither', PR pirī, LP pirẽlo; serbèt 'itch', PR serbī; PR ševerī 'slip', LP ševerẽl, GER ševerẽć; zelenèt 'become green', PR zelenī, LP ozelenẽla; želèt 'wish', PR želīš, LP želẽl.
The remaining EI (ca) verbs are (only one form given):
bolèt 'hurt', gorèt 'burn', letèt 'fly', sedèt 'sit', skerbèt 'be worried', smerdèt 'stink', svetlèt 'dawn', šumèt 'make noise', terpèt 'endure', vertèt 'turn'.
The verbs PR belī se 'be white', selzī 'leak' and zaškurī se 'get dark' probably also belong to EI, but there is not enough material to be certain of it.

6.51 II (a) (approximately 100 verbs)

The stressed vowel is ̀- or ̃-accented. Exceptions: pũzit 'creep', PR pũzi, LP pũzil; rašīstit/rešīstit 'tend', PR rašīsti. The verbs stàvit 'put' and naprãvit 'prepare' have IRR PP forms stàvna, stàvno, stàvne, naprãvno, sprãvno along with stàvjeno, naprãvjeno.
Further examples: blãtit 'dirty', PR blãti, LP oblãtil, PP f poblãćena; cẽrit se 'make a grimace', PR cẽri, LP cẽril; dẽdit se 'dress oneself up', PR dẽdin, LP odẽdili, PP pl MP odẽjeni, IND m odẽjen; dìmit 'smoke', PR dìmi, LP dìmilo, PP IND m odìmjen; fãlit 'be lacking', PR fãli, LP fãlil; fìnit 'end', PR fìnimo, LP fìnil, PP n fìnjeno; hìtit 'throw', PR hìti, LP hìtil, PP f hìćena, IMP hìti, LP hìtil, PP f hìćena, IMP hìti; kãpit 'understand', PR kãpin, LP kãpil; PR nakũpi 'gather a certain quantity', LP

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

nakùpilo, INF pokùpit, PP f pokùpjena; mèšit 'say mass', PR mèši, LP mèšili; mõvit 'move', PR mõvimo, LP mõvilo, PP IND m premõvjen; okùrit 'be necessary', PR okùri; napèlnit 'fill', PR napèlni, PP pl MP napèlnjeni; spùtit 'fetter', PR spùtiš, PP f spùčena; trèfit 'happen', PR trèfi, LP trèfilo; vèlžit 'crease', PR vèlži.

6.52 II (b) (approximately 200 verbs)

The stressed stem-vowel is ˜-accented. Exceptions: PR čȉni 'cause', LP činȉl, INF načinȉt, PR načȉni, INF učinȉt/učȉnt, PR učȉnin, PP f učȉnjena, IMP učinȉ; zbedrȉt se 'get a certain disease', LP zbedrȉla, PP f zbèdrena; dežjȉt 'rain', PR dèžji, LP dežjȉlo; PR prekẽrniš 'remove the branches, LP prekernȉl, PP f prekèrnjena, IMP prekernȉ; kerstȉt 'baptize', PR kèrsti, LP kerstȉli, PP IND m kèrščen, LP prekerstȉla; prelepȉt 'stick on to' PR prelẽpimo, LP prelepȉlo, PP n prelèpjeno, pl NOMP prelẽpjene/ prelèpjene; merdȉt se 'whine', PR mèrdiš; pustȉt 'let', PR pũstin, LP pustȉl, IMP pùs/pũst, pùste, PP n zapũščeno.
Further examples: borȉt se 'struggle', PR bõrin, LP borȉli; brusȉt 'sharpen', PR brũsi, LP brusȉlo, PP IND m nabrũsen; cedȉt 'sieve', PR cẽdi, LP cedȉl, pocedȉla, PP f precẽjena; čeperȉt 'remove sheep-ticks', LP čeperȉli, GER čepẽreć, PP pl NOMP očepẽrene; delȉt 'divide', PR dẽlimo, LP delȉli, GER dẽleć, PP n razdẽjeno; gojȉt 'bring up', PR gõjiju, LP gojȉla, PP pl MP zgõjeni; gulȉt 'pluck', PR gũliš, LP ogulȉl, PP pl NOMP ogũjene; jadȉt se 'get angry', PR jãdiš, IMP jadȉ; kopȉt 'prune', PR kõpi, LP skopȉli, PP IND m skõpjen; kotȉt 'bring forth young', PR kõte/kõtiju, LP kotȉle, PP IND m skõčen; kračȉt 'break', PR krãči, LP pokračȉle, PP f skrãčena; kropȉt 'sprinkle', PR krõpin, LP kropȉla; poledȉt se 'freeze', PR polẽdi, LP poledȉl, PP n polẽjeno; lužȉt 'peel', PR lũži, LP oblužȉl, PP f oblũžena; mesȉt 'knead', PR mẽsi, LP mesȉlo, PP f mẽsena, GER mẽseć; mersȉt se 'eat meat during Lent', PR mẽrsi, LP mersȉli; pilȉt 'saw', PR pȉli, LP prepilȉlo, PP n prepȉjeno, IMP prepilȉ; PR opũtite 'show the way', LP oputȉla; rabȉt 'be needed', PR rãbi, LP rabȉl; zreščȉt 'thin out', PR zrẽšči, LP zreščȉl; sadȉt 'plant', sãdimo, LP sadȉli, PP IND m sãjen; solȉt 'salt', PR sõli, LP solȉlo, PP n posõjeno; povalȉt se 'lie down', PR povãli, LP povalȉl, PP f povãjena, IMP povalȉ; prevodnȉt 'dilute with water', PR prevõdni, LP prevodnȉli; ženȉt se 'get

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

married', PR žẽni, LP ženīl, PP f ožẽnjena, IMP oženì.

6.53 II (ca) (2 verbs)

The verbs are: grustìt se (impersonal + INF) 'not feel like', PR grustī; rosìt 'drizzle', PR rosī, LP rosìlo (the compound PR obrõsin, LP obrosīl belongs to type (b)).

6.54 UE (a) (33 verbs)

The stressed stem-vowel is ̀- or ȍ-accented. In the PR it is ̂-accented. The only exception is umèrknut 'shut up', PR umèrknen, IMP umèrkni.
Further examples: bȃknut 'kiss', PR bȃkne, LP bȃknul, IMP bȃkni; bȕvnut 'butt', PR bȗvne, LP bȕvnul; dȉgnut 'lift', PR dȉgnemo, LP dȉgnula, PP f dȉgnjena, IMP dȉgni; pokẽknut 'kneel', PR pokẽkne, IMP pokẽkni; prekìnut 'break', PR prekȉnete, LP prekìnul, PP IND m prekìnjen, IMP prekìni; pȕknut 'burst', PR pȗkne, LP pȕknul/pȕkel, pȕkla, pȕknulo, pȕkle, PP f pȕknjena, IMP pȕkni; stȃnut se 'stand up', PR stȃnemo, LP stȃnula, IMP stȃni; stvèrnut, PR stvȅrne, LP stvèrnul, PP f stvèrnjena.
The remaining UE (a) verbs are (only one form given):
pobègnut 'flee', bjìhnut 'spill water', bȕsnut 'bump', pocèrknut 'die', počẽpnut se 'squat', počìnut 'rest', ćȕknut se 'burst', pogìnut 'perish', zgȕsnut 'thicken', pogȕtnut 'swallow, LP zahjìpnul 'splash', LP kȃpnulo 'drip', skrȕknut 'congeal', zakȕknut 'bend', nìknut 'come up', pìknut 'sting', rìnut 'push', šȕknut 'hit', švȃknut 'hit', švìknut 'hit', LP tȃfnulo 'kick', utìhnut 'become quiet', pretìsnut 'press', vìnut 'take out'.

6.55 UE (b) (19 verbs)

In stem-stressed forms the stressed vowel is ̀-accented. One exception: pretegnȕt 'stretch', PR pretègne/pretẽgne, LP pretegnȗl, PP n pretègnjeno, INF protegnȕt, PR protẽgne/protègne, IMP protegnìte (cf. PR natègne, potègne, rastègne, zatègne).
Further examples:
pregnȕt 'bend', PR prègne, LP pregnȕli, IMP pregnì, PP IND m prègnjen; zagernȕt 'bury', PR zagèrne, LP zagernȕli, PP IND m zagèrnjen; premeknȕt 'move', PR premèkne, LP premeknȗl, IMP premeknì; pehnȕt 'kick', PR pèhne, LP pehnȕla; PR osèhne 'dry out',

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

LP osehnũl; usnùt 'fall asleep', PR ùsne, LP usnũl; fteknùt 'pass through the eye of a needle', PR ftèknen, LP fteknũl, PP IND m potèknjen, IMP steknì; obernùt 'turn', PR obèrnen, LP obernũl, IMP obernì, PP n prevèrnjeno.
The remaining UE (b) verbs are (only one form given):
ufatnùt 'scratch', uhratnùt id., LP uhvatnũl id., okerhnùt 'break', popeznùt 'slip', napuhnùt 'blow up', orignùt se 'belch', LP uščipnũl 'pinch', požeknùt/požerknùt 'swallow', ožiknùt 'break'.

6.56 ØE, stems in a consonant, type (a) (3 verbs)

The verbs are: dusĕč 'reach', PR dusêžen, LP dusĕgel, IMP dusèš/dusĕži; sĕst 'sit down', PR sêde, LP sĕla, IMP posĕdi, PP IND m posĕjen; vrèč 'throw away', PR vèržen, LP vèrgla/vèrla.

6.57 ØE, stems in a consonant, type (ca) (19 verbs)

The verbs are:
grīst 'bite', PR grizè, GER grizũč, LP ugrìzel, zgrìzle, PP n zgrìzeno, IMP zgrižì; hrõst 'snore', PR hropè, LP hrõpel, GER hropũč; klãst 'put', PR kladèn, LP klãla, klãli, IMP klàs; ukrãst 'steal', PR ukradè, LP ukrãla, PP f ukrãjena, LP pokrãl, PP f pokrãjena, IMP pokradì; mlĕst 'milk', PR melzèn, LP mèzla, mèzli, GER melzũč/melzĕč, IMP pomelzì, PP f pomèlžena; pãst 'fall', PR padè, LP pãla, pãlo, IMP propadì; pãst 'graze', PR pasè, LP pãsli, IMP pasì, GER pasũč; sprĕč 'put to (horses)', PR spredè/sprežè, LP sprĕgli, PP pl NOMP sprĕjene/sprĕžene, IMP raspreží;prĕst 'spin', PR predèn, LP prĕla, prĕli, GER prejũč/predũč, PP IND m sprĕjen, IMP spredì; rãst 'grow', PR rastè, LP narãsla, narãslo; rõst 'neigh', PR rovè, LP rõvel, rõvle; sèč 'cut', PR sečèmo, LP sĕkla, sĕkli, PP n sĕčeno, IMP sečì, GER sekũč; sõst 'play (on a wind-instrument)', PR sopè, LP sõpel, sõpli, IMP sopì, GER sopũč; strìč 'shear', PR strižè, GER strigũč, LP ostrìgli, IMP ostrižì, PP n prestrìženo; PR telčè 'strike', LP tĕlkel, tĕlkli, GER telkũč, PP n potèlčeno, IMP stelčì; tèrt 'wipe off', GER terũč, PR stère, LP zatĕr, stèrla, PP f stèrena, IMP sterì (the end-stress in the IMP is unexpected, the ⟨-1⟩ of the LP m is dropped by phonological rule, see 2.25); trĕst 'shiver', PR tresèju, LP trĕsla, trĕsli; vlĕč 'drag', PR velčèš, LP vĕlkel, IMP velčì, GER velkũč, LP obĕlkla, obĕlkli, PP f obèlčena; vrĕč 'thresh', PR veršè, LP vĕrhlo, GER verhũč, PP IND m overšĕn, IMP overšì.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

6.58 ØE, stem in a consonant, type (cb) (9 verbs)

The verbs are:
bõst 'prick', PR bodè, LP probolà, probolì, IMP probodì; cvẽst 'flower', PR cvetè, LP cvelà, cvelò, GER cvetũć, PP IND m rascvetẽn, DEF Npl NOMP rascvetẽne; nagnjẽst 'crush into a wad', LP nagnjelà, PP IND n nagnjetenò, IMP nagnjetì; omẽst 'sweep', PR ometèmo, LP pomelà, pomelò, PP DEF Nsg f pometẽna, IMP pometì; nẽst 'carry', PR nesè, LP neslà, neslì, IMP pernès/pernesì, PP DEF Nsg n znesẽno, IND n znesenò; pèć 'bake', PR pečè, LP peklà, peklì, PP IND m pečẽn, GER pečẽć/pekũć, IMP spečì; plẽst 'knit', PR pletèn, LP plelà, plelè, GER pletũć/pletẽć, PP IND f opletenà, DEF Asg f opletẽnu, IMP opletì; rèć 'say', PR rečèju, LP reklà, reklè, PP IND n rečenò, IMP rečì; PR tečè 'flow', GER tekũć, PP IND m natečẽn, DEF Nsg f natečẽna, INF utèć, LP uteklà, uteklè, IMP utèc/utecì/utečì.

6.59 ØE, stem in a vowel, type (a) (35 verbs)

-3O verbs have a ST in -e. Nearly all are derived from adjectives and have the meaning 'become...(meaning of the corresponding adjective)'. Examples:
gerjãvet 'rust', PR gerjãveje, LP gerjãvelo; PR plẽsniveje 'get mouldy', LP plẽsnivelo; zvẽtret 'lose its taste', PR zvẽtreje, LP zvẽtrelo; pobedastèt 'become stupid', PR pobedastêje, LP pobedastẽl; obolnèt 'fall ill', PR obolnêjeju, LP obolnẽla; zdražèt 'become expensive', PR zdražêju, LP zdražẽla; zajačèt se (sic) 'get stronger', PR zajačêjen, LP zajačẽl; ponjorantêje (PR) 'become stupid'.
The remaining verbs of this category are (only one form given): bišjìvet 'become full of holes', zgrãncivet 'go bad (of fat)', hruhujãvet 'become rough (of skin)', omèršavet 'grow thin', PR ostãreje 'grow old', raškùjavet 'get full of holes', PR tujãveje 'get nimb', ozdrãvet 'recover', obelèt 'grow white', PR očernêje 'grow black', čevjenèt 'grow red', LP rasćarẽlo 'brighten', zdebelèt 'become fat', PR zdivêje 'become wild', zjutèt 'get sour', omehšèt 'become soft', zmunjenèt 'become crazy', PR rasplahêje 'become shy (e.g. of a horse)', rijèt 'become grey (of hair)' oslepèt 'become blind', uškurèt 'become dark', LP užutẽla 'become yellow'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

The verb orùžinet 'rust', PR 3sg orùžine is IRR; zgerjãvet 'rust' has one PR 3sg attestation zgerjãve, along with zgerjãveje.

-3 verbs have a ST in -i̯: nabìt 'nail down', PR nabîjen, PP f nabîjena, IMP nabīj, LP obìli; pokrìt 'cover', PR pokrîje, LP pokrìla, PP n pokrîjeno/pokrìto; šìt 'sew', PR šîje, LP šìli, GER šìjuć, PP f zašîjena, IMP zašīj.

-2 verbs have a ST in -u̯: čùt 'hear', PR čûjen, LP čũl, IMP čũjte; obùt 'shoe', PR obûjen, LP obũl, IMP obũj, GER obùjuć.

6.60 ØE, stem in a vowel, type (ca) (4 verbs)

The verbs are:

blẽt 'bleat', PR blejèju, LP blẽle, GER blejũć; obrìt se 'shave oneself', PR obrijète, LP obrīl, PP IND m obrîjen, IMP obrīj; smẽt se 'laugh', PR smejèn, LP smẽli, IMP smẽj, GER smejũć, LP nasmẽli; tlèt 'scorch', PR tlejè, LP stlẽl.

6.61 ØE, stem in a vowel, type (cc) (1 verb)

Only pìt 'drink', PR pijète, LP pîl, pilà, pîli, IMP pīj, GER pijũć, LP nãpil, nãpili, PP IND m nãpit, IND pl MP nãpiti.

6.62 Verbs which have characteristics of more than one flexion class or accentuation type

- AA (a)/(b): dãvat/davàt 'give', PR dãvan, dãva, dãvate, dãvaju, LP dãval, dãvalo, davãli, davãle, PR prodãvaju, LP prodavãl, prodavãlo, prodavãli, razdãval (the compound põdavat/podavàt is altogether IRR, see 6.65); klãdat/kladàt 'put', PR klãdan, klãda, LP klãdali/kladãli; spletàt 'braid', LP splẽtala, zaplẽtalo; stãvjat/stavjàt 'put', PR stãvja, stãvjamo, LP stãvjalo, stãvjali/stavjãli, stavjãle, INF rastavjàt se, PR rastãvjaju;
- AA (a)/(ca): sùmnjat/sumnjàt 'doubt', PR sùmnjan, sumnjâ; škìjat/škijàt 'wink (as a sign)', PR škijân, INF zaškijàt, LP zaškijân, LP zaškìjal;
- AA (b)/(ca): kalàt 'let down, lower', PR kalân, kalâ, kãlamo, kalâte, kãlaju/kalãju, LP kalãl, kalãla, PP IND m kalân, PR zakãlamo; kopàt 'dig', PR kõpa (fr.)/kopâ (2x), kõpamo, kõpaju, LP kopãla, kopãle, PP f kõpana, IMP kõpajmo, GER kõpajuć, IMP skõpaj; naštivàt 'pile up', PR naštīva, naštivâmo, LP naštivãli, PP pl NOMP poštivâne, PR zeštivâ, PP n zeštivâno;
- AA (ca)/(a) or (b): PR bavâ/bàva 'slaver', PP IND m obàvan;

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pihjàt 'pick', PR pìhja/pihjâ, LP pihjāli;
- AA/AE (a): PR rîše/rìsa 'draw', narîše, LP narìsal, PP n narìsano;
- AA/AE (b): PR gràta/gràče 'scratch', INF pogratàt, PR pogràčete, LP zgratāla;
- AA/AE (b)/(ca): ribàt 'scrape, scrub', PR rībje, rība, ribâte, rībjeju/rībju, PP IND m rībjen/ribân, DEF Gsg m rìbanoga, Nsg m zrìbani, IMP zribāj;
- AA (b)/AI (ca): pezàt 'weigh (itr.)', PR pēza/pezī, LP pezālo (cf, tr. PR pēzan, pēza);
- II (b)/(a): mestìt 'tread', PR mèsti, LP mèstil, omestīl, PP n omèšćeno; PR pēsti 'dirty', INF opestìt, PR opēsti/opèsti, LP opestīl, PP IND m opèšćen, LP spestīl/spèstil, INF zapestìt/zapèstit;
- ØE (ca)/(cc): nalēt 'pour over', PR nalejè, LP nalēl, nalēle, PP f nalējena, n prelèveno/prelèjeno, LP prōlel/prolēl, prōlela/prolēla;
- ØE (a)/(cc): navìt 'wind', PR navîje, LP nāvil/navīl, PP IND n nāvito, DEF Nsg n navîjeno, LP sèvila, sèvili, PP IND pl NOMP sēvite;
- ØE (a)/II (ca): razednìt 'remove the bottom', PR razednī, LP razednīl, PR zadnīš/zadnîješ, zadnī/zadnîje, PP DEF Asg f zadnîjenu (a?), IMP zadnì;
- ØE (a)/EI (b): LP zahirēl 'hardly grow', PR zahirêje, PP IND m zahīren (PR ST ⟨zahire⟩ (ØE), PP ST ⟨zahir⟩ (EI)); gnjilèt 'rot', PR gnjilêje/gnjīli, pregnjīli, LP žnjilēlo; PR oslābi 'weaken', LP oslābel is probably a type (a) variant of the same phenomenon.

6.63-64 Morphonemic alternations

(See the remarks in 3.65).

6.63 The stem

The verbs are analysed as having a basic morphonemic alternant: the stem (ST). The stem of a verb can be found in the following way:
- Take a LP form (not the LP m) and remove the ending. The string obtained will be called 'L'. If the verb in question does not belong to flexion class ØE or UE: ST = L.
- If the verb belongs to ØE or UE, there is a possibility that

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

L = ST minus final consonant, because the stem-final consonant may have been deleted by morphonemic rule, e.g. PR pletè 'knit', LP plelà; PR pûkne 'burst', LP pùkla. Therefore, if the verb belongs to UE and L does not end in n, L + n = ST. If the verb belongs to ØE, take any PR form and remove the ending. The string obtained will be called 'M'. If M ends in t or d, ST = M. If M does not end in t or d, ST = L.

6.64 Rules

RULE 1 AE_2; all forms which have no theme-vowel ⟨a⟩

⟨Xov-⟩ → ⟨Xu-⟩

⟨Xev-⟩ → ⟨Xu-⟩

(All AE_2 verbs fit the description and almost all verbs that fit the description belong to AE_2; exceptions: AA (a) renovàt 'renovate', AE_1 (b) nalevàt 'water').

Examples: rìbovat 'fish', PR rìbuju, LP rìbovali; namurevàt se 'fall in love', PR namurûju; baknjevàt 'kiss', GER baknjùjuć, LP baknjevãli; mirovàt 'rest', PR mirûje, GER mirùjuć, IMP mirũj.

The -j- after ⟨Xu-⟩ is the result of rule 2.

Rule 1 has no exceptions, which is not surprising because it is part of the definition of class AE_2 (see 6.2).

RULE 2 AE_2, ØE; before a theme-vowel and in the IMP

⟨XV-⟩ → ⟨XVj-⟩

(Stems in a vowel occur only in AE_2 and ØE, in the case of AE_2 as a result of rule 1; in some cases the rule is automatic, see 2.8).

Examples: AE_2: see the examples of rule 1;

ØE: zdebelèt 'grow fat', PR zdebelêje, zdebelêju; ubìt 'kill', PR ubîje, PP IND m ubîjen, IMP ubĩj. Two verbs insert -v-: PP n prišîjeno/prišìveno 'sew to', prelèjeno/prelèveno 'pour over'.

RULE 3 UE, ØE; before LP-ending ⟨-lY⟩

⟨Xn-⟩ → ⟨X-⟩

⟨Xd-⟩ → ⟨X-⟩

⟨Xt-⟩ → ⟨X-⟩

(Stems with the structure ⟨Xn-⟩ occur only in class UE; stems with the structure ⟨Xd-⟩ and ⟨Xt-⟩ occur only in class ØE).

Examples: pùknut 'burst', ST ⟨pukn-⟩, PR pûkne, LP pùkel, pùkla; cvẽst 'flower', ST ⟨cvet-⟩, PR cvetè, GER cvetũć, LP cvelà, cvelò; nabõst 'prick', ST ⟨nabod-⟩, PR nabodète, LP nabõl, nabolà.

There are no exceptions to the rule.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

RULE 4 ØE; INF

⟨XelC-⟩ → ⟨XleC-⟩

⟨XerC-⟩ → ⟨XreC-⟩

Only five verbs fit the conditions: mlẽst 'milk', ST ⟨melz-⟩ → ⟨mlez-⟩, PR melzè; otlẽč 'knock off', ST ⟨otelk-⟩ → ⟨otlek-⟩, PR otelčè; vlẽč 'drag', ST ⟨velk-⟩ → ⟨vlek-⟩, PR velčè; vrẽč 'thresh', ST ⟨verh-⟩ → ⟨vreh-⟩, PR veršè; vrèč 'throw away' ST ⟨verg-⟩ → ⟨vreg-⟩, PR vèrže.

Stem-final ⟨k⟩, ⟨g⟩ and ⟨h⟩ are altered by rule 5 (INF) and 6 (PR).

RULE 5 ØE; INF

⟨XK-t⟩ → ⟨Xč⟩

⟨XT-t⟩ → ⟨Xst⟩

(where K is a velar consonant and T any other obstruent)

Examples (see also the examples for rule 4): pèč 'bake', ST ⟨pek-⟩, LP peklà; prẽst 'spin', ST ⟨pred-⟩, PR predè; plẽst 'knit', ST ⟨plet-⟩, PR pletè; rõst 'neigh', ST ⟨rov-⟩, PR rovè; hrõst 'snore', ST ⟨hrop-⟩, PR hropè.

The rule is probably in many cases phonological in the sense that it eliminates precluded final consonant clusters, in the case of ⟨Xz-⟩ there is devoicing, etc.

There are no exceptions to the rule.

RULE 6 This is a more complicated rule. It is divided into subrules (A) to (O), which do not all have the same conditions.

(A) ⟨Xk-⟩ → ⟨Xč-⟩

(B) ⟨Xg-⟩ → ⟨Xž-⟩

(C) ⟨Xh-⟩ → ⟨Xš-⟩

(D) ⟨Xsk-⟩ → ⟨Xšč-⟩

(E) ⟨Xt-⟩ → ⟨Xč-⟩

(F) ⟨Xd-⟩ → ⟨Xj-⟩

(G) ⟨Xs-⟩ → ⟨Xš-⟩

(H) ⟨Xz-⟩ → ⟨Xž-⟩

(I) ⟨Xl-⟩ → ⟨Xj-⟩

(J) ⟨Xsl-⟩ → ⟨Xšj-⟩

(K) ⟨Xn-⟩ → ⟨Xnj-⟩

(L) ⟨Xm-⟩ → ⟨Xmj-⟩

(M) ⟨Xp-⟩ → ⟨Xpj-⟩

(N) ⟨Xb-⟩ → ⟨Xbj-⟩

(O) ⟨Xv-⟩ → ⟨Xvj-⟩

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

AE_1: (A) to (O) (no examples for (I), (K) and (O)); in all forms except before theme-vowel ⟨a⟩;

II: (E) to (O) except (H) (there are exceptions to (G); no examples of (J)); PP;

UE: only (K), because all UE verbs have a ST in ⟨n-⟩; PP with theme-vowel ⟨e⟩;

ØE: (A), (B) and (C); before theme-vowel ⟨e⟩ and in the IMP; ((F) and (H) apply idiosyncratically).

In the following I shall discuss the facts in more detail for each class, with examples.

AE_1: the forms which do not have a theme-vowel ⟨a⟩ are the PR and sometimes the PP, IMP and GER. Examples: (A) skakàt 'jump', PR skāče, GER skāčuć; (B) stergàt 'grate', PR stèrže, PP pl NOMP stèržene; (C) jāhat 'ride', PR jâše, GER jāšuć, IMP zajāši; (D) iskàt 'look for', PR īšće, IMP išćì; (E) glogotàt 'gargle', PR glogõčeš; (F) zidàt 'build', PR zīje, PP n nazījeno; (G) pisàt 'write', PR pīše, PP n pīšeno, IMP napišì; (H) vezàt 'tie', PR vẽžemo, IMP vežìte, PP n vẽženo; (I) no example; (J) poslàt 'send', PR põšje, PP IND m põšjen, IMP pošjì; (K) no example; (L) zimàt 'take', PR zīmje; (M) kjepàt 'hew', PR okjẽpje, PP f skjẽpjena; (N) zobàt 'peck', PR zõbje, IMP zobjìte; (O) no example.
Exceptions: derhtàt 'quiver', GER derhtẽć (1x), but: PR dèrhćen; fkàt 'weave', PR fkè, IMP fkì; žgàt 'brand', PR žgè, IMP vežgì.

II: there are no verbs with a ST in ⟨k⟩, ⟨g⟩, ⟨h⟩ or ⟨sk⟩, therefore (A) to (D) do not apply. Examples for (E) to (O):
(E) platìt 'pay', PP IND m plāćen; (F) dẽdit se 'dress oneself up', PP IND m odẽjen; (G) and (H) see below; (I) prepilìt 'saw through', PP f prepījena; (J) no examples; (K) učinìt 'make', PP IND m učīnjen; (L) odìmit 'smoke', PP IND m odìmjen; (M) skopìt 'castrate', PP IND m skõpjen; (N) potrebìt 'free from stones', PP f potrẽbjena; (O) premõvit 'move', PP IND m premõvjen.
(G): there are 8 attested verbs with a ST in ⟨s⟩. The relevant attested forms are: razbòsit se 'cast a shoe', PP pl NOMP razbòsene; nabrusìt 'sharpen', PP IND m nabrũsen (*-š- rejected); zagasìt 'slake', PP n zagāseno/zagāšeno (-š- later rejected); oglasìt 'announce', PP f oglāsena/oglāšena; kosìt 'mow', PP n pokõseno; mesìt 'knead', PP f mẽsena, IND m umẽšen/umẽsen; strusìt 'shake', PP f strũsena; LP obrosīl se 'get wet', PP n obrõseno.
(H): there is 1 attested verb with a ST in ⟨z⟩: LP prevozīli 'row

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

across', PP IND m prevõzen.

UE: Examples: čȕknut 'burst', PP f čȕknjena; prekȉnut 'break through', PP IND m prekȉnjen; pretegnȕt 'stretch', PP n pretègnjen.

ØE: Examples: (A) rèč 'say', ST ⟨rek-⟩, PR rečè, PP IND n rečenò, IMP rečȉ; utèč 'flee', PR utečèju, IMP utèc/utecȉ/utečȉ (the -c- is IRR); sèč 'cut', PR sečè, LP sẽkel (the second -e- is not a theme vowel, see 2.25), GER sekũč, PP n sẽčeno, IMP sečȉ; (B) strȉč 'shear', ST ⟨strig-⟩, PR strižèju, GER strigũč, IMP ostrižȉ, PP n prestrȉženo; dusẽč 'take hold of', PR dusêžen, LP dusẽgel, IMP dusẽži/dusèš; (C) vrẽč 'thresh', ST ⟨verh-⟩ (on the INF see rule 4), PR veršè, GER verhũč, PP IND m overšẽn, IMP overšȉ; (F) if this subrule applies, it applies only in the PP (exception: GER prejũč from prẽst 'spin', 1x). The ØE verbs with an attested PP are: ukrãst 'steal', PP f ukrãjena, cf. PR kradè; prẽst 'spin', PR predè, GER predũč/prejũč, PP IND m sprẽjen, IMP spredȉ; posẽst se 'sit down', PR posêden, IMP posẽdi, PP IND m posẽjen; the verb sprẽč 'put to (horses)', ST ⟨spreg-⟩, PR sprežè, LP sprẽgel, PP pl NOMP sprẽžene, has a secondary ST ⟨spred-⟩ in the PR and PP: PR spredè, PP pl NOMP sprẽjene; (H) there are two verbs with a ST in ⟨z⟩. The relevant attested forms are: grȉst 'bite', PR grizè, GER grizũč, PP n zgrȉzeno, IMP zgrižȉ; mlẽst 'milk', ST ⟨melz-⟩, see rule 4, PR melzè, GER melzũč/melzẽč, IMP pomelzȉ, PP pl NOMP pomèlzene/pomèlžene.

RULE 7 Only the LP of the verb vrèč 'throw away'

⟨Xg-⟩ → ⟨X-⟩

The rule is optional. The attested LP forms are: vèrgel, vèrgla, vèrla, vèrli, vèrle, navèrgel, odvèrgel, vȉver, vȉvergel, vȉverlo, zvèrgla, zvèrla, zvèrlo, zavèrlo, zavèrle.

Remark about the LP m forms: vȉvergel: ST ⟨viverg-⟩, rule 7 not applied, insertion of -e- to prevent a precluded consonant sequence (cf. 2.25); vȉver: ST ⟨viverg-⟩, after rule 7 ⟨viver-⟩, ⟨l⟩ deleted to prevent a precluded consonant sequence (cf. 2.25).

6.65 Irregular verbs (not all forms and compounds given)

1. bȉt 'be' (cc), PR sèn, sȉ, jè, smò, stè, sũ, LP bȋl, bilà, bȋlo /bilò, bȋli/bilȉ, bȋle/bilè, negated PR nisèn, nisȉ, nȉ, nismò, nistè, nisũ, IMP bȕdi; auxiliary forms conditional/habitual past tense: bȉn, bȉš, bȉ, bȉmo, bȉte, bȉ/bȉju; auxiliary forms habitual present: bûden, bûdeš, bûde, bûdemo, bûdete,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bûdu; dobìt 'obtain', PR dobîje, LP dõbil; zabìt, PR zãbin, zabîješ, LP zabīl, zabìla, IMP zabīj.
2. nabràt 'gather' (cc), PR naberè, LP nàbrala, PP DEF Nsg n naberẽno, LP zbrâl, zbrâli, PP IND n zèbrano, IMP zeberì.
3. načẽt 'begin to consume' (cc), PR načmè/našmè (on č-š see 2.23), LP nãčel, PP IND f nãčeta, IMP načmì; pȍčet/pȍšnet 'begin', PR pȍče/pȍčne/pȍšne, LP pȍčela/pȍšnela, IMP pȍšni.
4. dàt 'give' (cc), PR dãn, dãš, dã, damȍ, dastè, dajũ, LP dâl, dalà, dâlo, PP IND f danà, IMP dãj, PR prodajũ/prodadũ, LP prõdala, PP IND f prõdana, LP prẽprodal, preprõdala.
5. põdavat/podavàt 'hold (a sheep while somebody else is milking it)', PR podajè, IMP podavãj.
6. nadèt 'stuff' (a), PR nadènemo/nadênemo, LP nadẽli, PP pl NOMP nadèvene/nadevẽne/nadènjene, GER nadènjuć; zadèt se/zadènut se 'get entangled', PR zadènen, zadène/zadêne, LP zadẽl/zadènul, zadẽnuli.
7. drẽt 'skin' (cc), PR derèmo, LP dêr, GER derẽć, LP õderla, PP IND m oderẽn, IMP oderì, PR razdère, LP rãzder, PP n razdèreno.
8. nadùt se 'swell' (cc), PR nadmè, LP nãdul.
9. imèt 'have', PR ìman, ìmaju, negated PR nīman, nīmaju, LP imẽla.
10. jèst 'eat' (ca), PR jẽn, jẽš, jẽ, jemȍ, jestè, jedũ, LP jẽl, jẽla, IMP jẽj, GER jedũć, LP najẽla, PP n pojẽdeno, pl NOMP pojèdene.
11. najẽt se 'get infected' (cc), PR nãjmeš, nãjme, LP nãjela; prijẽt 'receive', PR prīme, prīmu, LP prìjel, IMP prìmi, PP IND m prìmjen.
12. kjẽt 'curse' (cc), PR kelnjèš, kelnè, prokelnè, LP prõkjel, PP IND n prõkjeto.
13. klàt 'slaughter' (cc), PR kõje, LP klalà, GER klàjuć, LP zàklal, zàklala, PP IND m zàklan/zakõjen, IMP zakojì/zakõj/zaklì.
14. lẽć 'lie down' (a), PR lègnen, LP lẽgla, IMP lègni/lẽgni.
15. mlèt 'grind' (a), PR mẽjen, LP mlẽla, PP n mẽjeno, GER mẽjuć, IMP mejì.
16. mȍć 'be able' (cb), PR môren, môru/môreju, LP mõgel, moglà, moglȍ, IMP pomȍs.
17. umrẽt 'die' (cc), PR umrèš, LP ùmer, ùmerla, IMP umrì.
18. nãć 'find' (cb), PR nãjden/najdèn, LP našèl, našlà, našlè, PP f nãjdeta, IMP najdì, INF obãć, PP n obãjdeno; põć 'go', PR rẽn/grẽn,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

rẽš/grẽš, rẽ/grẽ, remȍ/gremȍ, restȅ/grestȅ, redũ/gredũ, LP šȅl, šlà, šlȉ, IMP hȍt/hodȉ/pojdȉ.

19. otȅt 'want' (also auxiliary verbs for the future tense), PR ćù, ćèš, ćȅ, ćèmo, ćète, ćèju, emphatical forms: õću, õćeš, õće, õćemo, õćete, õću, negated PR forms: nẽću, nẽćeš, nẽće, nẽćemo, nẽćete, nẽćeju, LP tẽl/otẽl, tẽla/otẽla.

20. plȅt 'weed', PR pelvȅn, GER pelvũć/pelvẽć, LP oplẽla, PP f opelvenà, IMP opelvȉ.

21. spomenȕt se 'remember' (b), PR spomẽni, spomẽniju, LP spomenȕla, IMP spomenȉ.

22. prȁt 'wash' (cc), PR perȅn, LP prâl, pralà, GER perũć, LP õprala, PP f operẽna, IMP operȉ.

23. oprẽt 'open' (cc), PR oprȅn, LP õper, õperla, PP IND m õpert, IMP oprȉte.

24. orȕžinet 'rust', PR orȕžine (cf. 6.59).

25. srȁt 'shit' (cc), PR sẽre, LP srâl, IMP serȉ, LP õbesral, PP n obesẽreno, õsrano, LP põsral, põsrala.

26. ustȁjat/ustajȁt 'be left', PR ustûje/ustãje, ustûju/ustãju, LP ustajãlo, zustȁjali.

27. stãt 'stand' (ca), PR stojȉn, stojitȅ, stojẽ, LP stãla, IMP stõj, GER stojẽć.

28. stȁt 'stop' (a), PR stâne, LP stãla.

29. rasũt 'demolish' (cc), PR raspȅ, LP rãsula, PP IND f rãsuta, IMP raspȉ.

30. povẽć 'tell' (ca), PR povẽn, povẽš, povẽ, povestȅ, povedũ, LP povẽdel/povẽl, povẽdela/povẽla, PP f povẽdena, IMP povẽj.

31. vêć/vêt 'see' (a),PR vȉdin, vȉdiju (2sg vȉš, 2pl vȉte 'you see?, you understand?'), LP vȉdela.

32. obẽsit 'hang up' (a), PR obêše, obêšeju, LP obẽsila, PP IND m obẽšen, IMP obẽsi/obẽši.

33. zavrẽt 'boil' (cc), PR zavrẽ/zavrêje, LP zȁvrela, zãvreli, PP n zavrẽjeno, IMP zavrȉ.

34. zẽt/zẽnt 'take' (cc), PR zȅmen, LP zêl, zelà, zêlo/zelȍ, zêli, IMP zȅm/zȅmi, zȅmte/zȅmite/zemȉte, zȅmmo/zemȉmo.

35. zvȁt 'call' (cc), PR zovȅn, LP zvâl, zvalà, PP IND f zvanà, IND pl MP zvâni, IMP zȍf/zovȉ, zȍfmo, zovȉte, LP nȁzvali.

36. žȅt 'mow' (a), PR žȅnje, LP žẽla, žẽlo, GER žȅnjuć, PP f požȅnjena, IMP požȅnji/poženjȉ.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

37. ožẽt 'wring out' (cc), PR ožmè, LP õžela, PP IND f õžeta, IMP ožmì.
38. žrẽt 'eat (of animals)' (cc), PR žrèju, LP põžer, põžerle, PP IND f põžerta, IMP požrì.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER 7

NOTES ON SYNTAX

As was said in 1.8, in my description of the dialect by far the most attention is paid to phonology, inflexion and lexicon. A thorough description of syntactic and semantic phenomena (such as usage and meaning of the verbal aspect) would require a separate study. Syntax is occasionally touched upon in the chapters on inflexion (3-6) and in the lexicon. In the present chapter a few syntactical peculiarities of the dialect are given, often with very little comment, since more extensive comment would require further study.

7.1-3 Use of numerals

7.1 Combinations of numerals in the nominative with nouns

MASC: dvâ governs the Gsg, trî and četìri the Npl, pêt, šêst, etc. govern the Gpl. Examples: dvâ mẽseca 'two months', trî mẽseci 'three months', pêt mesẽc 'five months'.

NEU: dvâ, trî and četìri govern the Npl, pêt, šêst, etc. the Gpl. Examples: dvâ sẽla 'two villages' (Gsg selà), dvâ-trî njẽzla 'two or three nests' (Gsg njezlà).
Exceptions: dvâ õka 'two eyes' (Gsg, see 3.68), dvâ ûha 'two ears' (Gsg, see 3.68); detè 'child' has a MASC pl: decà (ovì decà 'these children', ovì is a Npl MP form); 'two children' is dvâ decà.

FEM: dvê, trî and četìri govern the Npl, pêt, šêst, etc. the Gpl. Examples: dvê ôfce 'two sheep' (Gsg ofcì), dvê-trî rûki 'two or three hands' (Gsg rukì), pêt ovãc 'five sheep'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

If a combination of dvâ + MASC noun is modified by an adjective or pronoun, this adjective or pronoun is in the Npl, e.g. dvâ krejutìća mâle 'two small wings', dvâ olčìna mlădi 'two young boys'; without a noun: ovè dvâ 'these two'.

7.2 Inflected combinations of numerals with nouns (not the accusative)

Combinations of dvâ/dvê, trî or četìri + noun: there are two possibilities:

- the numeral is inflected and the noun has the corresponding plural case form, e.g. na dvìh mestĕh 'at two places', kol četìrih ûr 'around four o'clock', zez dvìmi decămi 'with two children'.
- the numeral is not inflected and the noun has the number and case given in 7.1, e.g. do dvê mĕri, do trî 'up to two or three hectolitres', do dvâ lîtra 'containing two litres', pokle dvâ dâna 'after two days'.

Combinations of pêt, šêst, etc. or indefinite numeral + noun: these numerals are never inflected. There are two possibilities:

- the numeral is not inflected and the noun has the form given in 7.1, namely the Gpl, e.g. zes pêt dĕc mălih 'with five small children'.
- the numeral is not inflected but the noun is, e.g. zes pêt ofcămi 'with five sheep', na vìše mestĕh 'at several places'.

Such combinations as do tìh desetèk ovăc 'from those ten sheep' can be analysed as resulting from either of the two possibilities.

7.3 The accusative of combinations of numerals with nouns

In general, the Apl of nouns that refer to human beings is identical with the Gpl; the Apl of other nouns is identical with the Npl (see 3.16 and 3.34). In combinations of numerals and nouns the situation is analogous: if the noun refers to human beings, the accusative combination is identical with the genitive combination (see 7.2), if the noun does not refer to human beings, the accusative combination is identical with the nominative combination (see 7.1). Examples: trìh sĭni 'three sons', dvìh dĕc 'two children', trìh devîc 'three maids', dvê ôfce 'two sheep', dvâ volà 'two oxen', trî lancunì 'three bed-sheets'.

There is, however, one difference: if the noun refers to human beings, the accusative combination can also be identical with the N.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Examples: dvê lẽpe divõjki 'two pretty girls', ôn ìma dvê mâle 'he has two daughters', dvìh susêt/dvâ susẽda 'two neighbours'.

7.4-9 Prepositions

7.4 General remarks

The attested prepositions are: alãj, bez, blĩzu, do 'to', do 'from', kol, k, kũntra, mènje, mèsto, med, mìmo, na, nasrèt, navẽrh, õkolo, pèrvo, po, pod, põkle, prẽko, pred, prez, pri, pud, skrôs, sprêt, srèt, šõto, u, v/vav/va, vèn, z 'from', z/zez 'with', za, zât, zgôr. Prepositions are the only words that can end in a voiced obstruent (see 2.6). On special sandhi phenomena connected with prepositions see 2.52. Examples of the meaning and usage of each preposition, which are sometimes different from those in the standard literary language, will be given in the lexicon. Some typical phenomena will be dicussed in the following sections (7.5-9).

7.5 k and v often omitted

The prepositions k (with D) and v/va/vav (with A or L) are often omitted, e.g. jà rẽn popù 'I am going to the priest', vî ste prišèl odvè menè 'you have come here to see me', belè/va belè 'dressed in white', Õrlece 'in Orlec', jà rẽn Brãjdi 'I am going to Brajdi (TOP)'.

7.6 čè in relative clauses

In relative clauses čè is often used instead of a preposition with an inflected form of čè or the relative pronoun kî (see also 4.2), e.g. grẽbeni čè se mĩče i grẽbeni čè se črẽše 'combs you comb with and combs you card with', kolôr čè zabulâmo ôfce 'the colour with which we mark the sheep'.
An analogous phenomenon can be seen in the sentence tè batalùžice smo vãvek pejãli võdu 'in those barrels we always transported water'.

7.7 No inflexion in certain cases

The expected inflexion does not appear in such phrases as do on drùgi dân 'until the day after to-morrow', kol pôl mãja 'about

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

the middle of May', do onȍ mãlo 'from that little bit'.

7.8 pod and za + accusative

Usage of the accusative after pod 'under' and za 'behind, around', does not necessarily have the meaning of direction, e.g. spijũ pot stablȍ 'they sleep under a tree', tȍ smo imẽli za vrât 'we had that around our necks'.

7.9 tèrsa do tèrsa, etc.

tèrsa do tèrsa 'from one vine to another', sret Batãjin i sret Vodȉc 'between Batajini and Vodice'.

7.10-12 Typical use of case forms

7.10 Dative

tȍ bi vȉše se reklȍ blâgu, mȉslin kozè, ofcè 'we would rather say that of animals, I mean of a goat or a sheep' (the informant explains the usage of the word rȉlo 'snout'); mẽrtvomu se ne rečè "smo ga zamèjkali" ko ne "smo ga zagernȕli" 'about a dead man we do not say "we earthed him up" but "we buried him"'; se stȁvi žrêp butȉlje, batalãčiću 'you put a cork on a bottle or on a small batalȁk (a kind of barrel)'.

7.11 Genitive

tȍ se lêt ne dẽla 'we haven't done that for years'; i jũdi je ȕmerlo takȍ 'people, too, died that way'; i togȁ se dogȍdi 'things like that also happen'; je dãn 'there is time enough' (literally: 'there are days'); je lêt 'we are old' (literally 'there are years').

7.12 AN vs. INAN

The Asg of pronouns and adjectives referring to inanimate objects is under certain conditions identical with the Gsg, e.g. dãjte mi jenȍga dȕploga 'give me a double one' (for more information see 4.1)

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

7.13-14 Impersonal sentences with se

7.13 Logical object in the accusative

The logical object of the sentence is in the accusative, e.g. se stàvi nùter jûhu 'you put in the rennet', jenù se pũsti 'you leave one (f)', ondà se ga zème 'then you take it'. If the verb is in the past tense it has the neuter (sg) form, e.g.bi se bîlo klâlo nùter jedèn sakunìć do slămi 'we used to put in a small straw-mattress'.

7.14 Omission of se

The reflexive pronoun se is sometimes omitted, e.g. ko ga ne čìsti 'if you don't clean it', kadà napèrti konjà ili tovăra 'when you load a horse or an ass', čăvlu vàda glâvu ćà vîne 'you must take off the head of a nail'.

7.15-21 Miscellaneous

7.15 si bîl na butêgu, etc.

The past tense of bìt 'be' is often used with adverbial adjuncts that usually indicate direction, e.g. kân si bîl? 'where (literally: whither) have you been?', si bîl na butêgu? 'have you been to the shop?'.

7.16 ne čûjete nìkoga kantàt, etc.

ne čûjete nìkoga kantàt 'you don't hear anybody sing', tò sen čùla povedàt 'I have heard that said', nàs je čùt 'people can hear us'.

7.17 Emphasis by way of repetition

The words nè and ćè can be repeated if the speaker wants to emphasize them, e.g. nĕću nè denès fìnit 'I certainly won't finish it today', nisèn bilà nè păla 'I didn't fall, I didn't', će prīt ćè 'he'll certainly come', će bìt ćè, šõldi, ma nàs nĕće bìt 'there will be money, but we will not be there (i.e. there will be riches some day, but we will be dead by then)'. Other examples of emphasis by way of repetition: nìgdere i nìgdere i nìgdere 'nowhere at all', nī ga i nī ga i nī ga '(wherever you look) he isn't there'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

7.18 Word-order with gerunds

If a gerund has a direct object the informants seem to have a slight preference for placing the gerund after the direct object, e.g. onì su ganãli krùh pečěć 'they were talking while baking bread'.

7.19 Agreement of Tělsti and nanabèdnji with pl forms

Two nouns with adjectival declension, Tělsti TOP and nanabèdnji 'day before Christmas', sometimes agree with a plural verbal or pronominal form (cf. 5.8).

7.20 nĩ kõga zvàt, etc.

nĩ kõga zvàt 'there isn't anybody to employ' (cf. 4.2); mãlo kedè 'almost nowhere'; ko bi bîl šèl kî 'if someone would go'; mãlo kî 'very few people'; kî kolìko 'everybody as much as he wants'; mãlo kadà 'seldom'; je jòš čè? 'is there anything else?'; vìdite ih kadà? 'do you ever see them?'; ko ga ìmamo kedè 'if we have it somewhere;' kakò kî 'everybody in his own way'; kakò kedè 'here this way, there that way'; tò je mãlo kân 'that is almost the same thing'.

7.21 vî ste sèl, etc.

If the pronoun vî refers to only one person (polite form 2sg) a singular LP form is used (LP m or f, according to the sex of the person spoken to). Examples: vî ste šèl 'you went', čè ste rěkel? 'what did you say?'. The same holds good for other participles and for adjectives, e.g. ste žajèn 'are you thirsty?'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

TEXTS

None of the texts presented here have been recorded for the special purpose of publishing them. They have all been taken from the recordings I made during the daily sessions with the informants. This explains their spontaneous character: the informants often switch from one subject to another, anacolutha are very frequent, and almost every text contains a number of words that do not belong to the dialect. I have chosen not to alter anything: except for the omission of some passages I thought of little interest or which have no connection with the rest of the text (repetitions, interruptions, etc.), and, of course, the punctuation marks, the texts have been literally reproduced from the tapes.

The transcription used in the texts differs from the 'standard notation' in two respects:

1) no underlining except for a few special cases mentioned under 2);
2) with respect to optional features and sandhi phenomena, the notation follows the phonetic realization. If a phonological unit is pronounced without realization of an optional feature, the unit in question is underlined. Example: šõčivo (standard notation: sõčivo 'chick-peas', dental as opposed to palatal articulation is optional here, see 2.26). If a form is altered as a result of a sandhi rule, it is joined to the following word by an underline, e.g. bukunìj krùha (standard notation: bukunìč krùha 'a small piece of bread', see 2.51), jà sen našlà dẽ spẽč (standard notation: jà sen našlà dẽc spẽč 'I found the children sleeping', see 2.51).

Forms that do not belong to the dialect are printed in italics, e.g. ondà trèba mešàt dvâ *sâta* 'then you must stir it for two hours' (the correct dialect form would be dvê ùri). Suspension

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

points between square brackets ([...]) indicate that something has been omitted; when a word or part of a word is between square brackets, it has been added by me for the sake of clarity; suspension points without square brackets indicate an anacoluthon, e.g. ondà smo zêli...tò smo zvâli "lagnjìca" 'then we took...we called that a "lagnjìca"'. If a word is realized without stress it is left without stress in the notation, too. Superscript numbers refer to the notes at the end of each text[27].

TEXT No. 1

Gašpica Deželić tells about a very cold winter when she was young

Jà ću vam povêć da jà sen vej stăra, da sen rõjena mijăr devestô jedenăjste[1], a oženìla sen se mijăr devestô dvăjset i õsme[1]. I ondà smo odvēka imēli tâsta i sekèrvu, a mî smo stăli na škojè, na Plavnīku[2], kedè van je Benvîn povedăl[3]. [...] I ondà smo bili trî, su bili dvâ pastirà i jedèn bravăr. I otomu bravarù su se imēli oženìt hćî i sîn. Tò je bilo mijăr devestô dvăjset i devētoga *u* febrâru mēsecu. I ondà su šlì dõmaka, da redũ va Õrlec, za toh pîr, a na škojè sen zustăla šòlo jà i mõj mûš i još jenà hćî do jenõga pastirà. I udēlalo je jâko gērdo vrême. Gērdo vrême, snêh. Jeden stări ki je imēl već devedesêt i õson lêt, ôn je rēkel da on se nìkat ne spomìnja da je tò...ovoh...bîlo takò na škojè, aš ôn je bîl jenò trējset lêt pèrvo na škojè ka je bil otõh mlât. Da tõga ni bilo mâj, su bîle i krăji morskê, svè je bilo zalējeno, i ovè... vodà, lõkvi, i ovè slancì mi rečèmo (aš slanèš se skõpa blīzu môra i ondà prìde vodà...nī vej slăna kàko je na môru, ko ne je vìše blagēja, vìše dõbra, i ondà tùka ôfce pijèju. A na ton škojù *prìja*[4] je bilo mălo vodì i ondà su bîle năjvìše te slancì). I ondà bimo bili šlì prebìt lêt otùka. A smo imēli va toj...va štăle jeno šeždesêt janjăc. I ondà smo nin màrali hodìt vēje zìmat, vēje do černìki, do černìki vēje. I ondà mõj mûš je bil mlât, ôn je mèstil sprêda, a jà i otà drùga mi smo dotùka[5] hodìli zes...va snêh, za põj po vēje. I ondà bimo nin bili pernesli malo vēja. I ondà kàko je bila...to štrăšno gērdo vrême nisũ moglì kol nàs prīt. Mî smo bîli dvăjset i dvâ dâna sâmi gõreka. Su svì za nàs pročìtali da smo sikûro ùmerli, da nīmamo ni jèst. A ondà krùh smo dēlali do jăšmika a ondà nismò kvâsa imēli. Ondà kadà bimo bili jedèm pũt krùh

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

umesìli, ondà bimo bili jedèm bukunìč pustìli nèka nān...i ondà bimo bili križìč na to udēlali neka nan to bûde za kvâz za drùgi pūt...ovoh...umesìt kruh. I otùka smo jâko...ovoh...provāli. Tù smo màrali stāt sâmi dvājset i dvâ dâna. A ondà je bila...ondà kadà... kakò je bila bùra nī mōgel nìki do nàs, nìki, ni mî nìkan, ni nìki ni mōgel do nàs. Ondà smo màrali...su bîle...sìla ftîc je bilo prišlò, su krepevāle tùka, i fajâni i drōzgi i kôsi i vrāni i tùka je sìla otōga ftīčja...ovoh...bilo krepâno. Ondà [...] ka je bilo lēpo vrême i kada bimo bile sâme mî žēnske na škojù, ondà kadà bi nam bila *nèšto* potrēba, ondà bimo bili sēkli smrēku i gulìli magrîš, i ondà tò bimo bili vèžgali za *znâk*[6] nèka je dīm, nèka znāju da nèš nan je potrēba da màra nēki do nàs prīt. Àli kàko je bila bùra mi nismò to moglì udēlat aš kî bi bil prišèl do nàs, ondà nisū bilè ovè motôri, ko ne bārki na vēsla, ondà se je màralo *veslàt*[7]. I ondà nismò moglì, i ondà svì su mìsleli da mî trî smo ùmerli, da mi nismò žîvi. I ondà na dvājset i dvâ dâna su bili prišlì...je bilo udēlalo malo vìše bonāca. Ondà nisū moglì prīt do Mezulìna ovân, ko ne su màrali poj na Mēreh i ondà nāj čovēka ki ih je...aš do Mērga do škojà je ùski konāl, Krušìja kedè zovèju, je ùski konāl. I ondà su prišli...i ondà kadà su prišlì su šāldo gjēdali ko nēčeju nìkoga vêt. Ondà nājpervo su vìdeli da smo prâli, da ìmamo hāji venè. A ondà govōriju: "a vàda je nēki žîf, aš je nēki ōpral". [...] Takōve zimì da nī bilo nìkat, nìkat čè se jûdi su spominjāli. [...] Jeden stāri je bil na Kèrčine ùmer, i ondà nisū ga moglì po čèste vâm prepejàt, su màrali svè na ōkolo prīt, su màrali stāt jeno trî, četìri ùri dodvēka, do Kèrčini za prīt Ōrlec zeš njīn su màrali stāt jeno četìri ùri, za hodìt svè na ōkolo. A dodvēka do Kèrčini čè je? Pôl ùri se prìde hōdeć, pôl ùri, trî kvārti ki pomènje hōdi. Ma otakò je bîlo...*ovaj*... gērdo vrême, gērdi snêh, i ondà su jenì màrali sprêt lopatàt snêh, čìstit, a drùgi...za njīn nosìt[8] i ondà su màrali se premenjevàt, počivàt i svè, dokle su vâm pernesli.

Notes to text no. 1

[1] The form omitted here is clearly not dialectal lēta ('year', Gsg) but *godine*, which belongs to the literary language; [2] The correct form is Plavnikù; [3] Ivan Benvin, F.B.'s husband, had already told me about that island; [4] dial.: pèrvo; [5] G.D. points to her knees;

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

[6] dial.: senjāl; [7] dial.: vozìt; [8] this makes sense only if one analyses it as ((za)(njīn nosìt)).

TEXT No. 2

(A) Franica Benvin explains what olīta are and how they are made: olīta are stuffed sheep intestines, which are traditionally eaten at carnival. (B) She then relates how carnival was celebrated in the old days and (C) compares life as it used to be with the 'modern' way of living

(A) Olīta? Olīta sũ van otò: kadà prìde pûst, vrême *ot*[1] pûsta, ondà se...mî ubîjemo po zimè...kadà ubîjemo stărki, ôfce, ondà operèmo onò...olīta, olīta *od* ofcì operèmo, svè. I ondà onoh vẽli terbùh - se zovè šlẽščić i kàpica - to svè lêpo operèmo. I ondà ìmamo jenu mâlu kanẽlicu, ondà tò napùhnemo i vẽžemo, i ondà to ošũšimo, ili po špàher ili venè na...nẽgdere obêšemo pa nèka se šũši. I kadà prìde vrême *ot* pûsta, ondà nadènemo: stàvimo... nãjpervo stàvimo malo vodì, skùhamo vodì. Ondà stàvimo malo tûka nùter, kako smo...do ofcì ka se rastõpi onoh lôj. Dà, malo togà, ondà stàvimo mẽda, cùkara, i malo grõzja se stàvi. Ondà se tò va jenīn loncù lêpo zamẽša zez jenu kùharicu. I kadà lêpo tò je svè zamẽšeno, svè je nũtre, vìdimo da je dõsti, otoh terbùh sũhi stàvimo va võdu, tẽplu, makâr kùhanu, ondà on...terbùh prìde... znâte, mẽhki. I ondà ga lêpo scẽdimo nèka se scẽdi onà vodà svà ćà, i ondà ga stàvimo va jeden...va jenu tẽću. I ondà onò čè ìmamo udẽlano za stàvit nùter...ćapâmo jenu zlìcu, i ondà stãvjamo nùter pomãlo. Ondà kadà vìdimo da vèć e pèlni, stàvimo ga na jedèn tarẽj, ondà ga lêpo vakò rašīrimo, zdãvimo, nèka prìde vakò jenò dvâ pèrsta visõko. Ondà ga žašîjemo, s kõnci. Konès, s kõnci debẽlimi, znâte, one debẽle koncì, jãke. I ondà lêpo svè pùne do pũnta se žašîje ga. Kadà je žašîjen ondà se òpe stàvi na tarẽj. Ondà se ga napìca z jìglu. Z ìglu z onũ š[2] ku še šîje se ga malo nabãda, nãjpervo na jenõj bãnde, ondà se ga obèrne, ondà na drùgoj bãnde. Ondà se ga...vodà neka kùha, i va võdu se stàvi malo sõli, i ondà se ga stàvi kùhat. I kadà je kùhan, vẽčer, ga vînemo vèn, ìsto na toh tarẽj i nožìj...rêžemo i ondà jemò. Tò vam bude dõbro, znâte. Mî smo tomù naùšni, nan to bude dõbro, a fõrši kî ni jè[3], znâte, bi rẽkel da tò va olītu da čè će to bid dõbro, da to nī. Invẽce to

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vam bude fî[no]...ondà põkle nan ustâne za drùgi dân, ondà môrete pèč na ovìh...i va špàher morete stàvit, na...rẽzat lãndice i ondà stàvit na pijàt i nùter va špàher. Ondà vam prìdu lêpo mẽhke i jestè. A môrete i frìgat na ùlu: lãndi rẽzat i ondà na ùle, kadà je tẽplo, obernùt dva putà, tò van je česagòt dõbroga. Da bìte prišèl kada kùhamo bimo van dâli. Ali sadà nî štajũn, znâte, to sàmo po zîme[4] se dẽla, po zimè, kadà je...*bàš*[5] to za vrême vèro pûsta.
(B) Ondà pèrvo, ka sen jà bilà...decà, mladà još, vakò nèka sen imẽla dvanãjst ili petnãjst lêt, ondà jà se spomìnjan, kadà bimo bili lêpo...ka bi bil pûst, ondà bimo bili vèrti kopãli - znâte, vèrti ke su blîzu kùći - skopãli, sajevãli kumpîr, svè takò do dvâ, trî ùri za põlne. Ka bi bile trî ùri za põlne, ondà bimo se bili pokùpili, divõjki i mladìći. Ondà bimo bili...se tân bi se bili lêpo, malo lèfče obẽlkli, a mũški svì va belè, i pûsta gãrmali, i ondà bi bili nosìli pûsta po selù, õkolo. [...] Bi se bilo čivêru lêpo oplelò, svè s perhãli, s facõli, po nãšu, njegà[6] istẽšo, ondà bi se ga bilo posẽlo na čivêru, i dâli mu jedèn dùpli - vakò do dvâ lîtra - pèlni vinà. On bi bil vakò nosîl v rukè, i četìri *od* njìh bi ga bili nosìli, četìri mladìći, belè. I ondà bi bili drùgi mladìći...onì sprê s pûston, a onì za njìmi. I ondà bi bili prišlì kedè je stãl nàš pòp - ova kùća kede je sadà do popà, je bil ìsto pòp i onò vrême -, i ondà bi bili šlì popù na štẽrnju i bi bili jeden tãnec udẽlali, znâte, po stãru, kakò smo nẽgda mî tãnc[ali]...ono...se ovijàt. I ondà on bi se bil lêpo... pòp posẽl na kadêglu, bi ih bil pogjẽdal i bi nin bil dâl pìt. I ondà bili šlì po selù òpeda do vẽčera. Vẽčer bi bili imẽli jenu kùću prõntu kedè su hodìli tãncat, i ondà bi se bilo tãncalo vẽčer do vičẽri, ondà na vičẽru, ondà po vičẽre òpeda svè do dâna. Tãnci onè starînske, pèlna kùća jũdi, žẽn stãrih, bi bile prišlè svè. Bi bile perneslè stolì, kadêglù za sẽst.
(C) Dà, nò je bilo lêpo. A nè sadà, sadà tãncaju a nãnka ne vìte kedè ni čè. Svè tân, po otẽleh, po ćà, sadà selù je kàko da ni nìš. Nî već onogà vesẽlja, nî, ùmerlo je vesẽlje. Sàmora sã velìke šõldi, ki će vìše! A vrême prìde, tò se vrême se obrâće, znâte. Ondà je bilo nakò, sã je vakò i kî znâ če će prît? Ćе prit bòje, će prit gòre, kî znâ? Nèka ne prìde slãbo, nè, [nèka] slãbo ćà bežî, nèka je dobrò jũden. Decà sadà tẽndiju škùlu i tò nin je svè. Nìkan ne redũ. A pèrvo bimo bili hodìli mî i kol ovãc i - kàko sen reklà - i za brazdũ: ka bi se bilo õralo, dečìna smo hodìli z

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

motìku, bèca smrât i pobìrat. [...] Aš mo mòrali, smo mòrali aš nī bilò. Bìte bil gjědal kî će vaz zvàt i kî će van dàt česagõder, i pojèst da bi van dâl. Najèš se i tò nan je bilo...*mãma* mojà, vìš, jèst mí je dâl, sen se najěla vičerèska, sen čapăla vičěru! Vìte, takò je bilò, a denèska ìma sàki...*pãra*, i ôn ki se rõdi, ja rečèn!

Notes to text no. 2

[1] dial.: do; [2] the expected form is s, the palatalization is perhaps caused by the fact that the two following syllables begin with a palatal fricative: [še šîje]; [3] instead of ni jè (cf. 1sg nisèn, 2sg nisì) one expects nī; [4] the correct form is zimè; [5] dial.: jùšto; [6] njegà refers to pûst.

TEXT No. 3

Before the beginning of the following fragment I asked Franica Benvin the meaning of the word kabũn. A kabũn is a unit of measurement used in the wood-trade in former days, when fire-wood was not weighed but counted piece by piece. A bundle of one thick piece of fire-wood and three thinner ones was called a fàš (in the text this is often called mãčiě 'bundle'). One hundred of such bundles made one kabũn.

(A) F.B. tries to explain how much a kabũn was, but she does not exactly remember, because the counting system was abolished when she was only a child. What is also confusing is that she not only uses the word fàš in the sense described above, but also with the meaning 'piece of fire-wood'. She tells how the bundles were bound together and stacked, (B) how the wood was loaded on carts and transported to the sea, (C) how the branches were cut from the trees and chopped up into smaller pieces, (D) how the wood was loaded into the ships, and (E) how delicious the ship biscuits were the skipper would give them

(A) Kabũn, tò...pèrvo smo to dělali na kabunì, stăro dõba. Jedèn kabũn tò bi bilo...čè ja znân vèro kolìko kīli bi bilò. Kakò sadà na kvintalì, kvintăl, pèrvo smo na kabũn. Bi se bilo jenu štîvu žeštivălo i ondà svè štîvu do štîvi, i ondà děse štîv děset kabũni. Dà, děse štîvic. Se naštīva dervà, jenò tolìko...su znăli, znâte,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

stări jûdi, kolìko to *ìde*. I ondà bi bili prišlì kupìt: "Kolìko je tùka?". "Tùka je dĕset kabũni". A sadà rečèmo kvintăli[1], kvintalì. [...] Nismò mĕrili ko ne stavjăli takò. I veževăli, znâte, dervà veževăli. Trî mâle, bakĕtice tĕnke i jenõga malo dèbjega. I ondà ovù banĕštru (banĕštra to je kàko jeden vês, to je travà. Gĕrm, kako stablìče, i ondà ìma one špînice navàjar, ondà onò porĕzat lêpo). I ărmat măčići i ondà vezàt i ondà zĕt, i ondà sĕs po tlòh i z băndi deržàt banĕštru, hujìd banĕštru i ondà veževàt na jenîn mestù i na drùgin, na dvìh mestĕh. Vakò bi se bilo, bi se bilo po tlòh stàvilo česagõder, sakèt ol česagò šõto, ondà bi se bilo posĕlo i ondà bi se bilo făši hujìlo. A mî decà, mî smo hodìli prontevàt nin făši. Znâte, prontevàt blîzu a stări jûdi su veževăli. Hujìt če rèč: naprìmer tùka je jeden kùp dĕrf. Ondà se hũji čà, mî decà bimo hujìli, čà potĕzat, hujìt, tîrat, potĕzat čà. "Àla, dêca, hòte s nămi, čète denèska hujì dervà a mî čemo veževàt. Vî čete nam prontevàt na măčići lêpo i mî čemo veževàt". Ondà bi bili vìše vezăli, znâte, togà. Ondà bi se bilo imĕlo plăču po kabunù. Kolìko kabũni tolìko...kakò su bili jûdi juštâni, znâte, pogõjeni. I ondà bi bili vĕčer jûdi platìli. [...] Do štîvi, do kùpa dĕrf mi smo potĕzali vènka. "Hòte s nămi, dêca, čete năn malo pomòč, nò čete làhko, nò nî tĕško dĕlo, čete lêpo nan hujì dervà i čete nan stavjàt na măčići", ondà bi bèrže veže[văli]. Znâte, jûdi bi čapăli măčič, i bi vezălo[2] na vîn, ondà bi obernùlo, ondà bi na drùgin vezù, i ondà bin stavjăla na...jenõga za drùgoga. Măčič če rèč... măčič, ka bimo bili...trî făši. Trî făši[3] tĕnke i jenõga dèbjega tò je bil măčič. [...] Naprìmer takò jeden măčič, ondà bimo vezăli odvè, ondà se obèrne, ondà odvè, ondà se stàvi čà na kabũn, i ondà svè jenõga do drùgoga. Ondà bi prišlò...vakò visõka štîva, štîvica. [...] Ondà malo dèje drùgu. Stavi srèt dvâ făša debĕle, ondà drùgi, ondà trĕti, svè takò.

(B) I ondà kada bi bilo dĕset kabũni ondà bi bil kâr. Ondà su pejăli jûdi Crè s kâron dervà. Ondà bi bili...kâr van jìma one kõla, gõre onoh kòš, udĕlan lêpo ze ščăpi, ščapìči, i ondà õkolo òpet ìma ...onò se udĕla...škùji i ondà se stàvi...se stàvi nùter kako lĕsu[4]. I ondà kâr se lêpo nakerc[â], jedèn stojî na karù, a drùgi mu dăva. I on stăvja štîvice lêpo na karù, ondà tolìko kabũni bi bil kâr zêl Nî bilo kamijõni kako sadà, svè s kâron, va Crès, Lošînj, svàkan s kâron. A i brõdi su hodìli kercàt, brõdi, znâte, na môre, vâm bi na

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bùru, vo zovèmo na bùru, ondà vâm bi prišlè...su van lêpo ovè pũnti, lêpo pũnta udẽlana vako malo na nãpret[5]. Ondà tùka bi jûdi gonìli kùpi dẽrf. I tân smo hodìli veževàt[6].

(C) [...] Tùka smo hodìli, mi smo imẽli tâm bõška, jòš ìmamo i sadà ma nìki ne šečè, to smo zvâli Strân. Po Stranè nadõle, i ondà smo imẽli, mî ka smo bile mâle, čè smo imẽle, fõrši dvanãjs, petnãjs lêt, smo hodìle kãštrit. A tù nas je bilo vìše, znâte, smo bili kumpãnji, trî, četìri zãjeno, smo kupìli bõšek. Ondà mũški bi bil šèl povajàt, nò zovèmo vajàt: hìtit po tlòh dervà, posèč i ondà nìš ko ne kìti tombûju dõle, to zovèmo vajàt, dervà povajàt, posèč, dervà sèč. A mî za njìmi smo kãštrile. Mojà màt pokõjna bi bila okãštrila kolikogòd bi bîl jedèn čovèh povajãl na dân, znâte. Onà je bila žvèlta. Mi smo imẽli odvà zâda jenu kùčicu, vìte vakò vẽženu, [...] odvè zâda smo imẽli pasìcu i kùčica je tùka stãla i mî sèč i ondà macân obẽsit, kìtu vân tombàt, drùgu čapàt, dosẽč macân i sèč. Vìte, na vò bi se bilo obẽsilo[7], odvè zâda. [...] Mî bìmo bile kãštrile i hìtale lêpo na kùpi. Ondà põkle bi bilo svè onè dervà znosìt na jeden kùp, na rãme, i ondà su imẽli...smo...je zvâl tàk. Jeno dèlgo polẽno bi bili stàvili, [...] kako jeden bãnek da jè. I ondà bi bili mũški tùka...tò se zovè rasekàt. [...] Bi bil prišèl čovèh, tu bi bilo sprêda tò sprãvno...i ondà cẽli dân bi bil ...do vẽ bãndi bimo nosìli dervà, bi lovĩl i bi rasekãl na fàš, kako fãši[3]. I ondà bi bil ustãl kùp.

(D) Ondà tò bi se bilo zgonìlo...na môre, ondà na môre veževàt. I ondà bi bile prišlè brõdi. I brôd bi se bil nakercãl, bi se bilo našlò jũdi, dẽset, dvanãjs, petnãjst,õson, kolìko bi bilo rabìlo. Bi bili šlì, i ondà bi bili jûdi...ondà brodãr bi ih bil platĩl. Znâte, cẽli dân bi bili nosìli po skãle. Tân je brôt, ondà jenu dèsku, tò smo zvali skãlu. Bi skãl na krãj tikãla i na brôt. I po toj skãle se je hodìlo, mî kakò decà bimo bili imẽli strâh pasàt. Jena dèska, ondà tò su zvâli...ovoh..."àla, stàvite skãlu, pah čèmo nosìt". Skãla smo zvâli otù...kako mi zovèmo skãla i ovò po kin hõdimo, venè[8]. A i tò su zvâli skãla, "àla, protegnìte skãlu", bi bila napõšna dèska, malo šìra i debẽla, znâte. I ondà bi ju...bi nam protegnùli i ondà bimo mî hodìli...kakò decà pah smo imẽli strâha, znâte, da čemo pãs môre. Ondà jedèm pũt pasàt pomãlo i drùgi pũt põč bežẽč.

(E) Ondà bi nam bili dâli jedem baškòt, znâte, baškõti su imẽli

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pèrvo po brõdeh, krùh baškotâni, onè kolačìći baškotâne. A *mãjka bõža*, [...] sàmo da kî će põć jès po[nëst][9]! Ondà bi bili dõma skùhali, jùtro bi bili šlì ćà, ondà ka naprìmer moj mûš bi šèl sã kercàt: jà ću skùhat i ondà bi se nakùpilo jeno pê, šêz dëc, i ondà bi zêli sàki po dvê lãtice jèst i bi šlì ponës na brôt. I brodãr bi nin bil dâl dva baškõta. Dõma prišlì kuntënti! Da su dõbili dva baškõta, ondà nismò imëli...smo imëli krùh do žìta, do jãšmika, nî bil vakò...lëpi krùh kako sadà, a bòji je bîl, jàči, vìše je imël vitamîni, aš kî zna vò do česà je? Da bi bilo do žìta, ma kî zna čè, mëšaju svegà, i do fažôla i do šõčiva, do svegà van je sa mukà. [...] A nò je bilo jako dõbro, aš nò je imëlo kõricu, znâte, zèrno žìta, i do jãšmika je imëlo...vò je bilo va kõre, kõra van ìma vitamînu. [...] Mi bimo se peštãli skòro ki će poć ponëst jèz za toh baškòt, za dvâ baškõta. Dà, naš podîn, on bi se bil ze svàkin sprijatelîl, z onin kapitânon do brõda, znâte. Ondà njemù bi bili dâli mãlo. Ondà bi nam bil pernësel, "vìte če sen vam pernësel!". Kolãjnicu baškôt, nakò vëženu na...jeden špažìć je i ondà nũtre...tò bi bil hranîl vaf...fčãči neka drùgi ne vìdiju, i ondà..."ma parân da mi je Bõga pernësel!", smo bili kuntënti! Kolãjnicu: naprìmer vò je jeden vês, i ondà vò bi bil stàvil... baškò do baškõta nùter. Ondà to smo zvâli kolãjna. "Kolìko, kolìko ste, nõno, pernësel?". "Cëlu kolãjnicu su mi dâli. Sã ćete imèt jèst". Ondà mi sàmo...bili lãšni, "nõno, dãjte nam bukunìj baškõta!".

Notes to text no. 3

[1] Gpl; [2] impersonal sentence without se (cf. 7.14); [3] here the word fàš means 'piece of fire-wood'; [4] F.B. describes a kòš, a wooden frame that was placed on a cart and into which the freight was loaded; [5] F.B. probably means a sort of pier that served as a landing-place for the ships and where the wood was stacked in expectation of their arrival; [6] sometimes the binding of the fãši (mãčići) took place before the wood was transported to the sea, and sometimes it was done on the landing-place (gèt). I think that the latter practice was more common than the former (cf. Stražičić 1981, 217-220); [7] F.B. shows me a pasìca; [8] skãla (NEU pl t) means 'stairs'; [9] F.B. switches back to her childhood, when the men used to load the wood into the ships and the children used to bring

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

them their meals. The sentence means (in free translation): 'the only thing that would interest us was who would be allowed to go and bring the men their meal'.

TEXT No. 4

Franica Benvin tells (A) how she makes butter, (B and C) milks her sheep, (D) makes cheese, (E) how she used to walk to Srem, Njilovica and Plat to work as a day-labourer when she was young, and (F) describes the hard life, poverty and bad hygienic circumstances in former days

(A) Ondà ka prìdemo dõma, kadà pernesèmo mlekò, ondà ga precẽdimo na cedìlo (to bi bilo na jenu kèrpu). Ondà ga zasìrimo, ondà kat se lêpo zasìri ondà stàvimo sẽst. [...] Onò če ostâne do sìra mi zovèmo prasnìca. Ondà *naprãvimo*[1] skùtu, ondà do skùti *naprãvimo* mãslo. Skùta je ovò, vìte, vò[2]. [...] *Ot* prasnìce prìde skùta, do skùti prìde mãslo. Trẽba ondà...skùtu trẽba stàvit vaf jedèn lonèc, ondà trẽba mešàt dvâ *sâta*[3]. [...] I ondà, kadà se lêpo zmẽša, ondà se tò operè, stàvi võdu, hlãdnu, to se òpet mẽša nèka se pročìsti. Ondà se to skrũži vènka ze želẽžnicu, z onìn, vìte, če je ondè. I ondà se ga òpe stàvi vav lonèc i ondà se skùha. Ondà prìde vèn mãslo. To bi bilo kàko *pũter*[4] a to je mãslo nãše, kako mî... starìnsko, domãće.

