

The Contribution of Oroslav Caf to Resian Lexicography

Dedicated to the memory of Maria Di Lenardo-Barbarino *Ćúnkina*

V članku je po abecednem redu predstavljenih več kot 300 rezijanskih besed iz Pleteršnikovega Slovensko-nemškega slovarja (1894–95), ki izvirajo iz zbirke Oroslava Cafa (1814–1874). Obravnava gradivo je opremljeno z dodatnimi tedanjimi in današnjimi narečnimi zapisi ter s kritičnimi pripombami.

The more than 300 Resian lexical items in Pleteršnik's Slovensko-nemški slovar (1894–95) for which Oroslav Caf (1814–1874) is credited are presented here as a separate list, accompanied by contemporary and modern attestations and some critical remarks.

1. Introduction

The following is intended as a tribute to the lexicographical and dialectological achievements of the self-taught linguist Oroslav Caf, who lived from 1814 to 1874.¹ Although the dictionary that he prepared never appeared in print, its materials were to contribute in a significant way to the lemmata in Pleteršnik's *Slovensko-nemški slovar*.

Caf was, among many other things, especially interested in Resian. He himself never visited Resia, but was still in a position to obtain first-hand information on the dialect, as a native speaker, Domenico Longhino, had settled in Fram, the village where Caf served as a curate. Judging by the epithet "Beljan" given to him by Caf, his informant probably originated from Bila/San Giorgio (Matičeto 1981–83: 235).

Apart from the lexicographical material which Caf extracted from Longhino over a period of 12 years of cooperation,² we are also indebted to the industrious cleric for the text of two Resian songs, posthumously published by Milko Matičeto (1981–1983), and of an episode from the New Testament, published during his lifetime in *Slovenska bčela* (Caf 1852).

2. Caf's Resian material in Pleteršnik

The Resian data that are designated as such in Pleteršnik by the abbreviation *Rez.* originate from various sources. By means of additional abbreviations alongside Caf the following scholars are credited: Baudouin de Courtenay (72 lemma entries), Cigale (4 entries), Erjavec (2 entries), Klodič (8 entries), Levstik (4 entries), Miklošič (19 entries), Navratil (1 entry), Valjavec (8 entries) and Vraz (1 entry). Furthermore, for 5 entries containing the abbreviation *Rez.* the source has not been indicated. Apart from Jan Baudouin de Courtenay and Stanko Vraz the persons just mentioned never visited Resia and probably did not have first-hand knowledge of the

¹ For more detailed information on the life and work of Oroslav Caf, see Rudolf Kolarič, Caf Oroslav, *Slovenski biografski leksikon* 1, Ljubljana 1925–32, pp. 66–67.

² Thus Caf in a draft for a letter to Bleiweis (1861), quoted in Matičeto 1981–83: 234.

dialect.³ It is not only this fact that stresses the importance of Caf's contribution, but also the sheer number of the lemma entries in which he is credited: 329.⁴ Moreover, already a first glance at the Resian lexical units contained in them suffices to indicate that they are by no means trivial. Many of them are not known from other sources, either contemporary or preceding Caf's activities.

This state of affairs justifies the publication of the lexical units attributed to Caf as a separate list. The information in this list that is taken from Pleteršnik consists of the following elements:

- a) the head word of the lemma entry, printed in bold type. When a Resian lexical unit or the specific Resian meaning being carried by the head word is mentioned only further on in the lemma as dialectal information, the head word is here given within parentheses, e.g., (**běł**) *belo* 'das Splintholz' and (**běłídica**) 'das Wiesel'; 'schönes, schnippisches Mädchen';
- b) the abbreviated indication on alternations and/or the flexion class of the head word, also printed in bold type, e.g., **brúmen -mna** 'der Monat Jänner';
- c) indications on the aspect and valency of verbs, e.g., **brbískati** if 'dristati' and **fúkniti** *kam* pf 'irgendwohin entflattern';
- d) the translation, mostly in German, as in the above-mentioned examples except **brbískati**, sometimes in Slovene, as in **brbískati**;
- e) when mentioned, a Resian dialectal form printed in italic type, as in the above-mentioned example (*běł*).

This section is closed by a full stop and reference to the volume and page number.

In order to set off Caf's contribution to our knowledge of the Resian lexicon against the information stemming from other sources up until 1900, attestations from such other sources are added. If an attestation can be found in the works of Baudouin de Courtenay, such a form is adduced to the exclusion of his precursors. Dependent upon the nature of these sources the translations in this second section are in Russian, German, Slovene and Italian.

3. Additional modern amendments to Caf's items

However, some factors necessitate the addition of further information to this list. Firstly, Pleteršnik still remains, more than 100 years after its publication, an important source for lexical data on which other linguistic studies draw. This alone is already reason enough to check the items contained in it for their accuracy. In the case of data originating from Caf this seems no superfluous activity as he tended to etymologise in his transcriptions (Matičeto 1981–83: 241). Furthermore, Pleteršnik and his assistants are sure to have adapted dialectal items to the notation for Common Standard Slovene. Secondly, because of the considerable of time that has passed since Caf worked with his Resian informant it may be interesting to compare his lexicographical data with such that can be obtained in the field at the present stage of the dialect.

³ On Miklošič as a secondary source for Resian data cf. Steenwijk 1992: 451–454.

⁴ The 700 or so Resian lexemes that Matičeto (1981–83: 235) counted in Pleteršnik also include such without an explicit reference to Resian, but that can be attributed to the dialect because they are unknown elsewhere. This would then be a maximal list, against which ours is a minimal list of altogether 451 entries containing reference to Resian.

Therefore the list is accompanied by modern Resian data mainly originating from two villages, Bila and Osoanë/Oseacco. The former village was the probable home village of Caf's informant and represents the western, more innovative dialect area, whereas the latter is representative of the eastern, more conservative area within Resian. Two ways of offering the lexical material to the female informants were used. First, a semantic description of an item was given, in Resian and/or in Italian, in order to elicit a reaction. When these reactions did not result in the naming of the probable Resian item that was noted by Caf, then Caf's notation was pronounced in one or more presumed dialectal ways and the informant was asked whether she was familiar with such and such a word. The informant for Bila was Maria Di Lenardo-Barbarino *Čúnkina* (1928–1999) and for Osoanë Anna Pusca *Čěkawa* (1908–). In addition to a complete check in the afore-mentioned villages occasional and not systematically collected material from the villages of Njiwa/Gniva and Solbica/Stolvizza has also been included. The whole procedure of confronting the informants with Caf's data extended over several visits to the dialect area during the years 1992–1996.

The modern material is presented with the following conventions:

a) a division in two sections has been made. Information that follows immediately after the data taken from Pleteršnik is held not to conflict significantly with these data, neither from a formal point of view nor as regards the contents. In the case of apparent conflict between Caf and the modern data the latter are introduced by the remark "Cf., however," e.g., **brêckati se** if *brecka se* 'der Morgen dämmert'. I: 54. SG –; O –. Cf., however, O *γré dín* 'sta albeggiando';

b) the abbreviations SG for Bila, Lp for Lipovaz, G for Njiwa, O for Osoanë, P for Ravanca/Prato di Resia and S for Solbica introduce data originating from the respective local dialects;

c) the translations of the modern material originate from the informants and are therefore given in Italian;

d) our own findings are sometimes amplified with attestations by another researcher, Roberto Dapit, who collected his material more or less contemporaneously with this research.

After this section, closed by a full stop, sometimes remarks on various aspects of the information given in the lemma are made.

4. Some general characteristics of the findings

The probability that most of Caf's Resian attestations actually reflect the local variety of Bila is reinforced by the following peculiarity. The head words **nûn**, **sûj** and **ûj**, that within Resian show traces of an original **û*, are written with **û**. It is exactly the Bila variety where the opposition between **û* and **û̄* has been lost, as both reflect as *û*. Thus we have SG *nûn*, *sûj* and *wûj* on one hand and *wût*, *klubûk* and *wûm* corresponding to **hûd**, **klobûk** and **ûm** on the other. In the other Resian varieties this opposition is reflected by *ó* for **û* and *û* for **û̄*, e.g., O *nón*, *sój*, *wój* against *xût*, *klabûk*, *wûm*. The erroneously standardised forms given in Pleteršnik are therefore most likely to have been based on material ultimately originating from a native speaker born and raised in Bila.

One could object to this assertion that in the modern material sometimes no positive reaction from precisely the Bila informant was obtained. For several reasons this need not worry us at the present stage. Firstly, for the aim of this study generally no investigation into heteronymic relations was carried through. This means that pending further checking, involving more informants per village and specific confrontation with heteronyms, we can for the moment assume that at least in part such non-occurrence reflects individual language use. Secondly, the dialect lexicon of the 19th century is almost certain to have been different from the modern one. Then current lexemes may have been lost by now in one or more villages. This can be exemplified for the notion 'stockings'. Nowadays at Bila only *škufóne* can be attested for it, but in a text most probably written in the Bila variety and originating from the beginning of the 19th century we read *'laze* [= *láče* ← **hlače*] (Riva 1966: 85). As this loss progresses slowly it can give rise to heteronymic relations that did not yet exist during Caf's times and that can be assumed to be responsible for another part of the cases of non-occurrence.

The check with the modern language state was more or less successful in about half of the lexical units. Smaller deviations in form or content were by us still regarded as an affirmation of Caf's attestation, e.g., **múla** 'krava brez rogov' against SG *múja*, O *múja* 'capra senza corna' and even **mîr** 'bes. die Mauer ohne Mortel', although already during Caf's time exactly this notion is referred to by the lexeme SG *mažérja* 'muro a secco'. When both form and content showed slight deviations this was not regarded as a successful attestation, e.g., **hrípelj** 'der Nasenscheidewandknorpel' against O *xrípavac* 'cartilagine'. Leaving aside the relatively small group of lexical units for which only the etymon but not the relevant notion could be attested, we are confronted with a sizable number of cases (120 out of 329) in which not even the etymon mentioned in Pleteršnik's lemma entry was found.

The fact that many of Caf's Resian lexemes have not been registered in other sources up until 1900 now turns out to be a mixed blessing. Out of these 120 cases only for **vozica** 'der Schiebkarren' we have at least an additional attestation by Baudouin de Courtenay as G *úzica* 'Schubkarren'.

As an explanation for the complete silence in the sources on the remaining 119 etymons only assumptions can be made. For some of them an attestation may be hoped for from the copious folk materials which Milko Matičetov collected in Resia during the whole of his professional career. These are now being transcribed in the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts.

When no further attestations will turn up, we seriously have to consider the possibility of language change and loss. An indication in this direction in the modern material is **préja**, for which the heteronymic relations have been checked. Assuming that Caf's informant was from Bila we conclude that this etymon must have been current there 150 years ago whereas nowadays out of all the four main varieties of Resian it is only to be found in Osoanë. If a large majority of these 119 etymons indeed represents language loss, then this loss is considerable and most alarming.

As in their standardised notation in Pleteršnik the actual Resian forms are not always readily recognisable (see the remarks to several entries in the list), the relevance of these 119 etymons for further linguistic analysis should in each individual case be carefully evaluated. For instance, among the etymons for which information from other

sources is available, minor etymological corrections to the analysis as carried through in Bezljaj 1976– suggest themselves, cf. **běřčva**, **esej**, **etak**, **ezde**, **grúže** and **krósna**.

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5. The material

badijān ‘der Sternanis (illicium anisatum)’. *I: 9.*

SG –; O –.

běč ‘eine kleine Münze’. *I: 15.*

P Apl *běče* ‘den’gi’ (BdC 1875: 36).

SG *běč* -a ‘moneta’, Npl *běčavi* ‘soldi’; O *běč* -a ‘soldo’, *dan valjke běč* ‘un soldo grande’; S *běč* ‘moneta’, *iti ma běč* ‘ha tanti soldi’.

Remark: As a countable singular *běč* means just ‘coin’, not ‘small coin’.

(**běl**) *belo* ‘das Splintholz’. *I: 17.*

SG –; O –.

(**bělídica**) ‘das Wiesel; schönes, schnippisches Mädchen’. *I: 18.*

G Npl *bilétice* ‘Eichhörnchen’ (BdC 1895: 243, 568).