(B) Ondà kadà su òpeda po põlnu tri *sâta*, òpet vaja põč pomlẽst, *ìdemo*[5] tân va ogrâjcu, tu ìmamo ôfce. Ondà je skùpimo, blejèmo nâ nje: "võ, mâle, võ!", onè se lêpo skùpe va mergãr. Ondà tùka je zaprèmo. Ondà ìmamo jedèn stolìč...stõlčić...stolìč, ondà se na tò posêdemo i ondà melzèmo, dokle fìnimo. Ondà kada fìnimo mlẽst *otvõrimo*[6] lẽsu, ili lâš, če jè, ogrãdimo[7], ondà ôfce redũ òpet na pãšu.

(C) [...][8] "Võ, male, võ!, àla lêpo, võ, male, võ!", i onè lêpo sprêt nàs redũ drìto nùter, mergãr. Mergãr se zovè kedè se skùpiju ôfce i ke se melzè. Tò van je lêpo ogrãjeno, jedèn...kakò...ìmamo ...gromãča z jenẽ bãndi i z drùge, a zâda ìmamo lẽsu za zaprẽt. I dõkle melzèmo...zaprãvo mî nãše ne zaprèmo, mî lêpo molûjemo, onè su dõbre, aš ìmamo mãlo. A ki ìmaju sìla ovãc, vẽlu tèrmu, onè su vicijôze, ondà bi pobègle, znâte, ondà onì ìmaju lẽsu, zaprèju. Ondà kada fìniju mlẽst, ondà je molãju, po ogrâjce ćà.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

(D) Ondà vẽčer ȯpet takȯ̀ se rẽ i svè takȯ̀ se *uprãvi*[9]. I ondà ka se prìde dõma ondà se mȯ̀ra tȯ̀ mlekȯ̀ precedìt, ondà se ga zasìri. Ondà se...kadà se je lê[po]...kadà zasìreno lêpo se gjẽda, ondà se sĩr dẽla: se okùpi sĩr *sa rùkama*, z rukãmi[10]. (A nẽki dẽlaju sadà po nõvu, *drùhčije*, drugãčije[10], a pèrvo smo takȯ̀, ma jȯ̀š mî, va nãšin selù, jȯ̀š se takȯ̀ dẽla, po stãru). Ondà se sĩr sõli, se ìma jedèn ...žetìcu, kedè se ga stàvi, ondà jedèn žetèc, vìše...visõki, ondà se slãže nùter i se ga sõli, ze solũ. (Zetèč[11] je do dervà, ìsto, kakȯ̀ žetìca, žetìca i žetèc: žetìcu se stàvi sĩr ka se dẽla, a pokle se ga vîne ćà do žetìce ondà stàvi va žetèc). I ondà se ga stàvi na jenu dèsku. I ondà se ga obrâče lêpo na jenù, pah na drùgu, svàki dân se ga malo potère, se ga tẽndi dokle prìde on... stvêrne. Kada stvêrne, kada pasãju dvâ mẽseca, ondà se ga mâže z *ùljen*[12]. Ondà se stàvi va jenu žãru, oli va jenu lãtu, va čè jè, i ondà tùka se ga mâže svàki...sàki mẽsec jedèm pũt. [...] Ondà se ga mâže i on stojĩ lêpo zdràf, i ondà se šlũžimo š njĩn, jemȯ̀.
(E) Sadà...tȯ̀ je do ovãc[13]. Sã ću vam povêj kako smo hodìli pèrvo žèt šenìcu, ka sen jà bilà mladà, ka sen jimẽla...dvanãjst lêt sèn jà hodìla žè znâte, žèt šenìcu. Smo hodìli dvĩj tân...ćà, *dalẽko*[14], do...*pê sâta*[15] smo *pješãčili*[16], ondà smo *tàmo*[17] stãli po õson dãn, cẽlu nedẽju dãn, sẽdon dãn. Tȯ̀ je...Srẽm, neki Srẽm se je zvâl, i Srẽm, i Njilõvicu smȯ̀ hodìli ìsto takȯ̀. Ondà bimo stãli tân õson dãn, bìmo žẽli, svàko jùtro bimo se stãnuli rãno po hladù, ka bi bil hlât jȯ̀š. Ondà bìmo prišlì dõma, bìmo shùhali, ondà bìmo pojẽli, ondà ȯpeda nãzada žèt. To su bile velìke rũnki, ke se je sèjalo. Ondà vẽčer bimo prišlì dõma, bìmo skùhali i pojẽli, ondà bìmo šlì...jenȯ̀ selȯ̀ mâlo je bilȯ̀, dèje Sremà, tȯ̀ se je zvâlo Plât. Ondà bìmo šlì tãncat bili *tàmo*, i kantàt svè do dẽse *sãti*. Ondà dẽse *sãti* nãzat na Srẽm, ondà spàt, ȯpet jùtro rãno se dìgnut. [...] I ondà na sabȯ̀tu, ka bi bilà...sẽdon dãn pasãlo, bimo bîli prišlì nãzada dõma, hȯ̀deć, tolìke ùri [...].
(F) Nismȯ̀ bili štùfi, znâte, [...] to smo hodìli râdo. I tȯ̀ da bi vas bîl ki zvâl, aš nĩ bilo ondà šõldi kakȯ̀ sadà. Ondà smo bili... smo čẽkali ki će naz zvàt za põć pomȯ̀č, tȯ̀ se je zvâlo "na žurnâdu". Na žurnâdu põć, ondà bi nam bili platìli, znâte, otù žurnâdu. [...] I ondà česagȯ̀t kupì za jèst. Nĩ bilo ni za hãji kupìt ni za postolì, škùjave postolì smo nosìli, zakèrpane... svè hãji zakèrpane. Nĩ bilo, tȯ̀ su bile takõve lẽta. [...] Ki je

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bil siromàh, on je čěkal sàmo ko će ga ki zvàt, aš nĩ bilo šõldi kako sadà, je bilà mižêrija. [...] Smo màrali dělat, nĩ se dõma stãlo. Smo iměli mãter njegõvu, do mõga mûža, onà nan je kùhala. Kùhala i těndila kùćicu i - ja sen imela tih dvih děc - děc je těndila, svè. Jà jùtro bin šlà, věčer bin prišlà dõma. Ja bin našlà dě spěć, jùtro bi spâli i věčer spâli. A sadà je drùgo vrême prišlò za jũdi a ondà je bilo takò, svè po stãru. Sèć dervà! Po cěli dân sèć s macâno, noh macân zět, odvè zâda kùčicu stàvit i ondà obeševàd ga (za dosěj kìtu)[18], i ondà sèć po cěli dân. Ondà vakò põlne ka bi bilo, jenà ùra, ondà bimo šlì malo pojèst. A čè? Bukunìj krùha i sìra, ko bi bilo...bukunìć rìbice ma mâli bukunìć, vakò... . Nĩ bilo...pèlni pijàt kako sadà. [...] I věčer dõma, palěntu, fažôl, tè stvãri nãjviše, rìbice, sardelînice onè mâle, nismò za prâve rìbi znãli, za věle rìbi, nãnke nĩ bilo s kĩn kupìt, nĩ bilo šõldi. I takò smo lêpo živě[li]...rìvali nãpret, i vìte, jòš mo i denèska hvala Bõgu jož žîvi, i sadà nĩ nan zlà[19] *nego*[20] věć ìmamo lêt[21], pak... . Sadà već ni nas nakò võja kak ondà[22], aš su prišlè lěta.[...]Ma ondà ja sen bilà dõma i mûš je bil gõre[23], sân, a mî smo bile dõma, mî dvê. Mî smo těndile nãše te mãlo ovãc, te mãlo têrs i svè če smo iměli. Smo kopãle, svè smo kopãle, ùliki, svè. Svè smo dělale, svàki dân vènka kampãnju, sàmo ka bi bila... děš, ka bi bilo dežjìlo ondà bimo stãli dõma. Ondà bimo prěli, mlěli, kùću malo počìstili, svè če je bilo potrěba. A ka je lěpo vrême...smo hodìli svàki dân ćà. [...] I sadà još mãlo těndimo ma ne môremo, smo pustìli već, i rũnki, i ùliki, svè smo pustìli, ne kõpamo već e. [...] Ke su bile ùliki se pasèju ôfce. *Zãdruga* ìma *pùno*[24] ovãc, i onà je tò zagradìla za ôfce. A ìsto ùliki rõde, naberèmo ùlik, ko je lěto. Ne svàko lěto, ma sadà već onè dva-tri lěta je skrôs. Kogà je võja pobìrat naberè [...]. Kùći su bile stãre, kùći, pãdale. To bìmo bili jùšto kùću pomelì, i ko jè ka pàučina kedè po zidù, i ćà. Nĩ se fregãlo, nĩ se ni dèski prâlo ni nìš. Ognjìšće bi se pomelò, malo põpela je bilò, i ćà. Nĩ bilo võga, nè. Nĩ bilà piturâna ni vrãta ni punĕstra. Bělh smo iměli, čìmaš, svěga, mâli decà mî pèlni svěnac. Svěnas smo iměli, tò van je ìstina. Svencì, tò po glavè...brîžni...blãtni, znâte, nìki nàs ni prâl, nismò se prâli, ni imela mojà màt pokõjna - je ùmerla - nĩ imela vrěmena.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Notes to text no. 4

[1] dial.: učìnimo; [2] F.B. points to a bowl of skùta she has given me a few minutes before; [3] dial.: dvê ùri; [4] dial.: mãslo; [5] dial.: remò; [6] dial.: oprèmo; [7] 'close it (i.e. the lâs) behind us'; [8] between (B) and (C) I asked F.B. what she shouted at the sheep when she drove them into the mergãr, and F.B. switches back to that point in her story. (C) is therefore in part a repetition of (B); [9] dial.: dẽla; [10] F.B. corrects herself; [11] mistake for žetèc; [12] dial.: ùlen; [13] 'so much for the sheep'; [14] dial.: lãrgo, dèlgo; [15] dial.: pêt ûr; [16] dial.: hodìli; [17] dial.: tân; [18] when the villagers went out to cut wood they used to have a hook (kùka) with them, which served to catch the branches and pull them down, so that they could cut them off with their macân; [19] 'we're not bad off'; [20] dial.: ko ne; [21] 'we have grown old'; [22] 'we haven't got the energy we used to have'; [23] F.B. refers to the small island of Plavnik; [24] dial.: blâgo, sìla.

TEXT No. 5

Franica Benvin describes the threshing and sieving of grain and the baking of bread

Ondà kadà bimo bili tò hodìli žèt, ondà, to sen *zaborãvila*[1] povêč, ondà bi to...perpejãli na kõnjeh dõma, ondà bi se to stàvilo va štãlu, va kùčinu. Smo zvâli kùčina kedè se je slagãlo tò...šenìca. Ondà bi se...ondà smo imẽli...svàka famẽja je skòro imẽla jeno guvnò. Ondà bi se tò svè jùtro znosìlo tùka na to guvnò, na tẽndah, i ondà bimo volì stàvili tù. I ondà bi se tò ovẽrhlo. Tò se zovè vrẽč. Bi se to ovẽrhlo [...][2] zèrna pokùpit na jedèn kùp. Ondà smo imẽli jenu lopãtu do dervà. Ondà biju bili hìtili...jedèn bi bil ...bimo bili raširìli tẽndi dõleka...ondà hìtal vàjar, na vẽter, vẽter bi bil čìstil, zèrna bi bile pãle na tẽndu, a prâh bi bil šel čà. Ondà bimo bili to zgrãbili va sakẽti, a ondà mûži bi to bili dõma znosìli na rãmenu. Su imẽli jûdi do dvãjset sakêt šenìce i jãšmika, na ramenù, na rãme dvìnut i dõma sakèt. Mi bimo bili nin pomoglì dvìzat. Ondà bimo to dõma pernesli, ondà bimo to postrojìli. Smo imẽli onè...kakò se zovèju ovè...jũnjice, i ondà na jũnjicu. Odvè bi bil sakèt, a jà bin bila vakò sedẽla, malo

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bāso, dõle na stolȉč. I ondà bi se bilo grābilo zez jenin podõn, i ondà vav jũnjicu i ondà bi se bilo sèjalo: zgôra ono čà če je špõrko, a zèrna bi bile ustāle. Ondà zèrna na čȉsto. Ondà tò bimo stàvili bili va jedèn čebèr, òli va jeden kasũn. I ondà pomālo bimo bili mlēli tò, i kolȉko bi nam bilo rabȉlo za jenu pêj krùha spèč, bimo bili to samlēli i ondà presèjali i krùh umesȉli i speklȉ i ondà jēli. Vȉte, je bilo poslà. Bes poslà ni čā[3]!

Notes to text no. 5

[1] dial.: zabȉla; [2] here a small fragment was lost, because I had to turn the cassette tape; [3] on čā see 4.2.

TEXT No. 6

Gašpica Deželić explains the meaning of the words tarēj, rālo, cêp, čivêra (cf. text no. 2 (B)), sušȉca, mohùnja and bravār. This text consists of fragments of different sessions

Tarēj bi vam bȉl...da vam pokāžen...tarēj van je ovò, kàko pijàt do dervà, pijàt do dervà, tò van se zovè tarēj. ... Kàko su nēgda jûdi nāši jimēli i ondà bi bili imēli blâgo težāci, kadà bi bili...jèrbo ondà smo dvâ putà na lēto ùliki kopāli: bimo je bili kopāli i zamešāli. Tèrsje bi se bilo skopālo i põkle zamešālo. Znâte, ondà kadà se kõpa, se kõpa na rêdi, ondà põkle se hȉti one rêdi dõle, to če rèč mešàt. I ondà bi bili pernesli na stõl kisēli kapûs, i ondà bi bili põkle pernesli tarēj mêsa, znâte, mêsa, mālo do prascà, mālo do ofcȉ. I ondà bi bili reklȉ: "a srēča da je onoh tarēj mêsa prišèl, a da nè bûdemo lāšni, aš slābi je bil kapûs". Takò van je bȉlo. [...] A tarȉna, tarȉna tò bi vam bila zdēla nakò õbla. Ovò mi zovèmo tarȉna. Naprȉmer ovò je tarȉna, ovò, vò je tarȉna, a onò je tarēj.

Rālo je onò če se orè. [...] Rālo je jena stvār če se stàvi na volȉ š čīn se orè. [...] A jòš ȉma jedèn mõj *ròdjak* otò rālo jòš jȉma, *ako* bȉte kadà tēl ondà bimo van ga pokazāli. Otò je jeden *kòmad dèrva*[1], vakò dèlgo, i vakò ima nagõre kako za rûku deržàt, i nāpret se stàvi za rajèn, na rajèn. Aš rajèn se stàvi na volȉ, nin se stàvi za vrât, rajèn, [...] če se stàvi za vrât volù, nèka su õbadvâ skùpa, jèrbo dvâ màraju oràt, jedèn ne môre prāvo oràt.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

[...] I ondà dvēka je hjāča, jeden *kȍma* dervà, če se...aš odvè ima škȕju i odvè ima škȕju, i ondà se stàvi *kȍma* dervà da ne grē võl vènka do rajmà, i z drȕge ondà vakȍ jeden *kȍmadić*, ondà je ȍpet, vakȍ, i vakȍ[2], i ondà sū...je šȉba, šćāp, i nèka ne grē ni vog drȕgi võl vènka.

Cêp to je tèrs, kȁko sen vam povedāla. Cêp, se odrêže jedèn *kȍmadić* do dõbroga tèrsa. I ondà se...kadà jȉma tèrs onõh već dvâ lēta ki je sājen - om prȉde vakȍ debēl - i njegà se prerêže i ondà se ga precēpa i nȕter se stàvi cêp. Dà, nȕter se stàvi cêp, to je do dõbroga tèrsa, do dõbre rozgȉ. I ondà se ga svegà zagèrne, svegà mu se udēla jeden kȕp do zemjȉ, svegà se ga zagèrne. I ondà on pȍče pomālo rāst. A ondà hȉta pomālo i onoh dīvi naõkolo, i ôn hȉta. Àli ono dīvo vaja gulȉt aš ko nè ondà onȍ bi...ovoh... prepasālo ono dõbro, ondà ono dõbro bi se zagȕšilo i dīvo bi rāslo, ondà ono dīvo trēba gulȉt ćà. A tȍ je cêp...môre se cepàt i krȕšvu, i jābelku, i slȉvu: ondà do drȕge slȉvi se zème. I ondà...môre bȉt i šenjȕda, a môre bȉt i...ovoh...nèka dīva slȉva, i ondà se... uškorušvȉć, i ondà se cēpa.

Čivêra? Čivêra bi bilà...tȍ su dvâ polēna, vakȍ[3], ma màraju bȉt mālo na vakȍ, to je čivêra. [...] I ondà vakȍ su dvê strâni, vakȍ, i ondà dvēka su polēna. I ondà nõsimo tȕka kāmici za gromāču dēlat. [...] Naprȉmer odvēka se dēla gromāču, a nī kāmika. Ondà *ȉdemo* zēt dèje kāmik i ondà stàvimo na tu čivêru i pernesèmo kol gromāči za dēlat gromāču. Tȍ nõsiju dvâ čovēka, nè na rāmenah, to se na rūkuh nõsi. [...] I môre se nosȉt drȕge stvāri ke su tēške, cimēnt nõsimo, nõsimo barȉl vodȉ, kadà pèrvo nī bilȍ vodȉ i barȉl vodȉ se nõsi, i dropȉni i grõzje. [...] I ānke se stàvi va čivêru ôfcu ka je...obolnêjeju noj nõgi, pah ne môre na nogāh stàvit, pak ondà rečèmo "ću ju stàvit va čivêru pak ondà će se štankàt, će se zacelȉt, će se ozdrāvet bèrže, će se bèrže zajačèt". Dà, a mî rečèmo i zajačèt, i štankàt, i refàt.

Šušȉce...je polēno, i ondà kadà polēno rastè, i...ondà učȉni dvâ grâna, jenȕ na tȕ, jenȕ na tȕ[4], [...] i ondà vo je šušȉca. I šušȉca je, vakȍ mâla, kadà se *jȉde* grõzje, *ȍvaj*...da nī po zemjè, ondà se ju *jȉde* potprēt, mî rečèmo, potprēt, "ćemo potprēt grõzje, da nī nam po zemjè. Ćemo stàvi šušȉcu na pušćenȉcu". Znâte, tèrs, i ondà ka se tèrs obrêže mu se vîne ćà ovè rõzgi. A šȍlo jenȕ se

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pũsti - ko je prâvi tèrs môre imèt i dvê i trî pušćenîce - i ondà onè se napèlniju grõzja, ondĕka bude nājviše grõzja. Ondà onè se kalûju dõleka i ondà stàvimo šušîce da nan se ne kalûje grõzje. Dà, i tò su, tò je, su šušîce. I šušîce su vĕle...kàko smo mî udĕlali ovu pergulâdu do tèrsja. I ondà smo stàvili vĕle šušîce, i onè...zgôr onè šćapî i ondà rečèmo "vîš ki bāreš si udĕlal do tèrsa".

Mohùnji sũ van čè učîni bîža, bòp, fažôl, znâte, onò zelĕno, nò su mohùnji. I ondà ka se mohùnja ošũši se ju oprè, očîsti, i ondà se škapulâ zèrna a mohùnji se hîti ćà pak ondà se dã ofcām pojèst, kozān, i svè, otò je va čè su obèlčene ili bîža ili fažôl ili bòp, tò su mohùnji.

Odvĕka zovèju jenõga Bravār aš je bil šĕmpre po stāneh i ôn je bil bravār jenomu ospodarù. Naprîmer jedèn je imĕl tolîko ovās, nî mõgel sân tĕndit, i ôn je našèl bravarà i ondà onõh čovèh se zovè bravār. Kàko na škojè[5] kada smo bîli, ondà onõ glāvni je bravār ki rĕ gospodarù povedàt kàko mu je šlò blâgo, kàko jè, kolîko janjāc jè, i svè, onõh je bravār. I ôn bi bil ordināl: "tùka vaja poj lêt prebît, vaja poć otè ôfce očeperît, vaja põć e ogũlit[6] da ne prîdu čeperî", i ondà oni drùgi bi šlî. Tò je bil, bravār, kàko jeden ospodār na kùće kadà...je...rečè "sadà hòmo vân, sadà hòmo nân", i takò. [...][7] A junāk jè...čovèk ga jîma na plāću, dà, na plāću jîma junakà...tolîko mu dã na mĕsec, i ondà je junāk. Bravār je îsto junāk gospodarù, ali bravār, ôn ne žîvi zez ospodarõn ko ne on žîvi na pô se[8], on žîvi na pô se. A junāk žîvi zez ospodarõn, na kùće.

Notes to text no. 6

[1] dial.: bukũn dervà; [2] here G.D. makes a sketch of a plough; [3] here G.D. makes a sketch of a čivêra; [4] sc. bāndu, strân; [5] Plavnik; [6] the correct form is ogulît; [7] here I ask the difference between a bravār and a junāk; [8] 'apart, on his own'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

TEXT No. 7

Franica Benvin and her husband Ivan Benvin (I.B.). First, a short dialogue. Then they address me and tell me a few things about sheep-rearing

(I.B.) Kân si bila sìtra tî?

(F.B.) Kol ovãc.

(I.B.) Kol ovãc. Si vìdela svè one ôfce?

(F.B.) Svè su bile nũtre.

(I.B.) Si vìdela ko ìmaju čepẽr?

(F.B.) Nisũ imele nìkoga.

(I.B.) Kũda si pasãla?

(F.B.) Dõle, sve po...Õzup smo bilè, pak ondà Hrũsti smo šlè.

(I.B.) Svè na õkolo. Si vìdela prãvo, ôfce?

(F.B.) Da, lêpo smo pokùpile, mergãr smo je stàvile.

(I.B.) Jè? Dobrò. [...]

Sà se jãnčićі kõte, jãnčićі mâle nãše. Dà, sadà je stajũn nãjbòji. I sadà vaja svàki dân hodìt gjẽdat je, da ne bì je čeperì...i roščìć vaja nin rẽzat. Gjẽdat i da ne bì je màt pustìla, nèka nìn dã cìcat i *ovàko*.

(F.B.) I vada je senjàt, stàvit nin senjãl, *znâk*, znâte.

(I.B.) Svàki ìmamo mî jeden *pòsebni* senjãl, svõj, nẽki ìma *cervẽno*, nẽki ìma čẽrno, mi ìmamo čevjẽnu i čẽrnu, tako da znâmo da tò su nãše. [...] Ìman čẽrnu i bẽli senjãl...čẽrni i čevjẽni, da, dvâ senjalà.

(F.B.) I ìmaju i belèh na uhù.

(I.B.) I drùgo...ìmaju jeden belèh...jeden belèh ìmaju na uhù, *znamẽnje* na uhù. Svàki...odvè je šeždesêt famêj, sedondesêt, ne znân, takò. Svàki ìma jeden *pòsebni* senjãl na ũšeh ofcãn, zarẽženo. Tò nin udẽlamo kadà jãnjec ìma dvâ. trî mẽseci, dokle je on mlât. I ondà tò mu lêpo bûde senjãl. I ondà je tùka jũdi ki znãju svè ovè senjalì do cẽloga mẽsta. Onì znãju tò, kìnjef je kî senjãl, [...] kâ *òznaka* je kìnjeva. [...] Z ofcãmi nãjviše še žìvimo a jùtro vaja se zarãn stãnut, invẽce [za]rãn stãnut, i ondà pomãlo mlẽst ôfce. Pàk i bežẽ, kadagòt...vaja za njìmi i zaklamàt, kadagòt, ubežẽ...prõkjete, ko se naũče...vicijôze. I ondà nin mòramo klãst i kadêni, pùto, spùtit je, i klâto nin stàvit, da ne *ìdu* prẽko.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

TEXT No. 8

Etta Kučica and her father Ivan Benvin talk about cooking and eating in former times

(E.K.) A lõnčići smo zvâli ovakò...lõnčić bi se bilo stàvilo, *mànji*[1], znâte. Jà ìman *tàmo*[2] dõma jenoga mâloga. I tò bi se bilo stàvilo na ogènj, i ondà ovì stări bi bili puhãli, nùter bi bil šèl...põpela, i svẽga. I tò su decà jẽli, ne kakò denèska: svè mòra bit čìsto, prokùhano, a mî nismò, mi smo vìše põpela *nègo*[3] jẽla.

(I.B.) Znâte, kadà ogènj nĩ otẽl gorèt...[4] nèka ogènj gorĩ. I kako se je ogènj ogorẽl põpel je letẽl. A kân? Je letẽl va manẽštru.

(E.K.) Va jẽlo.

(I.B.) I tò je bilo svè zãjeno dobrò. I bòji jû[di]...zdravẽji jûdi su bîli.

(E.K.) A sà svè vetamîni.

(I.B.) Zdravẽji jûdi, znâte. Nĩ okùrilo ni ovè...špũnti dẽlat - špũnti to su *inèhciji*, znâte - ondà je bila špũnta bukalẽtica vinà popìt, a denèska špũnti.

(E.K.) Nãjviše su jẽli...

(I.B.) Domãču hrânu smo jẽli.

(E.K.) Mêso su sušìli, *pa* ovè udìći, ondà onakò su solìli *nãjprije*[5], ondà ga sušìli, na dìmu, [...] i ondà po zimè bi onò bili jẽli.

(I.B.) Ôfcu bìmo kol Si Svẽtih ubìli, znâte, ondà bimo ju posolìli - znâte *reč*[6] posolìt? - õson dãn neka stojĩ va solè. Ondà ga vìnut i ošušìt va dìmu [...], i sadà pomãlo jèst. [...] Krùh bi bil pečẽn mẽsez dãn nãzat, i nĩ bil plẽsnif.

(E.K.) Mẽsez *dãna* bi bili jẽli krùh.

(I.B.) I zdrãvi jûdi, su arivevãli do osondesêt, do devedesêt lêt.

Notes to text no. 8

[1] dial.: mènji; [2] dial.: tân; [3] dial.: nèho, nèhora, ner; [4] here I.B. does as if he is blowing a fire; [5] dial.: nãjpèrvo; [6] dial.: besẽdu.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

TEXT No. 9

Franica Benvin describes a ferãl (a lantern) and also a more primitive means of finding one's way in the dark

Ferãl van jè, feralìći - mî ga ìmamo, mojà hćî ga je zelà, ja mìslin - smo imẽli. Jedèn feralìć o[1] stèkla, lêpo, õkolo ìma želẽžo, i odvè ima gõre vakò za ćapàd ga, za ga deržàt, do findifêra. I ondà nũtre jeden mâli lumînčić, vakò do ùla. Jedèn mâli lumîn do lãti, i ondà se ga napèlni ùla i vežgè, stẽnj se stàvi nùter. Stẽnj to je onò...kàko da bi bukunìć bambukà. Ondà se ga vežgè i nùter...je zăpert i restè vẽčer, škûrem morete hodì š njîn. Tò smo hodìli. A mî *prije*[2] dokle nî bilo strùji, nî bilo, ondà smo imẽli ogènj. Ondà bi ogènj bi gorẽl, znâte. Ondà bi onè lagnjìc[e], onè...bile dervà õkolo ognjà, one *kòmadi*[3] o dẽrf. I ondà ka bimo šlì nẽkomu nèš rèć, ka bi nàs poslãli kàko dẽc mènjih, ondà bimo zêli...tò smo zvâli lagnjìca, onò če je gorẽlo, i banderãli, vakò mãhali nèka nan svẽtli za hodìt. Banderãli, mãhali: vakò z rukũ, nò bi bilo gorẽlo, i ondà naprìmer vò je dervò, vò bi bilo gorẽlo i vò bimo zeli ćà do ognjà, i ondà po venù vakò, i malo vẽtra i bimo bili vìdeli kũda ćemo hodìt. Tùka je bîl v Õrlece jeden frâter, i ondà ja sen mu pêt lêt kùhala. I ondà jà sen to takò zelà, jeden vẽčer ćà sen šlà, i ondà mi je rẽkel da *kò*[4] me to *naučìo*[4], da kakò smo se tò naučìli, znâte, za to zẽt. A jà dên "žìvot, aš nî drùgoga ondà smo se vogà ćapãli".

Notes to text no. 9

[1] dial.: do; [2] dial.: pèrvo; [3] dial.: bukunì; [4] F.B. imitates the speech of the friar (the dial. forms would be kî and naučîl).

TEXT No. 10

Franica Benvin (A) describes a spinning-wheel. She explains how it was used, (B) how people used to make warm clothes for the winter, and (C) tells how cold the winters were when she was young

(A) Prẽst je...vakò jenà stvăr jè, i tò van ìma kàko jeno kõlo, na dešćìce. Ondà na vù rûku...nè, na vù, na vù se...vakò su dve dèski, to se zovè mulinẽr. Ondà na vù rûku..., vakò se posêdete, bimo se bili posẽli na stolìć. I ondà ondè bimo bili...to je bîl mulinẽr

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

sprêda, za vù rûku vertitè, a vân je vretenò - se je zvâlo vertenò - to bimo stàvili nùter...va tò steknùli. I ondà *vùnu*[1], bimo vezãli *kòmadić* vèlni, i tò bi se vertẽlo i prẽlo, i sevijãlo, i àla òpeda, i òpe sevìt. Svè smo tò za kalcẽti prẽli, za svè, za mãji, za svè dõma. Onò kakò sen van jà pokazãla onoh utèk, onõh kèlčìć - sen vam pokazãla, ćete jòš vêć, sà? - kèlčić će rèć, vìte, ovò, ovò van je kèlčić. Tò smo zvâli...ovoh...vertenò, vertenò smo zvâli, i ondà bi se stàvilo do terstìki, kako do dervà, to smo zvâli polutèk. [...] Tò bi se vezãlo tùka i vertẽlo i vò bi se hujìlo, nãjpervo sprẽst, ondà zasukàt. [...] I ondà bi se òpeda takò na drùgu bãndu, na prâvu se je prẽlo, a na lẽvo se je sukãlo, se je zvâlo sukàt. Vìte, vìte kìh besêt je bilò.

(B) [...] Ondà su jûdi dẽlali suknò. [...] Ondà vẽle bukunì to bi bile prišlè, vẽle, dèlge, kolìko da bi...svè kùći protegnùt. I ondà bi se bilo do togà dẽlalo sùknji, ovè sùknji kako mî nõsimo, znâte. Vò je kamižòt, a tò su se zvâle sùknji. I bragẽši za mũži bi se bilo dẽlalo...ovò...to smo zvali bragẽši. I va tĩn bi bili hodìli jûdi po zimè, ka bi bilo zimà, ondà bi se bili jûdi va tò oblačìli. A mî sùknji bimo bile nafaldãle, svè na fãldice, na konèc. Faldàt će rèć...onò, vakò pjẽtice dẽlat, vìte, vakò faldàt. I sùknja bi bila stãla kàko grõs, lêpo nafaldâna. Dà, ih ìman gõre kolìko, sùkanj ìman gõre, a vìte, vèć je ne nõsimo! Ću vam pokazàt jenù? Čẽkajte, ja rẽn zẽt [...]. Ma vìte, vò su van te sùknji [...] a brîžni mî...a togà ìmamo te rõbi, vìte, a tò već e...to ćeju svè zgorèt, nìki nẽće već nosìt, nìki, mlãdi nẽćeju.

(C) Tò smo *prije* nosìli znâte kakò, ka smo hodìli kampãnju, kopàt, sèć, ondà bimo se obẽlkli aš je bilo zimà. Ka su bile stîdi velìke po zimè, velìko zimà, lêt, po snegù! Kol ovãc põć po snegù do kolên. Jà sen hodìla z mojũ *mãmu*[2], sen jimẽla dvanãjst, trinãjst lêt, dvĩj tân ke sen bila fćêra, to zovèmo Õzup, *tàmo*, *prema* môru, do kolêm po snegù, to van je ìstina prâva. [...] Mî smo bili kàko onò...decà brîžni...ocà nismò imẽli, ondà smo màrali hodìt mî zez *mãmu*, aš nĩ bil kî. Kàko decà...da bi sã poslàt nãšu mâlu... ne bìte šlì vî, a mî smo takò dẽlali. Kõmaj bìmo...dõma malo živi prišlì do stidì i kakõve kùći su bile, nĩ bilo ni špàhera, i svè rãsuto, kùći. Istẽšo nismò se jacãli. [...] Sẽvili bimo bili nõgi va kèrpi, va kèrpi nõgi, kàko onè povojìći smo imẽli, *kao* ka su pèrvo do *vòjski* imẽli, znâte, onè povojì, i ondà sevìt, odvẽka vo

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

s kèrpu sprêda, svè, i ondà põč. A dõma prit mokrì, svè mokrò bìt. I nè po putù ko ne preko putà, naprẽko, preko gromâč. Lâzi hìtali za põč, aš nī se moglò...pũt...putì su svè pèlne snẽga. Dà, je bilo tõga van svẽga i svàčesa, ne znãju nè[3] ovì mlãdi nìš. Onì nìš ne znãju nãšemu *živjẽnju*, ovi mlãdi jûdi, jer ovì nesu provãli tò. A mî do togà smo živẽli, tò smo màrali tẽndit.

Notes to text no. 10

[1] dial.: vèlnu; [2] dial.: mãteru; [3] cf. 7.17.

TEXT No. 11

Franica Benvin relates how her family used to spend the evening when she was a child, the men telling stories, her mother mending clothes

A štôriji, *mãma* mojà, svàkakove, pèrvo, čè sen ih ja znãla[1]! Sen svè zabìla. Ka smo mî bili dõma, ka sen jà bilà dõma, u nàs, ke sen se rodìla, ondà su načinjãli ovu crẽkvu. Ondà mojà nõna je kùhala otīn zidarõn, ki su zidãli. Ondà vẽčer bi pojẽli vičẽru, ondà do dẽset ûr nam bili povedãli ovè...štôriji - bimo bili hèbali, kako decà, znâte - otì. Ondà nàš nõno, i jož drùgi pâr njemù ki su bili stãrci, bi bili prišlì svì k nãn - ondà smo imẽli vẽlo ognjīšče - i ondà bi se bili lêpo svì õkolo posẽli, na ogènj bi se bilo stàvilo jeden vẽli gâr, jeden *kòmat* vẽli, gâr (to je - gâr - do dervà, *o dèrva*, znâte, jeden *kòmat* velìki, naprìmer černìka, jẽsen, brêz,dubèc, otò su stãbla, ondà do togà bi se bilo raspilìlo, i ondà to gâr...to bi vam bilo teplò, aš bi se je bilo ogorẽlo). A mojà màt pokõjna, onà bi bila za stõl...trẽsla do stidì, ma bi naz bila kèrpala, vakò za stolõn sẽla z otu čõrčicu, svečìcu. Aš mi bimo se bili raskìdali, dečìna, znâte kako je bilò, nī bilo hâj za kupìt kakò sadà. Jenù hãju...bi bilà dvê rãsula, jenù bi bila udẽlala, i tò na rûki. Nī bilo *mašîn*[2], ja ìman tân *mašìnu*[2] sadà ma nismò imẽli ondà, za šìt. Svè na rûki. Jòš ka sen ja imẽla ovìh mojìh dẽc, jà sen nin šìla svè na rûki. I to vẽčer, ka bi se bilo prišlò dõma. Vèdne se nī moglò stãt dõma, nisu tẽli stãri jûdi pustìt dõma vèdne, ko ne rãno se stãnu zarãn, skùha skròp, pojèst i fìla, čà. "Hòt čà, àla hòte čà, hòte čà, lìšton,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

hȍte vènka dĕla dĕla dĕlat, vaja sèč, kopàt, sajevàt, aš ko nè kakȍ čemo živèt?", bi bili govorìli.

Notes to text no. 11

[1] 'how many I used to know!' (sc. stories); [2] dial.: mȁkin, mȁkinu.

TEXT No. 12

Franica Benvin describes how in former times babies were taken care of by their grandmothers while their parents were at work

I mî bimo bile šlè čà, svè mlȁde žĕnske, čà kampȁnju, a stȁre bi bile čuvȁle dĕc. I decà bi se bili istĕšo zgojìli, vìte, takȍ na tȍh nȁčin. Nĩ bilo ni *dȕdi* ni za *zȁbavu* ni nìš. Ko ne mi smo, znȁte če, smo zibȁli dĕc, mi smo imĕli one zìkvi, tȍ se je zvalà zìkva. Jena zìkva *o dèrva*, i ondà je imĕla vakȍ dve nožìce, vakȍ dèlga bi bilà. I ondà bi se bilo klȁlo nȕter jeden sakunìj do slȁmi. Jeden sakèt, bi se bilo žašìlo sakèt, znȁte če je sakèt? I ondà se napèlni slȁmi ga, ondà nasrèt jenu škȕju vakȍ udĕla za promešà slȁmu, i vȁn jenu blažînčicu do...malo vèlni. I ondà bimo bili stàvili jeden ȍbruč, kàko jeden ȍbruč, znȁte ȍbruš če jè? Tȍ bimo bili stàvili na glȁvu, i ondà jeden facôl, i z otĩn bimo bili pokrìli detè i š kȍžicu do ofcì, š kȍžu - bimo bili ostrojìli - i zgôra jeden blèk, i ondà detè bi bilo nȕtre spȁlo, bi se ga bilo zibȁlo dokle bi bil usnȕl. Znȁte, lulàt, lulàt, ondà bi bil usnȕl. I dokle bi bil spȁl ne bì bilo rabìlo zibȁd ga. Takȍ smo dĕs, takȍ su dĕz gojìli jȕdi. Dà, - sen vam povedȁla - moja màt mlĕla, i žĕrna, i zibȁla z nogȕ. [...] Bi se bili z otĩn zabavjȁli, bi bili zibȁli, bi ih bilo vrême pasȁlo. Ne bì bil mȍgel pȍč, nìkan ne hodìt, več je bil stȁri čovèk - nȍna, nȍno - ondà bi se bilĩ posĕli vakȍ i ondà z nogȕ, ili bi se bilo vežȁlo[1] špažìč, jeden špȁh, znȁte če je špȁh? Ondà bi se bilo vezȁlo, zìkva je imĕla sȁke bȁndi svojȕ škȕju, lêpo udĕlanu na dèske. Ondà bi se bilo vezȁlo, bi bil z dèlga potĕzal i detè bi bilo...on bi bil kantȁl pomȁlo, i ondà bi bilo detè usnȕlo. Ìsto, vìte, su se znȁli ranjàt, su se snašlì nĕkako za živèt.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Note to text no. 12

[1] the expected form is vezãlo; the palatalization of the z is perhaps due to the influence of the two palatal fricatives in špažìć.

TEXT No. 13

Franica Benvin explains how one can catch a hare with a lãbur or a làc. A lãbur is a large flat stone one side of which is propped up with one or more sticks; hares are usually so cooperative as to knock down the sticks and have themselves crushed by the stone. A làc is a snare. F.B. then relates how she once stunned a hare with a well-aimed stone and killed it

Mî bimo bili pèrvo za zâjci lãburi...lãbur se zovè. Jeden kãmih stàvit, jenu vẽlu škrîj, i ondà vakò malo na bôk i ondà jene šćapìći na drùgu bãndu. I ondà kadà bi zâjs tũde pasãl tò bi pãlo i ondà bimo ga našlì. Dà, lãbur, tò se zovè lãbur. "Ja sen po[...][1] sìtra jenu lãbur, zùtra vaja põć vêć è bi zâjc". Jùtro põć vêć: prõnti zâj šõto. Aš mu se stàvi malo mêsa, nèka se on...znâte, nèka na nò prìde. [...] Tò se udẽla, tò su jûdi takò bili naùšni. Ondà nẽkomu se je bil i jãnči ćapãl tùka. Ondà već to su dezmẽtili, tò se već mãlo ležè. [...] I lãci se stàvi, lãci *ot* findifêra. Findifêr se sevîje, ondà se udẽla na jenĩn krãje jenu škũjčicu, ondà onò se stàvi skrôs a ondà se lêpo kõlo udẽla nèka more zâjs pasàt. Zâjs prìde na làc, mu *ìde* okolo vrâta, stîsne ga, i ondà ga nãjdete. Tò se zovè làc. Ja sen hodìla jeden pũt vako vân na jùgo kedè zovèmo do gõre, do Vrãni na dõle. I čûjem bũba, nèž bũba, vakò bilò je gûsto, va bõšku. "Vò je *sìgurno*[2] zâjc", ja dên, gjẽdan, tò ti je lêpo zâjc. Sen ga ćapãla, i ondà sen ga molãla ćà làc mu, ja sen ga dvâ putà na grõtu z glavũ i ondà sen ga rùsah stàvila i dõma šnjĩn. I ondà sen dõma...smo lêpo imẽli *gùlaš*[3] i palẽntu, dvâ putà smò, vẽli je bîl! Bûdu van mãlih i vẽlih. [...] Ištẽšo jeno jùtro sen hodìla vân na Bazù i ondà je šèl va škùju, va gromãču, on je bil mlãdi, jà sen ga istẽšo ćapãla. Ondà sen ga vezãla mu nõgi, i sen imẽla rùsačij sen jimẽla za butîlju do mlekà, ja sen ga perneslà dõma. Ondà smo ga malo pãsli. Smo udẽlali jenu kãsicu, ondà je jẽl, i ondà smo ga pah ubìli, je bil vèći. A tò se

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

nĩ smẽlo, znâte, to je bilo *zabrãnjeno*, tȍ se ne smê, da bi čapãli bìte mũltu platĩl. A na škojù[4] sen bila jenõga ubìla vèro, vẽloga, velìkoga. Bîli su...šlì smo pokupjàt ôfce po Skãle, to je jena ogrâjca, se zovè Skãla. I dvâ...su bilì dvâ do Kornîč, kornìčari su bili ìsto s nãmi tùka, i onì su imẽli pùški, sàki svojù pùšku. A mî remȍ jùtro, i govõriju: "À, čemo vêj ki če zâjca čapàt". "A kî če čapàt ko ne vî?", ja dên, "Vî ìmate pùški, vi čete čapàt, a mi drùgi nẽčemo". A jà ga čapãla a onì nìš![5] Jà sen bila zgôra, zgõrnjin krãju, i ja vìdin ovoh...rečèju da kada vìdite zâjca, ôn fidâ, da fidâ, on se zakõči[6], gjẽda i nẽče čà. A jà takȍ imbrêve čapãla[5] jeden kõvul, kãmik, i hìtila i pogodìla[5] ga va glâvu. I gõre kopìti, ja sen bila *kao* šempijãla. Ondà da kakȍ ću, vajà čapàt, me je bilo strâh! Ja sen šla lìšton kol njegà i za zãdnje nõgi, i glâvu mu takȍ ištẽšo po grõte i nõsin pèlnu tevẽrsu, va tevẽrse ga nõsin! Remȍ na krãj, ka smo prišlì na krãj do te ogrâjce: nìš, onì melčẽ, redũ š pùškami. Ja govõrin "a čè, nestè nìkoga zâjca čapãli?". "A nismȍ nãnke vìdeli nìkoga". "A vìš ga!", ja dên, ja pokazãla[5]. Onì su tẽli sklãvrat! Ma kakȍ, ma kakȍ, da sen ga našlà na lãcu, da sen ga takȍ. "Nè", ja dên, "takȍ i takȍ". I ondà Jîve on jedèn bi bil...dvâ brãta su bili, Mîko i Îve, onì su gjẽdali da vèro *bȁš* va glâvu je pogõjen.

Notes to text no. 13

[1] unintellegible word; [2] dial.: sikûro; [3] dial.: zvacèt; [4] Plavnik; [5] past tense without auxiliary verb; [6] I do not know if this word is dialectal.

TEXT No. 14

Gašpica Deželić tells a story about a man who subjects his wife's love of him to a severe test

Da je bîl jeden mûš i jena žená. I otà žená da je govorìla mûžu: "ma jà te sìla jũbin[1], jà te sìla *vȍlin*[1], ma jà bin udẽlala svè zâ te. Jà ću i umrẽt zâ te". A toh mûš je bil fũrbo, i ôn govõri "čẽkaj, jà ću te vêt, *ako* si tî takõva da češ tî menè...*ȍvaj*... da češ tî tolìko menè *vȍlit*". I ondà ôn da govõri, dê: "Žnâš, jà ću se ušnažìt va pêč, a tî hȍt na pustẽju. I ondà kadà prìde smèrt,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

tî ćeš umrẽt, a jà ću zustàt žîf. Bên, da dà, da dà, tò su se pogodìli. I ondà ôn je nanizãl zèrna do fermentunà, svè vakò zèrno do fermentunà, po kùće i svè do pustẽji. I ôn je molãl jenu kõkoš, ali jenõga petehà. I ondà toh petèh je - hjùp hjùp -, ôn je zobãl te zèrna do fermentunà. A onà pomãlo - njõj je bilo strâh već umrẽt - onà pomãlo je govorìla "mûš je pećè, mûš je pećè". A toh petèh je hodīl svè zèrna do zèrna, ôn to je pobìral. I kadà je bil blīzu onà je mìslela da tò već je smèrt na njõj. I ondà je se...hìtila ćà lancunì i da govõri "mûš je pećè!!". A mûš to je čũl, a i ondà da noj govõri "vìdiš kolìko tî menè *vȍliš*? A tî si smèrte povẽla da sen jà va pećè!".

Note to text no. 14

[1] I am not certain if jũbin is dial.; the most frequently used word for 'to love' is PR lsg vȍjin.

TEXTS No. 15 to 17

The texts no. 15 to 17 (stories told by Franica Benvin) were recorded under somewhat less 'natural' circumstances than usual: F.B. told the stories with the help of notes. Nevertheless, these texts do not contain more than a minimal number of non-dialectal elements

TEXT No. 15

The following story is generally known in Orlec as the tale of Kungȍbo. Three brothers are in service with a king. One of the three, who is hump-backed, is dispensed from heavy work because of his handicap. His brothers are jealous and try to get rid of him by forcing him into several dangerous enterprises, all of which have to do with a formidable person called Dīvi Čovèk ('Wild Man'). First he must steal the Wild Man's mẽsec ('moon', in this context probably some object representing the moon), then his parrot, and finally he must capture the Wild Man himself. When he has accomplished his third mission he takes his revenge

Je bilà jena màt, je imẽla...mûš noj je bil ùmer, je bilà udovìca, je imẽla trìh sīni, trìh sīni je imẽla. I kadà su noj sîni narãsli,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

prišlì vëli, na lëta, màt nin govõri: "Čũjte dêca, vî ste već vëli, vi môrete sã poć na dëlo, terbùhon za krùhon[1], a jà sen sìrota, ja ne môren van nìš pomòć, ja nīman nìš. Jà sen vaz zgojìla, a vî sadà hòte. A nãjmlàji sîn noj je bil gõbić, on je imël gõbicu zâda, kàko onu *kìlu*, znâte, onò zovèmo mi da je gõbaf čovèk, gõbić. A dvâ sîna su bili lêpo...*prìstojni*. I su se svì trî lêpo dogovorìli da redũ svì trî zãjeno. I su šlì jenõmu krajù. Su prišlì krajù, su ga pozdrãvili, su prišlì k njemù, da ko će ih zët za junakà, da bi šlì kàko za junakà (to se je zvâlo "za junakà": dëlat u njegà skrôs, bìt u njegà). A krãj da nin govõri "Dà, dà, ću vaz zët, ja ìman dëla (on je imël poslà, znâte). Sàmor *ako* bûdete me pošlùšali". Onì jeden drùgoga gjëdaju i govõriju krajù "Dà, mi ćemo vas pošlùšat, mi ćemo dëlat če nan vî narëdite, rečète". A govõri "Znâte čè, ovõh mlàji brât van je...võh je kàko malo brîžni, nīma tolìko fõrci. Jà ću njegà fermàt dõma, a ôn će van hodì z obëdon. Ôn će van obèt nosìt". I ondà onì su bili jâdni, znâte, otì dvâ brãta, da ôn će lêpo...da ôn će imèt làhko (vìte, brât na brãta). A ondà on je ustãl dõmaka, gõbić, on je šèl...onì su šlì jùtro na fadîgu. Ôn nin nõsi obèt, karõcu mu je prontãl[2], jenoga konjà i karõčicu, on je šèl z otu ka[rõcu], fumàt mu je dâl[2], fumâ, kantâ, rë nadõle ke su dëlali "Àla", govõri, "sen prišèl, *brãtjo*, hòte vân, ćete jèst?". Ondà vëčer redũ dõma otì brãti, i onì govõre krajù: "*Krâju*, znâte če je rëkel naš gõbić? Da on će põj popãz Dīvomu Čovëku mësec". (Aš Dīvi Čovèh ka bi bila nevêra, ka bi bilo grimãlo, on bi pošlãl[3] ženù: "*Žêno* stàvi mëses na punëstru!". Da nëćeju krûpi pãda, znâte, onì su imëli...takò su to imëli po njìhovu). A ôn tò je znãl a on govõri "Dobrò, dobrò, ja ću poć zët, ja ću pernëst mësec". Da kakò, kakò, da kakò ćè. On govõri krajù: ∫[4] "Ćète mi dàt jenu skâlcu" (Znâte, skâlcu za põj gõre). I on grë z otu skâlcu, to ti...nevêra, grīmje, nevêra! I rë blīzu njegõve kùći, do Dīvoga Šlovëka. I vìdi da žena mu nõsi vèn mësec. A onà je šlà kùću, zãperla punëstru, a ôm po skâlce gõre, mësec va njëdra i fìla, put krajà.⌊[4] Rë krajù, "*Krâju*, vìte, sen ga pernësel". "A, tî si prâvi, ti si prâvi, ti si pãmeten, ti pošlùšaš, dobrò, dobrò, nèka sì". Ondà ôpet drùgo jùtro šu šlì... brãtja je šlà na fadîgu. Je šèl...ôpeda rë drùgi dân, ôpet[5]. Onì su mìsleli da nëće, da nëće on to pernëst, onì nisũ znãli da je pernësel mësec. Su bili kuntënti: "A nëće prīt denèska aš nī...

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

môre..kakò ćе on toh mëse zët?". Prišèl je! Onì jâdni: "Vìš ga, grë! Da je pernësel, govõri". Òpeda vëčer se deventã[ju] da čè ćeju vëčer rèć, ka su prišlì dõma. Vëčer da govõriju: "Znâte, *krâju*, če je rëkel naž gõbić: da on ćе põj Dìvomu Čovëku papagâla popãst". (Aš papagâla je imël Dìvi Čovèh văveh na punëstre, va gãjbe). A ôn da govõri, to gõbij da dê: "Dobrò, dobrò, ja ću i papagâla pernëst". Ondà je šèl,ìsto tako skâlcu zêl, i šèl tân,onì šu šlì spàt, jûdi. [6 Nèka mu dã krãj jeden sakèt urêh. I ondà da ôn ćе stàvit...ôn ćе pòčet urësi hìtat po krovù, i da ćeju mìslet da je ovoh...da pãdaju krûpi. I onì su se va tìn *zabùnili*[7] kùće. On hìtil[8].][6] A on je šèl kol papagâla, a papagâlo da govõri "papagâlo, grùdu mëda, papagâlo, grùdu mëda!" (Nèka mu dã grùdu mëda). "Mèlč, mèlč!", [...] mu govõri, dokle ga je ćapãl. Kadà je ćapãl, vaf...čè je imël, *tòrba*, čè je imël, ne znân čè, rùsak, i dõma grë. Nõsi on ji papagâla. Ondà onì jâdni, otì brãti, jâdni! Drùgi dân...trëti dân rë òpeda z obëdon, vèspeda rë. I ondà ka je prišèl kedè su onì, nãnke ganàt nisu tëli š njìn! Jâdni! On istëšo kantâ, fumâ, ôn se smejè. Kadà je bilò vëčer òpe su se deventãli. Su prišlì dõma i da govõriju..."A kakò, če ste trudnì?", krãj da nin govõri (ko su trudnì). "A, čũjte, cëli dân dëlamo, a tò znâte da smo trudnì, da. Je mùki, ìmamo mùki. A znâte čè se je gõbić deventãl: da ćе Dìvoga Čovëka vam perpejàt tùka". Sã to je bilò za mìslet, kakò ćе ga on perpejàt! Nì se on strãšil. "Jà ću ga perpejàt", da govõri. Ondà põkle zes krajõn on je ganãl, govõri krajù: "Znâte čè, vî mi gãrmajte jenu iškrìnju vëlu, i stàvite noj kõla šõto, i vežìte jeden...stàvite noj jenu verùgu i jeden špâh vezìte[9] i ja ću põć". I on grë na tân i grë z otu karõcu i Dìvi Čovèk rë do kampãnji. I ôn ga je škuntrãl i plâče, plâče toh mâli, otoh olčìna plâče! "A čè ti je, mâli, čè plâčeš?", da mu govõri Dìvi Čovèk. A ôn da govõri: "A plâčen aš ìman perpejàt va voj iškrìnje jenõga čovëka i sã ne znân ko ćе mi stãt nũtre. Bìte šèl vî nùter se zmërit" (Takò, takò jedèn čovèk, vrâh, ma je bil fũrbo!). A ôn da govõri...ovoh...: "A rën, rën van ja se zmërit" (Vìte!). On šèl[8] nùter, àla, on zãper[8] iškrìnju, pëja krajù Dìvoga Čovëka. Onì[10] redũ vëčer dõma. Onì jâdni! Rečèju "Tò je udëlal!". Ondà gõbić študijâ, mìsli, govõri "Čè ću se ja sã deventà za njìh? Ja mòran nèč". A ôn govõri: "A i vî ste nèš reklì denèska", gõbij govõri, "i vî ste nèš reklì". "A mi nismo nìš reklì, mi nismo nìš

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

reklì!". "Čè nistè reklì, stè! Vî ste reklì, da ćete...da nèka krăj udĕla jeden kùp slămi, i da vî ćete poć zgôr njegà i nèka ga vežgè i da vî nĕćete zgorèt". Onì šu šlì na kùp slămi i zgorĕli! Èko, štôrija je fìnjena. Tò su nan văveh povedăli.

Notes to text no. 15

[1] pŏć terbùhon za krùhon (fixed expression, also lit.): 'leave home to earn one's bread'; [2] the subject of prontăl and dâl is the king; [3] the expected form is poslăl; [4] the passage between ∫ ⌊ is incomplete: it should be read together with the fragment between ⌈ ⌉ on the following page (F.B. confuses the first and second night); [5] the other day he again brought them their meal (his brothers did not know he had returned the night before); [6] the passage between ⌈ ⌉ does not belong here (see also note 4); instead, 'gobić' should have requested the king to give him a grùda mĕda, a lump of honey; F.B. confirmed this on a later occasion; [7] dial.: zabènili; [8] past tense without auxiliary verb; [9] the expected form is vežìte; [10] sc. the two brothers.

TEXT No. 16

A king promises a girl that he will marry her on the condition that she perform an apparently impossible assignment. She succeeds, and he keeps his promise

Je bilà divŏjčica, jedinìca je bilà. Jenà...su imĕli...starĕji. Onà je otĕla ponĕst krajù jedèn dâr. A toh dâr, tò bi bilà...onà je udĕlala jenu pùpu, lêpo obĕlkla, lêpo ju nakìtila, i da ćе tò krajù...toh dâr dàt. Divŏjčica je bilà jâko pămetna, lĕpa i pămetna, jâko pămetna. I reklà je svŏmu ocù nèka rĕ ponĕst otu pùpu jenŏmu krajù, i da krăj ćе mu rèć da mu jòš *nèšto*[1] făli. Kada je ponĕsel otèc krajù pùpu takò je ìsto i krăj rĕkel, ìstu besĕdu, kakò je divŏjčica reklà takò i krăj ocù: da njemù jòš *nèšto* făli. A do tĕ hćerì otèc je rĕkel krajù da takò i reklà njegŏva hćî: da ćе mu rèć krăj da mu još *nèšto* făli. A krăj je rĕkel ocù da takò ima pămetnu hćêr. Kadà je takò pămetna nèka prìde ovân, k njemù i da ôn ćе ju zĕ ža ženù. Ali nèka prìde ćète vêj kakò: nèka prìde k njemù ni po dânu ni po nŏćе (hèbajte), ni hŏdeć ni jăšuć (naprìmer na konjù), ni obèlčena ni šèlčena, ni opletĕna ni

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

raspletěna (kăpite čè je to? Ni opletěna ni raspletěna, sà to se ne kăpi kakò, ni hõdeć ni jăšuć, ni po dânu ni po nõće, znâte, otèš se je peštrăšil!). Ni sìta ni lăšna jòš. A otèc pèlni strâha prìde dõma plăčuć. A hćî mu je reklà: "Làhko za tò! Ću põć kadà pòčne zorà, jùtro, răno, ka pòšne zorà. I ću põć na jenīn mâlin tovărčiću, jenù nõgu ću imèt gõre, jenù dõle, jenù nõgu dõle, jenù gõre. I ću stàvit jenù mrĕžu, nĕću bìt ni sèlčena ni obèlčena. Jenù kõsu ću imèt opletěnu jenù raspletěnu (vìte, ma je bila fŭrba!). A ću jèst jedèn urèh, nĕću bìt ni sìta ni lăšna. I takò se je *pojavìla*[2] va krăjefski[3] dvõr. I krăj se je začùdil[3], da tò je pămetna, i ju je zêl za svojù ženù, i oženīl (a jè ko jè!)[4].

Notes to text no. 16

[1] dial.: nèš, nèč; [2] dial. javìla; [3] I do not know if these forms are dial., they have not been attested outside this text; [4] 'he did if he did!' (sc. marry her): F.B. does not believe the story.

TEXT No. 17

God and St Peter make an appeal to the hospitality of a rich woman. She sends them away. Then they try her sister, who is very poor but shares with them everything she has. God and St Peter wish to reward her, but they make one condition, which she fails to fulfil. The rich woman is known as Găvanka; there are more stories about her

Da su bilè dvê sestrì, jenà je bilà siromăšica, jenà bogăta. I ondà je Bôh hodīl po zemjè, i Sveti Pĕter. I onì su šlì na vrăta otõj bogatăšice. I bogatăšica ih je sprăvila ćà, da onà nīma nìš kùće. Dobrò, šu šlì ćà. Ondà su znăli za tu drùgu sestrù siromăšicu, šu šlì k njõj na vrăta. "*Hvăljen Ìsus*" su noj reklì, "kako stè? Ìmate česagò za pojèst?". A onà da govõri: "Ja van nīman nìš, ja sen van gõrka sìrota, gõrka siromăšica, ja van nīman nìš". "Ma ìmate *nèšto*, ćete imèt *nèšto* kùće". "Nìš, sàmo jenu kolùbu do lăjna do volà, a tò me srân ănke rèć!". A Bôh noj govõri "čŭjte, stàvite vî na stõl če ìmate, svè, i pìt, ko ìmate če pìt". "Ja nīman ko ne vodì". "Bên stàvite na stõl". I onà je stàvila kolùbu, otu kolùbu, i stàvila je vèrč vodì. I kadà je prišèl, Bôh

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

je šel za stõl, i Sveti Pẽter, su se posẽli, nèka re onà kol njìh, da ćeju tò pojèst. Da ju je bilo srân! Kakò ćeju to pojèst? I Bôh da je...*znãći* da je Bôh prekrižīl, i je se pretvorìla[1] slùka va pogãču. Prišlà je jena vẽla, vẽla pogãča, dõbra. Gjẽdaju vinò da ćeju vlẽt va muž[ôl], da ćeju vlẽt va...nèš nin je dalà, to ti je vinò, dõbro vinò. Tò je bilo čùdo[1] bõžje ko je Bôh učinīl na nõj siromãšice. Ondà noj govõri Bôh "sadà hodì s nãmi, hodì s nãmi, ćeš pasà dobrò, ćeš tãt dobrò. (Bôh bi ju bil nagradīl, znâte, bi noj bil dâl, ka je ôn bil *svemogũći*, on môre, on bi noj dâl neka dobrò žīvi). Ali ne šmêš se nãzat obernùt". A onà...nẽkako noj je prišlà nã misel sestrà (Vìte, bilà je noj sestrà žlõčesta, istẽšo je imẽla milosãrija nâ nju, znâte, sestrà noj je bilà). Onà se obernùla[2]! Ka se onà obernùla[2] nī već e, ni njẽ ni njẽvine sestrì. I ondà põkle, kada šu šli jûdi gjẽdat, kada šu šli gjẽdat kako su onè nestãle, njẽvina sestrà je bilà na grõte štamp[âna]...lêpo okãmenela[1] svà, i kõkoš pìplići[3], svì okãmeneli. Onà i kõkoš pìplići. Aš onà ni nìka tẽla dàt jeno jâje sestrè, nìkat, ni kõricu krùha, nìš, nìš, nìš.

Notes to text no. 17

[1] I do not know if these words are dial.; they do not occur outside this text; [2] past tense without auxiliary verb; [3] kõkoš s pìplići.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

LEXICON

Main entries

For inflected parts of speech the following word-forms are used as main entries:

- Nouns: the Nsg (remember that final obstruents are devoiced, e.g. grât 'town');
- Pronouns: the Nsg m (remember that final obstruents are devoiced, e.g. njìhof 'their'). All personal pronouns (e.g. onà 'she') are listed separately;
- Adjectives: the IND m (remember that final obstruents are devoiced, e.g. mlât 'young'), or, if the IND m has not been attested, the DEF Nsg m;
- Verbs: the INF (there are special rules for compound verbs, see below).

If the above-mentioned forms have not been attested, another word-form serves as main entry (see, for instance, Martìnji, cerkvẽno, čìni, činī se). Postulated forms (preceded by the sign '+'), are only introduced if necessary for the alphabetical order (for an example see +tẽzat).

No separate main entries for:

Compound verbs: prefixes are separated from the root by the sign '-', and the compound verbs are listed under the simplex (e.g. drobìt). If no simplex has been attested, the alphabetically first compound verb takes its place (e.g. po-mrẽt). Sometimes a hypothetical simplex verb must be introduced (see, for instance, +vlačìt, +ič).

DIM and P/A-words: these words are given under the nouns from which they are derived, unless 1) such nouns are not available; 2) the DIM and P/A-words have an independent meaning.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Forms or morphological indications omitted

Accusative nominal, pronominal and adjectival forms (except feminine Asg forms), which are always identical to other forms of the paradigm (either genitive or nominative), are not given separately. Thus, if for instance the Gsg of an animate MASC noun is given, there are three possibilities: 1) the form in question has been attested as a Gsg ; 2) it has been attested as a Asg; 3) it has been attested both as a Gsg and as a Asg.
I have sometimes made an exception for the DEF Apl NOHU of adjectives, because the accusative case can help to identify an adjectival form as DEF (see 5.12; for an example in the lexicon, see <u>vĕli</u>).

Redundant morphological abbreviations have been omitted, e.g. for adjectives the indication 'DEF' (if a case is indicated, the form in question is always DEF), for verbs the person and number of PR forms, the gender and number of LP forms.

The verbal aspect is not indicated. Aspectual pairs are treated as separate verbs.

Lexical meaning

I have tried as accurately as possible to describe, for each lexical item, the meaning(s) it had in the contexts in which they were attested. Therefore it is possible that in many cases the lexical meaning(s) I have given for a certain word is/are more restricted and specific than the meaning(s) it actually has.

Remarks, examples

Remarks are preceded by '+' and followed by '++'. Examples of the meaning or use of a word, fixed expressions and sayings are preceded by '::' and followed by ':::'.

Proper names

Three categories of proper names can be distinguished: 1) Christian names, e.g. <u>Mîko</u>, <u>Gâšpe</u>; 2) (official) family-names, e.g. <u>Benvîn</u>; 3) (unofficial) surnames, e.g. <u>Demânijo</u>.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

A

acãl 'steel', Gsg -a/-à; P/A acalìna.
advẽnt 'Advent'.
agùšt 'August', Gsg -a;:: pèrvi dân agùšta, pèrvo zèrno ũsta lit. 'the first day of August, the first grape into the mouth':::.
àjar 'sky';:: v àjar/na v àjar 'up, into the air'; v ajarù 'up, in the air':::;+ Nsg gàjar (lx) ++.
akõržit se 'remember', LP -il.
akužàt 'inform against'.
al see àli.
àla INT (incitement, consent).
alãj PREP/ADV 'near';:: alãj môru/alãj môra (both lx) 'near the sea' je blĩzu, je alãj (lx) 'it is very near'.
albokât 'lawyer', Dsg -u, Dpl -on.
àli 1 'but';2 'or' (rare, also al).
altõko: hìtat - certain system of counting out (when something must be decided by chance): every participant puts up as many fingers as he likes and the total number of fingers is counted.
ancijân 'village-headman', Dsg -u, Isg -on, Npl -i.
andât IND m 'very ill', f -a, pl MP -i;+ IND f *-à; this ADJ can only be used predicatively ++.
angùrija 'water-melon', Npl -i.
ãnke 'also, too'.
Ãnte Christian name, Gsg -i, Dsg -e, AIsg -u; DIM Ãntica.
Ãntičina variant of Ãntica.
antipãšt/antipãšto 'antipasto';+ the variant in -o is considered somewhat more Italian and less good dialect ++.
Antôn: Sveti - 'St Anthony, St Anthony's day (January 17)', Gsg -a.
Antõnji Gsg 'St Anthony's day'.
aparât 'apparatus', Lsg -u;+ Lsg *-ù, *-e ++.
a pêna ADV 'only, not until'.
apetìt 'appetite'.
arãnčasti DEF Nsg m 'orange', n -o.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ãrbi see gãrbi.
arbikȍk 'apricot (also COLL)', Gsg -ȍka.
ârija 'air', Asg -u, Lsg -e;+ Nsg and Lsg also gârija, -e ++.
arivàt 'arrive'.
arivevàt 'arrive', PR -ûjen, -ûjete.
armadûra 'scaffolding', Asg -u, Npl -i.
armarù Lsg see vermãr.
armàt 'put up (a scaffolding)';+ cf. gãrmat ++.
armelîn 'small yellow kind of prune', Npl -i, Gpl -īni;+ Gpl *-Ø ++.
arnâš 'barrel', Lsg arnâžu, Npl -i, Gpl -ãži, Lpl -ãžeh.
aš CONJ 'for'; + less common than jèrbo ++.
Àustrija 'Austria', Isg -u.
àuto 'car', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u, NGpl -i, Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah; + Npl +-a accepted; Nsg also gȁuto (rare) ++; DIM àutiče.
avijȍn 'aeroplane', Lsg -u.
avrîl/aprîl 'April', Gsg avrîla, Lsg avrîlu/aprîlu;+ Lsg *-e; G.D. preferred the variant with -v- ++.

B

bãba 'midwife', Asg -u, Npl -i, Dpl -an.
Bãba TOP, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
bacilàt 'bother, worry', PR -âš, -âmo, LP -ãla, IMP -ãj.
badân PR 1sg: ne - za (+A) 'not care about', PR -â, LP -ãl.
o-badàt 1 ne - za (+A) 'not care about'; 2 (+A) 'pay attention, listen to'; 3 'obey', PR -ân, IMP -ãj.
u-badàt same as o-badàt, PR -ân, -â, -âte, IMP -ãj.
na-badàt 'prick (on something)', PR -ãdan, -ãda, -ãdaju.
pod-bãda PR 3sg 'stick under'.
badîl 'metal shovel', Isg -on, Lsg -u, Gpl -īli;+ Lsg *-e ++.
Bãgen TOP.
bagûl 'trunk, usually decorated, with a vaulted lid', Npl -i.
bajȍk: only used in expressions to je tvêrdo kȁko bajȍk (when something is very hard) and ȍn je kȁko jeden bajȍk (when somebody

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

is very small).

bȁk 'bull', Gsg -ȁ, Npl -ȉ, GIpl băki.

bakalâr 'cod-fish', Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Gpl -ări.

bakẽta 'thin piece of fire-wood'(cf. žvărdul) , Npl -i.

baknjevȁt 'kiss', GER -ȕjuć, LP -ăli.

băknut 'kiss', PR bâkne, LP băknul, -uli, IMP -i.

băla 'ball', Asg -u, NGpl -i, Gpl bâl;:: imȅt bălu 'be drunk';

igrȁt se na băli 'play bowls':::; DIM bȁlica, Asg -u, Npl -e.

balȁt 'play bowls', PR -â, GER -ȁjuć.

za-balȁt id.;:: remȍ jenȕ partîdu zabalȁt:::.

bălica/bȁlica 'egg-yolk', Asg -u, Npl -e.

balȍti Npl 'testicles' (lx).

balȍtica 'small ball; ball (e.g. in a bicycle)', Asg -u, Npl -e.

balũn '(foot)ball'.

bambũk 'cotton', Gsg -ȁ.

bambužîn/bambužîna 'certain material resembling cotton', Gsg -a/-i.

bănda 'side', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah, Gpl bănat;:: sȁke

băndi 'on each side'; z jenẽ băndi 'on one side'; z băndi 'on the side'; z băndi mulinêra 'beside the spinning-wheel':::.

banderȁt 1'wave'; 2 'decorate (e.g. a house) with pieces of cloth'; 3 'furnish (e.g. a field of corn) with waving pieces of cloth, paper, etc. in order to keep the birds and hares away'; PR -â, GER -ȁjuć, LP -ăli.

o-banderâ PR 3sg see banderȁt (2 and 3), LP -ăl, -ăli.

bandêricu (a?) Asg 'small flag'.

bănek 'bench', Lsg bănku, Npl bănci, Gpl bănak, Lpl bănceh;+ Lsg

*bănke, Npl *bănki ++;DIM bănčića Gsg, Npl -i.

banẽštra 'spanish broom *(Spartium Junceum L.)*'(the branches are used for tying), Gsg -i, Asg -u.

banȉć 'certain coin which was in use during the Austrian rule'.

bănj 'bath', Npl -i;:: udẽlat bănj 'take a bath':::.

banjâdu Asg: ćapȁt - 'get soaked (by a heavy rain)'.

na-banjăl LP 'soak' (It.).

o-banjăl se LP 'get soaked' (It.).

baratȁt 'work;do', PR -ân, -âš, -ăju, LP -ăli.

pre-baratȁt 'build over again (esp. a stone wall)', LP -ăla, IMP -ăj, PP f -âna.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bãrba 'uncle', Gsg -a, Dsg -u.
barbabjẽtula/bjẽtula 'beet that was used as pig food'.
barbakân 'low stone wall (built when making terraces on an inclined terrain)', Lsg -u/-ù, Lpl -ãneh; DIM barbakânići Npl.
barbaserdẽla see garbaserdẽla.
bãrec 1 'drying-frame for figs, consisting of a trellis (rižijôla), which is held up by four forked sticks (sušìca)'; 2 'construction made for supporting a heavy vine-tendril'; Gsg bãrca, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -i/bãrac.
barīl '60 litres', Gsg -ìla, Gpl -îl.
bãrka 'boat', Lsg -e, Npl -i, Lpl -ah.
barùfa 'quarrel, fight', Npl -i.
barufâ se PR 3sg 'quarrel, fight', PR -ãju, GER -àjuć, LP -ãli.
bàs IND m 'low; short (not tall)', DEF Nsg m bãsi, Gsg m bãsoga, Lpl bãsih, f bãsa, n/ADV bãso, pl MP bãsi, pl NOMP bãse, COMP Nsg m basẽji.
Bâs TOP (field), Gsg Bâza, Lsg -ù, Npl -i;+ Lsg *-è ++.
Bãsof TOP, Gsg Bãsovoga.
bašìlek 'sweet basil', Gsg bašīlka;:: (lẽpi) kàko na bašìlek (said of good dung)':::.
baškòt 'rusk', Gsg baškõta, Npl -i, Gpl baškôt.
baškotàt 'bake a second time', GER -àjuć, LP -ãla, PP IND m -ân, Nsg m -âni, n -âno, pl NOMP -âne.
baškotevãli LP 'bake a second time', GER -ùjuć.
baštâ PR 3sg: noj se baštâ 'she is good at it'; tò mu se baštâ 'he is good at that'.
baštãrt IND m 1 stubborn; 2 bastard; Nsg m baštãrdi, COMP Nsg f vìše baštãrda;+ COMP Nsg f +baštardẽja accepted ++.
Batãjini Npl TOP (a stân not far from Orlec), Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah; + Lpl *-eh ++.
batalàk 'small barrel with four handles', Lsg -ãke, NIpl -ãci, Lpl -ãceh; DIM batalãčić, Dsg -u.
batalùga 'barrel used for transporting greater quantities of liquid', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Lpl -ah; DIM batalùžica, Npl -e.
bãtit 'knock; whip (e.g. an egg)', PR -i, LP -il.
raz-bãtit 'whip (e.g. an egg)'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bãva 1 'breeze'; 2 pl 'slaver'; Gsg -i, Asg -u, Npl -i;:: mu bãvi gredũ 'he is slavering':::.

bàva/bavâ PR 3sg 'slaver'.

o-bàvan PP IND m 'beslaver'.

na-bavjàt 'replenish (one's stock)', LP -ãli.

bècat 'strike, knock', PR -a, GER -ajuć, LP -al, -alo;:: bècat smrât 'knock off the earth from weeds which have just been weeded' :::.

o-bècat id., IMP -aj.

z-bècat id., PR -aju.

Bẽč TOP (field not far from Orlec), Gsg -à, Lsg -ù;+ Lsg +-è accepted ++.

bečì Npl 'money', GIpl bẽči.

bèčva 'barrel', GsgNpl -i, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah, Gpl bèčaf; DIM bèčvica, Asg -u.

bèčvar 'cooper'.

bèdast IND m 'stupid', Gpl -ih, f -a, COMP Nsg m -ẽji.

po-bedastèt 'become stupid', PR -êje, LP -ẽl, -ẽli.

bedastõća 'stupidity', Asg -u, Gpl -ôć.

bèdra/bedrà 'thigh', Lsg -è, Npl bèdri.

bedrìca 'thigh', Asg -u, Lsg -e.

z-bedrìt se '(of sheep) get a certain disease of the thigh(s)', LP -ìla, PP f zbèdrena.

po-bègnut 'run away', LP -uli, pobègle;+ ubežàt is considered better dialect ++.

Bejãn 'inhabitant of Beli', Gsg -a, Dsg -u, IsgDpl -on, Npl -i, Gpl -Bejân.

bekãr 'butcher'.

bekarìja 'butcher's shop', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i.

belãsti Nsg m 'whitish', Asg f -u, pl NOMP -e.

belèc certain variety of grapes.

belèh 'earmark (on sheep)', Gsg -ẽga, Npl -ẽzi/-ẽgi, Ipl -ẽgi, Gpl -êh.

Belẽj TOP (village), Lsg -u/-e;:: na Belẽj 'to Belej'; na Belẽju 'in Belej':::.

Belẽjani Npl 'inhabitant of Belej'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

+belèt se 'be white', PR -ī.
o-belèt 'become white', PR -êju, LP -ēl.
o-belēžene PP pl NOMP 'earmark'.
belhà 'flea', Asg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl bēlh.
bēli Nsg m 'white', Gsg m -oga, Gsg f -e, Ipl -imi, f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e, IND f -à, IND n -ò, COMP Nsg f -ēja;:: (va) belè 'dressed in white'; su se obēlkli na belò 'they dressed in white':::;+IND f -à, IND n -ò att but later rejected; on end-stressed Gpl belìh see under māčeha ++.
Bēli TOP (village), Gsg -oga, Lsg -on.
belìce GsgNpl certain variety of figs (light green on the outside, whitish on the inside).
belìlo 'whitewash', Gsg -a.
belìt 'whitewash', PR bēlin, -i, GER bēleč.
o-belìt id., PR obēli, LP -ìli, IMP -ì, PP IND m obējen, f -a, n -o.
belmèk 'white of an egg'.
belmò 1'white of an egg'; 2 'white fleece which covers the eye of a sheep (disease)'; Npl -à.
belorùžina certain variety of grapes.
bên 'all right, O.K.'.
bèn see jebèn.
za-bènit se 'be confused', LP -ila, -ili.
Benvîn PROP (family name), Npl -i.
Benvìnjeva Nsg f ADJ to Benvîn, Npl MP -i.
Berandìnjef TOP (field), Gsg -voga, Lsg -von/-vu; +Lsg -vu att but later rejected, Lsg *-in ++.
bèrce 'hill'.
Bèrce TOP (small area before the church in Orlec), Lsg -e/-u.
bermènj unidentified weed, Gsg bermjà.
Bernìčevi Npl MP PROP.
beršìna 'white frost', Asg -u.
beršjān 'ivy *(Hedera Helix L.)*', Gsg -a.
bêrzo ADV 'fast', COMP ADV bèrže, COMP Nsg f bèrža.
berzīnu Asg: na - 'hurriedly, quickly'.
besēda 'word', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -êt.
bèštija 'animal', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Dpl -an; DIM bèštijica,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Npl -e; P/A bèštijini Npl.

bèt 'big wooden hammer', Gsg -à, Isg -õn, Npl -ì, GIpl běti.

betìć 'hammer', Isg -en, NIpl -i;+ Isg *-on ++.

Betkàf TOP (field), Lsg -ăvu.

bẽtula 'refreshment-bar'.

bevănda 'watered down wine', Gsg -i; P/A bevandìna.

bez PREP+G 'without';:: bez glavì 'without a head', bez jèst 'without eating', bes puntàt 'without stitching':::.

bežàt 'run', PR -īn, -īš, -ī, -imò, -itè, -ẽ, LP -ăli, GER -ẽć, IMP bẽš/bežì.

u-bežàt 'run away, flee', PR -ī, -ẽ, LP -ăl, -ăli, -ăle, IMP -ì.

na-bijàt 1 'put together (a barrel)' 2 - tèrsje 'shed one kopânca of fresh earth about every vine'; PR nabīja, GER -ajuć, LP -ălo.

po-bijàt 1 'kill' 2 'break'; PR pobījaju, LP -ăl.

raz-bijăli LP 'break'.

u-bījaju PR 'kill; slaughter', LP -ăl, -ăli.

za-bijàt 'nail down', PR zabīja.

bîra 'beer', Asg -u.

po-bìrat 'harvest, reap', PR -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, GER -ajuć, LP -ala, -alo, -ali;:: pobìrat grõzje, pobìrat buhàč :::.

z-bìrat 'gather', PR -a, LP -ali;:: zbìrat ćà 'remove' :::.

ze-bìramo PR 1pl 'choose'.

bìskop 'bishop', Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Gpl -i.

bìster IND m 1 'bright (e.g. water)' 2 'not mentally defective'; f bìstra, n -o, Nsg m -i.

bìša 1 'small hole in wood' 2 'finger-ring consisting of 3 to 6 ringlets'; Asg -u, Npl -i;:: je se õperla jena bìša lit. 'a hole has opened itself' :::; DIM bìšica, Npl -e.

bišjìf IND m 'full of holes (used of wood)', n -vo, Nsg m -vi.

bišjìvet 'become full of holes (of wood)', PR -eje, LP -ele.

bišnõna 'great-grandmother'.

bišnõno 'great-grandfather'.

bìt 'be';:: će bìt 'I guess you're right':::; PR sèn, sì, jè, smò, stè, sũ (also auxiliary verb of the past tense, used in combination with an LP); LP bîl, bilà, bîlo/bilò, bîli/bilì, bîle/

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bilè; negated PR nisèn, nisì, nī, nismò, nistè, nisū (for F.B. also nesèn, nesmò, nestè, nesū);:: nī ga 'he isn't there':::; auxiliary verb of conditional mood and of habitual past tense bìn, bìš, bì, bìmo, bìte, bì/bìju;+ habitual past tense mostly in combination with LP of bìt, e.g. bìmo bîli vèrti kopāli 'we used to dig our gardens' ++; :: čè bìte 'what do you want?'; bìš krùha 'do you want some bread?':::; auxiliary verb of the habitual PR (used in combination with an LP; can also express probability) bûden, bûdeš, bûde, bûdemo, bûdete, bûdu;:: tò vada bûde 'it cannot be helped'; čе bìt če bûde 'what will be will be':::; IMP bùdi, bùdite (in combination with an LP also used as auxiliary verb of the negated IMP, e.g. ne bùdi mi se pačāl 'don't hinder me').

do-bìt 'obtain', PR dobîje, LP dõbil, dõbila, dõbili.

za-bìt 'forget', PR zābin, LP zabīl, -ìla, -ìlo, IMP -īj;+ PR also att zabîješ, later rejected ++.

poza-bìt 'forget', LP -īl, -ìla.

na-bìt 'nail down', PR nabîjen, -e, IMP nabīj, PP f nabîjena.

o-bìli LP 'fasten (on all sides)'.

od-bìli LP 'knock off'.

pre-bìt 'break'.

pro-bìt 'break', LP -ìlo, -ìli.

raz-bîje PR 3sg 'break to pieces', LP -īl, -ìla, PP Asg f razbîjenu.

u-bìt 'kill; slaughter', PR ubîje, -emo, -eju, LP -īl, -ìla, -ìlo, -ìli, -ìle, IMP -īj, PP IND m ubîjen, pl NOMP ubîjene.

za-bìt 'nail down; drive in (e.g. a nail)', PR zabîje, LP -ìli, PP n zabîjeno, pl NOMP -e.

do-bivàt 'obtain'.

bîža 'green peas (COLL)', Gsg -i, Asg -u;:: bîža špakâna 'split peas':::.

bjētula see barbabjētula.

bjìha 'wet mess'; P/A bjìhina, Asg -u.

bjìhat 'make a mess by spilling water'.

na-bjìhat id.

o-bjìhat id., PR -aju.

bjìhnut 'make a mess by spilling water', LP -ula.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bjùta 'gall (on a horse or ass) caused by the harness, saddle, etc.)', Asg -u; P/A bjùtinu Asg.
blăgdan 'feast', Dsg -u, Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Lpl -ĕh, Gpl blagdăn; + Lsg *-ȅ ++.
blâgo (+G) 'much, many', COMP vȉše, SUP năjviše;+ cf. poblâgo ++.
blâgo 1 'livestock'; 2 'head of livestock'; 3 'animal'; 4 'goods, property'; Gsg -a, DLsg -u;+ Lsg *-ù ++; P/A blažȉno.
blagoslovȉt 'bless', PR -ŏvi, PP Nsg m blagoslŏvjeni, n -o.
blâh 'quiet, placid; mild (e.g. winter); not too salt (of water)'; Nsg f blăga, COMP Nsg f -ĕja;+ IND f *-ȁ ++.
Sveti Blâš TOP, Gsg Blâža, Lsg -u.
blăta 'dirt', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
blăten IND m 'dirty', Nsg m blătni, Gsg m -oga, n -o, pl MP -i, COMP Nsg m -ĕji.
blătit 'dirty', PR -i.
o-blătil LP id.
po-blăčena PP f id., PP n -o.
z-blătit id., PR -i, LP -il, -ilo.
blavȉten IND m 'blue', Nsg m -i, Gsg m -oga, Apl -e, n -o.
blazȉna 'cushion', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl -în.
blazînca 'piece of soft material placed under the girth in order to protect the horse's skin', Asg -u, Npl -e; DIM blazînčicu Asg.
blȅk 'tea-towel', Isg -ŏn, Lsg -ù, Npl -cȉ, GIpl blĕci;+ Lsg *-ȅ ++; DIM blečȉć; P/A blečȉna.
blĕt 'bleat', PR blejȅ, -ȅmo, -ȅju, GER blejŭć, LP blĕla, -e.
blêt IND m 'pale', IND f bledȁ, IND pl MP blêdi, Nsg m blĕdi, COMP Nsg f bledĕja.
blȉtva 'spinach beet *(Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla)*', Asg -u.
blȉzu ADV 'near', COMP ADV blȉže.
blȉzu PREP+G 'near';:: blȉzu ognjȁ 'near the fire', blȉzu kûć 'near the houses', blȉzu Božȉća 'roundabout Christmas', blȉzu jedȅn drùgoga 'near each other':::.
blokȅt/blokĕta kind of brick, Gsg -ĕta, Npl -i, Ipl -ami/-i, Gpl -êt.
Blùš PROP (surname of Ivan Benvin), Gsg Blùža, Dsg -u.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

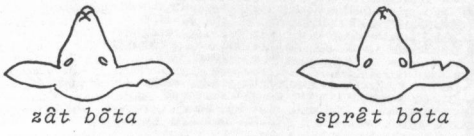
Blùžova Nsg f ADJ to Blùš, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih, Dpl -in.
Blùžovicu Asg 'Bluš's wife'.
bȍbići Npl 'berry'.
bȍci Npl 'glass jar'.
bȍčica 'small bottle', Asg -u, LsgNpl -e.
bogȃstvo 'riches', Gsg -a.
bogȁt IND m 'rich', Gpl bogȃtih, Dpl -in, pl MP -i, COMP Nsg m -ẽji.
+bogȁt 'curse, swear', LP bogȃl.
za-bogȁt id., LP -ȃl, -ȃli;:: me je zabogȃl 'he swore at me':::.
bogatȁš 'rich man', Npl -ȃši, Gpl -âš.
bogatȃšica 'rich woman', DsgNpl -e.
Bôh 'God', Gsg Bõga, Dsg -u;:: kõga Bõga ste dẽlala? 'what the hell have you been doing?'; Bôh! 'good-bye!'; Bõgu hvalà 'don't mention it'; ne dȃj Bôh 'Heaven forbid'; i Bôh 'and that's all; so be it; there is nothing to do about it'; kȁko da smo Bõga jẽli lit. 'as if we were eating God' (of something delicious):::.
Bojȃneč TOP (field), Lsg Bojȃnču.
bojȁt se +G 'be afraid', PR -īn, -īš, -imȍ, -ẽ, LP -ȃl, -ȃla, -ȃlo, IMP bȍj, bȍjte.
bôk 'hill; slope', Lsg bokù;:: na bõci stojī '(of koržȃt 'vest') sit in such a way that the bottom line is not straight but curved: ⌣ ' (I am not certain if bõci belongs to this paradigm):::.
Bôk TOP (field), Lsg -ù.
Mali Bôk TOP (place at the coast near Orlec), Gsg Maloga Bõka, Lsg Malon Bokù.
bokê 'bouquet', Npl bokâ (a?).
bôl 'pain' (f), Npl -i.
bolȃnča 'pair of scales', Asg -u.
bolančẽta 'scale (of pair of scales)', Npl -i.
boldũn certain variety of eating-grapes.
boldûra 'embroidured ribbon', Npl -i, Gpl -ũri/-ûr; DIM boldûrica, Asg -u, Npl -e.
bõlen IND m 'ill', IND f bolnà, IND n -ȍ, IND pl MP -ȉ, IND pl

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

NOMP -ȅ, Nsg f bõlna, Asg f -u, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih.
bolesnĩk 'sick person', Npl -ĩci.
bõlest 'illness', GsgNpl -i, Isg -u.
bolȅt +A 'hurt', PR -ĩ, -ẽ, LP -ẽlo.
raz-bolȅt se 'start hurting violently', PR -ĩ;+ also +A ++.
boležjȉf IND m 'sickly', f -ȉva.
o-bolnȅt 'fall ill', PR -êje, -êjeju, LP -ẽl, -ẽla.
u-bolnȅt id., PR -êje, LP -ẽl, -ẽla.
bolovȁt 'be ill', PR -ûje, LP -ovãl, GER -ovȁjuć.
bombôna Gsg 'sweet', Npl -i, Gpl -õni.
bonãca 'calm weather (with little or no wind)':: je bonãca kȁko ȕle 'there is not a breath of wind':::.
bȍp 'broad beans (COLL)', Gsg bobȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ (rare);+ Lsg *-ȅ ++.
borȉč 'fir' (pîn is more common).
borȉt se 'struggle; toil; manage (under difficult circumstances)', PR bõrin, -i, -imo, -iju/-e, LP -ȉli, -ȉle.
bõrša 'bag', Asg -u, Npl -i.
bôs IND m 'barefooted', IND f -ȁ, IND pl MP bôsi, Nsg m Npl MP bõsi.
o-bȍsit se 'take off one's shoes and socks', PR -i, LP -il, -ila.
raz-bȍsi se PR 'cast a shoe', LP -il, -ile, PP pl NOMP razbȍsene.
bõst 'prick,sting', PR bodȅ.
na-bõst id., PR nabodȅte, LP nabõl, nabolȁ.
pod-bõst 'chisel off'.
pro-bodȅ PR 'pierce', LP probolȁ, -ȉ, IMP probodȉ;+ PR 3pl +probodũ accepted ++.
u-bõst 'prick,sting', PR ubodȅ, LP ubõl, ubolȁ.
z-bodȅte PR 'prick on (e.g. on a fork)'.
za-bõst id., PR zabodȅmo.
bõšek 'trees which can be used as fire-wood; spinney', Gsg bõška, Lsg -u.
boškȁt 'cut wood', PR -ä, -âmo, GER -ȁjuć.
na-boškȁt 'cut a certain quantity of wood', LP -ãli.
bõta certain earmark (on sheep): a small piece of either the front or back side of the ear is cut off (see next page); Asg -u,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Npl -i;
For the sake
of clarity two



illustrations are given (zât means 'at the back', sprêt means 'in front').

bõže 'string of beads and shells'.

Božìč 'Christmas', Dsg -u.

božìčne pl NOMP ADJ to Božìč.

bradà 'chin; beard', Asg brâdu, Isg -ũ.

bradavìce Npl see brodavìca.

bragẽši Npl (pl t) 'trousers', Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah, Gpl -êš; DIM bragẽšići Npl; P/A bragešìni Npl.

brãjdi Apl: sadìt tèrsje na - 'plant vines with great intervals between the rows'.

Brãjdi Npl TOP;+ there are two areas called Brãjdi: Brãjdi po Dãndić and Brãjdi po samitôrij ++; Lpl -ah, Gpl Brãjat.

Brajdìčini Npl TOP, Lpl -ah.

branìt 1 'prevent'; 2 'protect'; 3 'prevent sheep from straying while driving a flock'; PR brãni, GER -ũć, LP -ìl, IMP -ì.

po-branì IMP see branìt 3.

u-branìt see branìt 3.

za-branìt 'fence off', LP -ìli, PP n zabrãnjeno.

Brãnjef TOP.

brâst 'furrow; graze; deep wrinkle', Isg brazdũ, Lsg -è, Npl brâzdi, Gpl brãzdi, Lpl -ãh;:: hodìt za brazdũ 'walk behind the ploughmen and gather weeds':::.

brȁt 'brother', Gsg brãta, Dsg -u, Npl -i, Dpl -on, Gpl brât.

na-brȁt 'gather; gather a certain amount of; pleat (e.g. a skirt)' PR naberè, -èmo, LP nȁbral, -la, -lo, -li, PP Nsg f naberẽna, Nsg n naberẽno.

po-brȁt 'gather', PR poberè, -èmo, -èju, LP põbral, -la, -lo, -li, PP Nsg n poberẽno, Npl NOMP poberẽne, IMP poberì.

z-berè PR 'take away, take out', LP zbrâl, -lo, -li;:: su se svì zbrâli na kùp 'they all gathered in a group':::.

ze-brȁt 'choose; sort', PR zeberè, -èmo, LP zèbral, -li, PP IND m zèbran, IND n zèbrano, IMP zeberì, -ìte.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

brãtja 'brothers (and sisters)', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
bravãr 'foreman of a group of shepherds'(see text No. 6), Gsg -à, Dsg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl bravãri;+ Nsg and Npl also att brevãr, -ì ++.
Bravãr/Brevãr PROP (probably surname);+ cf. Brevarõvi ++.
bredavìce Npl see brodavìca.
brẽja f 'with young'.
brẽme '64 kg of grain', Gsg brẽmena, Npl brẽmena/bremenã, Ipl brẽmeni/bremenãmi Gpl bremẽn;+ cf. stãr and kvãrtica ++.
brẽnce 'quantity that can be carried at a time', Isg -en, Npl -a, Ipl -i, Gpl brênc; DIM brẽnčiće, Npl brenčìća (sic; lx); P/A brenčìne, NIpl -i.
brêst 'elm', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl brẽsti.
Brestõvi (Nsg or Npl?; cf. 5.8) TOP, Lsg -on.
brevãr/Brevãr see bravãr/Bravãr.
Brevarõvi pl MP ADJ to Brevãr.
Brìgovičina Rũnka TOP, Gsg Brìgovičine Rũnki.
brijàjuć se GER 'shave'.
brĩškula certain card-game, Asg -u.
+brìt 'shave', PR brijè.
o-brìt se 'shave', PR obrijète, LP -ĩl, IMP -ĩj, PP IND m obrîjen.
brìtva 'folding knife', AIsg -u, Gpl brìtaf;:: brìtva brijãtna 'razor':::; DIM brìtvicu Asg.
britvẽla 'hinge', Npl -i;+ considered a newer word than hjùba ++.
brîžni Nsg m 'pitiful; mentally defective', f -a, pl MP -i, COMP Nsg m -ẽji;+ IND m *brîžen rejected ++.
brodãr 'skipper'.
brodavìca 'nipple; teat', Npl -e;:: Npl also att bredavìce and bradavìce:::.
brôj 'number', Lpl brõjeh.
brojìt 'count', PR brõji, -imo, LP -ìli.
po-brojìt id.
z-brojìlo LP id.
brontulàt 'grumble', PR -ãju, LP -ãla.
brõskva 'kohlrabi', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl brõskaf.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

brôt 'ship', Gsg brõda, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù, NGIpl -i, Lpl -eh;
+ Gpl *-Ø rejected ++; DIM brodȉć, Isg -en.
brudèt 'dish consisting of pastasciutta with fish', Isg -ěton.
brukvàt '(of plants) come up, sprout'.
za-brukvàt 'fasten with shoe-tacks', LP -ăli, PP pl NOMP -âne.
brȕkvice Npl 'shoe-tack'.
brûs 'grindstone (used for sharpening)', Isg -on, Npl -i, Gpl
brũsi; DIM bruščȉć, Isg -en.
brusȉt 'sharpen', PR brũsi, LP -ȉlo.
na-brusȉt id. PP IND m nabrũsen;+ PP IND m *nabrũšen ++.
brustulàt 'roast (esp. coffee)', PR -â, -âmo, PP IND m -ân, Nsg m
-âni, n -âno, pl NOMP -âne.
brustulevàt 'roast (esp. coffee)', -ûje, LP -evălo.
brustulȉn 'coffee-roaster', Lsg -u; brustulȉnići Npl.
brȕškulić 'pimple'.
brȕzga 'game, comparable with a game of marbles, but played with
buttons', Asg -u;+ F.B. and her daughter E.K. consistently say
prȕzva and do not even know the word brȕzga; G.D. says
brȕzga ++.
bubàt 'bump; make noise', PR bũbaš, -a, -ate, -aju, IMP -ăj.
z-bubàt 'bump', PR zbũbamo, LP -ălo, -ăle, IMP -ăj.
bũbenj 'drum, made of sheepskin (used for transporting things)',
Gsg bũbnja, Gpl bũbnji/bũbji.
bȕbulić Gpl meaning unclear, probably 'lump' or 'pimple'.
bucũn kind of bottle, Lpl -ũneh; DIM bucunȉć.
Bȕč TOP (field), Lsg -e/-u.
bućăl LP 1'(in lawn-bowling) play somebody else's ball off the
field'; 2 - se 'bump up (against something)', LP -ăli.
bućevàt see bućàt, PR -ûju.
bũdiju se PR 'wake'.
raz-budȉl LP 'excite'.
z-budȉt 'wake', PR zbũdin, -i, LP -ȉl, PP IND m zbũjen, f -a,
n -o, IMP zbudȉ;:: zbũjen 'smart, bright':::.
bȕfec 'punch (with the fist)', Gpl bufăc.
bufèt/bufěta 'twisted thread, part of a fringe'; pl 'fringe', Npl
-ěti, Ipl -ětami.
buhàč 'dalmatian pyrethrum *(Tanacetum cinerariifolium (Trev.)
Schultz Bip.)*', Gsg -à.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

bûk 'noise', Gsg -a.
Bùka TOP (Senjska vrata, the channel between Krk and Prvič, from where the bùra blows), Gsg -i, Lsg -e.
bukalẽta 'wine-can', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u; DIM bukalẽtica.
buklîjca 'flask for carrying liquids', Asg -u, Npl -e.
bukũn 'piece',Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl -i;:: jedèn bukũn čovẽka vẽli 'a great strapping fellow':::; DIM bukunìč, Gsg -a, Gpl -îč.
raz-bukunàt 'cut/break into pieces', IMP -ãj, PP n -âno.
bùla 'mark (mostly with red paint) on a sheep for recognizing it from a distance', Asg -u.
bùla 'postage-stamp', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl bûl.
bulàt 'mark (sheep with paint)', PR -âmo.
za-bulâ PR id., PR -âmo, LP -ãl, PP f -âna, IMP -ãj.
bulîn 'jack (in lawn-bowling)', Gsg -a.
za-bùnil se LP 'be confused', -ila, -ili;+ zabènit is considered better dialect ++.
bùra 1 'east wind'; 2 'east'; Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
bùra 'small white cask for milk (made of boards, with one handle, usually carried on the head), Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM bûrcu Asg, LsgNpl -e, Lpl -ah.
burìči Npl 'vest'.
burîn 'light east wind'; DIM burînčič.
bùrina 'old pan (for pig's wash, etc.)', Asg -u, Npl -i.
bùro 'butter (not home-made)', Isg -on.
bùsat 'bump; butt', PR -aju.
z-bùsat id. LP -ale.
bùsnut 'bump', LP -ul, -ulo, -uli.
bùsul 'tin'; DIM bùsulič, Npl -i.
pro-bùšit 'make a hole/holes in', PR -in, LP -ilo, PP f -ena.
bũšt 'corset', Npl -i.
bũšta 'wooden satchel; envelope', Asg -u, Npl -i.
butêga 'shop', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah, Gpl butêh.
butegẽr/butegãr 'shop-keeper', Gsg -arà, Npl -arì, GIpl -ẽri.
butîlja 'bottle', GsgNpl -i, Dsg -e, AIsg -u, Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah, Gpl butìjal; DIM butîljicu Asg.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

butiljūn 'large bottle', Npl -ȉ; DIM butiljunȉć.
butūn 'button', Npl -ȉ, Ipl -i.
od-butunâna PP f 'unbutton', pl NOMP -âne.
za-butunâ PR 'button up', IMP -āj, PP pl NOMP -âne.
bȕvnut 'butt; bump (into)', PR bûvne, LP bȕvnul;+ PR +bûvnu accepted ++.
bȕzdit 'sew in a clumsy way', PR -i, GER -eć.
po-bȕzdi PR id., PP f pobȕzdena.
z-bȕzdena PP f id.
za-bȕzdena PP f id.
bȕžica 'eyelet, button-hole', Asg -u, Npl -e.

C

cȁf INT (imitation of a bite).
căr tree, probably a turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
cedȉlo 'filter', Isg -on, Lsg -u, Npl -a; DIM cedȉliće, Ipl -i.
cedȉt 'sieve, filter; spill; leak', PR cědi, -imo, LP -īl.
po-cedȉt 'spill; pour (a small quantity)', LP -īla.
pre-cedȉt 'filter, sieve', PR precědin, -i, -imo, PP f precějena, IMP precedȉ.
s-cedȉt 'filter, sieve; pour off', PR scědi, -imo, LP -ȉlo, -ȉli.
cêf part of an agricultural spraying device, Isg cêvu.
cêl IND m 'whole; intact', Nsg m cěli, Gsg m cěloga, Nsg f cěla, Asg f cělu, IND f celȁ, IND n cêlo, IND pl NOMP cêle;+ in predicative position Nsg f cěla was preferred to IND f celȁ :::.
za-celȉt 'stop up (e.g. a hole)', LP -īl, PP IND m zacějen.
cěn 'shade', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
cěnit 'shade', PR -i.
centȉmeter 'centimeter', Gpl centȉmetri/centȉmetar.
cenȕ (indeclinable) 'cheap', COMP n cenějе;+ these forms are only used predicatively ++.
cêp 'graft (scion)', Npl -i, GIpl cěpi.
cepănka 'piece of split wood', Npl -i, Gpl cepȁnjak; DIM cepănčice Npl.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

cepàt 1 'split (esp. wood)'; 2 (na + A) 'graft (upon)'; PR cĕpa, -amo, GER -ajuć.
pre-cĕpa PR 'split (esp. wood)', PP f precĕpana.
ras-cepàt id., PR rascĕpa, IMP -aj, PP IND m -an.
cêra '(healthy or unhealthy) colour', Gsg -i, Asg -u;:: nĩma mâj cêri 'he never has any colour'; ìma slãbu cêru 'he looks bad :::.
cĕrit se 'make (a) grimace(s)', PR -i, LP -il.
po-cĕril se LP id.
cèrkal LP 'die (miserably)'.
po-cèrkat id., PR -a, -aju.
cèrknul LP 'die (miserably', LP -ula, -ulo, cèrklo, IMP cèrkni.
po-cèrknut id. , LP -ulo, pocèrklo.
cerkvĕno n 'belonging to the church'.
Cerkvĕni TOP (field), Gsg -oga.
Cerkvenìcu Asg TOP.
cèrta 'line', Npl -i.
cèrtat 'draw', PR -a, LP -ala.
na-cèrtala LP id., PP n -ano.
cĕsen 'garlic', Gsg cĕsna.
cibìbi Npl 'raisin', Ipl -ami, Gpl cibîp.
cìca see sìsa.
cìcat see sìsat.
cìcerica 'lively, brisk young woman'.
cigân 'gipsy', Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Npl -i, Ipl -ãni; DIM cigânčić, Npl ciganìći.
ciganàt 'bargain, try to beat a price down', PR -ãju.
cigânka 'gipsy woman', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø; DIM cigânčica.
cìma 'end (e.g. of a piece of string), extremity; edge', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i; DIM cìmice Npl.
cimĕnt 'cement', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u.
cĩndul 1 'piece of blue cloth which was fixed to the back of a cap (esp. a võnja)'; 2 pl 'rags', Isg -on, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah;+ Nsg 1x att cĩndula ++; DIM cĩndulići Npl.
cîpro 'Cyprian wine', Gsg -a.
cìsa see sìsa.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

cmȉdrit se 'whine', PR -iš, -ite, -e.
cȍk: tvȅrdi kȁko - 'very solid'; stojī kȁko - 'stands very firmly'.
cȍtani Nsg m 'having a limp', Gpl -ih, f -a, pl MP -i.
cȍtat 'limp', PR -a, -aju, LP -ale.
cȍtava f 'having a limp', pl MP -i, Gpl -ih.
crȅkva 'church', GsgGpl -i, DLsg -e, Asg -u, Gpl crȅkaf; DIM crȅkvica, GsgNpl -e.
Crȅs TOP (the town or the island of Cres), Gsg Crȅsa, Lsg -u/-e.
Crȅsana Gsg 'inhabitant of the town of Cres', NGpl -i, Dpl -on.
+crȅski: po crȅsku 'in the dialect of the town of Cres'.
Crȅskinja 'female inhabitant of the town of Cres', Npl -i.
cȕkar 'sugar', Gsg -a, Isg -on.
cukȁt 'set tight', PR -â, LP -ȁl, PP n -ȁno.
cukȅt 1 'kind of calabash'; 2 'kind of nail'; Isg -ȅton, Npl -ȅti.
cȗra PR 'urinate'.
po-curȁl LP id.
curȉt 'leak; urinate', PR cȗri.
cȗrma 'swarm'.
cvȅst 'bloom, flower', PR cvetȅ, GER cvetȗć, LP cvelȁ,-lȍ, -lȅ; :: cvetȅ môre/ȕle/mȇt lit 'the sea/olive-oil/honey blooms' (said when it is turbid; in the case of môre connected with certain weather conditions) ::: .
o-cvȅst 'begin to bloom; become turbid (see cvȅst)', PR ocvetȅ, LP ocvelȁ, -lȍ.
pre-cvȅst 'come out (of flowers)', LP precvelȁ, PP pl NOMP precvetȅne.
pro-cvȅst 'bloom; come out (of flowers)', LP procvȅlo (sic; lx).
ras-cvȅst 'bloom', LP rascvȅla/rascvelȁ (both lx), PP IND m rascvetȅn, pl NOMP -ȅne.
ras-cvȅta PR 'bloom; come out (of flowers)'.
cvetȉć 'artificial flower', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Lpl -eh, Gpl -îć.
cvitȅk stoneless edible fruit, produced by certain varieties of fig-trees by the end of June, Npl cvitkȉ, Gpl cvȉtak.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Č

čā forms of čè (see also 4.2).
Čačić PROP (surname), Dsg -u, Npl -i.
čāj 'tea', Gsg -a, Isg -en;+ Isg +-on accepted ++.
čāsa Gsg 'moment'.
čāša 1 'wooden container (smaller than a melvàs)'; 2 '(part of an olive-mill) stone reservoir in which the olives are ground'; Asg -u, Lsg -e;+ cf. mijâda ++; DIM čāšicu Asg.
čàta 'claw', AIsg -i, Npl -i; P/A čàtinu Isg.
čāvel 'nail (to drive into something)', Dsg čāvlu, Isg -on, NIpl -i, Gpl čavāl; DIM čavlìć; P/A čavlìna.
čè "what', Gsg česà/čegà/čēga/čā, Asg čè/š/č, ILsg čīn/kīn, Ipl čìmi;+ see 4.2 ++.
čebèr 'tub in which, among other things, grapes were trodden', Gsg čebrà, Lsg -ù, Npl -ī, Gpl čèbar, Lpl čèbrah; DIM čèbrić, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
čegòt/čegōder 'whatever, something, anything', Gsg česagòt/česagōder.
čehùja 'bunch of (too) small grapes', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM 1 čehūjčica; DIM 2 čehùjica, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.
čēkat 'wait', PR -a, LP -al, -ali, IMP -aj, -ajte.
čēla/fčēla/ščēla 'bee', Npl čēli/fčēli, Gpl čêl, Dpl čēlan, Ipl čēlami; DIM (used as a synonym) čēlica/čelìca, Npl čēlice/čelìce, Gpl čēlic/čelîc.
čelāri Npl 'bee-keeper'.
čelò 'forehead', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù;+ Lsg +-è accepted ++.
Čelò TOP (field).
čepēr 'sheep-tick', Gsg -à, Npl -ī, Gpl čepēr.
čeperìt 'remove sheep-ticks (from)', LP -ìli, GER čepēreć.
o-čeperìt id., LP -īl, PP pl NOMP očepērene.
za-čèpit 'stop up', PR -in, -i,-imo, LP -il, PP f -èpjena.
po-čēpnut se 'squat', IMP -i.
Čerēn TOP (field), Npl -i.
Čerēnčići Npl TOP (probably same as Čerēni).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

čêrf 'worm', Isg červon, Npl -i, Gpl čĕrvi (a?); DIM červìći Npl; P/A červìna.
o-černêje PR 'become black', PR -êjeju, LP očernĕlo.
čĕrni/čèrni Nsg m 'black', Gsg m čĕrnoga, n čĕrno/čèrno, pl NOMP čĕrne;:: černè 'dressed in black':::.
černìka 'holm oak', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl -îk.
černìlo 'black paint in powder form', Npl -a.
černìt 'make black'.
o-čĕrnimo PR id., LP -îli.
za-čĕrni PR 'make black; mark a sheep with black paint', PR -imo, PP pl NOMP začĕrnjene.
černjăvek 'bruise'.
š-čĕrpat 'scoop out (liquids)', PR -a.
čèsta 'road', Gsg -i, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah.
pri-čestìt se 'receive Holy Communion', PR pričĕsti, prečĕstiju (sic), PP IND m prečĕščen (sic), LP pričestìli.
češàt 'comb; scratch (to relieve itching)', PR čĕšen, -e, -emo, -ete, -u/-eju, IMP -ì.
o-češì IMP 'comb', PP pl NOMP očĕšene.
po-češàt see češàt, PR počĕšete, IMP -ì.
raš-češàt 'comb', PP IND m raščĕšen.
pri-češćevăli se LP 'receive Holy Communion', PR prečešćûju (sic).
čĕšej/čĕšenj 'comb', Isg čĕšnjon, Gpl čĕšaj, Ipl čĕšnji;+ Nsg several times att čĕšelj (E.K.; youngest informant, influence of the literary language?; E.K. also rejected čĕšenj) ++.
čĕšula 'small scoop (like those used in a grocery shop)', Asg -u, Npl -i.
na-čĕt 'open (e.g. a bottle), begin to eat/drink from', PR načmèn, načmè/našmè, LP năčel, -la,-li, PP f năčeta, IMP načmì.
pò-čet/pòšnet 'begin', PR pòče/pòčne/pòšne, pòčemo/pòčnemo, pòčete, pòčeju/pòču/pòšneju, LP pòčel, -la, -lo, -li, -le, pòšnela, -le, IMP pòšni.
zăčme/zăšme PR 1 'open (e.g. a bottle)' 2 '(e.g. of child) beget' 3 - se '(of children) be conceived','(of fruit) begin to grow'; PR začmèju, LP zăčele.
zapò-čeju PR 'begin', LP zapòčel.
četerdesêt 'fourty'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

četerdesẽti Nsg m 'fourtieth'.
četernãjst 'fourteen'.
četerȍje NOMP 'four' (see 4.14).
četẽrti Nsg m 1'fourth'; 2 (only m sg forms) 'Thursday'; Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in, Asg f -u.
cetȉrastô 'four hundred'.
četȉrastõti Nsg m 'four-hundredth'.
četȉri 'four', DL četȉrih, I četȉrimi.
čevjȅnast IND m 'reddish', n -o.
čevjenȅt 'become red', PR -êje.
čevjẽni Nsg m 'red', Lsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih, Ipl -imi, IND f -ȁ, IND pl NOMP -ẽ, COMP Nsg f -ẽja; :: smo nosȉli čevjenȍ 'we wore red garments' ::: ;+ see also 5.30 ++.
čevjenȉca 'red earth', Asg -u.
činȉ se PR 'seem', LP -ẽlo.
čȉni PR 'cause', LP -ȉl.
  na-činȉt 'renovate (e.g. a building); season; arrange (flowers)', PR načȉni, LP -ȉla, -ȉli.
  u-činȉt/učȉnt 'make, do', PR učȉnin, -i, -ite, LP -ȉl, PP IND m učȉnjen, f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e, IMP učinȉ.
na-čȉnja PR 'renovate (e.g. a building)', PR -aju, LP -ãli.
po-čȉnut 'rest', PR počȉne, LP počȉnula, -lo, PP pl MP počȉnjeni, IMP počȉni.
čȉnža/čȉmeža 'bed-bug', Npl čȉnži/čȉmeži, Gpl čȉmaš;+ čȉmeža, -i were rejected by G.D. ++.
čȉst IND m 'clean', n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Gsg f -e, COMP Nsg f čȉšća, Nsg n -e.
čȉstit 'clean', PR -i, -iju, LP -il, IMP -i.
  o-čȉstit 'clean; castrate', PR -in, -i, LP -ilo, -ili, PP IND m očȉšćen.
  pro-čȉsti PR 'clean'.
  raš-čȉstit id., PR -i.
čistõći Gsg 'cleanness'.
čȉtat 'read', PR -aju, GER -ajuč, IMP -aj.
  pro-čȉtat id., LP -li, IMP -aj.
čȉtovat IND m 'physically sound, not disabled', f -a, pl NOMP -e.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

po-čivȁt 'rest', PR počīva, -aju, GER -ajuć, IMP -aj, LP -ăla.
čivêra 'carrier with four handles that is borne by two or four men', Asg -u, Lsg -e.
čjĕn 'generation', Dsg -u, Gpl -i.
čjĕnek/šćĕnek 'finger-joint', Npl čjĕnci, Lpl šćĕnkeh.
čověk/šlověk 'human being; man', Gsg čověka/šlověka, Dsg čověku/šlověku, Isg čověkon, Npl jûdi, GAIpl jŭdi, Dpl jŭden, Lpl jŭdeh; DIM 1 šlověčić; DIM 2 judȉći Npl; P/A judȉni Npl.
črepȉć 'foot-stove'.
črešȁt 'card', PR črĕše, LP -ălo, -ăli.
o-črešăli LP id.
š-črĕše PR id., PP f ščrĕšana, IMP ščrešȉ.
črĕšnja 'cherry', GsgNpl -i, Gpl črĕšanj.
črêvo (a?) 'intestine', Npl črĕva (a?).
čȕba 'tuft (of hair)', Asg -u.
raš-čȕban PP IND m 'disarrange someone's hair so that it stands on end'.
čȕdit se 'wonder', PR -in.
za-čȕdit se id., LP -il.
čȕdni Nsg m 'strange', n -o.
čȕf 'bun (in hair)', Npl -i.
po-čȕknjen PP IND m 'squat'.
čȕpat 'pull out (weeds, ticks, etc.)', PR -aš, -a, LP -ali.
čȕt 'hear; feel; smell', PR čûjen, -e, -eju, LP čŭl, čȕla, čȕli, IMP čŭjte.
čuvăr 'caretaker', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
čuvȁt 1 'keep'; 2 'take care of, tend'; 3 'stop (someone from doing something)'; 4 - se 'take care of one's health'; PR čŭva, -aju, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăle.
čvôr see švôr.

Ć

ćȁ 'away';:: hȉtit ćȁ 'throw away', hȍt ćȁ 'go away', do ćȁ 'from elsewhere, from outside the village/island, etc., po ćȁ 'out-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

side the village/island, etc.', tò je ćà 'that is far from here'::: .

ćakulàt 'chatter', PR -ân, -â, -âmo, -âte, -ãju, LP -ãl, IMP -ãjmo.

ćapàt 1'take hold of, catch'; 2 'get, obtain'; 3 'understand'; 4 - se za + A 'stick to (e.g. food to a pan)'; PR -â, -âmo, -âte, -ãju, LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãli, PP IND m -ân, pl NOMP -âne, IMP -ãj; :: ne ćapâ 'it doesn't succeed'; PP IND m ćapân 'crazy'::: .

ćapûje PR 1 'take hold of'; 2 'understand'; PR -ûjete.

ras-ćarẽlo LP 'brighten'.

ćâri Nsg m 'bright, clear (e.g. sky, colour, speech)', f -a, n -o, Asg f -u, COMP Nsg n vìše ćâro;+ COMP Nsg n *-ẽje ++.

ćekulâta 'chocolate', Npl -i, Gpl -ãti; DIM ćekulâtice LsgNpl.

ćẽlaf IND m 'bald', Nsg m ćẽlavi, pl MP -i, Gpl -ih.

ćèpa 'box on the ear', Asg -u.

ćìka 'cigarette-stub', Asg -u, Npl -i.

ćîkara 'cup';+dial.?; I have the impression that zdêlca is more common ++; ćîkarica, Asg -u, Npl -e.

ćõ INT 1 'good gracious!' 2 'hey! (to call attention)'.

ćõrčica 'means of illumination: a small bottle, filled with petrol, with a wick', Asg -u;:: kàko ćõrčica (said of something slow and languishing):::.

ćùknut 'burst', PR ćûkne, PP f ćùknjena, n -o.

Ćũnski TOP (village).

Ćũrlovi Npl MP PROP (surname).

ćutìt 'feel, sense, have the feeling that', PR ćũtin, -iš.

ćuvīčina unidentified bird.

ćuvikàt 'whistle like a ćuvīčina', PR -īče, GER -kàjuć.

D

dà 'yes'.

da CONJ 'that; so that; in order that'.

dãcij 'tax'.

dacjàt 'impose tax(es)', PR -â, LP -ãl.

dacjẽr 'tax collector', Gsg -à.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dacjûje PR + A 'impose tax(es) on'.
z-dàhne PR 'breathe one's last';+ dial? ++.
dân 'day', Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl -i, Gpl dăn;:: dân do dâna 'from day to day', po dânu/po danù/sred dnĕva 'by day' (also vèdne), dvâ/trî dnì 'two/three days', ovè dâni 'the other day', ôn pèrvi dân 'the day before yesterday', ôn drùgi dân 'the day after to-morrow':::.
Dăndić TOP (field).
dâr 'gift, present', Npl -i, Gpl dări.
dàt 'give', PR dăn, dăš, dă, damò, dastè, dajũ, LP dâl, dalà, dâlo, dâli, IMP dăj, PP IND f danà;:: se spret njìh dă 'places himself before them', dăj se dèje 'out of the way!', ne môre besĕdu dàt 'he can't bring out a word':::.
prĕ-dali LP 'make over to, sell'.
pro-dàt 'sell', PR prodă, prodamò, prodastè, prodajũ/prodadũ, LP prõdal, -la, -lo, -li, -le, PP IND f prõdana, IMP prodăj.
prĕpro-dal LP 'resell', LP preprõdala, PR preprodajũ/preprodadũ.
ù-dat se 'come out (of plants); hatch out (of eggs); turn out well', PR ùda, LP ùdala, -o, -e.
davàt/dăvat 'give', PR dăvan, -a, -ate, -aju, LP dăval, -alo, davăli, -ăle.
põ-davat 'hold (a sheep while someone else is milking it)', PR podajè, IMP podavăj;+ INF also att podavàt, G.D. considered põdavat more original; PR *põdava rejected ++.
pro-dăvaju PR 'sell', LP prodavăl, -ălo, -ăli.
raz-dăval LP 'give away'.
davît 'press (e.g. grapes)', PR dăvi.
na-dăvi PR 'press, squeeze', LP -îlo.
raz-dăvi PR 'press (e.g. grapes)',LP -îl, -île, PP n razdăvjeno.
z-davîl LP 'crush; press (e.g. fruit)', LP -îli.
debĕl IND m 'thick, fat', IND n -ò, IND f -à, Nsg m -i, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Nsg pl NOMP -e, Asg f -u, Ipl -imi, COMP Nsg m dèbji, COMP Nsg f dèbja, COMP Nsg n dèbje, COMP Gsg m dèbjega, COMP Lsg m dèbjin, SUP Nsg n nājdèbje.
debelêje PR 'become fat'.
z-debelèt id.,PR -êje, -êju, LP -ĕlo.
za-debelĕl LP id.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dèbjat 'make fat'.
  z-dèbja se PR 'become fat'.
debõto 'nearly, almost'.
dĕbul IND m 'weak', Nsg m -i, f -a, n -o, Asg f -u, COMP Npl MP -ĕji.
debulăsta f 'rather weak'.
decĕmber/dicĕmber 'December', Gsg decĕmbra/dicĕmbra, Lsg dicĕmbru.
decimâl 'decimal weighing-machine', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
dĕda 'fancy-dress'.
dĕdit se 'dress oneself up (e.g. for carnival)', PR -in, -e.
  o-dĕdiju PR id., LP -ili, PP IND m odĕjen, pl MP -i.
deferĕnca/diferĕnca 'difference', Gsg deferĕnci.
deferencijân IND m 'different', n -o, pl NOMP -e.
defèt 'defect, fault'.
dejîna 'distance; length'.
+pro-dejît 'lengthen', PP IND m prodĕjen.
  raz-dejît id., PR razdĕji, LP -îlo, PP IND m razdĕjen.
dĕka 'decagram; weight of one decagram (for weighing articles)', Gpl dêk.
dekordăli se LP 'come to an agreement'.
dekõrdi pl MP: smo - 'we agree', nisũ dekõrdo 'they don't agree', ne hodît dekõrdo 'have a disagreement'.
dĕl 'part', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Npl -î, Gpl -i, Lpl -eh;+ Lsg +-è accepted ++; DIM delîć.
Dĕl TOP (field).
dĕlat 'do, make; prepare (e.g. food)', PR -an, -aš, -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -al, -ala, -ali, -ale, IMP -aj;:: su dĕlali zĕmju 'they cultivated the land':::.
  u-dĕlat id. , PR -a, -amo, -ate, LP -al, -ala, -ali, PP IND m udĕlan, Nsg m -i, Asg f -u, n -o, pl NOMP -e;+ PP also 'ripe'++.
dĕlbat 'dig (up); remove (e.g. a splinter from a finger)', PR -aju.
  z-dèlbat 'dig (up); hollow out', IMP -aj, PP n -ano.
Delèk TOP.
delemît 1 'dynamite' 2 'lightning-conductor'.
deletănta f 'good at acquiring skills without schooling', pl MP -i.
deletàt se 'be good at something/succeed in doing something with-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

out having been taught how to do it', PR -â, LP -ăla.
deletôs IND m see deletănta, Nsg m -õzi, IND pl MP -ôzi.
Dêlgi Npl TOP (field).
dělgi Nsg m 'long; far', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e, ADV -o, COMP ADV Nsg n děje, COMP Gsg m dèjega, COMP Nsg f dèja;:: ću sìtra do dějega spàt 'I'll get up later this morning'; mălo děje kùći just past the house'; z dělga 'from afar':::.
dêlh 'debt', Gsg dêlga; :: ìma věloga dêlga 'he has great debts':::.
Delìć TOP (field), Lsg -u, Lpl -eh.
delìt 'divide';- se 'divide something among each other', PR dělimo, -iju, GER děleć, LP -ìli.
raz-delìt id., PR razděli, -iju, LP -ìli, PP n razdějeno.
Delmâcija TOP (Dalmatia), Gsg -i, Lsg -e.
dělnica 'strip of arable land (= lihă)', Asg -u, Npl -e.
dělo 'work', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u; P/A delìno.
dèlpin 'dolphin', Gsg -a.
dèlva see dènva.
dêlžen IND m 'indebted, owing (esp. money)', f dêlžna/*-à,pl MP -i.
Demânijo PROP (surname), Isg -on.
Demânijovi pl MP ADJ to Demânijo, Gpl -ih.
dên PR 'say', PR dê, dêmo, dêste, dêju;+ only PR forms ++.
denès/denèska 'to-day'.
denjăt se 'help oneself to something, eat/drink something (as a courtesy to the host or hostess)', PR -âte, IMP -ăjte; :: denjăjte se 'eat/drink something (to do me a favour)':::.
za-dènut see za-dèt.
dènva/dèlva certain part of sheep-intestines, Asg dènvu;+ F.B. prefers -l-, G.D. prefers -n- ++; DIM dènvicu Asg.
depĕndi PR 'depend'.
depõnit (said of coffee when the grounds sink to the bottom), PR -i.
derhtàt 'shiver, quiver', PR dèrhćen, -e, -emo, -ete, -u, GER derhtĕć/-àjuć.
derìt 'right of passage';:: ìman derìt/derìta 'I have right of passage':::.
raz-dèrpat 'tear to pieces', PR -a, PP IND m -an, n -ano, pl MP

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

-i.

dèrveno n 'wooden', pl NOMP dèrvene/dervẽne.

dervò 'wood'; '(piece of) fire-wood'; pl 'fire-wood'; GsgNpl -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Gpl dẽrf, Lpl dèrveh.

deržàt 'keep'; 'hold'; - se + G 'stick to (e.g. a tradition)'; PR -ȉn, -ȉ, -imò, -itè, -ẽ, LP -ȁl, -ȁlo, -ȁli, GER -àjuć, IMP dèrš;+ IMP +deržȉ accepted ++.

dẽset 'ten'.

desetèk 'ten';:: jenò desetèk bremẽn 'about ten brẽme's', do tȉh desetèk ovȁc 'from those ten sheep' :::.

desẽti 'tenth'.

dèska/deskà 'shelf, board, plank', Gsg -ȉ/-i, Asg -u, Isg -ũ, Lsg -ȅ/-e, Npl -i, Ipl -ami/-ȁmi, Lpl -ȁh, Gpl desȁk; DIM dešćȉca, Asg -u, Npl -e, Ipl -ami.

despijačêr 'misfortune, bad luck', Npl -i.

dèš '(shower of) rain', Gsg dežjà, Isg -ȍn, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl dèžji.

dešenjânu PP Asg f 'draw';+ cf. dišenjevàt ++.

dešfàt/dešvàt 'destroy, demolish', PR dešvâš, LP dešfȁl, dešfȁla/ dešvȁla, PP f dešvâna.

dẽšpar/dȉšpar 'odd (not even)';:: brojȉt na pâri ili na dẽšpari 'count one by one or two by two':::;+ cf. pâr ++.

dešperàt se 'be desperate', PP IND m dešperân, Nsg m -âni.

dešperevàt se 'be desperate', PR -ûjen, -ûješ, GER -ùjuć.

dešpèt 'damage', Npl -ẽti, Gpl -êt,

dešpetjȉf IND m 'causing damage (e.g. of children)', Nsg m dešpetjȉvi, n -o, pl NOMP -e.

dešpetôs IND m see dešpetjȉf.

deštîn 'fate, destiny', Isg -on.

deštinâno PP n 'predestine'.

deštrȕžit 'destroy, demolish', PR -i, LP -il, PP f -ena.

dešvàt see dešfàt.

na-dèt 'stuff', PR nadènemo/nadênemo, LP nadẽli, PP pl NOMP nadèvene/nadevẽne/nadènjene, GER nadènjuć;:: su mu takò nadẽli 'they called him that', su mu nadẽli ȉme 'they gave him a name' (I do not know if these are forms of nadèt):::.

za-dèt se/zadènut se 'get entangled', PR zadènen, zadène/zadêne,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

LP zadĕl/zadȅnul, zadĕnuli;+ se sometimes omitted ++.

detȅ NAsg 'child', Gsg detĕta, Dsg -u, Npl decà, Gpl dĕc, Dpl decăn, Ipl decămi, Lpl decăh;+ the sg is n, the pl is m: mojì decà Npl 'my children'; there is a vocative pl dêca; 'two children' is dvâ decà ++; DIM Npl dečìća/dečìći, GApl dečîć, Dpl dečìćan; P/A detìno, Npl dečìna;+ m, e.g. otì dečìna ++; P/A DIM dečìćina (Npl?);+ sometimes pl forms are used when one expects sg ones: ka sen jà bilà decà 'when I was a child', jà sen bilà dečìna 'I was a child (P/A)' ++.

na-devàt 'stuff', PR nadĕva, -amo.

devedesêt 'ninety'.

deventàt se 'make up (e.g. a story)', PR -â, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ăli.

devĕrtit se/divĕrtit se 'amuse oneself', LP devĕrtili.

dĕvestô 'nine hundred'.

dĕvet 'nine'.

devĕti Nsg m 'ninth', Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in, Gsg f -e.

devetnìca 'period of nine days during which one is supposed to pray to a different saint every day', Asg -u.

devìca 'maid-servant', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -e, Gpl -îc;:: sen šlà za devîcu 'I went out to work as a maid-servant' :::.

dezmĕtit 'forbid; abolish, throw away; break with (a habit)', LP -ila, -ili.

dezmezàt 'open (esp. a barrel of wine) and begin to consume the contents'; (more esp.) 'reduce the contents to half'; PR -â, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ăli, PP f -âna, n -âno.

Dežĕlić PROP (family name), Npl -i.

Dežĕlićevi Npl MP ADJ to Dežĕlić.

dežgrâcija 'accident'.

dežgracijân IND m 'deformed (of people)'.

dežjît 'rain', PR dȅžji, LP -ìlo.

dežužàt se + INF 'lose the habit of', LP -ăl, -ăla.

dicĕmber see decĕmber.

dîf IND m 'wild', Nsg m dîvi, Gsg m -oga, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih, COMP Nsg n dîvje;+ IND f +-à accepted, IND pl NOMP *-ȅ rejected ++.

diferĕnca see deferĕnca.

dìgnut 1 'lift'; 2 - se 'get up'; 3 - se 'rise (e.g. the sea)'; PR

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dîgne, -emo, -eju, LP dȉgnul,-ula, -ulo, IMP dȉgni, PP f dȉgnjena;+ cf. dvȉgnut, dvȉnut; when asked, G.D. preferred dvȉgnut, but dȉgnut and dvȉnut are much more frequent ++.

dȉhat 'breathe', PR dîše.

dijelèt/dijalèt 'dialect'.

dȉm 'smoke', Gsg dȉma, Lsg -u; P/A dȉmina.

dȉmit 'smoke (tr and itr)', PR -i, -iju, LP -ilo;+ not in the sense 'smoke cigarettes, etc.' (see fumàt) ++.

o-dȉmit 1 'smoke (tr); 2 - se 'smoke (itr); PR -i, LP -ilo, PP IND m odȉmjen.

dȉnar 'dinar' , Gsg -a, Gpl -i.

dirăka 'Christ's-thorn *(Paliurus spina-christi Mill.)*', Asg -u, Npl -i.

dirăšće 'branches of Christ's-thorn (used to enclose parcels of pasture-land)', Gsg -a, Isg -en, Lsg -u;+ Lsg +-e accepted ++.

dišenjûje PR 'draw';+ cf. dešenjânu ++.

dȉšpar see dẽšpar.

divẽrtit see devẽrtit.

z-divêje PR 'become wild'.

divõjka 'girl', GsgNpl -i, Dsg -e, Asg -u, Gpl divõjak; DIM divõjčica, GsgNpl -e, Gpl -Ø, Dpl -an.

Dlăčić PROP (family name), Npl -i.

dlăka 'body-hair', Npl -i, Gpl dlâk.

dlăn (FEM) 'palm of the hand', Npl -i.

raze-dnȉt 'remove the bottom from (a barrel)', PR -ī, LP -īl, PP f razednîjena (a?), IMP -ȉ.

za-dnȉt 'bottom (a barrel)', PR -īš/-îješ, -ī/-îje, LP -īl, PP Asg f zadnîjenu (a?), IMP -ȉ.

raze-dnīva PR 'remove the bottom from (a barrel)'.

raze-dnīva PR 'remove the bottom from (a barrel)'.

za-dnivăl LP 'bottom (a barrel)'.

dnò 'bottom', Lsg -ù/-è, Npl -à.

do (1) PREP + G (cf literary language *do*) :: do Crẽsa 'to Cres', nȉki nī mõgel do nàs 'no one could come near us', do četȉrih jũdi 'up to four people', do vičerèska 'till to-night', tèrsa do tèrsa 'from one vine to another', pèrvi dân do Božȉča 'the first day before Christmas'::: .

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

do (2) PREP + G (cf. literary language *od*) :: do Rekì 'from Rijeka', do ćà 'from outside the village/the island, etc., do želēža 'made of iron', onè lupēžice do mûh 'those thieving flies!', do vē i do nē 'on either side', on je starēji do menè 'he is older than I am', sestrà do mõga mûža 'my husband's sister', mêso do ofcì 'mutton' ::: .

dõba 'time, period' (n); :: onõ dõba/va tõ dõba 'at that time', stāro dõba '(in) the old days' ::: .

dobà 'moment, time', Gsg -ì, Asg dõbu; :: kõga vrâna ste dēlala do vē dobì? 'what the hell have you been doing until now?', bi bilà dobà da bi dežjìlo 'it's time we had some rain', je bîlo vēla dobà 'it was already late' ::: .

dõber IND m 'good', IND f dobrà, IND n/ADV -ò, IND pl MP -ì, IND pl NOMP -è, Nsg m dõbri, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, Gsg m -oga, Asg f -u, GLpl -ih, COMP Nsg m Npl MP bõji, Nsg n/ADV -e, Nsg f -a, Npl NOMP -e, Gsg m -ega, Asg f -u; :: smo dobrì za svù zîmu 'we're provided for the whole winter', Nsg dõbrõ, Gsg -à 'good(s), possession(s) ::: ;+see mãćeha++.

Dõbru Asg TOP (field), Lsg Dõbroj.

dobrotìna 'someone who is too kind', Gsg -a;+ Nsg both m and f ++.

dodvè/dodvēka 'hence, from here'; :: dodvè do tân 'from here to there' ::: ;+ cf. odvè ++.

dofijamân 'even (mostly in connection with a great distance)'; :: dofijamâm tân sen bîl 'I've been all the way there', dofijamân na Batājini 'right up to Batajini', dofijamân na mâli pèrstić 'even on our little finger (we used to put rings)' ::: .

dõhtor 'doctor', Npl -i.

dokadà 1 'till when; till the time, when; how much longer'; 2 'since when; since the time, when'.

dõkle 1 CONJ 'until; as long as, while'; 2 ADV 'in the meantime'.

doklegõt 'all the time, that; right until'.

dokũda 'whence, from where';+ cf. skũt ++.

Dõl TOP, Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.

dolāma 'jacket (of national costume)', Asg -u, Npl -i.

Dolcì Npl TOP (field), Gpl Dõlac, Lpl Dõlceh.

dõle/dõleka 1 'below, down (rest)';2 'down, downward (motion)'. :: do dõle 'from below' ::: .

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dolèc 'low spot', Npl dolcí, Gpl dõlac, Lpl dõlceh; DIM dõlčić, Npl -i.
dolìna 'valley', Asg -u.
dõlnji Nsg m 'lowest, undermost, bottom'.
Dõlova Npl TOP, Gpl Dolõf, Lpl Dolovẽh.
dõma/dõmaka 'at home, home';:: z dõmi/do dõmi 'from home', pud dõmi/po dõmi/pud dõma 'homeward, on the way home' :::.
domãći/domãćni Nsg m 'home(-made)', Gsg m domãćega, Nsg f domãćna, AIsg f domãću, Isg m domãćin, Nsg n domãće, Npl NOMP domãćne/domãće; :: po domãću 'in my (your, etc.) native dialect, as we in our village usually do/did, etc.' :::.
dondè 'from there; until there'.
donũt 'from there'.
dosprêda 'at the front';+ cf osprêda ++.
dõsti 'enough'.
došõto '(from) underneath, (from) below'.
dõta 'wedding-gift given by the parents of the bride or bridegroom', Asg -u.
dotân 'from there; until there'.
dotũda 'from there'.
dotùka 'hither, (up) to here'.
dovân 'from here'.
dovãvek 'from times immemorial'.
dovũda 'at this side'.
dozât 'at the back'.
dozdôla '(from) underneath, (from) below'.
dozgôr(a) '(from) above, (from) on top';+ cf. ozgôr, zgôr, zgôra ++.
dôžu Asg 'dose'.
drãga 'even piece of land without stones', Lsg -e.
Bàrbarova Drãga TOP (cf. 2.3).
dragìnja 'expensiveness', Asg -u.
Draguzẽšćani Npl 'inhabitant of Dragozetići'.
Draguzẽtići Npl TOP (village on the island, official name Dragozetići), Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah.
drâh IND m 'dear; expensive', IND n/ADV drâgo, IND pl NOMP drâge, Nsg m drãgi, Nsg f -a, COMP Nsg m drãži, Nsg n drãže/dràže, Nsg f drãža;+ IND f +dragà accepted ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dražẽlo LP 'become expensive'.
  z-dražèt id., PR -êju, LP -ẽla, -ẽlo.
Drãžice (a?) Npl TOP.
drecàt/dricàt 'remove'; - se 'get out of the way'. PR drecâmo,
    IMP drecãj, -ãjte;+ cf. dricûjemo ++.
  z-drecàt 'remove'.
drẽn 'cornel', Gsg -à.
drenjùla 'cornelian cherry', Npl -i, Gpl -ûl.
drẽt 'skin', PR derèmo, -èju, GER derẽč, LP dêr.
  o-drẽt 'skin; rub off (the skin)', PR oderèn, -èš, -è, PP IND m
    oderẽn, LP õder, õderla, õderli, IMP oderì.
  raz-drẽt 'tear to pieces', PR razdère, LP rãzder, PP n razdèreno,
    pl NOMP razdèrene.
drẽtva 'waxed thread', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
drêvo 'tree; (piece of) wood', Gsg -a, Gpl drẽvi.
božje drêvo 'tree of heaven *(Ailanthus altissima (Mill) Swingle)*'.
dricûjemo PR 'remove';+ cf. drecàt/dricàt ++.
drijomân 1 'continuously'; 2 'immediately'.
drìt IND m 'straight', n/ADV -o, f -a, pl NOMP -e, Nsg m -i; Lsg m -on.
z-dritàt 'straighten'.
drobìt 'cut small', PR drõbin, -imo, -ite.
  na-drobìt id., PR nadrõbi, LP -ìli, PP IND m nadrõbjen.
  raz-drõbjeno PP n id.
  z-drobìt id., PR zdrõbin, -imo, -īl.
drobnīna 1 'sheep intestines'; 2 'viscera'; Asg -u.
drohìt 'snore';+ 1x, the common word is hrõst ++.
drôp 'viscera', Gsg drõba, Lsg drobù;:: ôn ìma vẽli drôp 'he has
    a fat paunch' :::; DIM dropčìč/drofčìč 'viscera of a small
    animal, e.g. a lamb', Gsg drofčìča; P/A drobìna.
dròp 'grape pomace (the solid part of the pulpy mass obtained by
    pressing grapes)', Gsg dropà.
dropìni Npl same as dròp, but after the fermentation, Ipl -ami,
    Lpl -ah, Gpl dropīn.
drõzga unidentified bird, NGpl -i.
drugãčiji Nsg m 'another kind of', Nsg f -a, Nsg n/ADV -e.
drugãki Nsg m 'another kind of', Nsg f -a, ADV -o;:: jenãko...
    drugãko 'this way...that':::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

drugân 'to another place'; :: nĕkan drugân 'to some other place' ::: .
drùgda 'at another time'.
drùgde/drùgdere 'elsewhere'.
drùgi Nsg m 1 'other'; 2 'second'; Gsg m -oga, Dsg m -omu, ILsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, DLsg -oj, AIsg f -u, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, GLpl -ih, Dpl -in, Ipl -imi.
dubèc 'white oak', Gsg dufcà, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl dũbac; P/A dufčìni Npl.
Dubèc TOP.
dùča 'piece (e.g. of string)', Npl -i.
dufčìć unidentified flower, Npl -i.
dùga 'stave (of a barrel)', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl dûh.
dûh 'soul; breath; smell', Npl dûsi, Gpl dũsi; P/A dušìna Asg.
Dûhovi Npl 'Pentecost'.
dûhovne Npl NOMP ADJ to Dûhovi.
za-dumàt 'fill with water (a barrel which has become porous from drying-out)', PR -â, LP -ăl, -ălo.
Kol Dumìčevih TOP (small street in Orlec).
dumidălo LP 'become damp'.
dumijâna 'wicker-bottle', Asg -u; DIM dumijânica, Npl -e.
dũnke 'so, consequently'.
duperàt 'use', PR -ân, -â, -âte, -ăju, LP -ăli, -ăle.
dùpli Nsg m 'double', Gsg m dùploga, Nsg f -a, Nsg n/ADV -o, Npl NOMP -e.
duràt 'last', PR -â, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ălo, -ăle.
dusĕć see do-sĕć.
dusìgat see do-sìgat.
dušà 'soul', Gsg -ì, Isg -ũ, Asg dûšu, Npl -i.
dušìca 'floating wick (part of a lumîn)', Npl -e, Gpl -îc.
po-dušìt 'smell', PR podũši, -e, LP -ìl, -ìle.
za-dušìt 'choke, strangle', LP -ìl.
na-dùt se 'swell', PR nadmè, LP nădul, nădula, năduli.
dvâ N m n 'two', N f dvê, G dvìh, I dvìmi, L dvìh; :: dvâ-trî ôfce 'two or three sheep', dvâ-trî smõkvi 'two or three figs' ::: ;+ +dvê-trî accepted, but never attested spontaneously ++.
raz-dvăja se PR 'split (itr).

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dvājset 'twenty'.
dvajsetèk 'twenty';+ cf. desetèk ++.
dvajsēti Nsg m 'twentieth'.
dvanājst 'twelve'.
dvanājstin Lsg m 'twelfth', Gsg m -oga, Gsg f -e.
dvè see odvè.
dvêstô 'two hundred'.
dvêstõti Nsg m 'two-hundredth'.
dvìgnut 'lift', LP -ul, -ula, IMP -i;+ cf. dìgnut ++.
dvìje/dvīj 1 - do/na 'right up to (both in connection with time and space)'; 2 'immediately'.
dvìnut 'lift', PR dvînen, -ete, -eju, LP dvìnuli, PP IND m dvìnjen, pl NOMP dvìnjene;+ cf. dìgnut ++.
na-dvîne se PR 'rise'.
z-dvîne PR 'lift, pick up', LP zdvìnulo, IMP zdvìni.
dvìzat 'lift', PR dvîžen, -e, -emo, -u, LP dvìzala.
dvojcì Npl 'twins', Gpl dvõjak, Dpl dvõjcen, Ipl dvõjci.
dvòji MP 'two', NOMP -e, G -ih, I -imi, L -ih;+ see 4.14 ++.
dvojìca 'small flute with two holes'.
dvojkìnji Npl '(female) twins', Dpl -an.
dvõr 'yard', Gsg -à, Lsg -è/-ù, Npl -ì, Lpl dvõreh/dvorēh.

E

è/ê 'indeed; that's what I mean'.
èko 'there you are; you see?'.
Ēta PROP (christian name), Gsg -i, Dsg -e.

F

Fābovi (a?) Npl MP PROP (surname).
facâda 'facade', Asg -u.
facôl 'head-shawl; neckerchief', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i, GIpl facõli; DIM facolìčen Isg, Lsg -u, Npl -i;+ Lsg *-e ++;P/A

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

facolìni Npl.
fadîga 'work, labour', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah.
fadigàt 'work, labour; cultivate (e.g. land)', PR -âš, -âmo, GER -àjuć, PP IND m -ân, n -âno.
na-fadigâne PP pl NOMP 'embellish'.
fagòt 'haversack'.
fajân see fažân.
fàjn 'rather, rather well'.
fàjnski Nsg m 'rather big', Nsg f -a.
fălda 'fold', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl falăt; DIM făldica, Npl -e.
faldàt 'fold', LP -ălo.
na-faldăli LP id., LP -ăle, PP f -âna, n -âno.
fălit 'lack; fail (not succeed);make a mistake; fail (to do something)', PR -i, LP -il, -ila, -ili.
po-fălilo LP 'lack'.
fălo 'mistake', Gpl -i.
fălsa f: - juhà 'soup without meat in it'.
famĕja 'household', GsgNpl -i, AIsg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah, Gpl -êj.
famôza IND f 'fairly large'.
fandõnija 'joke, anecdote, tall story', Npl -i.
fàš 1 'certain quantity of fire-wood: either one žvărdul + three bakĕti (one thick and three thin pieces) or one murĕlo (one very thick piece)'; 2 'piece of fire-wood'; Gsg făša, Npl -i, Gpl fâš; DIM făšićі Npl;+ see also text no. 3 ++.
făša 'bandage'.
u-fatnùt 'scratch', LP -ũl;+ G.D. preferred u-hratnùt ++.
fažân/fajân 'pheasant', Npl -i.
fažôl 'beans (COLL)', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i (1x);+ Lsg *-ù ++.
fčăči/ščăći Npl (pl t) 'bag, consisting of two sacks, which is worn over one shoulder', Gpl ščâč, Lpl ščăčah;+ see ščăšnica and 2.22 ++.
fčĕla see čĕla.
fčêr(a)/ščêr(a)/šćêr(a)/čêr(a) 'yesterday';+ see 2.22 ++.
Fčùli/Ščùli/Čùli Npl TOP, Gpl Ščûl, Lpl Ščùlah;+ see 2.22 ++.
fêbra 'fever', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
febrâr 'February', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
ferăl 'lantern', Npl -ì, Gpl ferăli, Lpl -eh; DIM feralìć, Isg -en, Npl -i.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

fërija 1 'feast, holiday' 2 pl 'holiday(s)', Npl -i, Lpl -ah.
fèrkalo 'spindle with tapered ends used in hand-spinning';
+ same as prëslica; cf. samoprël ++.
fèrkat 'twist, curl', PR -a, LP -ala, -alo.
na-fèrkat id., PR -a, -aju, LP -ala.
fermàt 1 'stop (tr)'; 2 'arrest'; 3 distrain on'; 4 - se 'stop (itr)', PR -â, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ălo, -ăli, IMP -ăj, PP IND m -ân.
s-fermăju PR 'stop'.
fermentũn/fermetũn 'Indian corn', Gsg fermetunà, Isg fermetunõn, Lsg fermentunù;+ Lsg *-è ++.
fermentunīšća Gsg 'Indian corn'.
fermevăl LP 'keep'.
fërmo ADV 'firmly'.
fëšta 'feast, holiday', Asg -u, Npl -i.
fëta 'slice'; DIM fëtice Npl.
fidân IND m 'reliable', pl MP -i.
fidàt se (va + A) 'trust', PR -ân, IMP -ăj, -ăjte.
fidêl (a?) IND m 'faithful'.
fìferica same as cìcerica.
fijorîn 'florin', Npl -i.
fîl 'spine', Lsg -ù.
fìla 'away';+ mostly used in exclamations, e.g. i fìla! 'and off he went!' ++.
ras-filàt 'ravel', PR -ân, LP -ălo, PP f -âna, n -âno.
ras-filevàt 'ravel', PR -ûje.
fîn (indeclinable) 'end'; :: će prīt fîn i otõmu 'that, too, will come to an end', na fîn do lëta 'at the end of the year', do fîn jenâra 'till the end of January'
fîn IND m 1 'fine (not coarse), delicate'; 2 'fine, nice'; 3 (only predicatively)'touchy, apt to take offence'; IND f fîna, IND n/ADV fîno, IND pl NOMP fîne, Nsg m fīni, AIsg f fīnu, Npl NOMP fīne, COMP Npl MP finëji, Nsg n finëje;:: svè rë na fîno 'everything gets more and more delicate'
findifêr '(piece of) iron-wire', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i; DIM findiferìći Npl.
fìnit 'end (tr and itr)', PR -imo, -iju, LP -il, -ila, -ili, PP n fìnjeno, pl NOMP -e.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

finjûjen PR 'end (tr and itr)', PR -ûje.
fĩntu Asg: dĕlat - 'pretend to'; za - 'for fun; for deceiving'.
fĩntaf IND m 'sneaky, double-faced', Nsg m fĩntavi, n -o.
firmàt se 'sign one's name'.
fìsa 'fixation; fixed idea', Asg -u.
fisâ se PR (va + A) 'take into one's head, set one's heart on', PR -âte, LP -ăl, PP IND m -ân, Nsg m -âni, f -âna.
fisevàt se 'take into one's head, set one's hart on', PR -ûje.
fìso ADV 'fixedly (e.g. look)'.
fìt 'rent', Lsg -u;+ Lsg *-e ++.
fităncu Asg 'rent'.
fjòk 'knot of ribbons', Gsg fjõka, Npl -i.
fjumbàt/hjumbàt 'repair (the fringed end of an old piece of cord)', PR fjumbâ, hjumbâmo, fjumbâte, LP fjumbăl;+ cf. hjumbevàt ++.
za-fjumbâno PP n id.
fkălnica 'female) weaver'.
fkàt/hkàt 'weave', PR fkè, fkèju, LP fkalà, GER fkàjuć, PP IND f fkanà, IND n fkâno, IMP fkăj/fkì; GER *fkũć ++.
o-fkàt 1 'remove the dropìni from the barrel after the fermentation'; 2 'weave'; PR ofkè, LP õfkal, õfkala, IMP òfkaj/ofkì.
fkùp, fkùpe see kùp.
fôdra 'lining', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
fodràt 'line', PR -â, PP n -âno;:: fodràt vrăta 'coat a door with zinc' :::.
fõj 'newspaper', Isg -on, Npl -i, Ipl -ami; :: redũ mi fõji 'I receive newspapers' :::.
fõrc 'strength', Gsg -i.
s-forcàt 1 'force'; 2 'pry, try to dislodge something'; 3 become strong'; PR -â, LP -ăli, IMP -ăj.
pos-forcâ 'pry'.
s-forcevàt 'apply strength', PR -ûje.
fõrši 'maybe'.
fortûna 'storm'; :: - do bùri 'easterly storm'.
fortunăl 'storm', Gsg -à.
fôš 'reservoir in which lime is slaked', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Lpl -ĕh.
fôžu (a?) Asg: na - do + G 'like, comparable with'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

frăj/frăja 'social evening', Asg -Ø/-u.
Frâne PROP (men's christian name).
Frâne PROP (usual name for women oficially called Frànica); Gsg -i, Dsg -e, Asg -u.
Frànica PROP (women's christian name).
Franìna PROP (surname).
Franìnjef Nsg m ADJ to Franìna, Npl MP Franìnjevi, Npl NOMP -e.
fratàč 'trowel', Gsg -à.
frâter 'friar', Dsg frâtru, Npl -i, Dpl -on, Gpl frătar.
frâtersko Nsg n 'belonging to a monastery'.
fregàt 'scrub', PR -â, LP -ălo, -ăli.
o-fregàt id., LP -ăla, PP n -âno.
frìgat 'deep-fry', PR -a, -amo, LP -ali.
po-frìgat id., PR -an, LP -ala.
s-frìgat id., PR -a, -aju, LP -ala.
frîš 'stripe', Gsg frîža, Npl -i, Ipl frīži; DIM frižìć.
frìški Nsg m 'fresh', Gsg m -oga, f -a, Gsg f -e, n -o, Npl NOMP -e, ADV -o;+ IND m *frìžek ++.
frìtuli Npl same as mlincì.
na-frižâno PP n 'stripe'.
frižidêr 'refrigerator, deep freezer', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Lpl -ĕrah.
frontîn 'peak (of a cap)', Isg -on.
frùt 1 'fruit'; 2 (rare) 'young'; Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl frût.
s-frutăl LP 1 'cause (soil,vines, etc.) to yield as much crop/fruit as possible'; 2 'exhaust (soil, vines, etc.) by doing so'.
s-frutevàt same as s-frutăl, PR -ûje, -ûju.
ftìca 'bird', GsgNpl -e, Asg -u, Gpl ftîc; DIM ftìčica; P/A ftìčina, Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
ftìčje 'birds (COLL)', Gsg -a.
ftìć 'small bird', Npl -i, Gpl ftîć.
fûga 'haste', Asg -u; :: ìma fûgu 'he is in a hurry', mi je fûga I am in a hurry', na fûgu 'hurriedly' :::.
fülmin 1 'match'; 2 'flash of thunder'; Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
fumàt 'smoke (cigarettes, etc.)', PR -â, -âte.
fundàć 'plank to press the residue of the grapes with', Isg fundăćen, Npl -i.
fundăći Npl 'coffee-grounds', Ipl -ami.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

fundamĕnt 'foundation (e.g. of a house)'.
fũnda 'wasteful woman', Npl -i; P/A fũndina.
fundàt 1 'squander, be wasteful'; 2 'bury deeply in the ground';
PR -â, -âmo, LP -ăl, -ălo, -ăli.
s-fundăla LP 'squander'.
fundevăli LP 'bury deeply in the ground'.
fũnt 'good soil without stones'.
furân see purân.
fũrbi/fũrbo Nsg m 'clever', f -a, n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e;
+ G.D. preferred fũrbo to fũrbi ++.
furĕšti Nsg m 'strange, foreign, from outside the village, island, etc.', n -o, Gpl -ih; :: po furĕštu 'in a foreign language, as foreigners do, etc.' :::.
fũrma 'mould, pattern', Asg -u.
fûži Npl 'home-made pasta, resembling macaroni (the tubes are shaped with a spindle taken from a spinning-wheel)', Gpl fũži;
+ same as makarunì; this dish was traditionally eaten at Christmas ++; DIM fûžice Npl.

G

gãj 'low bush', Gsg -à, Npl -ì, Gpl gãji.
na-gajàt se 'agree (upon something)', PR nagãjamo, LP -ăli.
po-gãjamo se PR id.
gãjba 'cage', Asg -u, Lsg -e, NGpl -i.
gajùfa see vajùha.
ganàt 'talk; speak', PR gãnan, -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, GER -ajuć, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ălo, -ăli, -ăle, IMP gãnaj, -ajmo.
raz-ganàt se 'fall into talk, talk away one's time', PR razgãnamo, LP -ăli.
pre-ganjàt 'drive (sheep) from one pasture to another'.
gâr 1 'tree-stump'; 2 'billet, chunky piece of fire-wood'; PR -a, Lsg -ù, Npl gâri, Lpl gãreh; P/A garìna, Npl -i.
garbaserdĕla/barbaserdĕla 'geranium', Npl -i.
gãrbi Nsg m 'sour', f -a, n -o, COMP Nsg m -ĕji; + Nsg m also ãrbi,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

n also ãrbo; G.D. clearly preferred the forms with g-; IND m *gãrep, *gãrp ++.

gãrmat/ãrmat 'prepare', PR gãrma, LP gãrmala, gãrmali, ãrmale, IMP gãrmaj, gãrmajte, PP n gãrmano, pl MP ãrmani, pl NOMP gãrmane; :: sà smo ãrmani 'now we're in a fix' :::.

garõful/varõhul 'carnation', Gsg garõfula, Npl garõfuli.

garõfulići/varõhulići Npl 'cloves', Gpl garõfulić.

gasìt 'put out (e.g. light, fire)', LP -ìli.

za-gasìt 1 'slake'; 2 'put out (light, fire)'; PR zagãsi, -imo, LP -īl, -ìla, PP IND m zagãsen, n zagãseno/zagãšeno; + PP n zagãšeno att but also once rejected ++.

Gâšpe PROP (women's christian name), Gsg -i, Dsg -e, Isg -u.

gàt 'snake', Gsg gãda; P/A gadìna.

gazìni Npl meaning unclear (used in connection with textile).

po-gãzi PR 'give up (an occupation)'.

z-gãzit 'trample down', LP -il.

Gãžva TOP, Gsg -i.

gerbîn 'west; western part of the island; west wind', Gsg -a, Lsg -u;+ Lsg *-e ++.

gerbīšćaci Npl 'inhabitant of the western part of the island'.

gerbīšćan 'inhabitant of the western part of the island'.

na-gèrčit se 'crease (itr)', PR -i, PP n -eno.

z-gèrčena PP f id.

gẽrdi Nsg m 'ugly', Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in, f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, IND n/ADV gêrdo, COMP Nsg m gèrji. Nsg f -a, Nsg n -e, :: nèš gêrdo 'something uqly :::;+ Nsg m *gêrt ++.

gèrdit 'say something ugly about someone'; 'teach someone a lesson'; PR -in.

gerjà 'rust', -ù.

gerjãva f 'rusty'.

gerjãvet 'rust', PR -eje, -eju, LP -elo.

oz-gerjãveje PR id.

z-gerjãvet id., PR zgerjãveje/(lx)zgerjãve, PR -eju, LP -el, -elo;+ on the PR 3sg cf. 6.59 ++.

gèrli PR 'strangle'.

gẽrm 'bush', Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Lpl gẽrmeh; DIM germìć.