SG *bilídica/blídica* ‘donnola; persona dai capelli bianchi’; G *bilética* ‘donnola’; O *balídica* ‘donnola’; S *balídica* ‘donnola’.

Cf., however, G *Bilídíc* (surname for a thin person).

Remark: G *bilética* can at least in part be explained as having been influenced by Fri. *bilite* ‘donnola’ (Pirona 1935: 55).

béloha ‘weisse Ziege’. *I: 19.*

SG –; O –.

bêřva ‘die Kohlpflanze’. *I: 20.*

P Npl *bêřwe* ‘Krauskohl’ (BdC 1895: 353).

SG *bêřwa* ‘verza’; O *bêřwā* ‘verza’; S *bêřwa* ‘verza’.

Remark: The Resian forms contain a voiced affricate which coincides perfectly with Fri. *verge* [vèrge] (Faggin 1985: 1558), cf. Bezlaj I: 17.

(**brána**) ‘die Gitterthür’. *I: 49.*

O *brân* ‘kalitka’ (BdC 1875: 35).

SG *brán* -a ‘cancello (di ferro o di legno)’; O *brán* -a ‘cancello di legno; patta’ (arch.), *brayésæ ziz bránan* ‘pantaloni con una patta’; S *brôn* -a ‘cancello; cerniera di pantaloni o di gonna’.

Remark: The Resian noun is a masculine, not a feminine.

brbískati if ‘dristati’. *I: 52.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *dristat* -ščęn if ‘avere la diarrea’; G prelsg *driščęn* if ‘avere la diarrea’; O *dristat* -ščęn if ‘avere la diarrea’, *to mi driščę* ‘ho la diarrea’.

bręckati se if *brecka se* ‘der Morgen dämmert’. *I: 54.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *yré dín* ‘sta albeggiando’, *yré búsk* ‘id.’.

bręsk ‘die Morgendämmerung’. *I: 55.*

SG *brísk* -a ‘alba’, *dén pušnúwa, ko je brísk* ‘il giorno comincia, quando c’è l’alba’; O *brísk* ‘alba’.

Remark: Isg *pred breskon* ‘before dawn’ (Caf 1852: 319) would imply that the noun once was subject to the alternation *ę* ~ *í*, like Gsg *lęda, svęta* ~ NAsg *lít* ‘ice’, *svít* ‘world’.

brúmen -mna ‘der Monat Jänner’. *I: 67.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *brúman -úwna/-úna* ‘intrapendente, bravo, capace’, *žanár* ‘gennaio’; G *brúman -úwna* ‘diligente’, *žanér* ‘gennaio’; O *brúman -úwna* ‘bravo’, *žanár* ‘gennaio’; S *brúmen -úwna* ‘diligente’, *žanōr* ‘gennaio’.

Remark: As Caf’s attestation is a loan from Friulian *brume* ‘december’ (Bezljaj I: 49), in Resian it probably had the form **brúma*.

čěščenic ‘der Schöps’. *I: 81.*

SG *čiščanik* ‘uomo senza bambini’ (volg.); G *čiščanik* (said as an insult); O *čiščanek* ‘uomo non fertile’ (volg.); S *čiščanik* (said as an insult).

Cf., however, SG *din čiščani mulón* ‘montone castrato’; O *ovān e čiščan* ‘il montone è castrato’; S *čaštrún* ‘montone castrato’.

Remark: Only the metaphorical meaning seems to have been preserved.

črkati if ‘mucksen’. *I: 87.*

SG *cárkat -kan* if ‘farsi sentire; bere rumorosamente’; O *cárkat* non-O; S *cárket, -ken* if ‘prendere gli avanzi di un liquido’.

Cf., however, O *barbúlet* ‘fare rumore bevendo’.

Remark: The modern meanings that have to do with drinking confirm its onomatopoeic origin as an imitation of the sound of dripping water (cf. Bezljaj I: 67).

číga ‘die Lauer’ *na čigo iti, na čigo biti. I: 103.*

SG –; O –.

čigati if ‘lauern, aufpassen’ *na koga čigati. I: 103.*

SG *čígat -gan* if ‘sbirciare; adocchiare’, *an čígal to hčí* ‘ha adocchiato la figlia’, *ja čígan noga šlovéka* ‘sto adocchiando un uomo’; O –.

čígav ‘der gerne späht, lauert’. *I: 103.*

SG –; O –.

čígavec -vca ‘der Lauerer, der Spion’. *I: 103.*

SG –; O –.

čónkelj -klja ‘dürrer Ast am Baume’. *I: 108.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *na womájana véja* ‘ramo secco sull’albero, senza corteccia’; O *na omáana véa* ‘ramo secco senza corteccia’.

Remark: Cf. also **girin** and maybe SG *čúnklin*, S *čúnkej* s.v. **gúngelj**.

črmněl -ěla. I: 112.

černěl ‘krasnyj’ (BdC 1875: 21).

SG *čarnjěl -alé* ‘rosso’; G *čarnjěl -alá* ‘rosso’; O *čarnjěw -alá* ‘rosso’; S *čarnjěl -alá* ‘rosso’.

(čūh) ‘der Gestank, der Modergeruch’. *I: 116.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *žmšh -óha* ‘sapore; puzza di putrefatto’; G *jšh* ‘odore spiacevole’; O *jšx -úxq* ‘odore di muffa, di umido’.

čúhñiti if ‘einen üblen Geruch, einen Modergeruch von sich geben’. *I: 117.*

SG –; O –.

(dâr) *dar do. I: 122.*

dârdu ‘do samogo, do samoj’ (BdC 1875: 10).

SG *dárdu* 'fin a'; G *dárdu* 'fin a', *dárdu zútra* 'fin a domani'; O *dárdu* 'fin a'; *a se šlá po nojáx dárdu yoré na Bríx* 'sono andato a piedi fin sul Brich'; S *dárdo* 'fin a', *dárdo won šjó* 'fin alla gola'.

(**dĕdec -dca**) 'die Marionette'. I: 126.

dĭdac 'deduška; čučelo, vypusknaja kukla' (BdC 1875: 84).

SG *dĭdac -aca* 'ometto; giocattolo nella forma di un uomino'; O *dĭdȁc -acȁ* 'piccolo uomo'; S *dĭdec -aca* 'uomo anziano'.

Remark: The **e** does not alternate with zero.

(**dĕdič**) 'dedec 6. [der Haftelhaken]'. I: 126.

SG –; O –.

Remark: Such a meaning of the Resian lexeme would have been influenced by Ita. *uomo* (region.) 'sorta d'attaccapanni'. A Resian **dĕdič* or **dĭdič* does not exist.

dohŏjkati pf 'doklicati (kličoč: hoj!)'. I: 148.

SG –; O –.

domačĭn 'der Hausgenoss'. I: 155.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, G *te híšni* 'coninquinino'.

domačĭnka 'die Hausgenossin, die Einheimische'. I: 155.

SG –; O –.

drásiti if '(die Naht) auftrennen'. I: 167.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *rizgnĕt* 'disfare'; O *riznát, rizdrít* 'scucire'; S *riznét* 'disfare'.

(**drnŏhati**) if "*drnjuhati*".⁵ I: 174.

SG *darnjúhat -šen* if 'russare'; O *darnjúxat -šȁn* if 'russare'; S *darnjúwet -wen* if 'russare'.

drŏzati if 'einsinken (im Koth, Schnee) *sneg se droza* 'man sinkt im Schnee ein'. I: 177.

ko j sníh, tu dróza 'wenn der Schnee ist, sinkt man ein' (BdC 1895: 385).

SG *drózat -zan* if 'andare e sprofondare; sprofondare fin ai ginocchi', *ja drózan sník, lúžo*; G pre3sg *dróza* 'essere morbido, cosicché si aprofondisca' (di neve), *srín, ko an ni dróza sníh* 'neve dura, quando la neve non fa sprofondare'; O *drózat -zȁ, sníx drózȁ* 'la neve fa sprofondare', *to drózȁ* 'la gamba va dentro nella neve, nel fango'; S *drózet -za* if, *ja si šlá, ki me drózala zĕmja* (when one is completely exhausted), *ja si spál, da to jȕ drózalo* (when one is sleeping very profoundly).

Remark: The Resian verb is not reflexive.

esej, esa, eso '= ta' esej zde '= ta-le'. I: 197.

jisà 'èta' (BdC 1875: 75).

SG *jsé, jsá, jsŏ* 'questo'; O *isí, isá, isŏ* 'questo'.

Remark: Cf. on this and the following two lexemes Steenwijk 1994.

(**etak**) *etako to bodi!* '= amen!'. I: 197.

jtáku 'tak' (BdC 1875: 17).

SG *jtáku* 'così'; O *itáku* 'così', *itáku to bóde* 'amen'.

⁵ In Pleteršnik's material double quotes enclose forms that he cites more or less precisely according to the source.

ezde 'tu-le'. *I: 197.*

jzdé 'zdes' (BdC 1875: 17).

SG *jzdé* 'qui'; O *izdé* 'qui'.

fârník '= faran'. *I: 199.*

SG –; O –.

fléra '= flara'. *I: 201.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *máglá* 'macchia'; O *máglā* 'macchia'.

fréča 'die Schleuder'. *I: 202.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *fjónđá* 'fionda'; O *fréčā* 'freccia', *fjónđā* 'fionda'; S *smírjanjē* 'fionda'.

Remark: Caf's attestation is probably influenced by Fri. *frèzze* (Pirona 1935: 346), Ita. *freccia* 'arrow'.

(**frk**) *na en frk so se ptiči razleteli*. *I: 203.*

SG –; O –.

(**frkati -kam -čem**) if 'schnell werfen': *drva v peč frkati*. *I: 203.*

SG *fárkat -kan -čēn* if 'lanciare'; O *fárkāt -kān -čān* if 'buttare con forza', *to mā fárkā* 'sto traballando'.

fúkniti kam pf 'irgendwohin entflattern'. *I: 204.*

SG –; O –; S 1-ptc msg *fúknol* 'comparire all'improvviso'.

Cf., however, SG *ufúknut -nē* pf 'comparire all'improvviso', *wtác jē ufúknul od gnjízda* 'l'uccello è comparso all'improvviso dal nido', *pás jē ufúknul nu wbížal* 'il cane improvvisamente compariva e scapava via', *ni se bujíjo, ko wogínj ufúknē* 'hanno paura, quando il fuoco esce dal camino'; O *vifúknut* pf 'comparire all'improvviso', *wtéč jē vifúknuw od ynjízda* 'l'uccello è comparso all'improvviso dal nido'.

fúlití if 'abstreifen': *perje, kožo fuliti*; 'schleifend gehen'. *I: 204.*

P *fúlyt hrèh* 'die Erbsen abschälen, enthülsen' (BdC 1895: 53).

SG *fúlit -lin* if 'sbucciare, scortecciare' non-SG; 'spennare', *fúlit kókuš* 'spennare la galina'; O *fúlet -en* if 'sbucciare, scortecciare; strappare (le penne)', *fúlen bobíče* 'sto sbucciando i fagioli'.

Cf., however, SG *lúpit -in* if 'sbucciare, scortecciare', *lúpit kartúfule* 'sbucciare le patate'; G *na ufújana krépa* 'una testa calva'; O *ofúlet plúmo od patalínā* 'spennare il gallo'; S *ofúlit krampír* 'sbucciare le patate'.

Remark: Outside Bila the primary notion referred to by the verb is more general than the one given in Pleteršnik. The metaphorical meaning, however, could not be confirmed.

gáda 'der Fehler, der Tadel': *konj ima dve gadi*. *I: 205.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *šklánt -ínta* 'difetto'; O *difjēt* 'difetto'.

gâdba 'das Tadeln'. *I: 205.*

SG –; O –.

gadljiv 'scheußlich, hässlich'. *I: 205.*

SG –; O –.

gáter -tra ‘das Gatter, das Gitter’. *I: 208.*

O *háter* ‘Drahtgitter’ (BdC 1895: 274).

SG *gáter -arja* ‘rete metallica’; G *háter* ‘rete metallica’; O *yáter -arja* ‘rete’; S *áter* ‘rete metallica’.

Remark: The *ε* does not alternate with zero.