Germòf TOP (village on the island), Gsg Germõvoga, Lsg Germõvon.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

o-gèrne PR 'remove some earth from around something'.
za-gernùt 'earth up, cover with earth; bury', PR zagèrne, -emo, PP IND m zagèrnjen, LP zagernùli.
gèt 'landing-place for taking on wood', Gsg gẽta;+ cf. text no. 3 ++.
gîba 'pile of linen', Asg -u; DIM gîbica, Npl -e.
po-gìnut 'perish', LP -ul.
z-gìnut 'disappear', LP -ulo.
gîža certain metal, Gsg -i.
gjẽdat 1 'look (at)'; 2 'attend, pay attention'; 3 - zâ se 'take care of oneself'; PR -aš, -a, -aju, LP -al, -ala, -ali.
po-gjẽda PR 'look (at)', PR -aju.
z-gjẽda PR 'look (have a certain appearance)'.
gjîst 'intestinal worm', Npl -i, Gpl gjĩst/gjĩsti; DIM gjistĩći Npl.
gjîsto 'kidney', Npl gjĩsta, Gpl gjĩst, Lpl gjĩsteh.
glâs 'voice', Npl -i, GIpl glãsi.
o-glasìt 'announce', LP -ìlo, -ìli, PP f oglãšena/oglãsena.
glât 'hunger', Gsg glâda, Lsg glâdu/gladù.
glãtki Nsg m 'smooth', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
glavà 'head', Gsg -ì, Asg glâvu, Isg glavũ, Lsg -è, Npl glâvi, Gpl glãf, Ipl glavãmi; :: z glavì/na glâvu 'by heart' ::: ; P/A glavìna, AIsg -u.
glavãr see sirèk.
glavìca 1 'corn-cob'; 2 'part of a coal which is above the ground'; Asg -u, Npl -e, Ipl -ami; DIM glavìčicu Asg.
glogotàt 'gargle', PR glogõčeš, GER glogõčeč, IMP glogotãj.
glûh IND m 'deaf', IND f gluhà, IND pl MP glûhi, Nsg f glũha.
na-gnàt 1 (+ A + D) 'do something to somebody'; 2 'drive (e.g. sheep)'; LP -ãl, -ãla;:: sen mu nagnãl spêzi 'I put him to great expense' :::.
ve-gnàt 'drive (e.g. sheep) into', LP -ãl;+ G.D. preferred pejàt ++.
gnjãčimo PR 'crease, squeeze'.
z-gnjačìt/z-gnječìt id., PR zgnjẽči, LP zgnječìlo/zgnjačìlo, PP n zgnjẽčeno.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na-gnjẽst 'crush into a wad, squeeze together', LP nagnjelà, IMP nagnjetì, PP IND m nagnjẽten/nanjẽten, n nagnjetenò.
na-gnjetìla LP see na-njetìt.
gnjîl IND m 'rotten', IND f gnjilà, IND n gnjîlo, IND pl NOMP gnjîle, Nsg f gnjīla, Nsg n -o.
gnjilèt 'rot', PR gnjilêje/gnjīli, gnjīliju, LP -ẽlo.
pre-gnjilèt id., PR pregnjīli, LP -ẽl.
ž-njīli PR id., PR -iju, LP žnjilẽla, -ẽlo.
gnjôj 1 'dung'; 2 'pus'; Gsg gnjõja, Lsg -ù.
gnjojìt 'dung'.
na-gnjojìt id., PR nagnjõji.
gnjòk 'blow with the fist', Gsg -à, Npl gnjocì, Ipl gnjõci.
gnjûs: to mi - dẽla 'that makes me sick'.
gnjusèt se (impersonal + D) 'be/become sick', PR -ī, LP -ẽlo; :: mi se gnjusī 'I am (getting) sick' :::.
gnjûsna f 'sickening', n -o.
na-gnùt 'bend, fold'; - se 'lean', LP -ūl, PP f nàgnjena, Asg f -u, n -o.
pre-gnùt 'bend, fold', PR prègne, -emo, LP -ùli, PP IND m prègnjen, IMP pregnì.
gõba 'hunchback', Asg -u; DIM gõbica, Asg -u.
gõbaf/gõbast IND m 'hunch-backed', pl MP -vi/sti, Gpl -vih.
gõbič 'someone who is hump-backed', Dsg -u;+ occurs only in text no. 15 ++.
Gõbof Nsg m PROP (surname), Npl MP Gõbovi.
na-godìt se 'agree (upon something)', LP -ìli.
po-godìt se 1 'agree (upon something); 2 'guess'; 3'hit (e.g. a target)'; PR pogõdi, -e, LP -ìl, -ìla, -ìli, PP IND m pogõjen, pl MP -i.
gõji Nsg m 1 'pure (esp. wine: undiluted)'; 2 'mere' :: su mi se gõje sancì pokotìle 'mv sheep have dropped only ram-lambs' :::; 3 :: po/na gõjih kolẽneh 'on my bare knees' cf. gõli :::; Asg f -u, n/pl NOMP -e, Lpl -ih.
gojìt 'bring up; grow (tr)', PR gõjiju, LP -ìla, -ìli.
z-gojìt id., PR zgõjimo, -iju, LP -ìla, -ìli, PP pl MP zgõjeni.
za-gojìt se 'heal (itr)', PR zagõji.
golčìna see olčìna.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

gȍl IND m 'naked', Nsg m -i, f -a, pl MP -i, Ipl -imi, Lpl -ih.
golôs IND m fastidious where food is concerned', IND pl MP -ôzi, Nsg m -ȍzi, Nsg f -a.
gomȉla 'dung-hill', Asg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah; DIM gomȉlicu Asg.
Gomȉlice Npl TOP (field).
gôn 'drove (of sheep)', Isg -on;:: pejàt gônon 'drive (sheep)':::.
gonȉt 1 'drive (e.g. sheep)'; 2 'load (on a pack-animal)'; 3 'transport (a load on a pack-animal)'; PR gȍnin, -i, -imo, -ite, LP -ȉlo, -ȉli, IMP -ȉmo.
u-gonȉt 'guess', LP -ȉla.
z-gonȉlo LP see gonȉt 3.
gȍnja see vȍnja.
u-gonjevàt 'guess'.
gorà 'mountain', GsgNpl -ȉ, Asg gȍru, Isg gorũ, Lsg -è, Lpl -ãh.
gorčȉca 1 unidentified plant; 2 broom, made of this plant; Asg -u, Npl -e.
gȍre(ka) 1 'above, on top, upstairs (rest); 2 'up(wards) (direction)'.
gorèt 'burn', PR -ī, -imȍ, -itè, -ẽ/-ijũ, LP -ẽl, -ẽla, -ẽlo, -ẽli, -ẽle, GER -ẽč.
na-gorẽno PP n: je - 'has caught fire'.
o-gorẽl LP 'flare up', LP -ẽlo.
po-gorẽ PR 'burn'.
pre-gorèt 'burn through; blow (of lamp)', PR -ī, LP -ẽla, -ẽlo.
z-gorèt 'burn (down)', PR -īn, -ī, -imȍ, -itè, LP -ẽla, -ẽlo, -ẽli, PP IND f zgorenà, n zgorẽno, IMP -ȉ.
za-gorẽla se LP 'burn (to the pan, of food)', LP -ẽlo.
gȍrki Nsg m 'bitter', f -a, n -o, COMP Nsg n -ẽje.
gȍrnji Nsg m 'upper(most), top(most)'.
gorũći Nsg m 'burning', Asg f -u, Npl NOMP -e.
gospodãr 'master (e.g. of the house), owner', Gsg -à, Dsg -ù, Isg -ȍn, Npl -ȉ.
gospodarȉca 'mistress (e.g. of the house), owner', Asg -u, Npl -e.
gospodȉn/ospodȉn 'lord; gentleman', Npl gospodȉni.
Gospojà: Vẽla - 'the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (August 15)'; Mâla - 'the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (September 8)'; Asg -ù.
gospȍsku: po - 'as the educated townspeople do/say, etc.'.
gôt 'anniversary of a person's death';:: mu je gôt 'to-day is the

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

anniversary of his death'; on pèrvi gôt 'two years ago'::.

govnò 'turd;shit', Npl gõvna; P/A govnìno.

govorìt 1 'talk, speak' (less common than ganàt); 2 'say'; PR govõrin, -i, -imo, -ite, -e/-iju, GER -eć, LP -ìlo, -ìli.

do-govorìt 'agree upon', LP -ìli.

u-grabajăl LP 'scratch'.

grăber 1 čĕrni - 'hop hornbeam *(Ostrya carpinifolia Scop.)*'; 2 bĕli - probably the hornbeam *(Carpinus)*'; Gsg grăbra.

Grăber TOP (part of the town of Cres), Lsg Grăbru.

grăbilo LP 'scoop', LP -ili.

na-grăbit 'scoop (a certain quantity)', LP -il.

po-grăbit 'scoop (out)', PR -i, LP -ili.

z-grăbit 'scoop', PR -imo, -ite, LP -ili.

za-grăbit 'scoop'.

grăbja Npl 'rake', GIpl -i; DIM grabjìći NIpl.

grabjâ PR 'rake', LP -ăli.

po-grabjâne PP pl NOMP id.

Grăbrovice Lsg TOP.

grabunì Npl 'board with crooked nails which is used for combing wool (before the wool-comb or wool-card is applied)'.

grabunàt 'comb (with grabunì).

z-grabunâ PR id., LP -ăli.

Gračīšće TOP.

gradašàt same as grabunàt.

z-gradašàt id.

gradìt 1 'fence in/off, enclose'; 2 'build'; PR grădin, -i, -imo, -e, LP -ìla, PP pl NOMP grăjene.

na-gradīl LP 'build (on something)'; 'reward (dial?)'; PP Asg f nagrăjenu, n -o.

o-grădimo PR 'fence in', PP n ogrăjeno.

pre-grăjeno PP n id.

za-gradìt id., PR zagrădi, PP IND m zagrăjen, Nsg m -i, Asg f -u, n -o, pl NOMP -e.

grăm/grăma 'gram', Gpl grămi.

grân 'big branch, one of the parts of a furcated stem', Npl -i; :: ovo stablò je svò na grâni 'this tree has a furcated stem'::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

grân: na - 'sour (of wine)'.
grãncif IND m 'putrid (of fat)', n grãncivo.
z-grãncivet 'go bad (of fat)', LP -elo.
grãšnjak 'kind of turnover filled with raisins, grapes, apple, honey, etc. (traditionally eaten at Christmas, together with mlincì)', Npl grãšnjaci, Gpl grašnjãci.
grât 'town', Gsg grâda, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl -i, Gpl grãdi, Lpl grãdeh/ gradẽh; DIM gradìć.
gràta/gràće PR 'scratch'.
po-gratàt 'scratch; scrape', PR pogràćete.
z-gratãla LP 'scratch'.
grẽben 'wool-card', Npl -i, Gpl grebẽn, Ipl grebẽni;:: mìkalske grẽbeni Npl 'wool-comb' :::.
grebenàt 'card';+ 1 att; the common word is črešàt ++.
gredà 'beam (of timber)', Gsg -ì, Asg grêdu, Lsg -è, Npl grêdi, Gpl grẽt, Ipl -ãmi, Lpl -ãh; DIM gredìca.
grêh 'sin', Gsg -à, Npl grẽsi; P/A grešìna.
grès IND m 1 'coarse (e.g. of gravel); 2 'slow (from old age)'; n grẽzo, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Nsg m -i, COMP Nsg m -ẽji, Nsg n -ẽje.
grẽštavo n 'unripe', pl NOMP -e.
grìfaf IND m 'coarse (e.g. sand)', f grìfava, n -o, Asg f -ù.
grìjat 'heat', PR grîje.
raz-grìjat id.
u-grìjat id.
za-grìjat id.
grîm 'thunder', Gsg -a.
grimàt 'thunder', PR grîmje, LP grimãlo.
grîmpaf IND m 'not smooth, with projections (?)', pl NOMP grîmpave.
grîn 'devil'; :: nẽki grîn 'something' (rude) :::.
za-grìnjat 'cover with earth';+ 1 att; cf. za-gernùt ++.
grînski Nsg m 'devilish', Nsg f -a.
grîntaf IND m 'being in the habit of nagging', pl MP grîntavi.
grîntat 'nag, harp', PR -aš, -a, -ate, -aju, GER -ajuć, LP -al.
grîst 'bite', PR grizè, GER grizũć.
u-grîst id., PR ugrizè, -èju, LP ugrìzel.
z-grîst id., LP zgrìzel, zgrìzle, PP n zgrìženo, IMP zgrižì.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na-grìšpat 'wrinkle', PP IND m -an, n -ano, pl NOMP -ane.
na-grišpevàt 'wrinkle', PR -ûje.
grižijôlu Asg see rižijôla.
gromača 'stone wall which separates parcels of land from each other or from the public road', AIsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl gromâč.
gromačàt 1 'build a gromača'; 2'parcel out (a plot of land) by building a gromača';LP -ăl.
z-grõmpat see z-rõmpat.
grȍp 'grave', Lsg grobù, Npl -ì, Lpl grõbeh.
grȍp 'knot', Gsg gropà.
grȍs 'bunch (e.g. of grapes)', Gsg grozdà, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, GIpl grõzdi, Lpl grõzdeh; DIM grozdìč, Npl -i.
grȍt 1 'draw-well on a cistern'; 2 'hole in the topmost grindstone of a hand-mill, through which the grain is put in', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl grõti; DIM grotìč.
grõta 'large stone', Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl grôt, Ipl grõtami, Lpl -ah.
grotjìvo n 'full of large stones'.
grõzje 'grapes', Gsg -a, Isg -en, Lsg -u; :: zȅrno grõzja 'grape'::.
grùda 'lump, clod', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM grùdice Npl.
grûh 'stones, esp. small ones', Gsg -a, Isg -on; gruščìč, Npl -i; P/A grušìna.
grũnj unidentified fish, Gsg grùnja.
grũntovica 'land registry office', Asg -u.
grustìt se (impersonal + D) 'not feel like; have had enough of it', PR -ī.
grušjìva f 'full of stones', n -o.
grušjìvičina 'land which is full of stones'.
gubìla LP 'lose'.
z-gubīl LP 'lose', LP -ìla, -ìlo, PR zgũbi, -imo, -ite, -e, PP n zgũbjeno, pl NOMP -e.
gùcat/gùsat 1 'gobble, eat greedily'; 2 'retch (when eating too greedily)'; PR gùca/gùsa, gùsaju.
na-gùsal se LP 'stuff oneself (in a greedy way)', LP nagùcali/nagùsali.
gulìt 'pluck; pick; weed; peel', PR gũliš, -i, -imo, -ite.
na-gũlin PR 'pick (a certain quantity)'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

o-gulìt 1 'pluck; pick; weed';2 - se 'chafe one's skin'; PR ogũliš, LP -īl, PP pl NOMP ogũjene.
po-gulìt 'pluck, pick', PR pogũlin, -i, LP -ìla.
z-gũli PR 'chafe, skin', LP -īl.
gũrla/ũrla 'rain-pipe', Asg gũrlu, Npl gũrli/ũrli, Gpl ùral, Lpl gũrlah;+ cf. ũrlica ++.
gùsat see gùcat.
z-gùsnut 'become thicker, become more dense', PR zgûsne, -eju, LP LP zgùsnulo.
gũsti Nsg m 'dense', IND n/ADV gûsto, IND pl MP -i, IND pl NOMP -e, Nsg f gũsta, Gsg f/Npl NOMP -e, Nsg n -o, Gpl -ih, COMP Nsg m gùšći, Nsg n -e;:: ADV gûsto 'often'; ìma gũstih dĕc 'her children differ only little in age':::.
po-gustìle LP 'grow over'.
gũšć 'dense overgrowth', Npl -ì.
za-gùšit se 'be choked up (e.g. crops with weeds); be smothered (of fire)', PR -i, LP -il, -ilo.
gũšt 'taste', Gsg -a;:: za gũšt 'for pleasure' :::.
guštàt 'cost', PR -â, LP -ãlo.
pogùtnut 'swallow', PR pogûtne, LP pogùtnula.
Gũvna Npl TOP.
guvnò 'threshing-floor', Lsg -ù, Gpl gũvan, Lpl gũvneh.
gvêra 'war', GsgNpl -i, Lsg -e.

H

hãja 'garment'; pl 'clothes', Asg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah, Gpl hâj; P/A hajìna, Asg -u, Gpl hajìn.
hàjat 'like (only used in negative sentences)', PR hâjen, -eš, -e, -emo, -u.
na-hajàt 'find', PR nahãja, LP -ãli.
oba-hajàt 'inspect, look,esp. how the crops are doing, how the sheep are, etc.', GER -àjuć, LP -ãl.
po-hajàt 'visit', PR pohãjan, -ate.
za-hãja se PR 'set (of the sun)'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Hàjmar PROP (surname).
Hàjmarof Nsg m ADJ to Hàjmar, Npl MP Hàjmarovi, Dpl -in.
halabùra 'rude young man'; P/A halabùrina.
halabùrit 'behave rudely'.
hćî 'daughter', Gsg hćerì, Dsg hćerè, Asg hćêr, Isg hćerũ, Npl hćẽri, GApl hćẽr, Dpl hćerãn, Ipl hćerãmi.
hèbat 'listen', PR -an, -aš, -amo, LP -al, -ali, INP -aj, -ajte.
Hêlm TOP, Lsg -u.
Hêlmi Npl TOP, Lpl -ẽh;+ according to G.D., Hêlm and Hêlmi are in different places ++.
hèlpat 'gasp for breath (of crying child)', PR -a.
za-hèlpal se LP id.
herbăšćice Npl certain variety of figs.
hèrstat/hrèstat 'creak'.
s-hèrstala LP id.
hervăska f 'Croat'; :: hervăski ADV/po hervăsku 'in Croat, in the literary language' ::: .
ot-hićûje PR 'put forth new shoots (e.g. of branch which has been cut through)'.
hirẽl LP 'hardly grow'.
za-hirêje PR id., LP -ẽl, -ẽlo, PP IND m zahîren, pl NOMP -e.
hìtat 1 'throw'; 2 'begin to grow, put forth new shoots'; 3 'put up (fingers, e.g. when counting)'; PR -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -al, -alo, -ali, -ale, IMP -ajte;:: hìtat lâzi 'clear a way', hìtat vèn 'vomit' ::: .
o-hìtana PP f 'dirty with excrements';+ 1 att ++.
ot-hìtat see ot-hićevàt.
po-hìtat 'throw', PR -an, LP -ali, IMP -ajte;:: pohìtat vâ se 'gobble up' ::: .
s-hìtali LP 'throw'.
hitèt (+ INF) 'do (something) hurriedly', PR -ī, -imò, LP -ẽl, -ẽla, -ẽli, IMP hìt, hìte;:: hìte jèst 'eat quickly'; hìt to udẽlat 'do that quickly' ::: .
hìtit 1 'throw'; 2 'put up (fingers, e.g. when counting); 3 yield (e.g. of rakìja by dropìni)'; PR -i, -imo, -ite, -iju, LP -il, -ila, -ili, -ile, PP f hìćena, n -o, IMP hìti, -ite;:: hìtit

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vèn 'vomit'; hìtit se (va + A) 'resemble, esp. (one of) one's parents'.

ot-hìtit see ot-hićevàt, PR -i, LP -ila, -ilo.

pre-hìtit se 'turn over (e.g. ship)'.

hjača 'part of a yoke: wooden plug that prevents that the oxen free themselves'.

hjèbec/hjębec 'square piece of pasta', Gpl hjępci; DIM hjèpčić/hjebìć.

hjemùtat 1 'rinse (out), wet'; 2 - se 'splash (itr)', PR -a, -ate.

o-hjemùtat 'rinse (out)', LP -al.

hjèp 'home-made round loaf', Npl hjębi, Gpl hjêp.

hjìpat 'splash (under)', PR -aju, LP -ali.

o-hjìpat id., LP -ali.

za-hjìpnul LP 'splash (under)', LP -ula.

hjùba 1 'hinge'; 2 'buckle'; Npl -i; DIM hjùbicu Asg.

hjumbûju PR 'repair (the fringed end of an old piece of cord)'; + cf. fjumbàt ++.

hkàt see fkàt.

hlădi PR 'cool, chill (tr)'; - se 'cool off (itr), get cold', LP -ìlo.

na-hlăjen PP IND m 'catch a cold'.

o-hlădi se PR 'cool off (itr)'.

s-hlădi PR 'chill'.

hlădni Nsg m 'cold', Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Nsg n -o, IND n hlâdno, COMP Nsg n -ěje.

hlàpat 1 'eat (of pigs)'; 2 'eat greedily and noisily (of people)'; 3'make a flapping sound'; PR -aš, LP -al.

na-hlàpat 'eat a certain quantity (of pigs)'.

po-hlàpat 'eat (of pigs)'.

hlapèc 'nail connecting the yoke with the plough', Isg hlapcõn, Npl hlapcì.

hlât 'cold', Lsg hladù.

hodìt 'walk, go', PR hõdiš, -i, -e/-iju, LP -īl, -ìla, -ìlo, -ìli, -ìle, GER hõdeć, IMP hòt/hodì/hõdi, hòmo, hòte.

na-hodīl se LP 'tire oneself with walking'.

po-hodìt 'visit'.

s-hõdi PR 'start walking (of child)', LP -ìlo.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

hõmut meaning unclear, Gsg hõmuta.
hôt 'walk, gait', Gsg hõda;:: dvê ùri su hõda za põč do Crēsa 'it's a two hours' walk to Cres':::.
hrāmec 'cheese-room', Gsg hrānca, Lsg -u; DIM hrānčić, Lsg -e.
hranà 'food', Gsg -ì, Asg -ù, Isg -ū.
Hrānčini Npl TOP (field).
hranìt 1 'feed'; 2 'hide'; PR hrāniš, -i, -imo, -ite, LP -īl, -ìla, PP IND m hrānjen.
u-hranìt 'hide', PR uhrāni, -e/-iju, LP -īl, -ìla.
Hrāsta TOP (village on the island), Asg -u, Lsg -e.
hrāstavec 'cucumber', NGpl hrāstafci.
u-hratnùt 'scratch', PR uhràtne, LP -ùla.
za-hratnūl LP id.
hrõpula 'bow of coloured ribbons which is traditionally worn (on the back) by the bride and the unmarried women present at the wedding', Asg -u; DIM hrõpulica, Asg -u.
hrõst 'snore', PR hropè, LP hrõpel, GER hropūč.
za-hrõpel LP 'start snoring'.
hruhujāvet 'become rough (of skin)', PR hruhujāveju, LP -ele.
hruhujāvo n 'rough (of skin)'.
hrūsta 'scab (over a wound)'; DIM hrūstica.
Hrūsta TOP (field), Asg -u.
Hrūsti Npl TOP (field);+ according to G.D., Hrūsta and Hrūsti are in different places ++.
hùdoba 'devil';+considered rude ++; P/A hùdobini Npl.
hujìt 'tear (out)', PR hūji, -imo, LP -ìlo, -ìli.
po-hujìla LP meaning unclear.
s-hūji PR 'tear, pull', LP -ìla.
hūncut IND m contemptuous qualification, f -a, -o.
hùstit 1 (+ D) 'make sick'; 2 'crease'; PR -i, LP -ilo.
s-hùstit 'crease', LP -il, -ila, PP f shùšćena, n -o.
hùstovina 'branches and stalks of grapes, which are left over after the grapes themselves have disappeared (by fermenting, drying out or being eaten by crows)', Asg -u.
hût IND m 'malicious', Nsg f hūda;+ IND f +hudà accepted ++.
hvalà 'thank you';:: Bõgu hvalà 'don't mention it':::.
s-hvatāla LP 'scratch'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

u-hvatnŭl LP 'scratch', PR uhvàtne.
za-hvatnùla LP id.

I

i/ji 'and; also; even'.
+ić: for compounds of +ić see under nāć.
ìgla/jìgla 'needle', AIsg -u, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Gpl igăl; :: ìgla pletěna 'knitting-needle', Asg -u -u, Npl -i -e :::.
ìgra/jìgra 'game, play', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl ìgar.
igràt (se) 'play', PR -â, -âte, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ăli, GER -àjuć, IMP -ăj.
na-igrăl se LP 'tire oneself with playing'.
ìli/jìli 'or'.
ìlo/jìlo 'clay', Gsg -a.
ilovača/ilovačina certain (yellow) kind of earth.
Ilõvica/Njilõvica TOP (a former stân not too far from Orlec), Asg -u, LsgNpl -e, Lpl -ah.
Stara Ilõvica TOP.
imănje 'possession(s)', Gsg -a.
imbalàt se 'fuddle oneself', LP -ăl, PP IND m -ân.
imbarkàt 1 'take on board (as a member of the crew)'; 2 - se 'go on board; mount (e.g. a horse)'.
imbīnja 'depth', Lsg -e.
imbõk IND m 'deep', ADV imbõko/-ð, Nsg m imbõki, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e.
imbokàt 'lay bricks', LP -ăli, PP f -âna.
imbokevàt 'lay bricks', PR -ûje, GER -ùjuć, LP -evălo, -ăli.
imboršàt 'stick into (a fitting opening)', PR -â.
imbotàt 'put (the mèst) into a barrel for fermentation', LP -ăl.
imbrêve 'unexpectedly'.
ìme/jìme 'name', Gsg ìmena, Isg ìmenon, Npl imenà/-ă, Gpl imĕn.
imèt/jimèt 1 'have'; 2 (+ INF) 'have to'; PR ìman, -aš, -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP imĕl, -ĕla, -ĕlo, -ĕli, -ĕle; negated PR: nīman, nīmaš, nīma, nīmamo, nīmate, nīmaju.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

impaketàt 'pack', LP -ăl, -ăla, -ălo, PP n -âno.
impaketûjen PR 'pack'.
impakûju PR 'pack'.
impìje: na - 'upright, on end'; :: na impìje stàvit 'place on end'::: .
incerâda '(piece of) waterproof textile; raincoat; rain-hood', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl incerât; DIM incerâdice Npl.
indivinàt 'guess', PR -â, LP -ăla.
infašàt 'bandage', PR -â, LP -ăli.
ingalàt 'fertilize (eggs)', PP pl NOMP -âne.
ingŏrt IND m 'greedy', Nsg m ingŏrdi, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e;+ Nsg m also att ingŏrdo; pl MP also att ingordì (this form was later rejected) ++.
ingordîš 'greed'; P/A ingordîžina.
ingordijôs IND m 'greedy'.
ingordižijôs IND m 'greedy'.
inkălm 'graft (scion)', Npl -i.
inkănt 'auction'.
inkantàt se '(of sheep) stand still, not wanting to move any further (e.g. from fear)', PR -â, -ăju, LP -ăli.
inkantevàt 1 'sell by auction'; 2 - se see inkantàt se; PR -ûju, LP -evăli.
inkàs 1 '(national costume:) oblong piece of lace, which is fastened in the middle of the premèk'; 2 'window-frame, door-frame'.
inkasàt 'insert, fit into (e.g. a window into a frame)', LP -ăli, PP f -âna, -âno.
inkasûju PR 'insert'.
inŏštro 'ink', Gsg -a.
insensàt se 'become senile', LP -ăl, -ăla, PP IND m -ân, f -âna.
inštrumĕnt/istrumĕnt 'instrument', Gsg istrumĕnta, Gpl istrumĕnti.
intavulàt 'register (at the land registry office)', PP n -âno, pl MP -âni.
intĕndit se 1 (+ D; va + A/+ L) 'be good at, understand much about'; 2 'understand each other'; 3 "get on well'; PR -iš, -i, -imo, -iju;:: intĕndit se na mŏti 'understand each other through gestures' ::: .

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

intrâda 'harvest, yield', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
intregàt 'embarrass',LP -ăla, PP f -âna;:: si se intregăla š njĩn 'you are saddled with him':::.
intregûje PR 'be troublesome (e.g. child)'.
invĕce 'really; strictly speaking, honestly speaking'.
inventăl se LP 'make up (e.g. a story)'.
inženjàt se 'be good (at something)', PR -â.
inžȍp 'hyssop'.
iskàt 'look for', PR ĩšćen, ĩšće/jĩšće, ĩšćemo, -ete, -u, LP iskăl, -ăli, GER -àjuć, IMP išćì.
istĕšo 1 'also, too': 2 'yet, still'.
ìsti/jìsti Nsg m 'the same (sort of)', Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e.
ìstina 'truth', Asg -u.
ìsto/jìsto 'also, too'.
iškrìnja/riškrìnja 'trunk, large (wooden) case', Asg riškrìnju, Npl iškrìnji; DIM iškrĩnčica/riškrĩnčica; P/A iškrìnjinu Asg; P/A DIM iškrĩnčičinu Asg.
Itâliju Asg see Tâliju.
Îva/Îve PROP (men's christian name), Gsg Îva/Jîva, Isg Jîvon.
Ìvica/Jìvica PROP (men's and women's christian name'.
Sveti Ivăn TOP, Gsg Sveti Ivăna (sic).
Ivănja 'St John's Day (June 24)', Asg -u.

J

jà 'I', GDA menè, I mènu, clitic D mi, A me;+see also 4.5++.
jăbelka 'apple', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl -Ø.
jàc 1 'ice'; 2 'coarse hail'; 3 'very cold weather'; NGpl jăci.
jacàt se 'be cold, get cold, cool off; freeze', PR -ân, -â, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăli, -ăle, PP IND m -ân, f -âna, n -âno.
jacevàt 'get cold', PR -ûju.
jačèt se 'get stronger'.
za-jačèt se id., PR -êjen, LP -ĕl.
jâden IND m 'angry', IND f jadnà, IND pl MP jâdni.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

jadìt se 'get angry', PR jădiš, -i, -ite, IMP -ì.
  raz-jădin se PR id., PR -in, -i, -imo, -iju, LP -ìl, -ìla.
jăgoda 'blackberry (?)', Npl -i.
jăhat 'ride', PR jâše, -u, GER jăšuć.
  od-jâše PR 'get off (a horse)', LP odjăhala.
  za-jăhat 'mount (a horse)', PR zajâše, LP zajăhali, IMP zajăši.
jâje 'egg', Gsg -a, Isg -en, Lsg -ù, Npl jăja, Gpl jăj, Ipl jăji.
jâk IND m 'strong, firm, solid', IND f jakà, IND n/ADV jâko, Nsg m jăki, Gsg m -oga, Nsg f -a, Lsg -oj, Npl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg m/Npl MP jàči, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -e;:: na jăkon 'on solid ground':::.
jakĕta 'jacket', Asg -u.
jâko ADV 'very';+ cf. jâk ++.
Sveti Jăkof TOP (village on the island of Lošinj).
jăkost 'strength'.
jălec 'stalk, petiole', Lsg jălcu.
jălofka 'sheep that does not have a lamb', Gpl jălovak.
jălova f '(of sheep:) not having a lamb'.
jăma 'hole', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl jâm; DIM jămicu Asg.
jămat 'break up (e.g. hard ground with a pick-axe)', GER -ajuć, LP -alo, -ali.
  raz-jămat 'break up', LP -al.
Jămni Nsg m TOP (field), Gsg -oga.
jânca 'ewe-lamb', Gpl jânc.
jănjec 'lamb', Gsg jănca, Isg -en, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl janjăc, Lpl jănceh/jancĕh;+ Lsg +jancù accepted but jăncu preferred ++; DIM jănčić, Gsg -a, Lsg -u, NIpl -i, Gpl -Ø.
japnênca 'limestone quarry', GsgNpl -e.
japnò 'lime', Gsg -à, Isg -ŏn.
jărbul 'mast'.
jărina 'lamb's wool'.
jăstrop 'hawk', Npl jăstrobi.
jăšmik 'barley', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg jašmikù.
jât 'anger', Lsg jadù; P/A jadìnu Lsg.
jăta 'shelter, sheltered spot', Asg -u; :: põć za jătu 'take shelter', stàvit za jătu 'put in a sheltered spot':::.
jătit se 'take shelter', PR -iš, LP -il.
  za-jătit se id., LP -il, -ili.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

javìt se 1 'appear, turn up'; 2 'salute'; PR jăvimo, LP -īl.
po-javìt se 'appear', LP -īl, -ìla;+ dial. ? ++.
jăvorčić 'unguent, made from laurel-seeds, which is rubbed on the upper lip of a child that suffers from intstinal worms'.
jăvorika 'laurel', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
jebèn: - ti măter/Bõga, bèn ti Bõga curse.
jècat 'stammer', PR -a, -ate.
po-jĕda PR 1 'eat up'; 2 'choke (?; as weeds do with vines)'.
u-jĕda PR 'tickle, titillate'.
z-jĕda PR same as po-jĕda.
za-jedàt '(of livestock:) browse off (esp. plants that the farmer wants to get rid of)', PR zajĕda, -aju.
jedèn Nsg m 'one; (a) certain, some', Gsg m jenõga, Dsg m jenõmu, Isg m jenīn, Lsg m jenīn/jenõn, Nsg f jenà, Gsg f jenẽ, DLsg f jenõj, Asg f jenù, Isg f jenũ, Nsg n jenò, Npl MP jenì, Npl NOMP jenè, Gpl jenìh, Dpl jenīn;:: jenì...drùgi 'some...others', jenò za jenīn 'one by one', nājpervo jenè trî stàvimo... 'first we put the first three...', jeno pêt janjăc 'about five lambs':::.
jedenājst 'eleven'.
jedenājste Gsg f 'eleventh'.
jedinèc 'only child (male)', Npl jedincì, Gpl jedīnac.
jedinìca 'only child (female)', Npl -e.
Sveti Jedrĕj TOP.
jĕdrit 'sail', GER jĕdreć, LP jĕdrili, jedrìle (error?).
jĕdro 'sail', Lsg -u, Gpl jĕdar, Lpl jĕdreh;:: nā jedro/nā jedra 'sailing' :::.
jĕlo 'food', Gsg -a, Isg -on.
jelôs IND m 'jealous', IND f jelôza.
jenāki Nsg m 'the same kind of', Nsg f -a, ADV -o;:: jenāki... drugāki 'one kind of...another kind of', jenāko 'in the same way', jenāko...drugāko 'in one way...in another way' :::.
jenâr 'January', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
jendĕrmi Npl 'gendarme'.
jèrbo/jèr CONJ 'for'.
jerenàč 'lamb that has not been shorn during the shearing-time', Gsg -à, Dsg -ù.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

jẽsen 'manna ash', Gsg -a, Gpl -i.
jèst 'eat', PR jẽn, jẽš, jẽ, jemò, jestè, jedũ, LP jẽl, jẽla, jẽlo, jẽli, jẽle, GER jedũć, IMP jẽj, jẽjte.
na-jèst 1 'give enough to eat'; 2 - se 'eat to sȁtiety'; PR najẽš, najẽ, najestè, najedũ, LP najẽl, najẽla, najẽli.
po-jèst 1 'eat'; 2 'ruin (e.g. eyes, crops)'; PR pojẽš, pojẽ, pojemò, pojestè, pojedũ, LP pojẽl, pojẽla, pojẽlo, pojẽli, pojẽle, IMP pojẽjte, PP IND m pojẽden, n -o, pl NOMP pojèdene.
pre-jẽ se PR 'overeat oneself'.
z-jèst se 'wear away, wear off (itr)', PR zjẽ, LP zjẽl, zjẽlo.
za-jedũ PR 'eat'.
jêš 'hedgehog'. Gsg jêža, Npl -i.
jẽška 'bait', Asg -u.
na-jẽt se 1 'get infected'; 2 'catch fire'; PR nãjmeš, nãjme, LP nãjel, nãjela.
pri-jẽt 1 'receive'; 2 - detè 'assist in childbirth (as a midwife does)'; 3 - rûki 'clasp one's hands'; PR prȉme, prȉmu, LP prȉjel, prȉjela, prȉjeli, prȉjele, IMP prȉmi, prȉmite, PP IND m prȉmjen.
za-jẽt 'borrow; lend', PR zãjmen, zãjme, LP zãjel, zãjela, zãjeli, PP f zãjmena, IMP zajmȉ, zajmȉte.
jẽtika certain lung-disease.
jẽtikan IND m 'suffering from jẽtika'.
jẽtra Npl 'liver', Lpl -eh.
jẽzero 'lake', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Gpl jezẽr, Lpl jezẽreh.
pri-jȉmat 1 'receive'; 2 - rûki 'clasp one's hands'; PR prijȉman.
za-jȉmali LP 'borrow; lend'.
jȉr 1 'tour (e.g. of the village)'; 2 'bend (e.g. in a road)'; Lsg -ȕ, Npl jȉri, Gpl jȉri, Lpl jȉreh.
jȉta 'excursion', Asg -u.
jȍš 'still'.
jõta 'certain dish, consisting of sauerkraut, pasta and pork', Asg -u.
jubãf 'love'.
jũbin PR 'love', PR -i, -e;+ dial? ++.
jûdi see čovèk.
jùgo 1 'south'; 2 'south wind'; Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u, Npl -ȁ/-ã.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

juhà 1 'soup'; 2 'rennet (preparation of a lamb's stomach, used for curdling milk)'; Gsg -ì, Asg jûhu, Lsg -è; DIM jušìca.
jŭj certain weed, probably corn-cockle, Gsg -à.
junăk 'farm-hand', Gsg -à, Npl junacì, Ipl junăci, Dpl junacĕn/junakŏn.
junjèc 'calf', Gsg juncà; DIM junčìć, Gsg -a.
jŭnjica 'special kind of sieve, used for sieving grain, Indian corn, peas, etc., and at the same time removing sand and dust', AIsg -u, Npl -e.
jŭr intensifying particle (rare).
Jurăšići Npl PROP (surname).
Sveti Jŭrja 'St George'.
Jŭrjef Dân 'St George's Day';:: saying: denèska je Jŭrjef Dân, sàka sălarica na svŏj stân (in former days the cheese-rooms were blessed on St George's Day) :::.
Jŭrjeva same as Jŭrjef Dân, Asg -u.
jùski: only att in srân jùski i strâh bŏžji 'shame towards (other) people and fear of God'.
juskî Npl MP 'strange';+ not unanimously considered an Orlec word ++.
juštàt se 'agree (upon something)', LP -ăli, PP pl MP -âni.
juštevăli se LP 'agree (upon something)'.
jùšto ADV 'just (in almost all meanings: 'precisely', 'exactly', 'barely', 'directly')'.
jût IND m 'sour', IND f -à, IND n jûto, Asg f jŭtu, Lsg f jŭtoj; :: vinò je šlò na jûto 'the wine has become sour':::.
jùtasto n 'sourish'.
z-jutèt 'become sour', PR -êje, -êju, LP -ĕlo, -ĕle.
jutìlo 'acid'.
po-jutìlo se LP 'become sour'.
z-jutìlo se LP id., LP -ìle.
jùtro 'morning', Gsg -a, Npl -à, Lpl -ĕh;+ Lpl *-ăh ++; :: jùtro 'in the morning' :::.
jùžina 'modest meal between 2 and 4 p.m.'
jùžinat 'take one's jùžina'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

K

k (PREP + D) :: a) jà rẽn k popù 'I am going to the priest'; b) bi bîli prišlì svì k nǎn 'they would all come to us'; c) otò ću denèska k vǎn naprǎvit 'I'll cook that for you to-day'; d) mǎlo škivân za k vǎn pokazàt 'I'm a little embarrassed to show it to you; e) k lẽtu 'towards the summer':::; this preposition is very rare in such sentences as c) and d), and also such sentences as a) and b) appear mostly without it, e.g. põć jenõj susẽde 'to go to a neighbour'; vî ste prišèl odvè menè 'you've come here to see me' ++.

kǎ (mostly unstressed) CONJ 'when';+ cf. kadà ++.

-ka suffix occurring in denèska, dõleka, dõmaka, gõreka, nočèska, odvẽka, ondẽka, tùka and vičerèska.

kabanõštrica 'mask', Npl -e Gpl -Ø.

kǎberno n ADJ to kǎbernice Npl, pl NOMP -e.

kǎbernice Npl certain breed of sheep.

kabũn 'certain quantity of fire-wood: 100 fǎši', Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl kabũni;+ cf. fǎš; cf. text no. 3 ++.

kǎca 'hunt', Asg -u.

kacadũr 'hunter', Gsg -à.

kacôl 'soup-ladle', Gsg -a, Isg -on; DIM kacolìć, Gsg -a, Isg -en, NIpl -i.

Kacõtovi Npl MP PROP (surname).

kadà 1 'when?'; 2 CONJ 'when'.

kadagõder/kadagòt 1 ADV 'sometimes'; 2 ADV 'whenever'; 3 CONJ 'whenever'.

kadêgla 'chair', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah, Gpl kadẽgal.

kadêna 'chain', Asg -u, Npl -i.

kadìlo 'censer', Lsg -u.

kadîn 'small basin', Npl -i.

kadìt 1 'burn incense'; 2 'smoke (bees)'; PR kǎdi, -ite, -iju, LP-îl. po-kǎdi PR 1 and 2 id.; 3 'consecrate by incensing', LP -îl, PP f pokǎjena.

kafè 'coffee', Gsg -à, Isg -ẽn, Lsg -è/-ù;+ Isg +-õn accepted; 1 att s kafè ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kafẽna f 'brown', n -o.
kafetjêra 'coffee-pot'.
kãgarica 'wooden reservoir in which mortar is made', Lsg -e.
kãgula see kãvula.
kàjat se 'repent', PR kâjen, -eš, LP kàjali.
po-kàjal se LP id., LP -ala, IMP pokàji.
kajìć 'rowing-boat'.
kakò 1 'how?'; 2 CONJ 'such as, like'.
kàko CONJ 'such as, like'.
kakòf Nsg m 'what (kind of)', Nsg f kakõva, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e.
kâl 'corn (on a foot)', Npl -i, GIpl kãli.
Kâl TOP, Npl -i, Lpl Kãleh.
kalamitâna f 'calamitous (?)'; :: ofcà van je kalamitâna 'a sheep is calamitous, you know?'::: .
kalandràka 'kind of goulash with chicken and potatoes'.
kalàt 1 'let down, lower'; 2 'draw (water)'; 3 'lose weight; fall (of currency)'; 4 - se 'let oneself down; lower'; PR -ân, -â, kãlamo, -âte, -ãju/kãlaju, LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãle, PP IND m -ân, n -âno.
za-kãlamo 'draw (water)'.
kalcẽta 'stocking', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl kalcêt.
kalèc 'shaft of a draw-well', Gsg kalcà, Npl -ì, Lpl kãlceh.
kalûje PR 'let down', PR -ûju.
kalîh 'dense fog, bad visibility'; P/A kalîžina.
kãlup 'gull', Npl kãlubi.
kãmara 'room', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lpl -ah, Gpl kamãr; DIM kãmarica.
kambijàt se 1 'exchange'; 2 'change one's clothes'; 3 'change one's mood'; PR -âmo, LP -ãl, -ãli, PP n -âno.
kambrìk 'cambric', Gsg -a.
o-kãmenela LP 'petrify (itr)', LP -ele.
kamẽna f 'stone', Apl NOHU kamẽne.
Kãmena TOP.
kãmenica 1 'stone pig-trough'; 2 'stone reservoir for olive-oil'; Asg -u, LsgNpl -e.
kamẽnje 'stone(s)', Gsg -a.
kamijôn 'truck', Npl -i, Gpl kamijõni.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kămik 'stone', Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl kămici, Gpl kamīc/kamīci, Ipl kamīci, Lpl kamīceh/kămikah; DIM kamičìć, Npl -i; P/A kamičìna, Npl kămičini.

kamižòt 'skirt', Lsg kamižòtu, Npl -i, Gpl kamižôt; P/A kamižotìni Npl.

Kămp TOP, Lsg -u;+ also called Veli Kămp ++.

kampanàt 'ring several church-bells at a time (as on feast-days)', PR -â.

kampănja 'field, piece of land', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl kampânj; DIM kampănjicu Asg.

kamùf '(national costume:) fan-pleated piece of material (often lace)', Gsg -a.

kân 'where to, whither';+ see also mălo ++.

kăna 'pipe, tube', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e; DIM kănicu Asg.

kănaf 'hemp', Gsg kănavi, Isg -u.

kancikùlo 'stupid person'.

Kandalôra 'Candlemas', Asg -u.

kandĕl 'oil-lamp which burns before the altar in church', Gsg -a, Npl -i; DIM kandĕlić.

kanĕla 1 'cinnamon'; 2 'tap (on a wine-cask)'; Asg -u.

kanĕlica 1 'small pipe, tube'; 2 DIM kanĕla 2; Asg -u, Lsg -e.

kănet 'song; singing', Gpl kănat.

kănj unidentified fish.

Kanjŏlovi Npl MP PROP (surname).

kantàt 'sing', PR -ân, -â, -âmo, -âte, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăli, -ăle, GER -àjuć, IMP -ăj, -ăjmo.

za-kantàt id.

kantĕr 'piece of wood on which a barrel is placed to prevent it from rolling away (see illustration)', Gsg -a, Npl -i.

kantĕr

kantŭn 'corner', Lsg -è, Npl -ì; DIM kantunìć, Lsg -u.

kantunâda 'corner (of a building)', Asg -u.

kâp 'drop'; DIM kapìća Gsg.

+kàpa (mostly DIM) 'certain part of sheep intestines, Asg -u; DIM kàpica.

kàpa 'cap', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i; DIM kàpicu Asg.

kapâc IND m 'capable of', f kapâc/kapâca.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kăpara 1 'gift by a young man to his fiancée on the day of their engagement; 2 'sum payed in advance'; Asg -u.
kaparàt 1 - se 'become engaged'; 2 'pay in advance'; PR -ăju, LP -ăl; :: je kaparăl mlădu 'he has become engaged (to a girl)'::: .
kapartŭr/karpatŭr 'kind of quilt', Npl kaparturì/karpaturì; DIM kaparturìć.
kăpat 'drop, drip', PR kâpje, kâpjeju, LP kăpalo.
na-kăpăl se LP 'besprinkle oneself'.
kăpit 1 'understand'; 2 'perceive (feel, taste, etc.)'; PR -in, -iš, -i, -imo, -ite, -iju/-e, LP -il; :: mî ne kăpimo njîn ni onì nān 'they don't understand us and we don't understand them' ::: .
za-kăpite PR 'understand', LP -ili.
kapitân 'captain', Npl -i.
kapîtusko Nsg n 'belonging to the church'.
Kapîtuski Nsg (?, see 5.8) TOP, Lsg -on.
kăpja 'drop', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl kăpaj; DIM kăpjica, Asg -u, Npl kàpjice;+ kàpjice with short à was att spontaneously; on a later occasion, *kàpjica was rejected in favour of kăpjica ++.
kăpnulo LP 'drip'.
kâpo 'boss', Gsg -a.
kapòt 'coat', Lsg kapõtu, Npl -i, Lpl -ah/-eh; DIM kapõtići Npl.
kapricijàt se 'be capricious', PR -âš, -â, -âte, -ăju.
kapricijôs IND m 'capricious', IND n kapricijôzo.
kapùč 'hood', Isg -on.
kapùla 'onion', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
kapùlicu Asg 1 'bulb (e.g. of tulip)'; 2 DIM kapùla.
kapûs 'cabbage', Gsg kapûza.
kâr 'cart', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -ù, Npl -i, GIpl kări, Lpl kăreh.
karìć 1 'apparatus for teaching a child how to walk'; 2 DIM kâr; Isg -en, Lsg -u, NIpl -i.
karàt se 'quarrel', PR kăraju, LP -ăli.
karatẽl 'barrel (smaller than a bèčva)', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
kăreh 'freight'.
kargàt 1 'pry, try to dislodge something'; 2 'load (e.g. on a horse)'; PR -â, IMP -ăj.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kargûje PR 'pry, try to dislodge something'.
karijôla/karjôla 'wheelbarrow', Asg -u, Lsg -e.
karitât 'alms'.
karõcu Asg 'carriage', Lsg -e, Npl -i.
kãrta 1 '(piece of) paper'; 2 'map'; 3 'document'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah, Gpl karăt; DIM kãrticu Asg, Npl -e.
kartãju PR 'play cards'.
kartunà Gsg 'cardboard'.
kàs part of the national costume, Gsg kãsa.
kasalẽta 'coffin', Asg -u.
kasẽr, kaserìć see kasjẽr.
kasẽti Npl 'box (e.g. a soap-box)'; DIM kasẽtica, Asg -u, LsgNpl -e.
kãsice Npl 'box (?)'.
kasjẽr/kasẽr (lx)/kašjẽr 'drying-frame for cheese', Gsg kašjẽra; DIM kaserìć, Npl -i.
kasũn 'box (e.g. a soap-box)'; DIM kasunìć.
kãšej 'cough', Gsg kãšja.
kãšjat 'cough', PR kâšješ, -e, -u, GER kãšjuć.
Kãšović TOP, Gsg -a, Lsg -e.
kaštigàt 'punish', PR -â, LP -ãl.
kaštîh 'punishment'.
kãštrit 'cut (esp. branches from trees)', PR -i, GER -eć, LP -ilo, -ili, -ile.
o-kãštrit id., PR -i, LP -ila.
kât 'floor, storey', Npl -i, Gpl kãti;+ G.D. considered palmẽnt an older dial. word ++.
katamàk 'plaster (e.g. on a wound)', Gsg katamãka.
katanèc 'padlock'.
katãster 'land registry office'.
kavâda 'bridge connecting the islands of Cres and Lošinj', Asg -u.
kavalẽti Npl 'kind of camp-bed', Lpl -ah.
kavanãcu Asg 'kitchen-cloth', Npl -i.
kavàt 'dig out, dig up', PR -ãju.
na-kavâ PR 'dig out (a certain quantity)', PR -ãju.
s-kavâ PR 'dig out, dig up', LP -ãli.
Kavidôn PROP.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kăvran 'raven'.

kăvula/kăgula 'cauliflower', Npl -i.

kazàt 1 'show'; 2 - se 'look (have a certain appearance)', PR kăže, LP -ăla; :: kakò se kăže grõzje? 'how do the grapes look?' :::.

po-kazàt 'show', PR pokăžen, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ălo, -ăli, IMP pokažì.

pre-kazăl se LP 'appear' ;:: mu se je mĕrtvi prekazăl 'a dead man appeared to him' :::.

pre-kazevàt 1 'show'; 2 'foretell'; PR prekazûje.

kažîn 'brothel', Npl -i.

kẽ (mostly unstressed) CONJ 'where'.

kêba 'trap for animals (same as lăbur)', Asg -u.

kebèl 'tub', Isg keblõn, Lsg -è, Npl keblì/kèbli, Gpl kèbal, Ipl kèbli, Lpl kèbleh; DIM kèblić/keblìć, Isg keblìćen, Npl kèblići.

kedè 1 'where?';2 CONJ 'where'; :: s kedè 'from where; do kedè 'from where; till where' :::.

kedegõder/kedegòt 1 ADV 'wherever, somewhere, anywhere'; 2 CONJ 'wherever'.

kĕknut se 'kneel (fall on one's knees)'.

po-kĕknut se id., PR pokêkne, IMP pokĕkni/(lx) pokjĕkni.

kèlko 'ball (of wool), clew', Npl -a, Lpl -ah; DIM kèlčić.

kercàt IND m 'full to the brim, crammed, packed', pl MP kercăti.

kercàt 1 'load'; 2 - se 'fill (itr)'.

na-kercàt se 'fill (itr)', PR -â, LP -ăli.

Kèrčina TOP (small village), Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.

s-kèrčit 1 'shrink (tr); 2 'retract (e.g. legs)', LP -ila, -ile, IMP -i.

kerhàt 'break/cut off (a branch)'.

na-kerhăl LP 'gather a certain quantity of wood by breaking branches from trees'.

po-kerhăl LP 'break/cut off (a branch)'.

s-kerhăla LP id.

o-kerhnùt 'break off (a branch)', LP -ŭl, -ùla, PP n okèrhnjeno, IMP okerhnì.

Kĕrji probably Npl TOP (field).

kermà 'stern', Asg -ù, Lsg -è; :: mi je kermù vĕter 'I have a fol-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

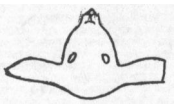
lowing wind' :::.

kèrman PR 'beckon'.

za-kèrmat 1 'beckon'; 2 'nod yes'; PR -a.

pre-kẽrniš PR 'remove the branches from', LP -īl, PP IND m prekẽrnjen, f prekèrnjena, IMP prekernì.

kêrno 'certain earmark (on sheep): the tip of the ear is cut off (see the illustration)'; Npl kẽrna (a?).



kêrno

kèrpa 'piece of cloth; rag; patch', GsgNpl -i, AIsg -u, Gpl kêrp; DIM kèrpica, Asg -u.

kèrpat 'patch, mend', LP -ala, -ali.

na-kèrpane PP pl NOMP id.

za-kèrpat id., LP -ala, PP n -ano, pl NOMP -ane, IMP -aj.

kersnīk '(benignant) wizard', Dsg -ù, Npl kersnicì, Dpl kersnīkon.

kèrst 'baptism', Lsg -ù.

kerstìt 'baptize', PR -i, -iju, LP -ili, PP IND m kèrščen.

pre-kerstìla LP 'rechristen'.

kesnẽlo: mi se je - 'it was getting too late for me'.

za-kesnèt/za-kesnìt 'be late, be belated', PR zakèsni, -iju, LP zakesnẽl/-īl, -ẽla/-ìla, -ìli;+ 1x smo se zakesnìli (with se) ++.

kèsno 'late', COMP kèšnje; :: smo do kèsna stãli 'we stayed up late'; do kèšnjega 'until later' :::.

za-kesnìt see za-kesnèt.

za-kešnjûje PR 'be late'.

kî 'who', GA kõga/kogà, D kõmu/komù, I kīn;+ cf. 4.2 ++.

kî Nsg m 'which, what kind of', Nsg f kâ, Nsg n kô, Gsg m kõga, Dsg m kõmu, ILsg m kīn, Gsg f kê, DLsg f kõj (a?), Asg f kù (a?), Isg f kũ, Npl MP kî, Npl NOMP kê, GLpl kìh, Ipl kìmi.

s-kìca se PR 'come up, sprout', LP -al, -ale.

kìce Npl 'young shoot (from a seed)'.

kìdat 1 'pull, tug'; 2 'pick (flowers, etc.)'; PR -an, -a, -aju, LP -ala.

po-kìdat id., PR -aš, -a.

ras-kìdat 1 'tear (apart)'; 2 - se 'tear one's clothes', PR -a,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

-aju, LP -al, -ala, -alo, -ali, PP IND m -an, Asg f -anu, n -ano, pl MP -ani, pl NOMP -ane.

s-kȉdat 'tear off'.

kigȍt 'whoever, whatever, some(body), any(body)', Dsg m komugȍt, Isg m kingȍt, Nsg f kagȍt, Asg f kugȍt, Nsg n kogȍt, Npl NOMP kegȍt.

kihȁt 'sneeze', PR kȉšeš.

za-kȉše PR id.

za-kȉhne PR 'sneeze', PR -ete.

kȉla 'lump, swelling', Asg -u;+ dial.? ++.

kilȍ 'kilogram', Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl kilȁ/kilȉ/kȉla, Gpl kȉl/kȉli.

Kȉmenj TOP, Gsg Kȉmja, Lsg -u/-e.

kȉn 'wedge', Npl kȉni, Gpl kȉn, Ipl kȉnami; DIM kȉnčić, Npl -i.

za-kinȁt 'wedge', PR -â, -âmo, LP -ăl.

kȉnec 'wooden shoe-tack', NIpl kȉnci; DIM kȉnčići Npl.

pro-kinjȁt 'curse', PR prokȉnja, LP -ăla, GER prokȉnjajuć.

kȉnjef 'whose', Nsg f kȉnjeva, Npl NOMP -e.

na-kȉnut 'put (the results of the pressing of the grapes) into a barrel for fermentation', PR nakȉne, -emo, PP f nakȉnjena.

ot-kȉne PR 'tear off'.

pre-kȉnut 1 'break (off), break through'; 2 'interrupt'; PR prekȉne, -ete, LP prekȉnul, -ulo, PP IND m prekȉnjen, IMP prekȉni.

ras-kȉne 'tear apart', LP raskȉnul.

kipăj 'crew'.

kȉs: stȁvit na - 'ferment (cabbage, for obtaining sauerkraut)'.

kȉsa PR 'become sour'.

s-kȉsat id., PR -a, LP -alo.

kȉseli/kisĕli Nsg m 'sour', Gsg kȉseloga, n kȉselo, pl NOMP kȉsele.

kȉselina 'vinegar', Gsg -i, Asg -u.

po-kisȅt 'become sour', LP pokȉsel, pokȉselo/pokisĕlo;+ accentual doublet ++.

kȉta 'branch', GsgNpl -i, Dsg -e, Asg -u, Ipl -ami, Gpl kȉt.

o-kȉtaju PR 'decorate'.

kȉtica 1 DIM kȉta; 2 (pl) 'floral design (on national costume)'; 3 'strophe' (dial.?); GLsgNpl -e, Gpl -Ø.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na-kȉtit 'decorate', LP -ila, -ili, PP n nakȉčeno.
o-kȉtila LP, id., LP -ili, PP n okȉčeno.
kȉvan PR 'nid-nod (from drowsiness)', PR -a.
za-kȉval LP id.
kječȁt 'kneel (be on one's knees)', PR -în, -imȍ, GER -ěć, LP -ăla, -ăli, -ăle, IMP -ȉ.
kjěn unidentified tree (maple?), Gsg -a, Npl -i.
kjěncat 'softly ring the church-bells a few times (e.g. to announce the beginning of catechesis)', PR -a, -aju, LP -ali.
za-kjěncat id., PR -a.
kjepȁt 'hew (out), carve (out), chisel', LP -ăli.
na-kjepălo LP 'chisel'.
o-kjěpje PR 'remove with or as with a chisel'.
s-kjepȁt 'carve (out), hew (out)', PR skjěpa, LP -ăl, PP f skjěpjena, n skjěpano, pl NOMP skjěpane.
kjepȅc/kjěpec 1 'tongue of a bell'; 2 'awl'.
kjěšća Npl 'tongs', Gpl kjêšć, Ipl kjěšći, Lpl -eh.
kjět 'curse', PR kelnjȅš, kelnȅ;+ +kelnjȅ accepted ++.
pro-kjět id., PR prokelnȅ, LP prȍkjel, prȍkjela, PP IND m prȍkjet, Asg f -u, n -o, pl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih.
kjětva 'curse', Asg -u, NGpl -i.
kjûč 1 'key'; 2 'part of a packsaddle (krȍšnja): projections of the krošnjěnce above the point where they meet (a krȍšnja has 4 kjučȉ)'; Gsg -ȁ, Isg -ěn, Npl -ȉ, Gpl kjûči;+ Isg *-ȍn ++.
kjučănca 'key-hole', Asg -u.
kjȕvat 'peck (with a beak)', PR -a, -aju.
kjȕvec 'beak', Isg kjȕfcon, Npl -i; P/A kjȕfčinon Isg.
kjûn 'beak (of a large bird)', Npl -i, Ipl kjûni.
klabučȉć any more or less hat-shaped object, such as a cap of a bottle, Npl -i.
klabûk 'hat', Lsg -ȕ, Npl klabucȉ, Lpl klabûceh;+ also att: Nsg klobûk, G.D. regarded klabûk as the original dial. word ++.
klădat/kladȁt 'put (in)', PR klădan, -a, LP klădali/kladăli.
klăma 'curse', Npl -i.
klamȁt (va + A/na + A) 'swear (at)', PR -âš, -â, -âte, -ăju, LP -ăl, GER -ȁjuć.
za-klamȁt id., PR -âte.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Klančìć TOP (field), Lsg -e.
klanèc 'narrow path between two stone walls', Lsg klancù, Npl -ì, Lpl klănceh.
klănfa 'clamp (e.g. in a wall)', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM klănfica, Npl -e.
klanfàt 'fasten with a clamp'.
klanjàt se 'bow', PR klănjan, -aš, -a, LP -ăl, -ăli.
s-klăpaju PR 'join'.
klâs 'ear (e.g. of corn)', Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Gpl klăsi, Lpl klăseh.
klăst 'put, lay (in)', PR kladèn, LP klăl, klălo, klăli, IMP klàs, klàste.
klăše Lsg 'class, category'.
klašàt 'classify'.
po-klašâ PR id.
klàt 'slaughter', PR kõje, -emo, LP klalà, GER klàjuć.
po-kõje PR id.
pre-klàt 'slaughter (one after another)'.
prõ-klale LP 'kill'.
za-klàt 'slaughter, stab through', PR zakõjen, -e, LP zàklal, zàklala, zàklali, zàklale, PP IND m zakõjen/zàklan, pl NOMP zakõjene, IMP zakojì/zakõj/zaklì.
klatăč 'utensil to whip polenta with', Isg -õn; DIM klatačìć.
na-klatačăl LP meaning unclear.
klătimo PR 'beat up, whip (e.g. eggs)'.
ras-klatìt id., PR rasklăti, -imo, PP f rasklăćena.
o-klatìt 'fetter'.
za-klăćene PP pl NOMP id.
klâto 'wooden fetter for sheep', Npl klăta, Gpl klăt.
klăver IND m 'mad, crazy', Nsg m/pl MP klăverni.
klăvrat (sometimes with se) 1 'become insane'; 2 'get merry, exultant (esp. at carnival)', PR -aju, LP -al.
s-klăvral LP 'become insane'.
klẽmbat 'wobble, waggle', PR -a.
po-klonìt se 'bow', PR poklõni, LP -îl, -ìla.
za-klonìt se 1 'shelter'; 2 - se 'take shelter', PR zaklõniju.
po-klõpiju PR 'press together'.
s-klopìt 1 'join'; 2 'contract (a marriage)', PR sklõpimo, LP -ìli, PP f sklõpjena, n -o.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

za-klopìt 'join'.
klùka 'latch (of a door)', Asg -u.
knês 'rich man', Npl knêzi;+ dial.?; att on one occasion with G.D., to F.B. the word sounded vaguely familiar, but she did not know what it meant ++.
knjât 'bottom part of the hind-leg of a sheep', Gsg knjâta.
ko 1 'if (on the condition that)' :: ko nè 'otherwise, if not' ::: ; 2 'if'(introduces an indirect question); 3 (rare) 'like, as' :: gĕrdi ko vrâh lit 'as ugly as a devil'; 4 - ne 'but' (after a negation) :: ne ovò ko ne tò 'not this but that' :::; 5 - ne 'only' :: nĭ se smĕlo ko ne jedèn pŭt na dân jèst 'we were only allowed to eat once a day' :::.
kobìla 'mare', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Ipl -ami.
kobìlica 1 DIM of kobìla; 2 kind of grasshopper; Asg -u.
kŏcat 'brood', PR -a, -aju.
kočâda 'hoof-print of large animal', Npl -i.
o-kočjàt same as na-bijàt 2, PR -â.
kŏdlić see kŏtlić.
kŏgmica 'small can with a long handle (like a sauce-pan has) and sometimes with a cover, in which coffee is made', Npl -e.
kŏgul/kŏvul 'sizeable stone', Npl kŏguli.
kokodakàt 'cackle', PR kokodăče, LP kokodakăle.
kokodă/kokokodĕ INT imitation of cackling hens.
kokŏra 'curl', Npl -i.
kokŏraf IND m 'having curly hair'.
kŏkoš 'chicken', Gsg -ì, Isg -ŭ, Lsg -è, Npl -i, Dpl -ăn, Ipl -ămi, Gpl kokŏš; DIM kokošìca, Dpl -an; P/A kokošìni Npl.
kŏkošja Nsg f ADJ to kŏkoš.
kol PREP + G 1 'near' :: kol ognjìšća 'near the fireplace' :::; 2 'to' :: su šlì kol lekarà 'they went to the doctor' :::; 3 'about' :: kol trìh ûr 'about three o'clock; kol Têlovi 'somewhere around Corpus Christi' :::.
kôla 'glue', AIsg -u.
kolăč 'round sweet biscuit with a hole in the middle', Npl -ì, Gpl -i, Lpl -eh; kolačìć, Npl -i, Gpl kolačîć.
kolăjna 'string (not only as an ornament but also with all sorts of objects threaded on it)', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM kolăjnica,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Asg -u.

kolâna 'necklace', Npl -i; kolânica, Asg -u.

kolăr 1 'string of beads (national costume)'; 2 '(clerical) collar' Npl -i.

kolarîn 'clerical collar'.

kolàt 'glue' , PR -ăju, PP n -âno.

kolèc 1 'stake'; 2 'pointed iron bar with which stones are removed from the ground', Isg kolcĕn, Npl -ĭ;+ Isg +-ŏn accepted++; DIM kŏlčiča Gsg, Npl -i.

kolĕdva 1 'collection of money for a special purpose'; 2 'the custom of going round the village, singing and praying (on certain church holidays, such as St Stephen and Epiphany)', Asg -u.

kolĕno 1 'knee'; 2 'generation' :: kolĕna do kolĕna 'from father to son'::: ; 3'degree (of relationship)'; GsgNpl -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u, Lpl -eh, Gpl kolên.

kolĭkno Nsg n see kolĭki.

kolĭki Nsg m 'how much/many/little/few/big/small', Nsg f kolĭka/ kolĭkva, Asg f kolĭku, Nsg n kolĭko/kolĭkno, Npl NOMP kolĭke, Dpl kolĭkin, Lpl kolĭkih; :: kolĭko ĉe durât 'how long will it last?'::: .

kolikogòt 'however much/many'.

kolĭkva Nsg f see kolĭki.

koljêra 'bus', Gsg -i, AIsg -u, Lsg -e.

kŏlo 'wheel', Npl -a, Ipl -i, Lpl -ah, Gpl kôl; DIM kŏliĉe.

kolombăr 1 'metatarsus (part of the foot)'; 2 'circle'; Npl -ĭ.

kolôr 1 'colour'; 2 'wall-paint'; Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl kolŏri.

kolorâ PR 'colour', LP -ălo.

kŏlp 'cramp, paralysis', Gsg -a, Lsg -e.

kŏltra 'curtain', GsgNpl -i; DIM kŏltrica.

koltrîni Npl 'curtain'.

kolùba 'oblong loaf', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl kolûp.

kolùbica 1 DIM kolùba; 2 'biscuit'; GsgNpl -e, Asg -u.

kolùdrica 'nun (who does not leave the monastery, cf. švôra)', Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.

kŏmaj 'hardly'.

komăr 'mosquito', Npl -ĭ.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kȍmat/komȁt 'collar (part of the harness of a draught-horse)', Gsg kȍmada, Isg kȍmaton;+ apparently a triplet ++.
kombȍl 1 same as puščenȉca; 2 'two or three bunches of grapes taken together'; 3 'small cluster (e.g. of bees)'; Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl -i.
kombȍle pl NOMP 'overripe (of figs)'.
kombolȉca 1 'overripe fig'; 2 DIM kombȍl 1; Npl -e.
komȉn 'chimney', Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl -i.
komodȉn 'bedside cabinet'.
komȍstra Npl 'chain on which a cauldron hangs (above a fire-place)', Gpl komȍstar.
Komusȍvi TOP (field).
konȁl 'channel, canal', Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl -i, Lpl -eh; DIM konalȉći Npl.
končȁt 'toughen (leather, in the factory)', PR -â, -ȁju, LP -ȁl, PP f -âna.
o-končȁl LP id.
š-končȁlo se LP 'become dry and wrinkled (of grapes)'.
kȍnčim 'artificial manure'.
konȅc 'thread', Gsg koncȁ, Isg -ȅn, Lsg -ȅ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl kȍnac, Ipl kȍnci.
Konȅc TOP.
kȍnet 'bill'.
konfalȕn/kunfalȕn 'name-day of the patron saint of a village'.
kȍnj 'horse', Gsg -ȁ, Dsg -ȕ, Isg -ȅn/-ȍn, Lsg -ȕ/-ȅ, Npl -ȉ, GIpl -i, Dpl -ȁn/-ȅn, Lpl -eh;+ Isg -ȍn att, but upon asking, G.D. preferred -ȅn; Dpl *-ȍn, Lpl *-ȅh/*-ȁh ++.
konjȉć 1 DIM kȍnj; 2 'grasshopper'; 3 certain design of decoration on national costume (see also pȕnet)'; Npl -i.
konjȉna 1 P/A kȍnj; 2 'frame for supporting a piece of wood which is being sawed'; Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
kȍnjsko Nsg n ADJ to kȍnj.
konȍba 'cellar', Lsg -e.
konȍp 'rope (thicker than špâh)', Gsg -ȁ, Isg -ȍn, Lsg -ȕ, Ipl konȍpi.
s-konsumȁt se 'wear out; grow thin', PR -â, LP -ȁl, -ȁla.
kopȁč 'digger', Npl -ȉ.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kopàčica 'digging-machine (with an engine)', Asg -u, Npl -e, Ipl -ami.

kopânca 'small trough with handles used for carrying sand, dough, etc.', Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah; DIM kopânčice Npl.

kopanìć 'smaller kind of kopânca, in which babies were presented for baptism', Lsg -u, Npl -i.

kopàt 'dig', PR kõpa, -amo, -ate, -aju, GER -ajuć, PP f -ana, LP -ãla, -ãli, -ãle, IMP -ãjmo;+ PR 3sg 2 att kopâ ++

na-kopàt 1 'dig (a certain quantity)'; 2 - se 'tire oneself with digging'; LP -ãla, -ãlo.

po-kõpa PR 'bury', PR -aju.

pre-kopàt 'dig up (so that fresh earth comes to the surface)', LP -ãla.

ras-kopãlo LP 'dig up'.

s-kopàt 'dig', PR skõpamo, -aju, PP Nsg m -ani, Gsg m -anoga, f -ana, n -ano, pl NOMP -ane, LP -ãla, -ãle, IMP skõpaj.

koperćàt se 'roll about in the sand or mud (as chickens like to do);+ cf. perlàt and compounds ++.

ras-koperćâ PR 'disentangle, unravel'.

za-koperćàt 1 'cause to get entangled'; 2 - se 'get entangled'; -â, LP -ãlo.

kopèrčica 'dish, prepared of sheep-intestines (= trìpica)', Asg -u.

kopẽrnica 1 'baptismal font'; 2 'ash-tray'.

kopẽrta, kopẽrtica see kovẽrta.

po-kopûje PR 'bury'.

pre-kopevàt 'dig up (so that fresh earth comes to the surface)', PR -ûjete.

kopìt 1 'prune'; 2 'castrate'; PR kõpi, -imo.

pre-kopìt 'prune', PR prekõpi.

s-kopìt 'castrate', PR skõpin, -i, -iju, LP -ìli, PP IND m skõpjen, Nsg m -i, n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e.

kopìto 1 'hoof'; 2 'wooden last'; Npl -a, Ipl -i; :: gõre kopìti 'upside down (metaphorically)'; DIM kopìtići Npl.

kõra 'peel; rind; crust', AIsg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i; DIM kõricu Asg.

kõrba 'basket'; DIM kõrbica, Npl -e.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

o-kordelàt 'adorn with (a) ribbon(s)', LP -ãli, PP IND m -ân, n -âno.
kõrdija 'contract job: job which is done by a gang of workers for a price agreed upon beforehand', Asg -u.
kordũn 'cord'; DIM kordunȉć, Npl -i, Gpl kordunȉć.
kõren 'root', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Lpl -eh.
korȉst 'profit', Gsg -i; :: nȉš korȉsti do njegà 'he is good for nothing' :::.
korȉstit 'use', PR -i.
s-korȉstit id., PR -iju.
s-korišćevàt 'use', LP -ãli.
korȉto 'pig-trough', Npl -a.
korȉzma 'Lent', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
korȉzmenu Asg f ADJ to korȉzma, Npl NOMP -e.
Koromãšni (a?) TOP.
korotùnja 'peel; rind; crust', Asg -u, Npl -i.
koržât/krožât 'vest (of national costume)', Gsg koržâta, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
kôs 'blackbird', Npl -i; kosȉć.
kõsa 'scythe', AIsg -u.
kõsa 'braid (of hair)', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM kõsice Npl.
koserȉć 'small kind of sickle', Isg -en.
kõso: stojȉ na - 'it stands awry'.
kosȉca 'kind of decoration on national costume', Npl -e; + cf. pùnet ++.
kosȉt 1 'mow'; 2 - se 'ravel, fray'; PR kõsi, -iju, LP -ȉlo.
po-kosȉla LP 'mow down', PP n pokõseno.
kosmàt IND m 'hairy', Nsg m kosmãti, f -a, Asg f -u, n -o.
kosõr 'tool, consisting of a koserȉć on a long handle and a hook (used for cutting thorn-bushes)', Gsg -à, Isg -õn, Npl -ȉ, Lpl -eh.
kôst 1 'bone'; 2 'stone (of fruit)'; 3 'shell (of turtle)'; Gsg -ȉ, Lsg -è, Npl kõsti, Gpl kosãt, Lpl kostãh; DIM (meaning 2) košćȉca, Asg -u, Npl -e, Ipl -ami, Gpl košćȉc.
kostãnj 'sweet chestnut', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
kȍš 1 'large basket, usually carried on the head or a shoulder'; 2 'wooden frame that is placed on a cart and into which the

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

freight is loaded'; Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì.
košèt 'hind-quarter (of cow)'.
košìć 1 DIM kòš; 2 'wooden muzzle for a horse'; Npl -i.
kõška 'brood-hen', Gpl -i.
koštàt 1 'be moored alongside a quay'; 2 'fit together well (e.g. boards of a floor)', PR -â.
kotačìći Npl 'ringlet', Gpl kotačîć.
kotèc 'pigpen', Gsg kocà, Lsg -è, Npl -ì, Gpl kõtac.
kotèl 'kettle', Lsg kotlù, Npl -ì, Gpl kõtal/kõtli; P/A kotlìni Npl.
kotìt 'litter, drop young', PR kõte/-iju, LP -ìle.
po-kotìt id.
s-kotìt 1 'litter'; 2 - se 'hatch (of eggs)'; PR skõti, -iju, LP -ìla, -ìle, PP IND m skõčen.
kõtlić/kõdlić 1 DIM kotèl; 2 'small bucket'; Dsg -u, Npl -i.
kovăč 'blacksmith', Dsg -ù.
Kovačìćevi Npl MP PROP (surname), Gpl -ih.
+kovat 1 'forge'; 2 'shoe (horses)', PR kujè, LP kõvali.
o-kovàt/õkovat 'set (a jewel)', LP õkovali, PP IND m õkovan/okõvan, n okõvano, pl NOMP õkovane, IMP okujì.
põt-kovat 'shoe', PR põtkujen, GER potkùjuć, PP IND m põtkovan, LP põtkovali, IMP potkũj/potkojì/potkujì;+ IMP potkojì att 3x but rejected on a later occasion ++.
s-kõval LP 'forge', PR skujè.
kovĕrta/kopĕrta 1 'blanket'; 2 'envelope';+ G.D. preferred -v- ++; DIM kovĕrtica, Asg -u.
kozà 'goat', GsgNpl -ì, Dsg -è, Asg -ù, Isg -ũ, Gpl kõs, Dpl kozăn; DIM kozlìć, Gsg -a, Npl -i; P/A kozìna.
kõzja: - pãša certain kind of grass, Gsg f -e.
kõža 'skin; hide; leather; rind', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl kôš; :: ol s kõži ol z mêsa 'at all costs' :::; DIM kõžica, AIsg -u.
krăkrăkrăkră INT (imitation of a frog).
kračìt 'break (esp. branches from trees)', PR krăči, -imo, -ite.
po-kračìt id., PR pokrăči, LP -ìle.
pre-krăči PR 'break through'.
ras-krăči PR 'break to pieces', PR -iju.
s-kračìt 'break', PR skrăči, PP f skrăčena.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kračũn 'bolt (on a door)', Isg -õn.
kradẽnca/škradẽnca/škredẽnca 'side-board'.
krãj 1 'edge, brim, side (e.g. of a road)'; 2 'vines that are not planted in rows but along the sides of a field'; 3 'region'; 4 'shore; mainland'; Gsg -a, Isg -en, Lsg -e/-u, Npl -i, Lpl -eh;:: krãjen 'on/by the side'; krãjen putȁ 'on/by the side of the path' :::.
krãj 'king', Gsg -ȁ, Dsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ; :: Tri Krajȉ 'Epiphany':::.
Krãj TOP.
krajãla LP 'sew'.
pre-krãjaj IMP 'tear apart'.
ras-krajȁt 'tear to pieces', PR raskrãja, LP -ãl, -ãlo, PP n raskrãjano.
krajȉca 'queen'.
krãst 'steal', PR kradȅ, -ȅju, LP krãl, GER kradũć.
po-krãli LP id., IMP pokradȉ.
u-krãst id., PR ukradȅ, LP ukrãl, -ãla, PP f ukrãjena, pl NOMP -e.
krãtka f 'short', Asg f -u, Asg n -o, Apl NOHU -e, COMP Nsg n/Npl NOMP krȁće, Nsg f -a.
krãva 'cow', GsgNpl -i, Dsg -e, AIsg -u, Ipl -ami, Gpl krâf; P/A kravȉna, Gsg -i.
krãvica 'shell (also of a lobster)', Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.
krẽjut 'wing', Npl -i, Ipl krejũti, Lpl krejũteh/krẽjutah/krẽjuteh; DIM krejutȉća Gsg.
krepȁt 'die (of animals except bees)', PR -â, LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãlo, -ãle, PP IND m -ân, Gsg m -ânoga, f -âna, Asg f -ânu, n -âno, pl NOMP -âne, IMP -ãj.
po-krepâ PR id., PR -ãju.
krepevãl LP 'die (of animals except bees)', LP -ãle, PR krepûje, -ûju.
krepȉt 'make strong'.
+krešević̀t 'become more expensive', PR -ûje.
krẽšit 1 'make/become larger'; 2 'put on weight'; 3 'make/become more expensive'; LP -il, -ili, -ile.
krîf IND m 'guilty', IND f krivȁ, IND pl MP krîvi, IND pl NOMP krîve.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

krȋj 'blood', Gsg -ȉ, Isg -ū, Lsg -ȅ; :: dȍ kriji 'till it bleeds'::: krijȃncija 'politeness', Gsg -i.
krijancijȏs IND m 'polite'.
krilȍ 1 'lap'; 2 'wing'; Lsg -ȕ, Npl krȋla.
krȋš 'cross', Gsg križȁ, Npl -ȉ, Lpl krȋžeh; :: spȓȅdnje krȋža Npl 'withers'; zȃdnje krȋža Npl 'croup'::: ; DIM križȉć, Gpl križȉć.
po-krȉt 1 'cover'; 2 'make (a bed)'; PR pokrȋje, LP pokrȉla, -ȉlo, -ȉli, PP IND m pokrȋjen, f -a, n pokrȋjeno/pokrȉto, pl NOMP pokrȋjene.
po-krȋva PR 1 'cover'; 2 'make (a bed); LP pokrivȃli.
s-krȋvaš PR 'hide'.
krivȉcu Asg: ȉman - 'I am wrong; dȁt - 'put in the wrong'.
s-krivȉt se 'become inclined, lopsided', PR skrȋvi, LP -ȋl, -ȉlo, PP IND m skrȋvjen.
krȉzma 'confirmation (in church)', Asg -u.
krȉzmat 'confirm (in church)', PR -a, -aju, LP -ala, -ale, PP IND m krȉzman.
križȁt 'make a cross with holy water (on a diseased part of the body, with the purpose of healing it)', PR krȋža, LP -ȃle.
pre-križȉt see križȁt, PR prekrȋži, -imo, LP -ȋl, -ȉla, PP n prekrȋženo, IMP prekrižȉ.
križȕho 'certain earmark: combination of sprêt bõta and zât bõta (see illustration and bõta)'.

križȕho

krȍf 'roof', Gsg krovȁ, Lsg -ȕ/-ȅ.
krõj 'sewing'.
krõji PR 1 'cut (a piece of textile with the purpose of sewing a garment); 2 'sew'.
pre-krojȉt 'tear apart', PR prekrõji, LP -ȉla.
ras-krojȉt 'tear to pieces', IMP -ȉ.
s-krojȉt same as krõji 1, LP -ȉla, -ȉlo, -ȉli.
krõkujah Lpl 'crutch'; :: hodȉt po krõkujah 'walk with crutches'::: .
kropȉla Gsg 'liquid used for spraying'.
kropȉt 'spray, sprinkle', PR krõpin, -i, -imo, -e/-iju, LP -ȉla, -ȉlo.
š-krõpi PR id., PR -imo.
poš-kropȉt id., PR poškrõpi.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

krõšnja Npl 1 'wooden frame of a pack-saddle (consists of four vertical bars (called krošnjênca), two on each side of the pack-animal; the upper ends of the krošnjênce meet at the back and front of the animal's back)'; 2 (rare) 'weaving-loom'; Gpl krõšanj.

krošnjênca 'part of a krõšnja', Asg -u, Npl -e.

krõtki Nsg m 'tame, gentle, mild-tempered', f -a, COMP Nsg m krȍći, Nsg f -a.

krožât see koržât.

krucijȁt 1 'complain'; 2 'needlessly worry'; PR -âš, -â.

krũgenj/krũgej 1 'part of a jũnjica (a grain-sieve)'; 2 'piece of melted and congealed mutton fat with a piece of wood in the middle'; Gsg krũgnja, Npl krũgji; DIM krũgjići Npl.

krùh 'bread', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u.

s-krùknut 'congeal, cool off', PR skrûkneš, -e, -ete, LP skrùknul, -ulo, PP n skrùknjeno.

krùna certain coin which was in use during the Austrian rule, Npl -i.

krûpa 1 'hail-stone'; 2 (pl) 'hail', Npl -i, Gpl krũpi.