(**gáziti**) if *gaziti vodo* ‘= vodo bresti’. *I: 208.*

SG –; O –.

gir -rja ‘der Knorren’. *I: 210.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *čókul -a* ‘nodo nel legno’, *gróp -ópa* ‘id.’; O *yróp -ópq* ‘nodo nel legno’; S *róp -ópa* ‘nodo nel legno’.

gírin ‘= gir’. *I: 210.*

SG *gírin -a* ‘ramo secco; nodo di un ramo tagliato’; O –.

gírjast ‘knorrig’: *girjasto drevo*; ‘holprig’: *girjasta pot*. *I: 210.*

SG –; O –.

gírjav ‘knorrig’. *I: 210.*

SG *din gírjavi járbul* ‘un’albero nodoso’; O –.

(**gláva**) ‘der Hutgupf’. *I: 213.*

gláva ‘golova’ (BdC 1875: 116).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *gláva* ‘testa; cocuzzolo’; O *yláwa* ‘testa’.

(**glavína**) ‘der Hutgupf’. *I: 214.*

SG –; O –.

gliníšče ‘die Thongrube’. *I: 217.*

SG –; O –.

(**gnèt -éta** ‘das Gedränge’): *v cerkvi je bil gnet*. *I: 221.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *to zamáščanu tu-w carkvé* ‘la chiesa è affollata’; O *to bilu zaγnátu judí* ‘era zeppo pieno di gente’.

gnétati -tam if ‘drücken’: *gnetati koga*. *I: 221.*

SG –; O –.

gnilína ‘fauler Mensch’. *I: 222.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *an trášt* ‘è molto pigro’; O *dq̄n tréšt* ‘uomo pigro’.

(**gnilóba**) ‘= lenoba’. *I: 222.*

SG –; O –.

(**gólcati**) if ‘rülpsen’. *I: 227.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *rígat -an* if ‘ruttare’; O *ríyat -q̄n* if ‘ruttare’.

(**gólčati**) if ‘tosen’ (o gromu). *I: 227.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *to γarmí móčnu* ‘sta tonando fortemente’.

golídica (golida) ‘die Milchgelte’. *I*: 227.

SG –; O –.

gôłk ‘das Tosen des Donners’. *I*: 228.

SG –; O –.

golq̄bec -bca ‘der Adamsapfel’. *I*: 228.

SG *golóbac* ‘pomo d’Adamo’, *con te jét za golóbac, ci ti ni mučǵš* ‘ti prenderò per la gola, se non starai zitto’; O –.

Cf., however, O *ábuku ta-nu w šǵe* ‘pomo d’Adamo’.

(**goltáč**) ‘der Kropf des Geflügels’. *I*: 229.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *goltén -ána* ‘faringe’; O *γowtǵn -ánaq* ‘gola’.

Remark: Cf. also **gq̄ža**.

(**goltáti**) if ‘rülpfen’. *I*: 229.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *gúltat* ‘prendere un sorso’.

Remark: Cf. **gólcati**.

gomòt -óta ‘das Gewühl in einem Haufen’; ‘der Wirrwarr’. *I*: 231.

SG –; O –.

gorjàn ‘der Gebirgsbewohner’. *I*: 233.

Npl *Górjani* ‘gorskie žiteli, nom. propr.’ (BdC 1875: 47).

SG *górjan -a* ‘montanaro delle Prealpi Giulie’; O *γórjan -anaq* ‘abitante del comune di Torre’; S *qrjen -ana* ‘abitante del comune di Torre’.

Remark: In Resia not known as a common noun.

(**gospodič**) ‘der Edelknabe, der Junker’. *I*: 236.

SG –; O –.

gostniti pf ‘dicht werden’. *I*: 238.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *sæ zayóstet -e* pf ‘addensarsi’, *minjǵstrǵ sæ zayóstilǵ* ‘la minestra si è addensata’.

(**gq̄šča**) ‘die Biestmilch’. *I*: 239.

SG *gq̄šca* ‘coloostro’; O *γóšcǵ* ‘deposito in un liquido’.

gozdq̄vski ‘= gozden’. *I*: 242.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *gozdq̄wji* ‘del bosco’.

Remark: See also s.v. **óvnovski**.

gq̄ža ‘der Kropf’; ‘der Hühnerkropf’. *I*: 242.

SG *gq̄ža* ‘gozzo’; O *γóžǵ* ‘gozzo’.

(**grábiti**) if *vodo grabiti* ‘= zajemati’. *I*: 242.

grábit ‘grabit’, *napr. sěno* (BdC 1875: 44).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *grábit -in* if ‘rastrellare’, *grábit tarénj* ‘rastrellare il terreno’, *grábit dwq̄r* ‘rastrellare il cortile’; G *hrábit* ‘rastrellare’; O *γrábet -en* if ‘rastrellare’, *γrábet sěnu, γráwo* ‘rastrellare il fieno, il ghiareto’.

grâsp ‘die Klaue, die Kralle’. *I: 245.*

SG Apl *grâspe* ‘Klauen, Krallen’ (BdC 1895: 19).

SG *grâspa* ‘artiglio; zampa’; O –.

Cf., however, O *pârkej -kjâ* ‘artiglio; zampa’; S *pârkej* ‘zampa’.

Remark: The Resian noun is a feminine, not a masculine.

grâspati -pam if ‘= praskati’. *I: 245.*

SG *grâspet* ‘kratzen’ (BdC 1895: 526/14).

SG *grâspat -pan -pjên* if ‘graffiare’; G *hrâspat -pjên* ‘graffiare’; O *yrâspat -pân,*

-pjân if ‘graffiare’; S *râspet -pjên* ‘graffiare’.

(**grčca**) ‘der Brocken’: *grčca mesa. I: 247.*

SG –; O –.

(**grđina**) ‘das Gespenst’. *I: 247.*

SG *gardina* ‘drakon’ (BdC 1875: 64).

SG *gardina* ‘persona femminile mitologica molto brutta’; O *yardina* (said as an insult to an ugly person).

greblo ‘= greblja, grebljica’. *I: 249.*

SG –; O –.

grgavec -vca ‘die Gurgel’. *I: 251.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *rowtân -ána* ‘gola’.

grîgec -gca ‘die Grille’. *I: 251.*

O *yrîyic* ‘Grille’ (BdC 1895: 577/291).

SG *grîgic -ica* ‘grillo’; G *hrîhic* ‘grillo’; O *yrîyec -icq* ‘grillo’.

Remark: The Resian forms correspond to **grîgič**, not **grîgec**.

grigetâti -etâm/-êcem if ‘zirpen’: *grigic grigeče*; ‘klingeln’. *I: 251.*

G *hrihicât* ‘schwirren’ (BdC 1895: 199).

SG *grigicât -câ* if ‘cantare (da grilli); sonare’, *grigic grigicâ* ‘il grillo sta facendo il suo verso; il sonaglio suona’; O *yrîyicât -cân* if ‘sonare’, *yrîyec yrîyicâ* ‘il campanello suona’.

Cf., however, O *pûo yrîyice* ‘i grilli cantano’.

(**grîgič**) ‘die Schelle’. *I: 251.*

O *yrîyic* ‘Schelle’ (BdC 1895: 577/291).

SG *grigic -ica* ‘sonaglio’; O *yrîyec -icq* ‘campanello chiuso’.

(**grfm**) ‘die Haselnussstaude’. *I: 253.*

hârm ‘kust, orêšina, leščina’ (BdC 1875: 14).

SG *gârm -a* ‘nocciolo’; O *gârm -q* ‘nocciolo’.

(**grmâda** ‘der Haufen’) *grmada drv. I: 254.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *dân kôp dârw* ‘un mucchio di legno’.

Remark: Cf. also **tâsa**.

grota ‘der Leiterwagen’. *I: 256.*

SG –; O –.

grúžav ‘= garjav’. *I: 259.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *rûšjuw* ‘scabbioso’.

grúže ‘= garje’. *I*: 259.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *rúša* ‘rogna’; G *rúša* ‘rogna’; O *rúša* ‘scabbia’; S *rúša* ‘scabbia’.

Remark: This necessitates a rethinking of the lemma *grúže* (Bezljaj I: 184). Maybe a link with *rúša* ‘vrhnja plast zemlje z rastlinjem’ (Bezljaj III: 209) exists.

(**gúngelj -glja**) ‘der Finger- oder Fussknöchel’. *I*: 261.

SG –; G *húngaj* ‘malleolo’; O *γúngej -gja* ‘malleolo’.

Cf., however, SG *čúnklin -a* ‘nocca’, *šlén -a* ‘caviglia, malleolo’; O *člén* ‘nocca’; S *čúnkej* ‘nocca’, *člén* ‘caviglia’.

gungljáti -âm if ‘mit grossen, mageren Füßen einhergehen’. *I*: 261.

SG –; O –.

hêk ‘der Chorgesang’. *I*: 265.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *ékat -čén* if ‘cantare in chiesa’; O *γékanje* ‘il cantare in chiesa’.

Remark: Unexpected is the initial voiced fricative in this and the following Oseacco attestation.

(**hînkati -kam/-čem**) if *bolnik hinče* ‘ächzt’. *I*: 267.

SG *jínkat -čę* if ‘lamentare’; O *γínkat -čęn* if ‘gemere’; S *ínket -čajo* if ‘gemere’.

hláčica ‘die Socke’. *I*: 269.

SG –; O *xláčica* ‘calzino’.

Cf., however, SG *kalcjn* ‘calzino’; O *tæ krátkæ xláčæ* ‘calzini’ (come componente del costume tradizionale resiano).

(**hlópniti**) pf *pes meso hlopne in požre*. *I*: 273.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *pás popáduw mísu* ‘il cane ha afferrato la carne’.

(**hrást**) *bukov hrast* ‘= bukev’. *I*: 279.

hrást ‘listvennoe derevo’ (BdC 1875: 26).

SG *rást -i/-é* ‘fusto del faggio’; G *hrást -é* ‘fusto del faggio’; O *na býkawa xrást* ‘un faggio’, *γrást -á* ‘faggio; fusto dell’albero’ (Dapit 1998: 72); S *rást -i/-é* ‘faggio’.

(**hrípelj -plja**) ‘der Nasenscheidewandknorpel’. *I*: 282.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, G *hrípovac* ‘cartilagine’; O *xrípavac -uwca* ‘cartilagine; cista’.

(**hūd**) *huda roka* ‘= leva roka’. *I*: 286.

G *hūda róka* ‘schlimme Hand, linke Seite’ (BdC 1895: 154).

SG *wūt -da* ‘cattivo; sinistro’, *ta wūda róka* ‘la mano sinistra’; G *hūt* ‘cattivo, violento; sinistro’; O *xūt* ‘cattivo; sinistro’, *tq xūda róka* ‘la mano sinistra’; S *na to ūdo róko* ‘sul lato sinistro’.

(**húdec -dca**) ‘der Zaunkönig’. *I*: 286.

O *hūdac* ‘Zaunkönig’ (BdC 1895: 286).

SG *wūdac -aca* ‘scricciolo’; O *xūdac -acq* ‘scricciolo’; S *ūdec -aca* ‘scricciolo’.

Remark: The **e** does not alternate with zero.

(**hūk**) ‘das Geräusch’. *I*: 288.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *batabúj -a* ‘chiasso’; O *šušúr -rja* ‘chiasso’.

(**hûkati -kam/-čem**) 'lärmten, schreien'. *I*: 288.

SG –; O –.

itam 'tam-le'. *I*: 299.

G *jitàn* 'tuda' (BdC 1875: 37).

SG *jtén* 'là'; O *itán* 'là'.

itu 'gerade hier'. *I*: 299.

jitò 'tam' (BdC 1875: 57).

SG *jtú* 'lì'; O *itó* 'lì'.

iv 'ivje, inje'. *I*: 299.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *slána* 'brina'.

izvrtína 'das Bohrmehl'. *I*: 352.

SG –; O –.

(**jáma**) 'das Loch'. *I*: 357.

jáma 'jama' (BdC 1875: 16).

SG *jáma* 'buco; grotta'; G *jéma* 'tana'; O *ámą* 'buco; tana'; S *jōma* 'buco; tana'.

jêda '= ajda'. *I*: 362.

P *jéjda* 'Buchweizen' (BdC 1895: 45).

SG *jéjda* 'grano saraceno'; O *éjda* 'grano saraceno'; S *jéjda* 'grano saraceno'.

jerov '= jerej' pl "jerove". *I*: 367.

jéro 'svjaščennik' (BdC 1875: 17).

SG *jéru -ra* 'prete', Npl *jéravi*; G *éru -ra* 'prete', Npl *éruvi*; O *éruw -ra* 'prete', Npl *éruve*; S Npl *jéravi* 'prete'.

Remark: The final **v** is the result of an erroneous reconstruction (Matičeto 1993: 81, foot-note 107).

(**kâmba**) 'der Kinnbacken'. *I*: 382.

SG *kâmba* 'hölzernes Halsband' (BdC 1895: 362).

SG *kâmba* 'mandibola'; O *kâmbą* 'mandibola'; S *kōmba* 'metà della mandibola'.

(**kâmenje**) 'eine Bergstaudenfrucht'. *I*: 383.

kâmaie 'moroška' (BdC 1875: 98).

SG *kâmanje* 'variante del mirtillo'; O –; S *kòmanje* 'Rubus saxatilis' (Dapit 1995: 98).

Cf., however, O *Kâmanje* TOP.

kamōča 'die Gemse'. *I*: 384.

P *camúrče* Npl 'Gemsens' (BdC 1895: 61).

SG *camúrča* 'camoscio'; G *camúrča* 'camoscio'; O *camúrčą* 'camoscio'; S *camúrča* 'camoscio'.

(**klobúk**) 'eine Art grosser Schwamm'. *I*: 411.

O *klöbúk* 'šapka' (BdC 1875: 96).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *klubúk -a* 'cappello'; O *klabúk* 'cappello'.

(2. **kò**) *ko teci* 'komm nur'. *I*: 415.

SG *kój* 'solamente', *kój tacá!* 'vai, vai!', *kój prídí!* 'vieni pure!'; G *kój* 'soltanto'; O

kój 'solamente', *kój prídí!* 'non mancare a venire!'; S *kój* 'soltanto'.

(**kòl**) ‘der Zaunpfahl’. *I*: 420.

kól ‘kol, palka’ (BdC 1875: 49).

SG *kól -olě* ‘randello, bastone’; O *kòw -olá* ‘palo per recinto; palo di sostegno’.

(**kòlk**) ‘der Hügel’. *I*: 424.

G *kólka* Gsg ‘Hügel’ (BdC 1895: 137).

SG *kúlk -a* ‘collina’; G *kólk* ‘collina’; O *kúk* ‘collina’.

koredica ‘= red’; ‘der Grasschwaden (beim Mähen)’. *I*: 437.

SG *korédice* Apl ‘Heu-Reihen’ (BdC 1895: 20, 587).

SG *korédica* ‘andana di fieno’; G Apl *kurédice* ‘andana di fieno’; O *korédicq* ‘lunga fila d'erba falciata’.

(**koščica**) ‘= kocka’, ‘der Würfel’. *I*: 445.

O *koščica* ‘kostočka’ (BdC 1875: 94).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *kuščica* ‘ossicino’; O *koščicq* ‘osso piccolo’.

košet ‘= kozel’. *I*: 446.

kušéte Apl ‘Böcke’ (BdC 1895: 381).

SG *kušét -a* ‘caprone’; G *kušét* ‘caprone’; O *kušét -q* ‘caprone’; S *kušét* ‘caprone’.

Remark: The uniformity of the attestations leaves no doubt that **o** should be **u**.

1. **krék** ‘der Haken’. *I*: 462.

G *krékove* Npl ‘krjuki’ (BdC 1875: 80).

SG *krék -éka* ‘gancio; rocca’; G *krék* ‘gancio’; O *krék -ékq* ‘gancio’.

(**krêvlja**) ‘die Radfelge’. *I*: 465.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *kréwlin -a* ‘uomo zoppicante’; G *kréwja* ‘legno curvato per fare una slitta’ (Dapit 1998: 88); O *kréwjq* ‘pezzo di legno curvato’, *ni so naréale žljkæ ziz kréwjjo* ‘facevano slitte con un legno curvato’, *šjŋq od kólq* ‘cerchione’.

2. **krīpa** ‘der Fels, der Steinklumpen’. *I*: 468.

cripa ‘pietra’ (Matičeto & Perusini 1955–56: 84).

SG *krápa* ‘grande pietra isolata’; O –.

Cf., however, SG *krépa* ‘testa’, *čon ti dēt dō po krépi* ‘ti picchierò per la testa’; O *krépa* ‘roccia su un pendio; testa’; S *krépa* ‘coccio, testa, pietra (tombale)’ (Dapit 1995: 118).

Remark: These are two etymons, **krīpa* and *krépa* (cf. Bezljaj II: 93, 89). The unusual accented vocalism in SG *krápa* can be explained as an internal loan in which *Bila ž* renders the phonetics of *ī* in the other local dialects.

2. **krīpica** ‘das Steinchen’. *I*: 468.

SG *krápica* (dim); O –.

Cf., however, SG *krépica* ‘testa’ (dim.); O *krépica* ‘testa’ (dim).

krketjāti if ‘= krkljati’. *I*: 472.

SG *karkačét* (said when polenta is coming to the boil) non-SG; O *karkačát -á* if ‘gorgogliare’, *múčnek karkačá* ‘la polenta molle sta gorgogliando’.

kroketjāti if ‘quacken’: *žaba kroketja*. *I*: 475.

SG *krokočét -ájo* if ‘gracidare (dei rospi)’; O –.

Cf., however, O *žábq kwáčę* ‘la rana sta gracidando’.

krósma ‘= krošnja’. *I: 476.*

crosmā ‘ein Z-artiger Tragbalken, welcher zum Tragen der Waaren auf dem Rücken dient’ (BdC 1895: 382, foot-note).

SG *krósma* ‘strumento per arrotare coltelli’; G *krósma* ‘strumento degli arrotini’; O *krósma* ‘strumento degli arrotini’.

Remark: This instrument, not in use anymore, was carried on the back or mounted on wheels, see Longhino 1992. With the attested meaning the Resian lexeme is now semantically closer to *krosna* than to *krošnja* (cf. Bezljaj II: 100).

krosmár -rja ‘= krošnjar’. *I: 476.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, Lp *krámar* ‘venditore ambulante’; S *krōmer -arja* ‘venditore ambulante’.

2. **krúcelj -clja** ‘der Eiszapfen’. *I: 480.*

SG –; O *krúcej -cja* ‘ghiacciolo’.

2. **kuc** ‘die Welle’. *I: 484.*

SG –; O *wóda na naréq na valíkæ kúca* ‘l’acqua sta facendo delle onde grandi’.

Cf., however, SG *kúc* ‘capriola’, *si dál din kúc* ‘ho fatto una capriola’.

kúcati se -cam/-čem if ‘Wellen schlagen’: *morje se kuca (kuče)*. *I: 484.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *se kúcat -an* if ‘fare capriole’.

kukúcati if ‘kukati’. *I: 486.*

SG *kukúcat -an* if ‘cuculiare; spiare’; O –.

Cf., however, G pre3sg *kukúwa* ‘cuculiare’; O *kukúcat -an* if ‘spiare’, *kukúwat -a* if ‘cuculiare’.

kukuríkati -kam/-čem if ‘krähen (vom Hahn)’. *I: 486.*

pre3sg *kukuríče* ‘kukurekaet’ (BdC 1875: 52).

SG *kukuríkat -čen* if ‘cantare (dei galli)’; O *kukuríkāt -če* if ‘cantare (dei galli)’.

kultra ‘= kolter’ *konjska kolter* ‘die Schabracke’. *I: 486.*

SG *kúltra* ‘coperta pesante; copriletto’; O *kúwtrā* ‘coperta imbottita’.

Remark: For horses a kind of blanket named *kóca* was used.

kúzelj -zlja ‘der Hund’. *I: 491.*

SG –; O –.

(**laníta**) *ima črnele lanite*. *I: 499.*

Lpl *lanitah* ‘licih’ (Matičeto 1964: 210, 211).

SG *lánita* ‘guancia’; O *lánita* ‘guancia’; S *lōnita* ‘guancia’.

Remark: Cf. for this lexeme Matičeto 1989. Stress is unequivocally located on the first syllable.

lapúča *pogl. lopusča*. *I: 500.*

SG *lipúča* ‘asse lungo con un manico per sbattere il sapone dal bucato’; O *lopúčā* ‘arnese rettangolare di legno con un manico che serve a battere roba di lana o tela di lino’.

(**lasníca**) ‘eine Art langes Gras’. *I: 500.*

SG *lasníca* ‘una specie d’erba’; O –.

Cf., however, S *lasína* ‘erba secca e gelida’.

legāvec -vca ‘= lažnivec’. *I: 506.*

SG *lāgavac -awca* ‘bugiardo’; G *lāhovac -uwca* ‘bugiardo’; O *lāγavac -uwca* ‘bugiardo’.

1. **lihati** if ‘verschlucken’. *I: 517.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *to mu šlō wprík* ‘gli è andato di traverso’; O *to mi sæ wstávilu tu-w γowtáne* ‘mi è andato di traverso’.

lízgati se -gam if ‘sich schminken’. *I: 524.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *se parkjēt -án* if ‘truccarsi; sporcarsi’, *na se parkjá wūn po vīšti* ‘si sta truccando la faccia’; O *sæ bárbať* ‘truccarsi’.

(**ljúbiti**) if ‘liebkosen, Herzen’. *I: 524.*

G *jūbit* if ‘accarezzare’; O *jūbet -en* if ‘accarezzare’.

Cf., however, SG *bújit -in* if ‘accarezzare’.

(2. **mášča**) ‘die Obstmaische’ “*mešča*”. *I: 555.*

SG *mášća* ‘mosto’; O –.

Cf., however, O *měštā* ‘mistura di patate, fagioli e altre verdure’.

medovje ‘die Mistel (viscum)’. *I: 563.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *vášk -īška* ‘vischio’; O *věšk -īškā* ‘vischio’.

(2. **mīr**) ‘bes. die Mauer ohne Mortel, z. B. zur Einfriedung’. *I: 584.*

mīr ‘stena’ (BdC 1875: 18).

SG *mīr -a* ‘muro (in senso generico)’; G *mīr* ‘muro’; O *mīr -a* ‘muro’, *xīšq ę náret ziz mīrān* ‘la casa è fatta con un muro’, *mīr ę náret ziz cimintān* ‘il muro è fatto con cemento’; S *mīr* ‘muro’.

Cf., however, SG *mažérja* ‘muro fatto senza malta lungo la strada, muretto’; O *mažérja* ‘muro a secco’ (Dapit 1998: 108).

Remark: As already Baudouin de Courtenay (1895: 213) has G *mažérja* ‘eine Mauer, gemacht ohne Kalk’, the information given by Pleteršnik seems to be the result of some misunderstanding.

2. **míriti** if ‘= zidati’. *I: 584.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *ja naréjan din mīr* ‘sto costruendo un muro’; O *ę naréjan dān mīr* ‘sto costruendo un muro’.

mit ‘die Stange, der Pfosten, die Säule’. *I: 586.*

G *mīt* ‘stanga’ (BdC 1895: 136, foot-note).

SG *mīt -i* ‘paletto lungo, usato per costruire un recinto’; G *mīt* ‘stanga’; O –.

Cf., however, O *láta* ‘eine Stange im Zaune’ (BdC 1895: 275), *láta* ‘pertica, stanga’ (Dapit 1998: 97); S *láta* ‘stanga’.

Remark: Judging by Caf’s and Baudouin de Courtenay’s attestations, the distribution of these heteronyms has remained stable over the past 150 years.

(2. **morec -rca**) ‘schwarzer Bock’. *I: 602.*

SG –; O –.

moríca ‘schwarze Ziege’. *I: 602.*

G *móra* ‘eine schwarze Ziege’ (BdC 1895: 186).

SG *móra* (name for a black cow); O –.

Cf., however, SG *múrica* ‘mora’; O *múrica* ‘mora’, *nq čárna taj múrica* ‘è nera come una mora’.

Remark: It remains unclear whether Caf’s attestation is actually the denomination of a fruit used as the name of a goat or a diminutive of the attested proper noun.