Krušȉja TOP (channel between the islands of Cres and Plavnik).

krùšva 'pear', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl krùšaf; DIM krùšvicu Asg.

kružȉt 'skim off', PR krũži, -imo.

po-kružȉt id., PR pokrũži, LP -ȉli.

s-krũži PR id., LP -ȉli.

Kùčica PROP (family name).

Kùčičova Nsg f PROP (surname), Asg f -u, Npl MP -i.

za-kùčit 'bend', PR -i, -ite, PP n zakùčeno, pl NOMP -e.

kùća 'house', GsgNpl -i, DLsg -e, AIsg -u, Lpl -ah, Gpl kûć; DIM kùćica, Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø; P/A DIM kùčičini Npl.

Kùćić PROP (family name).

kùćina 1 'stable'; 2 'shed'; Asg -u, Lsg -e.

kũda 'past/along/through what; by which way'.

kudĕja 1 'big snow-flake'; 2 'wool that has been combed but not spun'; Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl kudêj.

kùharica 1 'wooden spoon for use in the kitchen'; 2 '(female) 'cook'; Dsg -e, Asg -u.

Kùharićevi Npl MP PROP.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

kùhat 1 'cook'; 2 'boil'; 3 'ferment (of wine)'; 4 'distil'; PR -an, -a, -amo, LP -ala, -alo, -ale, PP IND m -an, f -ana, Asg f -anu, n -ano, Gsg n -anoga, Gpl -anih;+ 1 att PP f kuhâna ++.
pre-kùhat 1 'boil'; 2 'boil too long'; PR -an, -a, -amo.
pro-kùhan PR 'boil', PR -a.
s-kùhat 1 'cook'; 2 'boil'; PR -amo, LP -ala, -ali, -ale.
za-kùha PR 1 'boil'; 2 'ferment (of wine)'; PR -amo.
pro-kuhevãli LP 'boil'.
kûk 'hip', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
kùku AIsg 'hook', Lsg -e; DIM 1 kùčica, GsgNpl -e, Asg -u; DIM 2 kùkica, AIsg -u.
kũkej (a?) 'hip', Gsg kũkja (a?), Npl kũkji (a?).
po-kùknjen PP IND m 'bend'.
za-kùknut 'bend', PP Gsg m zakùknjenoga, f -a, n zakùknuto/zakùknjeto/zakùknjeno.
kukujãčice Npl unidentified flower.
kukùmer 'cucumber, Npl kukùmari;+ see 3.67 ++.
kukurikàt 'crow', PR kukurīče.
za-kukurikãl LP id.
kulâta 'buttock', Asg -u, Npl -i.
kûm 'witness to a marriage', Gsg -a;+ dial.? The word kumpâr is much more frequent ++.
kumbinâ PR 'combine'.
kumpanīja 'company, party (e.g. of friends)', Lsg -e.
kumpãnj 'friend; companion', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
kumpãnja '(woman) friend'.
kumpanjàt 'accompany, keep company', PR -â.
kumpâr 'witness to a marriage', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl kumpãri.
kumpîr 'potatoes', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u.
kunà 'marten', GsgNpl -ī, Asg -ù, Gpl kũn/kũni.
kunèc 'rabbit', Gpl kũnac; DIM kunčīć, Npl -i.
kunfalũn see konfalũn.
kunfinâ se PR (+ D) 'border on'.
kũnj 'crowbar', Isg kùnjon, Npl -i, Ipl -ami.
kùnja 'quince', Npl -i.
kunjâda 'sister-in-law', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.
kunjâdo 'brother-in-law', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Dpl -on, Ipl -ami,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Gpl kunjădi.

kunšĕrva 'tomato-purée', Asg -u.

kuntĕnet IND m 'content', f kuntĕnta, pl MP -i.

kuntentàt 'content', PR -â, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăli.

za-kuntentàt id., PR -â, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăli.

kũntra PREP + D :: je šèl kũntra Crĕsu 'he walked in the direction of Cres'; kũntra menè 'in my direction'; văn je kũntra 'you have the wind against you'; kũntra dânu 'towards daybreak'; kũntra zimè 'towards winter'; rĕ noj kũntra 'she goes to meet her' ::: .

kuntrabănt 'contraband'.

kuntràt 'meet', PR -âte, LP -ăl.

š-kuntràt id., PR -âmo, LP -ăl.

kuntràt Nsg 'contract'.

kùp 'heap, pile', Gsg -a, Npl -i; :: na/f kùp 'together (direction)'; f kùpe/va kùpe/vaf kùpe/na kùpe 'together (rest)'; DIM 1 kùfčić, Npl -i; DIM 2 kùpići Npl.

na-kùpi PR 'gather (a certain quantity)', PR -imo, -iju, LP -ilo.

o-kùpi PR 'gather (curds from coagulated milk)', LP -ili.

po-kùpit 1 'gather'; 2 - se 'clot'; PR -i, -imo, -iju, LP -ila, -ilo, -ili, -ile, PP f pokùpjena, n -o, pl NOMP -e.

s-kùpimo PR 1 'gather'; 2 'drive (sheep) together'; PR -e/-iju, PP pl NOMP skùpjene.

kupìt 'buy', PR kũpin, -i, -imo, -iju, LP -ìla, -ìlo, IMP -ì, PP n kũpjeno.

s-kupìt id.

po-kupjàt 'gather', PR pokũpja, -amo, -aju, LP -ăli.

s-kupjàt id., LP -ăli.

kupnĕni Nsg m 'bought, not home-made', Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e.

kupovàt 'buy', PR kupûjemo, -ûju, LP kupovălo, -ovăli.

kurăj 1 'zest for work'; 2 'zest for living'; 3 'courage'; Gsg -a.

kurajôs IND m 'full of zest for work'.

kũrba 'whore', Asg -u;+ see vrâh ++; DIM kũrbica,

kurijôs IND m 'curious'.

+kurìt 'smoke (e.g. meat)', PR kũri, -iju, LP -ìlo, -ìli.

o-kurìt id., PR okũrimo, LP -ìli, PP n okũreno.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

s-kūri PR 'smoke (bees)'.
kūrjak 'corn (on a foot), Npl kūrjaci.
kùsica 'first week of Lent'.
po-kùsit 'taste (tr)', LP -ili.
kùš 'sage', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u.
kùšćar/kùšćer 'lizard', Gsg kùšćara; G.D. preferred -ar ++; DIM kùšćarica, Asg -u, Npl -e.
Kùšef TOP (field), Lsg Kùševon.
Kūt TOP (field), Gsg -à, Npl -ì, Lpl -eh.
kūtnji Nsg m: - zûp 'molar', Npl NOMP -e.
kùtorić 'small square (?), little corner (?)'.
kužîn 'cousin', Gsg -a, Npl -i; :: pèrvi kužîni Npl 'first cousins, cousins-german; drùgi kužîni Npl 'second cousins':::.
kužîna '(female) cousin', Npl -i.
kvàčica 'link (of a chain)', Npl -e.
kvâder 1 'portrait, picture'; 2 'square'; DIM kvadrìć, Npl -i.
kvadrâta f 'square', n -o.
kvâdri Nsg m 'square', n -o.
kvadrūn 'square; square piece of land'.
kvalitât (f) 'quality'.
kvāret 1 'quarter (also of the moon)'; 2 'quarter of an hour'; Npl kvārti.
kvārta '25 centimeters', Asg -u, Gpl kvārat.
kvārtica 1 '4 kg of grain' (cf brēme, stār); 2 'small cask which can contain 4 kg of grain'; Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.
kvartîn 'quarter of a litre', Gsg -a.
kvâs 'yeast', Gsg -a, Lsg -ù.
kvilìt make a certain noise, PR kvīli, -iju.
kvintāl '100 kg', Gsg -à, Npl -ì, Gpl -i.

L

lābur (f) 'trap for hares: a large flat stone one side of which is propped up with one or more sticks; if a hare knocks down the sticks it is crushed by the stone', Npl -i;+ see text no. 13 ++

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

làc 'snare', Lsg lăcu, Npl -i.
lăčen IND m 'hungry', Nsg m lăšni, f -a, pl MP -i.
lačūnì Npl unidentified flower.
làgat 'lie (tell lies)', PR làže/lâže, làžeju/lâžeju.
  z-làgat id., PR zlàžete, LP zlàgal, -ala.
s-lagàt 1 'put together'; 2 'store, stack'; 3 - se 'get on well';
    PR slăže, -eju/-u, LP slagălo, -ăli.
lagnjìca 'burning piece of fire-wood', AIsg -u; DIM lagnjìčicu Asg.
làhki Nsg m 1 'light'; 2 'easy'; f -a, Asg f -u, n/ADV -o, COMP
    Nsg m làgji, ADV/Nsg n làgje/làhče (1x).
làjat 1 'bark'; 2 'talk too much'; PR lâješ, -e, -u, GER làjuć,
    LP làjala, IMP làji.
làjik 'lay brother', NGpl làjici.
lăjne Nsg 'droppings', Gsg -a.
lăket 'elbow', Gsg lăhta, Lsg lahtù, Npl lăhti, Gpl lakăt, Lpl
    lahtĕh.
lamarîn 'kind of tin-plate', Gsg -a.
lamàt 'break';+ only att in zajìk nīma kosăt ma je činīl lamàt lit.
    'the tongue does not have any bones, but it has broken
    bones' ++.
  raz-lamăl LP 'break to pieces', LP -ăla.
lambèk 'still', Gsg lambĕka, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah, Gpl lambêk.
lamĕtu Isg 'razor'.
lămpa 1 'flash of lightning'; 2 'light (e.g. candle, electric
    light)'; 3 'zipper'; Asg -u, Npl -i.
lampadîni Npl some kind of lamp.
lampàt 'lighten (of lightning)', PR -â, LP -ălo.
  za-lampàt id., PR -â, LP -ălo.
lamuncîn 'lemon', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl lamuncīni.
lăna '(not home-made) wool-like fabric', Gsg -i.
lancūn 'bed-sheet', Gsg -à, Isg -ōn, Lsg -ù/-è, Npl -ì, Gpl -i/-Ø,
    Lpl -eh/-ĕh.
lănda 'slice', Npl -i, Gpl lănat/lăndi; DIM lăndica, Asg -u, Npl
    -e.
lăne ADV 'last year'.
lanĕta '(not home-made) kind of fabric, often with a floral design,
    used for national costume)', Gsg -i, Asg -u.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

lănita 'cheek'.
lănjska Nsg f ADJ to lăne, Nsg n -o;+ cf. 2.16 ++.
lantâna 'shelf that is placed high on a wall', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
lantĕrna 'lighthouse', Asg lentĕrnu.
lâp 'skull', Lsg lâbu/labù.
lăpiš 'pencil', Gsg -a, Isg -on.
largàt 'remove', IMP -ăj.
lărgi Nsg m 'far', ADV -o.
lâs 1 'opening (intended or unintended) in a stone wall surrounding a parcel of land'; 2 'passage'; Lsg lazè, Npl lâzi; + FEM ++; P/A lazìni Gsg.
lâš (f) 'lie', Npl lâži.
lăško ADV 'loosely'.
lăštra 'pane (of glass)', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM lăštric Gpl.
lăti Gsg 1 '(piece of) tin-plate'; 2 'tin, can'; Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah; DIM lăticu Asg, LsgNpl -e, Lpl -ah.
lătit 1 'catch, take hold of'; 2 'let, allow'; 3 + INF 'start, begin'; PR -i, -imo, -ite, -iju, LP -il, -ilo, IMP -i, PP IND m lăćen.
lavandîn 'wash-stand', Gsg -a.
lavèč 'cauldron', Lsg lavĕču, Npl -i, Gpl lavêč; DIM lavĕčići Npl.
lazanjĕti Npl 'lasagne'.
lazănji Npl 'lasagne', Gpl lazânj.
lažnjìvec 'liar', Gpl lažnjìvac.
lažnjìva f 'mendacious'.
lebrò 'rib', Lsg -ù, Npl lĕbra, Lpl -eh, Gpl lĕbar/lebăr;+ Lsg *-è ++.
lĕčiju PR 'heal', LP -ìli.
  z-lečìt id.
  za-lĕči PR id., LP -ìlo.
lĕć 'lie down', PR lègnen, LP lĕgla, IMP lĕgni/lègni.
+leć 'lay (a trap)', PR ležè.
  z-lĕć 1 'drop (young)'; - se said of cheese when, during the preparation, it is left to stand for a certain time; PR zležè, -èju, LP zlĕgla.
lĕća 1 'lentil'; 2 'duck-weed'; Gsg -i, Asg -u.
lĕćica 'decoration (on clothes) in the form of a lentil', Npl -e,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Gpl -Ø.

po-ledìt se 'freeze', PR polẽdi, LP -ȉl, - ìla, -ìlo, PP n polẽjeno.

za-ledìt se 'freeze (over)', LP -ìla, PP n zalẽjeno, pl NOMP -e.

legãnt IND m 'slender', Nsg m /pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e.

lẽj 'funnel', Npl -ì; DIM lejìć, Lsg -u.

lejìtima 'child's portion (of an inheritance)', Asg -u.

lêk 'medicine', Gsg lekà/lêka, Isg lêkon;+ see 3.68 ++.

lekãr 'doctor', Gsg -à, Dsg -ù, Npl -ì, Dpl -õn.

lemèš 'coulter', Lsg lemẽšu.

lên IND m 'lazy', IND f -à, IND pl MP -i.

za-lenìt se 'become lazy', LP -ȉl.

lẽnost 'laziness'.

lentẽrnu Asg see lantẽrna.

lepèk certain healing weed.

lẽpi Nsg m 'nice, beautiful', Lsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih, Ipl -imi, ADV/IND m lêpo, COMP Nsg m lèšći, Nsg f lèpča/lèfča/lèšća, Nsg n/ADV lèšće/lèfče/lèpše, Asg f lèfču, SUP Asg f nãjlèpšu;+ IND f *lepà ++.

pre-lepìt 'stick on to', PR prelẽpimo, LP -ìlo, PP n prelèpjeno, pl NOMP prelèpjene/prelẽpjene.

lẽsa 'gate in a fence', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.

lẽsica 1 'lath-work'; 2 'bars in a window'; Asg -u, Npl -e.

lesìca 'fox', Npl -e.

lešćãvi Nsg m 'shining', n -o, Apl NOHU -e.

lešćèt se 'shine', PR -ȉ, -imò, LP -ẽla, -ẽle.

lẽšo n 'boilt', f -a; :: mêso lẽšo 'boilt meat'; rìba lẽša 'boilt fish' :::.

lêt 'ice', Gsg lẽda, Lsg ledù.

na-lẽt 1 'pour over'; 2 'fill (by pouring)'; 3 'water (e.g. flowers)'; PR nalejè, LP nalẽl, nalẽle, PP f nalẽjena.

dona-lẽl LP 'fill (by pouring)'.

po-lẽt 'pour over', PR polejè, -èmo, LP polẽli, PP n polẽjeno, IMP polẽj.

podlẽt 'add (of liquids)', LP podlẽli.

pre-lẽt 'pour over', LP prelẽl, prelẽlo, PP n prelèveno/prelèjeno.

pro-lẽt 'spill', PR prolejèn, -è, LP prolẽl/prõlel, prolẽla/

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

prõlela, prõleli, prolẽle/prõlele, IMP prolẽj/prolejì, PP f prolèvena/prolèjena.

v-lẽt 'pour (into)', PR vlejèn, -ète, LP vlẽli.

z-lejè PR 1 'spill'; 2 - se 'drop (of sea)'; LP zlẽla, zlẽlo, zlẽli.

za-lẽl LP 'pour over'.

letenìji Npl 'litany'.

letèt 'fly', PR -ī, -ẽ, LP -ẽl, -ẽle, GER -ẽć/-ũć.

po-letẽl LP id., LP -ẽla.

raz-letẽl LP 'cause to fly in all directions'.

z-letī PR 'fly away', LP zletẽla.

za-letẽlo LP: mi je - 'I swallowed the wrong way'.

letìca kind of chisel.

lẽtnji Nsg m ADJ to lẽto 2.

lẽto 1 'year'; 2 'summer'; Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Lsg lẽtu/letù/lẽte, Npl lẽta/letã, Gpl lêt.

letràt 'photograph', Npl letrãti.

levãnda 'lavender', Asg -u.

Levãnt 'south-east', Lsg -u; :: bùra po Levãntu 'south-east wind', Levãnt se smejè lit. 'the south-east is laughing' (said when the sky is bright at sunrise but becomes cloudy shortly after (this seems to forebode rain); also: se je sẽnce nasmẽlo) :::.

do-lẽva PR 'fill (by pouring)'.

na-levàt 'water (e.g. flowers)', LP -ãl, -ãlo.

od-levãli LP 'pour off'.

po-levàt 'water, pour water over', PR polẽva, -amo, LP -ãlo, -ãli.

pre-lẽvan PR 'pour over (into something)'.

pro-lẽva PR 'spill'.

v-lẽva PR 'pour into', LP -ãli.

z-lẽva se PR 'drop (of sea)'.

za-levàt 'wet, water'.

lẽvo ADV/n 'left', Lsg m -in, f -a, Gsg f -e, Asg f -u; :: na lẽvo 'to/on the left' :::.

lèzno 'leisure, time for something', Gsg -a; :: ìman lèzno 'I have time', nīman lèzna 'I haven't got time', màran nãć lèzno 'I must find time' :::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ležàt 'lie', PR -ȉn, -ȉ, GER -ẽć, IMP -ȉ.
na-lẽžit 1 'be favourably situated'; 2 'suit, be convenient'; PR -i, LP -ilo.
lȉber IND m 'free (also of charge)', f -a, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, ADV -o.
lȉber 1 'book'; 2 certain part of sheep intestines; Gsg lȉbra, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ȕ, Npl -i, Gpl lȉbar/lȉbri, Ipl lȉbri, Lpl lȉbreh; DIM (with both meanings) librȉć, Gsg -a.
od-liberàt 'deliver', PR -â, LP -ăl.
lihȁ 'strip of arable land', Asg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl lȉh, Lpl -ăh; ++ same as dẽlnica ++; DIM lišȉca.
lȉkvido n 'liquid'.
Liljâna PROP (christian name).
lȉma 'file', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl lȉm; DIM lȉmica, Gpl -Ø; P/A DIM lȉmičina.
z-limâ PR 'file'.
limõzina 'collection (in church)', Asg -u.
limũn 'lemon', Gsg -ȁ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl -i;+ G.D. preferred lamuncȉn ++.
lȉna Gsg: ȕle do - 'linseed oil'.
na-lȉpat meaning unclear , PR nalȉpješ, -u, LP nalȉpala, -ale.
lȉra 'lira', Asg -u, Npl -i.
lȉst 'letter (epistle)', Gsg -a, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -i, Gpl lȉsti.
lȉši Nsg m 'smooth, without projections; without teeth (of knife); without side-branches (of branch)'; f -a, pl NOMP -e, ADV/n -o.
lȉšton/lȉšto ADV 'quickly';+ F.B. says lȉšton, G.D. lȉšto ++.
lȉter 'litre', Gsg lȉtra, Npl -i, Gpl lȉtar/lȉtri.
lȉvi se PR 'be flexible (?)'.
za-lȉvi PR 'bend', LP -ȉl, -ȉla, PP n zalȉvjeno.
lizàt 'lick', PR lȉže, -eju.
lȍboda unidentified weed; P/A lȍbođina, Gsg -i.
lôj 'suet, mutton fat', Gsg lõja, Lsg -ȕ.
lokãnje 'pig's wash',
lokàt 'drink (of animals, or, rude, of people)', PR lõčeš, -e, -emo, -eju, IMP ločȉ.
na-lokàt se 'fuddle oneself', PR nalõčeš, LP nalokãl, PP IND m nalõkan.
ob-lõkan PP IND m id.
po-lokàt 'drink', LP -ăl, -ăli, -ăle.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

lõkva 'pool', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Lpl -ah, Gpl lõkaf.
lõmite PR 'break'.
  na-lõmi se PR 'break (not entirely)', LP -ĩl, PP f nalõmjena;
    + cf nalõmno ++.
  pre-lõmi PR 'break through'.
  raz-lomìlo LP 'break to pieces', PP IND m razlõmjen.
  z-lõmi PR 'break', IMP -ì, PP n zlõmjeno.
lõnčić 'small pan', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø/-i.
lonèc 1 'earthenware jug (for butter)'; 2 'pan'; Gsg loncà, Lsg
    -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl lõnac, Lpl lõnceh.
Lõnga TOP, Asg -u.
lontrîna 'catechesis', Asg -u.
lopačìca 'jaw', Asg -u, Npl -e.
Lopăr TOP, Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.
lopăta 'light scoop (used for winnowing, baking bread, etc.)', Asg
    -u, Lsg -e.
lopatàt 'scoop', LP -ăl.
lopàtica 1 DIM lopăta; 2 'shoulder-blade'; Npl -e.
lopùka 'roof-tile', Npl -i, Lpl -ah, Gpl lopûk.
Lošĩnj TOP (town, island), Gsg -à, Lsg -è/-ù.
lovìt 'catch, take hold of', PR lõvi, LP -ìli, IMP -ì; :: sẽnce se
    verhà lõvi 'the sun is declining' :::.
  po-lovìt id., PP IND m polõvjen.
  u-lovì IMP 'catch'.
Lovrẽški TOP (field).
loznăčari Npl 'inhabitant of Loznăti'.
Loznăti TOP (village), Gsg -oga, Lsg -on.
loznìka 'wild vine'.
po-ložìt 'put (on/into)', PR polõži, -ite, -iju, LP -ìlo, PP f
    polõžena, n -o.
  s-ložìt 'put together', PR slõžite.
Lubenìce Npl TOP (village), Gpl Lubenîc, Lpl Lubenìcah.
lubenìčari Npl 'inhabitant of Lubenìce'.
od-lučìt 'take away from the mother-animal', PR odlũči, -imo, LP
    -ìli, PP pl NOMP odlũčene.
po-ludẽl LP 'become crazy'.
lulàt 'rock, swing', PR lũla, -aju.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

lumbrẽja 'umbrella', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.
lumîn 'light, consisting of a glass filled with oil and a floating wick', Npl -i; DIM lumînčić.
luminẽr 'attic-window', Gsg -à, Npl -ȉ.
lûnu Asg 'bad temper', Npl -i.
lûp 'cylinder: part of a sieve or a drum', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
lupãlo LP 'knock, strike', PR lũpan, -aju.
lupèš 'thief', Npl lupẽži, Gpl lupêš.
lupẽška Nsg f ADJ to lupèš, Gpl -ih.
lupẽžica 'female thief', Npl -e.
lupìna 'wood shavings (sg used as COLL)', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl lupîn.
lùpit 'knock', PR -ite, LP -il, -ila, -ili.
lusmarîn see rusmarîn.
lùster 'lamp', Gsg lùstra, Npl lùsteri (sic).
lùstra 'chip of wood', Npl -i, Gpl lùstar; DIM lùstrica, Npl -e.
lušȉja 'mixture of water and ashes used for washing clothes', Asg -u.
luštràt 1 'polish'; 2 - se 'shine (itr); PR -ân, -â, -âte, LP -ãlo.
ob-luštrãla LP 'polish'.
o-luštràt id.
luštrèt 'shine (itr)', PR -ī, -imò.
luštrevàt 'polish'.
lùštri Nsg m 'shining', n -o.
luštrofîn kind of furniture-polish, Gsg -a.
luzãr 1 'rosary'; 2 'rose'; Gsg -à, Npl -ȉ.
lužȉt 'peel (esp. the rind from a tree)', PR lũži.
o-lužȉt 'peel', PR olũži, PP f olũžena.
ob-lužȉt 'peel (esp. the rind from a tree)', PR oblũži, -imo, -ite, -iju, LP -īl, -ȉla, PP f oblũžena, Gsg n oblũženoga; + cf. oblùženci ++.
u-lužȉt 'peel'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

M

ma CONJ 1 'but'; 2 intensifies the emotional load of the sentence :: ma si taštārt 'you really are stubborn!' ::: ;+ see però ++.
mà INT (used when there is a pause in the conversation and one does not have anything to say);+ rare ++.
macân 'chopping-knife', Isg -on, Gpl macāni.
macôla 'heavy iron hammer', AIsg -u.
mačàk 'tom-cat', Gsg maškà.
mačić 'small bundle (e.g. of sticks); bunch (e.g. of asparagus); knot (e.g. of wool)', Npl -i.
mća 'blot', Gsg -i.
na-mćàt se 'soil one's clothes', LP -āl, -āla, -āli, PP f -âna.
mćeha 'stepmother', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl mćēh; :: mćēh je dobrìh kolìko je vrân belìh 'there are as many good stepmothers as white crows' ::: .
magâr, magâri see makâr.
po-magāli LP 'help', GER pomāgajuć.
magrîš 'helichrysum', Gsg magrîža, Isg -on, Npl -i.
māgrovina (a?) certain variety of grapes, Asg -u.
mâh: na (vès) - 'with might and main, as hard as one can';:: na mâh dèžji it's raining cats and dogs' ::: .
māhat 'wave, swing', PR mâšeju, GER māhuć/-ajuć, LP māhali, IMP māši.
za-màhnen PR 'swing'.
māj 'May', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
mâj 'never'.
māja 'pullover', Asg -u, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah; DIM mājica, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah; P/A majìni Npl.
māja žabājka 'skirt that was worn under the štomānja (national costume)'.
mājko 'at least, at any rate';+ cf. mànko ++.
majõlik 'majolica', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
màk 'poppy', Gsg māka.
makâr/magâr/makâri/magâri 1 'at least, at any rate'; 2 'hardly'.
makarunì Npl same as fûži Npl.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mãkina 'machine', AIsg -u, Npl -i; DIM mãkinica.
Malamẽntić PROP (surname).
Malamẽntićevi Npl MP ADJ to Malamẽntić.
malẽtica 'apron with pockets to put tools in', Asg -u, Npl -e.
mâli Nsg m 'small', Gsg m -oga, Dsg m -omu, ILsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, GLpl -ih, Dpl -in, COMP Nsg m mènji, Gsg m -ega, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Nsg n -e, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, GLpl -ih; :: do mâla 'from childhood', do mãla 'lately', se zrêže na mâlo 'is cut into small pieces', mâli Nsg m 'boy, young man', mâla 'girl, daughter, young woman' ::: ;+ see also mãlo, pomãlo ++.
malicijâ PR 'deceive, swindle', LP -ãl.
malicijôs IND m 'deceitful'.
mãlo 1 'little, few'; 2 'a little, a few'; COMP mènje 'less', SUP nãjmenje 'least'; :: tȍ je mãlo kân 'that is almost the same thing', do mãlo lêt 'since a few years' ::: ;+ cf. pomãlo ++.
mãlva 'mallow', Gsg -i.
mamìca 'grandmother';+ according to G.D., mamìca is a more original dialect word than nõna, but rarely used nowadays ++.
mandelîna 'mandarin', Npl -i.
manẽštra 'soup with pasta and vegetables', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
manìca 'part of a sprayer: a handle that is moved up and down', Asg -u.
mãnih 'helve', Gsg mãniga, Npl mãnizi;+ Gsg also att mãnika, later accepted ++.
manižàt 'eat (quickly)', PR -ãju.
  na-manižãl se LP 'stuff oneself'.
  pre-manižàt 'turn over, upset'.
manižîn 'coffee-mill (high, narrow and cylindrical)', Npl -i;+ cf. moltarìć ++.
manjadûra 'hay-rack (out of which horses eat)', Asg -u.
mànko 'at leat, at any rate';+ cf. mãjko ++.
manovãl 'journeyman bricklayer', Gsg -ã.
mantinjàt 'give board and lodging', PR -ãju.
màran PR see mȍran.
marangũn 'carpenter', Dsg -ù.
mãreč 'March', Gsg mãrča, Lsg -u.
marẽnda 'breakfast', Asg -u.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

marendàt 'have breakfast'.
marẽta: je - po morù 'there are crests on the sea'.
Marìćeva Nsg f ADJ to a nonattested PROP (family name or surname), Npl MP -i, Gpl -ih.
Marīnj TOP (field), Gsg Marìnja.
markât 'market', Lsg -u, Npl -i, Lpl markãteh;+ Lsg *-ù ++.
marmelâda 'marmelade'.
Svetoga Martìna Gsg 'St Martin'.
Martìnji Gsg 'St Martin's Day'.
Martīšnjani Npl 'inhabitant of Martinšćica'.
Martīšnjica TOP (the village of Martinšćica), Gsg -e, Asg -u.
marũn certain variety of the sweet chestnut (larger fruits than the koštãnj), Gsg -à.
mãslo 'butter (esp. the home-made whey-butter)', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -ù.
mâst 'fat, esp. of pigs and people', Gsg -ì, Isg -ũ.
mãša 'too, too much'.
maškarât se 'dress oneself up (for carnival)', PR -ãju.
mãšliš (a?) certain variety of grapes.
màt 'mother', GsgNpl mãteri, DLsg mãtere, Asg mãter, Isg mãteru, Gpl matẽr, Ipl materãmi;+ see po (PREP + L, under n) ++.
matafũn 'blow with the fist'.
mãtica 'queen-bee'.
mãto m 1 'mad, crazy'; 2 - za + A 'fond of'; pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e.
matrijâl 'material', Gpl matrijãli.
matũn 'brick', Npl -ì, Gpl -Ø.
mãzat 'rub, grease', PR mâže, -emo, -eju, GER mãžuć, LP mãzala.
  na-mâže PR 'rub in', LP namãzal, GER namãžuć, PP f namãžena, IMP namãži.
  po-mãzat 'rub in', PR pomâžemo, LP pomãzali, IMP pomàš.
med (PREP + I) 'between, among'; :: med rukãmi 'between my/your, etc. hands', tò bìmo bîli hìtili med jãšmikon 'we used to throw that between the barley', med jũdi 'among people', jedèn med drùgin 'among themselves' :::.
medàc 'waste product obtained when purifying honey', Gsg medãca.
medicîna 'medicine'.
meglà 'fog', Gsg -ì; P/A meglìna, Gsg -i.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

meglèt se 'be foggy', PR -ī, LP -ẽlo.
mêh 1 'bag, made of a sheepskin'; 2 'bagpipe'; 3 'caul'; Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl -i, Gpl mẽhi/mehī/mehì, Ipl mẽhi, Lpl mẽhah/-eh; :: rodìt se va mehù 'be born with a caul':::; DIM mehčìć;+ only att with meaning 2; phonetic realization also [meščìć], see 2.21 ++; P/A mešìna, Lsg -u.
mehčêje PR 'become soft'.
+o-mehčêje PR id.;+ 1 att: [omeščêje], but see 2.21 ++
mẽhki Nsg m 'soft', n/ADV mẽhko, pl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg m mèči, Nsg f mèča, Nsg n/Npl NOMP mèče.
o-mehšèt 'become soft', PR -êje, LP -ẽlo.
mẽj 'handle of a hand-mill', Isg -on.
mèjkat 'crush (clods of earth)', LP -alo, -ali.
o-mèjkat id., PR -a, LP -ali.
pre-mèjkat id., LP -alo.
za-mèjkat 'cover with earth, earth up', LP -ali.
mekìna 'chaff', Npl -i, Gpl mekîn.
pre-meknùt 'move (tr)', PR premèkne, LP -ũl, -ùla, -ùli, IMP -ì.
Mẽkoti Npl TOP (field), Gpl Mekõt, Lpl Mekotãh;+ stress on the PREP in nã Mekoti Apl; see the end of 3.13 ++.
mêl 'kind of earth or sand used by bricklayers', Gsg -a.
melčàt 'be silent', PR -īn, -īš, -ī, -itè, GER -àjuć/-ẽć, IMP mèlč/melčì/mèš, melčìte/mèšte.
mèlin 'mill', Npl -i.
Mèlin TOP (part of the town of Cres), Lsg -u.
melìna certain kind of earth.
mẽlta 'kind of earth used by bricklayers', Gsg -i, Asg -u; P/A meltìna, Asg -u.
melvàs 'wooden bowl for containing grain, flour, etc.', Lsg melvãsu, Npl -i, Gpl melvâs; DIM melvãsić.
melzìca 'milch-sheep', Npl -e, Dpl -an, Ipl -ami, Gpl melzîc.
mendàt 'make up (with someone, after a quarrel).
po-mendâ PR 'mend (clothes)'.
za-mendãlo LP id.
mẽndula 'almond', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
menīk higher variant of a barbakân, Gsg -à, Lpl menīceh.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pre-menìt 1 'replace'; 2 - se 'change (one's clothes)'; PR
premẽnin, PP n premẽnjeno.
pro-menìt id., PR proměni, -ite, LP -ìla, -ìli.
mènje 'minus'; :: šêst mènje dvãjset 'twenty minutes to six' :::.
pre-menjevàt 1 'replace'; 2 - se 'alternate'; PR premenjûje.
pro-menjevàt 'change', PR -ûje, LP -evãli.
menkãl LP 'be missing', PR mẽnka; :: mi mẽnka jenà ofcà 'I miss one sheep' :::.
z-menkãlo LP id., LP -ãle.
po-menkûje PR 'be missing'.
z-menkevàt id.
mẽnsa 'canteen, cafetaria' , Asg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah.
mẽra 1 'hectolitre'; 2 'measure, size'; 3 'dish, vessel'; 4 pl 'the dishes'; Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl mêr.
mèrčina (m/f) 'limp, pithless, unlikable person'.
merdìt se 'whine', PR mèrdiš, -i, -iju.
Mẽreh TOP (small village), Gsg Mẽrga, Lsg -e.
mergãr 'small enclosure where sheep are milked', Lsg -è, Npl -ì.
Mẽrika (mostly pl) 'America', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Lpl -ah.
merîna/merîn 'merino (breed of sheep)', Npl -i, Gpl merîni.
mẽrit 'weigh', PR -i, -imo, LP -ili.
pre-mẽrit 'reweigh', PR -imo.
prez-mẽrimo PR id.
z-mẽrit 1 'weigh'; 2 'try on (clothes)'; PR -i, -ite, LP -il, -ila, -ili, IMP -i, PP IND m -en.
za-mẽrit (+ D) 'blame', LP -il, -ila.
meritâ PR 'deserve, merit', LP -ãl, -ãli.
u-mèrknut 'shut up', PR umèrknen, IMP -i.
merkodlàk '(malignant) sorcerer', Dsg merkodlãku, Npl merkodlãci.
mèrkva 'carrot'; DIM mèrkvica, Gsg -e, Asg -u.
mẽrlić '(piece of) lace', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
mẽrlin/mèrlin 'carrot'.
merlìna 'carrion', Asg -u.
mersìt se 'eat meat during Lent', PR mẽrsi, LP -ìli.
mẽrsni Nsg m 'forbidden (of some foods during Lent)', n -o.
mèrš, mèršte 'go away!'; :: mèrš ćà 'get lost!', mèrš dõma 'go home!' :::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mèršaf IND m 'thin (of people)'.
o-mèršavet 'grow thin', PR -eje, LP -el, -elo.
mèrt IND m 'dead', IND f mertvà, Nsg m mĕrtvi, Gsg m -oga, Dsg m -omu, Asg f -u, n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih;:: nã mertve 'dead (ADV)' :::.
mèrva 'crumb', Npl -i, Gpl mêrf; DIM mèrvica, Asg -u.
mèrvi PR 'crumble'.
  na-mèrvi PR id., LP -il, -ili, IMP -i.
  raz-mèrvi PR id.
  z-mèrvjen PP IND m id.
mĕsec 1 'month'; 2 'moon'; Gsg -a, Lsg -ù/-u, Npl -i, Gpl mesĕc.
mesečìna 'moonlight'.
mesìt 1 'knead'; 2 'prepare (bread)'; PR mĕsi, -imo, -iju, LP -ìlo, -ìli, GER mĕseč, PP f mĕsena;+ GER +mešũč accepted ++.
  o-mĕsimo PR id., LP -ìli.
  u-mesìt id., PR umĕsimo, LP -ìl, -ìla, -ìlo, PP IND m umĕšen/umĕsen.
  za-mesìt 'knead', PR zamĕsin, -i, LP -ìli, -ìle.
mêso 'meat, flesh (also of a fruit)', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù; DIM mesìče; P/A mesìno, Gsg -a, Isg -on.
mèst 'pulpy mass obtained by pressing grapes', Gsg -a/-à, Isg -õn, Lsg -ù.
o-mĕst 'sweep', PR ometèmo.
  po-mĕst id., PR pometè, -èmo, -ète, LP pomelà, -lò, -lì, PP f pometĕna, IMP pometì.
mestìno 'vineyard or olive-yard that is no longer cultivated', Npl -i, Gpl mestîn;+ cf. mĕsto ++.
+pre-mĕstit 'move (tr)', PR -î, LP -il, PP pl NOMP premĕšćene.
mestìt 'tread', PR mèsti, LP mèstil (sic).
  o-mèsti PR id., PR -imo, -iju, LP -îl, PP n omèšćeno.
  z-mèstin PR 'tread, press', PR -i.
mĕsto 1 'place'; 2 'piece of land, esp. vineyard or olive-yard'; Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl mĕsta/mestã, Gpl mestĩ, Lpl mestĕh; :: na mestĕh 'here and there'; jenò mĕsto ùlik 'an olive-yard'; Betkàf se zovè jenò mĕsto 'Betkaf is the name of a plot of land':::;+ Lsg *-e; cf. mestìno ++; DIM mestìče.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mèsto/zamèsto (PREP + G) 'instead of'; :: mèsto nàs 'instead of us', zamèsto õglavice 'instead of a bridle' :::.
mêša 'mass', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl mêš.
mešàt 1 'mix'; 2 'stir (e.g. tea), whip (e.g. cream)'; 3 - tèrsje 'even the ground so that it is no longer higher immediately around each row of vines than between the rows (see also rêt)'; PR mẽša, -amo, -aju, LP -ãl, -ãlo, -ãli, PP Nsg m mẽšani, n -o.
pre-mešàt 'put over, shift'.
pro-mešàt 'mix'.
raz-mešàt 1 'dissolve (e.g. sugar in coffee)'; 2 'stir (e.g. coffee)'; PR razmẽša, -amo, -ãl, -ãle.
z-mẽša PR 1 'mix'; 2 'stir (e.g. tea), whip (e.g. cream)'; PP pl NOMP zmẽšane.
za-mešàt 1 'stir (e.g. tea)'; 2 see mešàt 3; PR zamẽša, LP -ãlo, -ãli, PP n zamẽšano.
pre-mešćevàt 'move (tr)', LP -ãl.
mešečȉć 1 DIM mêh 1; 2 'jewel in a setting of precious metal (?)'; Npl -i.
mèšit 'say mass', PR -i, LP -ili.
mèška 'cat', Isg -u, Npl -i, Gpl mèčak; DIM 1 mèškica; DIM 2 mèčica, Asg -u; P/A mèčina.
mèšnik 1 'one who says mass'; 2 'one who is authorized to say mass'; Npl mèšnici.
mẽšter 1 'teacher'; 2 'master craftsman'; Gsg meštrà, Npl -ȉ, Gpl mẽštar, Ipl meštrãmi.
meštrȉca ' (woman) teacher', DsgNpl -e, Asg -u.
mêt 'honey', Gsg mẽda, Isg -on, Lsg -ù.
mẽta 'thyme'.
po-mẽtat 'sweep', PR -a, -amo, -ate, GER -ajuć, LP -ala, -ali.
za-mẽta PR 'whip (e.g. polenta)'.
mèter 'meter', Gsg mètra, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl mètar.
mẽtla 1 'broom'; 2 'shrub of which brooms can be made'; GsgNpl -i, AIsg -u, Gpl mẽtal; DIM metlȉca.
mẽtlar see sirèk.
metũj certain noxious insect.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mězdra/mèzdra 'film (e.g. on a liquid), skin (e.g. on milk)', Asg mězdru/mèzdru, Lsg mězdre;+ when asked, G.D. preferred mězdra ++.
za-mèzdrit 'skin clumsily, so that part of the meat clings to the hide', PR -i, LP -il, PP n -eno.
Mezulīn TOP (field), Gsg Mezulìna, Lsg -e.
Mežìčarica TOP (field).
mî 'we', GA nàs, D nǎn, I nǎmi.
raz-mićûjemo PR 'separate (two droves of sheep that have got mixed up)'.
mìće pl NOMP 'small';+ rare; dial? ++.
Mihõja 'St Michael's Day', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
mihõjske Npl NOMP ADJ to Mihõja.
Mihõlaščica TOP (village).
Sveti Mihovīl 'St Michael', Gsg Mihovìla;:: Sveti Mihovīl, kî je lâzi ogradīl (exact meaning unclear) :::.
mihurì Npl 'blister'.
mijâda 'quantity of olives that can be ground at a time (one čǎša full)', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl mijât.
mijǎr 'thousand', Gsg -à, Npl -ì, Gpl -i.
mìkalske Npl NOMP: - grěbeni Npl 'wool-comb'.
mìkat 'comb (wool)', PR mîče, LP mìkalo, -ale, GER -ajuć.
z-mìkali LP id., PR zmîče, IMP zmìči/zmìkaj.
Mìkićevoga Gsg m ADJ to an nonattested surname.
Mîko PROP (christian name), Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Isg -on.
militâr 'service-man', Npl -i; :: põć militâr 'join the army', sen fìnil militâr 'I finished my military service':::.
miljunì Npl 'million'.
milosěrje 'pity, compassion', Gsg milosěrja/milosǎrja/milosǎrija.
milostìnju Asg 'alms'.
mìmo (PREP +G, ADV); :: mìmo nàs je pasǎl 'he passed us', mìmo kùći je pasǎl 'he passed the house', je pasǎl mìmo 'he went by':::.
mîna 'blasting-charge', Npl -i.
minàt 'blow up (with explosives)', PR -ǎju.
minût 'minute', Gsg -a, Gpl -i.
mîr 'peace, quiet', Gsg -a, Lsg -ù; :: na mirù 'quietly, peacefully' :::.
mirèc 'stone parapet (e.g. round the edge of a terrace or cistern)'

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Gsg mircà, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì; DIM mirčîć Gpl, Lpl mirčìćeh.
mirìna 'ruin', Npl -i;+ f ++.
mīren IND m 'quiet', Nsg m mīrni, n -o, COMP Nsg n -ēje.
mirovàt 'rest', PR mirûje, GER mirùjuć, IMP mirūj.
mìsel (f) 'thought', Npl mìsli;:: noj je prišlà nā misel sestrà 'she remembered her sister' :::.
mìslet 'think', PR mìslin, -iš, -i, -imo, -ite, GER -eć, LP -el.
do-mìslela LP (se do + G) 'think out'.
pro-mìslel LP 1 'suspect, conjecture'; 2 'invent, make up'; LP -ela.
za-mìslin PR 1 'think'; 2 - se 'ponder, become absorbed in thought'; IMP -ite, PP IND m zamīšjen.
mìš 'mouse', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl mîš.
mišćēr 'trade, profession'.
mišìć 'muscle', Npl -i.
mītiju se PR meaning unclear.
raz-mītimo PR 'separate (two droves of sheep that have got mixed up)', LP -ìla.
u-mitìt se 'miss (fail to meet) each other', PR umītimo, LP -ìli.
mižêrija 'poverty, misery', Lsg -e.
mìžerno n 'miserable'.
mjāšnu Asg f 'tepid', n -o.
mlačìć 'small hammer'.
mladìca 'sprout, offshoot', Asg -u, Npl -e; DIM mladìčice Npl.
mladìć 'young (unmarried) man', Gsg -a, NIpl -i, Gpl mladîć.
mlāj 1 'new moon'; 2 'offshoot'; Npl -ì; DIM (meaning 2) mlajìć, Npl -i.
o-mlajûje se PR 'sprout, send out new growth'.
mlât IND m 'young', IND f mladà, IND pl MP mlâdi, IND pl NOMP -e, Nsg m mlādi, Gsg m -oga, Isg m -in, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih, Dpl -in, COMP Nsg m mlàji/mlāji, Nsg f mlàja/mlāja, Nsg n mlāje, Npl MP mlàji/mlāji, SUP Nsg m nājmlàji.
mlât 'big hammer', Isg -on, Ipl mlāti.
mlekò 'milk', Gsg -à.
mlēst 'milk', PR melzèn, -èš, -è, -èmo, -ète, -èju, GER -ēć/-ūć, LP mèzla, mèzli.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

po-mlẽst 'milk', PR pomelzèmo, LP pomèlzel, pomèzla, pomèzli, PP f pomèlžena, pl NOMP pomèlžene/pomèlzene, IMP pomelzȉ.

mlèt 'grind', PR mẽjen, -e, -emo, -ete, -u/-eju, GER -uć, LP mlẽl, mlẽla, mlẽlo, mlẽli, IMP mejȉ.

na-mlèt 'grind (a certain quantity)', LP namlẽla.

sa-mlèt 'grind', PR samẽje, -u, LP samlẽl, samlẽli, PP IND m samẽjen, n -o.

mlinèc (almost always pl) 'kind of pancake prepared with wine or rakija (traditionally eaten at Christmas, together with grãšnjaci)', Npl mlincȉ, Gpl mlĩnac; DIM mlinčȉći Npl.

mnõže se PR 'multiply (itr)'.

po-mnõžila se LP id., LP -ilo, -ile.

Močãvna TOP (field), GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.

močȉli LP 'wet', PR mõči.

na-mõči PR id., PP n namõčeno.

u-močȉt 'immerse', LP -ȉli, PP IND m umõčen.

z-močȉt 'wet', PR zmõči, -imo, -e, LP -ȉl, -ȉli.

mȍć 'be able', PR môren, -eš, -e, -emo, -ete, -eju/-u, LP mõgel, moglà, moglȍ, moglȉ, moglè.

po-mȍć 1 'help'; 2 - se 'put on weight'; PR pomôren, -eš, -eju, LP pomõgel, pomoglà, pomoglȉ, IMP pomȍs, pomȍste.

môć 'power, force, strength', GsgNpl mõči.

+môda: po môde Lsg 'after the fashion'.

modãja 'medallion (worn on the national costume)', Npl -i, Gpl modâj.

modãsa 'skein (loosely wound length of thread)', Asg -u, Npl -i.

modẽrno n 'modern', pl MP -i, Apl NOHU -e; :: po modẽrnu 'in the modern way' :::.

mõdri (a?) Nsg m 'greenish blue', n -o.

mohùnja 'husk', Asg -u, Npl -i.

mõj Nsg m 'my', Gsg m mõga, Dsg m mõmu/momù, ILsg m mojĩn, Nsg f mojà, Gsg f mojẽ, Dsg f mojõj, Asg f mojù, Isg f mojũ, Nsg n mojè, Npl MP mojȉ, Npl NOMP mojè, Gpl mojȉh, Ipl mojȉmi.

mokrà IND f 'wet', IND n/ADV mõkro/mokrȍ, IND pl MP -ȉ, Isg m mõkrin, Npl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg f -ẽja.

mokrõtina 'wetness'.

mõkul 1 'nasal mucus'; 2 '(cigar) stump'; Npl -i.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

molàt 'let loose, loose, unfasten', PR -â, -âmo, -ăju, LP -ăl, PP f molâna, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
raz-molâ PR 'loose, unfasten'.
molevàt 'let loose, loose, unfasten', PR molûjemo, LP molevăla, -ăli.
molìt 'pray', PR mõlin, -i, -imo, -ite, LP -ìli, GER mõleć, IMP -ì.
z-molìt id., PR zmõlimo, LP -ìl, -ìli, PP IND m zmõjen.
molìtvi Npl 'prayer'; DIM molìtvica, Npl -e.
moltăr 'wooden mortar', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.
moltarìć 'coffe-mill (small wooden case with a little drawer in it and with a metal handle emerging from it (cf. manižîn)'.
mòran PR 'have to, be obliged to', PR -aš, -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -al, -ala, -alo, -ali, -ale;+ all these forms also att with -à-: màran, màraš, etc. ++.
môre 'sea', Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-e/-ù, Npl -a, Lpl -ah.
mornăr 'seaman', Npl -ì.
Mõrovi Npl MP ADJ to a nonattested surname.
morskî Nsg m ADJ to môre, Npl NOMP -ê.
môsk/môst 'marrow', Lsg moskè.
môst 'bridge', Gsg mõsta, Lsg -u.
mõstir 'monastery', Lsg -u.
mõšnja 'scrotum', Asg -u.
mòt 'gesture', Lsg mõtu, Npl -i.
môt: bìt na - (+ D) 'please, suit'.
motìka 'mattock', GsgNpl -i, AIsg -u, Lsg -e; DIM motìčicu Asg, Npl -e.
motôri Npl 'motor, engine'.
mõvit se 'move (itr)', PR -imo, LP -ilo.
pre-mõvit 'move', PR -i, PP IND m premõvjen.
z-mõvila se LP 'go away'.
možjenèc 1 'knot (in wood)'; 2 'pin that forms part of a krõšnja and prevents shearing of the krošnjênce'; Npl možjencì;+ 2 att možnjenèc ++; DIM možjenčìć, Npl -i.
mõžjina Npl 'sheep-brains'.
mrâf 'ant', Gsg mrâva, Npl -i, Gpl mrăvi/mravī.
mràs 'frost', Isg mrăzon.
Mravīnci Npl TOP.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

mravînec 'small ant', Npl mravînci; DIM mravînčić.
Mrăzova TOP (field), Gsg -e, Lsg -oj.
po-mrět 'die'.
u-mrět id., PR umrěš, -è, -èmo, -èju, LP ùmer, ùmerla, ùmerlo, ùmerli, ùmerle, IMP umrî.
zu-mrět 'die out'.
mrěžu Asg 'net'; DIM mrěžicu Asg, Npl -e.
mùčen IND m 'up to one's ears in work', f mùšna, pl MP mùšni.
mùčit se 'drudge, toil', PR -in, -i, -ite, LP -ili.
z-mùčit se id., PR -i, -ite, LP -ili.
s-mučevàt 'talk scandal'.
mũder IND m 'wise, smart', Nsg m mũdri, f -a.
mùfa 'mustiness (of wine)', Asg -u;:: vinò je šlò na mùfu 'the wine has become musty':::.
mùha 'fly', Npl -i, Gpl mûh; mùšice Npl.
muhîć unidentified weed, Gsg -à.
mùka 'torment, martyrdom', Gsg -i.
mukà 'meal, flour', Gsg -ì, Asg -ù.
mukàt 'low', PR mũče, LP mukăl.
mũl 'pier', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù; DIM mulîć, Npl -i.
mùlec 'mule', Gsg mũlca, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl mulăc; DIM mũlčić, Gsg -a.
mulěta Npl 'grill';+ pl t ++.
mũli Nsg m 'hornless (of sheep)', f -a, Asg f -u, pl NOMP -e.
mùlica 'mule', Asg -u, Npl -e.
mulîna 'rusk', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø;+ same as pašaměti ++; DIM mulînicu Asg,Npl -e.
mulinĕr 'spinning-wheel', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
mulît 'shell', PR mũli, -imo, -ite.
o-mulît id., PR omũli, -imo, -iju, IMP omulî, PP f omũjena.
raz-mulît 'crumb'. PR razmũli.
+mũlta 'fine, penalty', Asg -u.
multàt 'fine'.
munêda 'coins', Gsg -i, Lsg -e.
mùnjen IND m 'mad, crazy', pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e.
z-munjenět 'become crazy', LP -ĕl.
murělo 'thick piece of fire-wood', GsgNpl -a, Gpl murêl;+ cf.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

žvȃrdul ++.
mȗrka 'sediment in olive-oil', Gsg -i.
mȗrva unidentified tree.
mȗrvice Npl 'fruit of a mȗrva'.
mȕsit se 'not be on speaking terms', PR -i, -imo.
mustȃći Npl 'tassel on Indian corn'.
mȗš 'husband; man', Gsg mȗža, Dsg -u, Isg -en, Npl -i, GIpl mȗži, Dpl mȗžen.
Muškardȉnjevi Npl MP ADJ to a nonattested surname.
mȗški/mȕški Nsg m 1 'male, men's'; 2 (substantivally) 'man'; Gsg mȗškoga/mȕškoga, Nsg f mȗška/mȕška, Asg f mȗšku, Nsg n mȗško, Npl MP mȗški/mȕški, Gpl mȗških/mȕških, Npl NOMP mȕške.
mȗt 'dregs in oil or wine', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
mȕtaf IND m 'dumb', pl NOMP mȕtave.
s-mutȉt 1 'make turbid'; 2 'talk scandal'; 3 - se 'become insane'; LP -ȋl, -ȉla, PP IND m smȗćen, n -o.
za-mutȉt 'mix, stir (e.g. batter)', PR zamȗti, -imo.
mȗtni Nsg m 'turbid', f -a, n -o.
Mȗžić (a?) PROP (family name), Npl -i.
mužȏl 'drinking-glass', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i; DIM mužolȉć.

N

na (PREP + A); :: na ogȅnj 'on the fire (direction)', na štȅrnju 'on the cistern (direction)', si bȋl na butȇgu 'have you been to the shop?', rȅn na gerbȋn 'I am going to the west', na drȕgu bȃndu 'the other way', na tȕ i na tȕ 'in both directions' tȍ sen šȉla svȅ na rȗki 'I sewed all that by hand', to se mȅje na manižȋn 'that is ground with a coffee-mill', bi bile imȅle sakȅtić na rȃme 'they carried a small sack on their shoulders', kopȁt na redȉći 'to dig (a vineyard) in such a way that rows are formed, se je na mȅtri kupȉlo 'it was bought by the meter', delȉt na trȋ delȉ 'divide into three parts', tȍ smo rȅzali na bukunȉći 'we cut that into small pieces', tȍ se jȅ na salȃtu 'one can eat that by way of salad', mȋ na dvȇ pȃlimo, i na trȋ 'two or three of us bake their bread together' ::: ;+ this

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

PREP is ˜-accented in such combinations as nã misel, nã škriji, and ˆ-accented in combination with certain pronouns (see 4.2 and 4.5) ++.

na (PREP + L); :: na špàhare 'on the cooking-range (rest)', na konjù 'on horseback', na škojù 'on the island' :::.

nabavjãč 'supplier'.

nabèdnji/nanabèdnji 'day before Christmas', Gsg nabèdnjega/nanabèdnjega.

nãčin 'way, manner', NGpl -i; :: na tõh nãčin 'in that way' :::.

nãć 'find', PR nãjden/najdèn, nãjde, -emo, -u/-èju, LP našèl, našlà, našlȉ, našlè, IMP najdȉ, PP f nãjdeta; :: sen te prišlà nãć 'I've come to see you'; se je našèl ofẽnjen 'he was offended' :::.

nana-šèl LP 'find (a certain quantity of)'.

obãć 1 'inspect, look, esp. how the crops are doing, how the sheep are, etc.'; 2 'search, frisk'; 3 'go around'; LP obašlȉ, IMP obajdȉ, PP n obãjdeno.

põć 'go', PR rẽn/grẽn, rẽš/grẽš, rẽ/grẽ, remò/gremò, restè, redũ/gredũ, LP šèl, šlà, šlò, šlȉ, šlè, IMP pojdȉ/hòt/hodȉ, pojdȉte/hòte;+ LP 1 att pošlò: nȉ pošlò 'it didn't come up (of crops)'++.

prȉt 'come; become; come into being; be obtained', PR prȉde, -emo, -u/-eju, LP prišèl, prišlà, prišlò, prišlȉ, prišlè, IMP pridȉ, prȉte/pridȉte; :: prȉde vẽli 'it becomes big', bi bȉlo prišlò za žèt 'it became so high we could mow it' :::.

s-nãć se 'manage, cope (with something)', PR snãjde, -èmo, -ete, LP snašlȉ.

zãć 'set (of the sun)', PR zãjde/zajdè, LP zašlò.

nãdo 'blade (of a knife)'.

nadõle 'down(wards)'.

nadùlek 'unripe fig', Npl nadũlci.

naftalȉn/naftalȉna 'naphthaline', Gsg -a/-i, Asg -u.

nagèl IND m 1 'hot-tempered, rash'; 2 ADV (na) nãglo 'unexpectedly'; Nsg m nãgli, ADV -o, n -o, IND n -ò.

nagõre 'up(wards)'.

najenũč 'very quickly'.

nakò see onakò.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

nakðf see +onakðf.
na kùp, na kùpe see kùp.
na lẽvo see lẽvi.
nalõmno n 'broken (not entirely)'.
namõr 'cold (e.g. in the head)', Gsg -a.
namõren IND m 'having a cold', f namõrna.
namorìt se 'catch cold', PR namõri, LP -ĩl.
namuràt se 'fall in love', LP -ãl, -ãla;+ na/va + A 'with' ++.
namurevàt se 'fall in love', PR -ûju.
nân see onân.
nãnka/nãnke 'not even'.
nanõpak ADV 'inside out'.
nãpa 'rack (on the mantelpiece) on which cups, saucers, etc. are placed', Asg -u, Npl -i.
napèršnjak/raspèršnjak 'thimble', Gpl napèršnjaci.
nãplat 'leather', Gsg -ì.
nã pol see pôl.
na pô se see po (PREP + A, under i).
napõšni Nsg m 1 'apart, separate, special'; 2 ADV 'properly speaking'; f -a, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Apl NOHU -e, ADV -o.
nã poštu 'on purpose, for no other purpose, especially'; :: pũstin nã poštu 'I put that aside' ::: .
naprẽko see prẽko 2.
nãpret/na nãpret ADV 1 'forward'; 2 'in the front';:: do dvanãjst lêt na nãpret 'from the age of twelve' ::: .
naprìmer 'for instance'.
Nãpuli Npl 'Naples', Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah.
naràf 'character', Gsg narãvi,'Lsg -e.
narãnža 'orange', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl narânš/narãnži.
naranžâta 'orange syrup', Gsg -i.
nasrèt ADV, PREP + G 'in the middle (of)'.
nàš Nsg m 'our', Gsg m nãšega, Dsg m -emu, ILsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, DLsg f -oj, AIsg f -u, Nsg n -e, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, GLpl -ih, Dpl -in, Ipl -imi;:: po nãšu 'in our way/language' ::: .
nãštro 'band (e.g. on clothing)', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
nãtešće (indeclinable) 'not having had one's breakfast, having an empty stomach';:: jõš sen nãtešće 'I have not yet breakfasted' :::

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

naȕčen IND m 'used to', f naȕšna, n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Apl NOHU -e.

naȕk 1 'habit'; 2 'skill acquired by experience'; 3 'schooling'; Gsg -a.

nǎvel 1 'freight, carriage'; 2 'payment'; 3 'good pay, windfall';:: tǒ ti je nǎvel 'that serves you well':::.

navĕrh (PREP + G);:: navĕrh bȅčvi 'on top of the barrel', sen naverh škâl 'I am at the top of the stairs', sen prišȅl naverh škâl 'I reached the top of the stairs'(the final h is dropped, see 2.51);+ about navĕrh in toponyms see under Verhlǎs ++.

navigȁt 'be a sailor', PR -â, -ǎju, LP -ǎl.

navĭlast IND m 'forked'.

nǎzat/nǎzada 1 also na nǎzat 'back(ward)'; 2 'ago'.

nazȉmek 'ram in its second year', Gsg nazȉmka.

nazȉmica 'ewe-lamb in its second year'.

nȅ 1 'no'; 2 'not'.

nĕbo 'sky', Gsg -a.

nȅč see nȅš.

nedĕja 'Sunday', Gsg -i, Asg -u;:: cĕlu nedĕju dǎn 'a whole week' (1x; dial.?):::.

Nĕdomiše(n)j/Mĕdomiše(n)j TOP, Gsg Nĕdomišnja, Lsg -e.

nĕgda 1 'ever, at any time'; 2 'sometimes'; 3 'at one time, in former days'.

nĕgde/nĕgdere 'somewhere, anywhere'.

nȅho/nȅhor/nȅhora 'than'.

nȅka 1 CONJ 'let (permission, consent, wish, resignation)';:: nȅka rĕ 'let him go':::; 2 INT 'let him/her/etc., so be it (permission, consent, resignation)'; 3 CONJ 'so that, in order that, that (if the clause expresses a wish or instruction)'.

nĕkada 'sometimes'.

nĕkako/nĕkakor 'in one way or another, somehow'.

nĕkan 'somewhere, anywhere (direction)'.

nĕki/nȅki Nsg m 'some(body), any(body), a certain, a few', Gsg m -oga, Dsg m -omu, Isg m -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f/Npl NOMP -e, Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -i, GLpl -ih, Dpl -in, Ipl -imi.

nĕmers/nȅmers 'abstinence from meat'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ner 'than';+much less common than nèho/nèhor/nèhora ++.
Nerezìni Npl TOP (village), Lpl -ah.
nervôs IND m 'nervous', IND f nervôza.
nesìce Npl 'laying-hen'.
nesrẽća 'unhappiness, misfortune', Npl -i.
nẽst 1 'carry, bring'; 2 'lay (eggs)', PR nesè, -èmo, -èju, LP
  neslà, -lò, -lì, -lè.
 po-nẽst 'bring', PR ponesèn, -è, LP ponẽsel, poneslò, -lì.
 pod-nẽst 'endure'.
 per-nẽst 'bring', PR pernesèš, -è, -èmo, -èju, LP pernẽsel,
  pernesli, -lè, PP Nsg n pernesẽno, IMP pernès/pernesì,
  pernèste/pernesìte.
 pro-nesè PR 'start laying (of hens)', PR -èju, LP proneslè.
 z-nesè PR 'lay (eggs)', PP IND n znešenò (sic), Nsg n znesẽno.
nèš/nèč 'something, anything', G nẽčesa, I nẽkin, L nẽčin.
netjãk 'nephew', Gsg -à, Npl netjacì, GIpl netjãci, Dpl netjakõn.
netjakìnja 'niece', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.
nevêra 'thunderstorm', Npl -i.
nevẽsta 'bride; daughter-in-law', Isg -u, Npl -i.
nevẽstica 'bride', GDsg -e, Asg -u.
nevẽšćak 'bridegroom', Gsg -a, Dsg -u.
nì 'neither, nor; not even'.
nìgde/nìgdere 'nowhere'.
nìkako 'nohow, in no way'.
nìkakof Nsg m 'no (kind of), no...at all; good-for-nothing', Nsg f
  nìkakova, Gsg n nìkakovoga, Gpl nìkakovih.
nìkan 'nowhere (direction)'.
nìkat 'never'.
nìkat 'come up (of plants, etc.)', PR nìču.
nìki Nsg m 1 'no, none'; 2 (m) 'nobody'; Gsg m nìkoga, Dsg m -omu,
  Isg m -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o.
nìknut 'come up (of plants, etc.)', LP nìknula, nìknulo/nìklo.
 z-nìkne PR id.
nìkut: do - 'from nowhere'.
Nìska TOP, Lsg -e/-oj.
nìski Nsg m 'low', n -o, COMP Nsg m nìži;+less common than bàs ++.
nìš 'nothing', Gsg nìčesa;:: bez nìš 'without anything, nìš korìsti

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

do njegà 'he is good for nothing', ni iměla nìš poslà zeš njũ 'she didn't have any work because of her'.

u-nišćûje PR 'destroy'.

u-nìštit 'destroy', PR -iju, LP -ila, -ilo, PP n unìšćeno.

nizãle LP 'put in a row'.

na-nizàt id., PR nanìžeš, LP nanizãl, -ãli, PP pl NOMP nanìžene, IMP naniži.

z-nizãlo LP id.

njakaràt 'stammer (?)', PR -â.

raž-njakarâ PR 'eat in a repulsive way', PP n -âno.

ž-njakaràt id., LP -ãl.

njědra Npl: stàvit va - 'put under one's coat', va njědreh Lpl 'under my, your, etc. coat'; Gpl njědar.

njegòf Nsg m 'his', Gsg m njegõvoga, Nsg f -a, Gsg f/Npl NOMP -e, Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -i, Gpl -ih.

njergùtaf IND m 'nagging'.

njeržitè PR 'grumble', PR -ě, GER -ěć, LP njeržěla.

njetìt 'lay (a fire)'.

na-njetìt id., PR nanjěti, LP nanjetìla/nagnjetìla (lx).

njěvin Nsg m 'her', Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Asg f -u, Gsg n -oga.

njezlò 'nest', Gsg -à, Npl njězla, Gpl njězal;+ Npl *-à ++; DIM njezlìće.

njìhof Nsg m 'their', Gsg m njìhovoga, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, Dpl -in.

Njilõvica see Ilõvica.

njõki Npl certain food.

njorancìji Npl 'stupidity'.

njorãnt IND m 'stupid', f -a, pl MP -i.

po-njorantêje PR 'become stupid'.

njorìt 'dive', PR njõri, -iju, LP -il.

nôć 'night', GsgNpl nõći, Lsg nõće/nočì/nočè.

nočès/nočèska 'to-night'.

nõćnji Nsg m ADJ to nôć.

nogà 'leg', Gsg -ì, Asg nõgu, Isg -ũ, Lsg -è, Npl nõgi, Gpl nõh, Ipl -ãmi, Lpl -ãh.

nõh see onõh.

nohčìć see nôs.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

nõhet/nõfet 'nail', Gsg nõfta, Isg nõhton, Lsg nõftu, Npl nõhti/ nõfti, Ipl nõhti; DIM nohtȉći Npl.

nõna 'grandmother', Gsg -i, Dsg -e, Isg -u;+ cf mamìca ++.

nõno 'grandfather', Gsg -a, Dsg -u.

nôs 1 'nose'; 2 'spout'; Gsg -a, Lsg -ù; :: je čapăl v nôs 'he is offended':::; DIM nohčȉć (see 2.21), Gsg -a.

nõseča f 'pregnant';+ dial.? ++.

nosȉt 1 'carry'; 2 - se 'dress oneself'; PR nõsin, -i, -e/-iju, GER -eć, LP -ȉl, -ȉlo, -ȉli, IMP -ȉ.

na-nõsiju PR 'gather'.

z-nosȉt 'gather', LP -ȉli.

za-nõsi PR: - detè 'become pregnant'.

nôš 'knife', Gsg nôža, Isg -on, Npl -i, GIpl nõži;+ Ipl *nožȉ ++; DIM nožȉć, Isg -en, Npl -i.

nošnjà 'national costume', Asg -ù, Lsg -è, Npl -ȉ.

notăjo 'notary public', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i.

novĕmber 'November', Gsg novĕmbra, Lsg -u.

po-novûje PR 'repeat'.

nõvi Nsg m 'new', Gsg m -oga, Lsg f -oj, n/Asg n -o, pl NOMP/Apl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg n -ĕje;:: po nõvu 'in a/the new way', po novĕju 'in a newer way':::.

novȉna 'newly dug piece of land', Asg -u.

Novȉna TOP.

nožȉca 1 DIM nogà; 2 'leg (e.g. of a table)'; GsgNpl -e, Asg -u, Ipl -ami.

nõžice Npl 'shears', Gpl -Ø, Ipl -ami.

nũda see onũda.

nũde see onũde.

nùklet 'sheep in its second year', Npl -i, Gpl nuklĕt.

nùter 'in, inside (direction)';+ also na nùter ++.

nũtre/nùtre/po nùtru 'in, inside (rest)';:: do nùtri 'from the inside':::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

O

õba N m n 'both', N f õbe, D obȉn, I obȉmi, L obȉh;+ in the combinations õba dvâ and õbe dvê, the words dvâ and dvê have secondary stress or no stress at all; see also õbuha ++.
obadȁt see badân (1).
obẽćan PR 'promise', PR -a, LP -ãl, -ãla.
õbeden IND m 'not serious; frivolous', f õbedna, pl MP -i.
õberva 'eyebrow', GsgNpl -i, Lpl -ãh.
õbet 'nonseriousness; frivolity', Gsg obedȉ, Gpl obẽt.
obȅt 'midday meal', Gsg obẽda, Isg -on, Npl -i.
oblačȉt se 'become cloudy'.
  na-oblačȉt se 'get steamed up, get dim', LP -ȉlo, -ȉle.
õblak 1 'cloud'; 2 'big swarm (e.g. of bees)'; Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl õblaci.
õblašno n 'clouded'.
õbli Nsg m 'oval (?)', f -a, n -o.
obligân IND m 1 'obliged'; 2 'professional, payed'; f -a, pl MP -i.
oblȉja 'kind of cake, traditionally eaten at All Saints', Asg -u, Npl -i.
oblȕženci Npl 'piece of peeled off rind';+ cf ob-lužȉt ++.
obràs 'face', Lsg obrãzu.
õbruč 'hoop', Isg -on, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -i; DIM õbrȕčić.
õbuha 'both ears'(used in connection with earmarks).
obȕvan PR 'shoe', LP obuvãle.
õčuh 'stepfather', Gsg -a.
očalȉ Npl 'glasses', Gpl očãl.
odovrẽlina/udovrẽlina 'kind of weak wine, obtained by pressing dropȉni in a wine-press and mixing the results with water', Gsg odovrẽlini/udovrẽlini, Asg udovrẽlinu.
odvȅ/odvẽka/dvȅ/dvẽka 'here'.
ofcȁ 'sheep', Gsg -ȉ, DLsg -ȅ, Asg ôfcu, Isg -ũ, Npl ôfce, Gpl ovãc, Dpl -ãn, Ipl -ãmi, Lpl -ãh; P/A ofčȉni Npl.
ofẽndit 'offend', PR -i, LP -ila, PP IND m ofẽnjen.
ofenjȉf IND m 'offensive'.
õferi: nȉ već - 'there is nothing to be done about it now, it

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

can't be changed'.

ðferk IND m 'adroit, nimble'.

Ogãčini (a?) TOP.

ogãdnjik 'collar', Npl ogãdnjici.

ogènj 'fire', Gsg ognjà, Lsg -ù/-è, Gpl õganj, Lpl õgnjeh.

õglavica 'bridle', Gsg -e, Asg -u.

ognjīšče 1 'fireplace'; 2 'plot of land that has been fertilized with ashes, mostly destined for sowing cabbage'; GsgNpl -a, Lsg -u/-e, Lpl -ah;+ 1 att ugnjīšče (meaning 2) ++.

ogrãda 'enclosure (e.g. fence or stone wall)', Asg -u, Npl -i; + dial.? ++.

Ogrãdi Npl TOP (field), Lpl -ah.

ogrâjca 'parcel of pasture-land'; GLsgNpl -e, Asg -u, Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah; DIM ogrâjčicu Asg, Npl -e.

ogùnjek 'small piece of fire-wood remaining after a large piece has been cut into equal parts', Gsg ogũnka, Npl ogũnci, Gpl ogùnjak.

õhol IND m 'proud', f -a, pl MP -i.

ojȉč 'pole (shaft by which a cart is drawn)', Gsg -a.

Okladȉči Npl TOP.

õko 1 'eye'; 2 pl 'pieces of fat in olīta (meaning 2)'; Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl õče/õči, Gpl očīj, Ipl očȉjami, Lpl očȉjah;+ dvâ õka, *dvâ õče ++; P/A DIM očȉčini Npl.

okolīna 'surroundings'.

õkolo 1 PREP + G :: õkolo vrâta 'around the neck', õkolo kûć 'near the houses'::: ; 2 ADV (also na õkolo) 'around' :: hodȉt na õkolo 'lead a frivolous life'; jà sen bȉl na õkolo "I have travelled, I have seen the world':::.

okùrit 'be necessary', PR -i, -e, LP -ilo.

ol see ðli.

olčȉna/golčȉna 'boy (younger than mladȉć)', Gsg -a, Gpl golčȉn.

ðli/ol 'or';+ also ȉli ++.

olȉčina 'girl (younger than divõjka)'.

õlim 'detergent to clean fleeces with (trademark?)', Isg -on.

olīto/õlito 1 'intestine'; 2 pl 'stuffed sheep intestines, traditionally eaten at Carnival'; Gsg olīta, Lsg olītu, Npl olīta, Gpl olīt, Ipl olīti, Lpl olīteh; DIM olitȉče.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

oltăr 'altar', Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ/-ȅ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl -i.
Omȉšej TOP (town on the island of Krk).
ðmitro 'surveyor', Gsg -a.
ôn 'he', onð 'it', G njegȁ, D njemȕ, A njegȁ, I njȉn, L njȅn/njȉn; clitic forms: G/A ga, D mu; special clitic forms after stressed prepositions: A nj/njega;+ see 4.5; cf. onõh ++.
onȁ 'she', G njȅ, D njõj, A njȕ, I njũ, L njõj; clitic forms: G je, D noj, A ju; after stressed prepositions: A nju;+ see 4.5 ++.
onakð/nakð 'so, like that, in that way'.
+onakðf/ nakðf Nsg m 'that kind of (remote)', Lsg f onakõvoj, Nsg n onakõvo.
onân/nân 1 'there (direction), thither'; 2 'there (rest)'.
ondȁ 'then'.
ondȅ/ondȅka 'there (rest)'.
onȉ 'they (MP)', onȅ 'they (NOMP)', G njȉh, D njȉn, A HU njȉh, A NOHU njȅ, I njȉmi, L njȉh; clitic forms: G ih, D nin, A HU ih, A NOHU je; after stressed prepositions: A NOHU nje;+ see 4.5 ++.
onð see ôn.
onõh/nõh/ôn Nsg m 'that (remote)': for the att forms see 4.12.
onũda/nũda 'past that; along that road'.
onũde/nũde 'past that; along that road'.
opȁčenek '"foot" of a sheep', Gsg opȁčenka.
Opatȉje Lsg TOP (town in Istria).
opȅs see popjȅs.
ðpet/ðpeda/vȅspet/vȅspeda 'again'.
opjȅs see popjȅs.
õpjina 'town-hall', Asg -u.
opjȕvek 'fly-blow', Npl opjȕfci, Gpl opjȕvak, Lpl opjȕfceh.
opõl 'grape-juice', Gsg -ȁ.
orȁt 'plough', PR orȅn, -ȅ, -ȅju, LP õral, õralo, õrali, IMP orȉ.
z-õralo LP id., LP -ali, PP IND f zorenȁ, Nsg n zorẽno, IMP zorȉ; + PP IND f +zõrena accepted ++.
ordẽnje 'tools (COLL)', Npl -a.
ordinȁt 'command', PR -â, LP -ãl, -ãli.
ordinjûje PR 'command', LP ordinjevãla, -ãli.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

õrebica 'partridge', Npl -e.
orèl 'vulture', Npl orlì, Gpl õral; P/A orlìni Npl.
Õrlec TOP, Gsg -a, Lsg -e/-u.
õrlečan 'inhabitant of Orlec', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
õrlečanka 'female inhabitant of Orlec'.
õrlešćica 'female inhabitant of Orlec', Npl -e.
õrleška Nsg f ADJ to Õrlec, n -o; po õrlešku 'in the dialect of Orlec, as we do it in Orlec, etc.'.
ormăr see vermăr.
osèf unidentified weed (grows between the barley), Gsg osvà.
õsmi Nsg m 'eighth', Lsg m -in, Gsg f -e.
õson 'eight'.
osondesêt 'eighty'.
Osõr TOP (village), Gsg -a, Lsg -e;+ Gsg *-à, Lsg *-ù ++.
osovnājst 'eighteen'.
osovnājstin Lsg m 'eighteenth'.
ospodín see gospodīn.
osprêda 'at the front';+ cf dosprêda ++.
õstek 'lettuce', Gsg -a.
ostrùga 'bramble', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
õsul 'landmark between two parcels of land, consisting of a few piled-up stones', Npl -i; DIM õsuliči Npl.
ošõto same as došõto.
oštăr 'publican', Dsg -ù, Dpl -õn.
oštarìja 'pub', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah.
ðšter IND m 1 'sharp'; 2 'severe (e.g. winter)'; 3 'hard and dry (of earth)'; Nsg m ðštri, f -a, n/ADV -o, pl NOMP/Apl NOHU -e, COMP Nsg -ija, Nsg m -ēji.
oštrìca 'grass-like plant, possibly *Cyperus*', Gsg -e; P/A oštrìčina.
oštrìt 'sharpen', PR õštri, -imo, LP -ìli.
na-oštrìt id., PR naõštri, LP -īl, PP IND m naõštren.
otadà: - si rõjen 'then you were born';+ 1 att ++.
otakāča 'tub (larger than a kebèl)', Gsg -i, Asg -u; DIM otakāčicu Asg.
otakð/takð 'so, in that way, like that'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

otân/tân 1 'there (rest)'; 2 'there (direction), thither'.
otăva 'Low Sunday (same as Mâli Vezèn)', Asg -u.
otèc 'father', Gsg ocà, DLsg -ù, Isg -ěn, Gpl ŏtac;+ see also po (PREP + L, under n) ++.
otěl 'hotel', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -eh.
otèt 1 auxiliary verb for future tense; 2 'want'; 3 - se 'be necessary', PR ćù, ćèš, ćè, ćèmo, ćète, ćèju, emphatical PR ŏću, ŏćeš, ŏće, ŏćemo, ŏćete, ŏću, negated PR něću, něćeš, něće, něćemo, něćete, něćeju, LP těl/otěl, těla/otěla, tělo, těli/otěli, těle.
otôber 'October', Gsg otôbra, Lsg -u.
otôbernica unidentified flower, Npl -e.
otŏh/tŏh Nsg m 'that (near)': for the att forms see 4.12.
ŏtrof 'poison'.
ŏtrovne pl NOMP 'poisonous'.
otùka see tù.
ovakò/vakò 'so, like this, in this way'.
+ovakòf/vakòf Nsg m 'this kind of', Gsg m vakŏvoga, Gpl vakŏvih, Apl NOHU vakŏve.
ovân/vân 'here (direction), hither; on this side'; :: vân nân 'to and fro', vân i nân 'this way and back' :::.
ovŏh/vŏh Nsg m 'this': for the att forms see 4.12.
+ovolìko see volìko.
ovŭda/vŭda/ovŭde/vŭde 1 'past here, along this road'; 2 'here (direction), hither'; 3 'here (in a broader sense than odvè, e.g. in the neighbourhood, around here)'.
ozâda ADV 'behind, at the back';+ cf zâda ++.
ozgôr ADV 'above, on top';+ cf dozgôra, zgôr, zgôra ++.
ozrujăva se PR 'be annoyed'.
ozrùjen IND m 'annoyed'.
Õzup TOP (field), Gsg Õzuba, Lpl Ozŭbeh.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

P

pacẽncija 'patience', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
pačàt se (+ D; va + A) 'hinder, hamper, make oneself a nuisance to', PR -â, -ãju, LP -ãl, -ãla.
pačìt (+ D) 'hinder, hamper', PR pãčiš, -i, -ite.
Pačīfčin/Pačīščin TOP (field), Gsg Pačīfčina, Lsg Pačīfčine, Npl Pačīfčini/Pačīščini;+ cf 2.22 ++.
Pãčovi Npl MP ADJ to a nonattested surname, Gpl -ih.
pãdat 'fall; fall to pieces (e.g. of old houses)', PR -aš, -a, -aju, LP -al, -alo, -ale.
  pro-pãda PR 'disappear'.
  ras-pãda se PR 'fall to pieces'.
  s-pãda PR 1 'fall off'; 2 + A 'be due :: su nãn dâli kolìko nàs je spadãlo 'we were given what was due to us'::: ; LP -ãlo (meaning 2), spãdale (meaning 1);:: spãda menè 'it is my turn':::;+ cf s-pãlo ++.
Pâdova TOP, Lsg -e.
Pâh TOP (island), Gsg Pâga, Lsg -u.
na-pajãli LP 'water (e.g. cattle)'.
pak ADV 'then, after, and so, and consequently;+ often att as [pah], not always explicable by sandhi-rule no. 6 in 2.51 ++.
pàk 'package, pack'; DIM pãkići Npl.
pãka 'slap, blow', Asg -u.
pakâno PP n 'pack'.
  s-pakãl LP id.
pakèt 'parcel'.
paketàt 'pack'.
paketûjen PR 'pack'.
pâl 'pole', Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Lpl pãleh.
pâlca 1 'stick'; 2 'offshoot, runner (of a plant)'; 3 'cross-lath between two krošnjênce (see krõšnja)'; GsgNpl -e, Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah.
pãlčić small bird, probably the wren;+ also called pãlčić-càrić++.
pãlec 1 'thumb'; 2 'the big toe'; Gsg pãlca.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

palẽnta 'polenta, made of Indian corn', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
palẽta 'dust-pan'.
palijàt 'gallop (itr)', PR -â, GER -àjuč.
palîš 'bonfire', Gsg palîža.
palìt 1 'bake'; 2 'light'; 3 'pinch (steal)'; PR pălimo, LP -ìla, -ìlo, -ìli.
  na-pălimo PR 'light'.
  o-palìt 1 'bake'; 2 'burn away (around something)'; 3 'pinch (steal)'; LP -îl, -ìla, PP f opăjena, n -o.
  za-palìt 1 'bake'; 2 'thrust, prick (into something)', PR zapăli, -imo.
paližgàt 'have a bonfire', PR -ân, -â, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ăli.
palmẽnt 'floor, storey', Gsg -a.
palût 'marsh', Npl palûdi; P/A palûdina.
pămet (f) 'intelligence; memory', Gsg -i, Lsg -ẽ/-ù (sic).
pămeten IND m 'sensible, intelligent', n pămetno, COMP Npl MP -ẽji, SUP Nsg n năjpametnẽje.
pămetit se 'remember', PR -in, -iš, -imo, -ila.
  o-pămetil se LP id.
  s-pametìt/spămetit se id.
pamidôr 'tomato', Gsg -a, Gpl pamidõri;+ Nsg and Npl also att with po-: G.D. regarded the variants with po- as 'newer' ++.
păn 'certain kind of textile', Gsg -a.
panâda 'panada, made of breadcrumbs, water and some oil or fat (used as infants' food)', Gsg -i, Asg -u; DIM panâdice Gsg; P/A panadìnu Asg.
panarìč kind of basket.
pančêra 'corset'.
pandòlo 'stupid person', Gsg -a.
panjõka 'corn-cob', Npl -i;+ same as glavìca, but panjõka is considered a more Italian word ++.
pantakân 'powder that destroys fleas (trademark?)', Gsg -a.
pantâna 'wet mess'; P/A pantânina.
pantigân/pantigâna 'rat'.
pâpa 'pope', Gsg -a.
papagâlo 'parrot', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Gpl papagăli.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

papaštijõštija 'medallion, worn around the neck, with the likeness of a saint', Npl -i; DIM papaštijõštijica, Npl -e.

pâr 1 'pair'; 2 'a couple (of)'; 3 'sort, kind'; 4 (+ D, not declined, used in predicative position) 'of the same age as':: nismò pâr 'we are not of the same age'; onì su pâr njemù 'they are of the same age as he':::; 5 'even (of number)':: dvâ su pâri 'two is an even number'(cf dĕšpar).

pĕra 'steam', Gsg -i, Asg -u.

parânca 1 'shoulder-strap'; 2 'brace (on trousers)', Npl -e; DIM parânčice Npl.

parangunàt 'be equal to', PR -âš, LP -ăli.

paràt 'tear, pull apart', PR pĕran, -a, -aju, LP -ălo, -ăli.

na-parăli LP 'pull out a certain quantity of'.

ras-paràt 1 'tear apart'; 2 - se 'tear one's skin'; PR raspĕra, LP -ăla, -ălo, PP f raspĕrana, n -o, IMP raspĕraj.

parân PR 'think', LP -ăl;+ according to G.D., this verb has no INF ++.

parićàt 'prepare (a meal)', PR -â, -âte.

parićevàt 'prepare (a meal)'.

pĕrit 1 'heat'; 2 'be hot'; PR pĕri, -iju;+ PR 3sg on one occasion a few times att as pàri ++.

o-pĕri PR 'boil for a very short time', PR -imo, PP n opĕreno, pl NOMP -ene.

pot-pĕrit 'scorch (grapes) by walking in the vineyard in hot weather', PR -i, LP -ilo, -ili, PP n potpĕreno.

s-pĕril se LP 'burn oneself'.

za-pĕrin PR 'boil for a very short time'.

parôn 1 'lord'+ G.D. preferred gospodăr ++; 2 (jestingly) 'boss'.

particĕla 'parcel of land', Npl -i.

partîdu Asg 'game (e.g. of bowls)'.

pĕrtit 1 'leave, go away'; 2 'die (eufemism)'; PR -i, -imo, LP -il.

pâs 1 'belt (also the sash that forms part of the national costume)'; 2 božji - 'rainbow'; Gsg -a, Lsg -ù, Npl -i.

pasàt 'pass', PR -ân, -â, -âmo, -âte, -ăju, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ălo, -ăli, PP f -âna;:: vrême pasàt 'make time pass agreeably', pasâna šetimâna 'last week', kî ne bacilâ, ôn năjbòje pasâ lit.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'who does not worry is best off':::.

pre-pasãlo LP 'pass', PP IND m -ân;:: je prepasân 'he is crazy' :::.

pasevãl LP 'pass', LP -ãlo, -ãli, PR pasûje.

pasìca 'belt, leather strap', Asg -u, Npl -e.

pasjavìra curse;:: kâ pasjavìra je vȍ 'what the bloody hell is this?':::.

pãst 'fall', PR padè, -èju, LP pãl, pãla, pãlo, pãle.

do-pãlo LP (+ A) 'fall to a person's share', PR dopadè.

ot-padèju PR 'fall off'.

po-pãst 'steal', PR popadèš, -è, -ète, LP popãl, popãla.

pro-pãst 1 'disappear, cease to exist'; 2 'go to pieces'; PR propadè, LP propãl, propãle, IMP propadì.

s-padè PR (+ A) 'be due; happen to'; :: ti je prišlȍ kolìko te je spãlo 'you have got what was due to you', nàs to rèje spadè 'that happens less often to us':::;+ cf s-pãda ++.

pãst 'graze (tr: sheep, etc.)', PR pasè, -èmo, -èju, GER -ũć, LP pãsel, pãslo, pãsli, pãsle, IMP pasì.

ras-pãsle se LP '(of sheep) spread while grazing (?)'.

pastîr 'shepherd', Gsg -à, Npl -i/-ì, Dpl -on.

za-pastroćàt 'do (something) awkwardly, make a mess (of something)', LP -ãl, -ãla, PP n -âno.

+pãša '(piece of) pasture-land', Gsg pãši, Asg -u.

pašabrôdo (n) 'kind of sieve (used for soup)'.

pašãj 'passage'.

pašaměti Npl 'rusk';+ same as mulîna ++.

paščìć 'apron-string'.

pašnjãk 'piece of pasture-land'.

pãšt 'pulp', Gsg -i.

pãšti Gsg 'pasta', Asg -u;:: pãšta na sûho 'pastasciutta'.

paštîni Npl 'biscuit'.

pãtina 'shoe-polish', Isg -u.

patinàt 'polish (shoes)', PR -âte, IMP -ãj.

pãtit 'suffer', PR -i;+ dial.? ++.

pȁučina 'cobweb', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.

pȁuk 'spider', Npl pȁuki/pȁuci, Gpl pȁuk.

pãzuha/pãzoka 1 'arm-pit'; 2 'axil'; Isg pãzuhu/pãzoku, Lsg

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pǎzoke, Npl pǎzoki.

pečẽnja 'kind of ham (near the spine of the pig)', Npl -i; DIM pečẽnjice Npl.

pèć 'bake', PR pečè, -ète, -èju, GER pečǎć/pekǔć, LP pẽkel, peklà, -lȍ, -lì, -lè, PP IND m pečẽn, pl NOMP -e.

o-pečè se PR 'be burnt, scorched; become sunburned', LP opeklà, -lȍ, PP Nsg n opečẽno.

s-pèć 'bake', PR spečè, LP spẽkel, speklà, -lì, IMP spečì.

za-pẽkel se LP exact meaning unclear.

pêć 'oven', Gsg -ì, Isg -ũ, Lsg -è, Npl pẽći, Gpl pẽć/pẽći, Ipl -ǎmi, Lpl pẽćah/-ẽh/-ǎh.

pećìca/petnjìca 'small oven/stove', Asg pećìcu/petnjìcu.

pedalù Lsg see pidǎl.

pedesêt 'fifty'.

pedìsat 'torment, vex', PR -a, -aju, PP IND m -an, pl MP -ani.

pẽdnja/pẽgnja 'unit of length equal to the distance between the tips of the thumb and index-finger (middle-finger?) when spread out', Gsg pẽgji, Asg pẽgnju, Npl pẽgji, Gpl pẽganj.

pèhat 'kick', PR -an, -a, -aju, LP -ala.

pèhenj 'kick', Gsg pèhenja/pèhnja, Npl pèhenji, Gpl pèhanj.

pẽhji Npl 'belly wool', Gpl pẽhaj, Ipl pẽhji.

pehnùt 'kick', PR pèhne, LP -ùla.

pejàt 'bring; take (somewhere); drive (e.g. sheep)', PR pẽja, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -ǎl, -ǎli, GER pẽjajuć.

na-pejǎla LP 'bring a certain quantity of', LP -ǎlo, -ǎli.

po-pejàt 'bring', LP -ǎl, -ǎli.

per-pejàt/prepejàt 1 'bring'; 2 'lead (e.g. a climbing-plant)'; PR prepẽja, perpẽjamo, prepẽjaju/perpẽjaju, LP perpejǎl, -ǎli, PP IND m prepẽjan, IMP prepẽjaj;:: rêt na krǎj perpejàt 'dig a row up to the edge (of the vineyard); se na tènje prepẽja 'it is made thinner (by chiselling)':::.

s-pejǎlo LP 'take away'.

pekèl 'hell', Lsg peklù/-è.

pelẽj 'thick blanket, made of sheepskins', NIpl -i.

pèlh unidentified animal (mole?), Npl -i; DIM pèlšić.

pelìca 'fur', GsgNpl -e, Isg -u.

pelĩn 'wormwood', Gsg pelìna.

pelĩnkofca Gsg 'liquor, made of wormwood'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pèlni Nsg m 'full', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP/Apl NOHU -e, Gpl -ih, ADV -o.
na-pèlnit 'fill', PR -i, -imo, -e/-iju, PP pl MP napèlnjeni.
pre-pèlni PR id., PP n prepèlnjeno.
na-pelnjûjemo PR 'fill'.
pre-pelnjûje PR id.
pẽlš 'snail', Gsg pelžà, Npl -ì, Gpl pẽlži; DIM pelžìći Npl.
pêlt 'complexion', Gsg -ì.
pelvãn 'priest of a larger parish', Gsg -a.
pelvanìja 'parish of a pelvãn'.
pelzèt 1 'slip'; 2 'be slippery'; PR pelžĩ, LP pelzẽlo.
po-pelzèt 'slip'.
pelzèta 'hand-rail (on stairs)'.
pẽna 'pen', Isg -u, Npl -i.
pẽna (a?) 'foam'.
pẽndat 'incline, slope', PR -a.
pẽnj 1 'pledge (something pledged)'; 2 'object used in ìgra na pẽnj (see 3)'; 3 ìgra na pẽnj 'game in which one party hides a few objects and the other party must guess where they are'; Gsg -a;+ Gsg +-à accepted ++.
penjàt 'levy a distress upon'.
za-penjàt id., LP -ãl, -ãli, -ãle.
Pẽnjef TOP (field), Gsg Pẽnjevoga.
penkâla 'pen', Npl -i;+ dial.? ++.
pensàt 'think', PR -ân, LP -ãl.
pẽnšiji Npl 'pension'.
penšjẽr 'thought', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
pepejùha 'butterfly'.
pèrč 'he-goat', Gsg -a, Gpl pêrč.
na-perćevàt 'load (a pack-animal)', GER naperćùjuć.
pẽrgul 'balcony', Npl -i.
pergulâda 'pergola'.
perhãlo 'ribbon with a floral design (worn on the national costume)', Npl perhãla/prehãla, Gpl perhâl, Ipl perhãli.
pèrhut 1 'certain vermin living on chickens'; 2 'dandruff', Npl pèrhudi, Gpl perhũt;+ 2 att Npl pèrhuti (on one occasion); when asked, G.D. preferred pèrhudi ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

perikulàt 1 'incur a risk, be in danger'; 2 - do + G 'be in want of':: nestè perikulãl do vodì 'you were not short of water'::: ;PR -âte, LP -ãl, -ãli.

perìkulo: je na perìkulo 'it is dangerous'; je na perìkule za živòt zgubìt 'he risks to lose his life'.

perît 'expert who supervises the division of an estate', Gsg -a.

pĕri se PR 'grow rank (of weeds, etc.)'.

na-perìt se 1 'grow rank (of weeds, etc.); multiply (e.g. of a vermin)'; 2 (+ G) 'get full of (weeds, etc.); 3 (+ G)'grow plants/breed animals one has not grown/bred before'; PR napĕrin, -i, LP -īl, -ìla, -ìlo;:: ću se naperìt mãlo tẽ rãci 'I'll breed a few of that race':::.

pĕrje 'leaves', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.

perlàt se 1 'roll about in the sand or mud (as chickens like to do)'; 2 'get entangled'; PR pĕrla;+ cf koperćàt and compounds ++.

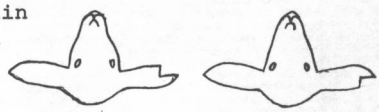
ras-perlàt 'disentagle, unravel', PR raspĕrla, LP -ãla, -ãli.

s-pĕrla se PR 'get entangled'.

za-perlàt exact meaning unclear, PR zapĕrla.

Pernàt TOP (village), Gsg Pernãta.

però 1 'leaf'; 2 'feather'; 3 certain earmark (see illustration); Gsg -à, Isg -õn, Npl pĕra, Gpl pĕr, Ipl pĕri, Lpl pĕreh; DIM perìće, Npl -i, Gpl perîć.



sprêt però *zât però*

però: ma - 'yet, for all that'.

pèrpat 'grope, feel (all over)', PR -aš, -a.

na-pèrpat 'grope, feel', LP -al, IMP -aj.

pèrse 'breast', Lpl -eh.

pèrst 'finger', Gsg -a, NIpl -i, Lpl -eh; DIM pèrstić.

peršĕmul 'parsley', Gsg -a.

peršùt 'ham', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl peršût.

na-pèrtit 'load ((on) a pack-animal)', PR -i, -imo, -ite, LP -ili.

Pèrveč TOP (field), Gsg -a, Lsg -e.

pèrvi Nsg m 'first', Lsg m -in, Isg f -u, Lsg f -oj; ADV pèrvo, SUP ADV nãjpèrvo.

pèrvo ADV 'before; in former days', SUP nãjpèrvo;::do pèrvo 'from

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

former times'::: .

pèrvo (PREP + G) 'before (time)';:: pèrvo mèši 'before mass'; pèrvo vrẽmena 'too early'; pèrvo sẽnca 'before sunrise'; pèrvo ùri 'in less than an hour'::: .

pèrzgal 'sheep-pen', NGpl -i;+ cf sterdìt ++.

peržũn 'prison', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.

Peržunì Npl TOP, Lpl Peržũneh.

peržunjẽr 'prisoner'.

pès 'dog', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i, Dpl -on, Lpl -ah, Gpl pês;:: al vaja pèsa ubìt oli žẽrna razbìt 'nothing can be done about it, there is no solution' (G.D. suggested that this saying may have arisen in a situation where a dog had the habit of eating out of a hand-mill (žẽrna) and nobody could unteach the animal to do so):::; P/A pèsina (stress?).

morski pès 'shark'.

pês 'weight (object used in weighing)', Npl pêzi.

pesèk 'sand', Gsg peskà, Lsg -ù.

s-pèskal LP 'do (something) awkwardly'.

za-pèskat 'do (something) awkwardly, make a mess (of something)'.

pêst 'handful', Isg -ũ, Npl -i; DIM pešćìcu Asg, Gpl peščîc.

pẽsti PR 'dirty', PR -iju.

o-pestìt id., PR opẽsti/opèsti, opèstite, opẽstiju, LP -îl, -ìla, -ìlo, PP IND m opèšćen.

s-pestîl/spèstil LP 1 'dirty'; 2 'do (something) awkwardly'.

za-pèstit/zapestìt 'do (something) awkwardly', PR zapèsti, LP -îl.

pêstô 'five hundred'.

peštàt 1 'strike, hit, beat'; 2 'sterilize (esp. a ram) by means of two stones'; PR pẽšta, -amo, -aju, LP -ãli, PP IND m pẽštan.

na-peštàt 'strike, hit', PR napẽšta.

s-pẽštaju PR 1 'flatten (by striking)'; 2 - se 'fight'; PP IND m spẽštan.

pêt 'five'.

prõ-pet PP IND m 'crucify', LP prõpeli.

petà 'heel', Gsg -ì, Asg pêtu, Lsg -è, Lpl -ãh.

petàt 1 - se 'appear unexpectedly/without being asked, intrude, put one's nose into'; 2 + D 'lie, deceive, pass something off on

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

someone'; 3 rude word for 'put' (?) :: petàt jenù kèrpu na hãju 'put a patch on a garment':::; PR -â, LP -ãl.

petèh 'cock', Gsg -à, Dsg -ù, Npl petesì, Dpl petehõn.

Sveti Pĕter 1 TOP (village); 2 'St Peter'.

pĕti 1 'fifth'; 2 (m) 'Friday'; Lsg m -in/-on, Gsg f -e.

Veli Pĕti "Good Friday'.

petìć certain coin that was in use during the Italian rule.

pètja, pètjica see pètnja.

pĕtjar 'beggar', Npl -i.

petjàt 'beg alms', PR -â.

petnãjst 'fifteen'.

pètnja/pètja 'loop, tag', GsgNpl pètnji/pètji, Asg pètju, Gpl pètaj; DIM pètnjica/pètjica, GsgNpl pètjice/pètnjice, Asg pètjicu.

petnjìca see pêć.

Petrìnjevoga Gsg m ADJ to a nonattested surname.

Petrõva 'St Peter's Day', Gsg -i, Asg -u.

petũn 'concrete', Gsg -à.

peverũn 'red pepper', Npl -ì.

pezàt 'weigh (tr/itr)', PR pĕzan, -a (itr also pezĭ), LP -ãlo, -ãle.

s-pezàt 'weigh (tr)', LP -ãl, -ãla.

po-peznùt 'slip', PR popèzneš, LP -ũl, -ùli.

s-pèzne PR id.

Pèžarica TOP (a spot just outside Orlec, used as a rubbish-dump), Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah.

+pìca same as štrùden, Asg -u.

pìcaju PR 'sting, prick'.

na-pìca PR id., LP -alo.

za-pìči PR 'pin up to'.

Pičrèf TOP, Gsg Pičrĕva, Npl -i, Gpl Pičrêf.

pičũrva 'fungus', Npl -i, Gpl pičùraf.

pĭći Nsg m 'small', f -a;+ rare ++.

pidãl 1 'tree-stem without branches'; 2 'nice straight piece of timber'; Lsg pedalù.

pihjàt 1 'pick, break up (e.g. soil)'; 2 - se 'scratch oneself'; 3 'what pèrhudi do with chickens (bite?)'; PR pihjâ/pìhja,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pìhjaju, LP pihjāli.
na-pihjāli LP 'break up (a certain quantity of)'.
ras-pihjàt 'break up'.
s-pihjàt id., LP -ālo.
pijačêr: učinìt jedèn - 'render a service'.
pijân IND m 'drunk', f -a, pl MP -i.
pijandùra 'drunkard'; P/A pijandùrina.
pijàt 'plate', Gsg pijāta, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -eh, Gpl pijât; DIM pijātić.
o-pijàt se 'fuddle oneself', PR opīja.
pijatānca 'course (part of a meal)', Asg -u, Npl -i.
pijažâ/piježâ PR (+ A) 'please', PR pijažāju, LP piježāl.
pîjenec 'small piece of fire-wood', Npl pîjenci, Gpl pîjenac.
piježâ see pijažâ.
pìkić 'small hook; projection, point', Isg -en.
pìknut 'sting', PR pîkne, LP pìknul.
na-pîknete PR id., LP napìknul, -ulo.
pot-pìknut 1 'spur (a horse)'; 2 'stick/prick under'; LP -ul.
za-pîkne PR 'prick on to'.
pikūn 'pick-axe', Gsg -à, Isg -ōn, Lsg -ù.
pikunàt 'break up (soil) with a pick-axe'.
pîl/pīla 'saw', Gsg -ì, Asg pîl/pīlu, Isg pilū/pīlu, Npl pīli; DIM pilìcu AIsg, Lsg -e, Gpl pilîc.
pilìt 'saw', PR pīli, pīliju.
na-pilìt 'saw (a certain quantity of)'.
po-pilìli LP 'saw; saw down', PR popīli, -iju.
pre-pilìt 'saw through', LP -ìlo, IMP -ì, PP n prepījeno.
ras-pīli PR 'saw up; saw off', PR -imo, LP -ìlo.
s-pilìli LP 'saw'.
pîn 'fir-tree; fir-wood', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Lpl pīneh;+ Lsg *-ù ++.
pinēlić 'artist's paint-brush', Npl -i.
na-pìnjat se meaning not altogether clear: 1 'pry (?); prop (?); 2 :: mî smo se na svè napìnjali 'we were ready to turn our hand to anything (of unemployed people)'; PR -a, LP -ali.
pinjāta 'kettle', Asg -u, Npl -i.
pînka 'loaf of French bread', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl pìnak.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pìpaf IND m 'slow, indolent'.
pìpaš se PR 'dawdle, linger (?)'.
pìplić 'chick', NIpl -i, Gpl -Ø.
pîr 'wedding', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Lpl pīreh.
pot-pìrat 'support, prop'.
za-pìraju PR 'shut'.
pirèt 'wither', PR pirī, LP -ēl; PR pīri 1 att, later rejected ++.
pìrika 'couch grass *(Agropyrum repens (L.) Beav.)*'.
pìruli Npl 'pill'; pìrulica, Npl -e.
pirulîn 'Basque beret'.
pirūn 'fork', Isg -ōn, Npl -ì.
pirunìći Npl certain earmark (see illustration).

pirunìći

pisàt 'write', PR pīše, -eju, PP n pīšeno.
na-pisàt id., PR napīšemo, LP napisāla, -ālo, IMP napišì.
pîsek/pîsk 1 'mouth-piece, reed'; 2 'leaf of e.g. garlic or onion'; Npl pîski, Gpl pīski.
pîskel same as pîsek, Npl pîskli;+ rejected by G.D. ++; DIM pîsklić ++.
Pîskel (a?) TOP, Gsg Pîskla (a?), Lsg -u (a?).
pìsni Nsg m/pl MP 'small, fine (e.g. sand)', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e;+ much less frequent than mâli or fîn ++.
pìš 'piss'.
pišàt 'piss', PR pīša, LP -āl.
po-pīša PR id., LP -āla.
pìt 'drink', PR pijè, -ète, -èju, GER -ūć, LP pîl, pilà, pîli, IMP pīj, pījte.
na-pìt se 1 'drink enough'; 2 'get drunk'; PR napijè, -èju, LP nāpil, nāpili, PP IND m nāpit, pl MP nāpiti, IMP napījte.
o-pijè se PR 'get drunk', PR -èju.
po-pìt 'drink', PR popijè, -èmo, LP pōpil, pōpila, pōpili, PP n pōpito/popîjeno, IMP popīj, popījte.
pītanje 'question'.
pitàt 'ask', PR pītan, -a, -ate, -aju, LP -āl, -āla, -āli, IMP pītajte.
pītnja travà 'certain kind of grass, best quality for livestock'; Gsg f pītnje, Asg f pītnju.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pìtom IND m 'tame', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
+pitûra 'paint', Isg -u.
piturâ PR 'paint', LP -ăli, PP f -âna.
piturevàt 'paint', GER piturùjuć.
pîvo 'wine (either neat or watered down)', Gsg -a;+ cf bîra ++.
pjèskat 'clap one's hands', PR pjèšće, -emo, -u, LP pjèskali.
pjĕta 'fold (e.g. in a skirt)', Npl -i; DIM pjĕtica, Npl -e.
pjùsku Asg 'slap'.
plăce Lsg 'square'.
plăč 'weeping'.
+plăća 'pay, salary', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
plăća PR 'pay', PR -aju, LP -al, -alo.
plâf 'small boat', Lsg plavè, Npl plâvi, Lpl plăveh;+ f ++.
plàh 'shy (of animals)', Nsg m plăhi, f -a.
ras-plahêje PR 'become shy (of animals)'.
plahutìna 'chaff';+ 1 att; utvĕji Npl is much more frequent ++.
plàjci Npl 'crab-louse'.
plăki Npl 1 'large gall (e.g. on a horse)'; 2 'blot'.
plăkat 'cry', PR plâčen, -eš, -e, -u/-eju, GER plăčuć.
plămik 'flame', Gsg -a, Gpl plamĭci.
plamikâ PR 'flame', LP -ălo.
plasà 'even piece of grass-land without stones', GsgNpl -ì, Lsg -è, Lpl -ăh, Gpl plăsi.
Plasì Npl TOP (field), Gpl Plăs, Lpl -ăh.
plăšć certain part of a swine, probably the side, Npl -ì;+ cf svinìna ++.
plăšit 'frighten (away)'.
s-plăšit id.
Plât TOP (small village), Gsg -a, Lsg -ù.
platìt 1 'pay'; 2 'yield (e.g. oil, by olives)'; PR plătiju/-e, LP -îl, -ìla, -ìli, -ìle, PP IND m plăćen.
platnò '(piece of) cloth', Gsg -à, Isg -ŏn, Lsg -ù; DIM platnìće.
Platnŏvica TOP (field), Asg -u, Lsg -e.
plàvat 'swim', PR -a, -aju.
pre-plàvalo LP 'be cast ashore'
s-plàvat '(begin to) float', PR -a, LP -al, -alo.
plâvi Nsg m 'blue', Asg f -u, pl NOMP -e;+ less frequent than

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

blavìten ++.

Plavnīk TOP (island), Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.

plãzi PR 'creep', LP -ili.

o-plãzit 'creep (over something)', PR -iju, LP -ilo;:: nèš me je oplãzilo 'something crept over me':::.

plećè 'shoulder', Gsg -à, Isg -õn, Lsg -ù, Npl plẽća, Lpl plẽćeh.

plèh certain kind of metal, Gsg plèha.

plên 'napkin', Lsg -è, Npl -i, Gpl plẽni, Lpl plenãh/plẽneh;+ f ++.

plẽsen 'mildew', Gsg plẽsna;+ Nsg plèsen att at 2 occasions (F.B.) ++.

plẽsnif IND m 'mouldy', n plẽsnivo.

plẽsniveje PR 'get mouldy', LP -elo.

o-plẽsniveje PR id., LP -el.

s-plẽsniveje PR id., LP -el, -ele.

plẽst 'tie; knit (also socks, etc.); braid; work (lace)', PR pletèn, -è, -ète, -èju, GER -ũć/-ẽć, LP plelà, -lò, -lì, -lè, PP Npl NOMP pletẽne;+ see ìgla ++.

na-pletè PR 'tie', LP naplelà.

o-plẽst 1 'knit'; 2 - se 'braid one's hair'; PR opletèmo, LP oplelò, PP IND f opletenà, IND n -ò, Nsg f opletẽna, Asg f -u, Npl NOMP -e, IMP opletì.

ras-plẽst 1 'undo (something that has benn tied, knit, braided, etc.), unravel'; 2 + A 'unbraid someone's hair'; PP Nsg f raspletẽna, Asg f -u.

s-plelì LP 1 'force/talk someone into something'; 2 'braid'; PP IND pl NOMP spletenè.

u-plẽst 1 'knit, braid'; 2 + A 'braid someone's hair'; LP uplelà, PP IND m upletẽn, Nsg f -a, IMP upletì.

za-plẽst 1 'force/talk someone into something'; 2 'tie (to something); 3 - se 'get entangled'; PR zapletè, LP zaplẽl, zaplelì.

plèt 'weed', PR pelvèn, -è, -èju, GER -ũć/-ẽć, LP plẽli;+ PR 3pl +pelvũ accepted ++.

o-plèt id., PR opelvèmo, LP oplẽla, PP IND f opelvenà, IMP opelvì.

s-pletàt 'braid', LP splẽtala;+ see 6.62 ++.

za-plẽtalo se LP 'get entangled'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

plišjìf IND m 'bald', Asg f plišjìvu.
plišjìvec 'someone who is bald'.
plītki Nsg m 'shallow', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
plītvi Nsg m 'shallow', n -o.
plõdi PR 'impregnate'.
o-plõdi PR 1 'impregnate'; 2 - se 'become fertile (of land)'; LP -ìla, PP f oplõdena/oplõjena.
plohò 'small part of an acre', Lsg -ù, Npl -ã; :: je šlo na plohã vènka lit. 'it came up in plohã' (said when a crop does not do equally well in all parts of an acre) :::; DIM plohìče.
plôt 1 'fruit'; 2 'young one (of an animal)'; Gsg plõda, Lsg plodù; + rare with meaning 2 ++.
plôt 'fence made of faggots of thorny branches', Gsg plõta, Lsg plotù, Npl plõti.
plùha f 'loose (of earth)', n -o.
po PREP + A (before certain pronouns this PREP. is stressed and ˆ-accented, see 4.2 and 4.5);:: (on the distributive meaning exemplified in a to d see po -PREP + L-, t to v) a) ìmaju jûdi svàki po jenõga, po dvâ 'each has one or two'; b) svàka kvãrtica ìma po četìri kilì 'each kvãrtica contains 4 kg.; c) jedèn po jedèn 'one by one'; d) mãlo kâ ìma po dvâ 'very few (sheep) have two (lambs) at a time'; e) rẽn po kozù 'I'm going to fetch the goat'; f) pô š je kõkoš? 'how much is the chicken?'; g) po cẽli dân 'the whole day long'; h) je pãlo po tlòh 'fell on the floor'; i) pô se/na pô se 'apart, separately':::.
po PREP + I only att in po Simi Svẽtimi 'after All Saints' Day' and po polnočũ 'after midnight'.
po PREP + L:: a) po Ilovice 'at Ilovica (TOP)'; b) po kùče 'in the house'; c) po venù 'outside'; d) po otẽleh, po čà 'in hotels, outside the village'; e) po vĩn teplù 'in this heat'; f) po nõče 'at night'; g) po sebè prolejè ùle 'pours oil over himself'; h) svè se po vàs hìtaju 'they all hurl themselves at you'; i) bùra po Tramuntâne ' a northwest wind'; j) po skãlah dõle 'down the stairs'; k) po drìton putù 'along a straight path'; l) pès je šèl po sledù 'the dog followed the track'; m) sen po njõj doznãla 'I got to know it through her'; n) nisũ brãtja prâva, po ocù sũ, a po mãtere nè 'they aren't real

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

brothers, on the father's side they are, but on the mother's side they aren't'; o) jedèn võnj ne lẽpi, po pînu 'an unpleasant smell, of fir-trees'; p) po nãšu 'in our opinion, in our dialect, as we use(d) to do, etc.'; q) po nogãh 'by foot'; r) po avijônu 'by aeroplane'; s) po vičẽre 'after supper'; t) kãpja po kãpje 'drop by drop'; u) plãča po kabunù 'pay by the kabũn (certain quantity of fire-wood)'; v) po kilù tolìko sõli 'a certain amount of salt for each kilogram'; w) onè màraju platìt tolìko po otõj stvãre, tolìko po otõj 'they must pay a certain amount (of taxes) on this, a certain amount on that'::: .

pobijãč certain cooper's tool, Isg -on.

poblâgo ADV 'fast'; COMP povìše.

počèf 'furbelow on a skirt', Lsg počvù, Npl -ì, Gpl põčaf, Ipl põčvi.

početèk 'beginning', Lsg početkù.

počitèk 'rest', Lsg počitkù.

pod PREP + G (cf pud) :: pod Lošinjà 'in the direction of Lošinj'; ondè kedè se rẽ pod Valunà 'where you take the road to Valun'.

pod PREP + A :: spijũ pot stablò 'they sleep under a tree'; ìma kolombarì pod õče 'he has rings under his eyes'::: .

pod PREP + I :: kantẽr je onò če pod bèčvami stojĩ 'a kantẽr is the thing that lies under barrels'; ìma nẽkoga pod njĩn 'he has someone under him'; sve pod mojìmi rukãmi je hodìlo 'everything went through my hands'; smo svè dẽlali pod otĩn 'we did everything under that (i.e. in that light)'::: .

podèc 1 'wooden box that forms the encasing of a hand-mill'; 2 'large enamelled mug'; Lsg pocù.

podelgàst IND m 'oblong', f podelgãsta, n -o, pl NOMP -e.

podènek 'foot (of hill, stairs, etc.), lowest point', Lsg poděnku/ poděnke.

podĩn 'grandfather', Gsg podìna; P/A podìnina Gsg.

po-podìt 'furnish with a (new) floor', PP f popõjena, IMP popodì.

Podõla Gsg TOP, Lsg -u.

Podõlič TOP Gsg -a.

podrẽpnica 'crupper'.

podrugũt 'elsewhere'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pogǎča 'cake, traditionally eaten at Easter', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.
pȍhat/põhat 'coat with bread-crumbs', PR pȍhan, -a, -ate, PP IND m pȍhan, n pȍhano/põhano, IMP pȍhajte.
põje 'field', GsgNpl -a, Lsg -u.
Põje TOP, Lsg -e, Lpl -eh/-ah.
põjet 'itch'.
Pojȉca TOP, LsgNpl -e, Lpl -ah.
na-pojȉt (+ A) 'water (cattle, etc.), give something to drink to', PR napõjimo, LP -ȉla.
s-pojȉt 'join', PR spõjin, -imo, PP pl NOMP spõjene.
põkle 1 PREP + G 'after'; 2 CONJ 'after' :: põkle su se oženȉli 'after they married'::: ; 3 ADV 'later, after'.
pokõjna f 'late';:: mojà màt pokõjna 'my late mother':::;+ dial? ++.
pokrivǎlo 'piece of cloth that serves to cover something', Npl -a.
pokrȍf 'cover, lid', Isg pokrovȍn, Npl -ȉ.
pôl 'half', Gsg põla, Npl põli;:: nǎ pol 1 'in two, in half'; 2 'half-, semi-' :::.
polẽno 'piece of wood, beam, bar', GsgNpl -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u, Gpl polên; DIM polẽnčiča Gsg; P/A polenȉno.
+po-lẽtkovat see pulẽtkovat.
polȉca 1 'one of the parts of a garment that are (or must be) sewed together'; 2 'piece of cloth that protects the bags in which grapes are transported from the ropes with which they are tied to the packsaddle'; Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl polîc.
põlne 'noon, mid-day', Gsg -a, Lsg -u;:: po põlnu 'after noon'; na põlne 'at noon', do põlna 'till noon':::.
polnôč/pôlnõči 'midnight', Gsg do pôlnõči/do polnôč, Isg polnočũ, Lsg polnõče;+ Gsg do polnočȉ att but later rejected ++.
polovȉca 'half', Gsg -e, Asg -u.
ras-polovȉt 'cut in two', LP -ȉle.
polovnà/pȍlovna/põlovna f 'half (e.g. -sister, -brother)', pl MP pȍlovni/põlovni, pl NOMP pȍlovne/põlovne;:: tȍ su brǎtja ali polovnà 'they are brothers but only half'; onȉ su brǎtja pȍlovna 'they are half-brothers'; onȉ decà su pȍlovni 'those children are half-brothers (and/or sisters)':::.
põluš 'one half of a hjèp', Gsg -a, Npl -i.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Põluš PROP (surname or family-name), Npl -i.
polũšamo PR 'cut/break in two'.
polušȉć 'one half of a fig', Npl -i.
Polušȉćeva Nsg f ADJ to a proper name, Npl MP -i.
ras-polušȉt 'cut/break in two', PR raspolũši, PP IND m -en, LP -ȉl, -ȉla.
polutȅk 'part of a spinning-wheel: bobbin on which the yarn is wound', Gsg polutkȁ, Npl polucȉ, Gpl polũtak; DIM polučȉć.
pomȁjić 'June', Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
pomãlo ADV 'slowly, little by little; softly (not hardly)', COMP pomȅnje.
s-pomenȕt 1 'remember'; 2 - se 'remember (itr)'; PR spoměni, -iju, LP -ũl, -ȕla, -ȕli, IMP -ȉ.
pomidôr see pamidôr.
s-pominjȁt se 'remember (itr)', PR spomȉnjan, -a, -aju, LP -ãl, -ãlo, -âli.
põmoć 'help', Gsg -i.
ponedĕji 'Monday', Gsg -ega;:: ponedĕji/ponedĕjega 'on Monday' :::.
ponjãva 'blanket', Npl -i; DIM ponjãvica, Gsg -e.
ponõvno ADV 'anew, over again'.
pȍp 'priest', Gsg -ȁ, Dsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Gpl põpi, Dpl -õn.
popĕček 'poker', Npl popĕški.
põpel 'ash', Gsg -a, Isg -on.
popelȉt 'strew ash on someone's head (on Ash Wednesday)', PR popĕli.
Popelnȉca 'Ash Wednesday';+ same as Čista Sredȁ ++.
popȅr 'pepper', Gsg poprȁ.
popernjacȉ Npl 'sweet biscuit, made of medȁc'.
Popȉnjevi Npl MP ADJ from a nonattested surname, Gsg f -e.
popjȅs/opȅs/opjȅs: na - 'sloping, slanting, declining'; + 1 att na popjȅsk, later rejected ++
poplȁt 'sole of a shoe', Gsg poplãta.
popõsko Nsg n 'belonging to the church'.
põrcijice Npl 'small portion'.
põret 'harbour', Lsg põrtu.
ras-porȉt 'tear up'.
Porozȉnu Asg TOP (village), Gpl Porozȉn;+ this TOP has apparently both sg and pl forms ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

portẽla/športẽla 1 'hatch (on a ship)'; 2 'small door in a cooking-range or a chimney'; Asg portẽlu/športẽlu, Npl portẽli, Gpl športêl.

Portȉću Lsg TOP.

põrtih 'hall, passage, corridor', Gsg põrtiga, Lsg -u.

portũn 'gate, high/large door', Lsg -ù.

porugjȉf IND m 'coarse of speech'.

pô se see po (PREP + A, under i).

posẽdni Nsg m 'wine-red', f -a, n/Asg n -o, pl NOMP -e.

posèl 'work', Gsg poslà, Lsg -ù, Npl -ȉ;+ dial? ++.

za-poslȉli se LP 'find work'.

pòspan IND m 'sleepy'.

posrèt ADV 'in the middle'.

pôst 'fast'.

postãva certain kind of wool.

põsti PR 'fast'.

postõl/pustõl 'shoe', Gsg postolà, Isg postolõn, Lsg postolù, Npl postõlȉ/pustolȉ, Gpl postõl, Lpl postõleh/postolẽh.

postolãr 'shoe-maker', Npl -ȉ.

postolãrski Nsg m 'shoe-maker's'.

posvè 'entirely'.

posvitèk 'kind of round cushion which was worn on the head and on which a jar or basket was placed', Lsg posvitkù, Npl -ȉ.

posvũda/posvũde/posvũt 'everywhere, anywhere'.

poštẽn IND m 'honest, loyal, respectable', f -a, n -o.

pòt 1 'floor'; 2 'landing (part of a house)'; 3 'foot (of hill, stairs, etc.; cf. podènek)'; Gsg podà, Lsg -è, Npl -ȉ; DIM podȉć.

pòt 1 'large enamelled mug'; 2 'small pan'; Gsg podà, Isg -õn, Npl -ȉ; DIM podȉć, Gsg -a, Npl -i.

pôt 'sweat'.

põten IND m 'sweating', IND f potnà.

põtiš se PR 'sweat', PR -i.

s-põti PR id., PR -ite, LP -ȉl.

põtkof 'horseshoe', Isg potkovũ/põtkovu, Npl põtkovi, Gpl potkõf, Ipl potkovãmi.

potlõšni Nsg m 'growing close to the ground'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pȍtpen 'horizontally folded lower part of a skirt (national costume)', Npl -i, Gpl potpẽn;+ f ++; DIM potpenȉce Gsg.
potprȕf/potprȕh 'saddle-girth', Gsg potprȕha;+ F.B. consistently said potprȕf, G.D. consistently said potprȕh and rejected potprȕf ++.
potrẽba 'poverty, want; need', Asg -u;:: nǎn je bilà nèš potrẽba 'we needed something'; svè če je bȉlo potrẽba 'all that was needed':::.
potrẽben IND m 'poor', f -a.
potrès 'earthquake', Gsg potrẽsa.
povãjen see po-valȉt.
povičẽrčić 'light supper', Npl -i.
povȍj 'bandage', Isg -ȍn, Npl -ȉ; DIM povojȉći Npl.
pȍzni Nsg m 'late (e.g. of harvest)', Gsg m -oga, f -a, Gpl -ih, Apl NOHU -e.
poznȉna 'crop that is sewn and harvested at a late time', Asg -u.
požerčȉf IND m 'voracious', n požerčȉvo.
prâh 'dust; powder', Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ȕ; P/A prašȉna.
prȁh 'threshold', Gsg prãha, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah/-eh.
prãpor unidentified tree, Gsg -a.
prâs 'ram', Gsg prâza, Isg -on, Npl -i, Gpl prãs/prãzi; DIM prazȉća Gsg.
prasèc 'pig', Gsg prascà, Dsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ, Dpl -ẽn, Gpl prãsac; DIM praščȉć, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
prasȉca 'sow';+ only att as an abusive word ++.
prãskva 'peach', Asg -u, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Gpl prãsak/prãskaf.
prasnȉca 'whey', Gsg -e, Asg -u.
prãšće 'small branches, kindling', Gsg -a.
prãšćice Npl 'small branch'.
prãši PR 1 'give off dust'; 2 - se 'become dusty', PR -iju.
na-prašȉl LP 'make dusty', PP IND m naprãšen.
o-prašȉt id., LP -ȉl, -ȉli.
prȁt 'wash', PR perèn, -è, -èmo, -ète, -èju, GER -ȕć, LP prâl, pralà, prâlo, prâli.
o-prȁt 'wash; wash over (e.g. of rain)', PR operèn, -è, -èmo, -èju, LP ȍpral, -la, -lo, -li, IMP operȉ, PP Nsg f operẽna, Nsg n operẽno.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

s-perè PR 'wash off'.
prătičen IND m 'skilful', n prătišno.
s-pratikàt se 'practise'.
prâvi Nsg m 1 'right, correct, proper, fit, good (at something)'; 2 'tame (of plants and trees)'; 3 'right (not left)'; Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, ADV prăvo.
pravìca: kìnjeva je - ? 'who is right?', Asg -u;:: dàt pravìcu 'agree with'; ìman pravìcu 'I am right':::.
na-prăvit 'prepare, make, do', PR -i, -imo, LP -il, PP f naprăvjena, n naprăvjeno/naprăvno, pl NOMP naprăvjene;+ many att, but sometimes considered less good dialect than učinìt ++.
po-prăvit 'repair', PR -i, LP -ilo, -ili;+ načinìt sometimes considered better dialect ++.
pri-prăvimo PR 'prepare, LP -ilo.
ras-prăvit 'prepare', PR -imo, LP -ili.
s-prăvit 1 'prepare'; 2 - čà 'remove'; PR -i, -imo, LP -il, IMP sprăvi/sprà̀f, PP n sprăvno.
na-prăvja PR 'make, cause'.
po-prăvja PR 'repair'.
s-pravjàt 'prepare'.
prăzen/prazèn IND m 'empty', IND f prazna̋.
s-praznìt 'empty', PR sprăzni, -e/-iju, LP -ìla.
s-pražnjûje PR 'empty'.
pre- 'too':: preteplò 'too hot'; prezrĕli 'over-ripe';+ not many att ++.
prebănda ADV 'on the side(s)'.
ras-prĕć 'take out (horses)', PR raspredè/raspreżè, LP rasprĕgel, PP pl NOMP rasprĕjene, IMP raspreżì.
s-prĕć 'put to (horses)', PR spredè/spreżè, spreżèmo, LP sprĕgel, sprĕgli, PP pl NOMP sprĕjene/sprĕžene.
pred PREP + A :: pred jeno pêt lêt 'some five years ago'; pred mĕsec dăn 'a month ago':::.
predĕvek 'surname, nick-name'.
prĕdika 'sermon', Asg -u.
predikăl LP 'preach', PR predĭče.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Predõščice Lsg TOP (village).
prefãlo: na - 'mistakenly'.
prefõrca ADV 1 'from sheer necessity'; 2 'under coercion'; 3 'with the utmost exertion'.
Pregõn TOP (part of the town of Cres), Lsg -e.
ras-prejevàt 'take out (horses)', GER raspredùjuč, LP raspregjevãle (sic).
prẽko 1 PREP+ G :: preko gromâč 'over the walls'; preko konalà 'across the channel'; preko stô lêt 'one hundred years hence' ::: ; 2 ADV 'over, across, beyond'.
preksìnoča ADV 'the night before last'.
prekužîn 'second cousin', Npl -i.
premèk '(national costume) oblong piece of textile, decorated with lace, which is fastened around the neck and worn on the breast', Npl premẽci.
prenõna 'great-grandmother', Npl -i.
prenõno 'great-grandfather', Npl -i.
prepodìna Gsg 'great-grandfather'.
preskõpno: - lẽto 'leap-year'.
prẽslica 'spindle with tapered ends used in hand-spinning', Asg -u, Npl -e;+ same as fèrkalo; cf samoprẽl ++
prẽst 'spin', PR predèn, -è, -èju, GER predũč/prejũč, LP prẽla, prẽlo, prẽli,
  na-predè PR 'spin (a certain quantity)'.
  s-prẽst 'spin', PR spredèju, LP sprẽl, -la, -li, IMP spredì, PP IND m sprẽjen.
prẽša 'press', Asg -u.
prešàt 'press', PP pl NOMP prešâne.
o-prẽt 'open, cut open', PR oprèn, -è, LP õper, õperla, -lo, -li, -le, PP IND m õpert, f -a, Asg f -u, n -o, pl NOMP -e, IMP oprì, oprìte.
  pot-prẽt 'prop (up), support', PR potprèš, -è, -èmo, LP põtperli.
  za-prẽt 'close, shut', PR zaprèn, -è, -èmo, -èju, LP zãper, zãperli, PP IND m zãpert, f -a, Asg f -u, pl NOMP -e, IMP zaprì, zaprìte.
pretrẽso ADV 'crosswise'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

prez 'without' :: prez ocà 'without a father'; prez vlās 'without any hair'; prez mȉslet 'without thinking' ::: .
prezentȁ PR 'introduce (a person)'.
prezrĕli Nsg m 'over-ripe', f -a, pl NOMP -e.
pri PREP + L (?) only att in pri môre 'by the sea'.
prȉbok ADV 'on the side(s)'.
prȉčest 'communion'.
s-prijatelȉl se LP 'become friends';+ dial? ++.
prilĕpek 'mediterranean limpet *(patella coerulea L.)*', Npl prilĕfi/prilĕpci.
prȉmer 'example';+ dial? ++.
Prȉncipi Npl PROP (surname).
Prȉncipovi Npl MP ADJ to Prȉncipi.
prȉseh 'oath'.
prȉšč 'pimple', Gsg -à; DIM priščȉč, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
prõcepaj 'cleft', NGpl -i.
prokjĕstvo 'curse'.
prokurȁt 'stock (e.g. provisions)', LP -ăli.
pronoštikȁt 'predict'.
pronoštikevȁt 'predict', PR -ûje, -ûju.
prõnt IND m 'ready', Nsg m -i, f -a, n -o, pl MP -i, Apl NOHU -e.
prontâte PR 'prepare'.
prontûjen PR 'prepare'.
prõpuhu Lsg 'draught (current of air)';+ dial? ++.
prosȉt 1 'request'; 2 'beg alms'; PR prõsi, LP -ȉl, -ȉli.
prõso 'millet'.
prostȉt (+ D) 'forgive', PR prõstin, IMP -ȉ.
o-prostȉt id., PR oprõsti, LP -ȉl, -ȉla, -ȉli, IMP -ȉte.
prõsto ADV 'rude, coarse (of behaviour, language)'.
prošȅk 'sweetened wine with a low percentage of alcohol', Gsg prošĕka; :: kȁko prošȅk (said of something nice and sweet) :::
prõva 'trial, experiment', Asg -u.
prôva 'stem (of a ship)'.
prõval 'hole (esp. in a stone wall which surrounds a parcel of land)', Isg -ũ, Npl -i; DIM prõvalica.
provȁt 1 'experience, go through (unpleasant experiences)'; 2 'endure hardships, suffer'; 3 'try (out)'; LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăli,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

-ăle, IMP -ăj.
proveslȍ 'bail (e.g. of a bucket)', Isg -ȍn.
provûje PR 'verify', PR -ûjete.
prulȉć/prulȉće 'float (part of a lumîn)'.
prulȍ 'stick', Npl -ȁ.
prũto 'rung, crosspiece (e.g. of a fence or a chair)', Npl -a, Gpl prũt/prũti; DIM prutȉć, Npl -i.
prȕzva see brȕzga, Asg -u.
pud PREP + G 'in the direction of' :: pud Vrăni 'in the direction of Vrana'; pud Rekȉ 'in the direction of Rijeka'; pud jȕga 'to the south' ::: .
puhȁt 'blow', PR pũše, -ete, LP puhăli.
ras-puhȁt 'blow away'.
na-puhnȕt 'blow up, inflate', PR napȕhne, -emo.
potpuhnȕla LP 'rise (of wind)'.
pûk 'population of a village; congregation', Gsg -a.
pȕkjena 'crack, burst', Npl pȕknjeni/pȕkjeni.
pȕknjenci Npl 'crack, burst'.
pȕknut 'burst', PR pûkne, LP pȕknul/pȕkel, pȕkla, pȕknulo, pȕkle, PP f pȕknjena, n -o, IMP pȕkni.
ras-pûkne PR id.
Pȕkonjina TOP (field), Asg -u.
Pũl TOP (Pula in Istria), Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ/-ȅ.
pulĕtkovari Npl 'person engaged in pulĕtkovat'.
pulĕtkovat 'pick the grapes/olives that were left during harvest', LP -ali, GER polĕtkujuć.
na-pulĕtkovat 'pick (a certain quantity of) grapes/olives that were left during harvest', LP -ala.
pumpȁt 'pump', PR -â.
punĕstra 'window', Lsg -e, Npl -i, Lpl -ah, Gpl punĕstar; DIM punĕstrica, Npl -e.
pȕnet 1 'stitch'; 2 'gang-plank'; Gsg pũnta, NGpl -i; :: pȕnet kosȉca, pȕnet ternȉć, pȕnet konjȉć (different kinds of stitch) ::: .
Pȕnet TOP (on the island of Krk), Lsg Pũntu.
pũnta 'point', AIsg -u, Npl -i; DIM pũntica.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Pũnta TOP (field on the island of Plavnik).
Pũnta Križà TOP (village).
puntàt 1 'stitch'; 2 'pry'; 3 'prop'; PR -â, LP -ăla;:: puntàt glâvu 'be stubborn':::.
s-puntàt 'stitch', LP -ăla.
puntẽl 'gang-plank'.
puntelàt 'prop', PR -â.
puntevàt see puntàt, LP -ăla.
s-puntûjen PR 'stitch'.
puntîn 'drawing-pin; small nail', Npl -i.
puntižẽla 'gang-plank'.
pùpa 'doll', Asg -u; DIM pùpica, Npl -e.
pùpek 'bud', Lsg pùfku, Npl pùpci/pùfci, Gpl pupăk, Lpl pùfceh; + Lsg *pufkù ++.
pùpula 'calf (part of the leg)', Npl -i.
pùra 'turkey-hen', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
purân/furân 'turkey-cock', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
na-pũri se PR 'get angry';+ same as na-surìt se ++.
pũrman 'turkey-cock';:: čevjẽni kàko pũrman 'as red as a lobster':::.
pûst 1 'carnival'; 2 'young man (or dressed straw doll) who at carnival is carried round the village on a čivêra (cf text no. 2); Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Asg -Ø/-a (resp. meaning 1 and 2), Isg -on, Lsg -u.
pustẽja 'bed', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e; DIM pustẽjicu Asg.
+pũsti Nsg m 1 'empty'; 2 'fallow, uncultivated'; Gsg m pũstoga, Lsg m -in, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, IND n pûsto, IND pl NOMP -e.
pustìt 1 'let, allow'; 2 'leave (behind), desert, abandon'; 3 'leave in peace'; 4 'fail (to do something)'; PR pũstin, -i. -imo, -e/-iju, LP -ĩl, -ìla, -ìli, -ìle, IMP pùs/pũst, pùste.
na-pustĩl LP 'give up (e.g. a job)'.
ras-pustìt se 'become loose in morals', LP -ĩl, -ìla, -ìli.
za-pustìt 1 'leave (behind), abandon, neglect'; 2 'give up (a habit)'; PR zapũsti, LP -ìlo, PP n zapũšćeno.
pustõl see postõl.
pušćàt 1 'leak, be leaky'; 2 'let through (e.g. air)'; PR pũšća, LP -ăl.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pušćenìca 'branch (esp. of a vine) which is not pruned', GLsgNpl -e, Asg -u, Lpl -ah, Gpl pušćenîc.
pušćevàt 1 'let, allow'; 2 'leave (behind)'; 3 'fail (to do something)'; PR pušćûjete, -ûju, LP -evăli.
pùški Npl 'gun', Asg -u, Ipl -ami.
pũt 1 'path'; 2 'time (e.g. first, second time)'; Gsg -à, Isg -ẽn, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Gpl -i, Lpl pũteh/putẽh;:: sen tolìko putà udẽlala 'I have travelled such a long way':::; DIM putìć.
pùter 'butter (not home-made)'.
o-pũtite PR 1(+ A)'show the way'; 2 - se meaning unclear; LP -ìla, -ìli.
u-putìl se LP 'go (?)'.
s-pùtit 'fetter', PR -iš, -imo, PP f spùćena.
pùto 'piece of cloth used as fetter for sheep', Npl -a.
putovăl LP 'travel'.
puzàt 'creep, crawl', PR pũžeš, LP puzăl.
pũzit id., PR -i, LP -il.

R

rabìt 1 'be needed'; 2 'serve (as/for)'; PR răbi, -iju, LP -il, -ìlo;:: će ti ovò rabìt? 'will you need this?'; tò je rabìlo za sèć mêso 'that was used to cut meat with':::.
za-rabìt 1 (+ D, + A) 'pay someone (D) for something (A) by working for him'; 2 'earn'; PR zarăbin, LP -ìlo;+ cf žurnâda ++.
rabõta 1 'obligatory (unpaid) labour on jobs of common interest (e.g. when a public road must be repaired)'; 2 'one day of such labour'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
răca 1 'nation, people'; 2 'race, breed'; 3 'kind of people'; 4 'family'; Gsg -i, Lsg -e.
răči PR 1 'creep over the ground (of plants)'; 2 'lie down on the ground (of high grass, etc.); PR -iju, LP -ilo.
z-răči PR see răči 2, PP f zrăčena, n -o.
računăla LP 'count on'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

radȉć 'kind of corn-salad', Gsg -a.
rădiga: smo - jenȍ lĕto 'we are one year apart (in age)'; smo - po lĕteh 'we differ in age'.
râdo/râdon 'gladly, willingly'.
ragân/regân 'storm', Gsg ragâna.
răj 'heaven', Lsg -u.
rajălo LP 1 'bear, give birth to'; 2 - se 'be born'; PR răja, -aju, LP -ăle.
rajȅn 'yoke', Gsg rajmȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl -ȉ.
rakȉja 'brandy distilled from fermented grape pomace', Gsg -i, AIsg -u.
raknȍ 'blanket for a cradle', Ipl -ŏn, Npl -ȁ; DIM raknȉćen Isg, Npl -a.
rălo 'plough', Lsg -u, Npl -a.
răm certain light kind of metal, Gsg -a.
răme 'shoulder', Gsg rămena, Isg rămenon, Lsg rămenu/ramenȕ, Npl rămena/ramenȁ, Gpl ramĕn, Ipl ramĕni, Lpl rămenah/-eh/ramĕnah/-eh/ramenĕh.
răna 'wound', Asg -u, Npl -i.
răni Nsg m 'early', f -a, ADV -o.
+ranit 'wound', PP IND m rănjen.
ranjȁt se 1 'manage (to carry on), succeed (under less favourable circumstances)' :: nȅka se ranjâ 'he must fend for himself' ::: ; 2 va + L 'be good at'; PR -â, IMP -ăj.
Ȁp TOP (island, town), Gsg Răba.
raskrȉš 'crossing (of two roads)'.
raspȅršnjak see napȅršnjak.
răst 1 'grow'; 2 'rise (e.g. of dough)'; PR rastȅ, -ȅju.
  na-rastȅ PR 1 'grow (to a certain height)'; 2 'rise (to a certain extent (of dough, water, etc.)'; 3 'put on weight (after an illness)'; PR -ȅju, LP narăsel, narăsla, narăslo.
  z-rastȅ PR 'rise (of dough)'.
râš certain kind of textile, Gsg ražȉ.
za-răšćena PP f 'be overgrown';+ 1 att ++.
rašȉstit/rešȉstit 'tend (e.g. a sick person)', PR rašȉsti, LP

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

rešīstila.
rāšpa 'kind of file', Npl -i.
rašpâ PR 'file'.
ravèn/rāven IND m 1 'flat, even, smooth'; 2 'straight'; IND n ravnò, ADV ravnò/rāvno, Nsg m rāvni, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o.
z-ravnàt 'straighten, raise, place on end', PR -â, LP -āl, -ālo, PP IND m -ân.
ravnīca 'even (piece of) land', Asg -u, Lsg -e.
na-ravnīt 'raise, place on end'.
na-ravnjevàt 'raise, place on end', PR -ûje, LP -evāl.
razvīlasti Nsg m 'forked', n -o.
ražènj 'roasting-spit', Lsg ražnjù, Lpl -ēh, Gpl rāžanj.
ražentāča 'rinse, the process of rinsing'.
ražentàt 'rinse', PR -â.
ražijôla see rižijôla.
ražīna 'shoe-maker's wax', Isg -u.
rečitâ PR 'recite', PR -āju.
rèć 'say', PR rečèn, -èš, -è, -èmo, -èju, LP rēkel, reklà, reklò, reklī, reklè, IMP rečī, rečīte, PP IND n rečenò;+ PR +rekū first accepted and later rejected ++.
za-reklò LP: mi se je - 'my tongue tripped'.
na-redāli LP 'put in a row', PP n -âno.
redèk IND m 1 'thin (of a substance, a wood, etc.)'; 2 'rare'; ADV rètko/retkò, Nsg m rētki, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP rètke, COMP Nsg n/ADV rèje;:: na retkò/na rētko 'rarely'; na rèje 'less often':::.
rēdin PR meaning unclear.
na-rējene PP pl NOMP 'put in a row'.
od-rējeno PP n 'decide, determine'.
po-redīli LP 'redecorate'.
u-redīt 1 'put in order'; 2 'redecorate'; PR urēdi, -imo, PP n urējeno.
refàt 1 'do over again'; 2 'repair'; 3 - se 'put on weight'; 4 - se 'recover (from an illness)'; LP -āl, -ālo, PP f -âna.
refûje PR 'repair'.
regân see ragân.
rêgula 1 'order'; 2 'rule'; Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i;:: za svàku

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

dõbru rêgulu 'to be on the safe side'::: .
regulàt 'order, regulate', PR -âmo, LP -ãli.
u-rejûje PR 'put in order'.
Rekà TOP (Rijeka), Gsg -ì, Asg -ù, Lsg -è.
rekãm '(piece of) lace', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i.
rekamàt 'embellish with lace'.
rekvijâl 'large medallion (worn on the national costume between smaller medallions, called modãji)'; DIM rekvijalìć.
relõj 'clock, watch'.
renovàt 1 'renovate, repair'; 2 'repeat'; 3 'put into use again (e.g. an acre)'; PR -âš, LP -ãl, PP f -âna.
renovûješ PR 'put into use again (e.g. an acre)'.
rêp 1 'tail'; 2 'helve, handle'; Gsg -à, Lsg -ù;:: mu je do repà he is afraid':::; DIM repìć, Lsg -u; P/A repìna, Npl -i.
rẽpa 'beet', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.
rês 'cut, incision', Gsg rêza, Npl -i; DIM rezìć, Npl -i.
z-reščìt 'thin out', PR zrẽšči, LP -ĩl, -ìla.
rešetò 'sieve', Npl -ã, Gpl rešẽt/rešetĩ, Lpl -ãh.
rešpèt 'respect, politeness'.
rešpetân PP IND m 'respect'.
rešpetôs IND m 'full of respect'.
rẽšta 'string (e.g. of garlic)', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl rêšt; DIM rẽšticu Asg.
rêt 1 'row'; 2 'custom'; Gsg rêda, Isg -on, Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Gpl rẽdi, Lpl rẽdeh;:: rêdon 'continuously'; za rêda ga zème (?) 'he adopts him (a child)'; kopàt na rêdi 'dig (a vineyard) in such a way that the rows of vines are earthed up (cf mešàt)':::; DIM 1 redìca, Npl -e, Gpl redìc; DIM 2 redìć, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
rẽzat 'cut', PR rêže, -emo, GER rẽžuć, PP pl NOMP rẽžene.
  na-rẽzat 'cut', PR narêžemo, LP narẽzal, -ala, -alo, -ali.
  ob-rẽzat 'prune (esp. vines)', PR obrêže, LP obrẽzal.
  od-rêže PR 'cut off'.
  po-rẽzat 'cut', LP -al, -ala, -alo.
  pre-rẽzat/perẽzat 'cut through', PR prerêžen, -e, -u, PP f prerẽžena, LP perẽzal, perẽzalo, perẽzali/prerẽzali, IMP prerèš/prerežì.
  raz-rêžemo PR 'cut to pieces', LP razrẽzalo, -ali, PP n

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

razrẽženo.

z-rêže PR 'cut'; PR -emo, LP zrẽzali, PP n zrẽženo, pl NOMP -e.

rȉba 'fish', GsgNpl -i, AIsg -u, Isg -ami, Gpl rȉp; DIM rȉbice GsgNpl; P/A rȉbinu Isg, Npl -i.

ribàč 'shredder (for coal, carrots, etc.)', Npl -ȉ; DIM ribačȉć, Npl -i.

rȉbar 'fisherman', Npl -i.

ribàt 1 'scrape, shred'; 2 'scrub, rub'; 3 '(of sheep) eat off (grass, etc.) right to the ground'; PR rȉbje/rȉba, ribâte, rȉbjeju/rȉbju, PP IND m rȉbjen/ribân, Gsg m rȉbanoga.

o-ribàt same as ribàt 2 and 3, PR orȉbje, LP -ăl, -ăla, IMP -ăj.

z-rȉbje PR 1 'scrape'; 2 'rub'; PR zrȉbjemo, PP Nsg m zrȉbani, IMP zribăj;+ PP IND m +zrȉbjen accepted ++.

za-rȉbju PR same as ribàt 3.

rȉbovat 'fish', PR rȉbuju, GER rȉbovajuć, LP rȉbovale.

na-rȉcat 'curl (tr)'.

rȉcava f 'curly'.

ričàt/ritàt 1 'quiver (of flesh of an animal which has just been killed)'; 2 'flounder (as a baby does)'; PR rȉče, GER ričàjuć, LP ričăl/rităl.

rȉga 'stripe, line', Asg -u, Npl -i.

rȉgat 'vomit', PR -aš, -a.

na-rȉgat '(of flies) spoil (meat, etc.) by leaving fly-blows', PR -aju, LP -ale.

o-rignjevàt se 'belch', PR orignjûje.

o-rignùt se 'belch'.

rȉj IND m 'grey (of hair)', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e.

rijèt 'become grey (of hair)'.

o-rijèt 'become reddish from wear (of black clothes)', PR orijêje, LP orijẽlo, -ẽle.

rikȉna 'ear-ring', Npl -i.

rȉlit se 'laugh', PR -iš, -i.

rȉlo 'snout'; DIM 1 rȉlica, Asg -u; DIM 2 rȉliče.

rȉnut 'push', PR rȉne, LP rȉnul, -ula, IMP rȉni, PP n rȉnjeno.

Rȉpnica TOP (field), Asg -u, Lsg -e.

rȉše/rȉsa PR 'draw'.

narȉše PR id., LP -al, -ala, -alo, PP n -ano.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

rišćàt 'risk'.
rišćôzo IND n 'risky'.
riškrìnja see iškrìnja.
ritàt see ričàt.
rîva 'quay', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lpl -ah.
rìvat 1 'push'; 2 'urge, press'; 3 - se 'penetrate'; 4 - se 'exert oneself'; PR -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -al, -ali, IMP -aj.
rîža 'rice', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl rīži;+ G.D. preferred the pl forms ++.
rižijôla/ražijôla 'part of a drying-frame for figs (see bărec)', Asg rižijôlu/grižijôlu, Lsg grižijôle, Npl rižijôli, Gpl grižijôl/grižijõli.
rižòt 'risotto'.
rõba 1 'clothes'; 2 'textile, cloth'; 3 'goods, articles'; 4 used for all sorts of property, e.g. land, crops, livestock; Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e; DIM rõbicu Asg.
robotãla LP 'gush (?)';:: mu je krîj robotãla vèn 'his blood gushed out':::.
rõdbina 'family', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
rodìt 1 'give birth to, bring forth'; 2 - se 'be born'; PR rõdi, -e/-iju, LP -īl, -ìla, -ìli, PP IND m rõjen, f -a.
u-rõdi PR 'bring forth (crops, etc.)', LP -ìla, -ìlo.
z-rõdi PR see s-frutàt 3, LP -ìla, -ìlo.
rofčìć see rožèc.
rogòč 1 'conical bag'; 2 'point, corner (e.g. of a piece of textile'; Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Ipl rogõči, Lpl -ẽh; DIM rogočìć.
rogùja 1 'mattock with two points'; 2 'sheep with horns'; GsgNpl -i, AIsg -u, Gpl rogûj.
rogùši Npl kind of fly.
rôh 1 'horn (also the instrument)'; 2 'point, tooth (of a forked object, tool, etc.)'; Gsg rõga, Isg -on, Lsg -ù, Npl rõzi/rõgi, Gpl rõzi, Ipl rõzi/rozì/rozãmi, Lpl rozẽh;:: pokazàt rõzi (+ D) 'make a sign with the fingers, meant as a malediction'(the sign is called dīve rõzi or prâve rõzi, dependent of the fingers used. The gesture can be accompanied by words, such as ovè dvâ ti 'lit. 'these two to you', or ovè dvâ ti dvīj va õče lit. 'these two right into your eyes'):::; DIM rohčìć, Gsg -a,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Npl -i;+ on the phonetic realization see 2.21 ++.
rȍhtat 'grunt', PR rȍhće, LP rȍhtal.
rôj 'swarm (esp. of bees)', Lsg -ù.
rojẽnja Gsg 'birth', Lsg -u.
rokẽlo 'reel (on which yarn is wound)'; DIM rokẽliće, Gsg -a.
rõmpa se PR meaning unclear.
raz-rõmpal se LP 'be broken up'.
z-rõmpat/zgrõmpat 'pry loose'.
rõniju PR 'dive'.
na-ronît 'wash ashore', LP -îla, -îlo.
rosà 'dew', Asg rõsu, Npl rõsi; P/A rosîna.
rosît 1 'drizzle'; 2 'dew'; PR rõsi/rosî, LP -îlo.
ob-rosîl se LP 'get wet', LP -îli, PR obrõsin, -i, PP n obrõseno.
rosoglãvec unidentified weed.
rõst 1 'neigh'; 2 'play the horn (on the occasion of the marriage of a widow or widower)'; PR rovè, -èju, LP rõvel, rõvli.
Rosùja TOP (a stân on the island).
rôt 1 'family'; 2 'fruit(s) (of a tree)'; Gsg rõda, Lsg -u/-ù; :: pèrvi rôt 'next of kin'; ôn mi je rôt 'he is related to me'; imèt blâgo rõda 'bear much fruit':::.
rȍtkinja '(female) relative'.
rozgì Gsg 'vine-tendril', Asg rõzgu, Npl -i, Lpl -ăh.
rožèc 'disease of sheep (esp. lambs), a symptom of which is a small fleece covering the eye', Gsg rošcà;:: rẽzat rožèc 'cure (a sheep) by removing the fleece from its eye':::; DIM roščîć/rofčîć (see 2.22).
rôžica 'flower', Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø, Dpl -an, Lpl -ah.
rõžje 'vine-tendrils (COLL)', Gsg -a.
za-rubît 'hem', PR zarũbi, LP -îla.
po-ručăl LP 'have (someone) deliver a message', LP -ăla, -ălo, -ăli.
prepo-ručûje PR 'prescribe', PR -ûju.
ručîca 'ear, handle', GsgNpl -e, AIsg -u, Ipl -ami.
ručît 'have breakfast', PR rũčin, LP -îl;+ G.D. considered ručît an older dial. word than marendàt ++.
na-ručît 'order', IMP -îte.
prepo-ručît meaning unclear, PR -ũčin, -i, LP -îla.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

rugàt se (+ D/s + I) 'call (someone) names', PR rũgan, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -ăla, -ăli.
rùjen IND m certain colour, n rùjeno.
rukà 1 'hand, arm'; 2 certain measure of depth ; Gsg -ì, Asg rûku, Isg -ũ, Lsg -è, Npl rûki, Gpl rũk, Ipl -ămi, Lpl rũkuh/rukăh; :: do vèće rukì 'having a higher social status'; zẽt na làhku rûku 'take something easy'; kõmu rẽ za rukũ 'to whom it comes easy' ::: .
rukăf 'sleeve', Npl rukavì, Lpl rukăveh.
rùkovet 'sheaf', Npl -i;+ same as snòp ++.
rumôr 'rustling, rushing'.
runàč 'ram which has not been shorn during shearing-time', Asg runăča, Npl -i.
runăča 'sheep which has not been shorn during shearing-time', Npl -i.
runjàt 'grumble', LP -ăli.
rũnka 'acre, parcel of arable land', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl rùnjak, Lpl rũnkah; DIM rũnčice Npl.
rûno 'fleece', Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl rũna, Gpl rũn.
rûp 1 'table-cloth'; 2 'piece of cloth that was put under or over a loaf of bread'; 3 'hem'; 4 'edge'; Gsg rûba, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù, Gpl rũbi; DIM rubìč, Npl -i.
rùpa 1 'hole'; 2 'well which is believed to be in connection with the sea'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u; DIM rùpica, Npl -e.
Rùpica TOP, Lsg -e.
rùsak 'rucksack', Npl rùsaci.
Rùsiju Asg TOP (Russia), Lsg -e.
rusmarîn/ruzmarîn/lusmarîn 'rosemary'.
rušîn certain variety of grapes.
+rušit se 'fall apart', PR rùšiju.
s-rùšili LP 'demolish'.
z-rùšil LP id., LP -ili, PP f zrùšena.
rũšnja 'breakfast', Gsg -i, Asg -u;+ G.D. considered rũšnja an older dial. word than marẽnda ++.
ruvinàt se 1 'fall ill; 2 'go to pieces'; 3 'have an accident'; PR -âš, -â, -âte, LP -ăli.
ruzmarîn see rusmarîn.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

rùžina 'rust', Asg -u.
o-rùžinat 'rust', LP -alo.
z-rùžinala LP id., LP -alo.
rùžinavo n 'rusty'.
rùžineje PR 'rust'.
o-rùžinet id., PR orùžine;+ cf. 6.59 and 6.65 ++.