(**moríža**) *moríže* ‘die Halskrause’. I: 602.

SG *muríže* ‘frangia’; O *moríže -rjš* ‘frangia’.

motíkati if ‘mit der Haue hauen’. I: 604.

G *mutikát* ‘mit einer Hacke, Haue, Karste graben’ (BdC 1895: 217).

SG *mutikét -án* if ‘zappare’; O *mutikát -án* if ‘zappare’.

motíne ‘der Bodensatz einer Flüssigkeit’. I: 605.

SG –; O –.

mudžol *pogl. mužol*. I: 616.

P *mužúl* ‘Glas’ (BdC 1895: 55).

SG *mužúl -a* ‘bicchiere’; G *mužúl -a* ‘bicchiere’; O *mužúw -lq* ‘bicchiere’; S *mužúl -a* ‘bicchiere’.

(2. **múla**) ‘krava brez rogov’; ‘die Wurst’. I: 618.

G *múja* ‘eine Ziege, welche keine Hörner hat’ (BdC 1895: 186), *múlica* ‘Darm’ (BdC 1895: 361).

SG *múja* ‘capra senza corna’; *múlica* ‘pezzo di intestino’, *múlice -cuv* ‘intestini’; G *múlice* ‘intestini’; O *múja* ‘capra senza corna’, *to taj nq múja* ‘manca qualcosa’, *múlica -lec* ‘interiora’; S *múja* ‘capra senza corna’, *múlica* ‘pezzo di intestino’.

Cf., however, SG *klobasíca* ‘salsiccia’; G *klobasíca* ‘salsiccia’; O *klabasíca* ‘salsiccia’; S *klabasíca* ‘salsiccia’.

(**mûlič**) ‘der Teufel’ (šaljivo). I: 618.

SG *mújič -a* ‘capretto senza corna; diavolo’; O *múječ -ića* ‘capretto senza corna; diavolo’.

múša ‘= oslica’, *Mez.-C*. I: 621.

P *múša* ‘Eselin’ (BdC 1895: 55).

SG *múša* ‘asino femminile’; O –.

Remark: As the abbreviation *Mez.* is otherwise not used in Pleteršnik, I assume it is a printing error for *Rez.*

múzgalq ‘das Maul’. I: 621.

muzgalö ‘guba’ (BdC 1875: 24).

SG *múzgalu* ‘labbro; labbra’; G *múzgalu* ‘labbro; labbra’; O *múzgalu* ‘labbro; labbra’; S *múzgalq* ‘labbro’.

(**múžiti**) if ‘etwas Weiches kauen, essen’: *hruške mužiti*. I: 622.

SG *múžđet -en* if ‘masticare qualcosa di morbido’, *múžđet din kós krúwa* ‘sto masticando un pezzo di pane’; O *múžgat -žđan* if ‘masticare qualcosa di morbido’.

mužql ‘das Trinkglas’. I: 622.

P *mužúl* ‘Glas’ (BdC 1895: 55).

SG *mužúl -a* ‘bicchiere’; G *mužúl -a* ‘bicchiere’; O *mužúw -lq* ‘bicchiere’; S *mužúl -a* ‘bicchiere’.

nadeľováti if impf. ad *nadelati*: *nadelovati pot, cesto*. I: 630.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *ni díwajo gráwo ta-na pót* ‘stanno mettendo ghiareto sulla strada’.

nárus ‘röthlich’. I: 664.

SG *nárus* ‘marone chiaro’, *an ję nárus* ‘è di colore marone chiaro’; O *nárus* ‘tendendo al giallo’, *tę é nárusu* ‘tende al giallo’.

Remark: Resian SG *rýs*, G, O, S *rós* covers colour shades ranging from yellow through brown. For the notion ‘red’, see **črmnë!**

2. **naváđiti** pf ‘= ovaditi’. I: 676.

O *ji nawáđey* ‘belehrte sie’ (BdC 1895: 256).

SG *nawáđit -in* pf ‘palesare; denunciare, riferire’, *ja cón wan nawáđit no rič* ‘Le voglio render noto una cosa’, *móřen tit ga nawáđit* ‘posso andare a denunciarlo’; O *nawáđet -en* pf ‘denunciare, fare la spia’, *qn nawáđew varatát* ‘ha raccontato la verità’, *nján cón te nawáđet* ‘adesso dirò la verità su di te’.

2. **navájati** if impf. ad *navaditi* ‘= ovajati’. I: 676.

SG *nawájat -an* if ‘denunciare, riferire’; O *nawáqt -qn* if ‘denunciare, fare la spia’.

nër ‘= nego’, ‘sondern’: *ne kruh, ner voda*. I: 699.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *si ní láčan krýwa, si žéjan wodé* ‘non sono affamato di pane, ma assetato di acqua’.

nocó ‘= nocoj’. I: 713.

nacô ‘segodnja večerom’ (BdC 1875: 62).

SG *nacô* ‘stanotte’; G *nacó* ‘stanotte’; O *nacó* ‘stanotte’; S *nacó* ‘stanotte’.

nor ‘= enkrat’ (Vestnik II: 61). I: 715.

núr ‘odin raz’ (BdC 1875: 10).

SG *núr* ‘una volta’; G *núr* ‘una volta’; O *núr* ‘una volta’, *se klýcuw koj núr* ‘ho gridato solo una volta’; S *núr* ‘una volta’.

nûn ‘= nunec’, ‘der Taufpathe’. I: 719.

nòn ‘kum’ (BdC 1875: 57).

SG *nún -a* ‘padrino; signore’; G *nón -ýna* ‘santolo; signore’; O *nón -ýna* ‘padrino; uomo qualunque’.

nuvič ‘= novic 2.’. I: 720.

SG *nuvič* ‘ženix’ (BdC 1875: 60).

SG *nuváč -íča* ‘sposo’; O *novéč -íča* ‘sposo’.

Remark: The unstressed vowel should rather be **o**.

odpréda ‘= od spredaj’. I: 781.

SG –; O –.

odpréjiti pf ‘aufschnallen’: *odprejiti oblačilo*. I: 781.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *wodát rýncó* ‘sfibbiare’; O *odát préo* ‘sfibbiare’.

oduméti se -mím pf ‘sich auf den Ruf melden’; ‘aus dem Schlaf, aus der Be-
täubung (infolge Rüttelns, Rufens) zu sich kommen’. I: 791.

G *ni so uduměly óbadwá* ‘beide kamen wieder zu sich’ (BdC 1895: 122).

SG *udumét -íjen* pf ‘appena percepire’, *udumét din glás* ‘appena percepire un suono’;

O *sæ odumét -ín* pf 'riaversi dal sonno'.

Cf., however, SG *se wotpomanút -én* pf 'riaversi dopo lo svenimento'.

ogâba 'der Ekel'. I: 796.

SG -; O -.

(**ogrâd**) *vinski ograd* 'der Weingarten'. I: 802.

SG *Wogrét -áda* TOP (small mountain); O -.

Cf., however, O *oyrádqk -tkq* 'pezzo di terreno dove il fieno è messo assieme'; Lp *oyráda* 'fieno messo assieme'.

(**ogrâja**) 'der Damm, der Deich'. I: 803.

SG -; O -.

(**opôrek -rka**) 'ein Lappen, am Schuh, woran die Schnalle oder die Schnur befestigt ist'. I: 839.

SG -; G *upúrak* 'tomaia'; O *opúraq -rkq* 'pezzo di cuoio sullo zoccolo'; S Npl *opúrke* 'tomaia'.

(**opřstnik**) '= podplat', 'die Schuhsohle'. I: 844.

SG -; O -.

osójenica 'neka gibanica iz koruzne moke', 'abgeschmalzene Polenta'. I: 858.

SG *wosójanica* 'piatto fatto con polenta, ricotta e panna'; O *osónicq* 'polenta molle con latte, formaggio e burro fuso'.

ostéja 'die gemauerte Seitenwand am Feuerherd oder am Kamin'. I: 861.

SG -; O -.

(**ostróga**) 'der Brombeerstrauch (*rubus fruticosus*)'. I: 863.

SG -; O -.

Cf., however, SG *rubída* 'rovo'.

óvnovski 'Widder-, Schöpfen-'. I: 877.

SG -; O -.

Cf., however, SG Nsgf *mulónawa* 'di montone'; O *ownówje* 'di montone'.

Remark: Cf. for the same desubstantive suffix *-ówj-* SG *gozdówji* s.v. **gozdóvski** and O *konjówje* s.v. **párkelj**, in all three cases used to derive a relational adjective from an accent class (b) substantive.

3. **pâl** 'das Ziel': v *pal streljati*. II: 4.

SG -; O -.

(**palúd**) '= rogoz'. II: 6.

SG *palút -di* 'canna palustre'; O *palút -dq* 'palude'; 'pianta non identificata' (Dapit 1998: 129), *yoré po Palúdu* TOP.

panola pogl. *panogla*. II: 7.

Lp *panúla* 'Kolben vom Mais' (BdC 1895: 356).

SG *panúla* 'panocchio di granoturco'; G *panúhla* 'panocchia di granoturco'; O *panúlq* 'panocchio'; S *panúla* 'panocchio di granoturco'.

(**párkelj -klja**) 'der ungespaltene Huf', '= kopito'. II: 9.

párkaj 'kogat', *kopyto* (BdC 1875: 19).

SG *párkja* 'zampa'; G *an ma dólhe parkje* 'ruba'; O *párkej -kjq* 'artiglio; zampa', *te konjówje párkej* 'lo zoccolo del cavallo'; S *párkej* 'zampa'.

(**pěč**) ‘der Stein’ “*pec*”; ‘der Kummer, der Gram’. II: 16.

pěc ‘kamen’ (BdC 1875: 19).

SG *pěc -acé* ‘pietra’; G *pěc -acé* ‘pietra’; O *pěnjc -acé* ‘pietra’; S *pěnjc -acé* ‘sasso’.

(1. **pěča**) ‘der Gram’: *veliko pečo imeti*. II: 16.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *pěca* ‘mancanza nel carattere’, *to škoda, ki an ma to pečó za se diwat klét* ‘peccato che ha quel difetto di mettersi a sgridare’; G *pěca* ‘difetto fisico o mentale’; O *pěca* ‘male fisico’.

Cf., however, SG *faštibi* ‘pena’.

(**pečár -rja**) ‘tisti, ki peči kreše; der Steinhauer’. II: 16.

SG –; O –.

(**pěčen -čna**) ‘kummervoll’: *vsa pečna sem te iskala*. II: 17.

SG –; O –.

(**pečēn**) ‘= kamenit’, ‘aus Stein’: *pečena miza*. II: 17.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *pěcini* ‘di pietra’, *na pěcina miza* ‘una panca di pietra’; G *pěcini* ‘di pietra’; O *pěnjcine* ‘di pietra’, *na pěnjcina táwla* ‘una tavola di pietra’.

Remark: The suffix actually used is *-in-*, like in *stórdina* s.v. **strdnica**, both adjectives derived from feminine substantives ending in a consonant.

(1. **pečíca**) ‘= kamenček’, ‘das Steinchen’. II: 17.

pečíca ‘kamešek’ (BdC 1875: 99)

SG *pečíca* ‘pietrina’; O *pečíca* ‘pietrina’.

pečljiv ‘kummervoll’. II: 18.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *invilán -ina* ‘avvilito’.

pečnàt ‘steinern’: *pečnato srce*. II: 18.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *no pěcine sárce* ‘un cuore di pietra’; O *to pěnjcine sárce* ‘cuore di pietra’.

pěklō ‘= pekel’. II: 20.

pěklō ‘ad’ (BdC 1875: 76).

SG *paklō* ‘inferno’; G *puklō* ‘inferno’; O *paklō* ‘inferno’; S *paklō/poklō* ‘inferno’.

(**persógelj**) *persoglj* ‘der Samenhanf’. II: 25.

SG –; O –.

1. **pēsica** dem. *pesa* ‘der Mangold’. II: 26.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zėje* ‘bietola selvatica’.

pěstiti if ‘= pestovati’. II: 28.

SG *pěstit: pěstit noga otroké* ‘far dire a un bambino quello che non dovrebbe dire secondo i suoi famigliari’; O –.

Cf., however, O *nastét tu-w péste* ‘portare nelle mani’.

(**pětred**) *petredi, petredov*. II: 32.

S → P *paterdú* ‘fünfzig’ (BdC 1895: 104).

SG *patardú* ‘cinquanta’; G *patardú* ‘cinquanta’; O *patardúw* ‘cinquanta’; S *patardúw* ‘cinquanta’.

Remark: For the form variant *petredi* there is no Resian basis.

pêtređni ‘= petdeseti’. II: 33.

SG –; O –.

(1. **pîčka**) ‘der Kürbis-, Zwetschken-, Pfirsichkern’. II: 34.

SG *pâtku* ‘nocciolo, seme (della zucca, della susina, della pesca ecc.)’; O –.

Cf., however, O *kopîta* ‘seme (della zucca, della mela, della pesca)’; S *kopîta* ‘seme (della zucca o del frutto)’.

(**pîla**) ‘das Rückgrat’. II: 37.

SG *pîla* ‘sega’; O *pîla* ‘sega; addentatura della spina dorsale’; S *pîla* ‘sega; spina dorsale’.

(**plâhta**) ‘das Segeltuch’. II: 46.

SG *plâhta* ‘straccio di una certa stoffa ruvida, iuta’; O *plâxta* ‘tela che si mette nella gerla per trasportare letame’; S *plâhta* ‘tela di iuta per trasportare foglie secche o fieno’.

plàn ‘der Schwung’: *ogjen je planil v enem planu do strehe*. II: 48.

SG –; O –.

(**plániti**) pf ‘auflodern’. II: 48.

SG –; O –.

plêta ‘die Falte’; ‘die Runzel’. II: 58.

SG *plêta* ‘piega; ruga’; O *plêta* ‘ruga’; S *plêta* ‘ruga’.

pleténčič ‘das Handkörbchen’. II: 58.

G *pleténčec* ‘Körbchen’ (BdC 1895: 551, 123)

SG *plitinčac -iča* ‘cestino’; O *platančec -iča* ‘cestino’.

Remark: This lexeme is a diminutive of the one below.

(**pleténec -nca**) ‘das Handkörbchen’. II: 58.

platanac ‘kozín(k)a’ (BdC 1875: 23).

SG *platanac -ncé* ‘cesto’; G *platanec -ncá* ‘cesto’; O *platanac -ncá* ‘cesto’; S *platanac -ncá* ‘cesto’.

(**pleténje**) ‘= srobot’, ‘die Waldrebe (clematis)’. II: 59.

SG *platanjé* ‘convolvo, *Convolvulus sepium*’; G *plitinjé* ‘convolvo, *Convolvulus sepium*’; O *platanjé* ‘convolvo, *Convolvulus sepium*’; S *platanjé* ‘convolvo, *Convolvulus sepium*’.

2. **pòč** ‘der Brunnen’. II: 72.

SG *pòč -a* ‘pozzo’; O *pòč -a* ‘pozzo’.

Remark: Cf. also SG *páč -a* ‘pozzo’; S *péč -ačá* ‘pozzo’.

(**poljúben -bna**) ‘zahn’: *poljubna toca* ‘eine Katze, die sich streicheln lässt’. II:

131

SG *pujúban -bna* ‘docile’ (di animali); ‘buono’ (di bambini); G *pujúban -bna* ‘docile’;

O –; S *pojúbén -bna* ‘mansueto’.

Cf., however, O *krótak -tká* ‘mansueto’.

(**poljúbiti**) pf ‘abstreichen, liebkosen’. II: 131.

SG *pujúbit -in* pf ‘accarezzare’; G *pujúbit* ‘accarezzare’; O *pojúbet -en* pf ‘accarezzare’; S *pojúbit* ‘accarezzare’.

(**poljúbljati**) if ‘streicheln’. *II: 131.*

SG –; O –.

poromóniti se pf ‘= pogovoriti se’. *II: 161.*

SG *se purumunát -ín* pf ‘spiegarsi, chiarirsi’; O *sæ poromonét -ín* pf ‘parlare assieme’.

(**pōzad**) ‘der Herd’ “*pozed*”. *II: 202.*

SG –; G *pōzēt* ‘focolare’; O *pōzēt -adq* ‘buco nel pavimento per fare fuoco’, *ni so paklé boádnek ta-nu w pōzadu* ‘hanno cotto una focaccia nel focolare’.

požledíti se -ím se pf ‘sich mit Eis überziehen’: *drevje se je požledilo. II: 207.*

SG *se poladanét -í* ‘coprirsi con ghiaccio’; O *sæ poladanét -í* pf ‘coprirsi con ghiaccio’, *ko to sæ poladaní, to puzí* ‘quando tutto è coperto con ghiaccio, si scivola’.

Remark: See also **žlêdnat**.

(**prásčič**) ‘die Assel’. *II: 210.*

G Npl *praščíci* ‘Ferkel’ (BdC 1895: 215).

SG *prásčíc -a* ‘maialino’; O *prásčec -ičq* ‘maialino’; S *prásčíc* ‘maialino’.

Cf., however, O *bábicaq* ‘asello’.

prečígati pf ‘= prestreči’, ‘lauernd zuvorkommen’. *II: 222.*

SG –; O –.

2. **préja** ‘die Schnalle (an Kleidern, Schuhen)’ (Vestnik). *II: 239.*

Npl *preje* ‘die Schnallen’ (Dobrovský 1834: 120).

SG –; O *préq* ‘fibbia’.

Cf., however, SG *rínca* ‘fibbia’; G *rínca* ‘fibbia’, S *rínca* ‘fibbia’.

(**prepékati -kam/-čem**) if *prepekati se* ‘besorgt sein, sich ängstigen, wehklagen’. *II: 263.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *skarbēt -ín* if ‘preoccuparsi’, *máte na rúde skarbí za své otrokæ* ‘la madre è sempre preoccupata per i suoi figli’.

(**prepelíca**) ‘der Schmetterling’. *II: 263.*

pripilíca ‘babočka’ (BdC 1875: 25).

SG *pripilíca* ‘farfalla’; O *prapalícaq* ‘farfalla’.

prgíšča ‘die Handvoll’. *II: 296.*

SG *pargíšča* ‘manciata’, *na pargíšča bobé* ‘una manciata di fagioli’; O *pargíščę* ‘manciata non piena’.

rād ‘= dosti’. *II: 370.*

rát ‘dovol’no’ (BdC 1875: 33).

SG *rát* ‘abbastanza’, *se díwa gnúj, da prídí sáta rát* ‘si mette letame, affinché venga molta frutta’; O *rát* ‘sufficiente’, *ko q sæ poromonín, tadéj to rát* ‘quando finisco di parlare, basta’.

ráde ‘gern’. *II: 370.*

SG *ráde* ‘gern’ (BdC 1895: 4).

SG *rédi* ‘con piacere’, *ja rédi právin ziz tabó* ‘parlo volentieri con te’; G *ráde* ‘con piacere’, *ni jín ráde mísu* ‘non mangio volentieri la carne’; O *ráde* ‘con piacere’, *q ráde romonín po rozoánskex* ‘parlo resiano con piacere’.

(**razdejáti -dêjem**) pf *razdejati obleko* ‘aufknöpfen’. II: 381.

riždát ‘rastvorit’, raskryt” (BdC 1875: 108).

SG *riždát -ždín* pf ‘stendere; togliere’ *riždáj klubúk* ‘togliti il cappello’; O *riždát, -ždín* pf ‘stendere; mettere via’, *riždát sénu* ‘stendere il fieno’.

Cf., however, O *odát žúpo* ‘sbottonare la giacca’.

2. **repīnje** ‘der Rübsamen, der Reps (brassica napus)’. II: 419.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *répa* ‘rapa’; O *répa* ‘rapa’.

(**romŏn**) ‘= govor’, ‘die Sprache’ *rozeanski romon* ‘der resianische Dialect’ (Le-topis). II: 437.

Lp *romonénj* ‘Aussprache’ (BdC 1895: 33), G *rumunínje* ‘Sprechen’ (BdC 1895: 214).

SG *romonénj -ínja/-énja/-énjaga* ‘parlata; modo di parlare’, *te bíski romonénj* ‘la parlata di San Giorgio’; O –.

Cf., however, SG *rumunínje* ‘parlata’; O *romonínje* ‘parlata; modo di parlare’, *nášę romonínje to rozoánske* ‘la nostra parlata resiana’.

Remark: Caf (1852: 318) also has Npl *romoni* in the meaning ‘conversations’. It should furthermore be noted that the lexeme *romonénj* is not judged to be a well-formed item by several informants. On the other hand, *rumunínje* etc. is generally accepted by them.

(**romonéti -ím**) if ‘= govoriti’. II: 437.

SG –; O –.

Remark: Apart from the deverbative SG *rumunínje*, O *romonínje* mentioned above there exists no form that could be analysed as deriving from a verb in **-éti** (Resian **-ét**). See also below.

romŏniti -ŏnim if ‘= govoriti’. II: 437.

P *rumunèt* ‘sprechen’ (BdC 1895: 46).

SG *rumunát -ín* if ‘parlare’; G *rumunét -ín* if ‘parlare’; O *romonét -ín* if ‘parlare’; S *romonát -ín* if ‘parlare’.

sédniti, sêdnem pf ‘= sestí’. II: 465.

sédnut ‘sest’ (BdC 1875: 82).

SG *sédnut -nen* pf ‘sedersi’; G *sédnut* ‘sedersi’; O *sédnut -nan* pf ‘sedersi’, *ko sédnan, çon sæ spočét* ‘quando mi siedo mi riposerò’; S *sédnot* ‘sedersi’.

sej ‘= ta’, ‘dieser’, *sej – tej* ‘dieser – jener’. II: 465.

See **esej**.

sfrlénec -nca ‘ein Butzel von Haarlocken’. II: 475.

SG –; O –.

sírčje ‘= koruznica’, ‘das Kukuruzstroh’. II: 480.

SG *sírčje* ‘stelo secco del granoturco’; O *sírčje* ‘paglia di granoturco’.

skléti, skólnem pf ‘verfluchen, verwünschen’. II: 489.

SG *sklét/skúlnut, skúlnen* pf ‘sgridare’, *ni so me skúlnuli* ‘mi hanno sgridato’; O *sklét, skúwnan* pf ‘rimproverare’, *ko ya [otročiča] skúwnan, an óčę* ‘quando gli faccio un rimprovero, piange’.

Cf., however, SG *moladíwat* ‘maledire’; O *maladét* ‘maledire’, *blaštamát* ‘bestemmiare’; S *blaštamét* ‘bestemmiare’.

sklínjati -am if impf. ad *skleti (skolnem)* ‘verwünschen, verfluchen’. II: 489.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *klét, kúlneŋ* if ‘sgridare’, *kúlneŋ me školérje, ki ni nímajo wojo me puslúšat* ‘sgrido i miei scolari perché non mi vogliono ascoltare’.

3. **skúta** ‘der Topfen, der Quark, der Streichkäse (die käsigen Bestandtheile der Milch, nach Abscheidung der Molken)’. II: 502.

G *skúta* ‘Quark’ (BdC 1895: 196).

SG *skúta* ‘ricotta’; O *skúta* ‘ricotta’.

2. **slēzeníca** ‘das Schneewasser’. II: 510.

SG –; O *slazaníca* ‘acqua di neve sciolta’.

slota ‘regnerisches Wetter, Regen mit Schnee’ II: 513.

SG *slóta* ‘cambiamento di tempo’, *ni čújajo slóta* ‘sentono il cambiamento di tempo’;

G *slóta* ‘periodo di cattivo tempo’; O *slóta* ‘temporale’; S *slóta* ‘pioggia che continua per parecchi giorni’, *te valíke slóte* ‘le grandi piogge’.

slotati if ‘stürmen und regnen’. II: 513.

SG –; O *slotát -á* if ‘esserci un temporale’, *to škúr, to čę slotát* ‘fà buio, ci sarà un temporale’.

slotav ‘regnerisch’. II: 513.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, Lp *slótan -tna* ‘temporalesco’.

smlēd ‘bleich, gelb (von der Gesichtsfarbe)’. II: 519.

smljidy [no translation] (Sreznevskij 1841: 154).

SG *smlít -da* ‘pallido (della faccia, delle mani)’; G *smlít* ‘pallido’; O *smlít -da* ‘pallido (della pelle umana)’, *smlídą vřštą* ‘una faccia pallida’, *smlídæ rókæ* ‘mani pallide’; S *smlít -da* ‘pallido’.

smóda ‘= smod’. II: 519.

SG –; O –.

(**smolíka**) ‘der Wacholder’. II: 520-521.

SG *smulíka* ‘možzevel’nik’ (BdC 1875: 96).

SG *smulíka* ‘ginepro’; O *smolíka* ‘ginepro’.

2. **smúkati -kam/-čem** if ‘schluchzen, winseln’; ‘schwätzen’. II: 524.

SG *smúkat -čęn* if ‘singhiozzare, piagnucolare’; O *smúkat -kqn/-čqn* if ‘soffiarsi il naso’, *to smúčę tu-w nōsu* ‘il naso fa rumore’.

(**sóđiti**) if ‘herrichten’: *posteljo, mizo soditi*. II: 529.

SG *sóđit -in* if ‘condire’; O *sódet -en* if ‘condire, preparare’, *sóden soláto* ‘condisco l’insalata’, *sóden kówo* ‘preparo il letto’.

Cf., however, SG *pasójat -an* ‘preparare (il letto)’, *ja si pasójan kówo* ‘mi sto facendo il letto’.

(**sōk**) ‘ein zubereitetes Gemüse, die Zuspeise’. II: 531.

O *súk* ‘Kraut’ (BdC 1895: 402).

SG *súk -óka* ‘crauti’; O *súk -ókq* ‘crauti’, *te řępine súk* ‘crauti di rapa’; S *súk* ‘crauti’.

(**spomîŋ**) ‘die Erforschung des Gewissens’. II: 549.

spomágn [no translation] (BdC 1913: 29).

SG *spománj -a* ‘riccordino’; O *spománj* ‘ricordo’.

Cf., however, SG *se spomanýt -én* pf 'cercare di ricordarsi' (come preparazione alla confessione).

(stópa) 'die Fußstapfe, die Fußspur'. II: 579.

stópa 'stupa' (BdC 1875: 24).

SG *stópa* 'orma'; O *stópā* 'orma; passo'.

strdnica '= medica', 'der Meth'. II: 586.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *tā stárdinā wódā* 'bevanda non alcolica fatta con miele'.

(stūlek -lka) 'krause Locken'. II: 597.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *čafarónaste lase* 'capelli crespi'; O *čafarúnastæ lāsæ* 'capelli crespi'.

(stúlití) pf *stuljeno hoditi* 'gebückt, gekrümmt einher gehen'. II: 597.

SG *stújĕn* 'ristretto' *wudót stújĕn* 'andare un po' curvo'; G *stújĕn -ana* 'inchinato'; O *tét stúĕn* 'andare chinato', *ko ėrěš itáku stúĕn, natéĕni sæ!* 'perché vai così curvo, raddrizzati!'

sūj 'Schaff, Sechter'. II: 600-601.

P *sój* 'Schaff, Waschbecken' (BdC 1895: 68).

SG *súj -a* 'mastello'; G *sój* 'mastello'; O *sój -ūā* 'mastello'.

Cf., however, SG *čáča* 'ramaiolo'.

svrk '= svaljek'. II: 615.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *nō záviteĕ* 'qualcosa arrotolata'.

šče "štje". II: 618.

šče 'eščě' (BdC 1875: 24).

SG *šcé* 'ancora'; O *ščĕ* 'ancora'; S *ščĕ* 'ancora'.

ščírovac -vca 'das Geschwür' (Vestnik). II: 621.

G *ščírovac* 'eine Hautausschlag' (BdC 1895: 198).

SG –; G *ščírovac -uwca* 'foruncolo'; O *ščíravac -uwca* 'foruncolo'.

šūj '= lev', 'link'. II: 649.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, (**hūd**).

Remark: The nominal phrase G *ná te šúnini kráj* 'nach der linken Seite' (BdC 1895: 187) is later on corrected into [*ná te*] *šúnĕni [kráj]* 'nach der Sonnen-Seite' (BdC 1895: 560, 601).

tā '= tja'. II: 653.

SG *tén, té* 'di là'; O *itā, tā* 'di là'; S *tā* 'là'.

tāsa 'ein Haufen aufgeschichtetes Holz, Heu oder Garben'. II: 656.

G *na tāsa dāru* 'ein Maß, eine Lage, eine Schicht Holz' (BdC 1895: 155).

SG *tāsa* 'catasta', *na tāsa lóduw* 'una catasta di legna'; O *tāsa* 'catasta', *nā tāsa dārw* 'una catasta di legna', *nā tāsa brýšć* 'una catasta di ramoscelli secchi'.

tintína 'die Maultrommel'. II: 669.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *tintĕn* 'corda del violino'.

tintínati if ‘auf der Maultrommel spielen’. *II: 669.*

S → P *tintinàt* ‘läuten’ (BdC 1895: 347).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *tintinét -án* if ‘scampanare, battendo con campane contro le campane del campanile’; O *tintinát -á* if ‘scampanare’, *sæ tintiná ko so fjéštæ* ‘si scampana quando ci sono le feste’.

(**tōca**) ‘= mačka’ “*toča*”. *II: 673.*

túca ‘koška’ (BdC 1875: 75).

SG *túca* ‘gatto (in senso generale)’; G *túca* ‘gatto’; O *túca* ‘gatto’ (in senso generale); S *túca* ‘gatto’.

točák ‘der Kater’. *II: 673.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *máčak* ‘gatto maschile’; O *máčak -akā* ‘gatto maschile’.

tōčica ‘das Kätzchen’. *II: 673.*

Ndu *túčice* ‘Kätzchen, Katzen’ (BdC 1895: 369).

SG *túčica* ‘gattino’; G *túčica* ‘gattino’; O *túčica* ‘gattino’.

togotáti se if ‘trauern’. *II: 674.*

SG –; O –.

1. **tōhniti** if ‘dumpfig, muffig werden’. *II: 674.*

SG *tófnen -ana* ‘ammuffito’; O *tófnen -ana* ‘ammuffito’.

Cf., however, SG *se smufavét -í* pf ‘ammuffire’, *sér se smufavél* ‘il formaggio è ammuffito’.

Remark: The existence of a verb from which *tófnen* etc. would be a derived form is explicitly denied by the informants.

(**tōžen -žna**) ‘= otožen’, ‘traurig’. *II: 680.*

tōžen ‘grustnyj’ (BdC 1875: 54).

SG *tōžan -žna* ‘triste’; G *tōžan -žna* ‘triste’; O *tōžan -žna* ‘triste’; S *tōžen -žna* ‘triste’.

tōžnost ‘die Traurigkeit, die Betrübnis’. *II: 680.*

toshnost ‘malinconia’ (Matičeto-Perusini 1955–56: 86).

SG –; O *tōžnost* (arch.) ‘tristezza’.

(**trēbuh**) ‘die Kuttelflecke’ “*trebuhove*”. *II: 685.*

trībuh ‘život’ (BdC 1875: 11).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *trību -ūha* ‘pancia’, Npl *trípe* ‘trippa’; G *trībuh* ‘pancia’; O *trībuh*, *-ūxā* ‘pancia’, Npl *trípæ* ‘trippa’; S *tríbo* ‘pancia’.

(**trg**) *dober trg* ‘= dober kup’, ‘wohlfeil’. *II: 689.*

S → P *dóber tér* ‘billig’ (BdC 1895: 346).

SG *dóbar tárk* ‘buon mercato’; G *dóbar tárh* ‘buon mercato’; O *dóbqar tárx* ‘buon mercato’; S *dóbar tár* ‘buon mercato’.

(**trōba**) ‘die Stiefelröhre’. *II: 694.*

SG –; O –.

(**trōmba**) ‘das Brunnenrohr’; ‘das Stiefelrohr’. *II: 696.*

O *trúmba* ‘Gosse’ (BdC 1895: 284).

SG *tróm̄ba* ‘fontana’; G *trúmba* ‘fontana’; O *trúmbq* ‘tubo; fontana’; S *trúmba* ‘fontana’.

trúpati -pam/-pljem if 'zerbrechen, zerstören': *trupati zid. II: 700.*

SG *trúpat -an* if 'bussare'; O –.

Cf., however, SG *vijét dólú din mír* 'distuggere un muro'; O *trúmpat -an* if 'battere con le piedi'.

(tûlast) 'röhrenformig, hohl'. *II: 702.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *tûrlqst -astq* 'tarmato'.

Remark: See also **turláti**.

(1. **tûlec -lca**) 'der Hutgupf'; 'etwas Zusammengerolltes'. *II: 702.*

SG *tûlac -aca* 'nuca'; O *tûlqç* 'il dietro della testa, nuca'.

tulîn 'der Wasserwirbel'. *II: 702.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *se naréja kotál* 'si forma un mulinello'; O *wòdą naréq kotów* 'l'acqua fà il mulinello'.

Remark: S *Tulîn* TOP, indicating a point with a small waterfall in a brook, might be identical with this item (Dapit 1995: 200).

tulíniti se if 'sich wirbeln' (o vodi). *II: 702.*

SG –; O –.

(2. **túlititi**) if *tuliti se* 'sich wirbeln': *voda se tuli; tuliti se h komu* 'sich an jemanden schmiegen'. *II: 702.*

SG *se túlit -in* if: *se túlin za mrázon* 'mi viene la pelle d'oca per il freddo'; O *sæ túlet -en* if 'restringersi', *otrók an sæ túle ta-x mátarę* 'il bambino si rannichia accanto alla madre'.

Cf., however, SG *se stískat -ščęn* if 'stringersi contro qualcuno', *se stískajo wkúp* 'si stringono assieme'.

(turláti -âm if 'durchbohren, durchbeissen') *molj turla in vrta. II: 703.*

SG *turlét -án* if 'tarlare' (soltanto di legno); O *turlát -á* if 'rodere' (di tarme).

Cf., however, SG *tárme snádajo ubličfle* 'le tarme mangiano i vestiti'.

tûrlej '= molj'. *II: 703.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *tárma* 'tarma'; O *tármq* 'tarma'.

učígati pf 'erlaueren, erspähen'. *II: 707.*

SG –; O –.

udrístati se pf 'infolge Durchfalls sich beschmutzen'. *II: 710.*

SG *se wdrístat -ščęn* pf 'sporcarsi avendo la diarrea'; O –.

Cf., however, O *sæ zdrístat -ščęn* pf 'sporcarsi avendo la diarrea'.

ûj '= ujec'. *II: 715.*

wòj 'djadja' (BdC 1875: 57).

SG *wúj -a* 'zio'; G *wój -úja* 'zio'; O *wój -újq* 'zio, prozio'; S *wój* 'zio'.

ukísni pf 'sauer werden': *moka ukisne. II: 717.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *sæ skwáset -e* pf 'diventare acido'.

(ulěči, ulěžem) pf 'sich krank niederliegen'. *II: 719.*

SG *wlégnut -ęn* pf 'sdraiarsi ammalato', *ko wlégnęn, se spútin anu prijája pá tréši-*

ka 'quando mi sdraio ammalato, sudo e viene anche la febbre'; O *wléynut -an* pf 'sdra-
iarsi ammalato', *ko wléynan, čon stát boé* 'quando mi sdraio ammalato, starò meglio'.

(**ulégniti**) pf *ulegnilo mi je v želodec* 'ich bekam Magenbeschwerden'. II: 719.
SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *ja man ta-po štómide* 'ho disturbi gastrici'.

uléniti se pf *ulenjena koza* '= koza, ki se je ulevila'. II: 720.
SG *se odlénit -i* pf 'cambiare pelle', *kozé je odlénjana* 'la capra ha cambiato pelle';
O *sæ oblénét -e* pf 'perdere i capelli, le penne', *mu sæ oblénilq wsá yláwq* 'è diven-
tato tutto calvo', *kozá nq oblénjana* 'la capra ha cambiato pelle'.

(**ulízniti**) pf *moja glava se mi je uliznila* 'ich habe die Haare verloren'; *uliz-
njena koza* '= ulenjena koza'. II: 720.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, **uléniti se**.

ulja '= gos'. II: 720.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, O *óca* 'oca'.

uljen '= ulj'. II: 720.

P *wújan* 'ulej' (BdC 1875: 36).

SG *wúlin -a* 'arnia'; G *wújen -ana* 'alveare'; O *wúan -ana* 'arnia'; S *wújen -ana* 'arnia'.

(**úm**) 'der Zorn', *na umu biti* 'zornig sein'. II: 721.

ty sè naúmo 'ty serdišsja' (BdC 1875: 14).

SG *wúm -a* 'rabbia', *si na wúmu* 'sono arrabbiato'; G *wúm* 'rabbia', *ni so ha méli
wúm* 'erano arrabbiati con lui'; O *wúm* 'rabbia', *q man wúm* 'sono arrabbiato'; S *wúm*
'bile; rabbia'.

(**úmiti**) if *umiti se* 'zornig sein, zürnen'. II: 724.

umat 'odiare' (Matičeto-Perusini 1955–56: 86).

SG –; O –. In a song, pre3sg *wúma* 'jezi se' is attested (Matičeto 1998: 59).

Cf., however, O *sæ rizdrázet* 'arrabbiarsi'.

upírav 'widersetzlich, widerspenstig'. II: 727.

SG –; O –.

(**úren -rna**) *úren* '= goden', 'flügge': *uren ptič*. II: 730.

SG –; G *wúren* 'uccello giovane nel suo nido'; O –.

Cf., however, SG *an je wúra za listát* 'è pronto per volare'.

úrenčič 'ein flügger Vogel'. II: 730.

SG *wúrančič -a* 'uccello giovane capace di volare'; G Npl *wúrančiči* 'uccello giovane
capace di volare'; O *wúrančec -ičq* 'uccello giovane capace di volare'.

uróbiti pf '= posekati': *urobiti drevo*. II: 731.

SG *wróbit -in* pf 'abbattere'; G *wróbit árbule* 'tagliare alberi'; O *wróbet -en* pf
'tagliare (alberi)'.

(1. **usóđiti**) pf '= zabeliti, začiniti (jed)'. II: 734.

Lp *osóđit lidrèk, soláto* 'radicchio (Cichorien-Salat), Salat anmachen' (BdC 1895: 32).

SG *wosóđit -in* pf 'condire', *wosóđit minjéstro* 'condire la minestra'; G *si usóđila
dado anu olio* 'ho condito con un dado e con olio'; O *osódet -en* pf 'condire'.

uvédniti pf ‘= uveniti’. *II: 741.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *se wpéhnut -ne* pf ‘appassire’; O *sæ wpáxnut* pf ‘appassire’; S 1-ptc fsg *se wpénula* ‘appassire’.

(**uvréditi**) pf *uvrejen* infolge des Überhebens innerlich beschädigt’. *II: 742.*

ppp *uríjen, sè uríditi* ‘wenn man sich verhaben hat’ (BdC 1895: 623).

SG *se wríditi -in* ‘sforzarsi’; O *sæ wrídet -en* pf ‘farsi male sforzandosi’.

(**vâkati**) if *vaka se mi* ‘es ist mir zum Erbrechen, es ekelt mich’. *II: 746.*

G *uâkat* ‘brechen’ (BdC 1895: 161).

SG *wâkat -čęn* if ‘vomitare’, *to mi parája za wâkat* ‘mi viene da vomitare’; G *wâkat* ‘vomitare’; O *wâkat* ‘vomitare’ non-O; S *to wáčę* ‘mi viene la nausea’.

Cf., however, O *bjuwât* ‘vomitare’, *to mi parxáq za bjuwât* ‘mi viene da vomitare’; S *bjuwét -ôn* ‘vomitare’.

vénahti ‘= božič’. *II: 759.*

O Gpl *vínahat* ‘Weinachten’ (BdC 1895: 277).

SG *Vínahti* ‘Natale’; G *Vínahti* ‘Natale’; O *Vínaxte -uw* ‘Natale’; S *Vínati -et* ‘Natale’.

1. **vlážen -žna** ‘lau (vom Wetter)’. *II: 777.*

P *sęnq je vlážno* ‘das Heu is feucht’ (BdC 1895: 67).

SG *wlážan -žna* ‘tranquillo’ (del tempo); O *wlážęn -žnq* ‘mite, umido, senza vento’ (del tempo); S *wlážan -žna* ‘umido’.

Cf., however, SG *womárust -a* ‘tiepido’ (del tempo), S *omôrest* ‘tiepido’.

(**vozíca**) ‘der Schiebkarren’. *II: 788.*

G *úzica* ‘Schubkarren’ (BdC 1895: 423).

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *karjôla* ‘carriola’, *uzác -íca* ‘carretto’; O *karjôla* ‘carriola’, *wozéc, -íca* ‘carro’ (dim.).

(**vrěče**) ‘der Hodenbeutel’. *II: 794.*

wrěče ‘měšok’ (BdC 1875: 25).

SG *wrěče* ‘sacco’; O *wrěče* ‘sacco’.

(**zadejati -děnem**) pf *suknjo zdejati* ‘= zapeti’. *II: 823.*

SG *zadát -dín* pf ‘chiudere’; O *zadát -dín* pf ‘chiudere’.

zádešnji ‘hinterig’. *II: 823.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zádni* ‘ultimo, posteriore’; O *zádne* ‘ultimo, posteriore’.

zadřga ‘die Verknüpfung (mittels eines Knotens)’. *II: 826.*

SG –; O –.

(**zadrǫgniti**) pf *vrvcó zadrǫgniti*. *II: 827.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zavézat wárcó* ‘annodare il filo’.

zadrúskniti pf ‘zuschlagen’: *vrata zadrúskniti*. *II: 827.*

SG *zadrúšnut -ęn* pf ‘sbattere’, *zadrúšnut dúri* ‘sbattere la porta’; O –.

Cf., however, O *zdrúknut -ęn* pf ‘sbattere’.

zadrúšćiti pf ‘= zadrúskniti’. *II: 827.*

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zdruščét -án* pf 'mandare in frantumi'; O *zdruščát -án* pf 'mandare in frantumi'.

zaffniti pf '= zafrkati', *zafrnjeni lasje* 'gekraustes Haar'. II: 828.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zafárjani lásji* 'capelli non pettinati'.

zaffnjenik 'der Krauskopf'. II: 828.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zafárjanik* 'persona dai capelli non pettinati'.

(**zagníti**) "zagnuti" 'umbiegen'. II: 830.

SG *zagnút -a* 'curvo', *jté an gré zagnút* 'lui va curvo'; O *zagnót -én* pf 'chinare', *qn stojí zagnút* 'sta curvo'.

(**zagrábiti**) pf '= zagrebsti'. II: 832.

SG *zagrábit -in* pf 'egalizzare la terra con il rastrello'; O *zagrábet -en* pf 'raschiare con il rastrello'.

zagrâja 'die Verzäunung, der Zaun'. II: 832.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zagrâdit -in* pf 'dividere i campi'; O *tq zagrâanq* 'il posto recintato', *zagrâdâ* 'striscia di terra posta di traverso fra le porche del campo dove si seminano i fagioli' (Dapit 1998: 191).

zâlèz zalez solnčni 'der Sonnenuntergang'. II: 847.

SG –; O –.

zamíriti pf '= zazidati', 'vermauern'. II: 853.

SG *zamírit -in* 'chiudere con un muro'; O –.

zanéti -námem pf 'entzünden'. II: 857.

SG *se zanítit -te* pf 'autoincendiare'; O *sæ zanítet -te* pf 'divampare'.

zapréjiti pf 'zuschnallen'. II: 868.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *zadát rjncó* 'chiudere la fibbia'; O *zadát préo* 'chiudere la fibbia'.

(**zbrznéti**) pf *ogel zbrzni* 'die Köhle wird zu Asche'. II: 905.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *wógul se tlé anu parâja pépəl* 'il carbone brucia lentamente e diventa cenere'.

zgôdnji 'Früh-, frühzeitig'. II: 916.

SG *zgúdnji* 'presto'; G *zwúdnji* 'presto'; O *zwúdnje* 'presto'.

(**zîd**) '= pozid', 'der Herd'. II: 920.

SG –; O –.

(**zvâra**) 'das Käsewasser'. II: 943.

G Asg *zwáro* 'Molken' (BdC 1895: 187).

SG *zwára* 'siero'; O *zwára* 'siero', *ko zwára zawrí, parxáq skútq* 'quando il siero bolisce viene la ricotta'.

(**žábica**) 'das Anhängeschloss'. II: 951.

SG –; O *žábica* 'rana' (dim.); 'piccolo rampone'.

Cf., however, SG *žlós -ósa* 'lucchetto'; O *žlós -ósq* 'lucchetto'.

žímen 'das einzelne Rosshaar'. II: 962.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *dláka wod konjě* 'pelo di cavallo'; O *ta konjówjā dláka* 'pelo di cavallo'.

žímenje 'das Rosshaar'. II: 962.

SG –; O –.

žlědnat 'glatteisig': *žlednato drevje*. II: 968.

SG –; O –.

Cf., however, SG *poledenět -a* 'coperto con ghiaccio'; G *pulidinět* 'coperto con ghiaccio'; O *poladanět* 'coperto con ghiaccio', *pót e poladaněta* 'la strada è coperta con ghiaccio'; S ppp Nsgf *poladaněta* 'coperto con ghiaccio'.

Remark: SG *poledenět* is the third known attestation with pretonic /E/ [ə]. Considered together with the other two items, *šenō* 'if not' and *nevěsta* 'daughter-in-law', one starts to think that the /n/ is somehow responsible for this preservation of an unrounded mid vowel in pretonic position.

žlědóven -vna 'Schauerregen-': *žledovno vreme*. II: 968.

SG –; O –.

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Cafov prispevek k rezijanski leksikografiji

Sodeč po prispevanem gradivu za Pleteršnikov slovar ima Oroslav Caf (1814–1874) velike zasluge za razvoj rezijanske leksikografije. Iz Cafovega slovanskega gradiva namreč izvira več kot 300 Pleteršnikovih iztočnic in mnoge izmed njih nam niso znane iz nobenega drugega vira.

Jezikoslovna dejstva kažejo na to, da Cafovo gradivo izvira iz Bile/San Giorgio. Standardizacija glasu *ù* z *û* se namreč najlaže razloži z vplivom govora, v katerem sta sovpadla *û* in *ù*, to pa je primer v bilskem refleksu *û*. V prid temu jezikoslovnemu argumentu govorijo tudi zgodovinska dejstva, na katera opozarja Matičetov. Približno tretjine besed iz Cafove zbirke danes na terenu ne moremo več potrditi. Razen primera **vozíca**, ki ga Baudouin de Courtenay navaja kot *úzica*, jih ne najdemo niti v starejših virih. Ti primeri imajo za nadaljnjo jezikoslovno analizo omejeno vrednost, saj sta Pleteršnikovo »filtriranje«
narečnih zapisov v standardizirane in Cafovo nagnjenje k etimologiziranju lahko zameglili njihovo dejansko narečno podobo.

The Contribution of Oroslav Caf to Resian Lexicography

To judge by the Resian lexical items in Pleteršnik for which Oroslav Caf (1814–1874) is credited, it may be said that his contribution to Resian lexicography is

considerable. This goes for the sheer amount of the items, adding up to more than 300, and for their choice, as many of them are not known from other sources.

Linguistic evidence strongly suggests that the dialect material originates from a native speaker of the Bila/San Giorgio variety of Resian. The standardisation of *ù* as *û* can easiest be explained as stemming from a dialect in which *û* and *ù* have merged, like in the Bila reflex *û*. This evidence is corroborated by historical evidence brought forward by Matičetov. In about one third of the cases no modern attestations could be obtained for Caf's lexical items. Apart from the item **vožíca** 'der Schiebkarren', confirmed as *ûzica* by Baudouin de Courtenay, these items are not found in other sources either. This means that they could be of limited use for further linguistic analysis, as the "filtering" by Pleteršnik, who standardised the forms for the purposes of his dictionary, and Caf, who was prone to etymologise in his dialect transcriptions, may have obscured the actual underlying dialect form.