S

sà/sã see sadà.
sabõta 'Saturday', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
sadà/sà/sã 'now, nowadays'.
sadìt 'plant', PR sãdi, -imo, -e/-iju, LP -ìli, PP IND m sãjen, pl NOMP -e.
na-sadìt 1 'plant (a certain quantity)'; 2 'put, fix (on something)'; 3 'make (a hen) brood'; PR nasãdi, -imo, LP -ìl, -ìla, -ìli, PP IND m nasãjen, n -o.
po-sãdimo PR 'plant', LP -ìli, PP n posãjeno.
pre-sadìt 'transplant', PR presãdi, -imo.
sãgdan 'week-day', Lsg -ù.
sajevàt 'plant', PR sajûje, -ûju, LP -evãl, -evãli.
pre-sajevàt 'transplant', PR presajûje, -emo.
sãji Npl 'soot', Gpl sâj.
sàk 'sack in which grain is transported to the mill', Npl sãki.
sàkakor see svàkakor.
sàkakovi Npl MP see svàkakovi.
sàkan see svàkan.
sakàt 'make more compact (the contents of a sack) by shaking', PR -â, IMP -ãj, PP n -âno, pl NOMP -âne.
sakêra 'large sack', Npl -i.
sakèt 'sack', Gsg sakẽta, Npl -i, Gpl sakêt; DIM sakẽtić, Npl -i.
sakûjemo PR same as sakàt.
sàki see svàki.
sakũn 'straw-mattress', Lsg -ù; DIM sakunìć.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

sălarica 'woman who makes cheese', Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.
salâta 'salad;lettuce', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
sălo 'fat', Gsg -a.
saltŭr 'seamster', Dpl -ŏn;+ Dpl *-ĕn ++.
salturìca 'seamstress'.
samatàt 1 'beat severely, beat up'; 2 - se 'hurt oneself severely'; PR -â, LP -ăl.
  na-samatăl LP 'beat up'.
samatûjen PR 'beat up'.
samèc 'male lamb', Gsg sancà, Npl sancì, Gpl sămac;+ Npl *samcì ++.
samitôrij 'churchyard', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Lpl -ah.
sàmo/sàmor/sàmora 'only'.
samonìk 'tree with one straight (not branching) stem (?)', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
samopèk 'grains of corn which have been pounded in a mortar'.
samoprĕl 'spindle used in hand-spinning, one end of which is made heavier with a bobbin in order to accelerate the rotation', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
sân 'myself, yourself, etc.; by myself, by yourself, etc.; alone', for att forms and use see 4.11.
sansigòt 'inhabitant of Susak', Gpl sansigôt.
sansigŏta 'female inhabitant of Susak'.
sansigŏtari NGpl 'inhabitant of Susak'.
sansigŏtarki Npl 'female inhabitant of Susak'.
Sănsih TOP (Susak), Lsg Sănsigu.
sănsih certain variety of grapes.
sapunà Gsg 'soap', Npl -ì.
sardĕla/serdĕla 'sardine', Npl sardĕli/serdĕli; DIM sardĕlice Npl.
sardelînì Npl 'sardine'; DIM sardelînice Npl.
saslà certain variety of grapes.
scùra 'frying-pan', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i.
sebè GDL reflexive personal -ronoun (refers to the subject of the sentence; in a subordinate clause it refers to the subject of the clause); I sŏbu, clitic A se;+ cf 4.5 ++.
sèč 'cut', PR sečè, -èmo, -ète, -èju, GER seküć, LP sĕkel, sĕkla, sĕkli, PP n sĕčeno, IMP sečì, sečìmo.
  na-sečè PR 'cut (a certain quantity)'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

o-sěkli LP 'cut off'.
po-sečè 'cut', LP posěkel, posěkla, -lo, -li, PP f posěčena.
pre-sěč 'cut through', PR presečè, LP presěkel, presěklo, IMP presečì.
ra-sečèn PR 'cut to pieces', PR -èju, LP rasěkla, PP pl NOMP rasečěne, Gpl rasěčenih.
do-sěč/dušěč 1 'take hold of'; 2 'reach (e.g. with one's hand)'; 3 'understand'; PR dusêžen, dusêže, dušêžemo, LP dusěgel, dusěgla/dosěgla, dusěgli, IMP dusèš/dosèš/dusěži.
pri-sěč 'swear', PR prisêže/presêže, LP prisěgel;+ 1 att INF presèč ++.
sêda 'silk', Gsg -i.
sedèt 'sit', PR -ĩn, -ĩ, -imò, -ẽ, GER -ẽč, LP -ẽl, -ẽla, -ẽli.
o-sedẽl se LP 'get grey hair'.
sedlò 'saddle', Npl sědla.
sědmi Nsg m 'seventh', Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in, Gsg f -e.
sedmolètka see špãnja, Asg -u.
sědon 'seven'.
sedondesêt 'seventy'.
sědonstô 'seven hundred'.
sedovnãjst 'seventeen'.
sedovnãjstoga Gsg m 'seventeenth'.
o-sehnjûje PR 'dry out'.
o-sehnũl LP 'dry out', LP -ùla, -ùlo, PR osèhne.
pre-sehnùla LP id., PR presèhne.
sèjat 'sow'; 2 'sieve'; PR sêje, -emo, -ete, -eju, GER sèjuč, LP sèjalo, -ali.
po-sèjat 'sow', PR posêje, -emo, -eju, LP posèjala, -alo, -ali, PP IND n posèjeno, IMP posèji.
pre-sèjalo LP 'sieve', LP -ali, PR presêje, PP f presèjana.
sěka 1 'ebb'; 2 'mould (in wood, etc.)'; 3 'tough meat'; Asg -u, Lsg -e; P/A sěkina.
sekâda 'unusually low tide'.
ra-sekàt 'cut to pieces', LP -ãl.
o-sěkãvelo LP 'mould, get mouldy'.
sekèrva 'mother-in-law', Gpl sekêrf.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

pre-sekûje PR 'cut through'.
ra-sekûje PR 'cut to pieces'.
sekìra 'axe', AIsg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i.
selò 'village', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù/-è, Npl sẽla, Gpl sẽl, Lpl sẽlah/ -eh;+ Gpl sẽli att but later rejected ++; DIM selìće, Npl -i/ -a; P/A DIM selìćini Npl.
Selò TOP, Lsg -ù.
sèlza 'tear', Npl -i, Gpl sêls.
selzī PR 'tear', PR -ijū.
sẽme 'seed', GsgNpl sẽmena, Gpl semẽn.
semènj 'annual fair', Lsg semjù, Npl semjì.
sèn 1 'sleep'; 2 'dream'; Gsg snà, Lsg snù, Npl snì, Gpl sên.
sên see sêno.
sẽnce 'sun', Gsg -a, Lsg -u;+ see also Levãnt ++.
Sẽnj TOP (town on the mainland), Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.
senjãl 'sign, distinguishing mark', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì.
senjàt 'mark', PR -âmo, PP f -âna.
sènja PR 'dream', LP -al, -alo;+ also used impersonally: jà sen sènjal/mi se je sènjalo ++.
senjevàt 'mark', PR senjûje.
sêno/sên 'hay', Gsg -a, sênu;+ Lsg *-ù ++.
Sẽnsa 'Ascension Day'.
sepertînu Asg see serpentîna.
serbèš 'rash', Gsg serbečà/serbešà;+ cf. 3.67 ++.
serbèt 'itch', PR -ī;+ impersonal: serbī me 'I have an itch' ++.
sèrce 'heart', Npl -a.
serdẽla see sardẽla.
sêrh 'shiver', Npl -i;:: redũ mi sêrhi 'I feel shivery' :::.
sẽrišće/šẽrišće 1 'rennet-stomach'; 2 'rennet'; Npl sẽrišća.
sèrkat 1 'slurp, drink audibly'; 2 'speak with a slurping sound'; PR -an, -a;+ PR *sèrčen ++.
sêrp 'sickle', Isg -on, Npl -i.
serpentîna 'worm (of a still)', Asg sepertînu.
sẽst 1 'sit down'; 2 - se 'curdle'; PR sêde, -ete, -u, LP sẽl, sẽla, sẽlo.
po-sẽst se 'sit down', PR posêden, -emo, -ete, -u, LP posẽl, posẽla, posẽlo, posẽli, posẽle, PP IND m posẽjen, IMP posẽdi,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

posẽdite.
sestrà 'sister', GsgNpl -ì, Dsg -è, Asg -ù, Gpl sẽstar.
sȉć '11 litres', Npl -i, Gpl sȉć.
Sveti Sȉder name of a church.
do-sȉgat 1 'take hold of'; 2 'reach (e.g. with one's hand)'; PR dosȉže, LP dosȉgali/dusȉgali.
sȉgodni Nsg m 'this year's'.
sȉgot/sȉgoda ADV 'this year'.
sigûr IND m 1 'certain'; 2 'safe'; ADV -o, COMP Nsg m -ẽji, Nsg n -ẽje.
sikûro ADV 'certainly'.
sȉla 1 (indefinite numeral) 'much, many' (less frequent than blâgo); 2 ADV 'very';:: tò je sȉla drâgo 'that is very expensive'; sȉla mènje 'much less':::.
sȉn 'son', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Npl -i, Gpl sȉni.
sȉnoć/sȉnoća 'last night'.
po-sȉpjemo PR 'strew'.
pro-sȉpajuć GER 'strew about'.
ra-sȉpat 1 'demolish'; 2 - se 'fall apart, crumble'; PR rasȉpje, LP rasȉpalo, GER -ajuć.
sȉr 'cheese', Gsg sȉra, DLsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl sȉr; DIM sȉrčić.
sirèk 'sorghum';:: sirèk glavăr '*Sorghum vulgare Pers.*'; sirèk mĕtlar '*Sorghum sp.*':::.
sȉri se PR 'curdle, coagulate (itr)'.
u-sȉri PR 'curdle, coagulate (tr)'.
za-sȉrit id., PR -i, -imo, PP n -eno.
sȉrof IND m 'raw', Nsg m sȉrovi, f -a, n/ADV -o.
siromàh 'poor person', Gsg siromăha, Dsg -u, Dpl -on, Npl siromăsi, Gpl siromâh.
siromăšica 'poor woman', Asg -u.
siromăšnih Gpl 'poor', COMP Nsg m -ẽji.
sirõstvo 'poverty'.
sȉrot 'orphan'.
sȉrota '(female) orphan; poor woman', DIM sȉrotica.
sȉsa 1 'teat, nipple'; 2 'breast (of woman)'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u; + Nsg and Npl also att cȉsa, cȉca and cȉsi ++.
sȉsat 'suck', PR -a, -aju, LP -ali, -ale;:: dȁt sȉsat 'give suck':::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na-sìsala LP 'breastfeed'.
po-sìsat 'suck', PR -a, IMP -ajte, PP f -ana.
sìt IND m 'satiated', f -a, pl MP -i;:: do sìta jèst 'eat to satiety':::.
sìto 'sieve', GsgNpl -a, Lsg -u, Gpl sît; DIM sìtiče.
sìtra 'this morning'.
skakàt 'jump', PR skāče, -emo, -ete, -eju, GER -uč.
skāla/skāl 'gang-board', Asg -u, Lsg -e.
Skāla TOP, Lsg -e.
skāla Npl 'stairs', Gpl skâl, Ipl skālami, Lpl -ah.
skâlca 'ladder', AIsg -u.
skalîna 'step (of stairs)', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah; DIM skalînice Npl.
skancìja 1 'rack on the wall on which cups, etc. can be placed'; 2 'shelf in a side-board'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl skancîj.
skerbèt see škerbèt.
skercâš PR see škércàt.
skêrp see škêrp.
skìca 'part of a parcel of land'.
skicāli LP 'divide (land)'.
skitàt se 'dawdle, linger', PR skīta, -ate.
skoci: nā - 'jumping'(cf 3.54).
skomēša/škomēša 'bet', Asg škomēšu.
skomēšit/škomēšit 'bet'.
skopèc 'castrated ram or boar', Isg skofcēn, Npl skofcì; DIM skofčìč, Gsg -a.
skòro see škòro.
skotà Gsg 'bringing forth young';:: sadà je do skotà '(of sheep) she has only just lambed'; je ubolnēla do skotà 'she fell ill from lambing':::.
skovacêra 'dustpan'.
skròp 'dish resembling palēnta but with more fat', Gsg skrobà; DIM skrobìč.
skrôs PREP + G 'through':: se ščāp probodè skros jānca 'the rod is stabbed through the lamb'; skrôz grôt 'through the rocks'; skrôš sàkoga perà 'through every leaf';+ cf note 13 ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

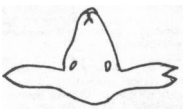
skrôs/skrôza ADV 1 'always, all the time'; 2 'through'.
skùcat 'groan', PR -a.
Skũlka TOP, Lsg -e.
skũt 'from where';+ cf dokũda ++.
skùta 'substance from which whey-butter is made (obtained from boiling whey (prasnìca))', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl skût; DIM skùtice Gsg.
za-skùti PR 'make skùta from (milk or whey)', PR -imo.
skùtnica 'residue obtained when skùta is made from whey (prasnìca)'.
skvèrčit meaning unclear, PR -i.
o-slãbel LP 'weaken (itr)', LP -ela, PR oslãbi.
slãma 'straw', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
slãn IND m 'salt', IND f -à, IND n -ð, Nsg m slãni, Gsg m -oga, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Nsg n -o, Npl MP -e, COMP ADV -ẽje;+ the sentence *môre je slanð was rejected ++.
slanèc 'well with saltish water', Isg slancõn, Npl -ì.
slàp IND m 1 'weak'; 2 'thin'; 3 'bad'; Nsg m slãbi, Lsg m -in, f -a, n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg m gòri/hùji, Nsg n gòre/hùje/slabẽje, Npl MP slabẽji, SUP Nsg f nãjgòra, Nsg n nãjgòre;+ gòre and other forms with this root not att in the sense 'of inferior quality' ++.
po-slàt 'send', PR põšjemo, -ete, -eju, LP poslãl, -ãla, -ãli, PP IND m põšjen, IMP pošjì.
slàtkasti Nsg m 'sweetish', Asg n -o.
slãtki Nsg m 'sweet', f -a, n -o, Gsg m -oga, pl NOMP -e.
slavìč certain cooper's tool.
slãvit 'celebrate, keep', PR -in, -imo, -e, LP -ili.
slebrà Gsg 'silver'.
slêp IND m 'blind', IND f -à, IND n slêpo, IND pl MP -i, Nsg m slẽpi, Nsg f -a, Dpl -in;+ see slepèc, slepìca ++.
slepèc 1 'liar, treacherous person (rude)'; 2 'blind man (rude)'; Gsg slepcà, Isg -õn, Npl -ì/slefcì;+ Npl slefcì rejected by G.D.; Isg +slepcẽn accepted ++;:: slepèc slẽpi 'bloody liar':::.
o-slepèt 'become blind', PR -êje, LP -ẽla.
slepìca 1 'liar, treacherous woman (rude)'; 2 'blind woman (rude)'; :: slepìca slẽpa 'bloody liar':::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

za-slepìt 1 'blind'; 2 'stop (a leak)'; PR zaslẽpi, LP -ĩl, PP pl MP zaslẽpjeni.
slès same as slẽščič, Gsg slẽza.
slẽščič/slẽpčič/slẽfčič 'part of sheep-intestines (probably the rennet-stomach)';+ on -šč-/-pč-/-fč- see 2.22 ++.
slêt 1 'trace'; 2 'little bit'; Gsg slêda, Lsg sledù; DIM sledìč.
u-slìšat 'hear (a prayer, by God)'.
slìva 'plum', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gsg slîf; DIM slìvice Npl.
slõbost 'freedom'.
slõvo 'letter', Gpl slôf.
slùka 'piece of dung', Npl -i.
po-slùšat 'obey', LP -ali.
služìt 'serve', PR slũži, -imo, LP -ìlo, -ìli.
za-služìt 1 'earn'; 2 'deserve'; PR zaslũži, LP -ĩl.
směh 'laughter', Gsg -à.
po-smehevàt se 'laugh', PR posmehûje.
smerdèt 'stink', PR -ĩ, -ẽ, LP -ẽla, -ẽlo.
smerjavìlo 'stinker'.
smèrt 'death', Gsg -i, DLsg -e.
smèšni Nsg m 'funny, comic', n -o.
smẽt se 'laugh', PR smejèn, -è, -èmo, -ète, -èju, GER -ũč, LP směli, IMP směj;+ GER +smehũč accepted; see also Levãnt ++.
na-smẽt se 'have a good laugh', LP nasmẽlo, nasměli, IMP nasměj; + see also Levãnt ++.
smèt 'be allowed', PR smên, smêš, smê, smête, smêju, LP směl, směla, smẽlo, směli.
směti Npl 'sweepings', Gpl smêt.
na-smetìle LP 'make dirty'.
smočìt 'add fat to (e.g. a dish)', PR smõčin, PP IND m smõčen.
za-smočìt id., LP -ĩl.
smôk 'fat', Gsg smõka.
smõkva 'fig', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl smõkaf; DIM smokvìč, Npl -i.
smôl 1 'resin'; 2 'marrow'; Gsg -ì; DIM smolìnu Asg.
smradìna 'snake', Gsg -a.
smrât 'weed', Gsg smrâda, Lsg smradù; DIM smradìč.
smrẽka 'prickly juniper *(Juniperus oxycedrus L.)*', Gsg -i, Asg -u,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Lsg -e, Lpl -ah.
Smrẽki (probably Npl) TOP.
smrekõvica 'wine from juniper-berries'.
smrekùja 'juniper-berry' , Gpl smrekûj; DIM smrekùjice Npl.
smućìvica see smutnjìvica.
smudìt 'give off a scorched smell', PR smũdi.
za-smudìt se 'burn to the pan', PR zasmũdi, LP -ìl, -ìlo.
smũtnja 'malicious gossip', Asg -u.
smutnjìvica/smućìvica 'woman who talks scandal'.
snažìt 1 'hide'; 2 'put away (e.g. in a closet)'; PR snãžin, -i.
u-snažìt id., PR usnãžin, -i, LP -ìli.
snêh 'snow', Gsg snẽga, Isg snẽgon, Lsg snegù.
snìf IND m 'sleepy', f snìva.
snòp 'sheaf', Gsg -à, Npl -ì, Gpl snõpi, Lpl -ẽh;+ same as rùkovet ++.
u-snũl LP 'fall asleep', LP -ùlo, PR ùsne.
zu-snũl LP id., PR zùsneš, -e.
sõčivo 'chick-peas (COLL)', Gsg -a.
sôk 'juice', Gsg -a.
sôl 'salt', Gsg sõli/solì, Isg -ũ, Lsg -è.
soldâta Gsg 'soldier'.
sõldi Npl see šõldi.
solìt 'salt', PR sõli, -imo, LP -ìlo, -ìli.
na-solìt id., PR nasõlimo.
o-sõli PR id.;+ only att in the combination bùra osõli lit. 'the east wind salts' ++.
po-solìt id., PR posõlimo, LP -ìli, PP n posõjeno.
ra-sõli PR id.
za-solìt id., PR zasõli.
sopèc 'bagpiper', Gsg sopcà/sofcà, Npl sofcì, Gpl sõpac, Dpl sopcẽn.
sõpej certain earmark (see the illustration).


sõpej

sopẽlicu Isg certain musical instrument.
sõst 'play (on a wind-instrument)', PR sopè, -èju, GER -ũć, LP

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

sõpel, sõplo, sõpli, IMP sopì.
sošìca see sušìca.
sovà 'owl', Asg -ù, Npl -ì; P/A sovìna :: si kàko sovìna, ko ne se sùvaš 'you are as wise as an owl, but you talk too much' ::: .
spacẽta 'clothes-brush, shoe-brush', Npl -i.
spacetàt 'brush', PR -â, LP -ăl.
o-spacetăl LP id.
spampàt 'evaporate', PR -â, LP -ălo.
spanciràt see španciràt.
spasìt 'save, rescue', PR spăsi.
spàt 1 'sleep'; 2 '"be he" in a game of hide and seek'; PR spĭš, spĭ, spitè, spĕ/spijũ, LP spâl, spalà, spâli, spâle, GER spĕč, IMP spì; :: ìgra na spàt 'hide and seek' ::: .
na-spàt se 'sleep one's fill', LP nàspal, -ala, -alo, -ali.
ze-spàt se id., LP zèspal, -ala, -alo, PP IND m zèspan;+ cf the ADJ zèspan ++.
specjarìja 'pharmacy', Asg -u, Lsg -e.
ra-spevàt see ra-sìpat;+ 1 att, rasìpat preferred ++.
spêza 1 'food'; 2 (sg or pl) 'expenses'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u;+ cf na-gnàt ++.
spjegàt 'explain', LP -ăli.
spjegûjen PR 'explain'.
splôh 'entirely, altogether'; :: ôn je splôh indât 'he is very ill'; tò je splôh žnjilĕlo 'that is entirely putrified'; splôh mi je šlò za nìš 'it was spoiled altogether' ::: .
splõšen IND m 'not fastidious where food is concerned', Nsg m splõšni, ADV -o.
sprâf 'utensils, tools'.
sprăven IND m 'ready', f sprăvna, n -o.
sprêda see sprêt.
sprĕdnju Asg f 'foremost, front', Lpl -ih.
sprĕdnjica 1 'front (of a pullover, etc.)'; 2 'toecap'; Npl -e.
sprêt PREP + G 'before, in front of' :: sprêt Vezmà 'before Easter', sprêt nàs 'before us', sprêt crĕkvi 'in front of the church' ::: .
sprêt/sprêda ADV 1 'in front'; 2 'to the front, forward'.
srâm/srân 'shame, shyness'; Gsg srâma; :: me je srâm do njegà 1 'I am

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ashamed to look at him'; 2 'I am shy with him'; nĩ ga srân 'he is shameless':::;+ see jùski ++.

sramjìf IND m 'shy'.

srȁt 'shit', PR sĕre, LP srâl, IMP serì;:: menè se sĕre 'I feel a great need too shit':::.

obe-srȁt se 'shit oneself under', LP õbesral, õbesrala, PP n obesĕreno.

ȍ-srano PP n id.

po-srȁt (se) 'shit', PR posĕre, LP põsral, põsrala.

zè-sral (se) LP id.

srĕća 1 'happiness'; 2 'good luck'; Gsg -i, Asg -u.

srĕćen IND m 1 'happy'; 2 'lucky'; f srĕćna, pl MP -i.

sredȁ 'Wednesday', Gsg -ì, Asg srêdu.

Čìsta Sredȁ 'Ash Wednesday';+ same as Popelnìca ++.

sredĩnu Asg 'middle', Lsg -e.

srĕdnju Asg f 'middle'.

Srĕm TOP (small village), Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ù.

srèt PREP + G 1 'in the middle of'; 2 'between;:: sret môra i sret Vodîc 'between the sea and Vodice'.

stablȍ 'tree', Gsg -ȁ, Isg -ȍn, Lsg -ù, Npl stăbla, Gpl stăbal, Lpl stăbleh;+ Lpl *stablĕh ++; DIM stablìće, Npl -i.

u-stajȁt/ustȁjat 1 'be left'; 2 'be situated'; 3 'stick, cling'; 4 'lag behind'; PR ustûje/ustăje, ustûju/ustăju, LP ustajălo.

zu-stajȁt/zustȁjat 'be left (behind)', PR zustûje, LP zustȁjale.

stăjski Nsg m ADJ to štăla (sic).

stajũn see štajũn.

stân 'very small settlement from where the sheep of large land owners were tended', Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Lpl stăneh.

Stanìć TOP, Lsg -e.

stănut 1 - se 'stand up'; 2 '(go and) stand'; 3 - na 'step on'; PR stânemo, LP stănula, -uli, IMP stăni;:: sen stănula na govnȍ 'I stepped on a turd':::.

stăr IND m 'old', Nsg m -i, Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in, f -a, AIsg f -u, n -o, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih; COMP Nsg m starĕji/ stăreji/stăriji, Nsg f stărĕja/stăreja, Npl MP starĕji/ stăreji/stăriji, Npl NOMP stărije, Gsg m stărijega, Gpl stărijih/starĕjih, Dpl stărejin, SUP Nsg m nȁjstăreji, Nsg f

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

nājstăreja;:: po stăru 'in the old way; in our original dialect; traditionally':::;+ the COMP Npl MP and the inflected pl forms also mean 'parents'; the IND m stăr is rare, cf 5.30 ++.

stăr '16 kg of grain', Gsg -à, Npl -ì;+ cf brẽme, kvărtica ++.

o-stărat 'grow old', LP -alo, -ali.

stărec 'old man', Gsg stărca, Isg -en, Npl -i, Gpl stărac.

o-stăreje PR 'grow old'.

stàrica 'old woman', Isg -u.

starinjà 1 'the old days'; 2 'antique, old object(s)'; Gsg -ì, Asg -ù.

starīnski Nsg m 'old-fashioned, antique, as in the old days', Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, Lpl -ih;:: po starīnsku ADV 'as in the old days, as it used to be':::.

stărka 'old sheep which is to be slaughtered', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl stărak/starăk.

stàt 'stop (itr)', PR stâne, LP stăl, stăla.

ne-stâne PR 'disappear', LP nestăla, -ălo, -ăli;::: ôn/ga nestâne 'he disappears':::.

o-stâne PR 'stay', LP ostăl.

pre-stàt 'stop (doing something)', LP prestăle.

u-stàt 'be left; stay (behind)', PR ustâne, -eju, LP ustăl, -ălo, -ăli, -ăle, IMP ustăni.

za-stàt se 'be startled', LP zastăla.

zu-stàt 'stay (behind)', PR zustâne, -u/-eju, LP zustăl, -ăla, -ălo, -ăli.

stăt 1 'stand, remain standing'; 2 'stay, remain; stick (e.g. in the mud), cling (to)'; 3 'stay up (at night)'; 4 'live, reside'; 5 'find oneself, be situated'; 6 'fit (into something)'; PR stojīn, -īš, -ī, -imò, -itè, -ẽ, GER -ẽć, LP stăl, -ăla, -ălo, -ăli, IMP stõj;:: za prīt va Õrlec kolīko stojitè? 'how long does it take you to come to Orlec?'; stojẽ slăbo 'they are in a bad way'; stojimò bòje 'we are better off':::.

stàvit 'put', PR -in, -i, -imo, -iju/-e, LP -ili, -ile, IMP stàf/stàvi, stàfmo, stàvite/stàfte, PP f stàvna, n stàvjeno/stàvno, stàvjene/stàvne.

o-stàvit 'leave behind';+ 1 att ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

po-stàvit 1 'put (under something)'; 2 'put (on something)'; PR -i, -imo, LP -il, PP n postàvjeno, pl NOMP -e.
ra-stàviju se PR 'divorce'.
stăvjat/stavjàt 'put', PR stăvja, -amo, LP stăvjalo, stavjăli/stăvjali, stavjăle.
ra-stavjàt se 'take leave of one another', PR rastăvjaju.
stegnò 'hind-quarter', Npl stĕgna, Gpl stĕgan.
stĕjek 'pad under the wooden frame of a pack-saddle', Gsg stĕjka, Npl stĕjci, Gpl stĕjak.
stèkla Npl 'pane of glass (?)', Ipl -i.
stèlba 'trapdoor', Asg -u, Lsg -e.
stên 'cliff', Lsg -è, Npl -i, Gpl stĕn, Lpl stĕneh/stenăh;+ f ++.
stĕnj 'wick', Gsg -à; DIM stenjìć, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
Sveti Stĕpan 'day after Christmas'.
Stepănju Asg 'day after Christmas'.
Stepìći Npl TOP (field).
sterdìt 'lock up in a sheep-pen (pèrzgal)', PR stĕrdi, LP -ìl, -ìla, PP pl NOMP stĕrjene.
stergàt 'grate', PR stèrže, -emo, -eju, LP stergăli, PP Asg f stèrganu, pl NOMP stèržene.
o-stergàt 'grate', PR ostèrže, -emo, LP ostergăla, PP IND m ostèržen, Gsg m -oga.
po-stergăli LP 'grate'.
stergùja 'grater', Asg -u, Lpl -ah.
sterlìš/šterlìš certain garment, Ğsg šterlìša.
stezà 'rut, track, narrow path', Lsg -è.
stidjìf IND m 'shy'.
stīdna Nsg f 'cold', Nsg n -o, IND n stīdno.
stīt 'cold', Gsg stidì, Lsg -è, Npl stīdi, Gpl stīdi.
Stivăn TOP (village), Gsg -a, Lsg -u.
stô 'one hundred'.
stodìra 'suspended pair of scales', Asg -u; DIM stodìrica.
stõl 'table', Gsg -à, Isg -õn, Lsg -ù/-è, Npl -ì, Lpl stõleh; DIM 1 stõlčić; DIM 2 stolìć, Npl -i;+ DIM 1 and 2 have the additional meaning 'small stool' ++.
stõlno n: - grõzje 'eating-grapes'.
stomănja 'shirt', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl stomânj.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

stõti Nsg m 'hundredth'.
strâh 'fright, fear', Gsg -a, Lsg -ù.
stramuntãnja (a?) Nsg f 'northern'.
strân 'side', GsgNpl -i, Lsg -e.
Strân TOP (field), Gsg -ì, Lsg -è.
strašìlo 'scarecrow', Npl -a.
o-strašinàt 'furnish (e.g. a field of corn) with a scarecrow or other objects meant to frighten birds', PR -âmo, LP -ăl.
străšit 'frighten, scare off', PR -iš, -i, -iju, LP -il, -ili, IMP -i.
pre-străšit/pestrăšit 'frighten', PR pestrăšin, pestrăši, LP pestrăšil, pestrăšila, prestřăšili.
strašjìf IND m 'timorous, easily frightened', f strašjìva.
străšna f 'terrible, awful', pl NOMP -e, ADV -o.
strõha (sg or pl) 'eaves', Asg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah.
strêl 'flash of lightning', Npl -i;+ f ++.
strìć 1 'cut (with scissors)'; 2 'shear'; PR strižè, -èmo, -ète, -èju, GER strigũć.
o-strìć 'shear', PR ostrižè, -èmo, LP ostrìgli, IMP ostrižì.
pre-strìć 'cut (with scissors)', PR prestrižèn, PP n prestrìženo.
strìh 1 'shearing'; 2 'shearing-time'; Gsg strìga, Npl -i.
strogînca 'grapnel', Asg -u.
strojìt 1 'build'; 2 'sieve (grain)'; PR strõjin, -i, -imo, GER -eć, LP -ìlo, -ìli.
o-strojìt 'clean (a fleece with õlim and salt)', LP -ìli, PP Asg f ostrõjenu, n -o.
po-strojìt 'sieve (grain)', PR postrõjimo, LP -ìli, PP n postrõjeno.
strugàt 'scour, scrub', PR -ân, -â.
o-strugàt id.
strùna 'tuft (of wool)', GsgNpl -i; P/A strùnini Npl.
strùnava f '(of wool) consisting of long tufts', pl NOMP -e.
stûp 1 'high step (in a flight of stairs)'; 2 'pole'; 3 'tree'; Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Gpl stũpi, Lpl stũpeh.
stùpa 'lint, fuzz consisting of fine ravellings of hemp and the like', Gsg -i, AIsg -u.
stupãlo 'foot', Lsg -u.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

stùpìna 'foot-print', Npl -i; DIM stupìnice Npl.
stvăr 'thing', GsgNpl -i, Lsg -e, Gpl stvâr, Ipl stvărami, Lpl -ah; DIM stvărčic Gpl.
stvôr 'little bit (same as slêt 2)', Gsg -a;:: nănke stvôra 'not even a little bit':::; DIM stvorìć.
sudèc 'judge', Isg sucẽn.
sudìt 1 'judge'; 2 'predestine'; PR sũdi, -iju, PP n sũjeno.
o-sudìt 'condemn (?)'.
po-sudìt 1 'lend'; 2 'borrow'; PR posũdimo, LP -ĩl, -ìla, IMP -ì.
sufigàt 'fry', PR -â, -âmo, LP -ăla, PP n -âno.
po-sufigàt id., PR -â, -âmo, PP pl NOMP -âne.
sufigevàt 'fry', PR -ûje, LP -evălo, -evăli.
po-sufigûjete PR id.
sufìt 'loft', Gsg -a, Lsg -e/-u;:: mĕrtvi sufìt 'loft that is too low to be able to stand upright in it':::.
sûh IND m 1 'dry'; 2 'thin (of people)'; IND f -à, IND n -o, IND pl NOMP -e, Nsg m sũhi, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, COMP Nsg f sùša, Nsg n -e;+ see păšta ++.
sukàt 1 'twine'; 2 'booze, gulp'; PR sũčeš, -e, GER sukàjuć, LP sukălo, IMP sučì.
na-sukàt se 'get drunk', PR nasũče, LP nasukăl, PP IND m nasũčen.
po-sũče PR 'gulp down'.
ra-sukălo LP 'ravel out'.
za-sukàt 1 'twine'; 2 'roll back (sleeves)'; PR zasũčeš, -e, LP zasukăla, PP n zasũčeno, pl NOMP -e.
sùknja 'skirt', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl sùkanj;+ Gpl *sùkaj ++; DIM sùknjice Npl; P/A sùknjini Npl.
suknò '(fulled woollen) cloth', Gsg -à.
sulacjìf IND m 'capable of cheering people up'.
sumijâ PR (v + A) 'resemble'.
sùmnjat/sumnjàt 'doubt', PR sùmnjan, sumnjâ.
sũnfer 'sulphur', Isg -on.
sunferàt 'spray with sulphur', PR -â.
sùpat 'sop (e.g. bread)', LP -alo, -ali, IMP -ajte.
po-sùpat id., PR -a, IMP -ajte.
supĕrbif IND m 'haughty', pl MP supĕrbivi.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na-surīl se LP 1 'get angry'; 2 'become goose-flesh all over'; PR nasūri, PP IND m nasūren;+ cf na-pūri ++.
susēda '(female) neighbour', Dsg -e, Asg u.
susèt 'neighbour', Npl susēdi, Dpl -on, Gpl susêt.
sūša 'drought', Gsg -i.
sušīca/sošīca 1 'forked stick'; 2 'two-pronged pitch-fork'; Asg sušīcu, Npl sušīce/sošīce, Gpl sušīc.
sùšica certain lung-disease, Asg -u.
sušīt 'dry', PR sūši, -imo, -iju, LP -īli.
o-sušīt id. , PR osūši, -imo, LP -īlo, -īli, -īle, PP f osūšena.
pro-sūše PR id.
ra-sūšen PP IND m 'dry out', PP n -eno.
u-sušīla LP 1 'dry'; 2 - se 'grow very thin'; LP -īlo, -īle, PP n usūšeno.
sūt 'court', Lsg sudù, Lpl sūdeh.
nā-suto PP n 'strew'.
po-sūt id., PR pospè, -èmo.
pro-sūt 'scatter', PR prospèmo, LP prōsul, PP n prōsuto.
ra-sūt 1 'demolish, take down'; 2 - se 'tumble down, go to pieces'; PR raspè, -èju, LP rāsul, -ula, -ulo, -uli, PP f rāsuta, -to, IMP raspì.
ve-sūt 'strew (into)', PR vespè, LP vēsula.
sùvat se 1 'talk too much'; 2 'talk/bark too loud, in an unpleasant way'; PR -aš, LP -al;+ see sovà ++.
svačesa 'anything, all sorts of things', Isg svàčin.
svādit se 'embroil oneself (with someone)', LP -ili, PP pl MP svājeni;:: smo svājeni 'we are no longer on speaking terms':::.
svàgda 1 'always'; 2 'at any time'.
svàgdere/sàgde/sàgdere 1 'everywhere'; 2 'wherever, anywhere'.
svajevàt se 'embroil oneself (with someone)'.
svàkakovoga Gsg m 'all sorts of', Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih.
svàkakor/sàkakor 'in every possible way'.
svàkan/sàkan 'wherever, anywhere at all (direction), in every possible direction'.
svàki/sàki Nsg m 'each, every, any', Gsg svàkoga/sàkoga, Dsg svàkomu, Isg svàkin/sàkin, Lsg svàkon/svàkin, Nsg f svàka, Gsg f svàke, DLsg svàkoj, AIsg svàku, Nsg n svàko.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

svečà 1 'candle'; 2 'lamp'; GsgNpl -ì, Asg -ù, Lsg -è, Gpl svěć, Ipl -ãmi; DIM svečìca, AIsg -u, Npl -e, Ipl -ami.
svěder 1 'brace (an bit)'; 2 'certain brand on sheep'; Isg svědron, Npl -i; DIM svědrić, Isg -en.
svedûron 'continuously'.
svèjeden Nsg m 'the same (kind of)', Gsg svèjenoga, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Lsg -oj, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e.
svèjenãki Nsg m 'just the same kind of', Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e.
svenčìvec unidentified plant.
svenèc 'louse', Npl svencì, Gpl svěnac, Ipl svěnci.
svěrcat see švěrcat.
svêt 'world', Gsg -a, Lsg -u;:: će ga vrâh pèć na drùgin svêtu 'the devil will roast him in hell':::; P/A svetìnu Lsg.
světi Nsg m 'saint, holy', Dsg m -omu, pl MP -i, Dpl -in.
Si Světi 'All Saints', G Si Světih, I Simi Světimi.
světica 'likeness of a saint (?)'.
+svetit 'shine', PR světi.
po-svetìt se 'devote oneself to'.
svetlèt 'dawn', PR svetlī se (sic).
světli Nsg m 'bright, light', n/Asg n/ADV -o, COMP Nsg f -ěja.
světli PR 'give light'.
za-svetlìt 1 'flash, lighten'; 2 'turn on (the light)'; PR zasvětli, LP -īl, -ìlo.
svidòk 'witness', Gsg -à, Npl svidocì, Dpl svidokõn.
svilàc/svilèc 'string', Gsg svilãca, Isg svilãcon/svilcõn.
svinìna 'bacon (from the plašćì)', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
svõj Nsg m (on the meaning, use and att forms of this pronoun see 4.6-9);:: tò mi je svõj 'he is a relative of mine'; ìmamo blâgo svojìh 'we have many relatives'; sũ sìla svojì 'they are very near relatives'; nī na svojìh 'he has a tile loose':::.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Š

šăgra same as konfalũn (?), Asg -u.
u-šajàt se 'recover one's balance', PR -ân, -â, LP -ăl.
šajěta 'flash of lightning'; + only att in maledictions, e.g.
šajěta te ubìla lit. 'may lightning kill you' ++.
šăla 'joke', Asg -u.
šăla 'large room, hall'.
šaldîn 'hair-pin'.
šăldo ADV 1 'firmly, straightly'; 2 'continuously'; COMP -ăje.
šaldõć 'kind of fine gravel', Gsg šaldõća.
šălil LP 'make jokes'.
šaltâ PR 'jump'.
šalvâdigo 'someone who is easily offended'.
šalvàt 'save rescue', LP -ăl, -ăla, PP Nsg m -âni, pl NOMP -e;+
this word is regarded as Italian and not 'really' dial. ++.
šăntula 'godmother'.
šăntulo 1 'godfather'; 2 form of address to a priest in former
days; Gsg -a.
šapèršnjak: imèt - 'limp (e.g. of a horse)'
šaprapùnet/šafrapùnet certain kind of stitch.
na-šaràt 1 'scrawl'; 2 'apply cosmetics uglily'; PR našăra, LP
-ăl, -ăla, PP f -âna.
šări Nsg m 'many-coloured, gay', n -o.
šărža certain coarse kind of textile (of which traditionally
skirts are made), Gsg -i, Asg -u.
ščăšnica 'one half of a fčači'.
ščěla see čěla.
šćăp 'bar, (walking-) stick', Gsg -à, Isg -õn, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì, Ipl
šćăpi, Lpl šćăpeh;+ Lpl *- ěh ++;:: hodìt po šćapù 'walk with
a stick' :::; DIM šćapìć, Lsg -u, NIpl -i.
šćěnek see čjěnek.
šćěnza 'splinter', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM šćěnzicu Asg.
šćenzălo LP 'get cracked, be broken (not entirely)', PP IND m -ân,
f -âna, n -âno.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

šćẽto ADV 'clearly, understandably (of speech)', COMP -ẽje.
šćìka 'wedge-shaped piece of wood that is placed under a door to keep it open', Asg -u.
šćipàt 1 'pinch'; 2 'bite the tongue (of a peppery dish)'; PR šćīpje, LP šćipãl.
u-šćipnùt 1 'pinch'; 2 'bite (e.g. of fleas)'; PR ušćìpne, LP -ũl, -ùla.
šćũt 'stalk', Gsg -a, NGpl -i.
šèftoma see šèptoma.
šegàč 'saw', Isg šegãčon.
šegàf IND m 'smart, clever', f šegãva, n -o.
šekàt (+ D) 'hinder', PR -â, LP -ãli.
šekerštân 'sacristian', Npl -i.
šekerštìju Asg 'sacristy'.
šekûješ PR (+ D) 'hinder', PR -ûjete.
šèmaf IND m 'crazy'.
šẽmpija 'stupid woman', Npl -i.
šempijân IND m 'crazy, stupid, mentally defective'.
šempijàt 'make crazy', PR -â, LP -ãl.
šẽmpijo 'stupid person', Gsg -a, Isg -on.
šẽmpliči Nsg m 'simple', n/pl NOMP -e.
šẽmplično n 'simple'.
šẽmpre 'always'.
šenìca 'wheat', Gsg -e, Asg -u.
šenjùda certain kind of wild cherry.
šèpaf IND m 'having a limp', f šèpava.
šèpat 'limp, walk lamely', PR -a.
šepetàt 'whisper', PR šepẽće, -eju, LP šepetãl, -ãla.
šeptàt 'whisper', PR šèpjen, -eš, -e, -emo, -ete, -u/-eju.
šèptoma/šèftoma 'whispering, in a whisper'.
šẽrišće see sẽrišće.
šèsni Nsg 'decent, respectable', ADV -o.
šêst 'six'.
šèst certain cooper's tool (resembles a large wooden pair of compasses).
šèsta Gsg: nīma šèsta 'he has no sense of decency'; vìš kõga šèsta ìma? 'you see what sense of decency he has?';+ Nsg

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

*šèst rejected ++.
šẽsti Nsg m 'sixth', Gsg m -oga, Lsg m -in/-on.
šêstô 'six hundred'.
šešnâjst 'sixteen'.
šetàt se '(take a) walk, stroll', PR -â.
šetẽmber 'September', Gsg šetẽmbra.
šetimâna 'week', Asg -u.
ševerẽl LP 'slip, loose one's footing', PR -ĩ, -imò, -itè, GER -ẽć.
po-ševerèt id., LP -ẽl, -ẽla.
za-ševerèt id., PR -ĩ, LP -ẽl.
šeždesêt 'sixty'.
šìba 'thin and supple stick', Asg -u; DIM šìbica.
šìbat 'whip with a šìba'.
šibràt 'have the wind up, be afraid', PR -â.
po-šìjat 'send', PR pošìjan, -amo, -aju, LP -ali.
šijelàt 'seal', LP -ãli.
šijīl 1 'seal'; 2 'seal-ring'; Gsg šijìla, Isg -on, Npl -i, Gpl šijīli.
šijũn 'whirlwind', Gsg -à;:: hodìt kako šijũn 'be a very good walker (said of elderly people)':::.
šìlo 'awl'.
šinjôri Npl 'lord, gentleman'.
Šīntić PROP.
šìpka certain fruit.
+ra-širevàt 'spread out', PR raširûje, -emo.
širīnju Asg 'breadth'.
+širìt se 'become broader', PR šīri.
pro-širìt 'broaden', PP f prošīrena.
ra-širìt 'spread out', PR rašīri, LP -ìli, PP f rašīrena.
širòk IND m 'broad, wide', IND f -à, Nsg m širõki, Lsg m -in, f -a, n -o, COMP Nsg m šìri, Nsg f šìra, Nsg n/Npl NOMP šìre.
širòkasta f 'rather broad', Asg n -o.
šìt 'sew', PR šîje, -emo, -ete, GER šìjuć, LP šìli, šìle.
pri-šîje PR 'sew to', PP n prišîjeno/prišìveno.
za-šîjen PR 'sew to, together', PR -e, -emo, LP zašìla, -lo, -li, IMP zašīj, PP IND m zašîjen, f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
šìvat 'sew', PR -aju.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

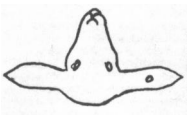
šjõlto ADV 'loose (not packed, e.g. sugar, tea)'.
škàf 'sink', Gsg škãfa, Lsg -u, Npl -i.
škajùža 'drinking-trough for sheep', Npl -i, Gpl škajûš; DIM škajùžica.
škalabrôdo/školabrôdo 'skimmer', Gsg škalabrôda, Gpl škalabrõdi; + n (also m?) ++.
škampàt 1 'race, run at top speed'; 2 'run away, flee, escape'; PR -â, LP -ãl, -ãla;:: me je škampãla 'she ran away from me (a sheep)':::.
u-škampãla LP 'run away, escape';:: me je uškampãla z rũk 'she escaped from my hands':::.
škãndal 1 'scandal'; 2 'malicious gossip';:: na škãndal stàvit talk scandal about (a person)':::.
ra-škandalãli LP 'talk scandal (about a person)'.
škandẽl 'two-rowed barley'.
škanjãta 'kind of sugar-loaf, to which wedding-guests are traditionally treated by the bridegroom', Asg -u, Npl -i.
škapulàt 1 'save, rescue'; 2 'save (up), keep'; 3'(when playing hide and seek) reach "home", i.e. the place where the children who are "hiding" are safe from the child who is "seeking"'; PR -âmo, LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãle.
+škapulevàt 'save up, keep', PR -ûjemo.
škãpuli 'home! (what someone who is playing hide and seek calls out when he or she reaches "home"; see škapulàt 3)'.
škãri Npl 'scissors', Gpl škâr, Ipl škãrami; DIM škãrice Npl.
škartòč '(paper or plastic) bag', Npl škartõči, Lpl -eh; DIM škartõčići Npl, Lpl -ah.
škãtula 'box', GsgNpl -i, Gpl škãtuli/škatũl; DIM škãtulica, GLsg -e, Asg -u.
škavèc 'weak and turbid rakìja (the last portion that comes out of the still)', Gsg škavẽca.
škerbèt/skerbèt 'worry (itr), be worried', PR -în, -îš, -î, -itè, LP -ẽl, -ẽla, -ẽli.
škercàt 'joke, jest', PR skercâš (sic), LP skercãl (sic).
po-škercãl id.
škẽrec 'joke'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

škerkȉf IND m 'ticklish'.
škerkȉvat 1 'tickle'; 2 'scratch (lightly)'; PR -a, LP -alo, IMP -ajte.
po-škerkȉvat 'scratch (lightly)'.
za-škerkȉva PR id.
škêrp/skêrp 'care, trouble, worry', Npl škêrbi/skêrbi;+ f ++.
škèrt IND m 'avaricious', f -a, pl MP -i.
škertăča 'brush'.
škertărit 'be avaricious', PR -i.
škertàt 'throw away', PR -â, -âte, LP -ăla.
škèržet 'cricket'.
škeržetâ PR 'chirp (as a cricket)', PR -ăju.
škȉfo: năn dĕla - 'it makes us sick'.
škȉjat/škijàt 'wink (as a sign)', PR -ân.
za-škijàt id., PR -ân, LP zaškȉjal.
škinà 'back', Gsg -ȉ, Asg škînu, Lsg -è, Npl škîni.
škivàt 1 'hide, conceal, keep (something) a secret'; 2 'be ashamed, embarrassed'; PR -ân, -âš, LP -ăla.
škõda 1 'a pity'; 2 'damage'; Gsg -i, Asg -u.
škõdit '(cause) damage', PR -e, LP -il.
na-škõdil LP id., LP -ili.
škofunȉ Npl certain kind of boot.
škõgul/škõvul 'brush', Gsg škõvula, Isg škõvulon, Lsg škõvulu; DIM škovulȉć.
o-škogulăl LP 'brush',
škõj 'island', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù/-è, Gpl -i, Lpl -eh/-ĕh; DIM škojȉć, Lsg -u.
Škojõn Isg TOP (island, same as Plavnȉk), Lsg -è/-ù.
Veli Škõj TOP, Gsg Veloga Škojà, Lsg Velin Škojù.
školabrôdo see škalabrôdo.
školàt 'settle, become clear by the deposit of sediments', PR -â, LP -ălo.
školevàt same as školàt, PR školûje.
škõrnja 'knee-high boot', Npl -i, Gpl škõranj/škõrnji.
škornjàt 'creak (with one's shoes or boots)', PR -â, -ăju, LP -ăl.
škòro/skòro 'alsmost, nearly'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

škõrup 'film; skin (on milk)', Lsg škõrubu.
škovèrtat 'rustle', PR škovèrće, LP škovèrtal.
škõvul see škõgul.
škrãbica 1 'offertory-bag'; 2 'rattle (?)'; Npl -e.
škrãča 'crevice', Asg -u.
škradẽnca see kradẽnca.
škrajnìca 'temple (part of the head)', GsgNpl -e, Asg -u, Lpl -ah.
škrebetãlo LP 'crack', LP -ale, PR škrebẽće, -eju.
škrẽbut 'fragrant clematis *(Clematis flammula L.)*', Gsg -a.
Škrebutnâ TOP (field), Gsg -ê, Asg -û, Lsg -ôj.
škredẽnca see kradẽnca.
škrîj 'flat stone', Lsg -è, Npl -i, Lpl -ãh;:: igràt nã škriji 'kind of lawn-bowling played with flat stones'; DIM škrijìce Npl.
škùja 1 'hole'; 2 certain earmark (see the illustration); Asg -u, Npl -i, Lpl -ah; DIM 1 škũjčica, Asg -u; DIM 2 škùjica, Asg -u, Npl -e.


škùja

škùjaf IND m 'holey, having one or more holes', n škùjavo, NOMP/Apl NOHU -e.
škùjarić 'wren', Npl -i.
škùjaveje PR 'become holey'.
· ra-škùjavet id., LP -el.
škùla 'school'. Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Gpl škûl.
škûra 'shutter', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø;+ also Npl škûra (a?) 'pair of shutters' ++.
u-škurèt 'become dark', PR uškurêju.
+za-škurèt se 'get dark', PR zaškurī.
škũri Nsg m 'dark', Lsg m -in, IND n škûro;:: do škûra do škûra 'from dawn to dusk'; do škûra 'until dark'; va škũrin 'in the dark'; škûren 'in the dark':::.
za-škurìt 1 'close the shutters'; 2 - se 'not be home before dark'; PR zaškũri, -ite, LP -īl.
škuritâde Lsg 'darkness'.
škûža 'excuse', Asg -u.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

škužăjte IMP 'excuse'.
škvăra 'substance (foam?) floating on the surface of honey or olive-oil (must be skimmed off)', Asg -u, DIM škvărica; P/A škvărina, Gsg -i, Asg -u.
šlovèk see čovèk.
šojĕr 'door-post', Npl šojarȉ;+ cf 3.67 rule 9 ++.
šofranôme/šovranôme (a?) 'surname'.
šõlt 1 (usually pl) 'money'; 2 (sg) 'coin; dinar'; Gsg šõlda, Npl šõldi/sõldi, Gpl šôlt/šõldi/sõldi, Ipl šõldi;:: do šõlda prĩt 'come by money':::.
šolfàt 'sulphate', Isg šolfãton.
šõlo 1 'only'; 2 'except for, except that'.
šõtnji Nsg m 'undermost, lowermost, lower, bottom'.
šõto 1 PREP + G 'under'; 2 ADV 'underneath, below'.
šovranôme see šofranôme.
špacẽta see spacẽta.
špâh 'rope', Gsg špâga, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù; DIM špažȉč, Lsg -u.
špàhar/špàher 'cooking-range', Gsg špahera, Lsg špàheru/špaharu/ špàhare, Npl špàhari/špàheri.
špakàt 'halve, split', LP -ăl, PP f -âna;+ see bîža ++.
špalẽta 'picnic ham', Npl -i.
španciràt/spanciràt 'take a walk, stroll', PR -â, -âte.
špănja 'clover (of the genus *Medicago*)', Gsg -i, Asg -u;:: špănja sedmolètka 'lucerne *(Medicago sativa)*':::.
špařănj 'thrift'.
špărat 'save (up), be thrifty', PR -amo.
za-špărat 'save (up)', LP -ali, PP n -ano.
šparinjôs IND m 'thrifty'.
špăroga 'asparagus', Asg -u, Npl -i.
špàš 'walk, stroll';:: põč na špàš 'have a walk':::.
špidăl 'hospital', Lpl -eh.
špidalèt '"sick-bay" for sheep on the island of Plavnik;+ this word is only used by the Benvins ++.
Špidalȉna TOP (on the island of Plavnik).
špijàt 'peek, peep (at), spy upon', PR špĩja, -aju, LP -ăl.
špîna 'tap, faucet', Npl -i; DIM špînice Npl.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

špinât/špinàt/špinăča 'spinach', Gsg špinăta/špinăči.
špirũn 'spur'.
šplănja 'plane (tool)', Asg -u.
šplanjàt 'plane, smooth', PR -ân, -â.
o-šplanjâ PR id.
špõrek 'dirty', n špõrko, pl NOMP -e, Gsg m -oga;+ although this word is rather frequent, it is regarded as Italian and not "really" dial.; the "real" dial. word is blăten ++.
šporkàt 'dirty', PR -â, PP IND m -ân.
šporkèc 'dirt';+ regarded as an Italian word; dial.: blăta ++.
špǒrtěla see portěla.
špõrti Npl 'sack in which the pulp obtained by grinding olives was caught and filtered'.
špũnta 'injection', Asg -u, Npl -i.
špuntîn: põč na - 'become sour (of wine)'.
špùžaf Gpl 'sponge'; DIM špùžvicu Asg.
štăfa 'stirrup', Asg -u, Npl -i.
štajũn/stajũn 'season', Gsg štajunà, Lsg štajunù.
štăla 'stable', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e, Lpl -ah;+ see stăjski ++; DIM štălicu Asg.
štampâne PP pl NOMP 'print'.
štănga 1 'thick branch'; 2 'rod, bar, thick stick'; Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl štànjak; DIM štăngica, Npl -e.
štănj '(piece of) certain easily fusible metal used for repairing kettles, pans, etc.', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
štanjàt 'stop up (a leak)', PR -ăju, PP n -âno.
o-štanjàt id., PR -ân, -âmo, -ăju, PP n -âno.
štanjevàt 'stop up (a leak)'. PR štanjûje.
štănji Nsg m 'not leaking', n -o, pl NOMP -e.
štankàt 1 'set tight (something that waggles)'; 2 - se 'recover (from an illness)', LP -ălo;:: mu se je štankălo 'he is no longer sick':::.
štèrkec unidentified plant, Gsg -a.
šterlìš see sterlìš.
štĕrnja 'cistern', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl štĕranj.
za-štìkat 'stop up (a leak)', PR -amo, LP -ala, PP n -ano.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

štilèt 'slate-pencil', Isg štilẽton.
štimàt 'think, believe; estimate', PR -ân, -â, LP -ăl.
štīva 1 'wood-stack'; 2 'hold (of a ship)'; Asg -u, Gpl štīf; DIM štīvica, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.
štivalì Npl certain kind of boot.
štivàt 'pile up (wood)', PR štīva, -aju.
  na-štivàt 'pile up (a certain quantity of wood)', PR naštīva, naštivâmo, LP -ăli.
  po-štivâne PP pl NOMP 'pile up (wood)'.
  ra-štivàt 'unpile, take down (a wood-stack)'.
  ze-štivàt 'pile up (wood)', PR -â, LP -ăl, -ăli, PP n -âno.
štôrija 'story', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø; DIM štôrijica.
štovàt 'respect', PR štujèn, -ẽ, -èmo, štûju, LP štõvali, PP IND m štõvan, pl MP štõvani.
  põ-štovat/poštovàt id., PR põštuje, -emo, -u, LP põštoval, põštovali/poštovăli, IMP põštuj.
štõžar 'post of a gate, esp the one on which the gate hangs (the other post is called sprẽdnji -)', Gsg -a, Npl -i.
štrâci/štrâki/trâki/trâci Npl 1 'ray (e.g. of the sun)'; 2 'withe, thin branch'; DIM štrâčići (a?) Npl;+ 1 att, meaning 2 ++.
štrakàt se 1 'get tired'; 2 'get fed up with'; LP -ăli, PP IND m -ân.
štramàc 'mattress', Gsg štramăca, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl štramâc/štramăci;+ Npl štramcì 1 att, later rejected ++; DIM štramăčić.
štrapacàt 1 'offend'; 2 - se 'work oneself to death'; PR -â.
  o-štrapacàt 'offend', LP -ăl, -ăla.
štrapacûješ PR 'offend'.
Štražice (probably Npl) TOP.
štrīga 'witch', Npl -i, Gpl štrīh; P/A štrìžina;+ 1 att ++.
za-štrigăla LP 'bewitch'.
štrigũn 1 'sorcerer'; 2 'malignant person'; DIM štrigunìć.
štrìka 1 'branch'; 2 'lath'; Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i; DIM štrìkice Npl.
na-štrìkano PP n 'embellish'.
štrõlika '(female) fortune-teller'.
štrolikàt 'tell fortunes'.
štrolikûje PR 'tell fortunes'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

štrõliko 'fortune-teller', Npl štrõliki/štrõlici.
štropàt 1 'stop up (a leak)'; 2 - se 'get stopped up, blocked'; PR -â, LP -ãlo. -ãli, PP n -âno.
štrùden kind of sweet cake.
štrukàt 'press (e.g. fruit)', PR -â.
štrùt 'melted and congealed pork fat', Gsg -a.
študijàt 1 'puzzle, brood'; 2 'study'; PR -â.
štùf IND m 'fed up', f -a, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e;:: sen te štùf 'I am sick of you':::.
štufàt se 'get fed up with', LP -ãl.
po-štumàt 'inflame (itr., e.g. a wound)', PR -â, LP -ãlo.
štùmek 'stomach', Gsg štũnka, Lsg -u, Npl štũnci.
šùba 'thick underskirt', Asg -u.
šùbito 'immediately'.
šugamân 'towel'.
šùh 'juice', Gsg šùga.
šùknut 'hit'.
šûm 'rustle, rustling', Gsg -a.
šũmber: hõdi tân (va) - 'go along with you!; come now!'; kân rẽš? va šũmber 'where are you going? none of you business'.
šumèt 'make noise', PR -ĩ, LP -ẽlo.
šumprèš 'smoothing-iron', Npl šumprẽši.
šumprešâna PP f 'iron'.
šumpreševàt 'iron', LP -ãlo, -ãli.
šunšurâ PR 'rustle'.
šũpej IND m, f šũpja, n/ADV -o, pl NOMP -e.
šũrla 1 'tube'; 2 'mouth-tube of a bagpipe'; Asg -u; DIM šũrlica, Asg -u.
šũš 'symptom of a certain chicken-disease: something that grows on the tongue of the chicken and must be cut off', Gsg -a.
Šušèc TOP.
šùška PR 'rustle'.
šùšta 'spiral spring', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u.
šuštãnca 'firmness, compactness, "body" (wholesome quality ascribed to wine and eggs)', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
šûver 'cork (the material)', Gsg šûvra; DIM šuvrìć 'small piece of cork'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

šȕžnja Nsg f 'southern, south'.
švȁknut 'hit, slap', LP -ul, PP IND m švȁknjen;:: švȁknjen 'crazy':::.
švẽrc 1 'smuggling'; 2 'corruption, black market'.
švẽrcat/svẽrcat 1 'smuggle'; 2 'commit corrupt practices, sell on the black market'; PR švẽrca, LP švẽrcal.
po-svẽrca PR 'smuggle'.
švẽrcuje PR same as švẽrcat, PR švẽrcuju.
švȉgavica 'diarrhoea', Asg -u.
švȉk 'whistle (the object)', Npl -i.
švikãlo LP 1 'whistle'; 2 - se 'cause diarrhoea'; PR švȉče;:: nèš noj se švȉče 'something gave her diarrhoea':::.
o-švȉče se PR 'dirty oneself with diarrhoea', LP ošvikãla, PP f ošvȉkana.
švȉknut 'hit, slap', IMP švȉkni.
švõj 'piece of rolled dough', Gsg -ȁ.
švojȁt 'strip off (e.g. berries from the stalks)', PR -âmo.
o-švojȁt 1 id.;2 'fray (a wick before lighting it;?)'; LP -ãl, -ãli, PP n -âno.
švôr/čvôr 'knot (in wood)', Npl švôri, Gpl švȍri.
švôra 'nun (who is allowed to leave the monastery, cf kolȕdrica)', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
švorjȉf IND m 'full of knots (of wood)', f švorjȉva, pl NOMP -e; + f also att švorȉva (3 att on one occasion) ++.

T

tabẽlice Npl 'slate'.
tȁfnulo LP 'kick'.
tãj 'cut, incision', Gsg -a, Npl -i; DIM tajȉć/tanjȉć.
Tajãrovi Npl MP ADJ to a nonattested surname.
tȁk 1 'wooden chopping-block'; 2 'heel (of a shoe)'; 3 'wooden or stone weight used for pressing cheese'; Gsg tãka, Lsg -u, Npl tãci/tãki, Gpl tâk; DIM tãčić, Npl -i.
takalȅc 'rolling-pin', Isg takalcẽn.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

takàt 1 'stick, gum, glue'; 2 'stick under a door/barrel (e.g. a šćìka or zatakãlo;?)'; PR -â, -âte, LP -ãla.
za-takâ PR see takàt 2.
pre-takàt 'pour over', PR pretăče.
takûjen PR 'stick, gum'.
takò see otakò.
takòf Nsg m 'that kind of (near)', Gsg m takõvoga, Lsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih;+ cf 4.15 ++.
takujîn 'purse', Gsg -a.
takũn 'heel (of a shoe)'.
talẽr 'door-post; door-opening', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Npl -ì.
tãlih 'deposit, sediment', Gsg tãliga.
Tâlija/Itâlija 'Italy', AIsg -u, Lsg -e.
Taljân 'Italian', Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Isg -on, Npl -i, Ipl Taljãni.
taljânski Nsg m 'Italian', Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, ADV -i.
tamplân 'silly person'.
tamplânka 'silly woman', Npl -i, Gpl -Ø.
tân see otân.
tãncat 'dance', PR -a, -aju, LP -al, -alo, -ali, GER -ajuć.
tãnec 'dance', Npl tãnci.
tàpat 'churn', LP -alo, -ali.
ras-tapàt 'melt', PR rastãpa.
za-tapàt 'stop up (a leak)'.
tapẽti Npl 'carpet'.
u-tãpja se 'sink'.
tãra 1 'tare'; 2 'residue remaining after grain has been sieved'; 3 'sediment in honey or oil'.
taràc 'terrace', Lsg tarãcu.
tarẽj 'round board for slicing meat etc.', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù, Lpl -ãh; DIM tarejìć, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
Tarẽj TOP.
tarîna 'big plate from which the whole household ate', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl -Ø.
tarnẽla unidentified grasslike plant, Gsg tarnẽli/tornẽli.
tarokàt (+ A) 'talk scandal (about someone)', LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãli,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

-ăle.

ras-tarokăl LP id.

tâst 'father-in-law', Gsg -a, Dsg -u.

tašĕl 'patch sewn under a weak spot or hole', Gsg -a;:: na tašĕl stàvit 'sew (a patch) under a weak spot/hole':::.

taštărt IND m 'stubborn', Nsg m taštărdi;+ same as baštărt ++.

tât 'thief', Gsg -a.

tavajôli Npl 'table-cloth';+ G.D. regarded rûp as an older dial. word ++; DIM tavajolìć, Npl -i.

tavĕl 'tile', Npl -i; DIM tavĕlice GsgNpl, Ipl -ami.

tavelăli LP 'pave (a road)'.

po-tavelâ PR 1 'tile, pave with tiles'; 2 'cover (the floor)'; PP IND m -ân, f -âna, Asg f -ânu, n -âno;:: svà kùća potavelâna s fermentunõn 'the floors of the whole house covered with Indian corn':::.

tè NGsg 'tea';+ less common than čăj ++.

+teć 1 'flow, stream'; 2 'run'; PR tečè, LP teklà, GER tekŭć.

na-tečè PR 'swell up', LP nateklò, PP IND m natečĕn, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o.

po-teklò LP 'originate'.

pre-tĕkel LP 'pass (something/someone going in the same direction)'.

u-tèć 'flee', PR utečèju, LP utĕkel, uteklà, -lì, -lè, IMP utèc/utečì/utecì.

za-tèć 'swell up', PR zatečè, -èju, LP zateklà, -lò, -lè.

tĕća 'pan', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e; DIM tĕćicu Asg.

na-tègne PR 'stretch'.

po-tegnùt 'pull', PR potègne, -ete, -eju, LP potegnŭl, -ùla, -ùlo, -ùli.

pre-tegnùt 'stretch', PR pretègne/pretĕgne, LP pretegnŭl, -ùla, PP n pretègnjeno.

pro-tegnùt 1 'stretch out'; 2 'span, extend across'; PR protĕgne/protègne, protègneju, LP protegnùli, PP IND m protègnjen, IMP protegnìte.

ras-tègne PR 'stretch out'.

za-tègne PR 'pull to', PR -ete.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

têh 'loose earth', Gsg têga, Lsg tegù.
têk: dõber - 'enjoy your meal'.
Tẽkaveč TOP.
teknùt 'pass (tr) through the eye of a needle'.
  f-teknùt id., PR ftèknen, -e, LP -ũl, -ùla.
  po-teknùt 'stir (e.g. a fire)', PP IND m potèknjen.
  s-teknùt 1 'pass (tr) through the eye of a needle'; 2 'stick/ put in(to)'; PR stèknen, -e, LP -ùli, IMP -ì, -ìte.
  za-tèkne PR 'put/stick in(to)'.
telafẽrme Lsg 'mainland'.
telèc 'calf', Gsg telcà, Npl -ì; DIM telčìča Gsg.
telembrìja 'very nasty weather'.
têlo 'body', Gsg têla, Lsg -u, Npl tẽla/telẽsa, Gpl telẽs;+ Lsg *telù ++.
Têlova 'Corpus Christi', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
Tẽlsti Nsg m TOP, Gsg -oga, Lsg -on;+ cf 5.8 ++.
tẽme 'crown (of the head)', Gsg tẽmena, Lsg temenù.
tẽmpernica 'second week of Lent'.
tẽmpri Npl 'vigils, fasting-days before certain church-holidays; there are four series of such fasting-days a year, each time three days in succession: in the second week of Lent (tẽmpri korìzmene), before St Michael's Day (tẽmpri Mihõjske), before Whitsuntide (tẽmpri Dûhovne) and before Christmas (tẽmpri Božìčne)'; Lpl tẽmprah.
tẽnda 1 'large square piece of cloth (often made of 4 sakẽti) for carrying hay, etc.'; 2 'tent'; AIsg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah, Gpl tênt.
tẽndit 'tend (sheep, a sick person, a garden, etc.), PR -in, -i, -imo, -iju, LP -ila, -ili, -ile;:: tẽndit škùlu 'go to school':::.
tènek IND m 'thin', Lsg m tẽnkin, n -o, pl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg m tènji, Nsg f -a, Nsg n/Npl NOMP -e.
tentàt 1 'tempt'; 2 'persuade, talk (someone) over'; PR -ân, -â, LP -ãla.
  na-tentàt 'persuade', LP -ãla.
  s-tentãl LP id.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

za-tèpat 'stumble', PR -a, LP -al, -ala.
tẽpel IND m 'hot', IND f teplà, IND n/ADV -ȍ, IND pl NOMP -ȅ, Nsg m tẽpli, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, AIsg f -u, Lsg f -oj, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg n -ẽje, SUP Nsg n nȁjteplẽje;:: po teplù 'in the heat, in hot weather'; do teplà 'from the heat, from the hot weather'::: .
teplìnu Lsg P/A to substantival teplȍ 'heat, hot weather' (see tẽpel).
teplìt 'heat', PR tẽpli, -e/-iju.
ras-teplìlo LP id.
s-teplìt id., PR stẽpli, LP -ìle, PP f stẽpjena.
teplõtina 'hot weather' (cf teplìnu Lsg).
tẽr 1 'thorn'; 2 'fish-bone'; Gsg ternà, Npl -ì, Gpl tẽrni, Lpl -eh; DIM ternìć, Npl -i;+ cf pùnet ++.
tèr: e.g. tèr sen jà povědela 'I told you, didn't I?'.
tèrat 'spur on (e.g. to work harder)', PR -an, -a, -amo, -ate;:: tèramo svȁki po svojù (means something like 'we all do things our own way')::: .
terbùh 'belly', Lsg -u/-e; P/A terbùšina, Gsg -a, Npl -i.
tèrec 'moth', Npl tèrci, Gsg tèrac; P/A DIM terčìćini Npl.
terên 'ground'.
tèrgat 'harvest (grapes)', PR -a, -aju, GER -ajuć, LP -ali.
na-tèrgal LP 'harvest (a certain quantity of grapes)'.
po-tèrgat 'harvest (grapes)', LP -ali, IMP -aj, PP f -ana, pl NOMP -ane.
tergãtva 'grape-harvest', Gsg -i.
tergovàt (z + I) 'deal in (goods)', PR -ûju.
tergõvec 'merchant'.
tèrma 'multitude (of people or animals)', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM tèrmica.
ternẽli Gsg see tornẽla.
ternīšće 'stubbles (COLL)'.
ternofôh/ternofôgof 'raised border around a fireplace that prevents the ashes from falling on the floor', Npl ternofôgi/ternofôgovi.
ternôr: nõsi - 'he has a grudge (against someone)'.
terpèt 'suffer, endure', PR -īn, -ī, -imȍ, LP -ẽl, -ẽla.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

tèrs 'vine', Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl têrs.
Tersàt TOP (not far from Rijeka), Gsg Tersãta, Lsg -u.
tèrsje 'vines (COLL)', Gsg -a, DLsg -u.
Tẽrst TOP (Trieste), Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.
terstìka 'reed', Gsg -i, Gpl terstîk.
teršćìca 1 'thin reeds (COLL)'; 2 'stalks, stems (of plants, COLL)'; Npl -e.
tèrt 1 'wear out'; 2 'wipe (off)'; 3 'rub (in), rub to pieces'; 4 'eat (used of moths)'; PR tère, GER terũć, LP tèrlo, -li.
po-tèrt 'rub', PR potère.
s-tèrt 1 'wear out'; 2 'wipe (off)'; 3 'eat (used of moths)'; PR stère, LP stẽr, stèrla, -li, -le, PP f stèrena, -eno, IMP sterì.
za-tèrt 1 'wear out, wear off'; 2 'cause to disappear'; 3 - se 'disappear'; 4 - se 'fall into disuse (of customs)'; PR zatère, LP zatẽr, zatèrli.
tèrta 'piece of cloth or iron-wire used to fix something (e.g. a gate to a post)', Isg -u.
tesàt 'make fitting by chiselling off a small piece from the surface', PR tẽše.
pre-tẽšen PR 'cut away'.
s-tesàt same as tesàt, PR stẽšen, -e, LP stesãl, PP IND m stẽšen, n -eno.
têsto 'dough', Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ù.
tẽški Nsg m 1 'heavy'; 2 'difficult'; f -a, n/ADV -o, pl NOMP -e, Asg f -u, Apl NOHU -e, COMP Nsg n/ADV tèže, Nsg m tèži, SUP Nsg n nãjtèže.
teštamẽnt 'last will'.
tẽta 'aunt', Dsg -e, Isg -u.
tevẽrsa 'apron', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i, Gpl tevêrs; P/A teversìnu Asg, Npl -i.
+tẽzat 'pull', GER tẽžuć.
po-tẽzat 1 'pull (also of a chimney)'; 2 'drag'; PR potêže, -u, GER potẽžuć, LP potẽzal, -ala, -ali, -ale.
pre-têže PR 'stretch'.
s-tẽzat 1 'contract, close (a wound)'; 2 - se 'become treacly'; PR stêže, LP stẽzalo.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

težăk 'day-labourer', Gsg -à, Npl težacȉ, GIpl težăci, Dpl težakõn;
:: prâvi težăk 'a good and hard worker' ::: .
težakȉnji Npl '(female) day-labourer', Gpl težakȉnj.
tȉ 'you (2sg)', GDA tebè, I tõbu, clitic forms D ti, A te;+ see also 4.5 ++.
tȉha f 'quiet, still silent', n/Asg n -o, Lsg m -in/-on; :: na tȉhin ȕlu 'in slowly boiling olive-oil'; na tȉhon 'over a slow fire' ::: .
u-tȉhnut 'become quiet', LP -ul.
tikàt 'touch', LP -ăl, -ălo, PR tȉče, IMP tičȉ.
tȉkva 'pumpkin, calabash', Npl -i, Gpl tȉkaf; DIM tȉkvice Npl.
tȉl IND m 'fat', f tȉla.
timũnj 'rudder'.
tȉnjica same as otakăča, Asg -u, Npl -e.
tintălo LP 'paint (?)'.
tȉr 1 'peal of thunder'; 2 'shot'; 3 'crack, bang, boom'; Npl -i.
tȉrat 'urge on', PR -ate.
s-tȉrat: - ćà/vèn 'chase away, throw out', PR -an, LP -ali.
za-tȉramo PR same as za-tèrt (?; 1 att).
tȉrat 'pull', PR -a, -amo, LP -ale.
+pre-tiskat 'press together', PR pretȉšće, -eju.
s-tiskàt 1 'press together'; 2 'keep by oneself with desperate tenacity'; 3 'suppress (diarrhoea)'; PR stȉšće, LP stiskăla.
pre-tȉsnut 'press (together)', PR pretȉsne, -emo, LP pretȉsnul, -ulo, -uli, PP IND m pretȉšnjen/pretȉsnut, n pretȉšnjeno, pl NOMP pretȉšnjene.
s-tȉsnut 1 'press (together)'; 2 'jam'; 3 'suppress (diarrhoea)'; PR stȉsne, LP stȉsnul, PP n stȉšnjeno, PP COMP Nsg m stȉšnjeneji.
tȉšit 1 'comfort, solace'; 2 - se 'cool off (of oven)'; PR -i, -iju.
za-tȉšil (se) LP 'become quiet', LP -ilo.
s-tišnjevàt 'press together'.
+tlĕć 1 'strike, knock'; 2 - se 'fight'; PR telčè, GER telkŭć, LP tĕlkel, tĕlklo, tĕlkli.
na-telčè PR 1 'nail down, fasten'; 2 'knock (on something)'; LP

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

natẽlklo.
o-tlẽč 'knock off', PR otelčè, LP otẽlkel.
po-tlẽč 'knock down (used esp. of crops by hail)', PR potelčèju, LP potẽlkel, potẽlkle, PP n potèlčeno.
s-tlẽč 'knock off', PR stelčè, -èju, IMP -ì.
tlèt 'scorch (itr)', PR tlejèn, -è, -ète.
s-tlẽl LP id.
tlòh/tlò 'floor, ground', Gsg tlohà, Lsg tlohè/-ù/tlu.
tò see otò.
točìt 'pour, tap', PR tõči, -imo, -e, LP -ĩl, -ìlo, -ìli.
po-tõči PR 'tap'.
pre-točìt 'pour over (esp wine into another barrel)', PR pretõči, -imo.
s-točìla LP 'pour'.
u-točìt 'pour over (wine into another barrel immediately after the fermentation has taken place)', PR utõči.
tõh see otõh.
tòk: nâ me je prišèl - 'I am the winner'(in the game called hìtat altõko);+ see altõko ++.
tôlča 'just now, a moment ago';+ cf tõlič ++.
tõlice: davàt po tõlice 'spoil (a child)'; detè je imẽlo po tõlice 'the child is spoilt'.
tõlič 'just now, a moment ago';+ cf tôlča ++
tolìki Nsg m 'that much/many/big', Asg f tolìku, Nsg n tolìko/tolìkno.
tombàt 1 'drop (tr)'; 2 - se 'drop (itr), fall'; PR -â, -âmo, LP -ãl, -ãla.
po-tombãju PR 'saw off (branches from trees)'.
tombevãl LP 'drop (tr)', PR tombûju.
s-tombevàt 'demolish (a house)'.
tõndi Nsg m 'round', f -a, Asg f -u, pl NOMP -e.
Tõnkinjevi Npl MP ADJ to a nonattested surname.
topìt 'melt (tr)', PR tõpi, LP -ìlo, -ìli.
ras-topìt 'melt, dissolve (tr)', PR rastõpi, LP -ìlo.
u-topìt se 'drown (itr), drown oneself', PR utõpi, LP -ĩl.
za-topĩl se LP 'sink'.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

toporīšće 'helve (e.g. of an axe)'.
tõrbica 'haversack', Asg -u.
tõrkul 1 'press for pressing dropìni'; 2 'inferior wine obtained by pressing dropìni'; Gsg -a.
torkulàt 'press (dropìni, to obtain a kind of wine)', LP -ăli.
s-torkulâ PR id.
tornàt se 'come back'.
tornĕli Gsg see tarnĕla.
torzijàt 'look for, search', PR -â, -âte, -ăju.
na-torzijăl se LP 'tire oneself looking for something'.
tòš 'olive-mill', Gsg -à, Lsg -è/-ù.
tovăr 'ass', Gsg -a, Dsg -u, Isg -on, Npl -i; DIM 1 tovărčić, Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl -Ø; DIM 2 tovarìć, Gsg -a, Isg -en, Npl -i.
tovarìca 1 'she-ass'; 2 'stupid woman'; Asg -u.
tovernàt 'rumble, make noise', PR -âš, -â, -ăju.
za-toverńâ PR 'make noise'.
tragèt 'ferry, ferry-boat', Gsg tragĕta, Isg -on.
Tramuntâna 1 'North'; 2 'north wind'; 3 'the northern part of the island (north of the town of Cres)'; Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e; :: bùra po Tramuntâne 'north-east wind' ::: .
Tramuntanêzi (a?) Npl 'inhabitant of the Tramuntâna (3rd meaning)', Gsg Tramuntanêza (a?).
trapàt 'catch, get hold of', PR -ân, LP -ăla; :: sen ih trapăla imbrêve 'I caught them off their guard' ::: .
trătit 'spend', LP -il.
po-trăti PR id.
s-trătit id., LP -ila.
travà 'grass', GsgNpl -ì, Asg -ù, Isg -ũ, Lsg -è; DIM travìca, Asg -u; P/A travìna, Gsg -i.
trĕba 1 + INF 'it is necessary; I/you/etc. must'; 2 năn/văn je (bîlo) nèš trĕba 'we/you need(ed) something'.
trĕbalo: bi - 'it usually was necessary; there ought to, there should'; otò ne bì mu trĕbalo 'he shouldn't have done that'.
trèbe 'probably'; :: on je trèbe bõlen/màra bìt bõlen trèbe 'I guess he is ill'; trèbe rĕ ćà 'he is probably going away' ::: .

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

trebìt 1 'free (an acre) from stones'; 2 'remove (stones from an acre)'; LP -ìli.
po-trebìt id., PR potrẽbi, -imo, PP f potrẽbjena.
trèfit 'happen', PR -i, -ilo.
po-trèfit 'come across/meet with something by chance'.
trefõljo/trefõlje 'clover'.
trẽjset 'thirty',
trejsẽti Nsg m 'thirtieth', Gsg m -oga.
treměndi Nsg m 'sharp, quick-witted (esp of children)', f -a, n -o.
trẽsa '(cross-)lath, lath-work', Asg -u, Npl -i; DIM trẽsica, Asg -u, LsgNpl -e, Lpl -ah.
tresàt 'shake', LP -ãlo.
s-trẽsa PR 1 'shake, jerk'; 2 'shake out'; LP -ãl, -ãle.
trẽso, na trẽso ADV 'across, crosswise'.
trẽst 'shiver, tremble, vibrate', PR tresè, -èmo, -ète, -èju, LP trẽsla, trẽsli;:: cẽli živòt je trẽsla te lûni 'her whole life she has had those caprices of hers':::.
ras-tresẽna PP Nsg f 'spread out'.
s-trẽst 1 'shake out'; 2 'quiver'; 3 - se 'flounder', PR stresè.
tretãk 'ram in its third year', Gsg -à, Dpl -õn, Npl tretacì.
tretakìnja 'sheep in its third year'.
trẽti Nsg m 'third', Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, Gsg n -oga.
trêzen IND m 'sober (not drunk)', f trêzna, pl MP -i.
trî 'three', GL trìh, D trĩn.
trinãjst 'thirteen'.
Trinkèt TOP (field), Gsg Trinkẽta.
trìnof 'tripod', Gsg trìnova.
trìpica 'sheep intestines prepared for consumption (not stuffed, cf. olĩta)', Asg -u;+ same as žìgarica ++.
trìplo n/ADV 'triple'.
trîstô 'three hundred'.
tristõti Nsg m 'three-hundredth'.
trìščen IND m 'slow, dull', pl MP -i.
na-trìškat meaning unclear, LP -ali.
trõje Npl NOMP 'three'; + collective numeral, cf 4.14 ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

o-trovàt 'poison', PR otrûje, -èmo, otrûju/otrujèju, PP IND m
    õtrovan, LP otrõvali, õtrovale.
  s-trovàt 'poison', LP strõval, -ali, PP IND m -an.
trubìlo 'stupid person'.
trubìlovica 'stupid woman', Npl -e.
trubìt 1 'stand like a statue, staring and doing nothing'; 2
    'still stand erect (used of a dead tree)'; PR trũbiš, -i, LP
    -ìli.
trudèn IND m 'tired', IND f trudnà, IND pl MP -ì, Npl NOMP trũdne.
s-trũdite se PR 'tire oneself'.
trûp 1 'statue'; 2 'figure, silhouette'; Gsg -a, Npl -i; DIM
    trupìč, Npl -i;+ meaning 1 ++.
trusìt 'shake off/out', PR trũsite.
  s-trusìt 'shake out, beat (e.g. a carpet)', PR strũsi, -imo,
    -ite, -e, LP -ìla, PP f strũsena.
trũt 1 'effort, tiresome activity'; 2 'tiredness'; Gsg trudà.
tù/tùka/otù/otùka 'here, there; hither, thither';:: do tùka 'from
    here':::.
tùba/tùbo 1 'tube'; 2 'lamp-chimney'; Gsg -i, Asg -u/-o, Isg -on,
    Lsg -u, Npl -i/-a, Lpl -ah.
tùč 'sterilized ram', Ipl -i.
tùček 'sterilized ram', Gsg tùška, NIpl -i.
tũda 'by/past that, along that road'.
tũde 'there'.
tujàf IND m 'numb (e.g. of a leg)', f tujãva, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
tujãveje PR 'get numb'.
  o-tujãvel LP id.
  s-tujãvelo LP id.
tũji Nsg m 'somebody else's, other people's', Dsg -emu, f -a, Asg
    f -u, n/Asg n -e, Lsg n -en, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, Ipl -imi.
tujìna 'strange/foreign people'.
tûk 'sheep suet which has been melted, purified and congealed',
    Gsg -a, Lsg -ù.
tulìt 'sound one's horn (in a car)', PR tũli.
  za-tũli PR id., LP -ìlo.
tumijân 'incense', Isg -on.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

tùpaf IND m 'numb', f tùpava, n -o.
tùpali LP 'unravel, fray'.
  ras-tùpat id., PR -a, PP n -ano.
turìca 1 'burr'; 2 unidentified tree; Gsg -e.
turĩšt 'tourist', Npl -i, Dpl -on.
tûst IND m 'fat (e.g. of meat)', IND f -à, IND n -o, Nsg m tũsti, Nsg f -a, COMP Nsg n tùšće; :: tûst kàko japnò :::.
za-tvaràt 'shut', PR zatvãraju.
s-tvernjevàt se 'become hard', LP -ãla.
tvèrnule LP 'harden (itr)', PR tvêrne, -eju/-u.
  s-tvèrnut id., PR stvêrne, -eju, LP stvèrnul, -ulo, -ule, PP f stvèrnjena.
  za-tvêrneju PR id.
tvêrt IND m 'hard', IND n/ADV tvêrdo, Nsg m tvẽrdi, Nsg f -a, Asg f -u, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg m tvèrji, Nsg f -a.
o-tvorìt 'open', PR otvõrimo.
  pre-tvorìli LP 'change (into something)'.
  s-tvõren PP IND m 'create'.
  za-tvorìt 'shut'.

U

u PREP + G 1 'near, by'; 2 'with, to (a person)'; :: u ognjĩšća 'by the fireplace'; ste šèl u mojìh 'you went to my relatives'; u menè 'with/to me, at/to my place' :::.
ubadàt see badân.
učìt 1 'learn'; 2 (+ A) 'teach'; PR ũčiš, -i, -ite, -e, PP IND m -en; :: ũčen 'learned, schooled, skilled' :::.
  na-ũčiju/-e PR 1 - se 'get accustomed to'; 2 'learn'; LP -ĩl, -ìla, -ìli, PP pl MP naũčeni.
Ùčka TOP (mountain on the mainland), Gsg -i;+ att realizations [učka], [ùška], [uški] (see 2.33) ++.
ùdica 'fishing-rod', Asg -u.
udìć 'hind-quarter', Gsg -a, Npl -i.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

udovèc 'widower', Gsg udofcà, Gpl udõvac.
udovìca 'widow'.
udovrẽlina see odovrẽlina.
udumidãnca/umidãnca 'humidity'
udumitât 'humidity', Gsg udumitâdi, Lsg -e.
ùfanje 'hope'.
ùfat se 'hope', PR -an, -amo, IMP -ajmo.
ùgenj 'coal', Gsg ùgnja/ùgja, Isg ùgnjen, Npl ùgnji/ùgji, Gpl ugãnj/ugãj.
ûho 1 'ear'; 2 eye (e.g. of a needle)'; Gsg -a, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl ũše, Gpl ušĩj, Lpl ũšeh/ušìjah; :: dvâ ûha, *dvâ ũše ::: ;+ cf õko ++; DIM ušìći Npl.
ukàt 'call (from afar)', PR ũče, LP ukãl, -ãla.
uknò 'bung-hole', Npl -à.
ûl 'bee-hive', Gsg ûla, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl ûli/gûli, Gpl gũli, Lpl ũleh;+ Nsg +gûl accepted ++.
ùle 'olive-oil', Gsg -a, Isg -en, Lsg -u.
ùličina 'olive-branch', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
ùlika 1 'olive-tree'; 2 pl 'olives'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl -Ø; :: zèrno ùliki 'olive' ::: .
Ùlišnjica 'church holiday on which an olive-branch is blessed by the priest', Asg -u.
uluminâno PP n 'illuminate'.
umèt 'be able', PR -ên, -êš, -ê, LP -ẽla, -ẽli.
raz-umèt 'understand', PR -êš, -ê, -êmo, -ête, -êju.
umìć/umìća 'ability, skill', Gsg -a, Asg -u; :: vajâ imèt umìća 'a person must be skilful'; jà ìman bõju umìću 'I have more skill' ::: ;+ Gsg 1 att gumìća ++.
umidãnca see udumidãnca.
ùmidna f 'moist, damp', n -o.
umìrat 'die', PR -a, -aju, LP -al, -ali.
z-umìra PR 'die out', PR -aju.
iz-ùmit 'devise, invent, think out', LP -ila.
z-ùmil LP id., -ila, -ili.
ùnjuli Nsg m 'single', f -a, Asg n -o, pl NOMP -e.
ùnjulica 'single candle (there are also "double" candles with two

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

ends that can be lighted at the same time)', Npl -e.

ùra 1 'hour'; 2 'clock, watch'; GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl ûr; P/A DIM ùričini Npl.

urèh 'walnut', Gsg urẽha, Npl urẽsi, Gpl urêh.

urẽhovice Gsg 'liquor made of walnuts'.

ũrla see gũrla.

ũrlica 1 'neck (of a bottle)'; 2 'small tube'; Asg -u.

urlikàt 'roar', PR urlīče, -u/-eju, LP urlikãl.

urȍk 'evil eye'.

usẽkavec 'carline thistle *(Carlina corymbosa L. ssp. graeca (Boiss.) Nymann)*', Gsg usẽkafca.

usenèc 'wasp', Npl usencì, Gpl usẽnac.

ùski Nsg m 'narrow', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e, ADV -o, COMP Nsg m ùži, Nsg n -e;+ Nsg m and f also att gùski, gùska ++.

uskȍt 'doorstep', Gsg uskõda, Lsg -u/-e.

ũsta Npl 'mouth', Gpl ũst, Ipl ũsti, Lpl ũsteh;+ Lpl 1 att gũsteh ++;:: ũst do ũst 'from mouth to mouth'; ũsta do smõkvi certain part of a fig :: .

usterpjìf IND m 'patient'.

Ùstrini Npl TOP (village), Gpl -Ø, Lpl -ah.

uškõrušva 1 'service tree'; 2 'service-berry'; Npl -i, Gpl uškõrušaf.

uškorušvìč 'service-berry (?)'.

ob-ùt 1 'put on shoes (to someone)'; 2 - se 'put (one's) shoes on'; GER obùjuč, LP obũl, IMP obũj.

prob-ùt se 'put other shoes on', LP probũl.

sez-ùt se 'take off one's shoes', LP sezũl.

zez-ùt id., LP zezũl;+ these forms were att at one occasion and later rejected ++.

utèk 'yarn', Gsg utkà, Isg -õn.

utõri 'Thuesday', Gsg -oga.

utvẽji Npl 'chaff'; DIM utvêjce Npl; P/A utvejìni Npl.

ùzel 'bundle', Gsg ùzla, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl uzãl;+ Lsg *-ù ++; DIM ùzlič.

uzìca 'bottom (of people)', Asg -u, LsgNpl -e;+ Asg also att guzìcu (4 x) ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

uzorìt 'ripen (of corn)', PR uzõri, PP n uzõreno.
uzõriti Nsg m 'ripe (used of corn)', f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e.
užănca 'custom', Asg -u, NGpl -i.
užàt (+ INF) 'be used/accustomed to (doing something)', PR -ân, -â, -âmo, -ăju.

V

v/va/vav PREP + A 'in, into, to (direction)';:: v/va/vav Õrlec 'to Orlec'; vaf kùću 'into the house'; onì su vâ me 'they resemble me':::;+ see also 2.52, 4.2, 4.5 and 7.5 ++.
v/va/vav PREP + L 'in, at (rest)':: v/va/vav Õrlece 'at Orlec'; va belè '(dressed) in white'; f Crĕse 'in Cres':::;+ see also 2.52 and 7.5 ++.
vàda (+ finite forms of the verb) 'it is necessary to/that, I/you/etc. must; apparently';:: vàda dĕlamo 'we have to work'; vàda mu je takò deštinâno 'that was apparently predestined to happen to him':::;+ probably a contraction of vajâ and da ++.
pre-vagàt 1 'move (e.g. sheep to another pasture)'; 2 'pour over (into another barrel)'; PR prevăga, LP -ăl, -ăli.
pre-vagevàt 'move'.
vajălo 'rolling-pin', Isg -on, Npl -a; DIM vajăliće.
vajălo LP 1 'be worth'; 2 'be good, be fit'; PR -â, -ăju, LP -ălo; :: vajâ + INF 'it is necessary to, one must':::.
vajàt 1 'lay down, lay flat on the ground'; 2 - stablò 'cut down (usually only the branches of) a tree'; 3 'pull down (e.g. a house)'; 4 'roll out (e.g. dough)';5'full'; PR văja, -amo, -aju, LP -ăli.
o-vajàt 1 'roll (e.g. dough)'; 2 'full'; PR ovăjate, LP -ăli, PP n -ano.
po-vajàt (+ A) 'cut down the branches from', PR povăja, -amo, LP -ăl.
raz-vajàt 1 'pull down (e.g. a house)'; 2 - se 'fall in, collapse'; 3 'roll out (e.g. dough)'; PR razvăja, -aju, LP -ăle,

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

PP f razvājana.

za-vāja PR 'roll out (e.g. dough)', LP -āli.

vajùha/gajùfa 'pocket', Asg vajùhu/gajùfu, Lsg vajùhe, Npl gajùfi, Lpl vajùhah.

vakð see ovakð.

vakðf see +ovakðf.

vâl 'wave', Npl -i;+ f ++.

vāla 'bight, bay', Asg -u; DIM vālica.

po-valìt 1 'put down, lay flat on the ground'; 2 'cut down (e.g. a tree, usually only the branches)'; 3 - se 'lie down'; PR povāli, -ite, LP -īl, PP IND m povājen, Nsg m -i, f -a, n -o, IMP povalì; :: povājen 'lying, recumbent'::: .

pro-valìt 'break in, commit a burglary', LP -ìli.

raz-vāli PR 1 'spread out'; 2 - se 'fall in, collapse'; LP -ìlo, PP f razvājena.

za-valìla se LP 'lie down flat', PP IND m zavājen.

Valūn TOP (village), Gsg -à, Lsg -è.

Valunjāna Gsg 'inhabitant of Valun', Npl -i, Dpl -on, Gpl Valunjân.

vân see ovân.

vārat 'deceive, swindle', PR -an, -a, -amo.

z-vārala LP id.

pre-vārite PR 'deceive, swindle', LP -il, -ila.

varōhul see garōful.

varōhulići see garōfulići.

vàš Nsg m 'your (2pl)', Gsg m vāšega, Dsg m -emu, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Dsg f -oj, Asg f -u, Nsg n -e, Npl MP -i, Npl NOMP -e, Gpl -ih.

vâš 'vase', Lsg vâžu, Npl -i, Gpl vāži;+ Lsg *vāžù ++.

vāvek 'always'.

važìć 'pot (e.g. for holding gherkins)', Npl -i, Gpl važîć.

vēčer 'evening', Gsg -a, Npl -i.

po-vêć/povêt 'tell', PR povēn, povēš, povē, povestè, povedū, LP povēdel/povēl, povēdela/povēla, povēdeli/povēli, IMP povēj, povējte, PP f povēdena;:: da ne bìte me povēl 'don't tell anyone what I told you'::: .

napo-vêt 'announce', PR napovē, LP napovēdel.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

prepo-vẽ PR 'tell (?)'.
spo-vêč se/spovêt se 'confess (to a priest)', PR spovestè, LP spovẽdela/spovẽla, IMP spovẽj.
zapo-vêč/zapovêt 'command, order', PR zapovẽ, LP zapovẽla.
vêč/vêt 'see', PR vìdin, -iš, -i, -imo, -ite, -iju, LP vìdel, -ela, -elo, -eli, -ele;+ PR 2sg and 2pl also vìš, vìte, esp with the meaning 'you see?, you understand?, look here, listen' ++.
vèč 'already'.
večīna 'majority'.
po-vedàt 'tell', PR povẽdan, -a, -ate, -aju, LP -ăl, -ăla, -ăli, IMP povẽdaj, -ajte.
prepo-vedàt id., PR prepovẽdan.
zapo-vedàt 'command, be in command, give orders', PR zapovẽdan, -a, LP -ăl, -ăli.
vèdne 'by day, in the day-time'.
Vẽja TOP (the island and the town of Krk), Gsg -i, Asg -u.
vèjat 'winnow', PR vêje, -emo, GER vèjuč, LP vèjali.
o-vèjat id., PP IND m ovèjan, IMP ovèji.
vẽje 'greenery', Gsg -a.
Vèlebit TOP (chain of mountains on the mainland), Lsg -u.
velên 'poison', Gsg -a.
velenâna f 'poisonous', n -o, pl NOMP -e.
velẽta 'veil', Npl -i.
vẽli Nsg m 'large, big, tall', Gsg m -oga, f -a, AIsg f -u, Lsg -oj, n/Asg n -o, pl NOMP/Apl NOHU -e, Lpl -ih, COMP Nsg m vèči, Gsg m -ega, Lsg m -in, Nsg f -a, Nsg n/Npl NOMP -e, Npl MP -i, Gpl -ih;:: kùhat na vẽloj vodè 'boil in lots of water'; vẽli dân 'a long day'; ne dẽla se na vẽlo 'people do not behave importantly'; vèči jûdi 'richer/more important people':::.
velìki/velìkni Nsg m 'very large, very big', f velìkna, pl NOMP velìke.
vèlna 'wool', Gsg -i, AIsg -u.
vèlnica certain fine kind of wool, Gsg -e, Asg -u.
veltrîna 'side-board', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
velût 'velvet', Gsg velûda.
vèlžit 'crease', PR -i.
o-vèlžit id.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vèn 1 ADV 'out, outside (direction)' (also vènka); 2 PREP + G 'outside';:: vèn selà 'outside the village'; je šèl vèn pămeti 'he has gone out of his mind':::;+ cf venù ++.

venè ADV 'outside (rest)'.

Venêciju Asg TOP (Venice).

ventimâl 'vigesimal weighing-machine'.

venù: po - ADV 'outside (rest)'.

vĕra 'faith, religion', Asg -u.

veramĕnte 'really, truly'.

vèrč 'wine-can (high and narrow, without a spout)'.

verdûra 'vegetables', Gsg -i.

vĕrh 1 'top, summit, upper end, surface'; 2 '"head" on a barrel of fermenting wine (consists of the vast parts which rise during the fermentation)'; Gsg -à, Lsg -è, Lpl vĕrseh; DIM veršìč, Lsg -u; P/A veršìna.

Verhlãs TOP (field);+ this type of toponyms, which consist of the word vĕrh and a genitive form (in this case the Gpl of lâs), has two peculiarities: 1 in the nominative they are often preceded by na: tò se zovè/tân je (na) Verhlãs 'that is called/ there is Verhlãs'; 2 if they are preceded by other prepositions, the form of the toponym is not altered: do Verhlãs 'from Verhlãs', on je bîl na Verhlãs 'he was at Verhlãs' (not, for instance, +do Verhà Lãs or +na Verhè Lãs) ++.

Verhčerẽnka/Verhčerẽna/Veščerẽnka TOP (field);+ see the remark to Verhlãs ++;:: pũt Veščerẽnka 'in the direction of Veščerẽnka'; tân se zovè na Veščerẽnka 'that is called Veščerẽnka':::;+ the forms with Verhč- can be realized [veršč] (see 2.21); the form beginning with Vešč- (by far the most frequent form) is probably a simplification [veršč] → [vešč]; cf. Čerẽn ++.

Verhstranì: na - TOP (1 att).

vĕrica 'ring', Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.

vermăr/ormăr 'cupboard', Gsg ormarà, Lsg armarù (sic), Npl vermarì, Gpl vermări; DIM vermarìč/ormarìč.

vermarũn 'large cupboard', Npl -ì.

od-veriñăla LP 'unravel'.

za-verinàt 'entangle', PR -â, LP -ălo.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vernîš 'enamel', Gsg vernîža.
+za-vernit se (+ D) 'embroil oneself (with someone)', LP -il.
vernižâno n 'enamelled', pl NOMP -e.
+-vernjevat:
obernjûje PR 'turn'.
+-vernut:
obernùt 1 'turn, turn around'; 2 'change'; PR obèrnen, -e, -ete, -eju, LP obernũl, -ùla, -ùlo, -ùle, IMP obernì, -ìte.
od-vernùt 1 'turn off/loose'; 2 'turn down (e.g. bed-sheets)'; PR odvèrnen, -e, LP odvernùla.
preobèrne PR 'turn around'.
pre-vernùt 'turn back, make a cuff (e.g. in a sleeve)', LP -ùla, PP n prevèrnjeno.
z-vernùt se 1 'fall over, tip over'; 2 'turn back, make a cuff (e.g. in a sleeve)'; PR zvèrne, -eju, LP zvernùla, -ùlo.
za-vernùt 1 'turn, twist'; 2 'turn back, make a cuff (e.g. in a sleeve)'; 3 'turn (e.g. to the right)'; PR zavèrne, -emo, -ete, LP zavernùlo.
vèro 'really, truly, properly speaking'.
vĕrovat (+ D) 'believe (someone)', PR vĕrujen, LP vĕroval.
versàt 'mustiness (of wine)', Gsg versãta;:: je šlô na versàt 'has become musty':::;+ cf mùfa ++; P/A versatìna.
vêrst 'kind, sort', Gsg -ì;:: sàke verstì nàs jè 'there are many different kinds of us (sc. of people)':::.
vèršu Asg 1 'fish-trap'; 2 'large bird-cage'; Npl -i; DIM vèršica.
vèrt 'garden', Lsg -u/-e, Npl -i, Lpl -ĕh; DIM vèrtići Npl, Lpl -eh.
vèrtat 'bore (a hole)', PR -a, -aju, LP -ali.
pre-vèrta PR id.
z-vèrtat id., PR -a, -aju, LP -alo, -ali, PP n -ano.
vertèt 'turn', PR -ī, -imô, -itè, -ẽ, LP -ẽlo.
verùga 'chain', Asg -u, Npl -i, Gpl verûh.
od-verùžit 'open (e.g. a gate)'.
za-verùžit 'shut (e.g. a gate)', PR -i, IMP -i.
verzõta certain kind of coal, Npl -i; DIM verzõtica, Npl -e.
vès 'all, entire, whole': for the att forms and use see 4.10.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vês 'string', Isg vêzon, Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Ipl vẽzi; DIM vezìčen Isg.
vẽsel IND m 'merry', f -a, n -o, pl MP -i, COMP Nsg n -ẽje.
veselẽli se LP 'be merry'.
vesẽlje 'gaiety, merriment', Gsg -a.
+vesit:
o-bẽsit 'hang up', PR obẽsiš, obêše, -emo, -eju, LP obẽsila, -ilo,
PP IND m obẽšen, n -o, pl NOMP -e, IMP obẽsi/obẽši.
u-bêše PR id., PR ubêšeju, LP ubẽsilo.
veslàt 'row', PR -â;+ vozìt is considered an older dial. word ++.
veslò 'scull', Npl vẽsla, Gpl vẽsal.
vèspet/vèspeda see òpet.
na-vestìt 'request', LP -ĩl, -ìla.
na-vešćevàt 'request', PR -ûje.
+veševàt: obeševàt 'hang up', LP -ãlo.
vẽšta 'garment with buttons in front (e.g. a vest, a soutane)',
Gsg -i, Asg -u.
veštît 'suit',
vêt see vêć.
vetenãr/vretenãr/vertenãr 'veterinary surgeon', Gsg vetenãra.
vẽter 'wind', Gsg vẽtra, Lsg vetrù, Npl vẽtri, Gpl vẽtar; :: na svè
vetrì, na svè bãndi 'in all directions' (with end-stressed
Apl) ::: .
vẽtreje PR 'loose its taste (e.g. of wine)'.
z-vẽtret id., PR zvẽtreje, LP zvẽtrelo.
vetrũn 'small bunch of grapes which is not ripe at vintage-time and
is left on the vine (cf. pulẽtkovat)', Npl -ì, Gpl vetrũni;
DIM vetrunìći Npl.
vezàt 'bind, tie', PR vẽže, -ete, -eju, LP vezãl, -ãlo, -ãli, PP
Asg f vẽženu, n vẽženo, IMP vežìte.
po-vezãl LP id.
pre-vezàt 'tie fast', PR prevẽže.
z-vẽže PR 'tie up'.
za-vẽže PR 'tie together', PR -emo, -ete, -eju.
Vezèn 'Easter', Gsg Vezmà, Lsg -ù; :: Mâli Vezèn 'Low Sunday (same
as Otãva)'::: .
vezènski Nsg m ADJ to Vezèn.
veževàt 'bind, tie', LP -ãlo, -ãle.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vî 'you (pl form and polite sg form)', GA vȁs, D vȁn, I vȁmi.
vicijȁt 1 'spoil (a child)'; 2 'feign (e.g. an illness)'; PR -ân, -âš, -â, PP n -âno, pl MP -âni.
z-vicijȁle LP 'spoil (a child)', PP pl MP -âni.
vicijûješ PR 'feign (e.g. an illness)'.
vicijôs IND m 'vicious', IND f vicijôza, IND n -o, IND pl MP -i, IND pl NOMP -e.
vičȅra 'supper', Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.
vičȅrat 'have supper', LP -ȁli.
vičerȅs/vičerȅska 'this evening'.
vičȅrnja 'vespers', Asg -u.
vîda 'screw', Asg -u; DIM vîdica, Npl -e.
od-vidȁt 'unscrew'.
za-vidȁt 'screw tight', PR -â, PP IND m -ân, n -âno.
Vīdovići Npl TOP (village), Lpl -eh.
vîher 'whirlwind', Gsg vîhra.
vijȁ 'away';+ rare ++.
vijȁj 'journey'.
vijajȁt 'travel'.
na-vijȁt 'wind (e.g. wool)', PR navīja, -ate.
o-vijȁt 1 'wind (round something)'; 2 - se 'turn round (esp. when dancing)'; PR ovīja, LP -ȁli.
po-vijȁt 'bandage; swaddle', PR povīja, -aju, LP -ȁla, -ȁli.
se-vīja PR 1 'wind'; 2 - se 'turn round (itr)'; LP -ȁl, -ȁlo.
vijîlija 'vigil', Asg -u;:: vijîlija Božȉću 'Christmas Eve'; dȅlat vijîliju 'fast (on the eve of a festival)'::: .
vȉla Npl 'two-pronged fork, pitch-fork', Gpl vîl, Ipl vȉli, Lpl vȉlah/-eh; DIM vȉlići/vȉlića Npl.
vȉla 'kind of witch: tall, beautiful woman with horse-hoofs', Npl -i; :: onȁ je kȁko vȉla said of a tall and beautiful woman ::: .
vȉlas 'right to pass', Gsg vȉlaza;:: nīmaš tūda vȉlaza ::: .
vȉme 'udder', Gsg vȉmena, Lsg vȉmenu, Npl vimenȁ, Gpl vimẽn.
vinâni Nsg m 'wine-coloured', n -o.
vinjevȁt 1 'remove, take out'; 2 'dig up'; 3 'harvest (e.g. potatoes)', PR vinjûje, LP vinjevȁl, -ȁlo.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vinȍ 'wine', Gsg -ȁ, Lsg -ȕ, Npl vīna.
vìnut 'take out, remove', PR vînen, -e, -emo, -u, LP vìnul, -ulo, -uli, PP n vìnjeno, IMP vìni.
vìperi Npl: hȍde kȁko - 'they are good walkers'; DIM vìperica: hodìt kȁko - 'be a good walker'.
vīrjeni Nsg m 1 'virginal'; 2 'unmixed (esp. of wine: not watered down)'; f -a, n -o, Gsg n -oga, pl NOMP -e.
vìset 'hang', PR -i, LP -elo, -ele.
  na-vìset 'swell up (of a part of the body which has been hanging for some time, e.g. the legs of someone who rides a horse without using stirrups, the face of someone who stands with his head bent close to the ground)', LP -el;+ not reflexive ++.
visȍk IND m 'high', IND n -ȍ, ADV visȍko/-ȍ, Nsg n visȍko, Lsg n -on, Npl NOMP -e;:: na visȍkon 'on something high':::.
visȍkaste/visȍkaste pl NOMP 'rather high'.
višīnja 'height', Gsg -i.
vīšt 'eye-sight';+ f ++.
Sveti Vìt TOP, Gsg Svetoga Vìda, Lsg Svetin Vìdu.
na-vìt 1 'wind (up)'; 2 'wrap up'; PR navîje, LP nāvil, -ila, navìlo, nāvili, IMP navīj, PP f nāvita, n nāvito/navîjeno, pl NOMP navîjene.
  od-vìt 'wind off', PR odvîje.
  pȍ-vila LP 'bandage; swaddle', LP pȍvili, PP n povîjeno.
  se-vìt 1 'wrap (up)'; 2 'bandage'; PR sevîje, -emo, -eju, LP sȅvila, sȅvilo, sȅvili, PP pl NOMP sȅvite.
  za-vìt 'roll up', LP zāvilo.
vitamînu Asg 'vitamin(s)', Npl vetamîni, Gpl vetamīni.
+vlačìt:
o-blačìt se 'dress (itr)', PR oblāčin, -i, -e, LP -ìli.
  pro-blāčiju se PR 'change one's clothes'.
  s-lačìt se 'undress (itr)', PR slāčin, -i.
vlaknîć 1 'small quantity (one card full) of carded wool'; 2 square piece of dough (used for making lazānji)'; Gsg -a, Gpl vlaknîć.
vlâs 'hair', Lsg -ȕ, Npl -i, Gpl vlāsi, Lpl vlāseh; P/A vlasìni Npl.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

vlǎstel 'lord, rich and powerful person', Npl -i, Gpl vlastẽl, Dpl vlastẽlon/vlastelõn, Ipl vlǎstelami.
vlǎstelica 'lady, rich and powerful woman', Npl -e.
vlẽč 1 'drag, lug'; 2 - se 'drag oneself along'; PR velčẽš, -ẽ, GER velkũč, LP vẽlkel, IMP velčì.
o-blẽč 'dress', PR obelčẽ, -ẽju, LP obẽlkel, obẽlkla, -lo, -le, PP IND m obẽlčen, f -a, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, IMP obelčì.
pro-blẽč se 1 'change one's clothes'; 2 'stop wearing the national costume'; LP probẽlkel, probẽlkla, -le, PP pl NOMP probẽlčene.
s-lẽč 'undress', PR selčẽn, -ẽ, -ẽju, LP sẽlkel, PP f sẽlčena.
Vnecì TOP (1 field not far from Orlec; 2 Venice); Lpl Vnẽceh.
vnùk 'granson', Gpl vnûk, Dpl vnùcen/vnùkon.
vnùka 'granddaughter', Dsg -e.
vò see ovõh.
võ INT (used to drive sheep together).
vodà 'water', Gsg -ì, Asg võdu, Isg -ũ, Lsg -ẽ, Npl võdi, Lpl -ǎh; DIM vodìcu AIsg; P/A vodìna, Asg -u.
Vodîc Gpl TOP (village).
Vodnâ TOP (field), Gsg -ê, Asg -û, Lsg -ôj.
võdnin PR 'water down'.
pre-vodnìt id., PR prevõdni, -ite, LP -ìli.
vodostǎjina 'pool', Lsg -e.
võh see ovõh.
võja 'desire, fancy', Gsg -i, Isg -u, Lsg -e;:: ôn ìma võji za govorìt 'he has a mind to talk'; menè je võja ganàt 'I feel like talking'; nì nas võja 'we don't feel like it'; z võju 'gladly'; mu nì po võje 'it is not to his liking'::: .
vòjin PR 'like, love', PR -in, -iju/-e, LP -ila, -ili.
võl 'ox', Gsg -à, Dsg -ù, Isg -õn, Npl -ì, GIpl võli, Dpl volǎn/volõn, Lpl volẽh;+ Lpl +-ǎh accepted ++; P/A volìna.
volìki Nsg m 'this much/many/big', Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o.
võlta/võlt 'arched doorway of a cellar', Isg -u, Npl -i.
võnj 'smell', Gsg -a.
võnja/gõnja 'certain kind of cap worn in former days', Gsg gõnji, Asg võnju, Npl gõnji;+ G.D. says võnja, F.B. gõnja; both in-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

formants reject each other's variant ++.

vonjàt 'smell (have a certain smell)', PR võnja, -aju, LP -ăl, -ălo.

po-vonjăl LP id.

vôsk 'wax', Gsg võska.

vozìt 1 'drive, ride (not on an animal)'; 2 'row'; PR võzi, -imo, LP -ĭl, -ìlo.

na-vozìli se LP 'tire oneself with rowing'.

pre-vozìli LP 'row across', PP IND m prevõzen.

+vrăćat:

o-brăćat 'turn', PR obrâće, GER obrăćajuć, LP -ali, -ale.

pre-vrăćat 'turn up (e.g. a sleeve); turn over (e.g. a page)', PR prevrâće, -eju.

za-vrâće PR exact meaning unclear (1 att).

vrâh 'devil', Npl vrâzi;:: vrâh te zêl 'go to the devil'; vrâh ti măter kŭrbu rude malediction; dĕlaj kõga vrâga ćěš '(rude) do whatever you want to do':::; DIM vražìć.

vrân 'devil (euphemistic for vrâh)'.

vrăna 'crow', Npl -i.

Vrăna TOP (village), Asg -u.

vrânec/vrànec same as vrân.

vrănjari Npl 'inhabitant of Vrana.

vrănska Nsg f ADJ to Vrăna, Nsg n -o, Lsg m -on.

vrât 'neck', Gsg -a, Lsg -ù, Npl -i, Lpl vrăteh.

vrăta Npl 'door', Gpl vrăt, Dpl -an, Lpl -eh/-ah; P/A vratìni Npl.

vratìt 1 'give/pay back'; 2 - se 'come back'; LP -ĭl, -ìla.

vrătnica 'vertical lath of a gate'; Asg -u, Npl -e;+ a gate has two vrătnice: sprĕdnja vrătnica and zădnja vrătnica ++.

vrăžja (a?) Nsg f ADJ to vrâh.

vrèć 1 'throw away'; 2 - se va (+ A) 'resemble (someone)'; PR vèržen, PP IND m vèržen, LP vèrgel, vèrgla/vèrla, vèrli, vèrle;+ according to G.D. this verb has no GER ++.

na-vèrgel LP: - zlà 'do great mischief (?)'.

od-vèrgel: se je - do togà 'he delivered himself from that'.

vì-vreć 1 - se va (+ A) 'begin to resemble (someone)':: se je vìvergel va nõna :::; 2 - se 'come out with leaves standing out

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

on all sides (of coal)'; PR vìverže, LP vìver/vìvergel, vìverlo.

z-vrèč 'have a miscarriage (of animals)', PR zvèrže, -eju, LP zvèrla/zvèrgla, zvèrle.

za-vrèč se 'begin to grow (e.g. of olives on a tree); take (e.g. of a graft)', PR zavèrže, -eju, LP zavèrlo, zavèrle.

vrẽč 'thresh', PR veršè, GER vẽrhuč/verhũč, LP vẽrhlo.

o-vrẽč id., LP ovẽrhli, PP IND m overšẽn, IMP overšì.

vrẽča 'sack made of close texture, used esp. for transporting harvested grapes', Asg -u, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Gpl vrêč.

vredìt 'cost, be worth', PR vrẽdi, -iju.

u-vredìt 'offend', LP -īl, -ìla, PP IND m uvrẽjen.

vrẽdno n 'equal', pl NOMP -e.

vrême 1 'time'; 2 'weather'; Gsg vrẽmena, Npl vremenà/-ã, Ipl vremẽni, Lpl vremẽneh; P/A vremenìno.

vrèt 1 'boil (tr/itr)'; 2 'ferment (itr; of grapes)', PR vrè/vrêje, vrejèmo.

obe-vrèt 'boil (tr) a certain time', PR obevrè, obevrêjemo.

pre-vrêje PR 'boil (itr)'.

za-vrèt 'boil (tr)', PR zavrè/zavrêje, zavrèju, LP zàvrela/zãvrela, zãvreli, PP n zavrẽjeno, IMP zavrì.

vretenò/vertenò 1 'spindle (of a spinning-wheel)'; 2 'axle'; Isg -õn, Lsg -ù, Npl -ã, Gpl vretẽn.

vrutèk: dẽlat jedèn - 'come to the boil'; Gsg vrutkà, Npl vrucì, Gpl vrũtak/vrũci, Ipl vrũci;:: dẽlat dvâ vrutkà 'boil (a longer time)' (att and later rejected); svìmi vrũci kùha 'is boiling very hard'; tečè vodà svè na vrucì 'the water is streaming in torrents':::.

vũda/vũde see ovũda.

Z

z/zez PREP + G 'from':: zez lîbra 'from a book'; z drùge 'at the other side'; z jenẽ bãndi i z drùge 'from both sides'; s jùga, z gerbîna, z bùri 'from the South, the West, the East':::;+ on

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

sandhi phenomena see 2.52 ++.

z PREP + A :: z ovù strân 'at this side' (no other examples available) ::: .

z/zez PREP + I 'with' :: s pèrvu ženũ 'with his first wife'; se môre i z rukũ, se môre i zez rukũ 'you can also do it with your hand (2x)'; z ofcãmi 'with sheep'; š njìmi/zeš njìmi 'with them ::: ;+ on sandhi phenomena see 2.52 ++.

za PREP + A :: vẽžete za vrât 'you tie it around your neck'; tò smo imẽli za vrât 'we had that around our necks'; za stõl 'at the table (rest or motion)'; se čapâ za grõti 'it clings to the rocks (said of a limpet)'; zâ se fermevãl 'he kept it to himself'; zâ me 'for me'; ôn je šèl za junakà 'he went out to work as a farm-hand'; su me dâli za devìcu 'they had me employed as a maid-servant'; za põlne 'p.m.' ::: ;+ this PREP is also frequently used with an INF or in combination with other prepositions, e.g. mãkina za šìt 'sewing-machine'; za ne orât '(the oxen escaped from the yoke) so as not to have to plough'; pîla za na rûku 'hand-saw'; nisũ za po nãših putẽh '(horses) are not fit for the paths we have around here' (lit. 'are not for on our paths'); vò je za černè 'this is for when one wears black' (lit. 'for in black'; the PREP v is omitted, cf. čẽrni, bẽli and 7.5); see also 7.8 ++.

za PREP + I :: za stolõn 'at the table (rest)' (also za stõl, cf za (PREP + A)); za njīn/nãmi 'behind/after him/us' ::: ;+ see also brâst ++.

zabavjàt se 'amuse oneself', PR zabãvjaju, LP -ãli.

zâč/zâš 'why'.

zâda see zât.

Zãder TOP (Zadar), Lsg Zãdru.

Stari Zãder TOP (field), Lsg Staron Zãdru.

zãdnji Nsg m 1 'hind(most)'; 2 'last'; Gsg m -ega, Lsg -in, Nsg f -a, Gsg f -e, Asg f -u, Lpl -ih, SUP Nsg f nãjzãdnja.

zãdnjica 1 'hind-part (of a garment)'; 2 'behind (of people)'; Lsg -e.

zadovõjen IND m 'satisfied';+ less frequent than kuntẽnet ++.

zahõj 'sunset', Gsg -a.

zâjc 'hare', Gsg -a, Npl -i, Gpl zajãc/zãjci.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

zãjeno 'together'.
zajȉk 1 'tongue'; 2 'language'; Gsg -a, Lsg -u, Npl -i, Gpl zajȋk; + see lamȁt ++; DIM zajȉčić.
zaklõn 'shelter, lee'.
zakõl 'bend (e.g. in a road)', Lsg -u; DIM zakõlić.
zãmekaj 'period in which the grapes are ripening'.
zaměra: njemȕ nȉ - 'it is not his fault'; njõj je zaměra 'it is her fault'.
zamȅrdavica 'slap in the face', Asg -u.
zamȅsto see mȅsto.
zanõža/žanõža 'small strip of land', Npl žanõži, Gpl žanôš; DIM zanõžice Npl.
zapȅrnjak 'small shoot (e.g. on a vine tendril) which must be removed)', Npl zapȅrnjaci.
zaprãvo 'properly speaking'.
zarãn ADV 'early, too early'.
zarȍf 'trench, ditch in an acre which is being dug (between the part that has already been dug and the part that has not yet been dug)', Lsg zarõvu; DIM zarõvić.
zãrubaj 'hem'.
zâš see zâč.
zât 'back, back-side (esp. of people)'.
zât/zâda ADV 'behind, at the back';+ cf ozâda ++.
zatakãlec/zatakãlo 'wedge-shaped piece of wood which is placed under a barrel to prevent it from rolling away'.
zatȉlek 'nape of the neck', Lsg zatȉlku.
zauspũt 'on the/one's/my/your/etc. way'.
zavȅt 'vow', Npl zavȅti.
zãvoj 'bend (e.g. in a road)', Npl -i.
zavõjek 'piece of cloth which one can tie around one's shoes when one is going to dig', Npl zavõjci, Lpl -eh, Gpl zavõjak.
zbȉca 'small piece of wood', GsgNpl -e, Asg -u; DIM zbȉčica, Asg -u, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø; P/A zbȉčini Npl.
Zbȉćina TOP (small village), Asg -u, Lsg -e.
zbȉćinari Npl 'inhabitant of Zbȉćina'.
Zbȉšina TOP (village; field), Gsg -i, Asg -u, Lsg -e.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

zbùrnji Nsg m 'eastern', Nsg f -a, Gsg f/Nsg n -e.
zdẽla 'large bowl', GsgNpl -i, Asg -u, Gpl zdêl.
zdêlca 'cup', Gsg -e, Gpl -Ø; DIM zdêlčica, Asg -u.
zdôl/zdôla ADV 'at the bottom'.
zdõlnji Nsg m 'undermost, bottommost', Asg f -u, SUP Nsg f
    nájzdõlnja.
zdràf IND m 'healthy', n zdrãvo, pl NOMP/Apl NOHU -e, COMP Nsg m/
    Npl MP -ẽji, Nsg n -ẽje.
o-zdrãvet 'recover', LP -el.
po-zdrãvit 'greet', LP -ili, IMP -i.
po-zdravjãli LP 'greet'.
zdrãvje 'health', Gsg -a.
zelẽnasto n 'greenish'.
zelenèt 'become green', PR -ĩ.
  o-zeleněla LP id.
+zelẽni Nsg m 'green', f -a, n -o, Gsg n -oga, Isg n -in, pl NOMP
    -e, Ipl -imi.
zemjà 1 'ground, earth'; 2 'earthenware'; Gsg -ì, Asg zẽmju, Isg
    -ũ, Lsg -è, NGpl zẽmji.
zẽnica 'eyelash', Npl -e.
zèrcalo 'mirror'.
zèrno 1 'grain'; 2 'bead (of a rosary)'; 3 :: zèrno ùliki 'olive',
    zèrno grõzja 'grape'::: ; GsgNpl -a, Lsg -u, Gpl zêr; DIM
    zèrniće, Npl -i.
zêro 'zero'.
zèspan IND m 1 'having slept one's fill (PP of zè-spat se)'; 2
    'sleepy'.
zẽt/zẽnt 1 'take (along)'; 2 'bring (along)'; 3 'accept'; 4 za + A
    'employ (as a)'; PR zèmen, -eš, -e, -emo, -ete, -eju, LP zêl,
    zelà, zêlo/zelò, zêli, IMP zèm/zèmi, zèmmo/zemìmo, zèmte/
    zèmite/zemìte;+ on zèmmo see 2.10 ++.
zèt 'son-in-law', Gsg zẽta.
zgerbìnja Nsg f 'western', Asg f -u.
zglãvnica 'something one had under one's cushion when sleeping on
    a straw-mattress', Npl -e.
zgôr 1 PREP + G 'above, on top of'; 2 ADV (also zgôra) 'on top,
    above (rest or motion)';+ cf dozgôr, ozgôr ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Zgorenjīn TOP.
zgõrnja Nsg f 'upper(most), topmost', Asg f -u, Lsg f -oj.
zgũbjenice Npl 'sheep which has lost a lamb'.
zgužvâno PP n see zužvàt.
zibàt 'rock', PR zībje, LP zibãl, -ãla, -ãlo, -ãli.
zidãr 1 'bricklayer'; 2 'construction worker'; Gsg -à, Npl -ì, Dpl -õn.
zidàt 'build', PR zīje, zīju, LP zidãli.
na-zījeno PP n id.
za-zidàt id., PR zazīju, LP zazidãli, PP f zazījena.
zìjat 'cry, shout', PR -a, LP -al;+ dial. ? ++.
zìkva 'cradle', Asg -u, Lsg -e, Npl -i.
zimà 'winter', Gsg -ì, Asg zîmu, Lsg -è, Npl zîmi; :: mi je zimà 'I am cold'; je bîlo zimà 'it was cold' :::.
zìmat 'take, bring', PR zîmje, LP zìmal, -ala, -ali.
zīnski Nsg m 'winter (ADJ)', Nsg f -a.
o-zìrat se 1 'look about'; 2 'look for someone to help one or to give one something to eat'; PR -a, -amo, -aju, LP -al.
zît 'wall', Gsg zîda, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl -i, Lpl zīdeh/zīdah;+ Lpl *zidẽh ++; DIM zidìć.
zjehàt 'yawn', PR zjẽšen, -eš, -e.
zlàhtina see žlàhtina.
zlãmenat se 'cross oneself', PR -aš, -a, -amo, LP -al.
zlatarà Gsg 'goldsmith'.
zlàticu Asg certain harmful insect, Npl -e, Gpl -Ø.
po-zlatìt 'gild', PP Nsg m pozlãčeni, pl NOMP -e.
zlãtne pl NOMP 'golden'.
zlâto 'gold', Gsg -a, Lsg -ù.
zlìca 'spoon', AIsg -u, Npl -e, Ipl -ami, Gpl zlîc; DIM zlìčica, Asg -u; P/A zlìčinu Asg; P/A DIM zlìčičinu Asg.
zlò 'evil', Gsg -à, DLsg -ù; :: mu je zêlo na zlò 'his wound has inflamed'; nī nan zlà 'we are not bad off'; P/A zlìno.
zlõčest IND m 'malicious, vicious', Nsg m -i, Gsg m -oga, f -a, pl MP -e, Gpl -ih.
Zlõstan TOP (field), Lsg -u.
zmìnica 'turtle', Npl -e.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

znàt 'know', PR znân, znâš, znâ, znâmo, znâte, znãju, LP znãl, znãla, znãli;:: tù znâ se i brôt prehìtit 'it even happens that ships are overturned there'; ne znâ sân zâ se 'he is senile'; znâ plàvat 'he can swim':::.

do-znàt 'come to know, find out', PR doznâ, LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãli.

po-znàt 1 'recognize'; 2 'tell, see';:: poznàt je bîlo, da 'you could tell/see that'; su bîle poznàt jùšto 'you could just see them':::; PR poznân, LP -ãl, -ãli.

spo-znãla se LP 'make acqaintance (with)'.

po-znivàt 1 'know'; 2 'recognize'; PR poznīvan, -a, -amo, -ate, -aju, LP -ãl, -ãla, -ãlo;:: onà se š njīn poznīva 'she has an affair with him':::.

znõpak 'inside out'.

znutrì PREP + G 'inside';+ 1 att ++.

zobàt 1 'peck, pick (e.g. of chicken)'; 2 'eat (grapes)'; PR zõbjen, -eju/-u, LP zobãl, IMP zobjìte.

po-zobàt id., LP -ãle, IMP pozobjì, -ìte.

zorà 'sunrise', Gsg -ì, Asg zõru, Lsg -è, Npl zõri.

zrâst 'growth', Gsg -a.

zrèjat 'ripen'.

u-zrèjat id., PR uzrêje, -u, LP uzrèjalo, -ale.

zrẽl IND m 'ripe', Nsg m -i, f -a, n -o, pl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg m -ẽji.

zûp 'tooth', Lsg zubù, Npl zûbi, Ipl zũbi, Lpl zũbeh; DIM zubìći Npl; P/A zubìni Npl.

zùtra 'to-morrow'.

zužvàt 'crease, squeeze', PR -â, LP -ãla, PP n zužvâno/zgužvâno.

zvacèt 'goulash', Gsg zvacẽta, Isg -on.

zvacetàt 'make into zvacèt', LP -ãl, -ãli.

zvàt 1 'call'; 2 'invite' 3 '(try to) engage someone's services, propose a (mostly temporary) job'; PR zovèn, -èš, -è, -èmo, GER zvàjuć, LP zvâl, zvalà, zvâlo, zvâli, zvâle, PP IND f zvanà, IND pl MP zvâni, IND pl NOMP zvâne, IMP zovì/zòf, zòfmo, zovìte.

nà-zvali LP 'call (give a name)'.

po-zvàt 'invite', PP pl MP põzvani.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

prẽ-zvali LP 'call (give a name)'.
zà-zval LP 'call'.
zvenì ADV 'outside'.
zvẽtren IND m 'frivolous; too lively'.
zvezdà 'star', Npl -ì, Gpl zvẽzdi.
zvilùp 'quick, powerful growth (of crops)'.
zvilupûje PR 'grow quickly, powerfully (of crops)'.
zvĩrje 'vermin', Gsg -a.
zvôn 'tolling, ringing of church-bells', Gsg zvõna, Lsg -ù, NIpl zvõni.
zvonĩk 'bell-tower', Gsg -à.
zvonìt 'ring, toll (church-bells)', PR zvõnin, -i, -e/-iju;:: mi nõgi zvõne (said when one is tired of walking) :::.
zvûk 'sound'.

Ž

žãba 'frog'.
žãj 'thirst', Gsg -ì.
žajèn IND m 'thirsty', IND f žajnà, IND pl MP -ì.
žãl 'beach (with sand or gravel)', Gsg -à, Lsg -ù.
žãl: mi je - 'I am sorry'; mi je - za (+ A) 'I feel sorry for'.
žãlosen IND m 'sad', n žãlosno, pl MP -i.
žãlost 'sorrow', Gsg -i.
žaludìja 'hand-rail', Lsg -e.
žanõža see zanõža.
žãra 'big earthenware pot', Asg -u, Gpl žâr; DIM žãrica, Asg -u.
žbarkàt se 'disembark (itr)'.
žbužàt 1 'break, go to pieces'; 2 'make holes in'; PR -â, pp f -âna.
žêh 'brand', Gsg žêga, Lsg -ù, Npl -i.
žẽja 'wish', Gsg -i;+ dial? ++.
po-žeknùt/požerknùt 'swallow', PR požèknete, PP f požèknjena, IMP požerknì.
žêlč 'bile', Gsg -ì, Lsg -è.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

želèt 'wish', PR -īš, LP -ēl.
po-želèt id., LP -ēl.
želēžni Nsg m 'iron (ADJ)', Apl NOHU -e.
želēžnicu Isg 'iron sieve'.
želēžo '(piece of) iron', GsgNpl -a.
žèlka f 'bitter, rough (of taste)', n zèlko/žēlko, pl NOMP žèlke.
želùdec 'stomach', Npl želùci.
želùt 'acorn'.
žena̗ 'wife; woman', GsgNpl -ì, Dsg -è, Asg -ù, Isg -ū, Gpl žēn, Dpl -ān; DIM ženìca; P/A ženìni Npl.
ženìt se 'marry', PR žēni, -e/-iju, LP -īl, -ìli.
o-žēni se PR 'marry', PR -imo, -iju, LP -īl, -ìla, -ìli, -ìle, PP IND m ožēnjen, f -a, pl MP -i, pl NOMP -e, IMP oženì.
ženìtva 'marriage', Gsg -i, Asg -u.
žēnska Nsg f 1 'female, woman's, women's'; 2 (sg f and pl except MP, substantivally) 'woman, female'; Gsg f/Npl NOMP -e, Dpl f -oj, AIsg f -u, n -o, Gpl -ih, Dpl -in.
po-žerknùt see po-žeknùt.
žērna Npl 'hand-mill', Gpl žêr, Lpl žērneh;+ cf pès ++.
žèrnof 'grind-stone of a hand-mill', Gsg žèrnova.
žestìla 'Montpellier maple *(Acer monspessulanum L.)*', Npl -i, Gpl žestîl.
žèt 'mow', PR žènje, -emo, GER žènjuć, LP žēla, žēlo, žēli, žēle.
na-žènje PR 'mow (a certain quantity of)', LP nažēli.
po-žèt 'mow', PR požènje, LP požēli, PP f požènjena, IMP požènji/poženjì.
o-žēt 'wring out', PR ožmè, -èmo, LP ōžel, ōžela, ōželo, ōželi, PP IND f ōžeta, IMP ožmì.
žetèc 'cask (or tub?) in which cheese is salted', Lsg žecù, Npl -ì, Gpl žētac, Lpl žēceh.
žetìca 'wooden cask (or tub?) in which cheese is made', GLsgNpl -e, Asg -u, Gpl žetîc.
žētva 'mowing, reaping, harvest (e.g. of corn)', Gsg -i.
žgàt 'brand', PR žgèn, -è, -èju, GER žgàjuć/žgūć, LP žgâl, PP IND f žganà, IND pl NOMP žgâne;+ GER žgàjuć att but later rejected ++.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

na-žgè PR 'light, set fire to', PR -èmo.
ve-žgàt id., PR vežgèn, -è, -èmo, -ète, -èju, LP vèžgal, -ala, -alo, -ali, -ale, PP IND m vèžgan, IMP vežgȉ.
žȉca 1 'string, cord'; 2 'root'; 3 'vein, nerve'; Gpl žȉc.
žȉf IND m 1 'alive, living'; 2 'lively'; IND f živà, IND pl MP žȉvi, IND pl NOMP -e, Nsg m žȉvi, Lsg m -on, Nsg f -a, Nsg n -o, Npl NOMP -e, COMP Nsg f -ěja;:: nă žive 'while (still) living':::.
žigălo 'branding-iron', Isg -on, Npl -a.
žȉgarica same as trȉpica, Asg -u.
na-žȉgat 'light, set fire to', PR nažȉže, LP nažȉgal.
ve-žȉgat id., PR vežȉže, LP vežȉgali.
žigȕja 'nettle'.
žȉj unidentified flower, Gsg -à.
žikàt se 1 'spring, be elastic'; 2 'sway (itr)'; PR žȉče, -eju.
o-žikàt 'crack, snap, break (without disconnecting the pieces on either side of the breaking point)'.
o-žiknjevàt see o-žikàt.
o-žiknȕt see o-žikàt, PR ožȉkne, LP -ȕli, IMP -ȉ, PP f ožȉknjena, n -o.
žȉla 'root, vein', AIsg -u, Npl -i, Ipl -ami, Lpl -ah.
o-žȉmat 'wring out', GER ožȉmjuć.
žinžȉn 'fast'.
žinžinàt/žižinàt 'fast', PR žinžinân, LP žinžinăli, IMP žinžinăjte.
žȉr 'fruit (from a fruit-tree)', Lsg -u, Npl -i.
žirăfka 'glowing piece of fire-wood', GsgGpl -i, Asg -u.
po-žȉrajuć GER 'eat (used of animals and (rude) of people)'.
žȉtnica 'vessel for holding wheat-grains', Asg -u.
žȉto 'wheat', Gsg -a, Isg -on, Lsg -u.
u-živàt 'enjoy oneself', PR užȉvaš, -a, -ate, IMP -aj.
živèt 'live', PR žȉviš, -i, -imo, -iju/-e, LP -ěl, -ělo, -ěli.
do-živěli LP 'live until'.
o-živèt se 1 'revive (itr; e.g. after an illness)'; 2 'rise from the dead'; PR ožȉvite, LP oživěl, -ěla, -ěli.
pre-živěli LP 'survive'.
živinà 'domestic animal', Asg -ȕ, Lsg -è, Npl -ȉ.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

živjẽnje 'life, existence'.
žîvo 'livestock', Gsg -a, Lsg -u;+ Lsg *-ù ++.
živȍt 1 'life'; 2 'belly'; Gsg živõta, Lsg -u/-ù;+ Lsg -ù only att with the meaning 'belly' (2 att on one occasion); I do not know if this is accidental ++.
žižinàt see žinžinàt.
žlàhtina certain variety of grapes, Asg -u;+ 2 att zlàhtina ++.
žmãrit 'lose colour (e.g. of clothes)', PR -i, LP -ilo, PP n -eno.
žmàt 'half close one's eyes', PR žmī, žmitè.
žmìgat 'wink'.
+žmikàt 'squeeze, press', PR žmīče.
ra-žmikàt id., PR ražmīčen, -e, PP n -eno.
Žmīnj TOP.
žmīri PR 'half close one's eyes', PR -imo.
Žmõrec (a?) TOP.
žnjàfcat 'gnaw', PR -a.
po-žnjàfcat id., PR -an.
žnjorèc 'diver (bird)', Gsg žnjorcà, Npl -ì;+ this bird can be eaten on fasting-days, because it feeds on fish' ++.
žrêp 1 'cork, bung'; 2 'lot (object used in determining something by chance)'; Gsg žrêba, Isg -on, Lsg -u/-ù, Npl -i;:: hìtat žrêp/žrêbi 'cast lots, lot':::; DIM žrebìč.
žrẽt 'eat (used of animals and (rude) of people)', PR žrèn, žrèš, žrè, žrèmo, žrèju.
po-žrì IMP id., IMP -ìte, LP põžer, põžerla, -lo, -le, PP IND f põžerta, pl NOMP -e.
žũj 'blister', Npl -ì.
o-žujìt 'blister (tr)', PR ožũjiš, -i, -ite;:: vàs ožũji 'you get a blister/blisters'; ožujìt nõgu 'get a blister on one's foot':::.
u-žujìt id.
žùkva 'willow withe used for plaiting or tying', Isg -u, Npl -i.
žumbõri/žubõri Npl 'small pieces of straw which are removed from among the grains by sieving'.
žũnj 'July (sic)', Gsg žùnja, Lsg -u;+ 'June' is pomàjič ++.
žurnâda 1 'work for daily wages'; 2 one day of such work'; 3

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

'day's wage'; Asg -u, Gpl žurnât;+ an unpaid žurnâda (meaning 2) is often a means of paying someone for a service (cf za-rabìt); a woman's žurnâda is worth half a man's; if a man brings his own pair of oxen, his žurnâda is worth twice (or four times?) a normal man's žurnâda ++.

žût IND m 'yellow', IND n žûto, Nsg m žũti, Nsg f -a, Npl NOMP -e, Ipl -imi.

u-žutẽla LP 'become yellow', LP -ẽle.

žùtkasto n 'yellowish'.

žvãla '(horse's) bit', Asg -u.

žvãrdul/žvãrdula 'piece of fire-wood (thicker than a bakẽta, but thinner than a murẽlo)', Npl -i; DIM 1 žvãrdulić; DIM žvãrdulice Npl.

žvèlt/žvẽlt IND m 'quick, nimble', Nsg m žvẽlti, f žvèlta/žvẽlta, pl NOMP žvẽlte, ADV žvẽlto, COMP Nsg f žveltẽja.

žvorèc 'icicle', Npl žvorcì.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

NOTES

[1] (to 1.1) Non-readers of Slavic languages are referred to de Bray (1980 a-c) for general information. For the diachronic background: Vaillant (1950-77), Bräuer (1961-69) and Shevelov (1964).

[2] (to 1.1) There is no up-to-date general introduction to Serbo-Croatian in a non-Slavic language. It is unfortunate that Ivič (1971) and Brozovič (1970) have not been translated.

[3] (to 1.1) See the review of recent work by Kortlandt (1978).

[4] (to 1.1) Ivič (1958) can serve as a general introduction to Serbo-Croatian dialectology.

[5] (to 1.1) Though the traditional classification (Kajkavian, Čakavian, Štokavian) has several disadvantages (for an extensive criticism see Vermeer 1982: 280-289), it has the great advantage of being generally known and within the scope of the present book there is no reason not to use it. The basic literature on Kajkavian is in Serbo-Croatian, e.g. Ivšič (1936), Ivič (1968), Lončarič (1982) and Šojat's review of post-war literature on Kajkavian (1982); for non-readers of Slavic languages March (1981) and Vermeer (1983) can to some extent serve as introductions. There is no up-to-date introduction to Čakavian dialectology, though up to a point Šimunovič and Olesch (1983), with its excellent bibliography, can be used as such. On the Burgenland dialects see Neweklowsky (1978). Štokavian is usually subdivided into two groups: Štokavian proper and Torlak. Ivič (1958) is still an excellent introduction to Štokavian proper. The literature on Torlak is reviewed in Alexander (1975).

[6] (to 1.1) The subdivision adopted here has been taken from Vermeer (1982). It is implicit in much earlier work on Čakavian.

[7] (to 1.1) Cf. Stang (1957: 26-28; Stang uses the term 'North Čakavian') and Kortlandt (1976: 7f).

[8] (to 1.2) Compare the numerous detailed grammars of neo-

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

štokavian dialects.

[9] (to 1.2) For examples of unsatisfactory descriptions see my discussion of the publications on Cres-Lošinj (1982).

[10] (to 1.5) For exact figures (up to 1971) see Stražičić's very extensive geographical study of the island of Cres (1981).

[11] (to 1.7) The results of the latter visit were published in a separate article (1984-85).

[12] (to 1.7) The works of Tentor and Bortulin; Hamm, Hraste and Guberina (1956); Turina and Šepić-Tomin (1977); Vermeer's unpublished lexicon of Omišalj on the island of Krk.

[13] (to 1.8) See Brozović (1968: 27-33); for non-readers of Serbo-Croatian: Brozović (1964).

[14] (to 2.5) The state of affairs described in the present section is easier to understand from a historical than from a synchronic point of view. Two vowel lengthenings must be assumed to have taken place: 1) short vowels, except *jer*, have been lengthened before tautosyllabic resonants, and 2) +ȁ, +ȍ and +ȅ (which was still distinct from short *jer*), have been lengthened in non-final syllables. The short *jer* later became ȅ.

[15] (to 2.5) Such an example would have to consist of an alternation of /ŏ/ before a tautosyllabic resonant with /ð/ before a heterosyllabic resonant or before an obstruent. Before a heterosyllabic resonant, /ð/ would be in a non-final syllable, which is rare. The only obstruent that alternates with resonants is the infinitive ending -t, and there are no infinitives in +-ðt.

[16] (to 2.5) on nj vs. jn see 2.16.

[17] (to 2.22) Tentor (1909: 165) reports similar phenomena for the town of Cres (e.g. scêra 'yesterday'; the opposition palatal-dental is not the same as in Orlec, see also Houtzagers 1984-85). The form stȉč (Tentor 1909, ibidem), cf. Orlec ftȉč 'small bird', suggests that these (idiosyncratic?) assimilations of fricatives with immediately following stops go even further in Cres than in Orlec.

[18] (to 2.28) The article was completed a few weeks too early to include Ivić (red.) 1981, in which Šojat wrongly states about the dialect of the town of Cres: 'Ton akcenata nije fonološki relevantan' (p. 236). The tones are the same in Cres as in Orlec

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

(see my 1984-85 article).

[19] (to 2.29) My assumption of a marginal phoneme /å̀/ (short and rounded a) in these words for the dialects of Beli and Predoščica (Houtzagers 1984-85) was probably mistaken: the attested [å̀] are, in all likelyhood, allophones of /å̃/ before tautosyllabic /j/.

[20] (to 2.52) Contrary to what one would expect on historical grounds, srèt 'between', nasrèt id., and sprêt 'in front of' do not end in d, e.g. sret môra i sret Vodîc 'between the sea and Vodice', nasrèt ûla 'in the middle of the beehive', sprêt Vezmà 'before Easter'. I am not certain about the final consonants of +zâd 'behind' and +skrôs 'through'. The former preposition has been attested only in the combination zâd glavì 'behind the head', which gives no information (see 2.51 rule 5). The only crucial position in which +skrôs has been attested is in skrôs jãnca 'through the lamb' (1x). This points to a final s, but it can also be an instance of 'unexpected' devoicing (see below in 2.52).

[21] (to 3.7) Though the informants used the Lsg barbakanù spontaneously on several occasions, F.D. preferred barbakânu (she showed no preference for the stem-stressed Lsg variants of other MASC (c) words). This suggests that barbakân originally belongs to MASC (a) and only recently became a MASC (c) word.

[22] (to 3.12) Also: kunà, plasà, Plasì, kozà, svećà, Gospojà, sovà, travà, mukà, kermà, hranà, stezà, meglà.

[23] (to 3.13) Also: môć, pêć, sôl, plên, stên, plâf, žãj (exception to the accentuation rule), smôl, râš, môsk, lâs, pîl, põtpen.

[24] (to 3.18) As could be seen earlier (end of 3.7), the position of vèrt within the subclass MASC (c) is marginal.

[25] (to 3.41) Another word in -īk which probably originally belonged to type (b) has moved to type (a): bolesnīk 'sick person', Npl bolesnīci.

[26] (to 5.2) I have called these forms 'definite' and 'indefinite' because I could not think of a more appropriate name. With regard to meaning and use, the categories 'definite' and 'indefinite' bear very little resemblance to the categories with the same names in the literary language (cf. also 5.26-30).

[27] (to p. 173) For the interested reader a cassette tape is available containing recordings of some of the texts presented here.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

It can be obtained from: Slavic Department of the University of Groningen, att. H.P. Houtzagers, Reitdiepskade 4, 9718 BP Groningen, Netherlands.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

REFERENCES

Alexander, R.

1975 *Torlak accentuation*, München (Otto Sagner).

Belić, A.

1909a "Mate Tentor. Der čakavische Dialekt der Stadt Cres (Cherso)", *Rocznik sławistyczny* 2, 174-185.

1909b "Zamětki po čakavskim govoram", *Izvěstija otdělenija russkago jazyka i slovesnosti* 14/2, 181-266.

Bortulin, A.

1898 "Cres. Vjerovaña", *Zbornik za Narodni Život i Običaje Južnih Slavena* 3, 265-275.

1903 "Ukopano blago. Vjerovaña na otoku Cresu", *ZbNŽO* 8, 134-135.

1906 "Božić. Običaji u Belom na otoku Cresu", *ZbNŽO* 11, 149-155.

1914 "Lov u Belom na Cresu", *ZbNŽO* 19, 321-340.

1924 "Zabave (Beli na otoku Cresu)", *ZbNŽO* 25, 350-362.

1949 "Beli (otok Cres)", *ZbNŽO* 33, 75-124.

Bräuer, H.

1961-69 *Slavische Sprachwissenschaft* I-III, Berlin (Walter de Gruyter).

Brozović, D.

1964 "Vom Begriff der Richtung bei den phonologischen Oppositionen", *Wiener Slavistisches Jahrbuch* 11, 141-147.

1968 "O fonološkom sustavu suvremenog standardnog hrvatskosrpskog jezika", *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru* 7, 20-39.

1970 *Standardni jezik*, Zagreb (Matica Hrvatska).

Colombis, A.

1937 "Elementi veglioti nell'isola di Cherso-Ossero",

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Archivum Romanicum 21, 243-267.

De Bray, R.G.A.

1980a-c *Guide to the Slavonic Languages*[3], I-III, Columbus Ohio (Slavica).

Ebeling, C.L.

1960 *Linguistic Units*, The Hague (Mouton).

1967 "Some premisses of phonemic analysis", *Word* 23, 122-137.

Hamm, J., M. Hraste and P. Guberina

1956 "Govor otoka Suska", *Hrvatski Dijalektološki Zbornik* 1, 7-213.

Houtzagers, H.P.

1982 "Accentuation in a Few Dialects of the Island of Cres", *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics* 2, 117-129.

1984-85 "Vowel Systems of the Ekavian Dialects Spoken on Cres and Lošinj", *Zbornik Matice srpske za filologiju i lingvistiku* 27/28, 885-893.

Ivić, P.

1958 *Die serbokroatischen Dialekte. Ihre Struktur und Entwicklung. I. Allgemeines und die štokavische Dialektgruppe*, The Hague (Mouton).

1968 "Procesi rasterećanja vokalskog sistema u kajkavskim govorima", *Zbornik Matice srpske za filologiju i lingvistiku* 11, 57-68.

1971 *Srpski narod i njegov jezik*, Beograd (Srpska književna zadruga).

Ivić, P. (red.)

1981 *Fonološki opisi srpskohrvatskih/hrvatskosrpskih, slovenačkih i makedonskih govora obuhvaćenih Opšteslovenskim lingvističkim atlasom*, Sarajewo (Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine).

Ivšić, S.

1936 "Jezik Hrvata Kajkavaca", *Ljetopis Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti* 48, 47-88.

Kalsbeek, J.

1982 "O fonemskom sustavu čakavštine sela Orbanići kod

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Žminja", *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics* 2, 157-175.

1983 "Prilog proučavanju vokalnih sustava sjeverozapadnočakavskih govora u Istri", *SSGL* 3, 247-254.

Kortlandt, F.H.H.

1972 *Modelling the Phoneme*, The Hague (Mouton).

1976 *Slavic accentuation: A study in relative chronology*, Lisse (Peter de Ridder).

1978 "On the history of Slavic accentuation", *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 92 1/2, 269-281.

Lončarić, M.

1982 "Prilog podjeli kajkavskoga narječja", *Hrvatski dijalektološki zbornik* 6, 237-245.

March, W.J.

1981 "Kajkavian inflectional morphophonemics: an analysis of the morphology of the dialects of Velika Rakovica, Virje, and Bednja", *Rad Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti* 388, 237-312.

Neweklowsky, G.

1978 *Die kroatischen Dialekte des Burgenlandes und der angrenzenden Gebiete*, Vienna.

Shevelov, G.Y.

1964 *A prehistory of Slavic*, Heidelberg (Carl Winter).

Stang, Chr.S.

1957 *Slavonic Accentuation*, Oslo (Universitetsforlaget).

Stražičić, N.

1975 "Cresko-lošinjska otočna skupina", *Otočki Ljetopis Cres-Lošinj* 2, 143-190.

1981 "Otok Cres. Prilog poznavanju geografije naših otoka", *Otočki Ljetopis Cres-Lošinj* 4, 1-344.

Šimunović, P. and R. Olesch

1983 *Čakavisch-deutsches Lexikon. Teil III. Čakavische Texte*, Köln/Wien (Böhlau).

Šojat, A.

1982 "Pregled rada na istraživanju i obrađivanju kajkavskog narječja u poslijeratnom razdoblju", *Hrvatski dijalektološki zbornik* 6, 9-21.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms

Tentor, M.

1909 "Der čakavische Dialekt der Stadt Cres (Cherso)", *Archiv für slavische Philologie* 30, 146-204.

1925-26 "Prilog Bernekerovu rječniku: Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch", *Južnoslovenski filolog* 5, 202-214.

1950 "Leksička slaganja creskoga narječja i slovenskoga jezika protiv Vukova jezika", *Razprave Slovenske Akademije* 1, 69-92.

Trubetzkoy, N.S.

1939 *Grundzüge der Phonologie*, Prague.

Turina, Z. and A. Šepič-Tomin

1977 *Rječnik čakavskih izraza*, Rijeka.

Vaillant, A.

1950-77 *Grammaire comparée des langues slaves* I-V, Lyon-Paris and Paris (Klincksieck).

Vermeer, W.R.

1980 "Die Konjugation in der nordwestčakavischen Mundart Omišaljs", *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics* 1, 439-472.

1982 "On the Principal Sources for the Study of Čakavian Dialects with Neocircumflex in Adjectives and e-Presents", *SSGL* 2, 279-341.

1983 "The Rise and Fall of the Kajkavian Vowel System", *SSGL* 3, 439-477.

1984 "Opozicija tipa 'živo/neživo' u množini u jednom čakavskom sistemu (Omišalj)", *Naučni sastanak slavista u Vukove dane* 13/1, 275-288.

This content downloaded from 82.95.128.174 on Tue, 13 Mar 2018 16:11:21 UTC
All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms