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**Linguistic Identity of the Dialect of Fiume**

**by**

**Durda B. Rosic**

**A thesis submitted in conformity with the requirements**

**for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

**Graduate Department of Italian Studies**

**University of Toronto**

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Abstract

The main object of the thesis is to demonstrate linguistic kinship between an Italian dialect spoken in the Croatian city of Rijeka/Fiume and the Venetian and neo-Venetian dialects.

Secondary purpose of the thesis is to record, and in this method preserve the present form of the Fiuman dialect which is slowly, but inevitably dying out.

The Thesis is composed of four chapters, a summary and an appendix.

The introductory chapter, which is divided into two parts, contains sections related to the methodology used in the research of the Fiuman dialect as well as the information on the manner in which a Venetian speech form became a widely accepted medium of communication in a city that was never a *de facto* part of the Venetian Republic. Second part is intent to familiarize the reader with the historical aspects of the city itself, as well as with the historical and existing conditions of the dialect

The second chapter, focused upon phonology of the Fiuman dialect examines the historical development of the Fiuman vowel and consonantal system, as well as their present status and forms. This chapter also contains the relevant etymological data.

Information related to the historical and current morphological facts of the Fiuman dialect, and the socio-linguistic consequences of the centuries old symbiosis between the Croatian čakavian and the Fiuman dialect is presented in the chapter that follows.

Basic characteristics of the Fiuman syntax, and the use of the specific grammatical categories are the subject of the last chapter of the thesis.

The results of the research, which contain the information on the basic characteristics of the Fiuman dialect as well as the confirmation of its colonial Venetian linguistic heritage, are summed up in an abridgement at the end of the main corpus of the thesis.

Results of the questionnaire, including the samplings of the prose texts, poetry and Fiuman proverbs are organized in the appendix. The part of the appendix entitled "Lexicon" contains a glossary of characteristically Fiuman words, together with the pertinent etymological and comparative information.

The thesis also contains number of maps and illustrations.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Italian Culture and Italian Language in Rijeka

Discussions about the Fiuman dialect inevitably include questions related to the historical circumstances and ways that led to the establishment of a Venetian speech form in the city that was never one of the jurisdictional units of the Venetian Republic (except for a brief period in the early sixteenth century).<sup>1</sup> Questions of this nature usually produce others, particularly those that concern the *Italianization* of Fiume.

Before attempting to answer the first questions, it ought to be pointed out that the Fiuman speaking group does not necessarily include people who are of Italian origin exclusively and who consider themselves members of the Italian minority of Rijeka. The group of people who claim Fiuman as their mother tongue, or who communicate in Fiuman in their daily contacts, has always consisted of members of different nationalities, including Italians, Croats, Slovenes, Magyars and others. Historically, the term *Fiuman* is reserved for the natives of the city, in old texts referred to as *cives terrae fluminis* to differentiate them from the *habitatores*, i.e., the ones who were just temporary residents. More recently, when Fiume aspired to become a separate, independent city-state, the term acquired a somewhat different meaning. Although the concept of the *state of Fiume* and of the *Fiuman* is a fairly

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<sup>1</sup> The subject of the two local dialects of Rijeka was addressed by Dr. Iva Lukežić in her essay *O dvama riječkim pučkim jezicima*, in the philological review *Fluminensia*, published in Rijeka in 1993: 25-38.

recent one, it appears that *el dialeto fiuman*, had taken root in the city some centuries prior to the ideas of independence.

In order to define even approximately the time or the period when Venetian was originally introduced into the city, it would be necessary to examine the city's written historical material. However, early written Fuman documents similar to those originating from Venice and the cities of Dalmatia, are not currently available. The earliest texts written in a language other than Latin dating from the first half of the fifteenth century, are contained in the book of Fiume's chancellor and notary, Antonio de Francesco de Renno de Mutina *Liber civilium sive notificationum*.<sup>2</sup> The proceedings recorded in the codex, date from 1436 to 1461, and include the usual variety of contracts, judgements, ordinances and other juridical and private material, but only a very small number of wills and testaments. In that codex which numbers 750 pages (or 404 original folios), only four notes are written in "Italian".<sup>3</sup> Although two of the documents, one a copy of a letter from a merchant, a citizen of the island of Arba (Rab), and the other a promissory note from one Deodato (or Donato) Marini from Curzola (Korčula), an island in Dalmatia, attest the presence of a form

<sup>2</sup> This title, which does not accurately reflect the content of the codex, has been probably added by another chancellor of Fiume, Guerino Tranquilli when he edited the manuscripts in 1554. The notes of the acts of Guido (quondam) Iacobi de Spilimberga who held the office of chancellor before de Renno in 1429 are not available.

<sup>3</sup> Notary documents dating prior to the fifteenth century were written almost exclusively in Latin, so the absence of material written in popular idioms is not surprising. Absence of similar documents from the fifteenth century and after can be possibly attributed to the advances of the Tuscan linguistic type, which was gaining prominence throughout the Apennine peninsula.

of speech with seemingly Venetian characteristics, their authors are not *cives* or *habitatores* of Fiume, which means that these texts may not accurately reflect Fuman linguistic circumstances of that time. Two other documents, however, represent reasonable proof that in the early fifteenth century at least one of the languages of communication in Fiume was of Venetian type.

The first of these two documents is a copy of a contract between a citizen of Fiume, Chirino Spinčich, and Tomaso de Goriano from Umag(o), written by a son (*fiolo*) of Chirin(o), Martin, which contains some archaic Venetian traits similar to the ones described by Stussi in *Testi veneziani del Duecento e del primi del Trecento*.<sup>4</sup> The second document, which contains regulations related to the sale of fish in Fiume, is significant because it proves that in 1449 the use of a Venetian type language as one of the languages of communication between the citizens, was widely accepted and practiced. Why would an otherwise important document intended to protect the interests of fishermen, as well as those of the city, be written in a language that was not understood by those for whose benefit it was written?

Although the above mentioned documents do not contain sufficient data to give us a fairly good insight into the life of the city of that period, or indeed into its linguistic situation, they are the only ones available at the present time. The absence

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<sup>4</sup> Analogous to Stussi's statement that the problem of placement of an early Venetian text is not always easy to resolve with linguistic arguments, it is similarly difficult and risky to make statements about the linguistic circumstances of early Fiume based only on a few documents from the fifteenth century. I have to underline that my observations, which are based on the scarce evidence found in the available documents, can only be considered as hypothetical.

of other written material makes these two documents that much more valuable, if only to cast a doubt on hastily made statements by those who are willing to dismiss them as evidence of the existence of an idiom of Romance provenance, one that was probably used in Fiume already in the fifteenth century, with the same frequency as the Croatian čakavian. Even if earlier written evidence has not been found, it does not mean that Venetian was not used in Fiume much earlier than the available documents show.

The justification for such an assumption is to be found in a discussion paper, *Introduzione al veneziano "de là da mar"* written in 1968 by Gianfranco Folena, in which he examines the consequences of the Venetian territorial and linguistic expansion into the Mediterranean regions during the *great commercial revolution* between the tenth and the fourteenth century. Folena's primary interest is not focused on the "great commercial revolution" which profoundly changed Europe in the late Middle Ages, or the parallel emergence of documents written in the newly emerging popular Romance languages, but on the author of these testaments - the merchant. For it is that merchant's correspondence, the records of his accounts and contracts written in disorderly and inelegant language and manner, that gives us an insight into the new popular Romance dialects, as well as proof that at the beginning of the twelfth century their use amongst the merchants in Italy was quite common.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Op. cit. p. 333.

Although Venice's commercial power in the eastern Mediterranean was well established even prior to the Crusades, expansion into the territories, which became known as *Stato da Mar*, began with the Fourth Crusade (1202-1204) and the capture of the key Dalmatian city of Zara followed by Constantinople and Crete.<sup>6</sup> Having secured a stronghold and so consolidating commercial advantage in the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean, Venice was free to colonize newly acquired territories with Venetian subjects. For transplanted Venetian officials, merchants, artisans and various tradesmen who chose to live in the colonies, life became an extension of life in Venice itself. They introduced their particular type of dialect into the existing communities, where its influence grew to such an extent that, in some cases, it replaced the original languages of the peoples who inhabited these areas prior to the arrival of the Venetians, while in other cases, its influence is reflected only as a superstratum.<sup>7</sup> In the middle of the fifteenth century when Venice's expansion

<sup>6</sup> The Fourth Crusade holds a considerable significance not only for Venice but also for the rest of the Eastern Mediterranean. For after the Fourth Crusade, Latin communities (similar to the Frankish communities of the Eastern Mediterranean before them) reanimated the movement, which had entire Mediterranean basin immersed in Latinity since the late Imperial era, by establishing, in a certain sense a cornerstones - though often fragmentary and weak, of the so called New Romania, affirming hegemony of the colonial languages with a commercial prestige internally as a means of communication between the eastern communities and far away homelands, and externally with the eastern Arabian and Greek worlds, as well as those of Turkey, Mongolia, Persia, Armenia and Georgia.

See Folena, *Introduzione al veneziano "de là da mar"*. in BALM 10-12: 334.

<sup>7</sup> In regard to the "linguistic life" in the colonies, Folena states "[...] la vita linguistica [...] si prolunga in colonia, in seno a comunità veneziane di funzionari e di mercanti, accentuate intorno alla piazzetta delle città costiere della Dalmazia e dell'Albania, e poi delle isole greche dell'Ionio e dell'Egeo, nei castelli marittimi fortificati della Morea e del Negroponte, soprattutto di Creta, e nei fondaci e nei casali del Levante: fra lo scalo (o scala), sempre legato direttamente da un solco d'acqua, una "scia", alla città madre, alle rive di S. Nicolò e degli Schiavoni, il fondaco che rappresenta il legame economico col mondo circostante, e poi la glesia e il bagno; e intorno alla comunità veneziana comunità venezianizzate e altre per le quali un veneziano sommario è lingua ausiliare di scambio. [...] Non si tratta di una vita autonoma, separata da quella della madrepatria, che

changed direction towards the continent i.e., into *terraferma*, the Venetian dialect became a base for the creation of the *neo-Venetian*, i.e., Venetan dialects. Dual expansion of Venetian hegemony on the sea and inland greatly contributed to the prestige of the Venetian speech type and extended its function as the common language of the state to that of the international language of commerce throughout the ports of the eastern Mediterranean and beyond. The extent of its prestige, which is well manifested in the documents originating from those areas, provide us also with evidence of a reciprocal nature, i.e., they reveal that Venetians readily borrowed from the languages of the peoples with whom they came in contact. Many of the newly acquired Greek, Arabic and Turkish loanwords, particularly those related to the maritime commerce but not limited to it, became an integral part of the Venetian lexicon, and by extension of Italian and other European languages, where they still remain, though often in modified form.

At the time of Venice's commercial and territorial expansion, Fiume's maritime commercial pursuits were probably insignificant by comparison, but significant enough to pose a threat to Venice who wanted to control the commercial traffic in the entire Adriatic. Frustration with Fiume's unwillingness to recognize Venice's authority on the sea, however, did not stop the shrewd, profit driven

*d'altronde regola minuziosamente la vita amministrativa, ed è sempre presente coi suoi funzionari, podestà, capitani, duchi o baii che siano, sempre appartenenti alla nobiltà mercantescia, e regola anche le navigazioni nelle "mude", in quel concorso di accentramento politico e di monopolio statale di eredità bizantiana da un lato, di iniziative individuali e di forme associative di ispirazione comunale dall'altro, che dà alla civiltà mercantile veneziana un carattere peculiare e una continuità che la distinguono da tutte quelle concorrenti."*  
Folena, *Introduzione al veneziano de "là da mar"*, p. 345-346

Venetian merchants from conducting their business in the “enemy” city. Without evidence, the extent of early Fiume’s commercial contacts and the number of foreign merchants in the city is difficult to establish, and for the same reason it is difficult to ascertain which language(s) they used in contacts with local merchants. However, if one takes into account the prestige of Venetian, and its role as the international language of communication in the commercial communities of the eastern Mediterranean, it is more than probable that a similar situation also existed in Fiume. The majority of foreign merchants conducting their business in Fiume came from the Papal State’s cities (Fermo, Ancona, Rimini, Pesaro), but a considerable number of them were from Venice itself, as well as Florence and the Dalmatian cities. Although they came from different areas, it could be concluded with reasonable certainty not only that their mutual language of communication was Venetian, or Venetian based, but that implantation of the Venetian type of speech into Fiume was initiated by Venetian merchants, or by merchants from other areas where Venetian was already established as a common language of commerce. Once established as the common language of commerce, it was only a short time before it would be accepted as the preferred language of communication in other contexts as well. Even though the time of the initial introduction of Venetian into the Fuman community can be placed only hypothetically prior to the time that historical sources attest, it is theoretically possible that its actual introduction occurred at the same time, or shortly after it took hold in the coastal cities of Dalmatia.

In Fiuman circles, the opinion always persisted that their speech, *el dialeto fiuman*, was an autochthonous dialect, and not a Venetian based variant implanted into the city centuries ago by merchants or other entrepreneurs. These opinions notwithstanding, Italian language and Italian culture in Rijeka cannot be considered autochthonous for the simple reason that Rijeka cannot be placed in the same category as those cities of the eastern Adriatic where that presence has been continuous, though it has to be underlined that the population of Dalmatian cities has never been exclusively monolingual but always bilingual. While the term "city" in reference to early Rijeka is used only in the broadest sense of that word, Rijeka can be classified only as a small settlement which gradually developed into a town, one where the characteristics of the ancient Italian culture had probably entirely disappeared, only to reappear during the Venetian commercial and linguistic dominance in the Adriatic.<sup>8</sup>

#### The beginnings of *Italianization*<sup>9</sup> of Rijeka, and, increase in use of the Italian

<sup>8</sup> Some scholars tend to divide eastern Adriatic cities into two groups: depending on the nationality of the native population the cities are categorized either as old, where the autochthonous ancient Italian culture had survived, and the less important ones where, due to the Slavic influences, the autochthonous Italian characteristics had altogether disappeared. See Herak, *Statut grada Rijeke* 96.

<sup>9</sup> Transcription and subjective interpretation of old documents can sometimes result in misconceptions which, if perpetuated, can be difficult, if not impossible to clear. One such misconception, which prompted the opinion that the use of Croatian, i.e., čakavian dialect was forbidden in the city stems from the semantic transposition of Latin words *littera*, i.e., a script or an alphabet symbol and *lingua*, i.e., language.

Glagolithic script, or *littera sclavorum* has been brought to the city from the nearby island of Krk (Veglia) by the brethren known as *glagoljaši* probably already in the eleventh century. The script was used in the Old Slavic liturgy services, but there is ample evidence that educated people of Slavic origin also preferred Glagolithic in their private contacts with their Slavic brothers. Records show that its use was not limited to the liturgy, but that the registries of the city were regularly written in Glagolithic.

language, cannot be precisely determined, although it can be safely said that it began with the development of commerce. In the beginning, when commercial trade was simple enough, there was no need for the legal experts and notaries to ratify various contracts between the local and foreign merchants, but with the growth of commercial activities those needs changed. It is highly probable that the citizens of Fiume became initially familiar with the Italian language through their contacts with jurists and notaries who were educated in Italian schools. Even though jurists, notaries and various agents connected with the local government and churches brought *Italian* into the city, they also brought a certain flavour peculiar to their own local speech, which to a certain degree influenced both the local dialects of Fiume. Despite the fact that a number of the officials who came from Italy (either the Papal States, Habsburg territories or otherwise) became assimilated into the Fiuman social fabric, they generally retained the Italian language which only added to its growing influence. Italian first became the preferred language in the circles of the

Although the attempts to replace its use with Latin date prior to the fifteenth century, pressures intensified after 1444, i.e., after the discovery of the printing press and wider availability of the material printed in Latin script, which reduced the popularity and consequently availability of the Glagolithic texts.

Glagolithic script and Glagolithic masses were eventually replaced with Latin script and Latin language, but the claims that use of Glagolithic was forbidden, are erroneous.

In the book *Memorie per la storia della liburnica città di Fiume*, p. 193 author Giovanni Kobler states the following: "Il consiglio municipale determinava li 29 dicembre 1444, di procurare energicamente, che nella chiesa di S. Maria si celebrassero gli uffizi dicini in lingua latina, e li 6 febbraio 1456 inculcava al capitolo, che in avvenire non assumesse canonici i quali non conoscessero il latino."

Kobler refers to the municipal council's resolution of 29. December 1444, which de Renno records in this manner: "[...] quod littera latina debeat esse in ecclesia Sce Marie dicte terre Fluminis et in capitulo [...]" . In another document from 1437, De Renno clearly defines Glagolithic script as *littera sclavorica*, not *lingua sclavorica*, so it is not clear how it became that *littera* came to signify *lingua*.

increasingly influential merchant class which was already accustomed to Venetian, and from their circles it spread gradually to other segments of the population.

Wider use of the Italian language in the city occurred during the seventeenth century with the opening of a Jesuit founded school. While it is true that the languages of instruction in the school were Latin and Italian, and while it may be true that this practice was a major contributing factor to the decline of Croatian čakavian in favour of Italian, it would be premature to categorize this period as one of Italianization of the city. In view of the term's negative implications, it could be misinterpreted that Italian was forced upon the citizens of the city. However, people of means have always sent their children to be educated in institutions of their choice, or the ones they considered the most effective in providing the best education for them, and Rijeka's citizens who wished to do the same had every right to select whichever school they wished. Instruction in Italian can be considered only one of the factors that contributed to its strengthening influence and eventual advancement into the institutions of the city, although not exclusively so.

Steady advances of Italian during the eighteenth century can be attributed to the industrial progress of the city, which resulted in an influx of newcomers, particularly from Italy. However, due to the reforms in administration and the school systems, and due to the fact that the supporting personnel of these institutions were mainly German speaking Austrian nationals, German became the official language in the city. The new ordinance, however, did not diminish the use of Italian.

Italian became less prominent in the city during the nineteenth century with the awakening and rise of the Croatian national consciousness. The Croatian national movement prompted changes in cultural and literary fields, making it possible for books and other printed material to become more accessible to those members of society who were previously deprived of the benefits of the printed word because they lacked knowledge of either Italian, German or Latin.

The actual Italianization of the city, in my opinion occurred during the period between 1924 to 1943, i.e., during the time when Fiume was a part of the Kingdom of Italy, but since the fifties, the presence of Italian has steadily declined. Today, there are only about three thousand persons in the city who consider Italian their mother language, though there are many more whose roots are not Italian but who have been educated in Italian elementary and secondary schools. I have noticed a similar trend in the Italian schools of the city reminiscent of the ones that had occurred a few centuries earlier: the citizens of Rijeka, regardless of their native language or nationality, are still choosing to send their children to be educated in schools where the language of instruction is primarily Italian.

In contrast to the Italian language, the Fiuman dialect has a very small chance of continuing beyond the survival of its older speakers. There is no practical way to estimate the present number of Fiuman speakers in the city. Those who still use it in their daily contacts and who speak it fluently are now well into their seventies and eighties, but their number is becoming smaller with each passing day. The speech of

the younger generation of Fiumans, however, has been greatly influenced by standard Italian language.

Due to the nature of the environment in which Fiuman originally developed and flourished, i.e., the urban, maritime commerce oriented environment, it always had only limited possibilities in conveying ideas outside that particular field. Although Rijeka is not a landlocked city, its continental surroundings allow for only limited agricultural, or other industrial possibilities, and lack of terminology directly related to those activities is well reflected in the Fiuman lexical inventory. In fact, Fiuman vocabulary contains only a small number of words that are not related to basic, everyday human needs. Such limited vocabulary is the main reason for the presence of a large number of compensatory loanwords, which can only be categorized as being of necessity. These limits are especially evident at the present time, mostly because of modern technological advances and technology related terminology . During my research, when asked to describe, or to give an equivalent of a fairly “new” concept, a number of my informants either did not answer, or they informed me that they could not give an answer because the word simply does not exist. Others, however, simply substituted Italian or Croatian words.

The Fiuman dialect was adequate in earlier, “simpler” times when life and work was not very much affected by outside influences, when information from the world of progress was not available or slow to filter through to the wider audience. Today, its limited use, combined with inadequate vocabulary can only be considered a hindrance, not an attribute to its continuity.

## 1.2. The Research

The Fiuman dialect has been the subject of few studies, mainly limited to the period between 1894 and 1933. Although the authenticity and the value of the material gathered during these studies is not in question, the methods used in the analysis of that material do not meet current scientific methodology requirements necessary for the establishment of a solid base, one that would be able to support arguments brought forward during the course of this study.

The first and the oldest investigation of the Fiuman dialect is an independent study by Rijeka's professor József (Giuseppe) Berghoffer, whose interests included literature, history as well as the German and Hungarian languages. It was published in 1894 under the title *Contributi allo studio del dialetto fiumano. Saggio grammaticale*. The essay is in descriptive form, and contains rudimentary notes on phonology, morphology and syntax.

The second essay, written by Fiume's ethnologist and historian Guido Depoli is a part of the geographical study *La Provincia del Carnaro* published in Rijeka in 1928. The description of Fiuman, though in shorter form, is very similar to the one written by Berghoffer.

The third source of information comes from a native of Fiume, Maria Bardonné Bató. A graduate student of Romance languages at the university of Budapest, she wrote her main work (supervised by prof. Carlo Tagliavini) *A fiumei*

*nyelvjárás; Bevezetés és hangtörténet* (The Fiuman Dialect; Introduction and History of the Sounds) as a part of her graduate requirements. The booklet containing phonological information on vowels and consonants, including their historical development, was published in Rijeka in 1933.

The most recent mention of Fiuman, which includes its basic characteristics, can be found in Charles E. Bidwell's study *Colonial Venetian and Serbo-Croatian in the Eastern Adriatic: A Case Study of Languages in Contact*, published in 1967 in *General Linguistics*. The study is significant because, for the first time, the Venetian dialects of the cities along the eastern Adriatic coast, including Fiume, have been characterized as colonial.<sup>10</sup>

Although the past and the recent studies of the two principal dialects spoken in Rijeka/Fiume have been generally welcomed by an interested public, very often those studies have achieved effects which are contrary to the ones intended. The problem does not stem from the studies themselves, for they almost always generate new, valuable data which serves as a starting point for further studies of either dialect, but from the approach of the individual researcher to the subject. The studies conducted by a member of the čakavian (or Croatian) speaking group, are often perceived as biased by Fiuman speakers, and vice versa. This bias, either actual or perceived, comes from the deeply rooted disagreements which are centered around the futile and obsolete polemics concerning the pre-eminence of

one language, or one national group, over the other. While it is pertinent that two local Fiuman dialects should be viewed as separate entities within their own dialectal groups, it is my belief that they ought to be studied primarily as two *dialects in contact*. The idea is not a novel one, or indeed original.

In his discussion paper *Introduzione al veneziano "de là da mar"*, the esteemed scholar Gianfranco Folena, reflecting on the study of the thirteenth century documents originating from the coastal cities of Dalmatia (Zara, Spalato, Ragusa et al.), expresses an opinion that 'these documents deserve to be studied to the depth of their complex phenomenology as documents of hybridism, linguistic contact, the systematic integration, and not, as it was usually done with similar texts, to study them simply for their residual Dalmatic traits, which are so difficult to isolate from the other ones'.<sup>10</sup>

Although Folena focuses on the Dalmatic texts, the same approach ought to be applied to the studies of the Fiuman and čakavian dialect of Rijeka, especially if one takes into account that they have existed side by side for centuries, borrowing and sharing words and phrases that were absent in one but present in the other. Approach to the studies from the standpoint of *two dialects in contact* is long overdue, not only for the benefit of the linguists, but more importantly for sociolinguists,

<sup>10</sup> See Bidwell, Ch.E. *Colonial venetian and Serbo-croatian in eastern Adriatic: A Case Study of Languages in Contact*. In GL 7, I 13-30.

<sup>11</sup> Folena, *Introduzione al veneziano "de là da mar"*. In BALM, 10-12; 355 (the translation is mine)

willing to examine all aspects of this long symbiosis between two different national and linguistic groups.<sup>12</sup>

The object of my research is to establish the linguistic traits of the Fiuman dialect, that is to assign it a linguistic identity which remains partially distorted and misinterpreted. The problem has persisted not only because there have been few and far between inquiries into the Fiuman dialect and its usage as a common

<sup>12</sup> Effects of that symbiosis on the speech of the local Slavic, čakavian speaking population is illustrated in the following text from the nineteenth century: (words borrowed from Italian, or Italian dialects are in italics)

[...]

Zovem se *Zaneto Košta*, rodil san se na Reke, moj *profession* je mornar, ukrcan san se na *trabakulu*, ki se *nomina Filotto*, ki je čera *arrival* z Trsta, ne znan ni pisat ni *lejit*, nisan još nikada bil va *pržunu* niti pod *inkvizicion*. Znam gošpodine, kako mi se *para* za one neke *bagatelice*, ke šan sinoć storil sa *garzunom* odi *butige kapelara Mikuletića*.

[...]

Pul *speciarije* odi Katića *inkontral* me je moj *kumpar Menigo Košta*, pak me je *intvital* na mericu vina. Ja šan mu *rispondil* da san *d'accordo* ako će ju platit i šli smo va *oštariju* moje *kumpare Mičeline*. Tamo smo našli više *peršun*, med kojimi je bil i *garzun* odi *butige* odi *kapelara Mikuletića*, i zaceli smo *diskurit*. Va ten *diskursu* potanecila se je cela *societad* za nekovu *morusu* od *kumpara Meniga*, zac Mikuletića je *garzon* klepetal da ju je *trapal* va jednem *kantunu* odi Bakarcicevoga *palaza*, ki ju je onde *kokolal*. Zato se je *kumpar Menigo* *ofendil* i zacel je *batit* po *tavulinu* i *ruvinat mobiju*. Kada je *kumara Mičelina* *ošervala* da joj je žmuljom šprical *komu*, mu je rekla: "Pušćajte moju *mobiju* na miru, zac ēu ju dat na vaše *spendije reparat*". A on joj je *eminacial* da će joj dat jednu *žlepu*, i bil bi ju *veramente udril*, da se ni *piu de pressa ritirala*. Onput san ja *kumaru Mičelinu* *difendil*, a on je skocil al *improvizo* za manum i *kacal* mi je jedan *matafun* va *skiru*. Onput san ja *čapal kantridu* i *šoleval* san ju va *vajer* i da me ni moj brat *Pierin* *čapal* za ruke *forse* bi ga bil *ruvinal*. Onput je on *čapal lancu* od *bandere* ka je bila u *kantunu*, pak me je tel *zbužat*, a oni drugi taneki, ki su bili va naše *societadi* su ga *čapali* i hitili van iz *portuna*.

*Lustrišimo!* Vidu da mu niš nis storil, sada sam ga *inkontral* na *škale* odi *tribunala*, pak mu ni niš, samo se godi da ēu poć za njegove čakule va *pržun*. Neka me gošpodine ne kladu va *pržun*, jer će to bit moja *ruvina*, a moja će *famija dišperat*.

[...]

Ca gošpodine, ca me *kvojanju*, ja to ne *intendin*, neka se *denjaju* to mane va recken zajiku *špiegat*.

[...]

Ca gošpodine, on je *trumbetin*, *šentaj* ga Bog, to je bil ondeka moj *kumpar Zanetić*, ki je to se *ošerval*, on je *butiger* pol *funtane* našega kraja, pa ga neka zovu na *uficij* pa se budu *ocertali*, da nis niš storil; da san ga *kantridon* *intvital* po glave, bil bi *altrimenti kantal*, zac bi ga bil *ruvinal*.

Lukežić, Iva, *O drama riječkim pučkim jezicima*, 27-28.

language of a particular social group, but more importantly because some of these inquiries have spurred unsubstantiated claims of its autochthonousness.

Research into one dialect is not a particularly easy task, especially if that dialect is on the decline. A study of a dialect is different from that of a language, mainly because language usually has a written as well as an oral tradition and has a set of externalized rules which are evidenced in written texts, which makes them accessible to anyone who wishes to consult them.<sup>13</sup> Although learning to speak in dialect is not accomplished by following written rules, but rather by expression of thoughts by word of mouth, it does not mean that dialects lack rules. On the contrary, each dialect, as a linguistic habit of a social group, is based on a number of clearly recognised norms, even though the speaker is often not conscious of them.<sup>14</sup>

In order to complete my research, it was necessary to examine current status of the dialect as well as if possible, its historical development.

An essential component of the search for Fiuman linguistic identity includes the establishment of its relationship to Venetan dialects, as well as the historical circumstances which facilitated its permanent implantation into this eastern Adriatic, predominantly Slavic city. I have mentioned several times already that the city lacks written documents dated prior to the fifteenth century, and without sources it was difficult to obtain the necessary information to support the study. In search of historical material, I have visited the State Archives in Rijeka, but have not

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<sup>13</sup> See Marcato, G. and Ursini, F. *Dialetti veneti. Grammatica e storia.* 32

been able to find more than what was already available. To compensate for the absence of early material, I had to rely on the available data from similar studies conducted in the field of general Italian dialectology, focusing on the specific area of Venetan dialects and compare them with the information at my disposal. The works consulted during the course of my research are listed in the bibliography.

The parts of the study which relate to the historical developments in phonology, morphology and syntax are based primarily on the information supplied by Gerhard Rohlfs in the 1966 edition of his *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica. Morfologia. Sintassi.* and by information offered by Pavao Tekavčić in *Grammatica storica dell'italiano*, 1988 edition. Although I have tried to consult works that were fairly current, sometimes it became necessary to supplement the information obtained from them with the data contained in the older studies. Included in such older, but very pertinent works, are the studies of Boerio, Grandgent, Körting, Meyer-Lübke and Prati.

Etymological information was obtained from various etymological studies and dictionaries listed in the cited works, although in some instances, when the information was not available, or when it was questionable, I had to rely on the more immediate method of consulting the people who were familiar with the word and its probable origin.

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<sup>4</sup> See Marcato, G. and Ursini, F. *Dialetti veneti. Grammatica e storia* 41.

In order to determine the current status of the dialect, I have travelled to Rijeka a number of times, although I cannot say that my attempts to obtain information have always been successful. At the time of my initial search for reliable informants in 1997, I had expected that Fiuman speakers would be eager to participate in this research, especially if one considers the fact that they are always lamenting the lack of interest in their *bel dialeto*, not only on the part of scholars, but more importantly on the part of the younger members of their community. As I had mentioned before, a majority of Fiuman speakers are well into *terza età* (as they call it), and even though they are the ones whose competence in communicating in Fiuman cannot be compared to that of younger members of the Fiuman speaking community, they could not be considered as optimal candidates for the research, particularly the research in phonology which relies on clear and defining results in the realization of specific phonemes. Although the age of the potential informants presented an obstacle in my research, the mistrust of foreigners, or *furešti*, which was probably heightened because of the recent war and fear of the unknown, was even more discouraging. When I was finally able to find a few willing participants, it was an effort to obtain the information I wanted, instead of what they thought I needed to know. However, some of the informants were very helpful and kind, even if I was *furešta*.

My limited success in the search for informants who did not hesitate to allow recording of speech samples (for which I compensated by listening and talking to

my Fiuman neighbours in Medveja), was remedied by the informants who were kind enough to answer a questionnaire, which I had prepared according to the instructions suggested in *Atlante Linguistico Italiano* (ALI). The questionnaire was made up of seventeen pages of typed material, which was distributed to the students of the Italian elementary school "Belvedere" and Italian high school in Rijeka. From the sixty samples that were distributed, thirty-two were returned, although in various degrees of completeness. The main purpose of distributing the questionnaires to the students was to find out the extent of their familiarity with the Fiuman dialect. However, returned questionnaires showed that only 50% were completed by the students and 50% by their parents.

Due to the national diversity of Fiuman dialect speakers, the questionnaire also included questions related to the languages participants use at home, in the school or at work and with their friends. The results are presented in the following table:

	FL	CLP	ML	FL	LI	CLWF
Italian	53%	50%	66%	34.5%	75%	9%
Croatian	9%	0%	12%	47%	19%	41%
Croatian and Italian	16%	16%	3%	0%	6%	9%
Fiuman and Croatian	6%	9%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Fiuman	13%	19%	16%	6%	0%	0%
No reply	3%	6%	0%	9%	0%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FL = family language

CLP = childhood language of the parents

ML = mother's native language

FL = father's native language

LI = language of instruction

CLWF = communication language with friends

In response to the question about their contacts with other dialects (i.e., čakavian dialects spoken in Rijeka and surrounding areas), 62% responded

affirmatively, 19% said that they do not come in contact with other dialects, while 19% did not respond.

The results are somewhat puzzling, especially if one takes into account that contact with members of the čakavian speaking community is unavoidable. Rijeka is a relatively small city, and in small cities people seldom tend to isolate themselves. But even if the members of Italian or Fiuman speaking groups wanted to insulate themselves from the rest of the community, they would be unable to do so for the simple reason that they have to use Croatian in their everyday contacts. Nevertheless, quite often one encounters individuals who blatantly deny their knowledge or understanding of Croatian, but the truth is that they are all bilingual, otherwise they would not be able to function in a city where only a minority of the population speaks a language or a dialect that is not Croatian.

During the course of my research, I was invited to attend school year end festivities at the Liceo, where the students staged vignettes from Fiuman history and read texts and poems written in Fiuman. My impressions of the efforts were mixed. While I was glad that the community tried to stimulate the students to accept the dialect as an important part of their heritage, I was saddened by their obvious uneasiness associated with a speech form *dei veci*, i.e., dialect. I was also invited to a social game of cards at the Circolo, where members of the Fiuman and Italian community gather regularly to keep in touch and for entertainment.

The Italian community in Rijeka, through their publishing house Edit, publishes a number of reviews and books as well as a daily newspaper "La voce del

popolo". The only publication that contains material written in Fiuman is an annual review "La Tore", but most of the material in it is recycled from year to year. This is not surprising, especially if one takes into account that there are simply not very many members of the Fiuman community left who can speak it well, let alone write in it.

In conclusion, even though my efforts to obtain help from the informants did not always bring the desired results, I have to say that their frank responses frequently provided me with amusement and even laughter. For that, and for the help I have received, I thank them. They are:

Anonymous (1956) teacher; Antulov, Dinka (1948) sales clerk; Bresan, Nereo (1981) student; Carboni, Una (1983) student; Crevar, Eva (1982) student; Crnogorac, Katia (1982) student; Dabović, Damjan (1981) student; Deranja, Igor (1981) student; Di Giorgi, Nataša (1981) student; Gugić, Davide (1980) student; Kaleb, Sara (1981) student; Karić, Nada (1956) physician; Kopajtić, Dorina (1950) accountant; Koprivnikar, Igor (1931) machinist; Kukuljan, Anita (1951) homemaker; Marsanich, Miranda (1922) sales clerk; Micheli, Lucilla (-) professor; Mudrič, Patrizia (1981) student; Nacinovich, Francesco (1980) student; Pillepich-Fontana, Vanda (1934) school administrator; Poropat, Klara (1959) economist; Pughe, Sergio (1948) electrician; Racijanić, Loredana (1962) economist; Radinović, Arsen (1981) student; Ropac, Iva (1981) student; Serdoz, Wanda (1932) retired; Superina, Ester (1956) clerk; Superina, Fanny (1984) student; Superina, Nereo (1982) student; Tomisich, Mario (1982) student; Voncina, Laura (1980) student; Vukušić, Patrizia (1959) clerk.

I would also like to mention Ms. Ornella Boseglav, principal at the Italian elementary school San Nicolò and Mr. Theodor de Canziani Jakšić, a student of Pedagogic studies at the Faculty of Rijeka who allowed me to record their speech, and professors Iva Lukežić and Marija Turk for their help with aspects of this study that relate to the Croatian language in general and čakavian dialects in particular. A special mention goes to the late Giacinto Lászy, one the last Fiumans who qualified as an expert in Fuman history and Fuman community matters in general, who was kind enough to talk to me several times during my visits to Rijeka.

Finally, I would like to thank my thesis supervisor, professor Gianrenzo Clivio, for his generous help not only with the technical aspects, but also for his suggestions regarding the language and stylistics of the thesis.

### 1.3. The City of Rijeka/Fiume: A Brief Historical Review

The origins and the development of the city of Rijeka/Fiume are closely related to, and indeed conditioned by, its geographical location in the sheltered Gulf of Quarnero. This bay is in the northeastern Adriatic, itself an extension of the Mediterranean Sea. The fact that the Quarnero area is separated from its natural hinterland by a narrow non-rugged mountain pass, that allow for relatively easy communication between Central Europe and the Mediterranean, was and continues

to be an important contributing factor in the original development and continued growth of the city.<sup>15</sup>

Historians tend to divide the city's development into three stages. The first period, extending probably<sup>16</sup> from late Middle Ages (thirteenth century) to the late seventeenth century, shows Rijeka<sup>17</sup> as a small town surrounded by walls, covering 0,1 km<sup>2</sup> and claiming approximately 3,500 inhabitants. The second stage in its development, which is characterized not only by territorial expansion but also by considerable commercial and later industrial development and growth, begins with the eighteenth and lasts to the middle of the twentieth century. The third period covers the years after the Second World War, in which Rijeka earned the status of an important industrial centre and the main seaport of the Yugoslav federation.

Currently, ten years after the commencement of hostilities within the Yugoslav federal units which prompted the Croatian Patriotic War and brought on the dissolution of the federation, Rijeka, together with other urban and rural entities of Croatia, continues to struggle and cope with harsh economic and existential realities common to all European countries in transition.

According to the census information from 1988, the city's wider urban area covers approximately 10 km<sup>2</sup>, while her statistical territory, including 84 outlying

<sup>15</sup> *Povijest Rijeke*, 19.

<sup>16</sup> There are no existing documents that would attest to *de facto* beginnings of the settlement.

<sup>17</sup> This is also a period when the settlement or the town appeared for the first time in written a document under its Croatian name, though in regional, čakavian form as *Richa*.

boroughs, brings that area close to 50 km<sup>2</sup>. The city's population exceeds 169,000, 00 inhabitants.

In terms of time, the appellation Rijeka/Fiume<sup>18</sup> implies two different periods: historical/ancient and modern/contemporary. In historical terms, the name is used to describe the narrow urban settlement located on the right bank of the river Rječina<sup>19</sup>, better known as Stari Grad or Zitavecija, which was built on the ruins of an ancient stronghold,<sup>20</sup> Tarsatica. The modern term, Rijeka, includes the old city core of Zitavecija, to which are joined two other urban entities on the left bank of the river, historical Trsat and the much newer settlement, Sušak.<sup>21</sup>

Ancient stronghold Tarsatica's development from a historical point of view, can be traced through two distinct periods, i.e., pre-Roman and the Roman era.

History does not offer a great deal of information relating to Tarsata, the pre-Roman Liburnic settlement from which the name of the Roman stronghold Tarsatica<sup>22</sup> allegedly derived. According to some historians, the settlement was located on the site which is today occupied by Rijeka's neighbourhood of Trsat, but

<sup>18</sup> Though the name Fiume was interchanged with *Rijeka*, *Flumen Sancti Viti* and similar terms throughout its early history, it became exclusive in the period from 1920 to 1947, i.e., during Italian rule.

<sup>19</sup> It could be argued that the term *river* should not be applied to this particular body of water, because Rječina could not be considered a river in the proper sense, but rather a larger creek. Rječina, a Croatian name, was renamed l'Eneo (after ancient Oeneus) during the period of Italian rule.

<sup>20</sup> Some authors refer to Tarsatica as *oppidum*, others as *civitas*.

<sup>21</sup> Lukežić, Iva *Riječka i sušačka čakavština* 189.

<sup>22</sup> Margetić, *Rijeka Vinodol Istra* 9.

archeological excavations in the area of the medieval fort and in the park of the Franciscan monastery, did not yield material that would in any way support these precocious claims. The name Trsat<sup>23</sup> alone does not justify claims about the *de facto* existence of a Liburnic settlement known as Tarsia or Tarsata.<sup>24</sup> However, archeological material collected on the site of Zitavecchia,<sup>25</sup> which dates to the early Principate, undoubtedly attests to the existence of a settlement in that general coastal area. Although that maritime settlement, with its indigenous Illyric population (which was gradually romanized), received *ius latum*,<sup>26</sup> it did not rank as a colony as did other Roman towns in Istria and Dalmatia, e.g., Parentium, Pola, Iadera et al. Nevertheless, remains of Roman fortress walls<sup>27</sup> discovered in different localities on the edges of the old part of the city in Zitavecchia, suggest that Tarsatica represented an important bulwark between the ancient Roman world and advancing barbarians who were becoming a serious threat to the Roman Empire in the fifth and sixth century.

<sup>23</sup> Margetić, *Rijeka Vinodol Istra* 25.

<sup>24</sup> Kobler maintains that the settlement that developed into today's Rijeka was known in antiquity as Tarsia; the name is supposedly derived from the river Tarsia which is identical to Ptolemy's Oeneus. Kobler also states that Tarsia cannot have origins either in Greek or Latin, but must be from Celtic, explaining that the Celtic word for cliff is *tar* and for river is *sa*, which should translate into *tarsa*, i.e., river that runs through cliffs – which it does. A. Mayer, on the other hand, prefers a theory by which the name of ancient Tarsatica should originate in Darsata or Tarsata, from which the name of today's Trsat allegedly derives. Kobler, *Memorie per la storia della liburnica città di Fiume* 37.

<sup>25</sup> Findings include coins from the first, third and fourth century AD, pottery fragments and remnants of Roman baths and necropolis.

<sup>26</sup> In AD 212 all free subjects of Rome received Roman citizenship.

Undesirable barbarians, who were threatening the very essence of Roman culture and prosperity of Roman towns, brought along other tribes, i.e., Slavs. Slavs were equally unwelcome, and in the late sixth century they penetrated deep into Istria, greatly alarming Pope Gregory I with their proximity to Italy.

Slavs (mostly Croats and Slovenes) chose to settle permanently in that part of the Eastern Adriatic and as a consequence, Tarsatica's population became gradually croatized to such an extent that even the old Roman Dalmatian<sup>27</sup> language entirely disappeared. However, the town continued to exist, though in different circumstances.

<sup>27</sup> Walls were probably built after AD 379, i.e., after Visigoths' conquest of Roman armies on the Balkan Peninsula. Margetić, *Rijeka Vinodol Istra* 29.

<sup>28</sup> For diachronic differentiation between languages spoken in antiquity along the coast and on the islands of Middle and Lower Adriatic, i.e., the region of Dalmatia, Croatian language uses two different terms: *dalmatski jezik* (i.e., language of Dalmati or Delmati), is a term to describe language spoken in that region in antiquity; *dalmatinški* (Dalmatian), on the other hand, is an adjective that qualifies all nouns associated with things of the region of Dalmatia, including the variants of čakavian and štokavian dialects of the Croatian language spoken today in Dalmatia. In my opinion the term *dalmatic* (even though it is in opposition to *dalmatic* = bishop's or monarch's vestments) would be better suited when referring to the language of ancient inhabitants of Dalmatia.

According to Margetić the language of Tarsatica's inhabitants was probably a variant of Vulgar Latin, which, due to weakening of communications with the rest of Roman speaking areas, developed into a distinct idiom in the early Middle Ages. Furthermore, Margetić presumes that this idiom must have been related to Dalmatian and Istro-Roman, and particularly to Vegliote. While remnants of Istro-Roman idiom can be found in some toponyms, traces of the supposed ancient idiom of Tarsatica are all but non-existent. The only toponyms that could possibly attest to the language's existence are not altogether convincing: the most often mentioned example of toponym that could be a remnant of the supposed idiom of Tarsatica's population is *Kozala* (Cosala), which presumably originates in Latin *casale*. However, if Tarsatica's idiom was related to Istro-Roman and Vegliote, the form *casale* (homestead) would result in the diphthongized form \**casiol* (cf. Vegl. *cosuol*, pigpen); Another toponym, *Pulāc*, should be derived from *pil-osus* through *pyl-osus* (cf. Alb. *pūl* = forest > *pul-osus* (cf. Albona > Albunon > Albyn > Labin. Margetić, *Rijeka Vinodol Istra* 131.

The hypothesis about Tarsatica's complete destruction by Charlemagne, which ensued in retaliation for the death of Erick, Duke of Friuli, allegedly slain by Croats in AD 799:

*"Accepit etiam tristem muntium de Geroldi et Aerici interitum; quorum alter, Geroldus videlicet Bajoariae praefectus, commisso cum Hunis praelio cecidit, alter vero, id est Aericus, post multa praelia et insignes victorias, apud Tharsaticam, Liburniae civitatem, insidiis oppidanorum interceptus atque interfactus est."<sup>29</sup>*

was widely accepted as factual. This was introduced in order to bridge inexplicable historical gap and compensate for five centuries of relative silence. Proponents of the town's complete destruction and its sudden reappearance in the thirteenth century as an already flourishing maritime centre probably decided to solve the problem in this manner because of lack of evidence, written or otherwise, which could have attested to the settlement's continued existence.<sup>30</sup> The name Tarsatica, however, did not disappear altogether, but continued to the present day in the form of Trsat.<sup>31</sup> From Venetian documents dating from 1281,<sup>32</sup> in which the town appears by the

<sup>29</sup> Einhardi 242.

<sup>30</sup> A document dating from 996, in which the Holy Roman Emperor Otto III confirms granting the diocese of Tarsatica to the Patriarch of Aquileia was, until recently, believed to be a forgery. However, in his later works Margetić sets aside claims about forgery, maintaining that the confirmation of the diocese was a calculated measure in the Emperor's aim to create a universal Christian empire. Because Tarsatica was, in the twelfth century, a part of Croatian territory, confirmation of the diocese in Tarsatica would have effectively extended the Patriarch's of Aquileia jurisdiction and power to that and other regions where his reach had not been extended already. Granting of the diocese also confirms that Tarsatica was a town of considerable local importance. Margetić, *Antička Tarsatica i počeci Rijeke* 29-34.

<sup>31</sup> Trsat is the name of the cliff on the left bank of Rječina. The medieval fort and settlement around it bear the same name.

<sup>32</sup> Margetić, *Rijeka Vinodol Istra* 35.

name of *Reka/Flumen*, it could be reasonably concluded that Tarsatica was at that time a developed, thriving maritime trade centre. Despite five centuries of relative silence in the historical record, these and subsequent documents should be sufficient to lend credibility to hypotheses about the settlements continuity.

Although the Rijeka of that period was a part of the medieval Croatian state,<sup>33</sup> as a thriving merchant centre and important thoroughfare through which merchandise from various parts of medieval Europe was transported and traded, the town was too attractive a property not to attract the interest of foreign potentates who wanted to add it to their feudal holdings. Consequently, Rijeka became a pawn in the schemes of various German and Italian feudal lords, from the Duino (twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth century), the Walsee (fifteenth) and finally of the Habsburgs (from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century). The different names under which the town appears in contemporary documents, e.g., *Flumen San Vito, San Vito di Fiume, Terra di Fiume San Vito, St. Weit am Pflaum, St. Veit apud Phlawon* and simply *Reka* (or *Rika*) and *Fiume*,<sup>34</sup> is a reflection of the national make-up of its lords. Considering these diversities, it could be concluded that the language(s) of the inhabitants were equally varied.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Margetić, *Rijeka Vinodol Istra* 57.

<sup>34</sup> Rijeka is Croatian equivalent of Italian *Fiume*

<sup>35</sup> This point will be discussed further.

Prosperity and further development of the town, which were a reflection of the positive business decisions and practices of its German lords, the Walsee and the Habsburgs, were also reflected in the changes in its demographic structure. Relative freedom to trade outside their lords' official boundaries brought new opportunities to Rijeka's merchants, extending their areas of operation beyond their immediate and local possibilities, resulting in an influx and settling of newcomers from different regions of Central-European and Mediterranean surroundings. Notwithstanding Venice's claims that Rijeka was her enemy, many new settlers arrived from Venice itself and from neighbouring regions.<sup>36</sup> Although newly arrived settlers, with their conspicuous customs, traditions and vernaculars, added to the town's flavour, making it appear somewhat cosmopolitan, they also helped to dilute the previously prevailing Slavic element. While it is true that numbers of newcomers integrated themselves into the community by Croatizing their names (e.g., D' Adamo becomes Adamić), and while Rijeka's canons, not having a good command of Latin, still served liturgy in Glagolitic,<sup>37</sup> feudal lords in the fifteenth century exerted their power by pressuring for changes that would bring on the adoption of Latin as the official language of communication for administrative purposes. This insistence on changes in language practices, brought on in part by more frequent contacts with parts of Europe where Latin was already the official language of the courts and of

<sup>36</sup> While considerable number of newcomers settled permanently in the city, some remained only temporarily.

<sup>37</sup> In the fourteenth century the city's administrators were generally Germans but administrative documents were still written in Glagolitic. Strčić, *Osnovne odrednice u povijesti Rijeke* 20

the Catholic Church, resulted in the arrival of numerous foreign notaries to the city, mostly from the Apennines' papal states.<sup>38</sup> Educated in western traditions, notaries used the Latin language to record the city's official activities but occasionally they also wrote in the local čakavian dialect spoken by Croatian segments of the population and in the vernacular of the Venetian variety which was finding its way into the speech practices of the local population.<sup>39</sup>

In the second half of the fifteenth century, i.e., in 1466, Fiume became a permanent holding of the then already powerful Habsburg archdukes, subsequently losing its innate importance as a trade centre to more immediate court interests and the problems of the rising Habsburg Monarchy. The new lords of Fiume were probably not able to concern themselves with the vanishing fortunes of the port town because of the new, ominous menace that was looming on the horizon and threatening their holdings in various other parts of Europe. In the fifteenth century, Turks were making violent raids deep into Habsburg territories, reaching as far as Friuli, and opening a window of opportunity for Venice to take advantage of eventual security weaknesses and facilitating the seizure of Fiume and neutralization of city as a commercial rival in the Adriatic. The constant skirmishes

<sup>38</sup> This point will be discussed further.

<sup>39</sup> The most remarkable notary of that period was Antonio de Francesco de Renno de Mutina, whose notary acts, collected in the book *Liber c̄ivilium sive notificationum* chronicle proceedings in Rijeka's civic institutions from 1436-1461. Rijeka's oldest, until now, preserved notary papers were classified in 1554 by his fellow notary, Querino Tranquilli, only to be left forgotten in the basement of Jesuit college until 1849. *Vjesnik državnog arhiva u Rijeci*, 1955-56.

with Venice and the Turks, the plague that ravaged Europe in that period (Fiume was not spared), both contributed to the decline of the city's<sup>40</sup> population. Newcomers of that period were mostly those who decided to settle only temporarily in the city, leaving after making a fast profit without contributing in any meaningful way to its economy.

This period is characterized by the appearance of a new urban class which would exert significant influence on the future economic and political orientation of the city. The newly formed class, known as patricians,<sup>41</sup> whose members acquired their wealth and prominence through various commercial undertakings, did not, however, include many members of the Croatian ethnic group which still represented the city's majority. From this arbitrary group of pseudo-nobles, whose allegiances swayed indiscriminately from one "protector" of their current business interests to the next, eventually sprouted a notion and desire for Fiume's independence. Subsequently, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, this ill conceived idea would become an issue of bitter contention that polarized the city's population.

In their efforts to preserve their status and advance their trading markets beyond the margins of local opportunity, Fiume's patricians neglected the interests of the city and its fringe areas, turning their attention and their hopes to Hoffburg

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<sup>40</sup> From this point forward Rijeka/Fiume will be referred to as city.

<sup>41</sup> Although the majority of new "nobles" were of common origin, some members belonged to the ranks of "true" nobility.

(Vienna) instead. Since the Court's affairs in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were entrusted to German nationals or to the court officials from northern regions of Italy, and since Fiume's elite preferred to use the Italian language even outside the business sphere, the population in the city steadily declined, reaching a mere 2,000 inhabitants in 1599.<sup>42</sup>

With the elimination of Venice's naval monopoly in the Adriatic,<sup>43</sup> and the signing of an armistice with the Turks in 1699, the prospect of peace in that part of Balkans in the seventeenth century attracted new settlers to the city including numerous refugees from regions that were under Turkish rule. These factors, combined with dynastic changes in Fiume's surrounding regions,<sup>44</sup> contributed to new, vigorous economic development in this area, which in turn resulted in revival of the city's economic circumstances. Recovery and strengthening of the economic base also resulted in changes in the cultural field, particularly in the field of education. One of the most significant occurrences proven to have had deep positive but also negative influences in the development of socio-cultural interactions within the city's population, occurred in the first half of the seventeenth century with the arrival of Jesuits in the city. This Order established a new school, a

<sup>42</sup> Strčić, *Riječko stanovništvo do XVIII stoljeća* 30.

<sup>43</sup> In the late seventeenth century, around 1680, Venice was forced to allow free navigation in the Adriatic, initially to English, and later to Dutch and French ships. *Povijest Rijeke*, 134.

<sup>44</sup> Until the seventeenth century, Rijeka's immediate surrounding areas of Bakar, Grobnik and Vinodol were in the hands of the feudal family Frankopan; at that time, these areas, except for Novi Vinodolski, became holdings of the Croatian nobles Zrinski.

Strčić, *Riječko stanovništvo do XVIII stoljeća* 30.

Gymnasium, where the language of instruction was Latin but Italian for primary grades.<sup>45</sup> Instruction in the Croatian language was not allowed and prior to being accepted, prospective students were obliged to take an admission course in Latin. The arrival of Jesuits and the establishment of an educational institution in which the primary language of instruction differed from the language commonly spoken among the city's prevalently Croatian population, is commonly considered to be a benchmark in growing attempts to deny the city's unmistakable Croatian character and in subsequent challenges of Rijeka's citizens' rights to self-determination.

Although the primary role of Jesuits was to be one of suppression of Reformation tendencies in this part of Europe, by educating Rijeka's youth and raising their intellectual awareness they contributed greatly to expanding the cultural and scholarly traditions of Western Europe to that part of the eastern Adriatic. It is estimated that during the close to seventy years of Jesuit presence in Rijeka, use of Italian language (and its dialects) had tripled, greatly contributing to the further alienation of the lower class segments of the population, and those of the upper class whose members insisted on using Italian in family surroundings. Citizens of Rijeka/Fiume who chose to speak Italian or Italian dialects considered themselves culturally superior to their servants, who came mostly from segments of the Croatian čakavian speaking community. Dependent on the upper class for their

<sup>45</sup> Academic instruction in Gymnasium started in year 1627/28. Strčić, *Riječko stanovništvo do XVIII stoljeća* 30.

livelihood, the “common” people of Fiume (and not only those of the Croatian community), were compelled to learn (and use) the language of their employers, which only helped to increase the use of the Italian language amongst the city’s population.

Even though Rijeka’s elite adopted the Italian language as the primary means of communication in business and at home, this small group, comprised of members of different national affiliations, was not nationally homogenous and did not inevitably strive to be included into the Italian social fabric.<sup>46</sup> Instead, members of the new elite chose, supported and eventually shifted their loyalties toward a particular legal and/or national choice offering them better short or long-term opportunities.<sup>47</sup> Later on, from the ranks of Fiume’s seventeenth century elite, sprang the famous (as well as infamous) personality better known as *Fiuman*, who coined a speech based on northern Italian dialects of Roman provenance which he complemente with words and expressions from the Croatian čakavian dialect spoken in that region.<sup>48</sup> Furthermore, the term *Fiuman* was applied to a person who considered himself *exclusively* a citizen of Rijeka, disregarding any territorial or national boundaries however legitimate they may have been.

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<sup>46</sup> In the seventeenth century, the concept of national consciousness is still nonexistent. Strčić, *Riječko stanovništvo do XVIII stoljeća* 31.

<sup>47</sup> Strčić, *Riječko stanovništvo do XVIII stoljeća* 31.

<sup>48</sup> Strčić, *Riječko stanovništvo do XVIII stoljeća* 31.

In the eighteenth century, with a cessation of hostilities with Turks in the Balkans, the Habsburg monarchy initiated new economic policies, commencing with new ambitious projects and enterprises on land and on the sea. As a result of the new economic measures in 1719, Trieste and Rijeka were granted the status of *free ports*, made possible in part by Venice's diminished supremacy as a naval power. Free port status, however, did not bring about the desired swift return of prosperity to Rijeka's economy. Prospective investors and entrepreneurs were cautious and wary of the patent that limited tariff free trade only to the area of the port, excluding the rest of the city. The situation was remedied some fifty years later, in 1769, when a patent of free tariff was granted to the entire city.<sup>49</sup>

The mercantile policies of Habsburg dynasts (i.e., Carl VI, Maria Theresa and Joseph II) nevertheless brought benefits to the city and surrounding regions. New road construction projects (Carolina 1725) with the purpose of connecting the Croatian interior to the sea, the development of a naval base and new shipyard in nearby Kraljevica, the establishment of sugar refinery plants — all of these projects contributed to the establishment of a new economic base, which was essential for the city's much-needed and anticipated recovery. New economic undertakings attracted the interest of another constituent of the Habsburg Empire, the Magyars, who, being landlocked, began to cast their glances toward Rijeka as an ideal starting gate to world markets. Initially economic, Hungary's interests would later become political,

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<sup>49</sup> *Povijest Rijeke*, 136

eventually culminating in 1868 in the fraudulent annexation of Rijeka to the Crown of Saint Stephen.

In the attempts to resolve the perpetual political squabbles and polemics surrounding Rijeka's identity and territorial dependency, Empress Maria Theresa established a new province in 1753, naming it the Austrian Littoral, which included Aquilea, Trieste, Rijeka, Bakar, Kraljevica and the Island of Pag, but due to vigorous protests from Croatian and Magyar representatives, she was later compelled to exclude Rijeka from the project. As a result, Rijeka was reincorporated into the Kingdom of Croatia in 1776:

" [...] ut urbs et portus Fluminensis [...] immedio regno Croatiae incorporetur [...]".<sup>50</sup>

In reference to the official language and its use, numerous reforms of educational and religious institutions and their activities<sup>51</sup> instituted in the eighteenth century also brought changes to the official Languages Act, changing the official language from Latin to German. Implementation of this change in the schools, where the study of the German language became obligatory,<sup>52</sup> was a part of the Emperor's plan that anticipated the eventual general use of German throughout

<sup>50</sup> *Povijest Rijeke*, 149.

<sup>51</sup> Abolition of the Jesuit order, and subsequent closing of the Jesuit administered Gymnasium were not the only reforms carried out during the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II. Monasteries belonging to the orders of the Benedictine and Augustine religious orders were also closed and their properties sold in auctions; in the period from 1784-1786, twelve different Croatian brotherhoods and guilds were also dissolved; *Povijest Rijeke*, 159-60.

<sup>52</sup> The instruction in the German language started in 1765/66 academic year. *Povijest Rijeke*, 159.

Rijeka's school system. The ambitious plan, however, was disrupted in 1809 when the political fortunes of the Habsburgs changed, and when French briefly replaced German as the official language. Fortunately, Napoleonic rule in the Illyric Provinces was of short duration and after the departure of the French, in 1813 German was reintroduced in the schools, being taught as a subject until 1822, when Hungarian instructors with a preference for their own pedagogic methods began instructing Rijeka's students in Hungarian. Through the implementation of all the reforms and changes, however, the concerns of Rijeka's Croatian speaking population were never taken into consideration.

From 1868, when Rijeka became *corpus separatum* under Hungarian jurisdiction and eventually ended up as *de facto* property of the Hungarian Crown (eastern branch of the Habsburg Monarchy), the economic circumstances changed considerably. To realize the goal of becoming an effective participant in the European economy, Hungary depended largely on the development of a sufficiently reliable railroad system, one that would serve to transport Hungarian goods to European and world markets. Hungary's market expansion initiative prompted construction of a railroad that would have connected Vienna and Budapest to Rijeka's port, and redevelopment and expansion of the existing port area by the addition of the new piers and warehouses necessary to accommodate increased commercial traffic. Capital from Hungary was shrewdly invested in the development of industrial concerns such as an oil refinery, a plant for the removal of

rice husks and construction of a new shipyard located in Brgudi, to mention only a few. Considering the scope of Hungarian investments in Rijeka's economy, it would appear that they were made for the long-term benefit of the city and its working people. But, contrary to appearance, Hungarian generosity as well as the prosperity of Rijeka and the economy lasted only as long as did the capital necessary for their support. The collapse of the Habsburg Monarchy after the First World War also meant the collapse of Rijeka's short-lived prosperity. With the Hungarians and their capital gone, Rijeka and Rijeka's workers who depended and counted on them for their livelihood, were left to look after themselves.

The city's period of prosperity during Hungarian rule is also reflected in the rapid growth of the population, caused mostly by the influx of people attracted to the city by the prospect of work. In the interval from 1851 to 1910, the population of the city had quadrupled but at the end of the century only half of its inhabitants were natives of the city.<sup>53</sup> If the methods of those who compiled questionnaires and collected census materials were taken at face value, i.e., left unexplained, the demographic picture of Rijeka's population in that period of 60 years could be very deceiving. According to the census from 1851, which was the only census in which results were determined according to one's national affiliation, Rijeka's population consisted of 78.7% Croats, 13.3% Slovenes, 5.5% Italians, and 2.5% other nationals. Subsequent censuses taken in 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 did not take nationality into

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<sup>53</sup> In 1851, Rijeka, including the boroughs of Drenova, Kozala and Plase had 12,588 inhabitants. That number grew to 48,833 in 1910. Strčić, *Rijeka od kraja XIII stoljeća do 1918. godine* 53-54.

account in determining the city's population structure, but rather based the census' results on the language of communication.

Based on such a standard, the city's demographic picture shows considerable changes to the detriment of its Croatian element. The census from 1880 shows that the Croatian population in the city had fallen to 38.2%, while Italian grew to 44.1%.<sup>54</sup> In the next 30 years, the ratio between the Croatian and Italian population widened steadily in favour of Italian nationals or those who declared themselves as Italians. At that time, some members of the Italian community began to promote irredentist ideas.<sup>55</sup> On the other hand, power still belonged to a handful of well-to do families, known as *fumanissimi*, who still aligned themselves culturally with Italians, but their economic and political loyalties were on the side of Hungary. As earlier with the *fumani*, the preferred language of communication of *fumanissimi* was also Italian which working people imitated, thus resulting in a *koinē* based on an already established Venetian colonial variant. In my opinion, this *koinē*, whose lexical and semantic deficiencies were filled by generous borrowings from Italian, German and Croatian, could be considered a prototype from which developed a speech known as *Fiuman dialect*.

<sup>54</sup> Results of the 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 census were based on the questions that placed emphasis on the language of communication instead of ethnicity. Strčić, *Rijeka od kraja XVIII stoljeća do 1918. godine* 59.

<sup>55</sup> Strčić, *Rijeka od kraja XVIII stoljeća do 1918. godine* 54-68.

Irredentist: an Italian nationalist of the late 19th century advocating the return to Italy of the Italian speaking districts of the Austro-Hungarian empire. *The Oxford English Reference Dictionary* 744.

The First World War had brought a complete collapse of the city's economy except for the industry related to war, which alone prospered, bringing huge profits to a closed group of the already rich and privileged, but misery and despair to ordinary working people. The city's future, in the meantime, was being decided in cabinets of western powers that administered their own kind of justice, rearranging borders and displacing affected people without any consideration for the consequences of their decisions. Although by decision of the secret London Pact of 1915, Rijeka remained a part of Croatian territory, struggles for the permanent resolution of problems surrounding her territorial allegiance and national identity persisted. For a brief period, the city became part of a newly formed state of Croats, Slovenes and Serbs, (which soon joined the Kingdom of Serbia and Montenegro to become the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), giving hope to its Slavic element that this would eventually result in permanent repatriation, i.e., that Rijeka would be finally returned to the "motherland".<sup>56</sup> The hopes of those who were naive enough to believe that joining the kingdom with a principally Slavic population would permanently remedy the city's problems were proven illusory. The decision to incorporate Rijeka into Croatia was vigorously opposed by the factions supporting resolution of the problem in favour of Italian interests,<sup>57</sup> one such segment demanding annexation to Italy, the other complete autonomy of the city.

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<sup>56</sup> Janjatović, *Rijeka u razdoblju 1918-1941. godine* 74.

<sup>57</sup> After the fall of the Habsburg Monarchy, Rijeka's previous supporters of the Hungarian interests, better known in Croatian as "madaroni", conveniently switched their loyalties in 1918 to the Italian

In view of the gravity of the situation, Rijeka was occupied in 1918 by allied, Yugoslav and Italian troops, whose initial task was to serve as intermediary forces until a satisfactory solution to the problems could be found. However, Italian soldiers succeeded in taking power from the (Croatian) National Assembly by force, transferring it to the Italian National Assembly (which was founded in October of 1918), and proceeded with the occupation of Sušak, a town on the left bank of the river, whose citizens were predominantly of Slavic origin. Italian military presence in the city grew stronger, which indicated that Italy had not given up the idea of annexing not only Rijeka but also a large part of the surrounding territory. Moreover, Italian troops stationed in the city gave encouragement to the increasingly aggressive irredentist movement.

Calls for the reduction of Italian troops in Rijeka prompted renowned Italian poet, aesthete and *bon vivant* Gabriele D'Annunzio to take matters into his own hands. On September 19, 1919, D'Annunzio and his two thousand ardent legionnaires (*arditi*) entered Rijeka, where they remained until January 1921. Pro-Italian elements welcomed D'Annunzio, and encouraged by their support, he started the reorganization of municipal administration, calling for elections for a new municipal government. In order to win the international community's approval and acceptance of his actions, he ordered elections for Rijeka's representative to the Parliament in Rome, a clever strategic move to include Rijeka into the Kingdom of

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side. Switching loyalties earned them a new Croatian epithet with pejorative connotations, i.e., "talijanaši".

Italy. The Italian government disapproved, however, fearing disruption of their negotiations with Yugoslavia regarding the status and definition of territorial boundaries between the two states. When negotiations between Italian government and representatives of Rijeka's municipal government concerning D'Annunzio's withdrawal from the city fell through, the poet's actions became dictatorial, manifesting themselves in increasing and forceful denationalization of the non-Italian population, in attempts to separate Rijeka from its natural fringe areas, by destruction and plunder of objects of cultural and practical values, and in exhibition of megalomaniac tendencies.<sup>38</sup> In October 1920, D'Annunzio joined Rijeka's chapter of the newly formed fascist organization *Fasci di combattimento*, thus formally acknowledging its founding.

Attempts to resolve Rijeka's question with the Rapallo Agreement, signed in November 1920 between the Kingdoms of Yugoslavia and Italy, failed yet again. The agreement did not provide that Rijeka should become part of either Italy or Yugoslavia, but that it should become a completely free and independent state. Furthermore, in compliance with the agreement, D'Annunzio was compelled to disband the regency, *La Regenza Italiana del Carnaro* (founded in September of 1920) and leave the city. D'Annunzio's unwillingness to comply resulted in the deployment of Italian troops and a blockade of the city. Ensuing fights that lasted

<sup>38</sup> Janjatović, *Rijeka u razdoblju 1918-1941. godine* 74-75; Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 69-73; *Povijest Rijeke*, 288-289.

from December 24 to December 30, known as "krvavi Božić" (Bloody Christmas),<sup>59</sup> in which D'Annunzio was also wounded, forced him to accept a truce and the conditions of the Rapallo Agreement. His legionnaires left the city at the beginning of January 1921, followed on January 18th by D'Annunzio.<sup>60</sup>

D'Annunzio's departure and the establishment of the State of Rijeka did not quiet calls for resolution of the question about Rijeka's territorial dependency. Those who were on the side of Italy, and who were supported by the remnants of D'Annunzio's *arditi* demanded unconditional territorial unity with Italy, but Riccardo Zanella and his Independence Party,<sup>61</sup> supported by the government in Belgrade, called for the city's autonomy. Although Zanella's party won a majority in elections held in April of 1921, Rijeka's fascists, encouraged by the strengthening influence of the fascist movement in Italy, executed a *coup d'état* in March of 1922, transferring power to the Legislative Assembly controlled by representatives of the Fascist Party. Establishment of the Fascist regime in Italy (1922) brought forward new initiatives for revision of the Rapallo Agreement, by which Rijeka would become part of Italy. On January 27, 1923, with agreement in Rome, Rijeka was

<sup>59</sup> Bloody Christmas; *Povijest Rijeke*, 290.

<sup>60</sup> D'Annunzio did not leave Rijeka empty handed, however. A convoy of trucks filled with plundered goods followed him to Italy. In 1925, the representative of Italian government estimated the value of the property taken from Rijeka and from her citizens to amount to 56,285.672 liras. *Povijest Rijeke*, 290.

<sup>61</sup> Independence Party of Riccardo Zanella was the incumbent body in the new State of Rijeka. Janjatović, *Rijeka u razdoblju 1918-1941. godine* 75.

made part of Italy and the question of the city's dependency was "finally" resolved.<sup>62</sup>

As part of Italy and later a seat of the newly established *Provincia del Carnaro*,<sup>63</sup> Rijeka, which was renamed *Fiume*, received sporadically token amounts of funds<sup>64</sup> from the Italian government to finance various civil works projects but the new status did little to improve social conditions in the city and restore her former importance as a maritime transit centre. Reduced to the margins of importance in Italy's order of priorities, Rijeka's economy became stagnant, particularly affecting previously profitable naval and port operations. This difficult economic situation was aggravated by separation of the previously compact urban body that consisted of two parts - Rijeka and Sušak<sup>65</sup> with installation of state borders between them. Furthermore, in the period between annexation and the Second World War, when the fascist government in Rome began implementing measures aimed to "purify" the city by suppressing anything non-Italian, Rijeka's social and national structure

<sup>62</sup> Janjatović, *Rijeka u razdoblju 1918-1941. godine* 75; It should be mentioned that in his book *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 82, Goran Moravček states that Belgrade's government of Nikola Pašić consented to Italy's annexation of Rijeka, but that fact was methodically suppressed in the post-war period by Yugoslav socialist ideologists.

<sup>63</sup> The new province, which included parts of Istrian, Castuan and Slovenian territories, was formed in February 1994. Janjatović, *Rijeka u razdoblju 1918-1941. godine* 76.

<sup>64</sup> Amounts allowed to Rijeka were "token" only in relation to funds given to other Italian cities, one of which, Genoa received in 1924 forty million liras, compared to nine millions allotted to Rijeka. Rijeka was also promised twenty four million liras for improvement of the port area. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 83.

<sup>65</sup> The city is divided by the river Rječina into two parts: on the right side of the river is the historic part of Rijeka, and on the left side is the part of the city called Sušak. While the population of Rijeka has been traditionally very varied, the population of Sušak was always predominantly Croatian.

changed dramatically. Through twenty-six years of forced denationalization of Slavic elements, approximately five thousand surnames were changed into Italian-sounding approximants.<sup>66</sup> In 1926 the Italian parliament revoked instruction in Slovenian and Croatian language in schools of Julian region,<sup>67</sup> and in 1931, with the founding of *Ente nazionale per la rinascita agraria delle tre Venezie*, started implementation of a plan to colonize parts of this region, where the Slavic presence was predominant, with settlers from other regions of Apennine Peninsula.<sup>68</sup>

Cultural and social activities in the city were reflections of Mussolini's government policies of that time, i.e., they became the vehicle for promotion and advancement of the party's political goals. In reference to Rijeka, one of the goals

<sup>66</sup> According to Moravček, Rijeka's citizens with Slavic surnames did not have many employment opportunities after annexation, and that is why they chose to change them.

He cites the following examples: Afrić-Afri; Babić-Babbi; Bakarić-Baccarini (Bakarini); Bačić-Bacci, Bachi; Bek-Beucci; Beković-Ferri; Belić-Belli, Bellini; Belulović-Bellulo; Blašić-Blasi, Blasetti (Blaseti), Biagi; Černjar-Cini, Cerni, Cenari; Dernjević-Deveni, Dernievi, Dorini; Dežman-Damiani; Dorići-Dorini; Dubravčić-Ducci, Durbani, Ragusini; Dumičić-Domini; Host-Costa, Osti; Ivančić-Vanni; Jelić-Gelsi; Jovanović-Giovanelli; Katalinić-Cattalini; Klapčić-Ciani; Kopajtić-Gani; Korić-Cori; Kučić-Cuzzi, Cozzi; Kuzman-Cosmini, Cosimi; Lučinić-Luciani; Malalek-Malatini; Marković-DeMarco; Maršanić-Marsani; Marušić-Marussi; Matković-Mattei; Miculinić-Micotti; Mikac-Micca; Mikelić-Micheli; Rajević-Ravani; Rak-Radeni, Rachelli; Rumić-Rumini; Rušić-Rossini; Seberić-Severi; Sikić-Sicchi, Secchi, Sini; Tkalec-Teruzzi, Tessi; Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 88

In my opinion, the change over of the surnames from Italian into Croatian and vice versa is not only not important, but it would be impossible to determine with reasonable certainty who changed into what and when and why did it happen.

<sup>67</sup> Prior to reforms of the school system in 1923, Julian region had 464 Slovenian and Croatian schools with 52,000 students in 840 classes. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 89

<sup>68</sup> The newly formed institution intended to help in the revival of agriculture in the region of *tre Venezie* started implementing the plan by buying land from Croatian and Slovenian peasants for very low prices, granting long-term concession on bought lands to Italian colonists. Colonization was particularly intensive between 1929 and 1939. While 1878 so called *regricoli* from other Italian regions settled in Rijeka in 1929, in the following ten years that number came close to 2500 a year. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 90.

was to demonstrate and accentuate the city's Italian flavour, which was to be accomplished through promotion of theatrical arts, journalism, literature and publishing, encouragement of research into the city's history and participation of citizens in sports and athletic activities and events.<sup>69</sup> These efforts, though responsible for bringing liveliness and variety into the city's cultural and social life, were no substitute for feelings of security and well being that only a firmly based and prosperous economy can bring to those who participate in it.

After the fall of Mussolini and the capitulation of Italy in the fall of 1943, when it became evident that the end of the war was inevitably close, questions about the city's future were again raised. Apart from opinions that the city should become a part of either Yugoslavia or Italy, the independence option, one that Zanella's followers preferred, was again brought to the fore. Considering the options, the anti-fascist movement in the city did not have uniform goals either. Citizens of Rijeka who fought against fascists, although with opposing views of the city's future social and political structure to the views of the ones who fought for the Yugoslav option, came to be accused later as reactionaries and irredentists.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Tools contributing to the awareness of Rijeka's citizens of the government's efforts and projects included a considerable number of newly established newspaper and magazine publications, such as *La Vedetta d'Italia*, *Fiume*, *Termini*, *Liburnia*, *Fiume e la Liburnia*, *Storia del Comune di Fiume*, *Fiume nel Medioevo*, et al. Soccer clubs in that period included *Olimpia*, *Gloria*, and *Fiumana*. Janjatović, *Rijeka u razdoblju 1918-1941* 79.

<sup>70</sup> Support for communists in Rijeka was very weak, and liberation battles fought in the regions around the city and in Istria were looked upon as purely internal and national war *degli Slavi*. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 97.

Before the outbreak of the war, the number of fascists in the city was considerable,<sup>71</sup> but many of the citizens, which included ones who were not fascist sympathisers, left before or immediately after partisans entered the city in May of 1943.<sup>72</sup> The fact that after the capitulation of Germany in 1945 and takeover of the city by partisan forces in May of the same year, Rijeka's status was still *quo ante bellum*, did not deter socialist ideologists from claiming that the city's "liberation" occurred also in 1945. The truth is, however, that from 1945 to 1947 the city was under the military control of the Yugoslav army. The question of Rijeka was settled *pro forma* at the Peace Conference in Versailles in 1947 but negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning disputed territories would end only in 1975 with the signing of the Osim Agreements.<sup>73</sup>

Decisions to incorporate territories that were until then *de iure* part of the Italian Kingdom into Yugoslavia, influenced the lives and futures of hundreds of thousands of people. Change in the political climate and distrust of the military that controlled the city prompted many citizens of Rijeka to emigrate to Italy. Though a considerable number of people left the city immediately following the capitulation

<sup>71</sup> According to Moravček, on the eve of the Second World War, Rijeka's branch of *Partito Fascista* had approximately 14.000 members, which were divided in 15 *fasci*; It had more than 900 *squadristi* and *legionari*, as well as 3275 drafted members. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 102.

<sup>72</sup> Many of them left because of fear of retaliation (partisans' reputation for cruelty and atrocities preceded them). Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 102.

<sup>73</sup> Disputed territories included Istria, Slovenian Littoral, and parts of Dalmatian territory. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 103.

of Italy in 1943, the real exodus occurred between 1945-1947.<sup>74</sup> Numbers cited in both Italian and Yugoslav official documents were (and are) often used to support arguments concerning Rijeka's identity and territorial dependency,<sup>75</sup> but consequences, however difficult they may be for either side to accept, are still evident in the city and in the relationship between the Italian and/or Slavic population.

Even today, 50 years after great numbers of professionals and tradespeople left the city, abandoned and run down buildings in the old city's centre, the occasional Italian streetname and even the sound of that *fiuman* speech with its peculiarly čakavian cadence, are reminiscent of the people who once lived there and whose culture, language and customs are not familiar to the current citizens of Rijeka.<sup>76</sup>

In the following chapters of my thesis I intend to demonstrate that Fiuman dialect did not develop independently of Venetian dialect, but that it represents a continuation of the so called colonial Venetian, which was introduced into the city by Venetian merchants more than five hundred years ago. In order to achieve this

<sup>74</sup> Sadly, statistics relating to the exodus from Rijeka are often onesided and exclusional to the detriment of those citizens of Rijeka who were not Italian nationals, but belonged to other ethnic groups, and who also left the city because of fear, and because of ideological differences with proponents and bearers of new socialist and later communist ideologies.

<sup>75</sup> Moravček cites sources by which 100 to 150.000 Italian colonists settled in Giulian region after the First World War, many of these choosing Rijeka as final destination. From 1926 to 1944, number of *regnicoli* settled in Rijeka was approximately 40.000, but in the same period, 29.000 of them left the city for other cities in Italy. Italian sources claim that after the war, 31.840 people, or about 70% of population left the city. Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 158.

<sup>76</sup> Moravček, *Rijeka. Prešućena povijest* 161.

goal, I have divided the thesis in two parts. The first part, a core of the thesis covers development of the Fiuman dialect as well as its present position in relation to Venetian and other Venetan dialects. It is divided into three chapters which deal with historical developments in Venetan phonology, morphology and syntax in general, and Fiuman in particular. The results of the research in these areas are summarized at the end of the first part of the thesis.

In the second part, or appendix to the thesis I have chosen to present the results of my field research together with samples of prose, poetry and proverbs written in Fiuman. The second part also includes a Fiuman - Italian glossary, which contains comparative and etymological information on the words listed in the glossary.

To complement my thesis, and to introduce the prospective reader to the city of Fiume, I have included few illustrations and maps which can be found at the end of the second part.

## 2. Phonology

In relation to phonetics, sounds of human speech are classified according to the manner and the place of articulation. According to the manner of articulation, they are described to be either oral or nasal, voiced or voiceless, aspirated or unaspirated, stops or continuants. On the other hand, classification based on the place of articulation distinguishes, for example, labial from palatal and velar from alveolar sounds. Phonology, which studies sound patterns, divides sound units or phonemes into groups based on their distinctive characteristics, i.e., into vocalic and consonantal groups. Although phonemes are graphically represented by graphemes, correspondence between phonemes and graphemes is not always precise. In some cases it is necessary to use more than one grapheme to represent one phoneme.

In Fiuman there are twenty six phonemes: twenty one representing consonantal category, and five which belong to the vocalic group.

### 2. 1. Inventory of Vowel Phonemes

Vowel phonemes of the Fiuman dialect have the same values as do vowels in the Italian language. They consist of two front or palatal /i/, /e/, two back or velar /o/, /u/ and one central vowel /a/. On the vowel triangle they are schematically represented as follows:

	/i/	/u/
	/e/	/o/
		/a/
/a/	central vowel of maximum aperture	/'pala/
/e/	closed front vowel	/'ben/
/i/	front vowel of maximum closure	/'djogo/
/o/	closed back vowel	/'dopo/
/u/	back vowel of maximum closure	/u'tsel/

Although opposition based on vowel length, which seems to have been present in early Fiuman seems to have been lost, there are still instances when it is clearly heard, which means that, for example for vowels *a* and *u* length is still a distinctive feature, which is exhibited in the following minimal pairs:

/papa/: /papa/ (pàpa “pappa per bambini” : pápa “il Papa”), /ale/: /ale/ (àle “ale, andiamo’ : ále “le ali”), /nane/: /nane/ (nàne “nanna, il dormire” : náne “sempliciotto”);  
 /pupa/: /pupa/ (pùpa “bambola” : púpa “poppa”);

In other cases there is no difference in the realization of [a] even though the meaning of the word is not the same:

/'tako/: /'tako/ (“tacco” : “vicino”)

When it is followed by a voiced apicoalveolar nasal plus a velar stop, middle positioned phoneme /a/ has an allophone [ã]:

/'fjanko/ → [fjā:nko], /'banko/ → [bā:nko];

A similar process occurs with /o/, i.e., in the environment of a voiced nasal stop, middle positioned /o/ → [ō]:

/de'fonto/ → [de'fō:nto], /'nonsolo/ → [nō:nzolo];

In standard written Italian, diacritic marks indicating stress are used only in words in which primary stress falls on the last syllable, as in *città*, *così*, *perchè*, *però*, and in monosyllabic words *dà*, *è*, *là*, *nè*, *rè*, *sè*, *sì* and *tè*. In the Italian dialects, however, because of the great differences in pronunciation between members of one family of dialects, diacritics in the text are often used to differentiate stressed from unstressed syllables regardless of their position in the word, and it is very common to see texts with stress marks on the syllables where they are not expected (at least not by someone who is familiar with standard Italian). Contrary to standard language(s), dialect(s) often lack specific orthographic standards, and in that sense, use of the diacritic symbols on syllables with primary stress serves also as a tool to facilitate one's acquaintance with a dialect.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> Belloni, *Grammatica Veneta* 47.

## 2. 2. Vowel Development

### 2. 2.1. Classical Latin and Vulgar Latin Vowel Systems

Classical Latin had two groups of vowels which were distinguished by quantity or length, i.e., they were either short ī, ē, ā, ō, ū, or long ī, ē, ā, ō, ū, thus forming a three level system:

Front:

/ī/ /ī/

/ē/ /ě/

Back:

/ū/ /ū/

/ō/ /ō/

/ā/ /ă/<sup>78</sup>

In the late Classical period, and at the beginning of our era, the opposition based on vowel length became gradually less defined, resulting eventually in the development of a new, seven-tiered vowel system based on quality, i.e., degree of opening, rather than on quantity. Thus Classical Latin short vowels became open, while long became closed:

ī > [i];      ī > [i];

ē > [e];      ē > [e];

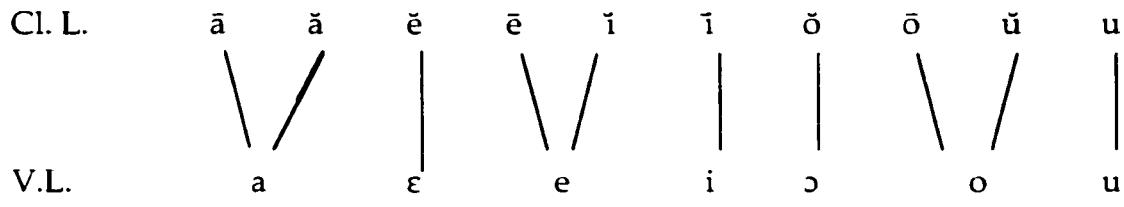
ā > [a];      ā > [a];

ō > [o];      ō > [o];

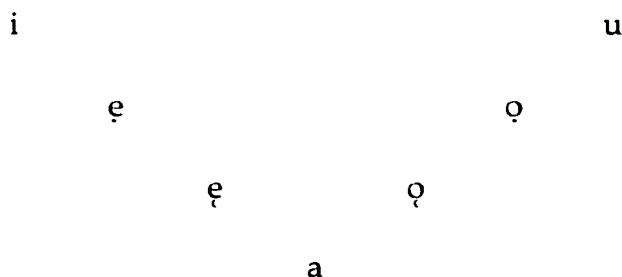
<sup>78</sup> Adopted from P.Tekavčić *Grammatica storica dell'italiano. Fonematica*. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1980, 12.

$\bar{u}$  > [ $\bar{u}$ ];       $\check{u}$  > [ $\check{u}$ ]<sup>79</sup>

Newly developed [ā] and [ă] converged into one vowel [a]. Through further fusions of Cl. Lat. short vowel ī and long vowel ē into e., and ū and ō into o., ī > i; ī, ē > e; ē > ε; ā, ă > a; ō > ɔ; ū, ū > o; ū > u, the new system became simplified once again, resulting in a new system composed of seven vowels:



or



The vowel systems of the emerging Romance languages, that is, Italian, French and Ibero-Romance languages developed on the basis of the Vulgar Latin system, while systems of other members of the neo-Latin family of languages exhibit certain divergences in development.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> Adapted from Melillo, *Appunti di fonologia italiana* 118.

## 2. 3. Tonic Front Vowels

### 2. 3.1. Spontaneous Development of Closed *e*

- a) Vulgar Latin closed -e-, which developed from Cl. Lat. long -ē-, and short -ī- remained closed in Fiuman: e. < ē, ī > e

Examples:

aurīcula(m) > /o'reča/, avēna(m)<sup>s1</sup> > /a'vena/, bībēre > /'bever/, capīllu(m) > /ka'vel/, catēna(m) > /ka'dena/ (cf. Venetan caena), cēra(m) > /'tsera/ (cf. Venetan sera), cīsta(m) > /ts'esta/ (cf. Venetan sesta), dēbile(m) > /'debole/, dōmīnīca(m) > /do'meniga/ (cf. Venetan domenega), mēnse(m) > /'meze/ (cf. Venetan mese), pariēte(m) > /pa'tedo/, pīsce(m) > /'pesē/, sēdeci(m) > /'sedese/, sēpia(m) > /'sepe/, sīccu(m) > /'seko/;

Exceptions:

Noun forms:

/'dito/ < \*ditu < dīgītu<sup>s2</sup>

Verbal forms:

/'liga/ < \*līgat instead of lega,<sup>s3</sup> tenēre > /te'lñir/<sup>s4</sup>;

<sup>s1</sup> Dialects of Sardinia, Balkan Romance varieties, as well as some varieties of Italian southern dialects with strong Greek influence, developed their vowel systems differently from Italian type. Rohlfs *Grammatica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 5-6.

<sup>s2</sup> For Vulgar Latin words the starting point was its accusative form instead of nominative; -m, a part of inflectional accusative (sing.) suffix was not pronounced in Vulgar Latin, hence the parenthesis. Dardano, *Manualetto di linguistica italiana* 70.

<sup>s3</sup> Bato, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 17.

In infinitives of the verbs *movēre* and *vīdēre*, primary stress shifted from proparoxytone to the first syllable:

*movēre* > /'mover/, *vīdēre* > /'veder/;

### 2. 3. 2. Conditioned Development of Closed -e-

a) Vulgar Latin closed -e.- becomes [je] in the vicinity of a semiconsonant -j-

e./j > [je]

*cērea(m)* > /'tsjera/;<sup>85</sup> *fēria(m)* > /'fjera/;<sup>86</sup>

b) Followed by an -r-, Vulgar Latin closed -e.- remains closed:<sup>87</sup>

*pīru(m)* > /'pero/, *habēre* > /ga'ver/;

Vulgar Latin closed -e.- followed by an -r- and a consonant remains closed:

*vīrīde(m)* > /'verde/, *pērsīcu(m)* > /'persigo/;

Results:

-ēnus, -a > -eno, -a:

/'pjeno/, /'pjena/;

-ītia > -eza:

<sup>85</sup> Bató accounts for this exception to the infinitive form, where ī remains in its original pretonic position.

Cf. Tekavčić, *Fonemática*, 91:2-5: 121, 122; 94:127 regarding the substitution of the atonic vowels in northern Italian dialects.

<sup>86</sup> This is a possible metaplasm.

<sup>87</sup> In this particular case diphthong [je] is somewhat more closed than usual.

<sup>88</sup> Probably because of metathesis of -i-: *fēria(m)* → \**fēira* → *fiéra*.

<sup>89</sup> Change of timbre occurs due to closure. Bató, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 16.

caveza /ka'vetsa/;<sup>88</sup>

-ittus, -a > -eto, -a:

mazeto /ma'tseto/, molete /mo'llete/;<sup>89</sup>

### 2. 3. 3. Spontaneous Development of Open -e-

In the Italian language, the Vulgar Latin open -e-, which developed from Cl. L. short -ē- becomes open in closed syllable:

ɛ < ē / ] > [ε]

When the same vowel is in an open syllable and followed by a semiconsonant -j-, it becomes the diphthong [je]:

ɛ < ē / [ + j > [jɛ]

Examples:

děce(m) > /'djɛtʃi/, pěde(m) > /'pjɛde/, pětra(m) > /'pjɛtra/;

a) In Fiuman the vowel component of diphthong [je] is not as open as in the standard language:

<sup>88</sup> Bató, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 16.

<sup>89</sup> Bató, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 16.

Due to metaphony (vowel raising), in some cases Vulgar Latin -e- becomes -i-: the Fiuman form *dito* is based on *dīgitus* > \**dījitus* > *dītus*. An analogous situation can be seen in Venetian *vīnti* < \**vīn̩ti* < *vīginti*; Fiuman and Venetian form *intima* (*intimela*) in comparison with Old Venetian *ēntima*, bologn. *endma*.

According to Rohlfs, the case of *murida*, which covers the whole of northern Italy, cannot be explained, but it does not occur because of the effect of metaphony. Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 73-74.

$\dot{\epsilon} < \check{e} / [ > e;$

$\dot{\epsilon} < \check{e} / [$  and preceded by a semi-vowel  $j > [je]$ <sup>90</sup>

děce(m) > /'djetsi/, pěde(m) > /'pjede/, pětra(m) > /'pjera/;

The diphthong does not occur if - $\dot{\epsilon}$  is preceded by a voiceless velar stop /g/:

gělu(m) > gelo /'dzelo/, glōmus > \*glēmus > gemo /'dzemo/;<sup>91</sup>

- b) In words wth primary stress on the second to last syllable the diphthong is not realized:

hěděra(m) > /'edera/, pěcūde(m) > /'pegora/;

- c) In closed syllable Vulgar Latin open - $\dot{\epsilon}$ - is also open in Fuman:

$\dot{\epsilon} / [ > e$

děxtěrum > /'destro/, fěnestra(m) > /fi'nestra/, spěc(ü)lum > /'spečo/;

## 2. 3. 4. Conditioned Development of Open e

- a) When followed by an -r- Vulgar Latin open - $\dot{\epsilon}$ - stays open in Fuman:

$\dot{\epsilon} / r > e:$

/ko'lverto/, /lan'terna/, /lu'tserta/;<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> In the case of the imperfect of the verb *esset* - *jero, jeri, jera, jerimo, jeri, jera*, it is not determined if *j* is a part of a diphthong, or if *j* is prosthetic.

<sup>91</sup> In *gēmo* = *gomitolo*, - $e$ - presupposes the regional Latin form \**glemus*, which was provoked by the presence of *glēba* and *glōbus*, *glēbula* and *glōbulius*, *glebosus* and *globosus*. Rohlfs 152.

<sup>92</sup> IPA's symbols *ɛ* and *ɔ* are used only to demonstrate the results of the historical development of *e* and *o*, but they do not reflect the current situation. In fact, opposition between closed and open *e* and *o* has been almost completely neutralized. Marginal opposition may be still detectable in the speech of older Fuman speakers.

- b) Followed by an *-n-* Vulgar Latin open *-ę-* becomes closed:

*ę/n > e:*

ordeno, drento (de + intro > dentro, which through metathesis becomes

/drento/

- c) In the closed syllable ending in sonant Vulgar Latin *-ę-* becomes slightly open, though prolonged<sup>93</sup>

inteligente > [inteli'dzě:n̩te]

Results:

- ēllu, -a > -el, -ela

anēllum (dem. of anulum) > /a'nel/, \*frātēllum > /fra'del/, gēmellum >

/dze'mel/,

canna + ēlla > /ka'nela/,<sup>94</sup> cultēllum (dem. of culter) > /kor'tel/ (through rhotacism)

## 2. 3. 5. Development of *-i-*

Vulgar Latin *-i-*, developed from Cl. Lat. *-ī-*, remains intact in open and in closed syllables:

i < ī > i

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<sup>93</sup> Probably influenced by the čakavian, also known as Old Croatian acute. According to dr. Iva Lukežić, the Old Croatian acute is preserved in čakavian, kajkavian and old štokavian dialects. The Old Croatian acute is characterized by long quantity and rising tone (rising intonation) which is translated as follows: *dičōjka* vs. st. Cr.. *dјēvojka*; *pītan*, vs. st. Cr. *pītam*; *stāri* vs. st. Cr. *stāri*.

<sup>94</sup> Bató, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 18.

cāligine(m) > /ka'ligo/, cīmūce(m) > /'tsimize/, dīcere (dicet) > /'dir/, fārīnam > /fa'rīna/, filum > /'fil/, rādīce(m) > /ra'ditse/, spīna(m) > /spīn/, vesīca(m) > /'vesīga/, vīnēa(m) > /'vīnja/;

Results:

-iceus > -izo [^itso]

/taka^itso/;

-icius, -a > -iza [^itsa]

manu + icia > /ma^nitsa/;

-iculu(s), -a > -igolo, -a:

umbīliculus > bunigolo or /bu'nigolo/, formīcula (dem. of formīca) > /for^migola/;

-icus, -ica > -igo, -iga:

rūsticus > /rus^tigo/, ūrfica(m) > /or^tiga/;<sup>95</sup>

-ile > -il:

/kampa^nil/, /kor^til/, /su^til/;

-ire > -ir (mostly in infinitives of verbs):

büllire > /bo^jir/, mōrīre > /mo^rir/;

- itus, -a > -ido, -a (mostly past participles):

/bo^jido, bo^jida/, /gva^rido, gva^rida/;

Exceptions:

<sup>95</sup> Bato', *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 18.

*sī* > *se*<sup>96</sup>

*frigidus* > /'fredo/, *lintea* > /'lentsa/;<sup>97</sup>

## 2. 3. 6. Back Vowels

- a) The vowel -u-, which developed from Cl. L. long -ū- is preserved in both open and closed syllable:

*u* < Cl. L. *ū* > *u*

*dūru(m)* > /'duro/, *flūmen* > /'fjume/, *mūrus* > /'muro/, *lūmine(m)* > /'lume/;

\**per-ūstulat* > /'brustola/(brustula);<sup>98</sup>

### Results:

-uceus, -a > -uzo, -a:

*cap + ūceus* > /ka'putso/;

<sup>96</sup> *Se* < *sī* (cf. O. Fr. *se*) was influenced at some stage by *e* < *et*, *che* < *quid*. The influence was attested to by the alternative O. It. form *sed*, created for use before vowels, on the model of *ed* and *ched*.

Grandgent, *From Latin to Italian. An Historical outline of the Phonology and Morphology of the Italian Language* 28.

<sup>97</sup> "If there was, in Latin times, a country dialect that could substitute *ē* for *i*, we may look to it for an explanation of a number of odd forms: *carīna* > *carenā* (...), *īlicem* > *ēlce*, (...) *lintea* > *lētza* (...), \**mītiare* > *mezzare* *mezzo*, *origānum* > *regamo* (proparoxytone), *rīxa* > *ressa* (old for *rissa*), *sīcīlis* \**sīcīla* > *segolo*, *sīwa* > *stēgola* (...), *tribula* > *trēbbia*, *vīticem* > *vētrice*; perhaps also *biēco* < ?*obliquis*, *lētica* < *līfigat*, and even the mysterious *freddo* < *frigidus*. An *e* vowel occurs in this last word in Gaul as well as in Italy (Pr. and O. Fr. *freit*, mod. Fr. *froid*); it has sometimes been attributed to the influence of *rigidus*." Grandgent *From Latin to Italian. An Outline of the Phonology and Morphology of the Italian Language* 27.

<sup>98</sup> REW 9097; RM 173.

-ura > -ura:

/kusi'dura/;

-ūtus, -a > -udo, -a:

mostly in past participle allomorphs such as batudo, -a venudo, -a;<sup>99</sup>

-atus > a (because of analogy with -itus > i)<sup>100</sup>

## 2. 3. 7. Spontaneous Development of Closed o

Closed Vulgar Latin -o-, derived from Cl. L. ō and ū, is closed in open syllable:

o. < ō, ū/[ > closed

Closed Vulgar Latin -o-, derived from Cl. L. ō and ū remains invariable:

o. < ō, ū/] remains invariable:

/'moska/, /'boka/, /a'gosto/, /'pjombo/<sup>101</sup>

Examples: development from ō:

/'boto/ < Frank. bōtan,<sup>102</sup> /'ora/ < hōra, /mo'rozo/ < āmōrosūs, /'pomo/ < pōmūm, /'poner/ < pōnēre, /skal'loja/ < ascalōnia(m), /'dzo/ < děō sum < děōrsum;<sup>103</sup>

<sup>99</sup> Bató, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 23.

<sup>100</sup> Bató explains that these irregularities occurred due to metaphor which was historically present in Venetan dialects. Bató, op. cit. 20.

<sup>101</sup> Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 95.

<sup>102</sup> REW 1007; *butto* > *botto* < ?Germ. *bōtan*; Grandgent, op. cit. 29.

In cases such as *due* < dūæ, *tua* < tūa, there is o. instead of u<sup>104</sup>

Examples of development in words where iū was a factor:

/'kopo/ < cūppa(m), /'krodiga/ < \*cūtica + crūsta(m) (Cl. L. cūtis, cūtis);  
 /dzorno/ < diūrnum, /'dolze/ < dūlcis, /fo'lzina/ < fūscīna(m), /'goto/ <  
 gūttus, /'molje/ (moje) < mūlier, /'molto/ < mūltum, /'nontsolo/ <  
 nuntius,<sup>105</sup> /sa'notso/ < \*sīnglūtūs (probably metathesis of sīngūltūs),  
 /tse'noćo/ < \*genīcūlu(m)<sup>106</sup>

## 2. 3. 8. Conditioned Development of Closed o

- a) In the environment of a voiced nasal, -o- sometimes became nasalized and closed; in other instances there was velarization instead:

ø/C > ð

Examples:

defūnctu(m) > [de'fō:nto], bōnum > /'boŋ/, nūntius > /'nonzolo/, patrōnu(m)  
 > /pa'ronj/, ratiōne(m) > /ra'zōŋ/, sapōne(m) > /sa'vonj/;

- b) When -o- is followed by an -r- it becomes open:

o/r > open

Examples:

<sup>103</sup> REW 2871.

<sup>104</sup> Grandgent, op. cit. 28.

<sup>105</sup> REW 5997.

điūrnu(m) > /'dzorno/, flōre(m) > /'fjor/;

Exceptions:

- a) cōpula(m) > /'kubja/; cūneus > /'kuŋo/;<sup>107</sup> gūbiā(m) > /'zgubja/;<sup>108</sup>  
sūbūla(m) > /'subja/;<sup>109</sup> rēmūlcū(m) > /ri'murčo/;<sup>110</sup>
- b) in /'ampola/ < āmpūlla(m)<sup>111</sup> + hāmūla(m)<sup>112</sup> there is a stress shift to first syllable

Results:

-on(e):

/kan'ton/ < cānthūs,<sup>113</sup> /ko'kon/ < coccum<sup>114</sup>

-or(e):

/su'dor/ < sūdōre(m);

<sup>106</sup> Grandgent, op. cit. 29; REW 3737.

<sup>107</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>108</sup> According to Bató, these two cases did not develop into -ý- because of metaphor. She also thinks that this does not represent a historical occurrence, but rather that these were imported from Sicily, because this type of -u- occurs only in Sicilian dialect(s). Bató, op. cit. 20.

<sup>109</sup> REW 8403.

<sup>110</sup> REW 7201, 7202; LRW 7949.

<sup>111</sup> REW 431; LRW 616.

<sup>112</sup> REW 4024; LRW 454.

<sup>113</sup> LRW 1851.

<sup>114</sup> REW 2009; LRW 2286.

## 2. 3. 9. Lack of Diphthongization of Closed *o*

While Vulgar Latin -*ɔ*-, which developed from Cl. L. -*ɔ*- resulted in the Italian language in a diphthong -*uo*- [wɔ]<sup>115</sup>, diphthongization in Fiuman does not occur either in open or in closed syllable, i.e., -*ɔ*- does not change:

fōcū(m) > ['fogol] : ['fwɔkol]; jōcu(m) > ['dzogol] : ['dʒwɔkol]; hōmīne(m) > ['omo] : ['wɔmo]; lōcū(m) > ['logo] : ['lwɔko]; nōvū(m) > ['novo] : ['nwɔvo],  
rōtā(m) > ['roda] : ['rwɔta];

## 2. 3. 10. Conditioned Development of Open *o*

The same conditions and changes apply to open as to closed -*ɔ*-:

- a) o/nasal C > [ō]<sup>116</sup>

Examples:

lōngū(s) > /'longo/, pōnte(m) > /'ponte/,<sup>117</sup> tōnū(m) > /'tonj/;

<sup>115</sup> Diphthongization of -*o*- in free (open) syllable must be a fairly recent phenomenon, because diphthong occurs in words containing original -*ou* > -*ɔ*- (*puoco, puovero*), and in words originally containing -*ɔ*- (*custode, memoria*); regression of diphthong came as a result of Tuscan influence, which explains the scarcity of -*uo*- in Venice. Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 146, 149.

Medieval texts, in which both forms interchange, show proof that diphthong -*uo*- in open syllable was being generalized: *logo* and *luogo*, *fogo* and *fuogo*, *more* and *muore*, *modo* and *muodo*. Rohlfs 145.

In Venetan dialects the diphthong is encountered very rarely (in old Venetian texts), while in the dialect of Verona, there is no evidence of diphthong at all (*fogo, om, fora, cor*). Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 119, 145.

In Ruzzante there is -*uo*- in both open and in closed syllable: *ruosa, puoco, gruloso*. In certain cases, due to dissimilation, the diphthong is found in the form of -*io*- instead of -*uo*-, as in Boerio: *niora, siola, siolo, nioser* (nuocere); in Goldoni: *siola, liogo, niovò, tior*; in Trieste: *diol, liogo, siogo, stiora* (stuoia), but this situation is prevalent in all regions of Veneto. Rohlfs, op. cit. 146.

<sup>116</sup> Nasalized o [ō] must have been historically present.

b) o/r > open

Examples:

bōrēās > /'bora/, cōrde(m) > /'kor/,<sup>118</sup> fōrā(s) > /'fora/ /'fori/;<sup>119</sup>

Exceptions:

a) \*nautare > /nu'dar/<sup>120</sup>

b) because -ō- in the suffix -eolu(s) did not diphthongize in an open syllable (as it did in Italian where ō./[> [wɔ]), it developed into -io.l [jol] instead of [wɔlo]):

līntēolūm > /lants'jol/<sup>121</sup>

Forms such as /'nora/ < nōra(m), /'sjola/ < \*sola(m) < sōlū(m)<sup>122</sup> are probably due to analogy.<sup>123</sup>

Results:

-ōlus, -a > -ol, -ola:

phāsēolū(m) > /fa'zol/, /kar'jola/ < probably from diminutive form of cārrū(m);

<sup>117</sup> According to Körting, *ponte* was probably evolved from written Latin *pōrtēm*, not from *pōrs*, *pōntis*. Körting, *Lateinisch-Romanisches Wörterbuch* 7302; REW 6652.

<sup>118</sup> REW 1219; LRW 1515.

<sup>119</sup> LRW 3900.

<sup>120</sup> Bató is of the opinion that -u- in *mudar* comes from pretonic -au- in hypothetical form \**nautare*, and because of analogy it remains in tonic position. Bato, op. cit. 21.

<sup>121</sup> Bató, op. cit. 21-22.

<sup>122</sup> LRW 8863.

<sup>123</sup> Bató 22.

### 2. 3. 11. Spontaneous Development of *a*

In Fuman dialect Vulgar Latin *a* has lost the distinction between Cl. L. *ā* and *ă*

*ā*

*ā*      *āliūm* > /'ajo/; *brāccās* > *braghe* /'brage/; *cāne(m)* > /'kaŋl/; *clāve(m)* > /'ćave/, /tjave/,

*ă*      *căbăllu(m)* > /ka'lval/; *plătēă(m)* or *plătēă(m)*<sup>124</sup> > /'pjatsa/; *iăm* > /'dza/;

### 2. 3. 12. Conditioned Development of *a*

a) If -a- is followed by a nasal, plus a voiceless velar stop, it becomes nasalized:

*a/C<sub>n</sub> + k* > *ā*

Examples:

*fianco* > ['fjā:nko];

b) Nasalization does not occur if -a + nasal stop is followed by a dental consonant:

*a/C<sub>n</sub>* > *a*

Examples:

a) *pianser* > /'pjanser/, <sup>125</sup>*balanza* > [ba'l'a: ntsa];

<sup>124</sup> REW 7235.

<sup>125</sup> In *Dizionario del dialetto fumano* 130, Samani refers to *pianser* as being a Triestine form, which is also used in Istro Romance varieties. According to him, the true Fuman form is *pianger*, which, in my opinion, looks more like a loanword from Italian.

b) Through phonological processes of vowel raising and metathesis, due to the proximity of a palatal vowel, in results of Cl. L. suffixes -arius, -a is raised to -e:

-arius > \*-airus > [-er]

-aria > \*-aira > [-era]

Although there are exceptions, corresponding results in the standard language are -aio ['ajɔ], -aia ['aja]:

\*märīnāriūs<sup>126</sup> > /mari'ner/ <sup>127</sup>: /mari'najo/,

călīgārius > /kali'ger/ : /kaltso'lajo/, \*glaciaria<sup>128</sup> > /ja'tsera/ : /gja'tsaja/,

mōlīnāriūs > /muli'ner/ : /moli'naro/ (also mugnaio, from mungere);<sup>129</sup>

Exceptions:

a) in /a'legro/ and in /ts'erjesa/,<sup>130</sup> a > e

b) shift of primary stress from lēvāre to /'levar/, /'levato/<sup>131</sup>

#### Noun and Adjective Suffixes

-aceus, -acea > -azo [-'atso], -aza ['atsa]:

\*cătēnāceus > /kade'natso/, \*cănnăbacea(m) > /kana'vatsa/

<sup>126</sup> LRW 5951.

<sup>127</sup> Other Venetan dialects have *marinero* or *marinaro*.

<sup>128</sup> LRW 432.

<sup>129</sup> LRW 594.

<sup>130</sup> Beside the Latin form *alācer*, there was probably a Vulgar Latin form \*alēcer \*alīcer, hence \*alēcrem \*alīcrem, and from the later comes It. form *allegro*, while the former gives *allegro* in central and southern Italian dialects. Beside \*cērāsus (Gr. *kērasos*), there must have existed \*cērēsus, whence an adjective *cereseus*, whose feminine form gave *ciriegia ciliegia*. Grandgent, op. cit. 22, 33.

<sup>131</sup> Bató 30.

-alis, -e > -al

/ka'lナル/, /fa'lナル/, /fe'lナル/, /na'lナル/<sup>132</sup>

-arium, -a > -ajo, -aja:

scāndāliūm > /skan'dajo/<sup>133</sup>

-anus, -ana > -an, -ana:

/kam'pana/, /fju'man/, /fju'mana/, /ma'llan/, /ma'llana/;

-arius, -aria > -er, -era:

/kali'ger/, /fogol'er/, /mari'ner/, /ja'ltsera/, /skova'ltsera/<sup>134</sup>

-aticus, -a > -adigo, -a:

/sel'vadigo/ < sīlvāticūs;

Verbal infinitive suffix -are > -ar:

/kaj'tar/, /ja'rtsar/, /ma'jnar/;

In imperative forms the suffix -atis > - ai > - e:

/an'de/, /spelte/, /me'ne/<sup>135</sup>

<sup>132</sup> Bató 30.

<sup>133</sup> REW 765; LRW 8417.

<sup>134</sup> In dialects of Venice, Treviso, Feltro and Belluno, the result is also -ér; dialect of Verona has -ar, while the dialect of Padua is recognized by the characteristic result -aro, -ara.

<sup>135</sup> Bató 15.

### 2. 3.13. Atonic Vowels

As a rule, atonic vowels are less stable diachronically than tonic vowels.

- a) -a in final position retains its place:

borea(m) > /'bora/;

- b) in most cases ē, ě and ī > e

dē īntro > dentro > ['dre:ntro] (through metathesis), dē rětro > /'drijo/;

in other cases -ī does not evolve into -e, but remains unchanged<sup>136</sup>

- c) o, u > o

ad id ipsu > /a'deso/, ālīū(m) > /'ajo/;

- d) inflectional suffix for second person singular, -as, -es > i

(tu) cantas > ti (ti) canti; (tu) rides > ti (ti) ridi

### 2. 3.14. Loss of Final Vowels

-a and -i remain in final position

-e / r, l, n > Ø

-u in suffix -arius > Ø (-er):

marinarius > \*marinario > marinero > mariner /mari'ner/, caligarius >

\*caligario > caligaro > caligar > caligher /kali'ger/;

-in cases where Cl. Lat. -e in final position becomes -a or -o, subsequently

changing the gender of the noun in question, final vowels are not subject to elision:

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<sup>136</sup> See Exceptions, under 2. 4. 2. (b).

grānde(m) > /grando/, nūce(m) > /'nosa/<sup>137</sup>, pāriēte(m) or \*pārēte(m)<sup>138</sup> > /pa'tredo/, vērme(m) > /'vermo/<sup>139</sup>, vītē(m) > /'vida/;

- in plural forms results of Cl. L. suffix -ellus > -eli (It. -elli)<sup>140</sup> final -i is preserved:

bělli > /'beji/, cāpilli > /ka'veji/, cābälli > /ka'vaji/, <sup>141</sup>\*fratelli > /fra'deji/;<sup>142</sup>

## 2. 3.15. Pretonic Vowels

a) - a remains:

ămōre(m) > /a'mor/, \*majāle(m) > /ma'jal/, <sup>143</sup>\*sternace(m) + -one > /sperna'lson/ <sup>144</sup>

<sup>137</sup> This is either due to analogy or change of gender

<sup>138</sup> LRW 6868.

<sup>139</sup>"In certi dialetti settentrionali una /e/ finale – eccetto quella che è l'espressione del femminile plurale – viene sostituita con una /o/ (o anche /u/): piemontese *vermu* 'verme', lombardo *sempro*, *ventro* ecc., veneto, (veronese) ant. *wito* 'notte', *esro* 'essere', anche nel toscano nordoccidentale *monto*, *nepoto* ecc. Il fenomeno si continua dall'altra parte dell'Adriatico: istroromanzo *kariw* 'carne', *piso*, *peso* 'pesce', *forto*, *fworto* 'forte', *vendo* 'vende' e 'vendono', *sempro*, ecc.; veglioto *tyantro* 'ventre', *yonko* 'undici', *dotko* 'dodici', *kukro* 'cuocere', *dekro* 'dire' ecc.; nei materiali ragusei *paludo*, *barilo* ecc. La sostituzione in questione può avere cause diverse convergenti: 1) una vocale d'appoggio dopo certi nessi finali (a ciò pensa il Rohlfs, ma ammette che per il veronese questa non può essere la sola spiegazione), 2) lo spostamento morfologico dalla III alla II classe negli aggettivi (*grande* → *grando*), 3) la restituzione di /o/ una volta caduta la /e/. Per quest'ultimo processo si suppongono di solito tre fasi: a) la vocale /e/: *dente*, b) caduta di /e/: \**dent*, c) restituzione di una /o/: *dento*. Ma la sostituzione /e/ → /o/ è complementare con la caduta della /e/: entrambi i fenomeni dipendono dal contesto, solo in modo inverso, perché in certi contesti si verifica l'uno, in altri altro. Ambedue si trovano in parole di categorie sintattiche diverse; ..." Tekavčić, *Grammatica storica dell'italiano. Fonetica*. 94: 127.1

<sup>140</sup> In his work *Die heutige Mundart von Zara in Dalmatien* H. Waengler explains retention of final -i- in plural of masculine nouns and adjectives as a result of degemination. Bató, on the other hand, claims that in the cases *capelli* > *capeli*, *capeli* > *caveli*, final -i is actually a result of fusion of two palatal elements (through fricativization and devoicing): *l/i* > *j*: *caveli* > *caveji* > [ka'veji]. See Bató, *Il dialetto di Fiume. Introduzione e fonologia* 27.

<sup>141</sup> A loanword from Gallic. See LRW 1682.

<sup>142</sup> LRW 3960.

b) -ě, -ē, -ī → ī-:

cēpūlla > /tsi<sup>l</sup>vola/, dēspōliāre > /dispo<sup>l</sup>jar/, <sup>145\*</sup>mīscītāre > /mis<sup>l</sup>jar/, <sup>146</sup>

nēpōte(m) > /ni<sup>l</sup>pote/;

c) In the standard Italian when pretonic -e- is followed by an -r- it is usually retained. In the Fiuman dialect, however, -e- changes to an -a-:

/maja<sup>l</sup>remo/ : /mandže<sup>l</sup>remo/; /parla<sup>l</sup>remo/ : /parle<sup>l</sup>remo/,

/ma<sup>l</sup>renda/ : /me<sup>l</sup>renda/, /mara<sup>l</sup>vija/ : /mera<sup>l</sup>viža/ < \*merabilia<sup>147</sup>

- in words with suffix -igar < īcare:

mōrsīcare > [morzi<sup>l</sup>gar], \*rōsīcare or rōsīcāre<sup>148</sup> > /rozi<sup>l</sup>gar/, frīcāre >

/fre<sup>l</sup>gar/;<sup>149</sup>

<sup>143</sup> Grandgent 37.

<sup>144</sup> Körtling 9043; In the Italian language the verb has two forms: *starnazzare* and *sparnazzare*; the forms such as *smeraldo* < *smaragdus* are results of dissimilation; Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 161.

<sup>145</sup> LRW 2914.

<sup>146</sup> LRW 6213.

In other neo Latin languages -ě, -ē and -ī result mainly in -e. In Italy, the tendency is toward -i-: *migliore, finestra, sicuro, nipote*; prefixes *di-, dis-, ri-, in-*; pronouns in proclitic position; adverbs *ci, vi*; often -e is conserved graphically in latinisms (and under the influence of dialects); - *velenō, tedesco, melone, tegame, estate*, etc.; in other cases -e remains intact because of the tonic -e in the originating word: *telaio (tela), fedele (fede)*, etc.; for the same reason, and because of the influence of the forms with stress on the root -e is often retained in the infinitive of verbs, : *pesare, cercare, fermare*, etc.; in *nemico, meschino, felice*, -e is probably caused by dissimilation: *ligambo, ligā, finestra*. Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 162, 163.

<sup>147</sup> Bató 24; Rohlfs 164.

<sup>148</sup> Körtling 8149; REW 7380.

<sup>149</sup> Bató 24.

- pretonic -i is preserved in /tsi<sup>l</sup>ta/ < cīvitate(m), /fi<sup>l</sup>ga/ < ficatu(m), but in fersora < \*frīxoria<sup>150</sup>, due to metathesis of -r-, which renders it open, it goes to -e.
- pretonic -u- > u:

fūlīgīne(m) > /fuli<sup>l</sup>zine/, lūcanīca > /lu<sup>l</sup>ganiga/<sup>151</sup>

- due to the proximity of a labial consonant there is labilization in /lumaka/ (also lumega) < līmace(m)

- pretonic -ō, -ō and -u > o

\*mōntānēūs > /mon<sup>l</sup>taja/,<sup>152</sup> hōrōlōgiūm > /oro<sup>l</sup>lojo/ or /or<sup>l</sup>lojo/<sup>153</sup>

When the Classical Latin -ō-, -ō, and -ū- are in the vicinity of a palatal consonant or a palatal vowel they change into -u-:

\*inglūtfīre > /ingu<sup>l</sup>tir/ (or /inju<sup>l</sup>tir/),<sup>154</sup> bulliōlu > /bu<sup>l</sup>iol/,<sup>155</sup> rūina(m) > /ro<sup>l</sup>vina/,<sup>156</sup> cōgnātūs > /ku<sup>l</sup>na/,<sup>157</sup>

- in some cases, the first component of the original or secondary pretonic -au- have disappeared:

<sup>150</sup> Bató 24; REW 3524.

<sup>151</sup> Körting 5702; REW 4423.

<sup>152</sup> Körting 6279; Rew 5666 \*mōntanea;

<sup>153</sup> Körting 4622; REW 4183 horolōgium;

<sup>154</sup> Körting 4967; REW 4423.

<sup>155</sup> Bató 25.

<sup>156</sup> Körting 8196; REW 7431.

<sup>157</sup> Körting 2306; REW 2029 cognātus.

\*aucēllūs < *avicellus* > /u'tsel/, audīre > /u'dir/,<sup>158</sup> /bu'sia/ < Germ. *bausi* + ia;<sup>159</sup>

- au- > Ø in /skol'tar/ < *auscūltāre*

- in learned words, i.e., in words that are not of popular origin au- is retained:  
autuno, augurio;

-in some cases only the second component of the original au- has been preserved:  
augustus > /a'gosto/;

Exception:

/ludame/ (cf. Fium. *lodame*) < *laetāmen* + *lutum*<sup>160</sup>

- oe > i

*coemētēriūm* > /tsimi'lterjo/,<sup>161</sup> oboedire (Vl. Lat. *obēdīre*) > /ubi'dir/<sup>162</sup>

-Vowels in the last syllable retain their original position except after -v, -n, -l, -r.

## 2. 3.16. Post-tonic Vowels

a -' > i or e

stōmāchūs > /'stomigo/, āspārāgūs > /'sparezo/ (cf. Bató /'sparetso/);

- e/r > a

<sup>158</sup> Körting 1047; Rohlfs 168; REW 779.

<sup>159</sup> Grandgent 45; REW 1009 < \**bausia* (Germ.)

<sup>160</sup> REW 4845, 5189; Bató 25.

<sup>161</sup> Körting 2303; REW 2023.

<sup>162</sup> Körting 6629; REW 6016 < *obēdīre*.

\*camera > /'kamara/, cūcūměre(m) > /ku'kumaro/, \*gambarus >  
 /'gambaro/ < It. gambero, paupěre(m) or \*pauperus > /'povaro/;

- a is preserved if it is a continuation of Latin, rather than the Italian form

- i > ī

dōmīnica(m) > /do'meniga/, fēmīnā(m) > /'femina/, hōmīnos > /'omini/,  
 mānicā(m) > /'maniga/;

- in /'nespolo/ < měspilūm<sup>163</sup> or \*nespīlus due to the proximity of lateral  
 approximant there is -o- instead of -e-

- u > o in /'pirola/ < \*pīlūla(m) or pīrūlā(m),<sup>164</sup> /'kokolo/ < coccum<sup>165</sup> and in  
 /'zezola/ < \*sessula<sup>166</sup>

### 2.3.17. Phonological Processes

#### 1. Elision:

##### a) Aphaeresis:

In verbal forms and in some adjectives, initial a-, or even an initial syllable is often elided:

<sup>163</sup> Körting 6127; REW 5540 < 1. *měspilus*; 2. \**něspīlus*.

<sup>164</sup> REW 6507.

<sup>165</sup> Körting 2286; REW 2009.

<sup>166</sup> REW 7881.

/skol'tar/ (cf. It. /askol'tare/), /su'gar/ (cf. It. /aʃu'gare/, /ta'cado/, -a (cf. It. /at:a'kato/, -a), /mo'rozo/, -a, (cf. It. /amo'rozo/, \*acutiare > /gu'čar/<sup>167</sup> (also /gu'tjar/); (/ta'kado/ and /gu'čar/ are also good examples of the voicing of intervocalic stops, where k > g and t > d respectively); ascalonia(m) > /ska'lōna/ (after the city of Ascalon); āspēctāre > /'spetar/, āpōthēcā(m) > /bo'tega/, ēcclēsiā(m) and \*ēcclēsiā(m) > /'čeza/<sup>168</sup> (also /'tjeza/ or /'tseza/);

b) Syncope:

hōrōlōgiūm > /or'lōjo/, ligagambo > /li'gambo/;

c) Apocope:

Apocope occurs if -l, -n or -r is preceded by the vowels -a, -e and -i, which results in stress on the last syllable. If the final vowels were not deleted, the stress would be on the penultimate syllable.

bōnū(m) > /boŋ/, \*frātēllu(m) > /fra'del/, vīdēre > /'veder/, afitual /afitu'al/, canocial /kano'čal/, dental /den'tal/, quartal /kvar'tal/, scafal /ska'fal/, sirocal /siro'kal/, gardel /gar'del/, mazel /ma'tsel/, pel /'pel/, porzel /por'tsel/, tombarel /tomba'rel/, uzel /u'tsel/, zervel /tser'vel/, babariol, /babari'jol/, lanziol /lantsi'jol/;

Apocope does not occur if -l is preceded by -o, allowing stress to fall (generally) on first syllable, or in some cases on antepenult:

<sup>167</sup> Körting 151; REW 134 < acūtiare.

<sup>168</sup> Körting 3199; REW 2823 < ecclēsia.

amolo /'amolo/, bacolo /'bakolo/, bugnigolo /bu'ɲigolo/, datolo /'datolo/, garofolo /'grafolo/, nonzolo /'nontsolo/, nuvolo /'nuvolo/, ombolo /'ombolo/, pandolo /'pandolo/, refolo /'refolo/, rodolo /'rodolo/;

In plural -l is replaced by -i.

-n In nouns where -n historically preceded final vowel which was lost, stress generally falls on the last syllable:

- a      bacan /ba'kan/, furlan /fur'lan/, ortolan, /orto'lan/, talian /tali'jan/;
- but     afano /a'fano/, lavrano /'lavrano/;
- e      velen /ve'len/;
- i      abain /aba'jin/, gamasin /gama'zin/, letorin /leto'rín/, lumin /lu'min/, ombrelin /ombre'lin/, pulzin /pul'tsin/, rabin /ra'bín/, sbarazin /zbara'tsin/, spin /'spin/, vizin /vi'tsin/, zinturin /tsintu'rín/;
- o      canton /kan'ton/, imbroion /imbro'jon/, lažaron /ladza'ron/, marangon /maran'gon/, oton /o'ton/, pantalon /panta'lon/, piron /pi'ron/, sardon /sar'don/, tacon /ta'kon/, žavajon /dzava'jon/;

n-final nouns of foreign origin are also subject to apocope:

furgon /fur'gon/, paciuhon /paću'hon/, peron /pe'ron/, wagon /va'gon/, volan /vo'llan/, zignon /tsi'non/;

Final vowels preceded by -r are generally affected by apocope, which places the stress on the last syllable:

- a      palangar /palan'gar/;

- e armer /ar'mer/, becher /be'ker/, bicer /bi'cer/, caligher /kali'ger/, capeler /kape'ler/, galiner /gali'ner/, morer /mo'rer/, porziner /portsi'ner/, quartier /kvarti'jer/, roser /ro'zer/, sisser /zi'sser/;
- o carador /kara'dor/, ciaror /ća'rор/, dotor /do'tor/, fior /'fjor/, picador /pika'dor/, pistor /pis'tor/;
- but mistro /'mistro/, polastro /po'lastro/, zucaro /'tsukaro/;

Certain r-final nouns of foreign origin, as well as some loanwords from Italian were also affected by apocope of the final vowel:

- languor /laŋ'vor/, palentar /palen'tar/, remitur /remi'tur/, smir /'zmir/,  
 vachter /vah'ter/, zvicher /'tsviker/;
- but boro, /'boro/, muro /'muro/, sapiro /'zapiro/, tabaro /'tabaro/, timbro /'timbro/, zilindro /tsi'lindro/;

## 2. Assimilation:

břilance(m) > /ba'lantsa/<sup>164</sup>

## 3. Dissimilation:

-Progressive dissimilation (later segment is assimilated to an earlier one):

astăcum > /'astitse/<sup>170</sup> \*umbiliculum < ūmbiličum > /bu'nigolo/ or  
 /bu'njigolo/;

-Regressive dissimilation (phonetic feature spreads from a segment to a preceding segment):

<sup>164</sup> FEW 363; Körting 1385.

<sup>170</sup> Körting 989; REW 738 < astăcus.

\*calamar > /kali'mar/, \*parangal > /palin'gar/;

4. Anaptyxis:

petrosēlinum > /peter'semolo/ (under the influence of Germ. Petersill)<sup>171</sup>

5. Epenthesis:

a) Prothesis:

jero, jeri, jera, jerimo, jeri, jera;

6. Metathesis:

stērnūtāre > /stra'nudar/, de intro > /'drento/;

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<sup>171</sup> REW 6448.

## 2. 4. Consonants

### 2.4.1. Schema of the Fiuman Consonantal Phonemes with Examples of Minimal Pairs

p	para		pente	pal	paga			poco		
b	bara					bave			bora	boje
m		ma	mente	mal					mora	moje
f		fa				fave			fora	foje
v	vara	va		val						voje
t				tal			to	toco		
d		da	dente				do			
s	Sara	sa	sente	sal	saga		so		sora	
z	Zara									
ts								zoco		
dz	žara	ža	žente				žo			
n	nara	na				nave	no			noje
l		la	lente			lave				
r	rara							Roco		
tʃ (c)	ciara					ciave	cio		ciora	
dʒ (d)	giara									gioie
ɲ			gnente					gnoco	gnora	
j			jente	jal						joie
k	cara			cal	caga	cave	co			
g	gara	ga					go			

## 2.4. 2. Phonemic Transcription of the Listed Minimal Pairs and Additional Examples

- p /'para/ (parar, "parare"), /'pente/ (pentirse, "pentirsi"), /'pal/ ("palo"),  
   /'paga/ ("paga"), /'poko/ ("poco");  
   /pa'jon/ ("pagliericcio"), /'pegola/ ("pece"), /'pjaser/ ("piacere"),  
   /porka'rija/ ("sudiciume"), /protse'sjon/ ("processione"), /pu'lize/  
   ("pulce");
- b /'bara/ ("bara"), /'bave/ ("bave"), /'bora/ ("bora"), /'boje/ (third person  
   singular of /bo'jir/ "bollire");  
   /'bazo/ ("bacio"), /'beko/ ("becco"), /'bjeko/ ("toppo"), /'bodolo/  
   ("bodolo"), /'bratso/ ("braccio"), /bu'jol/ ("bugliolo");
- m /'ma/ ("ma"), /'mente/ ("mente"), /'mal/ ("male"), /'mora/ (una specie di  
   gioco), /'moje/ ("moglie");  
   /mal'roja/ ("scorie di carbone"), /mar'zeća/ (Marsecia, toponimo fiumano),  
   /'meskola/ ("mestola"), /min'čon/ ("acciuga"), /moto'vilitsa/ ("valeriana"),  
   /mu'zina/ ("elemosina, salvadanaio");
- f /'fa/ (far, "fare"), /'fave/ ("fave"), /'fora/ ("fuori"), /'foje/ ("foglie");  
   /fa'zol/ ("fagiolo"), /fer'zora/ ("padella per friggere"), /'fjen/ ("fieno"),  
   /'floća/ ("balla"), /formen'ton/ ("granoturco"), /'fritola/ ("frittella"),  
   /fur'lan/ ("friulano");

- v /'vara/ ("guarda[]), /'va/ (andar, "andare"), /'val/ (valer, "valere"), /'voja/ ("voglia");  
 /va'l'er/ ("matterello"), /ve'nir/ ("venire"), /'vintser/ ("vincere"), /'votse/ ("voce");
- t /'tal/ ("tale"), /'to/ ("tuo"), /'toko/ (tocar, "toccare");  
 /taku'jin/ ("portamonete"), /teral'tso/ ("tipo di pavimento"), /ti'nir/ ("tenere"), /to'čar/ ("immergere"), /trama'karse/ ("spostare"), /'turko/ ("turco");
- d /'da/ (dar, "dare"), /'dente/ ("dente"), /'do/ ("due");  
 /'daj/ ("via via"), /de'fonto/ ("defunto"), /dičja'oto/ ("diciotto"), /'drito/ ("diritto"), /du'ron/ ("callosità");
- s /'sa/ (saper, "sapere"), /'sente/ (sentir, "sentire"), /'sal/ ("sale"), /'saga/ ("saga"), /'so/ (saper, "sapere"), /'sora/ ("sopra");  
 /sa'jar/ ("assaggiare"), scassar /ska'sar/ ("sbattere"), /skontra'dura/ ("mutamento di tempo dopo la burasca"), /se'kada/ ("fastidio"), /'sfoja/ ("sogliola"), /sjor/ ("signore"), sonža /'sondza/ ("sugna"), /so'presa/ ("ferro da stiro"), /spase'dar/ ("passeggiare"), /'skvero/ ("squero"), /staju'tsar/ ("stagliare"), /strasi'nar/ ("trascinare"), /sup'jar/ ("soffiare");
- z /'zara/ (Zara);

- biso /'bizo/, /'tizo/ ("riso"), /ku'zina/ ("cucina"), /fa'zol/ ("fagiolo"),  
 /zbara'tsin/ ("sbarazzino"), /'zbrizo/ ("logoro"), /zlambre'čar/  
 ("slabbrare"), /zla'vats/ ("acquazzone"), /smaja'tsarse/ ("strippare"),  
 /zmola'čado/ ("sbuttonato"), /zmor'tsar/ ("spegnere"), /zneg'tir/  
 ("annerire"), /'zventola/ ("schiaffo), /'zvodo/ ("vuoto"), disbratar  
 /dizbra'tar/ ("sbrattare"), /dizboto'nar/ (sbuttonare), /dizgro'par/  
 ("snodare"), /dizma'tar/ (districare), /dizvi'dar/ ("svitare"),  
 /imbaz'dir/ ("imbastire"), /'uzma/ ("usta");
- ts /'tsoko/ (zoco, "ceppo");  
 zata /'tsata/, ziel /'tsijel/, zopigar /tsopi'gar/, zuzar /tsu'tsar/;
- dz /'dzara/ (žara, "giara"), /'dza/ (ža, gia), /'dzente/ (žente "gente"), /'dzo/  
 (žo, "giu");  
 /dzi'nočo/ (žinocio, "ginocchio"), /'dzo/ (žo "giu"), /'dzila/ (žila "nervo  
 delle carni");
- n /'nave/ ("nave"), /'no/ ("no"), /'noje/ ("noie");  
 /'nanka/ ("neanche"), /ne'grume/ ("feccia" di popolo), /ni'sun/  
 ("nessuno"), /no'zela/ ("nocciola"), /nu'dar/ ("nautare");
- l /'la/ (la), /'lente/ ("lenticchia"), /'lave/ (lavar, "lavare");  
 /lan'tsjol/ ("lenzuolo"), /le'bíć/ ("libeccio"), /lingva'tson/ ("maldicente"),  
 /'londza/ (lonža "lombata"), /'losko/ ("strabico");
- r /'rara/ ("rara"), /'roko/ (Roco "Rocco");

- /ra'<sup>j</sup>nado/ ("escariato"), /repe<sup>t</sup>sar/ ("rappezzare"), /ri<sup>t</sup>tsar/ ("arricciare"),  
 /rozi<sup>g</sup>ada/ ("rosicchiata"), /<sup>t</sup>rovere/ ("rovere");
- tʃ (č) /<sup>t</sup>čara/ (ciara "chiara"), /<sup>t</sup>čave/ (ciave "chiave"), /<sup>t</sup>čo/ (cio), /<sup>t</sup>čora/ (ciora  
 "miope");  
 /<sup>t</sup>čakola/ (ciacola "chiacchiera"), /<sup>t</sup>čuko/ (ciuco "ubriacco"), /ka<sup>t</sup>jičo/ (caicio,  
 "barchetta"), /o<sup>t</sup>reča/ ("orecchia"), /pare<sup>t</sup>čar/ ("parecchiare"), /<sup>t</sup>večo/  
 ("vecchio");<sup>172</sup>
- dʒ (đ) /<sup>t</sup>đara/ (allomorph of /dzara/ ("giara"));  
 /<sup>t</sup>đogo/ (gioco "gioco"), /đe<sup>t</sup>niko/ (genico, "freddo"), /<sup>t</sup>điro/ (giro "giro");
- ɲ /<sup>t</sup>ŋente/ (gnente "niente"), /<sup>t</sup>ŋoko/ (gnoco "gnocco"), /<sup>t</sup>ŋora/ (gnora  
 "nuora");  
 /<sup>t</sup>ŋente/ ("niente"), /<sup>t</sup>lajna/ (lagna "lagno"), /lusi<sup>t</sup>ŋan/ ("lusignano"),  
 /ma<sup>t</sup>nar/ ("mangiare"), /pa<sup>t</sup>ŋoka/ ("pagnotta");
- j /<sup>t</sup>jente/ (allomorph of /dzente/), /<sup>t</sup>jal/ (allomorph of /<sup>t</sup>jalo/ ("giallo"),  
 /<sup>t</sup>joje/ (allomorph of /<sup>t</sup>đoje/ ("gioie"));  
 /<sup>t</sup>jotsa/ ("goccia") /ju<sup>t</sup>tar/ ("giurare");
- k /<sup>t</sup>kara/ ("cara"), /<sup>t</sup>kal/ (cal "callo"), /<sup>t</sup>kaga/ (cagar, "cacare"), /<sup>t</sup>kave/  
 ("cave"), /<sup>t</sup>ko/ (co "quando");

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<sup>172</sup> Previous authors of dissertations and/or essays on the dialect of Fiume (Bató, Berghoffer, Depoli, et al.) claim nonexistence of k' in everyday Fuman speech, preferring to place the realization of that sound somewhere between Croatian and Hungarian sounds of similar value, i.e., [tj] or [č]. However, k' is present in the words borrowed from Italian where palatalization occurs regularly, but more importantly, it is becoming more and more a norm rather than an exception to substitute Fuman tʃ or č with tʃ.

/kade<sup>l</sup>natso/ (“catenaccio”), /'keba/ (“gabbia”), /'kifel/ (“panino”), /'klapa/ (“gruppo”), /'kokolo/ (“coccolo”), /kre<sup>l</sup>par/ (“crepare, morire”), /kro<sup>l</sup>tsol<sup>l</sup>ar/ (“bastonare”), /ku<sup>l</sup>si/ (“così”);

g /'gara/ (gara), /'ga/ (gaver “avere”), /'go/ (gaver “avere”); /ga<sup>l</sup>lera/ (“prigione”), /'gebja/ (“gabbia”), /'gigerle/ (“ben vestito”), /'gorna/ (“gronda”), /gu<sup>l</sup>car/ or /gu<sup>l</sup>tjar/ (“agucchiare”);

## 2. 4. 3. Consonants in Initial Position

p- remains intact

pālēā(m) > /'paja/, pātrē(m) > /'pare/, \*pīscāre > /pes<sup>l</sup>kar/;<sup>173</sup>

b- generally preserved

\*bādāre > /ba<sup>l</sup>dar/, bāsium > /'bazo/, bēccūm > /'beko/, běllūm > /'bel/, běně (adv. bonus) > /'ben/, bīběre > /'bever/;

m- remains unchanged

mānū(m) > /'man/, mōrīre > /mo<sup>l</sup>rir/;<sup>174</sup> mūscā(m) > /'moska/;

f- remains unchanged

fāmīliā(m) > /fa<sup>l</sup>meja/, fōlīū(m) > /'foja/, förfice(m) > /'forfe/;

v- remains unchanged

<sup>173</sup> Körting 7192; REW 6526 < *bīscāre*.

<sup>174</sup> Cl. Lat. deponent *mōriōr*; Körting 6303; REW 5681 < 1. *mōrēre*; 2. *mōrīre*;

věrmě(m) (\*verminem) > /'vermo/, větūlūs (\*věcūlūs) > /'večo/, vītē(m) >  
/'vida/;

- t- remains in the original position  
tēgūlā)m) > /'teča/(cf. Sp. tejo, teja),<sup>175</sup> tēnācūlū(m) > /ta'ńaja/, thynnū(m) >  
/'ton/;<sup>176</sup>

- d- remains in its original position  
dārē > /'dar/, děnte(m) > 'dente/, dīgiču(m) > /'dito/, duo < \*dūōs, dūi >  
/'do/;

- s- does not change its original position  
sārtōrē(m) > /'sarto/ (cf. Venetian sartor), \*sērā(m) > /'sera/,<sup>177</sup> sōnū(m) >  
/'son/,  
sūcū(m) > /'sugo/;

At times, in words of foreign origin, s- can be voiced:

- < Germanic \*sappam > /'zapa/<sup>178</sup>  
z- the initial z in the words of Greek provenance > [dj] > [j]:  
zelosus > [dje'lōsus] > /je'lōsus/<sup>179</sup>

<sup>175</sup> Körting 9418; REW 8618 < *tēgūla*.

<sup>176</sup> Körting 9530; REW 8724 < 1. *thymnos* (Greek); 2. *tumus* (Lat.); 3. *tun* (Arab.);

<sup>177</sup> Körting 8658; REW 7841 < *sēra*;

<sup>178</sup> Körting 8350, 9371; REW 7591 \**sappa*.

<sup>179</sup> Rohlf, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 232.

It appears that the Greek originating form giuggiola comes from jijivum or \*jijibum, jujuvum or \*jujubum, from which the Tuscan giuggiola, the Venetian zizola and the Fiuman sisola.<sup>180</sup>

- ts- The Germanic initial *z-*, which is of the Longobard origin > [ts]: zata > /'tsata/; zio /'tsio/;  
 -in /'tsenere/, /'tsera/ < cērā(m), /tser<sup>l</sup>vel/ < cērēbēllum;<sup>181</sup> /tsi<sup>l</sup>pola/ or /tsi<sup>l</sup>vola/ < \*cēpūllā(m), /'tsima/ < cyma(m) (cuma;)<sup>182</sup> /k/ followed by palatal vowels -e and -i > /ts/:<sup>183</sup>
- n- remains in position  
 \*nascere < nāscor > nasser /'naser/, nūnfiū(m) > /'nonzolo/, \*nōtāre > /nu<sup>l</sup>dar/;<sup>184</sup>
- l- generally retains its original position  
 līntēölü(m) > /lants<sup>l</sup>jol/, /lents<sup>l</sup>jol/, lauru(m) > /'lavrano/, locu(m) > /'logo/;

Exception:

měspīlu(m) > /'nespolo/<sup>185</sup>

<sup>180</sup> Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 232.

<sup>181</sup> Körting 2089; REW 1826 *cerebellum*.

<sup>182</sup> Körting 2729; REW 2438;

<sup>183</sup> In Venetian dialect, before palatal vowels c > [s]: *cera* > *sera*, *cenere* - *senare*, *cervello* > *serveo*, *cento* > *sento*, *cena* > *sena*, *cinque* > *sinque*. Rohlfs. *Fonetica* 202.

<sup>184</sup> Körting 6467; REW 5846 < 1. *natāre*; 2. \**nōtāre*.

r- retains its original place

rāđicūla(m) > /ra<sup>l</sup>dićo/ (from It. radicchio), \*rēmūlcāre > /rimur<sup>l</sup>ćar/,<sup>186</sup>

rīpă(m) > /riva/; \*rōsīcāre > /rozi<sup>l</sup>gar/,<sup>187</sup> rōtā(m) > /roda/, rūnă(m) >

/ro<sup>l</sup>vina/;

j- The development of j- in initial position is analogous to that of g- followed by a palatal vowel. Pronunciation of [j] in iām ['jam] and [g] in gelat must have been already confused even in the popular Latin.<sup>188</sup> In some cases [j] has developed further through the Italian [dʒ] into a postpalatal sound, which is represented graphically in Fiuman as ž (žinocio, žente, žavajo, etc.)<sup>189</sup> In the old Fiuman texts from the fifteenth century, this sound was expressed either by a grapheme z or ç, as can be seen in the following excerpts:

"... e non ha voluto cunçare lo barchoxo [...] che nuj acunçaremo qui [...] Çorći condam Antonio de Berrino de Spalatro [...] Cipriano da Gauçigna da Arbi [...] non vada in altro viaçio che torni a Segna....".<sup>190</sup>

<sup>186</sup> Körting 6127; Rohlf 218.

<sup>187</sup> Körting 7948; REW 7202 < rēmūlcum.

<sup>188</sup> Körting 8149; REW 7380 < \*rōsīcāre.

<sup>189</sup> Rohlf. *Fonetica* 213.

<sup>190</sup> Words borrowed from the čakavian dialect, and words beginning in ž /ʒ/ (as in French *jeune*, *jour*, *journal*, etc.), are also graphically represented with ž: žila, žiliza, žaba, etc.

<sup>191</sup> *Copia litere misser Marco Georgij, habitatori Arbi per ultrascriptum Georgium de Spalatro. Zjačić 322.*

However, -ç- can also represent a palatoalveolar africate /tʃ/ as is evident from next fragment: "Io Chirin Spinčich da Fiume compro peçe 3 de pano (...) çoe ducati 51 ...". Zjačić, 322. *Liber civilium. Pro Parso de Otocacio contra Chirinum Spinčich.* It is interesting that only the intervocalic -ç- has the value of /tʃ/, while in order to obtain the Croatian sound /č/ (voiceless palatal africate) at the end of a surname the writer uses digraph -ch.

Except for a few words that have retained it, [dz] has developed further, i.e., in words like *zenere* /'tsenere/, *zento* /'tsento/ it has been devoiced to [ts]. In the Venetian dialect grapheme š = /z/: *šenaro* /'zenaro/.<sup>191</sup>

- j, which developed from the Vulgar Latin j is retained in learned words such as *jurar* < *jūrāre*,<sup>192</sup> *judize* /'juditse/ < *jūdīce(m)*, *justizia* /ju'stitsia/ *justitia(m)*,<sup>193</sup> *iovane* < *jūvēnīs*.

before a secondary -j, n > ň:

*ne īnde* > /'nente/, *njora* < *nōra* > /'nora/

k- before -a, -o, -u /k/ generally remains:

\**căligārius* > /kali'ger/, *căpillūm* > /ka'vel/, *cătēnā(m)* > /ka'dena/, \**cōcūm* > / /'kogo/;<sup>194</sup>

*cūbitūm* > /'komjo/, *cūcūmă(m)* or *cūccūmă(m)* > /'kogoma/;<sup>195</sup>

In some cases due to initial voicing k > g, but this is evident mostly in words of non-Latin origin:

< Celt. \**cambam* > /'gamba/<sup>196</sup> < Germ. *cāttūs* > /'gato/;<sup>197</sup>

<sup>191</sup> Rohlfs, *Fornetica* 213-214.

<sup>192</sup> Körting 5230; REW 4630.

<sup>193</sup> Körting 5233; REW 4635 < *jūstus*.

<sup>194</sup> Körting 2300; REW 2021 <*cōcūlum*.

<sup>195</sup> Körting 2650; REW 2361.

<sup>196</sup> Körting 1776; REW 1531 < *camba*.

<sup>197</sup> Körting 2020; REW 1770 < *cattus*.

-Classical Latin [kw] (qu-) is reduced to velar stop, while -u changes into a bilabial fricative -v-; this is evident already in the Vulgar Latin:

quāndo > /'kvando/ instead of ['kwandɔ], quāttuor > /'kvattro/ instead of

['kwat:ro]

qu + e, o > /kve/, /kvo/, /'kvesto/

in qūīrītāre > /tsi'gar/, preceding palatal vowels qu- has lost its velar value due to dissimilation;

Exception:

quīnque > \*cinque,<sup>198</sup> Fium. /'tsinkve/

g- when followed by -a, -o, -u, g- retains its original velar value:

gāllīnā(m) > /ga'lina/, gūlā(m) > /'gola/, gūttu(m) > /'gos/ (goto);

-followed by palatal vowels > [dj] or /dz/<sup>199</sup>

gēntē(m) > /'dzente/ or arch. /jente/;

gemellos < gēmīnus > /dje'meji/, /dze'meji/;

gēlū < gēlāre<sup>200</sup> > /'djelo/, /'jelo/, /'dzelo/;

but /dzi'noćo/ < gēnūcūlūm<sup>201</sup>

According to Rholfs, *Fonetica* 197, case like *cavea* > *gebia* (It. *gabbia*) probably is not an outcome of *cavea* but \**gatea*; cf. *cattus* vs. *gattus* (ALL 5, 135); these two forms must have existed together.

<sup>198</sup> Körting 2201; REW 6964 < *quīnque*.

<sup>199</sup> Historically, and until quite recently, *g* + *-e*, *-i*, was pronounced [j]. Today's pronunciation is closer to [dj], i.e., it is reminiscent of Croatian čakavian pronunciation of standard Croatian [dʒ]. More recently, because of the greater influence of the standard Italian, pronunciation that resembles Italian [dʒ], as in *gente* → ['dʒentel], is becoming increasingly accepted as the Fiuman form.

<sup>200</sup> Körting 4202; REW 3718 < *gēlu*.

w- the initial w- in the words of Germanic origins is adapted in Roman articulation as [gw], or qu-<sup>202</sup>:

waidanjan > guadagnare /gvada'ñare/, wardan > guardare /gvar'dare/,

wirra > guerra /'gvera/;<sup>203</sup>

In Fiuman dialect [gv] in *guardar* is sometimes realized as [v], i.e., *vardar*; this is especially true for the imperative forms of second person singular: *varda!* *vara!*

## 2. 4.4. Consonant Clusters in Initial Position

pl- > [pj]

plācērē > /'pjazer/, plāngēre > /'pjandzer/, plātēā > /'pjasa/;

bl- > [bj]

from the Germ. blank > /'bjanko/;<sup>204</sup> fibūlā(m) < \*figibula < figo > /'fibja/;<sup>205</sup>

from the old north Frankish bland > /'bjondo/;<sup>206</sup>

fl- > [fj] (f̪)

flōccū(m). /'fjoko/, flōre(m) > /fjor/, \*florinum > /fjo'trin/;<sup>207</sup>

<sup>201</sup> This is probably because of the outside influence; cf. other Venetan dialects *senocio*, *zenocio*.

<sup>202</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 230.

<sup>203</sup> Fiuman forms of the above mentioned examples, *guagagnar*, *guardar* and *guera* are loanwords from Italian language.

<sup>204</sup> Körting 422, 1457; REW 1152.

<sup>205</sup> Körting 372; REW 3278.

<sup>206</sup> Körting 1469; REW 1151 < *blandus*.

kl- > /č/ or [tj] instead of [kj]

clāmāre > /ča'mar/ /tja'mar/, clārūs > /'čaro/, /'tjaro/, claudērē for clūdērē  
 > /'čuder/, /'tjuder/;<sup>207</sup> clāvē(m) > /'čave/, /'tjave/;

sp- remains preserved

\*ěx pūnctāre > /'sponta/<sup>208</sup> (Italian spunta), spīnā(m) > ['spinj];

spl- > [spj]

ěx plānāre > /spja'nar/;<sup>209</sup> \*ěx plāntāre > /spjan'tar/;<sup>210</sup>

pr- position of the cluster generally remains unchanged

prāndīum probably from the Old French-Waloon-Lothringen prangiere,

\*prandiaria<sup>212</sup> > /pranzo/, prātūm > /'prato/

but

/brustu'lar/ < Germ. brustjan;<sup>213</sup>

br- this cluster is generally preserved

brā(c)c(h)ium > /'bratso/;<sup>214</sup>

<sup>207</sup> Körting 3851.

<sup>208</sup> Körting 2243; REW 1167 < *claudere*.

<sup>209</sup> Körting 3471.

<sup>210</sup> Körting 3459; REW 3050.

<sup>211</sup> Körting 7230.

<sup>212</sup> Körting 7399; REW 6730 < *prandium*.

<sup>213</sup> REW 1344; cf. Bató, 27.; *brustulär* < \*per - ūstūlāre.

<sup>214</sup> Körting 1536; REW 1256 < *brachium*.

from the Celtic brāc(c)ā(m) or brāccās (pl.) > /<sup>l</sup>brage/;<sup>215</sup>

from the German dialectal form brente > /<sup>l</sup>brenta/;<sup>216</sup>

from the Celtic word with the root brocc > /<sup>l</sup>broka/;<sup>217</sup>

fr- is generally preserved

\*frāgā (\*frāgēa), \*frāsēā(m) > /<sup>l</sup>fragola/;<sup>218</sup> \*frātēllu(m) > /<sup>l</sup>fradel/;<sup>219</sup> frīcāre > /<sup>l</sup>fregar/<sup>220</sup>

tj- > [tj] or /č/<sup>221</sup>

\*tior > /<sup>l</sup>tjor/ or /čor/ (sometimes even /tor/);

tr- in some cases due to weakening (or voicing) /tr/ > /dr/:

\*trītūare < \*trīchea > /<sup>l</sup>dretsa/;<sup>222</sup>

In other cases tr- remains intact:

trāmōntānus > /tramontana/;<sup>223</sup>

from west Germ. frēscan > trescare > /<sup>l</sup>treska/;<sup>224</sup>

<sup>215</sup> Körting 1531; REW 1252 < *braca* (Gall.)

<sup>216</sup> Körting 1561.

<sup>217</sup> Körting 1582; REW 1319 < *broccus*.

<sup>218</sup> Körting 3964; Rew 3478 < \**fragula*; REW 3480 < *fragum*.

<sup>219</sup> Körting 3960; REW 3484 < *fratellus*.

<sup>220</sup> Körting 3978; REW 3501 < *fricare*.

<sup>221</sup> This sound would be better represented by the Croatian voiceless africate /č/, which is composed of two consonants /t/ and /j/. This particular sound, together with a grapheme /č/ also appears in the Vulgar Tuscan.

<sup>222</sup> Körting 9756; REW 8923 < \**tritiar*.

from Germ. *frisk* > /'fresko/;<sup>225</sup>

dj- (dʒ) > /j/; more recently dj > /dz/:

điúrnū(m) > /'jorno/, /'dzorno/; though this form is borrowed from the literary language, /'džorno/ also appears in old and recent texts, as well as in speech.

sk- followed by velar vowels, and a central vowel, initially positioned cluster sk- remains unchanged:

scălă(m) > /'skala/, scōpă(m) > /'skova/, \*scūtĕllă(m) > /sku'dela/;<sup>226</sup>

Words originating in the Longobard language(s) tend to retain original /sk/: /'skena/, /'skinko/.

When the cluster sk- is followed by a palatal vowel it is palatalized and realized as [š];<sup>227</sup>

ascensa > scenža /'ʃendza/;<sup>228</sup> sīmiā(m) > scimia > /'ʃimja/;

In the more recently composed words, such as slargar, slontanar cluster sl- has been preserved.

<sup>225</sup> Körting 9674.

<sup>226</sup> Körting 9524; Meyer-Lübke in REW 8715, derives this from \*thriskan (Gott.).

<sup>227</sup> Körting 3995; REW 3521 < fricare.

<sup>228</sup> Körting 8544; REW 7756 < 1. scūtella; 2. scütella < scutum.

<sup>229</sup> The realization of this sound is somewhere between /s/ and /ʃ/; it is not a /ʃ/ as in the Italian *scena* /'ʃena/ or *scimia* /'ʃimja/, but [ʃena], [ʃimja]; in Rohlfs' phonetic transcription, š refers to /z/ as in /'kjeza/.

<sup>230</sup> Körting 922; REW 695 < ascensio; cf. Italian form *Assunzione*.

ski- < sl-, stl- > Italian schi- > s'c [ʃć]

stlopus > schioppo > s'ciopo /'ʃćopo/;

from the Germ. siht, schietto > s'cieto [ʃćeto];

slavus > schiavo > s'ciavo /'ʃćavo/

**Voicing of s- in s + C clusters**

Similar to the Italian language, s- followed by a voiced consonant becomes voiced:

sbianchisar /zbjanki'zar/, sbigolo /'zbigolo/, sdrizarse /zdri'tsa:rse/, sgaio /'zgajo/, slavo /'zlavo/, smagna /'zmaŋa/, snezar /zne'tsar/, sventola /'zventola/, svodar /zvo'dar/;

Words like [zgabe'llo], ['zgombro] are loanwords from literary language.

kr- remains in position

crēscērē > cresser /'kreser/, crībēllūm (dem. of cribrum) > crivel /kri'vel/,

crūcē(m) > crose /'kroze/;

In the words of Greek and German origin kr > gr:

krampf > granfo<sup>229</sup>

From the German root krupp - kryppa > grop<sup>230</sup>

gl- > [j]

\*glāčiā(m) > jazo /'jatso/ (cf. It. ghiaccio), glāčiāre > jazar /ja'tsar/, \*gluta <

guttula > /'jotsa/<sup>231</sup>

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<sup>229</sup> Körting 5315; REW 4753.

but

\*glēmus > gemo /'dʒemo/, /'dzemo/

gr- retains its initial position

grāndīs > grando, grānū(m) > gran, gryllus (grīllūm) > grilo;<sup>232</sup>

## 2. 4. 5. Intervocalic Consonants

-p- The process of voiced fricativization (voicing is probably due to Celtic substratum).<sup>233</sup> through which /p/ → /v/ has wider representation in other Venetan dialects than in Fiuman. While all dialects, including Fiuman have such forms as cavei /ka'veji/ < cāpīlli, zivola /tsi'vola/ < \*cēpūllā(m,<sup>234</sup> riva /'riva/ < rīpā(m) > Fiuman is much more conservative than other Venetan dialects, where -v - < -p- often goes to Ø:

Examples:

p → v → Ø in Venetan

/saon/, /saor/, /saorio/, /scoa/, /sora/

but saper < sāpēre or \*sāpere → saver;

<sup>230</sup> REW 5034.

<sup>231</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 250; Körting 4412; REW 3928 < gutta; \*guttiare.

<sup>232</sup> Körting 4382; REW 3900.

<sup>233</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 287.

<sup>234</sup> Körting 2082; REW 1820 < cepulla \*cepula.

Fiuman dialect, on the other hand, has retained -p- in /sapon/, /sapor/, /saporito/, /scopa/, /saper/;

-b- → /v/ (through the process of fricativization)

bibérē > /b̥ever/, cábällū(m) > /ka'b̥al/, hábēre > /a'b̥er/, with prosthetic g  
 → /ga'b̥er/;

In words of Germanic origin, the original -b- is generally preserved:

rauba<sup>235</sup> > roba, roubôn<sup>236</sup> > rubare

-m- remains unchanged

āmōrē(m) > /a'mor/, clāmāre > /ća'mar/ or /tja'mar/;

-f- In the indigenous Latin words, intervocalic -f- was unknown; it appeared only in compounded words, such as rēfōrmāre, rēfūndēre, profanus, and in loanwords from the Greek and the Oscan and Umbrian dialects.<sup>237</sup>

ěp̥iphānīa<sup>238</sup> > befana

- in some instances -f- is preserved, in other it is voiced, in which case it becomes -v-:

sūfflāre<sup>239</sup> > sufiar /su'fjar/, scrōfām (Osco-Umbrian origin) > scrova

/skrova/;

<sup>235</sup> REW 7090.

<sup>236</sup> REW 8171.

<sup>237</sup> Rohlfs, *Forætica* 302.

<sup>238</sup> REW 3257.

<sup>239</sup> Word origin unknown. REW 9237.

-v- In Venetan dialects intervocalic -v- is often deleted resulting in a hiatus; deletion also occurs in the Fiuman, though less frequently than in the Venetian:

$V \cdot V \rightarrow \emptyset$

ūva(m) >/'ua/, bōve(m) >/'ue/

but /'riva/ (cf. Venetian /'rio/);

-t- in certain cases, due to voicing t → /d/:

\*frātēllu(m) > fradel, rōtā(m) > roda, nātālis > natal(e) > nadal;

In other cases -t- remains a voiceless stop. Generally the voicing of intervocalic -t- does not occur in loanwords from the literary language, such as vita < vitā(m), natura < nātūra(m), crovati < croati;<sup>240</sup>

In the Venetian dialect t → Ø in /a'tseto/ → aseo, dito → deo, etc.

Results (mostly past participles and verbal adjectives) affected by voicing of -t-:

-ato → ado: cantado, lavado, strampalado

-ito → ido: imbambinido, ingrizolido, vestido

-uto → udo: batudo, vendudo, vissudo

-d- remains intact in the Fiuman, but is often deleted in other Venetan dialects:

/pe'dočo/ : /pe'otso/, /'koda/ : /'koɑ/;

but

/'pjede/, also /'pje/, prora > \*proda > prova > /'prua/;

-s- intervocalic -s- changes to voiced fricative /z/:

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<sup>240</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 274.

\*amorosus > /mo'trozo/,<sup>241</sup> rōšicāre > /rozi'gar/, nāsū(m) > /'nazo/;

Followed by -i-, and another vowel, intervocalic -s- become palatalized s<sup>242</sup>

sior > /'sjor/, sion > /'sjon/;

Intervocalic -s- remains voiceless if it is preceded by -au-: causa(m) > cossa [kosa];<sup>243</sup>

-z- remains; it is encountered only in the words of the Greek origin

zīziphūm > /'zizola/;

According to Rohlfs,<sup>244</sup> the Greek sound z was adapted by the common people into the Latin phonetic system in the form of dʒ, leading to a conclusion that it corresponded to a /dz/;

-n- retains its intervocalic position in /ka'dena/ < cātēnā(m), /'koda/, /bu'dela/,

/'nudo/, /'zbrodego/ but

before i -n- > /ɲ/

ne īnde > /ne:nte/, tīneo > /tejir/;

-l- preserved<sup>245</sup>

<sup>241</sup> Körting 609.

<sup>242</sup> Palatalized -s- in the Fiuman dialect does not correspond to Italian [ʃ]; realized sound is somewhere between [ʃ] and [s], and is graphically represented as ſ.

<sup>243</sup> Double s is used graphically to distinguish between the voiced and voiceless sounds in words with the different meaning (homonyms).

<sup>244</sup> Rohlfs, 317, 318.

<sup>245</sup> Frequently in Venetian, and in other Venetan dialects, there is palatalization of -l-, with the most frequent result of -j-: /kan'deja/, /'mujo/, /ja'guna, /'fragoja/, etc.; in the regions around Belluno and Vicenza, -l- is often retained, cf. *candela*, *ala*, *mulo*, etc.; the territories around Cavarzere, Crespadoro, Vas, Montebello (and even Vicenza), -l- can be completely deleted, as in *tea* (tela), *candeia* (candela), *soe* (sole); Rohlfs thinks that this phenomenon of "elle evanescente" started to appear only

ālā(m) > /'ala/ (pl. le ale), sōle(m) > /'sol/, sālīs > sale;

-in plural of the masculine nouns intervocalic l < ll > /j/:

căpilī > /ka'veji/, căbälli > /ka'veaji/;

-r- remains unchanged

clārūs > ciaro /'caro/ or /'tjaro/, flōre(m) > /'fjor/, fōras > /'fora/, /'fori/;

-j- is preserved in Fiuman:

mäḡistru(m) > maestro (with -a- and -e- in hiatus) > /'majstro/ /ma'jestro/<sup>246</sup>

pējor > /'pejo/;

-k- due to voicing k → /g/:

ămīca(m) > /a'miga/, fīcu(m) > /'figo/, fōcu(m) > /'fogo/, stōmächus >

/'stomigo/;

preceding a palatal vowel /k/ → /z/:

\*cōcīnā(m) > /ku'zina/, dik'it > didže - didše > diše > /'dize/<sup>247</sup> jūdice(m) >

/'judize/ (also /'dʒuditse/),<sup>248</sup> pāce(m) > /'paze/, vīcīnūs (\*vīcīnus) >

/vi'zin/;

recently, because there is no attestation of it in the old Venetan texts, or in the works of Goldoni. Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 307, 308.

<sup>246</sup> According to Rohlfs, intervocalic -j-, when followed by a palatal vowel was confused with g and also with dʒ of the same sound (more exactly jj) already in the time of the Vulgar Latin; the reflex of j in the northern Italian dialects is -ž /dz/ (represented in the old texts by grapheme ç), cf. the old Paduan *pežo*, *piežo*, *mažo*, the old Lombard *pečor*, etc.; in the Venetian the reflex has the value of -s̄ /z/ as in *pēšo* (*pejo* in the Fiuman) or /dʒ/ as in /'madʒo/. Rohlfs 304, 305.

<sup>247</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 29.

<sup>248</sup> In the old texts this sound was represented either by an -x- or by -ç-: *çudexi*, *paxe*, etc.

-ks- the result of -ks- in the Venetan orthography can appear as -s- [z], or as -ss- [s] in cases where the single grapheme could result in the wrong pronunciation of the word:

frīxoria > /fer'zora/, \*lāxīcare or \*lāxīare > /la'sar/;

-g- when followed by -a, -o, -u, intervocalic -g- remains unchanged:

caligarius > /kali'ger/, fragum > /fragola/ < \*fragula, <sup>249</sup>ligāre > /li'gar/;

followed by an -e, -i, -g- → /z/:

aerūgīne(m) > /'ruzine/;

lēgere > /lezer/, <sup>250</sup>strīngēre > /'strinzer/, üngēre /'onzer/;

## 2. 4. 6. Double Consonants

Double consonants found in the Latin words were generally passed on to the Italian language, though there are many cases in which the new geminates were formed due to assimilation<sup>251</sup> as in *factum* > fatto, *octo* > otto, etc., or due to necessity to compensate for the loss of the syllable: *fuimus* > fummo, *traere* > trarre, etc. In the Venetan dialects, including Fiuman, double consonants originating in Latin were

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<sup>249</sup> REW 3958.

<sup>250</sup> In the old texts this -g- was often represented with ç: "Ibique Iacobus Matei de Maçorbo..."; "... ser corçi Verbas..."; Zjačić 1498.

<sup>251</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 320.

simplified. Old or recent loanwords from other languages also underwent simplification through the process of degemination.<sup>252</sup>

mm > /m/

commōtus > /kō<sup>1</sup>moso/, flamma > /'fjama/;

tt > /t/

bāttuere > /'bater/;

nn > /n/

canna > /'kana/;

ll > /l/

callum > /'kal/; pallidus > /'palido/;

- followed by palatal vowel, l is palatalized:

cavalli > /ka<sup>1</sup>vaji/, capelli > /ka<sup>1</sup>veji/, mölli(s)<sup>253</sup> > /'moji/, mölliāre<sup>254</sup> > /mo<sup>1</sup>jar/;

rr > /r/

terra > /'tera/, torre > /'tore/;

kk > /k/

flōccus > /'fjoko/, peccātus > /pe<sup>1</sup>kato/;

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<sup>252</sup> In the old texts gemination is still encountered, probably because uncertainty and insufficient knowledge of the language prompted author(s) of these texts to overcorrect (hypercorrection) words unfamiliar to them.

<sup>253</sup> Körting 6261; REW 5649 < 1. mölis; 2. \*möllia.

<sup>254</sup> Körting 6260; REW 5646 < mölliāre.

The geminated s is still used graphically to distinguish between different realizations of the phoneme /s/.

## 2. 4. 7. Internal Consonant Clusters

The consonant clusters are often eliminated through the process of assimilation.<sup>255</sup> In most cases, the assimilation is regressive, i.e., an adaptation to the consonant that follows immediately. In other cases assimilation is progressive, i.e., a consonant is assimilated to the consonant immediately preceding it. Progressive assimilation occurs mostly in the groups in which the first element belongs to the sonants (consonants without voiceles pair) m, n, l, r.<sup>256</sup>

### a) Regressive Assimilation

p + C (-pt-)

căptăre > /ka<sup>t</sup>tar/, răptură(m)<sup>257</sup> > rottă > /rōta/ (for example, rota de colo, not to be confused with roda , It. ruota);

b + C (-bt-, -bs-)

sūbtūs > sotto > /soto/, ābscōndere > /skonder/, ābsēntīa(m) > assenza > /sentsa/;

m + C (-mn-)

<sup>255</sup> See Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 338.

<sup>256</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 340.

<sup>257</sup> Körting 8216; REW 7455 < riuptūra.

-mn- > /n/ in

dōm(i)na(m) > /'dona/, scamnium > scagno /'skano/, <sup>258</sup> sōmnium >

/'sono/;

dāmnū(m)<sup>259</sup> > danno > /'dano/;

t + C

spātūlā(m) through syncope of -u- > spalla > /'spala/;<sup>260</sup>

d + C (-db-, -df-, -dj-)

\*ădbādāre<sup>261</sup> > abbaiare > /ba'jar/, ādfündū(m)<sup>262</sup> > /'fondo/, \*ădjūtāre > aiutare > /aju'tar/;<sup>263</sup>

dr < tr > r in

mātre(m) > madre > /'mare/, pātre(m) > padre > /'pare/, pětrā(m) > /'pjera/,

pletram < \*pletria > /'pirja/, <sup>264</sup> \*quādrāgīnta > /kva'lrenta/;<sup>265</sup>

k + C (-kt-)

-kt- > tt > t

<sup>258</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 382.

<sup>259</sup> Körting 2747; REW 2468 < *damnum*.

<sup>260</sup> Körting 8421; REW 8130 < *spatula*.

<sup>261</sup> Körting 167.

<sup>262</sup> Körting 201.

<sup>263</sup> Körting 221; REW 172 < *adjutare*.

<sup>264</sup> Bató 37; Körting 7252; REW 6597 < \**plētria*.

<sup>265</sup> Körting 7604; REW 6912 *quadraginta*.

frūctūm > /fruto/<sup>266</sup> nōctem > /'note/; lăctūcă(m) > lattuga > /la'tuga/,  
lěctū(m) > letto > /'leto/;

g + C (-gk-, -gd-)

\*fig(i)cāre<sup>267</sup> > /fi'kar/, frīg(i)dūs > freddo > /'fredo/;

b) Progressive Assimilation

-pl-<sup>268</sup> > b̄j > /bj/:

cōp(ü)lă(m) > /'kubja/;

-bl- fib(ü)lă(m)<sup>269</sup> < \*figibula < figo > /fibja/, něb(ü)lă(m)<sup>270</sup> > /nebja/, sāb(ü)lūm<sup>271</sup> > /sabja/;

-fl- > /fj/ through f̄i:

sūfflāre /su'fjar/,<sup>272</sup> cf. Venez. sopiare, Sp. soplar, \*unflare > gonfiare<sup>273</sup> > /zno'far/;

-tl- > /ć/ through k̄i:

<sup>266</sup> Although the old Venetian texts show the presence of a descendant diphthongs -ei, -ui - peito, frūtio, today there is no trace of them, either because the development of the Tuscan has substituted indigenous development, or because the descendant diphthongs have lost their second element (glide) in normal way. Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 366.

<sup>267</sup> Körting 37; Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 338; REW 3290 < \*figicare.

<sup>268</sup> Words containing cluster pl are borrowed from the literary language.

<sup>269</sup> Körting 3725; REW 3278 < fibula.

<sup>270</sup> Körting 6485; REW 5865 < nebula.

<sup>271</sup> Körting 8244; REW 7486 < sabūlum.

<sup>272</sup> Körting 9237; REW 8430 < sūflāre.

<sup>273</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 352.

fist(u)lare > /fis'čar/;<sup>274</sup>

-kl- > /tʃ/ or /č/ (or /tj/) through ki:

aurīc/ū)lā(m) > /o'reča/ or /o'retja/, gēnūc(ū)lūm > /dzi'nočo/, ōcūl(ū)m > /'očo/;<sup>275</sup> or /'otjo/, vet(u)lu > veclu > vecio /'večo/;<sup>276</sup>

-gl- > /j/

\*singlūttūs > /san'jotso/;

-from Got. sviglja<sup>277</sup>, or from \*exvigilare > /'zveja/;

-because of the analogy with auricula /o'reča/, /'teča/ = teglia presupposes a form with -cl- i.e., \*tec(u)la;<sup>278</sup>

-/teča/ could also derive from tegula, where g is devoiced > tecula > tecla (through syncope), > tecia > /'teča/;

preceded by a nasal consonant, gl > /dʒ/ or /dz/:

űng(ū)lā(m) > /'undʒa/ or /'undza/;

-pr- > vr<sup>279</sup>

cāprā(m) > /'kavra/

-br- remains in its original position

<sup>274</sup> Körting 3795; REW 3333.

<sup>275</sup> Körting 6666; REW 6038 < *ōclulus*.

<sup>276</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 349.

<sup>277</sup> Körting 9302; REW 3114.

<sup>278</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 354.

<sup>279</sup> In some Venetan dialects *vr* is further reduced to *r*, as in *síprā* → *sopra* → *sora*; *supra + nominem* → *soranome*.

läbrum > /'labro/, fabrum > /'fabro/ (< *faber ferrarius*);

-mb- remains unaltered

\*cambam > /'gamba/<sup>280</sup> cămbiāre > /kamb'jar/, plūmbūm > /'pjombo/;<sup>281</sup>

-tr- > dr (due to voicing)

lätrōnē(m) > /'adro/;

-sm- before a voiced consonant, the first component of the cluster -sm- becomes voiced /z/

usma > /'uzma/;

-sk- + palatal vowel is realized as a sound between [s] and [ʃ]; it is represented graphically as ss:<sup>282</sup>

piscem > pesce > pesse > /'pese/, nāscor > nascere > nasser > /'naser/;

C + ts + palatal vowel > /ts/: /por'tsel/, /'doltse/, /mar'tsir/;

-in the environment of a palatal vowel alveolar nasal consonant changes to bilabial nasal stop; the best evidence of this change is to be found in the words containing the prefix -in-:

\*imparare < in + paro > /impa'trar/;<sup>283</sup> imbonire < in + bonus > /imbo'nir/;<sup>284</sup>

<sup>280</sup> Körting 1776; REW 1539.

<sup>281</sup> Körting 7267; REW 6615 < *plumbum*.

<sup>282</sup> Rohlf, *Fonetica* 379.

In my opinion it would be more accurate to present it graphically with š, not only because its realization is somewhere between [s] and [ʃ], but also to distinguish it from the voiceless fricative in *cossa*, *pisso*, etc.

<sup>283</sup> Körting 4756; REW 4293 < \*imparare.

-nd- generally remains intact

căndēlă(m) > /kan'dela/, cōndīre > /kon'dir/,<sup>285</sup> manducare > mangiare > magnar /ma'nar/ (through metathesis);

-ng- generally remains in position but before a velar consonant (or in the closed syllable) -n- has a velar value:

cinque > /'tsin̪ve/ or /'tsinkve/, palingar > /pali'ŋar/, füngüm or fungos > /'funji/, lōngüm > /'longo/;

-ln- from old French jalne<sup>286</sup> > /'jalo/;

The intervocalic clusters -lb-, -lv-, -rb- and -rv- generally remain unaltered in the Fiuman dialect.

alba > alba, sälvere > /sal'var/, silvaticus > /sal'vadigo/, örbüs > /'orbo/, hērba(m) > /'erba/, nērvus > /'nervo/, servus > /'servo/;

-lg- + palatal vowel > [lj]<sup>287</sup>

scegliere<sup>288</sup> > /'seljer/ but /'pulize/ (with apodotic i) because of a secondary cluster /lʒ/ from a -lice /-liće/ in pulicem;<sup>289</sup>

-before -e, the second component of the cluster- lg- > /z/

<sup>284</sup> Körting 4733;

<sup>285</sup> Also *kontsar* /'kontsar/.

<sup>286</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 340.

<sup>287</sup>In Fiuman dialect sounds [l] and [j] are realized as separate sounds, although the actual realization can sometimes resemble Italian [ʎ] or Croatian [lj].

<sup>288</sup> Tuscan form.

<sup>289</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 378.

- volgere > /'volzer/;
- rg- followed by a palatal vowel > /z/ or /dz/  
 argentum > /ar'dzento/, āspār(ā)gōs > /'sparezo/<sup>290</sup>
- but virgīne(m) > /'verdʒine/;
- kr- > gr  
 macer(em) > /'magro/, sēcrētūm > /se'greto/;
- gn- > jn > /[jn/
- āgnēllūm > /a'jnel/, cōgnātū > /ku'jna/, līgnūm > /'lejno/;
- gr- in some cases is retained, in others it is reduced to -r-:  
 in + \*grūmūlāre > /ingru'mar/  
 but nīgrūm > /'nero/;

## 2. 4. 8. Three Consonant Clusters

- a) If the third element is a lateral approximant, followed by a palatal vowel, the result is palatalization:
- skl- masc(u)lus .> maschio > /'maščo/ or /'mastjo/; \*mīsc(u)lāre > mischiare > [mis'jar],<sup>291</sup>
- ngl- ūng(u)lā(m) > unghia > /'ondza/;

<sup>290</sup> The noun is used mostly in the plural, in which case ['sparezi] probably came from the dative plural *asparasis*.

<sup>291</sup> Körting 6214; REW 5606 < *mīscūlare*.

- b) If the third element in a consonant cluster is -r-, the cluster is usually preserved as such:

- mpr- cōmprēhēndēre > /komprēn'donjo/;<sup>292</sup>
- str- fēnestra > finestra, distropar < de +\*stroppulare;<sup>293</sup>
- ntr- cōntrā > ['ko:ntra];
- nkt- in the cluster -nkt-, -k- is assimilated:  
sānctūs > /'santo/, plānctum > /'pjanto/;
- ltr- ālt(ě)rā mēntē > /altri'menti/;<sup>294</sup>
- lkr- sepulcrūm > /se'polkro/;

## 2. 4.9. Consonant Clusters with i in Hiatus

These clusters almost always produced palatalization.

In the Vulgar Latin there was no difference between the hiatus in -i- and one in -e- debiat, aria, instead of debeat, area. The -i- in hiatus influenced the preceding consonant in such a way as to cause its lengthening, resulting in forms such as fillius, sappio, pretium. While -r- did not participate in the lengthening process, -di- was confused with -j- from the start.<sup>295</sup>

<sup>292</sup> Körting 2376; REW 2106 *comprehendere*.

<sup>293</sup> Körting 9119; REW 2697 < \**disturbare*; cf. Sp. *destropar*.

<sup>294</sup> Körting 550.

<sup>295</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 385.

- in clusters -bi- and -vi- the vowel in hiatus remains; (due to the lengthening of the preceding consonant, which was provoked by a vowel in hiatus and produced a passage of v to b, there is no difference between -bi- and -vi-) <sup>296</sup>

cavea > gabbia > /'gajba/ <sup>297</sup>

-pi- palatal element is lost in

seppia > /'sepa/, seppiolina > /sep'o'lina/;

-mi- remains in its original position

in case of the verb sparagnar /spara'nar/, it is more probable that it derives from the Germanic word \*sparanjan, instead of risparmiare. <sup>298</sup>

-ti- preceded by -p, -t, -n, -l, -r, -k

-pti > /ts/ /kon'tsar/

-tti > /ts/ /'matso/ <sup>299</sup>

-nti > /ts/ /'lentsa/

-lti > /ts/ /al'tsar/

-rti > /ts/ /'fortsa/, /'martso/

-kti > /ts/ /dri'tsar/

-di- > /z/ mediolus < mědiúm > meso /'mezo/, raggio > raso /'razo/;

<sup>296</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 386.

<sup>297</sup> Venetian form *gheba* derives from \*gaiba with loss of second vowel element. Rohlfs 389.

<sup>298</sup> Körting 8910; REW 8119 < \*sparanjan (Germ.).

<sup>299</sup> For further details about discrepancies in the development of these clusters see Rohlfs, *Grammatica storica della lingua italiana e dei suoi dialetti. Fonetica* 412.

-si- > /z/ \*basiare > /ba'zar/, \*basium > /'bazo/;

-tj- > /ts/ (in the old texts /z/; both were graphically rendered as ç or x; ç was also used to approximate the Slavic affricates /č/ [tš] or /ć/ [tj].

-ski- > /s/ (represented by digraph -ss-)

fascio > fasso /'faso/, biscia < bestia > bissa /'bisa/, lasciare lassar /la'sar/;

-nj- > /n/

vinea > \*vinnia > /'vina/

but

sogno < somnium > /'sono/ (loss of palatal element), s(en)iore > /'sjor/;

-li- > /j/ through /ʎ/; this sound can also be realized as [dʒ]

famiglia > /fa'meja/, figlio > /'fijo/, foglia > /'foja/, moglie > /'moje/ or /'molje/,

mogio > /'mojo/ or /'modjo/;

-ri- the old diphthong ai (cf. French aire = area, the old Venetian and Emilian vairo, the old Lombard pairo)<sup>300</sup> became the monothongh e (cf. Piem. and Lomb. èra, gèra); in the eastern regions i disappeared altogether, resulting in such forms as becher, forner, etc.

-ki- > /ts/ (Italian results -accio-, -occio, -uccio)

braccio > /'bratso/<sup>301</sup> riccio > /'ritso/, treccia > /'dretsa/;

<sup>300</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 401-402.

<sup>301</sup> Venetian -ts- → /s/.

-gi- > /z/

\*trogiu<sup>302</sup> > troso /'trozo/;

## 2. 4.10. Consonants in Final Position

-p originally intervocalic, -p > /v/

lupu > /'lovo/, but in the idiomatic adjective lofo, -a = mangione, v > f through devoicing (cf. the old Bergamasque and Trentino lof = lupo);

-m continues in the form of /n/ in monosyllabic words (this occurrence became evident already in the third century A.D.)

sum > /'son/, cum > /'kon/ (alternates with /'ko/);

-t deleted already in the popular Latin

vidit > vidi > /'vedi/, caput > /'kapo/;

-s remains preserved

-n loss of -n in the word-final position is evident already in the popular Latin  
nomen > /'nome/;

In Fiuman -n is also lost in the monosyllabic negation particle non > /'no/;

the Italian has retained the form non.

At times, when preceded by a velar vowel, finally positioned -n acquires the value of a velar nasal /ŋ/:

bon > /'boŋ/, marangon > /maran'gon/;

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<sup>302</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 395.

-r generally preserved in the infinitives:

/bo'jir/, /ca'par/, /rezen'tar/, /sal'par/, /spu'dar/, etc.

-k → Ø

ecce hoc > /'co/ (allomorph /'tjo/), nec > /'ne/, sic > /'si/;

## 2. 4. 11. Generalities

a) The shifting of the accent from -ie to ié:

parietibus (dative or ablative of pāriēte(m)) > /pa'redo/ (the Vulgar Latin form pariete)

-io > -[-'jo] filiōlu > /fi'jol/

In the Venetian dialect, when two vowels, which were previously separated by a consonant, find themselves side by side, stress falls to the first one which was atonic:

betulla > /'beola/, cepulla > /'zeola/, medulla > /'meola/;

In Fiuman, however, this is not the case:

medulla > /me'dola/, cepulla > /zi'vola/;

## 2. 4. 12. Phonological Processes

### 1. Metathesis

The most frequent case of metathesis occurs when the postconsonantal -r- of the second

syllable becomes united with the consonant or the consonant cluster, or with the first

consonant of the word.<sup>303</sup>

l cīngūlā(m)<sup>304</sup> > /'cīngja/ > /'zlinga/;

in foenulum<sup>305</sup>/l/ → /j/ through palatalization and became attached to the initial consonant which resulted in the form /'fjen/;

\*squamula (dem. of squāmā)<sup>306</sup> > \*sclama > /'sćama/ (allomorph /'stjama/);

r dērētro > dietro > drieto > /'drijo/ (this is also an assimilation process)

dē ūntro > dentro > /'drento/, (cāthēdrā) < \*cat(h)edram > catecra > /ka'drega/

\*frīxorium<sup>307</sup> or frīxoria<sup>308</sup> > /fer'zora/;

## 2. Assimilation

The initial consonant of the word is assimilated to the consonant which begins the second syllable:<sup>309</sup>

fōrfice(m) > /'forfe/;<sup>310</sup>

a) voicing:

<sup>303</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 455.

<sup>304</sup> Körting 2191; REW 192 < 1. cīngula; 2. \*clīnga.

<sup>305</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 455.

<sup>306</sup> Körting 8997; REW 8201 < *squamula*.

<sup>307</sup> Körting 3999; REW 3524 < *frīxoria*.

<sup>308</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 455.

<sup>309</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 455.

<sup>310</sup> Körting (3904) is of the opinion that maybe *forfex* had a form *forpex* as a base; REW < *fōrfex*.

imbasti(a)re > /imbaz'dir/,<sup>311</sup>

b) vowel assimilation (tonic vowel that follows is anticipated in preceding syllable:

tēnācu\*lūm > /ta'naja/,<sup>312</sup> bilancem > /ba'lantsa/, \*silvaticu > /sal'vadigo/,

cāmēra(m) > /'kamara/;

### 3. Dissimilation:

a) rhotacism:

cūltēllūm > /kor'tel/;

b) voiced fricativization (spirantization):

crībēllūm > /kri'vel/;

c) voiceless fricativization:

pōlýpum > /'folpo/, quinque > /'tsinkve/;

d) vowel dissimilation:

nātāre > /nu'dar/, ca\*lāmārīū > /kali'mar/;

### 4. Epenthesis:

a) prothesis:

erat > jera, grīfan<sup>313</sup> > /'zgrinfe/, habere > /ga'ver/ (velarization), \*vōcītūs,

\*vocidus for \*vacitus, \*vacidus, vacuus<sup>314</sup> > /'zvodo/;

b) epenthesis of n (and or m):

<sup>311</sup> From the Germanic *bastjan* (Körting 1266; REW 981); cf. Althochdeutsche *bestan*.

<sup>312</sup> Körting, 9436; REW 8637 < *tenäculum*.

<sup>313</sup> Körting 4353; REW 3871.

<sup>314</sup> REW 9429.

\*rötūlāre<sup>315</sup> > /rondo'lар/, ēbrīācū<sup>316</sup> > /imbgriljago/, \*cūtīnā(m) < \*cutica + \*crūsta(m) or crūsta(m)<sup>317</sup> > /'krodiga/;

c) coalescence of the article:

The definite article is fused to the noun beginning in a vowel:

l' + āstrīcū > /'lastiko/ (with syncope of -r-), el nonsolo < \*nūntīōlu through prothesis of -n- > /'lonzolo/;

d) epenthesis of a consonant for phonetic reasons (not because of the hiatus):<sup>318</sup>

ruina(m) > /ro'vina/, croati > /kro'vati/;

#### 2.4.13. Schema of the Conventions Regulating the Relationship Between the Pronunciation and the Graphical Representation of the Italian Consonantal Sounds<sup>319</sup>

Phoneme	Grapheme	Example	Phonemic transcription
/p/	p	palla	/'palla/
/b/	b	bello	/'bello/
/m/	m	mare	/'mare/

<sup>315</sup> Körting 8164; REW 7396.

<sup>316</sup> Körting 3167; REW 2818 < *ebriacus*.

<sup>317</sup> Körting 2721; REW 2429, 2430, 2431 < *cutīna*.

<sup>318</sup> Rohlfs, *Fonetica* 477.

<sup>319</sup> The Shema was adapted from M. Dardano *Manualetto di linguistica italiana*. Table 202, p. 193, and from Anna Laura e Giulio Lepschy's *La lingua italiana*. p. 88

/t/	t	tela	/'tela/
/d/	d	donna	/'dɔnna/
/n/	n	nero	/'nero/
/ɲ/	gn	gnocchi	/'ɲɔkki/
/ʎ/	gl (+ i)	gli	/ʎi/
	gli (+ a, e, o, u)	glielo	/ʎelo/
/k/	c (+ a, o, u, consonant)	casa	/'kasa/
	ch (+ i, e)	chilo	/'kilo/
	q (+ ua, ue, ui, uo)	quadro	/'kwadro/
/g/	g (a, o, u, consonant)	gatto	/'gatto/
	gh (+ i, e)	ghiro	/'giro/
/f/	f	fare	/'fare/
/v/	v	vedo	/'vedo/
/s/	s	sera	/'sera/
/z/	s	smontare	/zmon'tare/
/ʃ/	sc (+ e, i)	scena	/'ʃena/
	sci (+ a, o, u)	sciame	/'ʃame/
/ts/	z	zio	/'tsio/
/dz/	z	zero	/'dzero/
/tʃ/	c (+ e, i)	cera	/'tʃera/
/dʒ/	g (+ e, i)	giro	/'dʒiro/
/l/	l	luna	/'luna/

<i>/r/</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>rana</i>	<i>/'rana/</i>
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### 2.4.15. Schema of Fiuman Consonantal Sounds and Their Orthographic Representation

Phoneme	Grapheme	Example	Phonemic transcription
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<i>/p/ (vcls bilabial stop)</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>pegola</i>	<i>/'pegola/</i>
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<i>/b/ (vcd bilabial stop)</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>badar</i>	<i>/ba'dar/</i>
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<i>/m/ (vcd bilabial nasal stop)</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>mulo</i>	<i>/'mulo/</i>
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followed by the bilabial stops *p* and *b*, in south-central variety of Venetan dialects

bilabial nasal *m* → *n*: *campo* → *canpo*, *stampo* → *stanpo*, *rimbombo* → *rinbonbo*<sup>320</sup>

<i>/f/ (vcls labiodental fricative)</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>femo</i>	<i>/'femo/</i>
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<i>/v/ (vcd labiodental fricative)</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>verigola</i>	<i>/ve'trigola/</i>
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<i>/t/ (vcls alveolar dental stop)</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>tocio</i>	<i>/'toćo/</i>
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<i>/d/ (vcd alveolar dental stop)</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dreza</i>	<i>/'dretsə/</i>
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<i>/s/ (vcls alveolar fricative)</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>selino</i>	<i>/'selino/</i>
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intervocally

<i>sk + e, i → [ʃć]</i>	<i>ss</i>	<i>cossa</i>	<i>/'kosa/</i>
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<i>sk + e, i → [ʃć]</i>	<i>s'c</i>	<i>s'ceto</i>	<i>/'ʃćeto/</i>
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<sup>320</sup> Belloni, *Grammatica veneta* 41.

sk + e, i → [ʃć]	s'c	s'ceto	/ʃćeto/
		s'ciama	/ʃćama/

Followed by a /k/ (i.e., c+ e, i) /s/ should retain the characteristic of a voiceless alveolar fricative so that realization of the combined sounds would result in [stʃ].

However, in Croatian, a consonant preceded by a voiceless consonant is realized as voiceless, which means that the realized sound is [ʃtʃ] ([šć]) rather than [stʃ]. The same rule applies to dorso palatoalveolar affricate /ć/, which is evident in the phonetic realization of sciarir [ʃća'rir], sciurac [ʃću'rak], etc.<sup>321</sup>

Phoneme /s/ has an allophone /z/ when it is followed by -b, -m, -v, -d, -n, -l and -g in the word initial or in the middle of the word position:

/z/ (vcd alveolar fricative)	s (+b, d, g, l, m, n, v,)	/'zbatola/	
	x <sup>322</sup>	used only in second and third person	
singular, and third person plural of present indicative of verb esser: ti ti xe [ti ti zel],			

lu el

xe [lu el ze], lori i xe [lori i ze];

/ts/ (vcls alveolar affricate)	z	zera	/tsera/
/dz/ (vcd alveolar affricate)	ž	žente	/dzente/

<sup>321</sup> In *La lingua italiana*, p. 89 note 7, Lepschy states that "[...] tradizionalmente non si considera esistente, e non si può rendere secondo le convenzioni della scrittura italiana, il nesso [stʃ]. Ma aggiungendo il prefisso [s] a parole che cominciano con [tʃ], si ottiene [stʃ] e parole come *scervellato*, *scentrato*, per le quali i dizionari danno un suono [ʃ] iniziale, sono spesso pronunciate con [stʃ]."

<sup>322</sup> In the old Venetan texts, and also in the Fiuman texts from the fifteenth century grapheme -x- had wider use in representation of different sounds, for example: -x- in *raxvn* = ragione had value of [dʒ], while -x- in *paxe* = pace, *çudexe* = giudice, had a value of [tʃ], etc.

/n/ (vcd dental nasal stop)	n	nonzolo	/'nontsolo/
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In the final position and in the closed syllable /n/ has a velar allophone  $\eta$ : spin → [spin]; bon → [bon]; paron → [pa $\eta$ ron];

/l/ (alveolar lateral )	l	logo	/'logo/
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Venetian “vanishing l” is not present in Fiuman<sup>323</sup>

/r/ (alveolar vibrant)	r	roda	/'roda/
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/č/ (vcls dorso apicopalatal affricate) c (+ e, i)	č	recio	/'večo/ <sup>324</sup>
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/đ/ (vcd dorso apicopalatal affricate) g (+e, i)	đ	gemo	/'đemo/
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/jn/ (vcd palatal stop)	jn	gnora	/'jnora/
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/j/ (palatal semiconsonant)	j	joza	/'jotsa/
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In Fiuman, as well as in dialects of Treviso (di destra Piave) and Rovigo, [j] is used prosthically to indicate imperfect indicative of auxilliary verb esser;<sup>325</sup>

/k/ (vcls velar stop)	c
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<sup>323</sup> “... il fonema laterale /l/, sia semplice che doppio originariamente, ricade nel processo di lenizione, sia pure in fase attardata, trasformandosi in posizione intervocalica e poi anche iniziale nella continua anteriore palatale) [ç] (simile a [j] di maia, variante di magia ‘maglia’: còla [koça] ‘colla’, gondola [gondoça] ‘gondola’, late [late] ‘latte’.”

Zamboni. *Caratteristiche essenziali dei dialetti veneti*. In *Guida ai dialetti veneti*, 1979 23.

<sup>324</sup> Due to the fact that the realization of this phoneme does not correspond to the realization of the Italian phoneme /tʃ/ but is closer to that of the Croatian phoneme /č/ I have substituted Croatian grapheme for the IPA’s symbol tʃ. This phoneme may also be realized as tj, which is a reflection of čakavian influence. Similarly, realization of /đ/ is closer to that of the Croatian dorso apicopalatal rather than the Italian prepalatal affricate /tʃ/. Again, due to čakavian influence, this phoneme is also often realized as dj.

<sup>325</sup> Though prosthetic [j] is clearly distinguished in speech, in written text it is often omitted. Reluctance to add j graphically to imperfect forms of verb esser (*jero*, *jeri*, *jera*, etc.), stems from the belief that prosthetic [j] is the result of Slavic influence. However, prosthetic [j] is also present in north-central and south-central Venetan dialects (Treviso and Rovigo respectively), i.e., in the areas where Slavic influence is less than probable.

	(+ a, o, u, C) cavra	/'kavra/
	ch (+ e, i) cheba	/'keba/
/g/ (vcd velar stop)	g	
	(+a, o, u, C) gaver	/ga'ver/

In standard Italian language voiceless velar fricative /h/ is not aspirated but is used only graphically to distinguish velar sounds of /k/ and /g/ from the palatalized /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ respectively. In Fiuman dialect, however, /h/ is regularly aspirated in the words of foreign origin which are firmly assimilated into the Fiuman vocabulary, so that words such as hahar, sparcher, mahaz are pronounced [h<sup>h</sup>ah<sup>h</sup>ar], [ʃparh<sup>h</sup>er] and [mah<sup>h</sup>ats].

### 3. Morphology and Syntax

Traditionally, morphology has been subdivided into two fields: inflectional and derivational morphology.

The inflectional morphology studies inflectional processes, or the rules of a particular language which, through the variable elements or *inflectional morphemes* assign the grammatical categories according to number, gender, case (grammatical relations between syntactical components), etc., to the *free morphemes* (roots, stems, etc.).

The derivational morphology deals with analysis of the classification of word formation processes, including the rules governing the main morphological processes which are responsible for the renewal and the expansion of the lexical inventory of a particular linguistic system.<sup>326</sup>

A morpheme is the most elemental unit of a language, a sound meaning unit of the grammatical form. Some morphemes are *free*, which means that they constitute words by themselves, while others, which must co-occur with certain other morphemes in order to transmit meaning, are called *bound morphemes*. Prefixes, infixes, circumfixes and suffixes are bound morphemes. Lexical contents or root morphemes constitute the major word classes — nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs. They belong to the open class items because their classes are easily added to.<sup>327</sup>

<sup>326</sup> Beccaria, G. *Dizionario di linguistica* 493.

<sup>327</sup> Fromkin, V. and Rodman, R. 64.

### 3.1. The Article

#### 3.1.1. Definite Article

The definite article in Fiuman is a continuation of the Classical Latin pronoun/adjective *ille, illud*, weakened by aphaeresis of the initial syllable:

Nom. sing	Nom. pl.
masc. ILLE > IL(L)E > el(e) > el	ILLI > (il)li > li > i <sup>328</sup>
fem. ILLA > (il)la > la	ILLAE > il(l)e > le

- a) In the Fiuman dialect, masculine gender nouns are determined by the definite article *el*, which precedes all singular nouns regardless of initial consonant, contrary to standard Italian which is far more complex. Italian masculine gender nouns beginning in *z* and in *s- + C* have the allomorph [lo] instead of generalized [il].<sup>329</sup>

el barbacan, el caligo, el dindio, el fanfaron, el galiner, el jazo, el lamarin, el marangon, el nonzolo, el pajon, el quartin, el remitur, el sardon, el totano, el velen, el zevolo.

Before a noun beginning in a vowel the definite article is realized as the allomorph [i] (in normal spelling \*l'):

<sup>328</sup>"All posto della /i/ appare la /e/ in diversi dialetti antichi (fiorentino, senese, veneziano, padovano, lombardo, emiliano ecc.), e tali forme sono certamente connesse con la forma antevocalica ambigenere *ell'*, pure nei testi antichi (*ell'ago, ell'esca*) e anche nei dialetti odierni. La forma *ell'* ambigenere ricorda da vicino l'allomorfo spagnolo *el*, usato per il maschile (*el amigo, el campo*) ma anche per i sostantivi femminili inizianti con una /a/ tonica (*el alma, el agua, el hambre* ecc.). Tekavčić, *Morfosintassi*, 108: 461.1

<sup>329</sup> *lo sbaglio, lo scultore, lo sdruciolato, lo sforzo, lo sgabello, lo slargamento, lo smeraldo, lo sport, lo stato, lo stremimento, lo zio;*

*el > l / /- #V<sup>330</sup>*

Examples:

*l'asinel, l'ezeomo, l'im briago, l'oro, l'uzel;*

In the plural, masculine gender nouns are determined by the article [i], which precedes all nouns regardless of initial consonant or vowel:

*i amizi, i bodoli, i calimari, i dentai, i estri, i fegadini, i gardei, i grizoli, i incalmi, i lenzioi i morsigoni, i nuvoli,<sup>331</sup> i oci, i palangari, i ribatini, i sbagli,<sup>332</sup> i tovaioli, i žii, i vizini, i zighi.<sup>333</sup>*

b) Analogous to standard Italian, consonant-initial feminine gender nouns are determined by a definite article [la]:

*la baba, la ceriesa, la dormida, la falisca, la galera, la laina, la man, la naranza, la pantalena, la radiga, la sajeta, la tiraca, la verigola, la žavata.*

The definite article of singular feminine nouns takes the form [l] if the following noun begins in a vowel, particularly if the vowel is an a-; with nouns beginning in any other vowel [l] and [la] are in free variation.

Examples:

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<sup>330</sup> In texts from the fifteenth century, both *el* and *lo* are equally represented: "... che çaschaduna persona de qual condicione volgia esser o sia che vora vendere lo pesce in la Terra de Fiume ouer in lo suo distrito dibia [...]."; "Item che el pesce de trata [...]." "[...] saluo che per meser lo capitatio [...] possa eleçere soldi quattro per çaschuno ogne die e li agorij frischij a soldi tri el centonaro ...".; Zjačić 366.

<sup>331</sup> This noun also has dual gender forms, i.e., feminine *la nuvoli*, *le nuvoles* and masculine *el nuvolo*, *i nuvoli*;

<sup>332</sup> Even though the singular is *el sbajlo*, plural is often [zbaʃi] rather than [zbaji];

l'anguria, l'angusigola, l'aria, la erba or l'erba, la imbilada or l'imbilada, la orecia or l'orecia, la usina or l'usina;

The plural definite article for feminine gender nouns is always realized as [le], regardless of the initial consonant or a vowel:

le androne, le britole, le carampane, le erte, le fritole, le gorne, le inzerade, le joze, le linde, le munige, le nevere, le ociade, le pinze, le rode, le scove, le tavaje, le zeste.

In contrast to standard Italian and other Venetan dialects, use of the definite article is obligatory with proper nouns:

el Jure (It. Giorgio), el Nando, el Pepi, el Toni, la Graziela, la Meri, la Sandra, la Vanda.

The definite article always agrees with a noun in gender and number:

sing.	pl.
el pare	i pari
la madre	le madri (or la mare, le mari)

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<sup>153</sup> While for the sake of simplicity we shall adhere to normal spelling, voiceless z , but voiced z = ž.

### 3.1.2. Contractions

In the Fiuman dialect, as in standard Italian, simple prepositions combined with the definite article become contracted prepositions (preposizioni articolate).

preposition	masc. sing.	masc. sing. nouns beginning in a vowel	fem. sing.	masc. pl.	fem. pl.
	<i>el</i>	<i>l'</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>le</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>al</i>	<i>al'</i>	<i>ala</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>ale</i>
<i>da</i>	<i>dal</i>	<i>dal'</i>	<i>dala</i>	<i>dai</i>	<i>dale</i>
<i>de</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>del'</i>	<i>dela</i>	<i>dei</i>	<i>dele</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>nel</i>	<i>nel'</i>	<i>nela</i>	<i>nei</i>	<i>nele</i>
<i>inte</i>	<i>intel</i>	<i>intel'</i>	<i>intela</i>	<i>intei</i>	<i>intele</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>int'el</i>	<i>inte'l</i>	<i>inte'la</i>	<i>inte'i</i>	<i>inte le</i>
<i>co(n)</i>	<i>col</i>	<i>col'</i>	<i>cola</i>	<i>coi</i>	<i>cole</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>co'l</i>	<i>co l'</i>	<i>co la</i>	<i>co i</i>	<i>co le</i>
<i>su</i>	<i>sul</i>	<i>sul'</i>	<i>sula</i>	<i>sui</i>	<i>sule</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>su'l</i>	<i>su l'</i>	<i>su la</i>	<i>su i</i>	<i>su le</i>

In the past the contracted forms were generally written together, i.e., *de + el = del*, *dele*, *dei*, *intel*, *intela*, etc., but now both apostrophized and non-apostrophized forms are equally represented. In other Venetan dialects apostrophized forms are prevalent.

A sampling of expressions with prepositions:

*a dispeto de; a costo de; al posto de; drento de; fora de; in messo de ; insieme con;  
lontan de; per causa de; per colpa de; per messo de; sopra de; vizin de;*

Due to their functions as adjectives and/or adverbs, the prepositions *arente*, (*rasente*), *dopo*, *drento*, *drio*, *fora*, *incontrario*, *intorni*, *longo*, *lontan*, *prima*, *sopra* and *vizin* are considered to be improper prepositions.

### 3.1.3. Indefinite Article

The indefinite article, a continuation of the Latin ordinal numeral *unus*, is present only in singular form and is placed before nouns of either gender, regardless of the initial vowels or consonants. For masculine nouns the form is *un* < *un(um)*, while the feminine form is *una* < *una(m)*.<sup>334</sup>

masc.	feminine
<i>un omo</i>	<i>una dona</i>
<i>un gos ("goccio")</i>	<i>una foja</i>

## 3.2. Nouns and Adjectives

The structure of nouns and adjectives in Fiuman is the same as in other Venetan dialects and in Italian. While many consist of free morphemes, i.e., roots

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<sup>334</sup> In some Venetan dialects that are representative of the north central variety, i.e., the dialect of Belluno, the indefinite article for masculine gender nouns is *an*. Belloni, *Grammatica veneta* 63.

capable of standing independently, most nouns and adjectives are formations of free and bound morphemes, i.e., affixes. Affixes have two forms: prefix and suffix.

Prefixes may have their origin in nouns and adjectives, which include those from prepositions and adverbs, and they may be derived from verbs. With respect to value they can be either intensive (emphasising) or negative.

The most common prefixes are:

- a- a- bado /a'bado/, a- fetado /afe'tado/, a- giustado /aðu'stado/;
- ad- ad- ociada /ado'ćada/;
- de- de- posto /de'posta/;
- di- di- struto /di'struto/;
- dis- dis- frito /dis'frito/;
- i- i- ružinir /irudzi'nir/, i- ružinido /irudzi'nido/;
- im- im- botida /imbo'tida/, im- bilado /imbi'lado/, im- panado /impa'nado/;
- in- in- calmo /in'kalmo/, in- sempiado /insem'pjado/;
- per- per- suaso /persu'azo/;
- re- re- fado /re'fado/;
- ri- ri- scaldo /ri'skaldo/, ri- messo /ri'meso/;
- s- s- brego /'zbrego/, s- batudo /zba'tudo/, s- fogada /sfo'gada/, s- fondrado /sfond'rado/, s- gobada /zgo'bada/, s- gnonfo /'znomfo/, s- magna /zma'ŋa/, (allomorph /zma'ŋado/), s- pompado /spom'pado/, s- pedociado /spedo'ćado/;

stra- stra- fato /stra'fato/;

Diminutives and nouns of endearment are recognized by suffixes -el, -ela, -eto, -eta and -in, -ina:

-el porzel /por'tsel/;

-ela bavisela /bavi'zela/;

-eto, Carleto /kar'leto/, oceto /oćeto/, ometo /o'meto/, scartozeto /skarto'tseto/, sialeto /sja'leto/, sioreto /sjo'reto/;

-eta caregheta /kare'geta/, ceseta /će'zeta/, erbeta /er'beta/, roseta /ro'zeta/, teceta /te'ćeta/;

-in capelin /kape'lin/, cotolin /koto'lin/, lanternin /lanter'nin/, momentin /momen'tin/, scarpelin /skarpe'lin/, scarselin /skarze'lin/, scovolin /skovo'lin/;

-ina bagolina /bagol'ina/, piovesina /pjove'zina/, sepolina /sepo'lina/;

The Croatian influence in the formation of Fiuman diminutives is recognized by suffixes [-ić], [-ići] (graphically represented as -ic') for masculine, and [-itsa] (-iza) for feminine nouns, which are added to Italian word roots. Other times diminutives are adopted outright, i.e., in their Croatian form or with adapted orthography.

Examples:

-ic', bocunic' /boku'nić/ (cf. It. "bocccone", Croatian čakavian form /bo'kun/);

-ici- (pl.) crizici /kri'zići/ (It. "croce"; Croatian čakavian variant /kri'žići/

-iza            capiza /'kapitsa/ (cf. Cr. /'kapitsa/, cochiza /'kokitsa/ (cf. It. "cocca"  
 [kok+ itsa];

Terms of endearment, or "vezzeggiativi" have suffix -uz, -uza

Examples:

-uz            fioluz /fijo'luts/;  
 -uza        Mariuza /mar'jutsa/;

In contrast to other Venetan dialects, suffixes denoting augmentatives and pejoratives are not clearly defined in Fiuman. In south-central Venetan dialects for example, augmentatives are characterized by suffixes -on, -ona and -oto, -ota, where -on, -ona serve the dual purpose of indicating augmentatives and nouns describing certain physical imperfections and/or character insufficiencies, though not in a pejorative sense. On the other hand, pejoratives are formed with prefix s- + noun, and suffixes -asso, -assa, (-az, -aza).

In the Fiuman dialect, the suffixes -on, -ona are not limited to augmentatives, but in some cases augmentatives may carry certain pejorative connotations. While botilon, casson, mastelon, respiro and strazon (botiglione, cassone, mastellone, respiro and straccione, respectively) are true augmentatives, cagon, castron, fruzon, lazaron (persona timida, persona stupida, spaccone, poltrone, respectively), are augmentatives with pejorative connotations. While true pejoratives are recognized by suffixes -asso, -assa (allomorphs -az(o), -aza), which can also be augmented by yet another addition of -on, -ona, certain nouns may occur with both pejorative and augmentative suffixes.

**Examples:**

**Pejoratives:**

- az                    cortelaz /kortellats/ ("coltellaccio");
- assa, -aza        bardassa /bar'dasa/, figuraza /figu'ratsa/ ("figuraccia"), linguaza /ling'vatsa/ ("linguaccio"), vinaza /vi'natsa/ ("vinaccia"), vitaza /vi'tatsa/ ("vitaccia"); linguazon /lingva'tson/, linguazona /lingva'tsona/;

Suffixes such as -asso, -assa, and -olo, -ola are not typical of the dialect of Fiume but are part of other Venetan dialects and/or the Italian language.

**Augmentatives:**

- on, -oni         campanon /kampa'nnon/, imbriagon /imbrija'gon/, maion /ma'jon/, morsigon /morzi'gon/, respiron /respi'ron/, rosigon /rozi'gon/;
- anoni /a'noni/ (pl. of ano It. "anno"),
- ona, -one         bardassona /barda'sona/, linguazona /lingva'tsona/;

### 3.2.1. Word Formation

In order to enlarge its lexical inventory, Fuman dialect uses compounding to form new words, as do other languages and dialects. Compounding, or the recombination of lexical morphemes for the purpose of forming new ones, i.e., noun combined with noun, noun combined with adjective, etc., occurs regularly in the dialect of Fiume, as is evident in the following examples:

## N + N

- porco + spin = porcospin /porko'spin/ "porcospino"  
 carta + straza = cartastraza /karta'stratsa/ "carta d'imballaggio"  
 pan + cogola = pancogola /pan'kogola/ "fornaia"

## N + A

- zita + vecia = zitavecia /tsita'veća/ "città vecchia"

## A + N

- bona + voja = bonavoja /bona'voja/ "poltrone"

## V + N

- basar + banchi = basabanchi /baza'banki/ "baciapile"  
 cavar + mace = cavamace /kava'maće/ "smacchiatore"  
 lavar + man = lavaman /lava'man/ "lavamano"  
 passar + brodo = passabrodo /pasa'brodo/ "colabrodo"  
 saltar + martin = saltamartin /saltamar'tin/ "cavalletta"

## Adv + N

- dopo + pranzo = dopopranzo /dopo'prantso/ "pomeriggio"

## P + N

- soto + oci = sotooci /soto'oći/ "calamai" (agli occhi)  
 soto + scajo = sotoscajo /soto'skajo/ "ascella", "sotto braccio"

### 3.2.2. Grammatical Gender

Nouns of both masculine and feminine gender are distinguished by gender markers generally ending in a tonic vowel. While masculine nouns generally are marked by the bound morpheme **-o**, there are also other suffixes:

- o** amigo, bacolo, caicio, datolo, esempio, fogo, goto, incalmo, lavrano, mocolo, nevis'cio, ovo, pasdrocio, ris'cio, sanjozo, tajo, volto, zercio;
- e** cazavide, fante, memele, pi  , zimise;

Exceptions:

The following nouns and adjectives have the same meaning as those Italian to which they correspond, but they employ the suffix **-o**:<sup>335</sup>

Italian: l'oste, il verme, il trave, grande,

Fiuman: l'osto, el vermo, el travo, grando,

Nouns ending in **-a** and in **-i** often denote trade or occupation:

- a** camorista, fanalista, pilota, poeta;
- i** pizaferai, pizamorti, spelamusici;
- ù** nouns ending in **-ù** are assimilated loanwords and are stressed.  
bis   < bijou, paspart   < passe partout;

As already mentioned, a number of masculine nouns end in a consonant, a result of apocope of the final atonic vowel, notably **-l**, **-n**, **-r**:<sup>336</sup>

<sup>335</sup> This is, of course, reminiscent of the development *e* → *o*, already found in Old Veronese.

<sup>336</sup> In south-central varieties (Paduaa, Vicenza, Polesine), **-e** and **-o** are deleted only after **-n**; in eastern varieties (Venezia, C  orle, Chioggia) **-e** is deleted after **-n**, **-r** and **-l**; **-o** is deleted in nouns derived from

Although most of the feminine nouns end in -a, a number of nouns also end in -e:

Examples:

anguria, bardassa, barola, bova, cotola, dormida, erba, ferata, gionta, intimela,  
jazera, laina, naranza, ociada, panola, radiga, roda, sbatola, tavaja, tecia, uliva,  
voja, zanzarela, zata;

but

butacarte, comare, cornise, mente, molje, pele, rusine, vanese, voze, zente;

Few nouns of foreign origin end in a consonant:

el film, el sport, el tram;

### 3.2.3. Number

a) The plural suffix for masculine nouns, regardless of singular ending, is always -i:

-a → -i      poeta → poeti;

-e → -i      padre → padri;

-o → -i      garofolo → garofoli, sorzo → sorzi, zio → zii,<sup>337</sup> formajo → formaji;

-co → chi      porco → porchi /'porki/ not /'portʃi/<sup>338</sup>, fioco → fiochi /'fjok/];

-go → ghi      cogo → coghi /'kogi/;

Latin nouns with suffix *-eollus*, i.e., *ninsiōl*; in eastern varieties -e is deleted after -l, -n and -r even when the etymological base is long, i.e., when it contains a double consonant: *valle* > *val*.

<sup>337</sup> Loanword from Italian which has partly replaced the native *barba*.

<sup>338</sup> In the plural form [k] in the noun, *porco* is not palatalized, whereas it is in Italian.

Masculine nouns ending in a consonant have Ø suffix in the singular, but in the plural the suffix is -i:

Examples:

sing.	pl.
paron	paroni
fasol	fasoi /fa'zɔji/ (l → i)
caligher	caligheri /kali'geri/

b) Plural feminine nouns generally exhibit the suffix -e:

sing.	pl.
-a → -e	anguria      angurie /an'gurje/
vaca	vache /'vake/
tecia	tecie /'teće/
carega	careghe /ka'rege/
ungia	ungie /'undze/

However, nouns ending in -e in the singular, take a plural suffix -i:

sing.	pl.
-e → -i	molje (allomorph moje)      molji /'mołi/ (allomorph ['moj])
madre (allomorph mare)	madri (allomorph mari)
comare	comari /ko'mari/

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Conventional spelling employs the digraph *ch* to indicate sound [k] before anterior vowels, and *gh* to indicate velar [g] in the same context.

In Italian, some nouns that are masculine in the singular form become feminine in the plural;

Examples:

il braccio	le braccia
il labbro	le labbra
il dito	le dita
il lenzuolo	le lenzuola
l'osso	le ossa

However, in Fiuman, as well as in other Venetan dialects, these nouns function according to the general rule because of analogic levelling:

el brazo	i brazi	(el brasso	i brassi)
el dito	i diti	(el deo	i dei)
el labro	i labri		
el lenziol	i lenzioi		
l'osso	i ossi		
l'ovo	i ovi		

### 3.3. Adjectives

Although Fiuman and Venetan adjectives are generally inflected as in other northern Italian dialects, certain peculiarities are observed in comparison with standard Italian. Italian adjectives deriving from third declination forms exhibit only one form in the singular and plural of both genders. Venetan dialects are always

characterized by specific endings for each gender, i.e., masculine adjectives end in *-o* and feminine in *-a*. Differences between the endings of adjectives in standard Italian and adjectives in the Venetan dialects could be explained by their different relationship with a Latin etymological base.<sup>339</sup>

### 3.3.1. Descriptive Adjectives

Descriptive adjectives (modifying the noun to which they refer according to aspect, colour, size, state, situation and consistence) are by far the most numerous. They agree in gender and number with the noun they refer to and are inflected in the same manner. Though most end in a vowel, due to apocope of the final vowel, a number of them end in a consonant.

Examples:

	Masculine		Feminine	
	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
-o	amaro	amari	amara	amare
	ciaro	ciari	ciara	ciare
	bauco	bauchi	bauca	bauche
	patoco	patochi	patoca	patoche

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<sup>339</sup> "Il dialetto conosceva tre classi di aggettivi: la prima distingueva il maschile (BONUS), dal femminile (BONA), dal neutro (BONUM); la seconda aveva due diverse terminazioni, una per il maschile e il femminile (FORTIS), una per il neutro (FORTE); la terza manteneva una forma unica per tutti i generi (FELIX). Con la sparizione del neutro rimassero solo due classi: l'una mutava la desinenza secondo il genere (BUONO, BUONA), l'altra restava invariata (FORTE, FELICE). Spesso nel corso della storia si è verificato il passaggio dall'uno all'altro tipo: relativamente raro dalla prima

grego	greghi	grega	greghe
picio	pici	picia	picie
salvadigo	salvadighi	salvadiga	salvadighe
vecio	veci	vecia	vece
dolze	dolzi	dolze	dolzi
-e	spuzolente	spuzolenti	spuzolente
-n	pizighin	pizighini	pizighina
	sbrodigon	sbrodigoni	sbrodigona
	furlan	furlani	furlana

### 3.3.2. Adjectives *belo, -a, beli, -e, grando, -a, grandi, -e, santo, -a, santi, -e,*

a) *belo, -a, beli, -e*

The adjective *belo* has an allomorph *bel* which appears when preceding a noun.

sing.	pl.
<i>un bel puto</i>	<i>bei puti</i>
<i>un bel omo</i>	<i>bei omitti</i>
<i>un bel fior</i>	<i>bei fiori</i>

In other contexts the form [belo] occurs.

Examples:

*el xe un puto belo*

alla seconda (*lente, macilente* nella lingua antica), più frequente dalla seconda alla prima (*agro, povero,*

*la rosa xe un fiore belo*

Feminine forms of the adjective belo do not undergo changes, either in singular or in plural.

sing.	pl.
<i>una bela puta</i>	<i>le bele pute</i>

- b) grando, -i, granda, -e

Standard Italian

	Masculine	Feminine
singular	grande	grande
plural	grandi	grandi

In Fiuman in the masculine singular, feminine singular and plural form there is metaplasms:

	Masculine	Feminine
singular	e > o	e > a
	grando	granda
plural	i > i ( $\emptyset$ )	i > e
	grandi	grande

The grando occurs as gran before a noun of either gender.

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*tristo, turpo).*" Marcato, G. and Ursini, F. *Dialecti veneti. Grammatica e storia* 74.

*el xe un gran omo*

*Loisa jera 'na gran dona*

In other contexts, i.e., following a noun [grando] and [granda] occur.

*omo grando*

*dona granda*

- c) *santo, -a, santi, -e*

Before a masculine noun beginning with a consonant, *santo* has an allomorph *san*.

*San Daniele, San Vito;*

If the adjective *santo* follows a masculine noun, it remains unchanged:

*Dio santo*

Before nouns of either gender which begin in a vowel, the final vowel is deleted:

*Sant'Ana, Sant'Antonio;*

### 3.3.3. Comparison of Adjectives

Comparison of adjectives in Fiuman speech does not differ greatly from Italian, with the exception that the absolute superlative is substituted by the relative superlative.

In standard Italian, relative superlative is formed by placing the definite article before comparatives such as *più* or *meno*. Absolute superlative, which is expressed in English with adverbs *very*, *extremely*, etc., plus the adjective, is formed in Italian by using such adverbs as *molto*, *assai*, etc., plus the adjective, or by adding

-issimo, -a, -i, -e to the adjective after deleting its final vowel. (Exceptions to this rule are the adjectives buono and cattivo which have a regular and an irregular absolute superlative, i.e., buonissimo/ottimo and cattivissimo/pessimo respectively).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bon	più bon, mejo	el più bon, el mejo
cattivo	più cattivo, pejo	el più cattivo, el pejo
grando	più grando	el più grando
picolo	più picolo	el più picolo

Comparison of the same adjectives in the south-central variety of the Venetan dialects (Padua):<sup>340</sup>

Positive	Comparative of majority	Absolute superlative	Relative superlative
bón	più bon, mejo	più che bon, otimo	el più bon, el mejo
cattivo	più cattivo, peso	cattivo che no so	el più cattivo, el peso
grando	più grando	grando che mai	el più grando
pícolo	più pícolo	nosoquanto pícolo	el più picolo

<sup>340</sup> Adapted from Belloni, *Grammatica veneta* 95.

Fiuman also employs forms such as superior, supremo, inferior and infimo

### 3.3.4. Determinative Adjectives

#### a) Possessive Adjectives: Stressed Forms

Masculine			Feminine		
	sing.	pl.		sing.	pl.
1 <sup>st</sup>	mio	mii	1 <sup>st</sup> .	mia	mie
2 <sup>nd</sup> .	tuo	tui	2 <sup>nd</sup> .	tua	tue
3 <sup>rd</sup> .	suo	sui	3 <sup>rd</sup> .	sua	sue
1 <sup>st</sup>	nostro	nostri	1 <sup>st</sup> .	nostra	nostre
2 <sup>nd</sup> .	vostro	vostri	2 <sup>nd</sup> .	vostra	vostre
3 <sup>rd</sup> .	de lori	de lori	3 <sup>rd</sup> .	de lore	de lore

Possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they qualify. Before kinship terms, possessive adjectives do not require the determinate article in either singular or plural; in Italian this applies only to the singular. Otherwise the article is generally present<sup>341</sup>:

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<sup>341</sup> In standard Italian possessive adjectives (and pronouns) are generally preceded by the definite article; the definite article is omitted in direct address and before a singular, unmodified noun denoting family relationship, except *mamma*, *papà* and *babbo*.  
Speroni. C. and Golino C. L. 110.

*Mio fio no ga mahaz per studiar.*

*Questa che ti conti me ricorda quel che me contava el mio pare Nadalin.*

*Mii fradei i lavorava intel cantiere.*

*El paron xe lui, ma chi che comanda in casa xe sua molje.*

*I mii fioi xe come i papagai: i conta in strada tute le ciacole che se parla in fame(j)a.*

*La Nina la jera imbilada perchè el suo mari no gaveva ciapado ancora la paga.*

### Unstressed Forms:

In their unstressed forms *mi, to, so, so*, possessive adjectives of the first, second and third person singular, and third person plural are used proclitically and are invariable.<sup>342</sup>

### b) Demonstrative Adjectives

In the Fiuman dialect there are only two forms of demonstrative adjectives:

Masculine		Feminine	
sing.	pl..	sing.	pl.
questo	questi	questa	queste
sto	sti	sta	ste
quel	quei	quela	quele

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<sup>342</sup> First person singular in some Venetan dialects is *me*.

The form questo derives from the Latin demonstrative pronouns *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, which

were reinforced in popular Latin with \**eccu* < *ēcce* + (h)un(c), the accusative of *hic*:<sup>343</sup>

\*(ec)cu + *istu(m)* > cu-*istu* > qu-*istu* > qu-*isto* > qu-*esto* > *questo*; *sto*, *sta*, *sti*, *ste* are not abbreviated forms of *questo*, *questa*, but are adjectives derived from *iste*, *ista*, *istud*.

(i)stu(m) > *sto*; (i)sta > *sta*; (i)sti > *sti*; (i)st(a)e > *stae* > *ste*;<sup>344</sup>

*quel* < \*(ec)cu + *illu(m)* > cu-*illu* > qu-i(l)o > qu-*elo* > *quel*

*quei* < \*(ec)cu + i(l)li > cu-*eli* > qu-*eli* > *queli* > *quei*

*quela* < \*(ec)cu + *illa(m)* > cu-i(l)la > qu-*ela* > *quela*

*quele* < \*(ec)cu + i(l)lae > cu-*ilae* > qu-*ele* > *quele*

### c) Numerals

Adjectives indicating specific numerical values, or cardinal numbers, are similar to those in the Italian, i.e., they are invariable in the singular and in plural, except for first person of both masculine and feminine gender. While in the Venetan dialects *un* and *na*, together with *uno* and *una*, are the predominant forms, in the

<sup>343</sup> see Dardano, *Manualetto di linguistica italiana* 91.

<sup>344</sup> Belloni, *Grammatica veneta* 98.

In Fiuman dialect these numerals can also have the plural forms *uni*, *une*, representing the value of a plural of the pronoun *alcuno*, *alcuna*, i.e., *alcuni*, *alcune*.<sup>345</sup>

#### Cardinal Numbers:

*uno, un, una (uni, une), dò, trè, quattro, zinque, sie, sete, oto, nove, diese, undese, dodese, tredese, quatordese, quindese, sedese, disete, disioto, disnove, venti (vinti).*

Ordinal numbers are the same as in Italian:

*primo, secondo, terzo, quarto, etc.*

#### Collective Numbers:

*un per, una dosina* i.e., as an adjective *comprar de dosina; esser da dosina;*

#### Idiomatic Expressions:

*uno*            *un a la volta; una volta se vive; un monte de roba; uni stupidi come quei;*

*dò*            *in dò e dò quattro vado e torno;*

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<sup>345</sup> Although these forms appear to be similar to those of the Spanish indefinite article *un, una*, whose plural forms *unos, unas*, i.e., *unos hombres, unos amigos, unas mujeres, unas amigas*, assume the value of a pronoun *algun, alguna*, it is improbable that they are a result of Spanish influence. In my opinion, explanation for this occurrence is to be found in the Croatian language, where the number *jedan "uno"* is used in the plural with nouns that in plural signify one object or a particular group of people who are doing the same kind of work, or who for whatever reason may belong together. For example, *Kupio sam si jedne hlače*, would in the Fiuman idiom be *Mi me go comprà une braghe* (Ho comprato solo un paio di pantaloni), or *Danas sam vido jedne lijepo oči*, would be *Ogi mi go visto uni bei oci* (Oggi ho visto un paio di begli occhi); in reference to *un per*, expressions such as *un per de noti, un per de sere fa*, are probably translations of the Croatian idiomatic expressions *par noći, prije par večeri*.

*quattro no dir quattro fin che no 'l xe in saco; dir quattro ma bone; farse in quattro;*  
*ciapar uno a quattro oci; far quattro salti; dar quattro a qualchedun; far*  
*quattro ciacole; viver tra quattro muri;*

### 3.4. Pronouns

#### 3.3.1. Subject Pronouns

##### a) Stressed forms:

Stressed forms of personal pronouns have their own tonic accent, making proclitical or enclitical attachment to the word unnecessary.

singular	plural
mi <sup>346</sup>	noi (noi altri, noi altre) <sup>347</sup>

<sup>346</sup> In the book of Fiume's fifteenth century notary Antonio de Renno de Mutina, the personal pronouns for first person singular appear in two forms: *io* and *mi*. The first, or the Italian form, derived from the Latin subject pronoun *ego*, which was in the sixth century reduced to *eo*, appeared together with *eo* already in the thirteenth century Venetian texts edited by A. Stussi. In the dialect of Fiume, as well as in other Venetan dialects, *mi* is the prevalent form, and incidental use of *io* is not to be considered a tendency toward a change.

<sup>347</sup> The pleonastic forms of the subject pronouns for the first and second person plural, ie., *nialtri* and *vialtri*, do not appear in the fifteenth century Fuman texts. The constant forms are *nui* and *vui*, which are equivalent to *nui* and *vui* in the old Venetian texts edited by Stussi. Although *nialtri* and *vialtri* appear in the comedies of Carlo Goldoni in forms of *nualtri*, *nu altre*, *vualtri* and *vualtre*, these forms are not exclusively Venetan. According to G. Marcato these forms existed already in Tuscan alongside with *noi* and *voi*. Moreover, their use is spread throughout the Italian dialects and/or idioms, as is evident from the following examples: *mialter*, *viälter*, *vialter* (Milano); *noter*, *oter* (Bergamo); (*gnaut*, *vjaut*, *noac*, *voac*, with *nujait*, *vujait* in the northernmost regions (Piedmont); *vjaltri*, *njaltri*, *nialtri* and *vo* (Ancona). But the phenomenon is not exclusive to the northern regions of Italy. In Sicily, for example, these forms appear as *nuàtri*, *vuàtri*, *nuàutri*, *vuàutri*, and in Calabria as *nuàttri*, *vuàttri*; in the southern Venetan dialects reinforced forms are: *nialtri*, *vialtri*, *vu*; in the south-central dialects they take forms *niantri*, *nialtri*, *naltri*, *vialtri*, *valtri*, and in the eastern and north-central Venetan dialects they appear as *nialtri* and *vialtri*. Marcato, G. and Ursini, F. *Dialecti veneti. Grammatica e storia* 142-143.

ti, te <sup>348</sup>	voi (voi altri, voi altre)
lui, essa (el, lu, lu 'l), ela, la	lori, i, esse, le (lori, lore)

In contrast to the Italian language, the dialect prefers using personal pronouns:

Dialect

*Mi magno poco*

*El canta bon*

*I parla tropo*

Italian

*Mangio poco*

*Canta bene*

*Parlano troppo*

In Fiuman, as well as in the rest of the Venetan dialects, subject pronouns are used together with the subject, as can be seen in these examples:

"... *le clape de mule le se calumà a San Cosmo...*";

"*Mare e pare i iera in finestra fin ala trè de note, tuti imbiladi perchē la fia Marieta no la tornava dala discoteca de Abazia*";

"*Le mule de Fiume le peta la ociada, le fa la ridada, con el dopio del vin*";

"*El vecio Bortolo ne el ghe xe rimasto in debito...*";<sup>349</sup>

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<sup>348</sup> The personal pronoun *ti*, though invariable, is often reinforced with the unstressed form *te*. This reinforcement of the pronouns is characteristic of all Venetan dialects. Belloni, *Grammatica veneta* 111.

<sup>349</sup> Examples are taken from the periodical *La Tore* no. 10 84.

b) Unstressed Forms:

Unstressed personal pronouns do not have an accent of their own, and for that reason they must be attached either proclitically or enclitically to the words to which they are syntactically connected.

*ti mi disi;*

*mi ti digo;*

*lu el dise;*

*lori i dise;*

In the negative phrase *no* comes between the two pronouns:

*el no la dise;*

*lori no i pianze;*

### 3.4.2. Personal Pronouns as Indirect Object (Complement)

a) Stressed Forms:

Stressed forms of an indirect object are formed with a personal pronoun and the preposition *a* and *de*, placed proclitically, and answer to the questions “*di chi?*” and “*a chi?*”

Preposition a + pronoun (a chi?)

*a mi*

*a ti*

*a lu, a essa (ela)*

Preposition de + pronoun (di chi?)

*de mi*

*de ti*

*de lu, de essa (ela)*

<i>a noi altri, -e</i>	<i>de noi altri, -e</i>
<i>a voi altri, -e</i>	<i>de voi altri, -e</i>
<i>a lori, a loro</i>	<i>de lori, de loro</i>

There are also the unstressed forms *ghe* and *ne*, for the third person singular and the third person plural, which can be placed either proclitically or enclitically:

b) Unstressed Forms:

- me* (a me)
- te* (a te)
- ghe, lu, la* (a lui, a lei)
- ne* (ci, a noi)
- ve* (vi, a voi)
- ghe, li, le* (a loro)

In the infinitive and imperative, personal pronouns used enclitically can serve as object:

Infinitive:

Vorňa farte una domanda.

No sta parlarme de questo.

Imperative:

Dame sto libro!

Daghe quel bon!

c) Possessive Pronouns:

The differentiation between possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns is achieved by means of placing a definite article before a pronoun:

*el mio, la mia, i mii, le mie*

*el nostro, la nostra, i nostri, le nostre*

*el tuo, la tua, i tui, le tue*

*el vostro, la vostra, i vostri, le vostre*

*el suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue*

*el suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue*

d) Demonstrative Pronouns:

The function of the demonstrative pronoun is to substitute the noun.

Demonstrative pronouns are:

*questo, questa, questi, queste;*

*sto, sta, sti, ste;*

*quel, quela, queli, quele;*

*stesso (istesso), stessa, stessi, stesse;*

*tal(e), tala, tali, tale*

e) Relative Pronouns:

The relative pronouns *che* and *chi*, whose function is to replace a noun or a pronoun, are used either as a subject or as an object:

*che:*

*La puta che go visto jera bela.*

*La puta che ti me disevo de veder jera bela.*

*chi:*

*El xe cussi pandolo che el dimentica tuto dal naso ala boca.*

*Xe quattro mesi che no ciapo la paga.*

Very often *chi* is reinforced with *che*:

*Chi che ga bezi, ga tuto.*

*Chi che xe busiardo, xe ladro.*

f) Indefinite Pronouns:

*altro, -a, -i, -e; nissun, -a, -i, -e; gnente; ogni; ognidun, -a; qualche; qualchedun, -a,*

*-i, -e;*

*qualcosa; qualunque; uno, -a; zero, -a, -i, -e;*

f) Interrogative Pronouns:

*chi; che (cossa); quanto; qual(o), (a);*

Interrogative pronouns in direct questions:

*Chi parla?*

*Che cossa xe?*

*Quanto ti vol?*

*Qualo xe?*

In indirect questions interrogative pronouns are reinforced by *che*:

*Mi no so chi che xe sta.*

*Dime cossa che te vol.*

*No capisso qualo che ghe vol.*

### 3. 5. Verbs

Verbs are inflected through three conjugations according to their infinitive endings. The infinitive suffix for verbs of the first conjugation is *-ar*, while for the second and third the suffix is *-er* and *-ir* respectively. The inventory consist of regular and irregular verbs, which can be transitive, intransitive or auxiliary.

The difference between regular and irregular verbs is the same as in Italian, i.e., through the conjugations of regular verbs only the inflectional affixes change, while the stem remains fixed. Irregular verbs, however, change both the stem and the endings.

Transitive verbs take a direct object and answer to the questions *chi?* and *che cossa?*, while intransitive verbs do not take a direct object and can answer to the indirect questions such as *come?*, *da chi?*, *con chi?*, *dove?* and *quando?*

The auxiliary verbs *gaver* and *esser* serve to form the periphrastic tenses, such as past present, past perfect, etc.

The characteristics of verbs contained in the verbal inventory of the Fiuman dialect are the same as of those in Italian, i.e., they are conjugated through persons, numbers and tenses by adding the proper grammatical suffix to the stem. They also have four finite verbal moods — the indicative, subjunctive, conditional and imperative — and two infinite, i.e., present infinitive and gerund, together with the participles.

The indicative mood has six tenses, of which three are simple and three periphrastic:

Simple tenses: Present, Imperfect and Future

Periphrastic tenses: Past present, Past perfect and Future perfect

The participle element in compound tenses contains alternate grammatical suffixes (allomorphs).

The subjunctive mood has four tenses, two simple and two compounded:

Simple: Present and Imperfect

Compounded: Past present and Past perfect

In the conditional mood there is one simple and one compound tense, the present and past present.

The imperative mood consists of two simple tenses, present and future.

The infinitive and the gerund have one simple and one compound tense each, the present and past present.

The absolute, or remote past does not exist in the Fiuman dialect.<sup>350</sup>

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<sup>350</sup> In Fiume's fifteenth century notary texts the absolute past forms are still evident in examples such as these: "Mi Cipriano de Gauçigna da Arbi fu presente a questa letera quando scrise Corçi a Marcho:..."; "Mi Batista di Slouigna da Arbi fu pregado..."; "E questo scrissi mi Deodato Marini ..."; "... fo presente..."; "Io Piero de Forte de Curçula foi presente alo sopradito scrito per pregere dele parte, scrisse..."; "Per chomadamento de iudice Matio de Donato fo posto..."; "... tna chasa che fo de cela..."; Zjačić 139, 220, 265,266.

### 3. 5.1. Regular Verbs Suffixes

Indicative:

Infinitive	-ar	-er	-ir
Present	-o, -i, -a, -emo, -è, -a	-o, -i, -e, -emo, -è, -e	-o, -i, -e, -imo, -ì, -e
Imperfect	-avo, -avi, -ava -avimo, -avi, -ava	-evo, -evi, -eva, -evimo, -evi, -eva	-ivo, -ivi, -iva, -ivimo, -ivi, -iva
Future	-arò, -arà, -arà -aremo, -arè, -arà	-erò, -erà, -erà -eremo, -erè, -erà	-irò, -irà, irà -iremo, -irè, -irà

The past present is formed with the present of *gaver*<sup>351</sup> and the past participle of the verb.

-à, -ado	-ù, -udo	-ì, -ido
go portà, portado	go bevù, bevudo	go dormì, dormido

The past perfect is made from the imperfect of *gaver* and past participle of the verb.

*gavevo portà, portado; gavevo bevù; bevudo, gavevo dormì(do);*

The future perfect is formed with the future of *gaver* and past participle of the verb.

*gavarò portà (do)      gavarò bevù (do)      gavarò dormì (do)*

Subjunctive:<sup>352</sup>

<sup>351</sup> The auxilliary verb *gaver* is used with both transitive and intransitive verbs, as well as with the reflexive and impersonal. *Esser* is used only in the periphrastic forms of some intransitive verbs and in the passive voice.

<sup>352</sup> Verbs in the subjunctive mood, which is rarely used, are often replaced by verbs in the indicative.

Present	-o, -i, -i, -emo, -è, -i	-o, -i, -i, -emo, -è, -i	-o, -i, -i, -imo, -ì, -i
Imperfect	-assi, -assi, -asse, -assimo, -assi, -asse	-essi, essi, -esse, -essimo, -essi, -esse	-issi, -issi, -isse -issimo, -issi, -isse

The past present is formed with the present subjunctive of *gaver* and past participle of the verb.

*che mi gabia (gabi) portà(do);*

*che mi gabia(gabi) bevù(do);*

*che mi gabia(gabi) dormì(do)*

The past perfect is formed with the imperfect subjunctive of *gaver* and past participle of the verb.

*che mi gavessi portà(do);*

*che mi gavessi bevù(do);*

*che mi gavessi dormì(do)*

Conditional:

Present	-ario, -arii, -aria, -ariimo, -arii, -aria	-erio, -erii, -eria, -eriimo, -erii, -eria	-irio, -irii, -iria, -iriimo, -irii, -iria
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The past is formed from the present conditional of *gaver* and past participle of the verb.

*gavario portà(do)    gavario bevù (do)    gavario dormì (do)*

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**Imperative:**

Present	second pers. sing.	second pers. pl.
	<i>porta!</i> ( <i>ti</i> ) <sup>353</sup>	<i>portè!</i> ( <i>voialtri</i> )
	<i>bevi!</i> ( <i>ti</i> )	<i>bevi!</i> ( <i>voialtri</i> )
	<i>dormi!</i> ( <i>ti</i> )	<i>dormi!</i> ( <i>voialtri</i> )

**Infinitive:**

Present	<i>portar</i>	<i>bever</i>	<i>dormir</i>
Past participle	<i>gaver portà</i>	<i>gaver bevù</i>	<i>gaver dormì</i>

The function of the present participle is rarely that of a verbal form, but rather of the qualifying adjective, such as *bojente*, *resente*, etc.

The past participle is an integral part in the formation of compound tenses, but is also used as a qualifying adjective: *negado*, *mufido*, *refado*, etc.

**Gerund:**

Present	<i>portando</i>	<i>bevendo</i>	<i>dormindo</i>
Past	<i>(g)avendo portà</i>	<i>(g)avendo bevù</i>	<i>(g)avendo dormì</i>

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<sup>353</sup> If the second person singular in verbs of the first conjugation is followed by the enclitics *me*, *te*, *lo*, *la* and *li*, the regular suffix *-a* changes to *-i*, as in *portite!* Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 18.

### 3. 5. 2. Auxiliary Verbs

The function of the auxiliary verbs *gaver* and *esser* is the same as the function of *avere* and *essere* in the Italian, i.e., they are used in the construction of periphrastic tenses.

#### a) Paradigm of *gaver* and *esser*

Indicative:

Present	<i>mi go, ti (ti) gà, lu el ga, noialtri gavemo, voialtri gavè, lori i ga</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>mi son, ti (ti) xe, ti son, lu, el xe<sup>354</sup>, noialtri semo, voialtri sè, lori i xe</i>
Imperfect	<i>gavevo, gavevi, gaveva, gavevimo, gavevi, gaveva</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>(j)ero, (j)eri, (j)era, (j)erimo, (j)eri, (j)era</i>
Future	<i>gavarò, gavarà, gavarà, gavaremo, gavarè, gavarà</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>sarò, sarà, sarà, saremo, sarè, sarà</i>
Past present	<i>go avù, avudo, ga avù, avudo, ga avù, avudo, gavemo avù, avudo,</i> <i>gavè avù, avudo, ga avù, avudo;</i>

While the past participle of the verb *gaver* has alternate inflectional affixes that are the same in both the singular and plural for the first, second and third

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<sup>354</sup> "La forma /ze/, scritta *xe*, per 'è' (e 'essi) sono', è tipica dell'area veneta. (Anche nell'istroromanzo *ze* o *zi*. (Note 127). Il suo etimo latino è beninteso EST, ma la /z/ esige una spiegazione. C. Salvioni vedeva nella /z/ una consonante inserita contro lo iato (/laè/ → /lazè/), come in friulano; G. Rohlfs riteneva dapprima la /z/ veneta un equivalente della /y/ meridionale (originate entrambe dalla dittongazione di EST > /ye/), in base alla corrispondenza come sett. *zente* =merid. *yente* ecc.; più tardi si mostra invece scettico di fronte a quest'ipotesi, pur non proponendone un'altra. [...] Chi con ogni probabilità aveva visto bene era il Meyer-Lübke, per cui il sett. /ze/ è equivalente del tosc. /če/c'è, come infatti alla /č/ toscana corrispondono le sibilanti del Nord. (221) Che l' esito sia sonoro non stupisce, perche /ze/ è assai spesso intervocalico (*Mario ze andà, la kaza ze bela, i ze duti kva* ecc.). [... ]". Tekavčić, *Grammatica storica dell'italiano. Morfosintassi*. 355-356:770.

person masculine and feminine, the past participle of the verb *essere* has one inflectional affix in the singular for the first, second and third person feminine; masculine has alternating inflectional affixes for the first, second and third person singular. In the plural, both genders have two inflectional affixes for all three persons.

<b>Present</b>	<i>son stà, stado, -a, xe (son) stà, stado, -a, xe stà, stado, -a, semo stadi, stai, stade, stae, sè stadi, stai, stade, stae, xe stadi, stai, stade, stae</i>
<b>Past perfect</b>	<i>gavevo avù, gavevi avù, gaveva avù, gavevimo avù, gavevi avù, gaveva avù</i>
<b>Present subjunctive</b>	<i>(j)ero sta, stado, -a, (j)eri sta, stado, -a, (j)era stà, stado, -a, (j)erimo stadi, stai, stade, stae, (j)eri stadi, stai, stade, stae, (j)era stadi, stai, stade, stae</i>
<b>Future perfect</b>	<i>gavarò avù, avudo, gavarà avù, avudo, gavarà avù, avudo, gavaremo avù, avudo, gavarè avù, avudo, gavarà avù, avudo</i>
<b>Present subjunctive: other forms</b>	<i>sarò sta, stado, -a, sarà sta, stado, -a, sarà sta, stado, -a, saremo stadi, stai, stade, stae, sarè stadi, stai, stade, stae, sarà stadi, stai, stade, stae</i>
<b>Subjunctive:</b>	<i>che mi gabi(a) che ti gabi(a), che lu gabi(a), che noialtri gavemo, che voialtri gave', che lori i gabi(a)</i>

<i>esser</i>	<i>che mi sia, che ti sii, che el sia (che 'l sia), che noialtri siimo, che voialtri sii, che lori i sia</i>
<b>Imperfect</b>	<i>che mi gavessi, che ti gavessi, che el (che 'l )gavesse, che noialtri gavessimo, che voialtri gavessi, che lori i gavesse</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>che mi fossi, che ti fossi, che el (che 'l )fosse, che noialtri fossimo, che voialtri fossi, che lori i fosse</i>
<b>Past present</b>	<i>che mi gabì(a) avù (avudo), che ti gabì(a) avù, che el (che 'l )gabi(a) avù, che noialtri gavemo avù, che voialtri gavè avù, che lori i gabi(a) avù</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>che mi sia sta, stado, -a, che ti sii sta, stado, -a, che el (che 'l )sia sta, stado, -a, che noialtri siimo stadi, stai, stade, stae, che voialtri sii stadi, stai, stade, stae, che lori i sia stadi, stai, stade, stae</i>
<b>Past perfect</b>	<i>che mi gavessi avù (avudo), che ti gavessi avù, che el (che 'l )gavesse avù, che noialtri gavessimo avù, che voialtri gavessi avù, che lori i gavesse avù</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>che mi fossi sta, stado, -a, che ti fossi stado, -a, che el (che 'l )fosse sta, stado, -a, che noialtri fossimo stadi, stai, stade, stae, che voialtri fossi stadi, stai, stade, stae, che lori i fosse stadi, stai, stade, stae</i>
<b>Conditional:</b>	
<b>Present</b>	<i>gavarío, gavaríi, gavaría, gavaressimo, gavaressi, gavaría</i>

or	<i>gavrio, gavrii, gavria, gavriimo, gavrii, gavria</i>	
<i>esser</i>	<i>sario, sarii (saressi), saria, sariimo (saressimo), sarii, saria</i>	
Past present	<i>gavarío avù (avudo), gavarii avù, gavaría avù, gavaríimo (gavaressimo) avù, gavarii (gavaressi) avù, gavaría avù</i>	
<i>esser</i>	<i>sario sta, stado, -a, sarii (saressi) sta, stado, -a, sariimo (saressimo) stadi, stai, stade, stae, sarii stadi, stai, stade, stae, saria stadi, stai, stade, stae</i>	
Imperative:	<i>gabi! gavè!</i>	
<i>esser</i>	<i>sii! sè!</i>	
Infinitive:	<i>gaver</i>	
<i>esser</i>	<i>esser</i>	
Present Participle		Past Participle
<i>gaver</i>	-----	<i>avù, avudo</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>essente</i>	<i>sta, stado</i>
Gerund:		
Present		Past
<i>gaver</i>	<i>(g)avendo</i>	<i>g)avendo avù</i>
<i>esser</i>	<i>essendo</i>	<i>essendo sta</i>

### 3. 5. 2.1. Idiomatic Expressions with *gaver*:

*gaver bacoli per la testa* (aver grilli per il capo); *gaver bone spale* (essere capace di sopportare qualcosa); *gaver el mal de nona* (essere dormiglioni); *gaver el matio* (essere matti); *gaver muso* (fare il broncio); *gaver el zervel de galina* (essere stupidi); *gaver i cavei de porcospin* (aver capelli duri); *gaver i oci de pesse straco* (aver occhi smorti per mancanza del sonno); *gaver i oci fodradi de persuto* (esser ingenui); *gaver i paras'ciasi* (portare le basette); *gaver mani sbuse* (essere prodighi); *gaver più ciacole che fritole* (aver molte parole e pochi fatti); *gaver spiz* (aver paura); *gaver zata* (essere abili); *gaver sal in zuca* (essere intelligenti); *gaver pazienza de Giobe* (essere pazienti); *gaver quattro soldi in scarsela* (essere richi); *gaver la luna* (essere di malumore); *gaver la testa per intrigo* (essere sciocchi); *gaver le lagrime in scarsela* (essere facili al pianto); *gaver monade per la testa* (aver schiocchezze par il capo); *gaver pegola, gaver scalogna* (essere sfortunati); *gaver pipiù* (aver paura); *gaver santoli* (aver fratteloni); *gaver tanti ani sole spale* (essere vecchi); *gaver una cosa intel comio* (essere ingannati);<sup>355</sup>

### 3.5.2.2. Idiomatic expressions with *esser*.

*esser cul e braghe* (essere amici intimi); *esser can e gato* (essere litigiosi); *esser corni e croze* (essere come il diavolo e l'acqua santa); *esser cuci* (essere quieti);

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<sup>355</sup> Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 76.

*esser in cariola* (essere malati); *esser impeglado* (essere sfortunati); *esser in tochi* (essere in pezzi); *esser pien de cache* (essere capricciosi); *esser stagno* (essere robusti); *esser una spada de due taji* (essere falsi); *esser tajado co 'l manigo de la manera* (essere rozzi); *esser più de là che de qua* (essere incerti); *esser un nane* (essere un sempliciotto); *esser peverin* (essere pronti a reagire); *esser un rompibale* (essere un rompiscatole); *esser un tajatabari* (essere un maledicente);

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### b) Verb *star*

Although the verb *star* belongs to the category of irregular verbs of the first conjugation, it can also be considered an auxiliary verb. In addition to its function as an auxiliary verb in forming the compound tenses of *esser*, its present indicative and present subjunctive forms are also used in forming negative imperatives, such as these:

*no sta dormir*

*no la stia dirme questo*

*no steme secar*<sup>357</sup>

Paradigm of the verb *star*:

Indicative:

Present	<i>stago, sto, sta, sta, stemo, ste, sta</i>
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<sup>356</sup> Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 64, 65.

<sup>357</sup> Berghofer, *Contributi allo studio del dialetto fiumano* 30.; Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 86.

**Imperfect**      *stavo, stavi, stava, stavimo, stavi, stava*

**Future**      *starò, starà, starà, staremo, starè, starà*

**Compound tenses are the same as in *esser*:**

**Subjunctive:**

**Present**      *che mi stago, stia, che ti staghi, stii, che lu staga, stia, che noialtri  
stiimo, che voialtri stii, che lori i staga, stia*

**Imperfect**      *che mi stassi, che ti (ti) stassi, che el (che 'l) stasse, che noialtri  
stassimo, che voialtri stassi, che lori i stasse*

**Conditional:**

**Present**      *stario (starìa), starii (staressi), starìa, stariimo (staressimo), starii  
(staressi), starìa*

**Past present is the same as in *esser***

**Imperative**      *sta! ste!*

**Past participle**      *sta, stado*

**Gerund (past)**      *essendo sta*

**Infinitive**      *star*

c)      **Paradigms of regular verbs *portar*, *creder*, *dormir***

**Indicative:**

**Present**      *porto, porti, porta, portemo, portè, porta  
credo, credi, crede, credemo, credè, crede*

*dormo, dormi dorme, dormimo, dormi, dorme*

Imperfect      *portavo, portavi, portava, portavimo, portavi, portava*

*credevo, credevi, credeva, credevimo, credevi, credeva*

*dormivo, dormivi, dormiva, dormivimo, dormivvi, dormiva*

Future      *portarò, portarà, portarà, portaremo, portarè, portarà*

*crederò, crederà, crederà, crederemo, crederè, crederà*

*dormirò, dormirà, dormirà, dormiremo, dormirè, dormirà*

Past present      *go portà, portado, ga portà, portado, etc.*

*go credù, credudo, ga credù, credudo, etc.*

*go dormì, dormido, ga dormì, dormido, etc.*

Past perfect      *gavevo portà, portado, gavevi portà, portado, etc.*

*gavevo credù, credudo, gavevi credù, credudo, etc.*

*gavevo dormì, dormido, gaveva dormì, dormido, etc.*

### Subjunctive:

Present      *che mi porto, che ti porti, che el (che 'l) porti, che noialtri portemo, che*

*voialtri portè, che lori i porti*

*che mi credo, che ti credi, che el (che 'l) credi, che noialtri credemo, che*

*voialtri credè, che lori i credi*

*che mi dormo, che ti dormi, che el (che 'l) dormi, che noialtri dormimo,*

*che voialtri dormì, che lori i dormi*

Imperfect	<i>che mi portassi, che ti portassi, che el (che'l) portasse, che noialtri portassimo, che voialtri portassi, che lori i portassi</i>
	<i>che mi credessi, che ti credessi, che el (che 'l) credesse, che noialtri credessimo, che voialtri credessi, che lori i credesse</i>
	<i>che mi dormissi, che ti dormissi, che el (che 'l) dormisse, che noialtri dormissimo, che voialtri dormissi, che lori i dormisse</i>
Past present	<i>che mi gabì(a) portà, portado, che ti gabì(a) portà, portado, etc.</i>
	<i>che mi gabì(a) credù, credudo, che ti gabì(a) credù, credudo, etc.</i>
	<i>che mi gabì(a) dormì, dormido, che ti gabì(a) dormì, dormido, etc.</i>
Past perfect	<i>che mi gavessi porta, portado, etc.</i>
	<i>che mi gavessi credù, credudo, etc.</i>
	<i>che mi gavessi dormì, dormido, etc.</i>
Conditional:	
Present	<i>portario, portarii, portaria, portariimo, portariii, portaria crederio, crederii, crederia, crederiimo, crederii, crederia dormirio, dormirii, dormiria, dormiriimo, dormirii, dormiria</i>
Past present	<i>gavarío portà, portado, gavarii portà, portado, etc. gavarío credù, credudo, gavarii credù, credudo, etc. gavarío dormì, dormido, gavarii dormì, dormido, etc.</i>
Imperative	<i>porti! portè!</i>

*credi! credè!*

*dormi! dormè!*

Present Participle	Past Participle
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<i>portente</i>	<i>portà, portado</i>
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<i>credente</i>	<i>crediù, credudo</i>
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<i>dormente</i>	<i>dormì, dormido</i>
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Gerund:

Present	Past
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<i>portando</i>	<i>(g)avendo portà</i>
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<i>credendo</i>	<i>(g)avendo credìù</i>
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<i>dormindo</i>	<i>(g)avendo dormì</i>
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Infinitive	<i>portar, creder, dormir</i>
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### 3.5.3. Reflexive Verbs

In difference to standard Italian language, the reflexive verbs in Venetan dialects form their periphrastic tenses with the auxilliary verb *(g)aver* instead of *esser*, although, because of the ever increasing influence of standard Italian there is an increased tendency to utilize both. Reflexive verbs in the Fiuman dialect are recognized by the pronoun particles *me, te, se, se, ve, se* which are placed before the verb, preceded by the subject. In the south central dialect (Padua), the present indicative of the reflexive verb *divertirse* is:

<i>mi me diverto</i>	<i>noaltri se divertimo</i>
<i>ti te te diverti</i>	<i>voaltri se diverti</i>
<i>lu el se diverta</i>	<i>lori i se diverte</i>

This example demonstrates that the reflexive pronoun *se* indicates the third person singular as well as the first, second and third person plural. In Fiuman speech, however, conjugation of reflexive verbs is modelled on the conjugation of the Croatian reflexive verbs, meaning that the reflexive pronoun *se* is used for all persons singular and plural.

Examples of the Fiuman verb *divertirse* and its Croatian equivalent:

	Fiuman	Croatian
Infinitive	<i>divertirse</i>	<i>zabavljati se</i>
Present	<i>mi me se diverto</i>	<i>ja se zabavljam</i> or <i>zabavljam se</i>
	<i>ti te se diverti</i>	<i>ti se zabavljaš</i> <i>zabavljaš se</i>
	<i>el se diverte</i>	<i>on, -a, -o se zabavlja</i> <i>zabavlja se</i>
	<i>noaltri se divertimo</i>	<i>mi se zabavljamо</i> <i>zabavljamо se</i>
	<i>voaltri se diverti</i>	<i>vi se zabavlјate</i> <i>zabavlјate se</i>
	<i>lori i se diverte</i>	<i>oni, -e, ona, se zabavlјaju</i> <i>zabavlјaju se</i>

Examining verbs of the Fiuman dialect, it appears to me that the category of reflexive verbs is by far the most fluid of all the categories, and thus easily influenced to morphological change. The symbiotic relationship between the two languages, or in this case two dialects, i.e., the Fiuman and Croatian čakavian dialect

spoken in and around the city of Fiume, is manifested in the adoption of certain grammatical forms and phraseological constructions on both sides. One such example is evident in the Fiuman reflexive verb *giogarse* or *giocarse*. While in standard Italian, the verb *giocare* appears also in the reflexive form, its meaning does not correspond to the meaning of the Fiuman form *giogarse*. In dictionaries,<sup>358</sup> the meaning of the Italian verb *giocarsi* is indicated as follows: 1 *perdere al gioco*; 2 (*fig*) (*mettere in pericolo*); 3 (*perdere per leggerezza*); 4 (*beffarsi*); Fras. *giocare a carte scoperte*; *giocarsi la camicia*, *giocarsi l'osso del collo*; The meaning of the Fiuman form *giocarse* (*giogarse*), however, closely resembles the meaning of the Croatian reflexive verb *igrati se*<sup>359</sup>, as shown below:

<i>mi (me) se giogo</i>	<i>ja se igram</i>	or	<i>igram se</i>
<i>ti (te) se gioghi</i>	<i>ti se igraš</i>		<i>igraš se</i>
<i>lu, el se gioga</i>	<i>on, -a, -o se igra</i>		<i>igra se</i>
<i>voialtri se gioghemo</i>	<i>mi se igramo</i>		<i>igramo se</i>
<i>voialtri se gioghè</i>	<i>vi se igrate</i>		<i>igrate se</i>
<i>lori i se gioga</i>	<i>oni, -e se igraju</i>		<i>igraju se</i>

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<sup>358</sup> DII 1672.; SC 335.

<sup>359</sup> Croatian reflexive verbs are divided into three groups: 1. true reflexive verbs (action is being done on the subject, i.e., the object is the one doing the action); 2. reciprocal verbs (action is being done mutually by two or more subjects); 3. pseudo (or not true) reflexive verbs are all other intransitive verbs that contain the reflexive pronoun *se*. These are mostly medial verbs (action is being done without the will of the subject), but they can also express an action. The verb *igrati se* belongs to the third group, i.e., the pseudo reflexive group.

In the Croatian language, the reflexive pronoun *se* is also used in the construction of impersonal forms, i.e., impersonal forms with a dative of the person (logical subject) or ones without a dative. The impersonal forms with a dative express certain things occurring to the people, and a person's will or desire for some action to occur, for example: *spava mi se* (I feel the desire to sleep); *pjeva joj se* (she feels like singing; she feels the desire to sing); *zavrtjelo mu se u glavi* (he felt faint).<sup>360</sup> In standard Italian, as well as in the other Venetan dialects described, impersonal constructions do not occur, but they do occur in Fiuman. For example, expressions such as *me se dorme* (I feel like sleeping, or I feel the desire to sleep), *me se canta* (I feel like singing), are a direct translation of the Croatian *spava mi se* and *pjeva mi se*.

The standard Italian and Venetan dialects, including Fiuman, contain a number of verbs in the reflexive form that do not have reflexive meaning. These verbs are known as *verbi riflessivi pronominali*, but in the dictionaries they are usually entered as *verbi intrasitivi pronominali*. The following examples represent the Fiuman variety of these verbs.

For the purpose of comparison, the Croatian equivalents are shown in brackets:

<i>barufarse</i>	<i>litigarsi</i>	(tući se, pretjerivati se)
<i>dismissiarse</i>	<i>svegliarsi</i>	(buditi se, probuditi se)
<i>frontarse</i>	<i>piantare i piedi contro</i>	(upirati se, uprijeti se)

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<sup>360</sup> Barić, Lončarić, Malić, Pavešić et al., *Gramatika hrvatskog književnog jezika* #461, 155.

<i>imbilarse</i>	incollerirsi	(razljutiti se)
<i>impazarse</i>	intromettersi	(umiješati se)
<i>impignirse</i>	riempirsi	(napuniti se)
<i>mocarse</i>	pulirsi il naso	(obrisati si nos)
<i>pomigarse</i>	svignarsela	(išuljati se)
<i>prontarse</i>	approntare	(pripremiti se, pripremati se)
<i>ragnarse</i>	ferirsi	(raniti se, ranjavati se)
<i>sbevezarse</i>	ubriacarsi	(napiti se)
<i>sbefarse</i>	sbeffare	(rugati se, narugati se)
<i>sgionifarse</i>	saziarsi	(najesti se)
<i>smagniarse</i>	corrodere; tormentarsi	(izjesti se; izjedati se)
<i>tramacarse</i>	spostare; sloggiare	(premjestiti se)
<i>vogarse</i>	essere trasportati; andare in macchina	(voziti se; vozati se)

### 3. 5. 4. Impersonal Forms

Impersonal verbs do not have the subject expressed but implied. Generally they refer to the atmospheric phenomena, and are only used in the third person singular. The compound tenses of impersonal verbs are constructed with the auxilliary verb *gaver*.

*lamar*      "lampeggiare"

<i>nevigar</i>	"nevicare"	<i>Neviga fisso. Neviga che Dio la manda. Ga nevigà(do).</i>
<i>piover</i>	"piovere"	<i>Piove. Pioveva. Ga piovudo. Piove a mastele. Piove a scossi.</i>
<i>A chi ghe piove e a chi ghe joza. A chi nasce fortunado ghe piove sul culo anche a star sentado.</i>		
<i>s'ciarirse</i>	"schiariare"	<i>Dopo la piova 'l ziel se s'ciarisce.</i>
<i>tonar</i>	"tuonare"	<i>Tona e lampa. Pioverà.</i>

### 3. 5. 5. Irregular Verbs

#### a) Paradigms of the first conjugation irregular verbs *andar, dar, far*

Indicative:

Present                    *vado, va, va (vada), andemo, andè, va*

*do, dà, da, demo, dè, da*

*fazo, fazi, fà, femo, fè, fa*

Imperfect                *andavo, andavi, andava, andavimo, andavi, andava*

*davo, davi, dava, davimo, davi, dava*

*fazevo, fazevi, fazeva, fazevamo, fazè, fazeva*

Future                    *andarò, andarà, andarà, anderemo, andarè, andarà*

*darò, darà, darà, daremo, darè, darà*

*farò, farà, farà, faremo, farè, farà*

Past present	<i>mi son andà (andado), ti ti xe (son) andà, etc.</i>
	<i>go dà(do), ga dà(do), etc.</i>
	<i>go fato, ga fato, etc.</i>
Past perfect	<i>(j)ero andà(do), (j)eri andà(do), etc.</i>
	<i>gavevo dà(do), gavevi dà(do), etc.</i>
	<i>gavevo fato, gavevi fato, etc.</i>
Future perfect	<i>sarò andà(do), sarà andà(do), etc.</i>
perfect	<i>gavarò dà(do), gavarà dà(do) etc.</i>
	<i>gavarò fato, gavarà fato, etc.</i>
Subjunctive:	
Present	<i>che mi vado, che ti vada, che el (che 'l) vada, che noi altri andemo, che voi altri andè, che lori i vada</i>
	<i>che mi dago, che ti daghi, che el (che 'l) daga, che noi altri demo, che voi altri dè, che lori i daga</i>
	<i>che mi fazo, che ti fazi, che el (che 'l) fazi, che noi altri femo, che voi altri fè, che lori i fazi</i>
Imperfect	<i>che mi andassi, che ti andassi, che el (che 'l) andasse, che noi altri andassimo, che voi altri andassi, che lori i andasse</i>
	<i>che mi dessi, che ti dessi, che el (che 'l) dasse, che noi altri dassimo, che voi altri dessi, che lori i dasse</i>

*che mi facessi, che ti facessi, che el (che 'l) facesse, che noialtri facessimo, che voialtri facessi, che lori i facesse*

Conditional:

Present	<i>andario, andaria, andaria, andariamo (andaressimo), andarii (andaressi), andaria</i>
	<i>dario, darii (daressi), daria, dariumo (daressimo), darii (daressi), daria</i>
	<i>fario, farii, faria, fariimo (faressimo), farii (faressi), faria</i>
Imperative:	<i>va! andè! dà! (daghe!) dè (deghe!) fa! fè!</i>

Participle

Present	<i>andante</i>
Past	<i>andà(do)</i>
Gerund:	<i>andando; ——; fazendo</i>

### 3.5.5.1. Idiomatic Expressions with *andar*:

*andar a gambe levade, andar a gonfie vele* (senza complicazioni); *andar a la magnifica* (andare a mangiare); *andar a la Meca* (andare a passo di processione); *andar a la roversa* (subire un rovescio); *andar al creator* (morire);

*andar a Malamoco* (svignarsela); *andar a pian* (andarci piano); *andar a pico*,  
*andar a remengo* (andare in rovina); *andar a torno, a torsiolon* (anadare a zonzo);  
*andar baul e tornar casson* (non riuscire); *andar brussado* (venduto in un  
baleno); *andar co la caroza de San Francesco* (andar a piedi); *andar co le bele* (con  
buone maniere); *andar come le campane s'ciopade* (essere in disaccordo); *andar  
drio* (seguire); *andar de mal* (guastarsi); *andar de vita* (fare una cosa con  
piacere); *andar in azeto* (svanire, perdere la memoria); *andar in bestia* (essere  
furiosi); *andar in ben* (volgere favorevolmente); *andar in brodo de fasoi*  
(gongolare di gioia); *andar in buso* (in prigione); *andar in clapa* (in compagnia);  
*andar in fogo per qualchedun* (aiutare qualcuno); *andar in oca* (prendere un  
abbaglio); *andar in papa* (poligloto, a giusa di pappa); *andar in pupa* (a  
gonfie vele); *andar in vaca* (a rotoli); *andar per le sconte* (per vie secondarie);  
*andar insieme* (riferito al latte coagulato); *andar sbuso* (non riuscire); *andar via  
come un can sbrovado*, *andar quaci quaci* (mogio mogio); *andar zo* (dimagrire);  
*andar per tresso* (di sbieco);<sup>361</sup>

### 3.5.5.2. Idiomatic Expressions with *dar*:

*dar de bever* (far credere cosa non vera); *dar el paco* (scacciare); *dar sotoman* (di  
nascosto); *dar sotto 'l naso* (rinfacciare); *dar una onta e 'na sponta* (un colpo alla

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<sup>361</sup> Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 27.

botte e uno al cerchio); *dar una panzada* (cadere in acqua con pancia in giù); *dar una botonada* (fare un'allusione mordace); *dar una cucadina* (dare un'occhiata); *dar corda* (acconsentire); *dar drento* (scambiare qualcosa); *dar dentro al lavor* (impegnarsi nel lavoro); *daghe, finissila!* (smettila!); *demoghela!* (scappiamo!); *darghela* (scappare); *darghele* (picchiare qualcuno);<sup>362</sup>

### 3.5.5.3. Idiomatic Expressions with *far*:

*saper far* (sapere regalarsi); *far panza* (incurvarsi; di muro); *fata la xe* (è fatto; la cosa è fatta); *far corajo* (coragio); *far macaco* (fare lo stupido); *far indrio* (rifare); *far salti de simia* (arrabbiarsi per uscire da un impaccio); *far un gropo sul naso* (farsi un nodo per non dimenticare);<sup>363</sup>

#### b) Irregular verbs of the second conjugation: *dover, poder, saver, tjar*

The inflection of the verbs *dover, poder* and *saver* are simple and do not show any particular departure from the inflections of other verbs in this group:

Indicative:

Present	<i>mi devo, ti devi, el deve, noialtri dovemo, voialtri dovè, lori i deve</i>
	<i>mi posso, ti pol, el (lu) pol, noialtri podemo, voialtri podè, lori i pol</i>
	<i>mi so, ti (ti) sa, el (lu) sa, noialtri savemo, voialtri savè, lori i sa</i>

<sup>362</sup> Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 57.

<sup>363</sup> Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 66.

Past participle	<i>potù (potuto)</i>
	<i>savù, savudo</i>

The irregular verb *tjor* deserves attention not only because it is a reflex of the Latin verb *tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum*, but also because of its phonetic realization.

Although the verb *tjor* is often represented graphically as *tjor, cior* and *tior* (cf. *tore* in the other Venetan dialects), neither of these graphemes give justice to the phone's actual phonetic realization. The graphical representation *cior*, which is of recent formation, is an attempt to identify the pronunciation of [tj] with the Italian prepalatal africate [tʃ], while with the form *tior* some writers try to eliminate [j], considering it to be archaic. The phonetic realization of [tj] cannot be represented justly with the Croatian africate [č] either, which is a more pronounced version of the Italian [tʃ]. The actual phonetic realization of the phonemes /t/ and /j/ (digraph *tj*), closely resembles that of the čakavian variant of the Croatian voiceless apicopalatal africate [č] which is — in my opinion — best represented with [tj].

#### Paradigm of *tjor*

Indicative:

Present	<i>mi tjogo, ti tjol, el tjol, noialtri tjolemo, voialtri tjolè, lori i tjol</i>
Imperfect	<i>tjolevo, tjolevi, tjoleva, tjolevimo, tjolevi, tjoleva</i>
Future	<i>tjolerò, tjolerà, tjolerà, tjoleremo, tjolerè, tjolerà</i>
Past present	<i>go tjolto, ga tjolto, ga tjolto, gavemo tjolto, gavè tjolto, ga tjolto</i>
Past perfect	<i>gavevo tjolto, gavevi tjolto, etc.</i>

Future perfect      *gavarò tjolto, gavarà tjolto, etc.*

**Subjunctive:**

Present            *che mi tjogo, che ti tjoghi, che el (che 'l) tjoga, che noialtri tjoghemo,*

*che voialtri tjoghè, che lori i tjoga*

Imperfect          *che mi tjolsi, che ti tjolsi, che el (che'l) tjolse, che noialtri tjolsemo, che voialtri tjolsè, che lori i tjolsi*

Past present      *che mi gabì(a) tjolto, che ti gabì(a) tjolto, etc.*

**Conditional:**

Present            *tjorìo, tjorii (tjoressi), tjorìa, tjorìimo (tjoressimo), tjorii (tjoressi), tjorìa*

Past                *gavarìa tjolto, gavarìi tjolto, etc.*

Imperative:        *tjol!    tjolè!*

Past participle    *tjolto*

**Gerund:**

Present            *tjolendo*

Past                *(g)avendo tjolto*

Infinitive          *tjor*

c)     Irregular verbs of the third conjugation: *dir, vegnir*

**Paradigms:**

**Indicative:**

Present            *digo, disi, dise, disemo, disè, dise*

*vengo (vegno), vien, vien, venimo, venň, vien*

**Imperfect**      *disevo, disevi, diseva, disevimo, disevi, diseva*

*venivo, venivi, veniva, venivimo, venivi, veniva*

**Future**      *dirò, dirà, dirà, diremo, dirè, dirà*

*vegnirò, vegnirà, vegnirà, vegniremo, vegnirè, vegnirà*

**Past present**    *go deto, ga deto, etc.*

*mi son vegnì(do), ti ti xe (son) vegnì(do), etc.*

**Past perfect**    *gavevo deto, gavevi deto, etc.*

*(j)ero vegnì(do), (j)eri vegnì(do), etc.*

**Future perfect**    *sarò vegnì(do), sarà vegnì(do), etc.*

**perfect**

**Subjunctive:**

**Present**      *che mi digo, che ti dighi, che el (che 'l) diga (dighi), che noialtri*

*disemo, che voialtri disè, che lori i diga*

*che mi vengo, che ti vegnii, che el (che 'l) vgnii, che noialtri venimo, che*

*voialtri venň, che lori i vegni*

**Imperfect**    *che mi dissì, che ti dissì, che el (che 'l) disse, che noialtri dissimo, che*

*voialtri dissì, che lori i dissì*

*che mi venissi, che ti venissi, che el (che 'l) verisse, che noialtri*

*venissimo, che voialtri venissi, che lori i verisse*

Past present	<i>che mi gabi(a) deto, che ti gabi(a) deto, etc.</i>
	<i>che mi sia vegnì(dō), che ti sii vegnì(dō), etc.</i>
Past perfect	<i>che mi gavessi deto, che ti gavessi deto, etc.</i>
	<i>che mi fossi, vegnì(dō), che ti fossi vegnì(dō), etc.</i>
Conditional:	
Present	<i>dirio, dirii, diria, diriimo (diressimo), dirii (diressi), diria vegnirio, vegniressi, vegniria, vegniressimo, vegniressi, vegniria</i>
Past	<i>gavario deto, gavarri deto, etc. sario vegnì(dō), sarii vegnì(dō), etc.</i>
Imperative:	<i>disi! disè! vien! vegni!</i>
Past participle	<i>deto vegnì</i>
Gerund:	
Present	<i>disendo</i>
	<i>Past (g)avendo deto</i>
	<i>venendo</i>
	<i>essendo vegnì</i>
Infinitive	<i>dir vegnir</i>

### 3. 6. Adverbs

The linguistic category of adverbs usually contains words whose function is to modify a verb, but they can also qualify adjectives and other adverbs. In the Fiuman dialect they are arranged into seven groups according to their reference to a verb, an adjective or an adverb, i.e., adverbs of manner, place, time, quantity, assertion, negation or doubt.

#### a) Adverbs of Manner

In all Venetan dialects, including Fiuman, the adverbs of manner outnumber adverbs belonging to the other groups. They indicate the manner in which the verb acts and answer to the questions *come?* and *in che modo?*

Examples:

*altro, anzi, apian, apostà, apuntin, bel, ben, bon, come, cussì, deboto (de boto), dietroman (drioman), dopotuto, drito, foravia, incontrario, indrio, insieme, mejo, napol, ocolize, pejo, potloch.*

Some adverbs of manner are also formed by adding the suffix *-mente* to an adjective, but a preferred form is an adjective plus the preposition *da (de)*.

Though the inventory of adverbs of manner is not large, the adverbial phrases represent a richness of expression that is present in all the Venetan dialects.

Examples:

*a maca (gratis); a pian: andar a pian, parlar a pian; a puf (a credito); a rota de colo: piove a rota de colo; a sbafo: magnar a sbafo (a ufo, a scrocco); a schico (in*

*strettezza); a spasso: andar a spasso; a svazo (abbondantemente): magnar a svazo, spender a svazo; a taco (vicino): abitar a taco de...; a torsiolon (a zonzo): andar a torsiolon; a tiro (opportunamente); a la bon(a) (senza cura, superficialmente); a la roversa (al rovescio): andar a la roversa; a la sanfasson (disordinatamente, confusamente): vestirse a la sanfasson; de bando: star de bando a ..., meter de bando, molar de bando; de fuga: andar de fuga; de musada: cascar de musada; de nascondon: incontrarse de nascondon; de rif o de raf (a tutti costi); de risbalaz (di rimbalzo): prender de risbalaz; de sbiego (di traverso): guardar de sbiego; de sbriss (di sfuggita): fermarse de sbriss; de scampón (di sfuggita); de sesto (onesto): esser persona de sesto; de trinco (di colpo): tajar neto de trinco;*

#### b) Adverbs of Place

*arente, rasente: tignirse arente a... (stare vicino); drento: drento 'na orecia e fora de altra; drio (dietro): un drio 'laltro; fora: andar, restar fora, butar fora, ciamarse fora (escludersi), esser fora de strada; tegnir inamente (in a mente): gaver inamente; indove (dove); qua: de qua; de quando; passar de qua; per qua; qua fora; son qua; andar via de qua; sopra (sora<sup>364</sup>): de sora via (in aggiunta); passighe sopra (non preoccuparti); soto: gaver soto mantegnir soto man; suso, su (su, sopra): tirarse suso; vien su da mi; su, andemo! but when referred to climatic changes, such as a*

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<sup>364</sup> Although *sora* is used together with *sopra*, it is not a Fiuman word, but an import from Trieste.

change in temperature or atmospheric pressure, *andar in su* means "calare"; when referring to a sunset it means "tramontare"; *tornò (attorno)*: *andar tornò*; *zò (giù)*; *vizin(a) de*;

#### c) Adverbs of Time

*de boto* (quasi): *deboto xe le oto*; *compena* (appena): *arivar compena*; *' pena*; *issofato* (subito)<sup>365</sup>; *jà, zà (già)*; *là*: *andar, venir de là, guardar là*; *quando*<sup>366</sup>, *co: de quando in quando*; *quando che te digo*; *adesso*; *alora*; *ancora*; *doman*; *dopo*; *ieri (geri)*; *ogi (oji)*; *prima*; *sempre*; *spesso*; *tardi*;

#### d) Adverbs of Quantity

*almanco* (*almeno*); *bastanza*; *manco* (*neppure*); *menò*; *più*; *poco*,<sup>367</sup> *solo*; *squasi*; *tanto*; *zirca*;

#### e) Adverbs of Assertion

*altroche; davero; magari; proprio; sì; ma sì; sicuro; senza fallo; sta ben; va ben; zerto*;

#### f) Adverbs of Negation

*gnanca*: *gnanca per idea, gnanca per sogno*; *mai*; *miga*; *nè*; *nientafato*; *no*; *perchè de no?*; *se no (altrimenti)*;

#### g) Adverbs of Doubt

*chissa; forsi*;

<sup>365</sup> From *ipso facto*

<sup>366</sup> In the idiomatic expressions *quando* is always used with the preposition *che*.

<sup>367</sup> In idiomatic expressions, *poco* behaves as an adjective instead of as an adverb: *un poco de vin*;

### 3. 7. Prepositions

In Fiuman dialect, prepositions are used in the same manner as in standard language, i.e., placed before a noun, adjective, adverb, etc., they indicate a connection and/or relation of time, quality, place, cause, means, etc.

#### 3. 7.1. Simple Prepositions

*a; da; de; in; co(n); fra; per; su; tra;*

*a dame a mi; te toca a ti* (emphatic form);

In expressions such as *andar in banda, andar in musica, andar in teatro, andar in cinema,* the preposition *a* is substituted with the preposition *in*.

In standard Italian, as well as in the Fiuman dialect, the preposition *a* is required before the infinitive of verbs such as *parlare - imparare a parlare, vedere - venire a vedere, cantare - incominciare a cantare.* The dialect, however, does not require use of the preposition *a* with verbs indicating movement.

*da* Though the preposition *da* is used independently in the expressions such as *da Fiume, da Abazia, da Trieste*, i.e., when indicating distance and place, it is mostly used in combination with the definite article (contractions). There are also instances when *da* is substituted by *de*, for example:

*esser nato de povera zente; fazoleto de naso; veder qualcosa de vizin; gaver qualcosa de far.*

Moreover, in some instances it could replace *a*, for example:

*portar qualcosa da qualchedun; va da la mama!*

Placed before a noun *de* expresses purpose:

*can de cazia; robe de ciodi; vestido de signor; camara de afitar; sala de balo;*

*in* Indicates the means or instrument, the place and manner

*lavorar in campagna; parlar in dialeto; andar in bicicleta; arivar in do zorni(jorni);*

*co; con*<sup>368</sup>

*dime con chi ti va e te dirò chi ti xe;*

*su* This preposition is generally used in contracted form, and should not be confused with the adverb *su* which means "above," "up above," "toward the top," as in the expressions

*vien su da mi; tirite su; saltar su; vestito su misura;*

*per* *ciamar per nome; comprar per poco; per poco no cascavo (quasi); far qualcosa per dispeto; incontrarse per strada; prender per man; tirar per la maniga; venir per far qualcosa;*

*tra (fra)      tra de noi no femo complimenti; torno fra qualche minutin;*

In some cases *tra* is used to express the opposition or antithesis:

"*Tra perché ero stanco e tra perché no me interessava quel che i parlava, me son calumado in leto*".<sup>369</sup>

<sup>368</sup> "Nella parlata fiumana 'co' e 'con' si alternano. Nell'uso popolare è preferito 'co', tra le classi più colte invece 'con'. Samani 52. I did not find this to be the case.

<sup>369</sup> Samani, *Dizionario del dialetto di Fiume* 201.

### 3.7.2. Partitive

In the dialect, the partitive is expressed by such forms as *un poco de*, *una parte de*, *qualche*, *alcuni*, -e;

As in the Italian, *qualche* is used only in the singular, and *alcuni*, -e only in the plural form.

*Gilda, prendime del vino rosso;*

*go conosudo de la žente onesta;*

### 3. 8. Conjunctions

- a) Adversative      *ma, anzi, (ansi), contutoziò, contutochè;*
  - b) Affirmative      *davero, sicuro, zerto;*
  - c) Casual      *aziò, che, perchè;*
  - d) Comparative      *come, tanto che, tanto quanto, meno de (che), mejo de, pejo de;*
  - e) Concessive      *anca se, almanco, gnanca se, contutochè, contutoziò;*
  - f) Consecutive      *cussi che, dopo che, de maniera che, dunque, perziò;*
  - g) Conditional      *se, se pur, se no, se mai, basta che (purchè);*
  - h) Disjunctive      *o, opur, overo;*
  - i) Interrogative      *cô, perche, percossa;*
  - j) Negative      *nê, gnanca, nemeno, ne pur;*
-

k) Supplementary      *anca, ancora, ansi, inoltre, però, pur;*

(Copulative)

l) Temporal      *dopo che, fin tanto che, mentre, prima che, ogni volta, cò;*

### 3. 9. Exclamations and Interjections

Exclamations and interjections are a series of sounds that do not have a definitive logical significance, but serve to express different emotions and notions, such as happiness, sadness, fear, doubt, etc.

a) Anger, annoyance:      *da bravo!, fiolduncan!, ma via, muci!, orca miseria!,*

*orca mastela!, orca pipa!, orco can!, ostriga!, ostriga porca!, presto!;*

b) Approval, incitement:      *a l!, belo!, bèn!, beñon!, bravo!, coragio!, jà, jà!, na!, nate!, sta ben!;*

c) Desire, pray:      *pur!, oh se ... magari!, dai!*

d) Fear, scorn, unhappiness:      *ahi!, aiuto!, Dio guardi!, joj!, ma che!, ma dai!, no!, o dio!, ohimè!, povero, povero can, povero mi, povereto;*

e) Greetings:      *ciao!, salute!, se vedemo!, viva!;*

f) Spite:      *sacralondo!, sacranon!, saperlot!;*

g) Thanks:      *grazie, grazie tanto;*

h) Threat:      *che te vegni 'na saeta!, guai!, guai a ti!, maledeto!, malorsiga!, sacramento!, va in malora!;*

- i) Warning: *cio!, ehi!, ocio!, òhe!, vardā, zito!*
- j) Wonderment: *ah!, come mai!, diavolo!, mah!, orca che roba!, oh!,  
orpo de Baco!, per Baco!, vara!, vada!;*
- k) Joy, happiness, wonderment: *ah!, alegri!, beato ti!, oh!, orca!;*

### 3.10. Words of Foreign Origins

Although the Venetan dialects contain many words of Latin origin — modified or otherwise — their lexicons include a great number of words, also in various forms and in various degrees of modification, borrowed from the languages of peoples of various ethnic affiliations, which have from antiquity settled either permanently or temporarily in the area that is today known as Veneto. Words of Arabic, Byzantine, English, Frankish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Slavic and other origins have found their way not only into the Venetan dialects, but through the Venetan dialects into standard Italian as well, where they remain a permanent part of the lexicon.

Similarly, the Fiuman dialect contains a substantial percentage of loanwords from other languages, with the difference that most of these come primarily from two sources: the Italian and Slavic languages.<sup>370</sup> Although the Fiuman lexicon includes words of French and German origins, some of these words reflect the technical terminology used in specific historical periods, which is currently obsolete,

but is still present in the memories and speech of the oldest members of the Fiuman-speaking community. The other words of German origin that are still in use represent indirect loans, i.e., they are adaptations of German loanwords already found in the Croatian language. This is also the case with various Turkish words that have found their way into the Fiuman inventory of words and phrases. Words adopted from the Italian language usually appear in their original form, but can also appear in modified forms, which are adapted to approximate a phonetic realization specific to the Fiuman dialect speakers. The Italian and Slavic loanwords generally belong to the category of “loans of necessity,” though some of these should be considered if not “loanwords of luxury,” then at least “loans of convenience.”

Loanwords from the Slavic languages include direct, unmodified forms as well as words that have been morphologically modified. Morphological changes are generally partial, i.e., Croatian grammatical affixes are added to Fiuman word roots and/or stems, and conversely, Fiuman affixes are added to Croatian word roots and stems.

#### Examples:

*àide!* = vai! (< turco *hajdi*, attrav. cr. *hàjde!* or *àjde*); *aimemene* = ahimè (dall’it. *ahimè* + pron. pers. cr. *mene*); *baba* = donnaccia (< voce panslava *băba* = nonna; vecchia; oggi questa voce è diffusa dappertutto); *basgaibar* = ignorante, fannulone (< gergo cr. *bez gâjbe* = senza casa); *batic'* = martellino (< cr. *bâtič*); *bic* = un po (< ted. *ein bißchen*);

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<sup>370</sup> While most of the loanwords of Slavic origin “appear” to originate in standard Croatian, they actually originate in a particular variety of čakavian dialect of the Croatian spoken in the city.

*blitva* = bietola (< cr. *blītva*); *bocunic'* = bocconcino; (< *bocun* + suff. cr. dem. -ič); *bòme!*= davvero (< cr. *bòme*, *bògme*); *bonculovic'*= bongustaio (< bon culo + suff. cr. -vič); *britola* = temperino (< cr. *brītva*); *brošuar* = persona rozza (< cr. *brōškva* (bot. *Brassica nupus*) = navone, ravizzone); *bumbalo* = persona rozza (< cr. *būbmuti* = fare un'uscita sconsiderata); *bunda* = mantello di pelliccia (< magy. *bunda*; v. Skok 236.); *būsdo* = semplicione (< rum. *budla* = labbro, attrav. cr. *būzda*; v. RSR 200; cf. *būzdo*; Skok 247.); *butoriza* = cf. *būtorica*, Skok 245; *capiza* = berrettino (< cr. *kāpica*); *capoviza* = caposala (< capo + suff. cr. -ica ['itsa], con -v- epentetica); *cassiza* = pappolata (< cr. *kāšica*); *chita* = rmetto; mazzo (< cr. *kīta*); *cioro* = orbo; cieco (< turco *kör*, attrav. cr. *čōr*, *čōrav*); *clapa* = compagnia; gruppo (< cr. reg. *klāpa*); *clempavo* = distorto, pendente (< cr. *klēmpavo*); *cles'cie* = molle (< cr. *kljěše f. pl.*); *clobassa* = salsiccia (< cr. *kobása*); *cluca* = maniglia (< cr. *kljūka*); *cobila* = spreg. ronzino; brenna; spreg. persona vecchia (< cr. *kòbila* = cavalla); *còchiza* = coccolina (di bambina) (< *coc* + suff. cr. -ica [itsa], which is graphicaly modified); *colaz* = ciambella; dolce (< cr. *kòlāč*); *conoba* = cantina (< *canava*, attrav. forma cr. *kònoba*); *coprivici* = frutto del bagolaro, bot. *Celtis australis* (< cr. čakav. reg. *kopriviči*); *cosseric'*= falchetto (< cr. *kòsir*, dim. *košrič*); *Cagnàz* = oriundo della Craniola (< cr. *Krānjač*); *crava* = vacca (< cr. *krāva*); *cren* = barbaforte, bot. *Armoracia lapathifolia* (< cr. *hrèn*; cf. ted. *Kren*; rum. *hîean*; v. Skok 686.; *crepalina* = carogna (< cr. *krèpalina*); *crepi* = piatti; stoviglie (< cr. ciakav. reg. *krepi*, non di denominale croato *kreptiti*, come Samani 55.); *crepetàlniza* = raganella (< \**crepitaculum*,

attraverso forma croata *škrebetaljka*, o la forma reg. čakav. *škrebetalnica*); far *crizici* = far il segno della croce (< cr. *križ*, dim. pl. *križići*); *crompalo* = zoppo (< cr. *hrōm*); *cūcuruz* = granoturco (< turco *kokoroż*, attraverso cr. *kukiruz*; v. Skok 228-229); *cūja* = cagna (< cr. *kūja*); *cuma* = komare (< cr. *kúma* < ipocor. lat. *commater*; cf. rum. *cumătră*; v. Skok 231-232); *dolina* = valle (< Slavo *dòlina*); *domace* = casalingo; di solito si riferisce al vino (< cr. *dòmāćē*, però con accento ciakavo *domàće*); *drape* f. pl. = vinacce (< cr. *drōp*, *drōpina*); *dregnula*, bot. *Cornus mas* = frutto del corniolo (< cr. čakav. reg. *drènjula*; cf. cr. lett. *drènjina*); *flosza*, *plozca* = manrovescio, ceffone (< cr. *pljūska*); *plozcar* = dar schiaffi a qualcuno (< cr. *pljūskati*); *gaće* = braghe (< cr. reg. *gāće*; nel cr. lett. *gāće* significa "biancheria intima"); *gnurgar* = piagnucolare (< cr. čakav. reg. *njūrgati*); *grabagnar* = arrafare (< cr. *grābiti*, *grabānjati*; v. Skok 599); *grebeni* m. pl. = sassaia (< cr. *grēbēn* = cresta d'un monte; scoglio; secca rocciosa); *gromàza* = macigno, muro a secco (< cr. *gròmačai*); *grubian* = rozzo (< cr. *grubijān*); *gus'ceriza* = lucertola (< cr. čakav. reg. *gùšcerica*; cf. cr. lett. *gùšterica*); *hàhar* = persona rozza, birbante (< magy. *hóher* < franco. *hahaere* attrav. cr. *hāhā* = assasino, vagabondo); *jaraz* = orzaiolo; cf. cr. *jārac* = capro, becco; la parola probabilmente viene dal *jari*, come in *jari ječam* = orzo estivo; cf. agg. *jār* = primaverile; cf. *jāčmik* = orzaiolo; *jes* = porcospino (< cr. *jēž*); *lajaviza* = chiacchierona, pettegola (< cr. *lājavica*); *lasiva* agg. = bugiarda (< cr. *lāžljiva*); *lebic'* = libeccio (cf. la forma cr. *lèbić*, vento proveniente dal' Lebano); *locva* = pozza (< cr. *lôkva*); *lonaz* = pentola (< cr. *lònac*); *loncic'* =

pentolino (< cr. dim. di *lònac*, i.e., *lònčić*); *gaver māhaz* = riferito alla persona dotata di talento (dalla espressione croata *ùzimati māha* = andar crescendo, prevalere); *maniza* = maniglia, manicotto (< cr. *mānica*); *matoviliza*, bot. *Valerianella olitoria* (< cr. *matovilac*); *merlin* = carota (< ted. *Möhre*, attrav. cr. *mèrlin*); *mèrzina* = carogna (< cr. *mìrcina*; cfr. rum. *mortăcină*; cf. antico friul. *carne mortesina*; v. Skok 463); *muci!* = taci! (dalla seconda persona sing. dell' imperativo del verbo croato *múčati*, i.e. *mùči*; v. Skok 474); *nà!* = prendi!; eccoti! (dall' esclamazione croata *nà! nà ti*); *nevoja* = persona ignara, novellina, semplice (< cr. *nèvolja* = miseria, sventura); *niscoristi*, rif. alla donna facile (< gergo cr. reg. *niškvr̄isti* < *n̄š(ta) kvr̄isti* = persona inutile); *odùf* = riferito al nuotare sott'acqua (< cr. reg. *od dūha* cioè, senza respiro); *opanca* = fig. spreg. contadino (< cr. *òpanak* = spezie di rozza calzatura); *opiùca* = persona seccante (< cr. *òpeka* = mattone); *oresgnaza* = specie di dolci con noci (< cr. reg. *orehnjâča*); *palacinca* = specie di frittella ripiena; cf. fr. *crêpes* (< cr. *palačinka*; < magy. *palacsinta* < rum. *plăcintă* < lat. *placenta*; v. Skok 590); *palentàr* = mestola per la polenta (< cr. čakav. reg. *palentàri*); *pàprica* = peperone bot. *Capsicum annuum* (< cr. *pàprika*); *pàucina* = ragnatelo, ragnatela (< cr. *pàučina*); *pazca* = macchia, sgorbio (< ted. *Beize* attrav. cr. *pàčka* = macchia d'inchiostro); *pàzcar* = ( < cr. *pàckati* = macchiare); *pèc* = fornaio (< cr. čakav. reg. *pèk*; cf. cr. lett. *pèkar*); *pèkoviza* = fornaia (< cr. čakav. reg. *pèkovica*; cf. cr. lett. *pèkarica*); *pedintar* = assistente, tirapiedi (< ted. *Bediente* = servo, attrav. cr. reg. *pedinter*); *pelin* bot. *Artemisia absinthium* = assenzio (< cr. *pèlin*); *pèntalo* = balbuziente

(< cr. *pèntati* = balbettare); *piàviza* = persona noiosa (< cr. *pijavica* = sanguisuga zool. *Hirudo medicinalis*); *piandura* = beone (< cr. *pijàndura*); *pìmpia* = persona pigra (< cr. *pìpavac*; *pìpavica*; agg. *pìpav*); *pognava* (*pugnava*) = coperta da letto (< cr. *pònjava*; cf. magy. *ponyva*; cfr. rum. *poneavă*; v. Skok 8); *pomie* = risciacquatura (< cr. čakav. reg. *pomije*; cf. cr. lett. *pòmije*); *pus'cia* = lenza per la pesca dei calamari (< cr. *púštati*); *pus'ciar* = lasciar passare l'acqua, filtrare l'umidità (< cr. (pro)*púštati*); *puž* zool. *Limax agrestis* = lumaca (< cr. *puž*); *racoviza* zool. *Carcinus maenas* = granchio ripario (< cr. *râkovica*); *ropotia* = ciarpame, scarabattole (< ted. *Rumpel* attrav. cr. *ropotàrija*); *scàriza* = forbicine (< cr. *škàrice* dim. pl. di *škàre*); *s'cetine* = setola (< cr. *čèkinja*); *schèrbalo* = sdentato (< cr. *škřbast*; *škřba* = sdentatura); *s'ciuràc* = grillo; però *s'ciuràc*, con il significato di bambino mingherlino, cf. Samani 165., ha le origini dell' aggettivo croato *štúr* = scarno, non in *štúrak* = grillo zool. *Gryllus*; *scorgne* = stivali (< cr. *škōrnje*, pl. di *škōrnja*); *scoropic'* = panna di latte (< cr. *skòrup*, dim. *skòrupić*); *scrabiza* = cassetta d'elemosina (< cr. *škràbica*); *sdelà* = scodella (< cr. *zdjèla*); *siba* = verga, bachetta (< cr. *šiba*); *slatnamara* zool. *Coleoptera* = coleottero (< cr. *zlatna mara*); *slepic'* zool. *Anguis fragilis* = orbettino (< cr. *sljèpić*); *sluftat* = dar aria, ventilare (< ted. *auslüften*, attrav. cr. *izlùftati*, *slùftati*); *smerdjuha* zool. *Pentatomidae* = cimice di campo (< cr. čakav. reg. *smrdejuha*; cfr. cr. lett. *smrdibuba*); *strughi* = trucioli (< cr. *strùgotina* pl. *strùgotine*); *suma* = bosco (< cr. *šùma* = foresta, selva; *venir da la suma* = riferito alla persona rozza, zotica); *svic'* = sciocco (< cr. čakav. reg. *švìknjen*; cf. cr. lett. *švìčnuti*);

*svornica* = messa dell'alba (< cr. *zórnica* = messa mattutina; la parola proviene dal sostantivo femminile *zóra* = alba, aurora, non dal verbo *zvòrniti* = sonare la campana; v. Samani 194.; *tovare spreg.* = sciocco (< cr. čakav. reg. *tovàr*; cf. cr. lett. *tòvar*); *trubaz* = viso di persona sdegnata (< ted. *trüben* = intorbidare; cf. cr. *trübselig* = fosco, lugubre; cupo; tenebroso; *tulzo* = pannocchia (< turco *tülüz* = cartocci di granoturco); *urochi* = incantesimo, malaugurio (< cr. *ùroci*, pl. di *ùrok*); *žaba* = tartaruga (< cr. čakav. reg. *žàba*; cf. cr. lett. *žàba* = rana); *zifut spreg.* = ebreo (< turco *çifit*/ *çifut* attrav. forma cr. *Cifut*); *žila* = tendine, muscolo (< cr. *žíla* = tendine, nervo; dim. *žiliza* < *žilicai*); *žiza* = filo di ferro, rame (< cr. *žíca*); *zobane* = villanzone (< turco *coban* < pers. *šubān* attrav. cr. *čòban(in)* = pastore; cr. rum. *cioban*; v. Skok 332.; *zugna* = donna antipatica (magy. *cunja* = straccio, cencio, attrav. cr. *cúnja*); *zuvar (di bambini)* = custodire (< cr. *čuvati* = aver cura di, custodire); *zvirchi* = ciccioli (< cr. *čvárci*, pl. di *čvárak*);

### 3.10.1. Expressions Containing Loanwords

bic: *orco tocio, lassime un bic de vin anca per mi;*

blitva: *con sti ciari de luna che xe, zerchemo de contentarse de magnar blitva in tecia con patate;*

cluca: *co ti fa la notolada, e per passarla lissa con la molie che dorme, ti devi star ben atento a come ti movi la cluca per verzer la porta;*

crava: *xe tardi serar la stala col cadenazo quando le crave xe (scampade) ormai gia fora;*

domace: *xe per pascolarsela per le alte plovanie, dove se pol sbafar furmajo domace de Gromico e sfucar domace vin dale bucalete;*

gus'ceriza: *scaldarse in sol come le gus'cerize;*

màhaz: *el mulo el ga màhaz; becar màhaz;*

matoviliza: *xe de lecarse i labri a poder pariciar in tola la matoviliza con i fasoi in salata e polenta calda;*

ocolize: *co no gavevimo studià, per no ciapar la oca dal profesor, andavimo a ocolize in parco;*

papir: *ciapar el papir (rezipis);*

potlok (potloch): *una volta me rampigavo come rider fin ala zima dela toreta del Monte Magior, e adesso inweze, son potlok per rampigarme al quinto pian del grataziel co xe potlok el malegnaso de asensor;*

<i>Ti te parli tropo</i>	not	<i>Parli tropo</i>
<i>El tornarà domani sera</i>	not	<i>Tornarà domani sera</i>
<i>I dise busie</i>	not	<i>Dise busie</i>

If the subject is implied instead of shown, the use of the personal pronoun is not required:

*Cossa ti fazi? Lego.*

*Cossa fè? Cantemo.*

*Cossa i fa? Spetè.*

In the past, *voi* and the courtesy form *vii* were used more frequently, but nowadays the second person singular personal pronoun *tu* is the only personal pronoun used to address a person, except, of course, for the widely accepted Italian courtesy form *Lei* (for both genders).<sup>371</sup>

For the purpose of emphasis, there is often repetition of the personal pronoun:

*go deto sempre mi*

*se mi no lo vedo a lui, lui no me vede gnanca lui a mi*

*el me ciamava a mi*

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<sup>371</sup> According to Gianna Marcato, this is also true for other Venetan dialects; "Nell'Italia settentrionale era ovunque molto diffuso l'uso del 'voi', che oggi dopo essersi arroccato nelle campagne, sta quasi del tutto scomparendo, mantenendosi nelle località marginali, legate a modelli arcaici di tipo patriarcale, solo come segno di rispetto per i più anziani, che a fatica accetterebbero il nuovo tipo di rapporto e di linguaggio; [...]." Marcato, G. and Ursini, F. *Dialecti veneti. Grammatica e storia* 169.

## 4.2. Use of Verbal Tenses

Imperfect, or the past descriptive, serves in the Italian to express the duration or frequent repetition of an action in the past. In the Fiuman dialect, however, a verb in the imperfect does not necessarily express a continuous action, but rather a completed past action or an event, which are in Italian expressed with the verb in the past present.

*Parlavimo tutta la note* instead of *Gavemo parlà tutta la note*

The narrative action is expressed with the past present, while a descriptive requires the verb in the imperfect:

*Jero in zinema, e go visto un bel film.*

## 4.3. Subjunctive

Instead of the subjunctive mood, Fiuman dialect speakers prefer to use the indicative in its place:

*Dubito che 'l vien* instead of *Dubito che (lu) el vegni*

In Italian, the conditional clause (an *if* clause) requires the verb in the imperfect or in the past perfect subjunctive, according to the time to which the sentence refers. The main or result clause takes the conditional or conditional perfect:

*Se avesse fame, mangerebbe.*

*Se avesse avuto fame, avrebbe mangiato.*

In Fiuman speech that order is inverted: the conditional clause takes the conditional or conditional perfect, while the verb in a result clause is in the imperfect or past perfect subjunctive:

*Se gavarìa fame, magnasse. Se gavarìa avì fame, gavesse magnà*

#### 4. 4. Passive Voice

The grammatical structure of a phrase could be changed if the active is replaced by the passive voice. While such change does not affect the content of the phrase, it does affect the relationship between the syntactical categories, i.e., the phrase takes on a different meaning.

In the Venetan dialectal varieties (including the Fiuman), as well as in standard Italian, the passive voice is constructed with the verb *esser(e)* and past participle of the verb. However, regardless of its existence, Fiuman dialect speakers rarely use the passive voice choosing to give preference to the active voice instead.

In everyday discourse, a phrase

*El Toni xe stà bastonado* (Toni was beaten)

would be replaced with

*I lo ga bastonà* (They have beaten him)

Similar construction is to be found in Croatian active sentences in which the subject is not determined, but implied:

Active: *Vrata su bili zaključali.* (They closed the doors.)

Passive: *Vrata su bila zaključana.* (The doors were closed.)<sup>372</sup>

#### 4. 5. Ethical Dative

Ethical dative (expletive pronoun) is a term to describe the dative form used to express a sentiment toward the person one is addressing, or toward a subject of a speech or a conversation. The form is present in most of the modern languages, including Croatian from where it has been adopted by Fiuman dialect speakers.

Examples of ethical dative in Croatian:

*Gdje li si mi;* (Where have you been?)

*kako li si mi;* (How have you been?)

*ma znaš koga ti ja vidje;* (Guess whom have I seen)

Fiuman examples:

*Ti me sguardi ben;* (You look good *to me*)

"[...] andando a domandar un bicier de acqua, finalmente *te* arrivemo davanti [...]."

" [...] spasegiando per la riva Bodoli tuto de un colpo *te* go sentido un mato [...]." <sup>373</sup>

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<sup>372</sup> In the Croatian language, if the subject in the active phrase is a personal pronoun, it is not articulated (or shown) in the passive phrase:

Active: *Prevarili su vas.* (They deceived you.)

Passive: *Provareni ste.* (You were deceived.) Barić, Lončarić, Malic, Pavešić, et al., 322

<sup>373</sup> Examples were taken from the annual magazine *La Tore*, #6, 7, and 10.

## Summary

Basic characteristics common to Fiuman and other Venetan dialects:

- Fiuman dialect does not share the vowel system with the rest of the Venetan dialects. While in Venetian and other Venetan dialects, opposition between the open and closed mid vowels *e* and *o* is still evident, i.e., it is a distinctive feature, such opposition does not exist in the Fiuman form any more, or if it is present, the realization of a closed or open sound is undetectable. In conclusion, Venetan dialects have seven vowel phonemes, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /ɛ/, /ɔ/ and /a/, while Fiuman has only five /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/ and /a/.
- Apocope of the final vowels, which is a characteristic of Venetan dialects, does not occur uniformly, but is different for each Venetan group. While the final vowels *-o* and *-e* in eastern Venetan varieties and in Fiuman are elided after *l*-, *n*-, *r*- and in nouns derived from Latin nouns with the suffix *-eolus* (but not in words where original consonants were geminated), in south-central varieties the same vowels are elided only after nasal consonants. In north-central varieties, however, elision is generalized and includes the nouns in which the original consonants were geminated.
- The tendency of Venetan dialects toward partial conservation of the diphthongs, particularly those deriving from Classical Latin ē, and less frequently from ō, is also reflected in Fiuman, so that we still have such forms as *tien* and *cuor*, but also *novo*, *fogo*, *logo*, etc.

- The Fiuman dialect generally shares a consonantal system with the rest of the Venetan dialects, although there are variations in the realization of individual sounds, which is an occurrence not unique only to Fiuman speech.
- With reference to the palatalization of /k/ and /g/, Venetan dialects are quite varied in the realization of the sounds produced by this process. While Venetian had very early on eliminated /ts/ < /č/ and substituted it with /s/, Fiuman speakers have retained /ts/, although it is not clear if this occurrence is historical or if it is owed to the influence of either Italian or Croatian. In Fiuman [k<sup>l</sup>] is also realized as [č] or [tj], which can be attributed to the influence of the čakavian dialects of the area. The rest of the Venetan dialects have either retained /ts/ or the sound is realized as a voiced dental fricative /θ/. Similarly, results of the palatalization of [g] are different in each Venetan dialectal variety, including Fiuman.

In early phases /g<sup>l</sup>/ had produced in Venetan dialects /dz/ or /ð/, and while they still remain present in some varieties (mostly in rustic areas), Venetian realizations of /g<sup>l</sup>/ are /z/ and /s/ respectively.

In Fiuman speech /g<sup>l</sup>/ is realized either as /dj/ – either because of the čakavian influence cf. /djorno/ – or as /dz/ because of the Italian influence cf. /dzorno/, which is probably recent rather than a historical occurrence. Realized sounds /dj/ or /dz/ are not conditioned by the environments, but occur randomly, i.e., they are in free variation.

- As a member of the Venetan family of dialects, Fiuman shares degemination of the (original) intervocalic consonants with the rest of the family members. Orthographical doubling of the grapheme *s* does not represent a phonological process of gemination, but rather an attempt to distinguish two phonetically different sounds, i.e., /s/ from /z/.
- The Venetan characteristic (but not exclusive to the Veneto region) of voicing the voiceless intervocalic stops -*p*- and -*t*- is also present in Fiuman. Not shared by Fiuman is the typically Venetian phenomenon of complete omission (syncope) of the intervocalic stops.
- A common occurrence in all Venetan dialects, in which Fiuman also participates, is a velarization of the nasals in a closed syllable which results in [ŋ] or [n̩].
- Fiuman speakers regularly add a semi-vowel *j*- to the imperfect of the verb *esser* (prosthetically), which some scholars attribute to the Slavic influence. While this occurrence in Fiuman could be attributed to the influence of the Croatian čakavian dialect, the same development in the dialects of Treviso and Rovigo cannot be considered to have originated in the Slavic. Slavic influence is probably more recognizable in the realization of [g̊], while in the cases of *joza*, *jozo*, *jozar* (goccia, goccio, gocciare) the realization of /j/ probably follows the analogy of \**glacia(m)* > *jazo*, \**gluta* > *jotsa* > *joza*.

- Nouns in Fiuman follow the same pattern as those in the rest of the Venetan dialects, i.e., singular masculine nouns generally end in a vowel, except in cases where elision of the final vowels has resulted in a consonant ending. The plural suffix for masculine nouns is *-i*. Feminine gender nouns in singular have the suffix *-a*, while in plural that suffix is *-e*.
- Similarly, adjectives of masculine gender generally have the suffix *-e* in singular and *-i* in plural. However, there is a group of masculine adjectives that in singular end in *-o* (*grando*), but the plural ending remains *-i*. In this group feminine gender adjectives have the suffix *-a* or *-e* in singular, while both genders have the plural suffix *-e*. This situation is prevalent throughout the Venetan dialectal areas, although there is a tendency to substitute the customary dialectal forms with the regular Italian formula *-e*, *-i*.
- Although comparison of adjectives is similar in all Venetan dialects, with three instead of four degrees of comparison, some dialectal varieties have four grades of comparison for the adjectives *bon*, *cavivo*, *grando* and *picolo*.
- In the pronominal category there is no distinction in either Venetan dialects or in Fiuman between the subject or the object pronouns for the first and the second person singular. Both have tonic and atonic forms *mi*, *ti* and *me*, *te* respectively. In contrast to standard Italian where atonic pronouns are always positioned enclitically to the verb, in Venetan dialects that position is always proclitical.

— While verbs are conjugated through three conjugations in Fiuman, some of the Venetan dialects have four conjugations instead: *-ar, -er, -ir* vs. *-ar, -er, -'ar, -ir* (*magnar, veder, dormir* vs. *magnar, saver, credar, dormir*).

— Schema of Moods and Tenses in Venetan Dialects

Mood	Simple tenses	Periphrastic tenses
Indicative	Present	Past present
	Imperfect	Past perfect
	Future	Future perfect
Subjunctive	Present	Past present
	Imperfect	Past perfect
Conditional	Present	Past
Imperative	Present	
	Future	
Infinitive	Present	Past
Gerund	Present	Past
Participle	Present	Past

— Venetan dialects have very early eliminated indefinite past tense (*passato remoto* or *passato assoluto*), preferring to use past present or past perfect instead.

— Fiumans, as well as the rest of the Venetan dialects speakers, prefer using the auxiliary verb *gaver* in the construction of periphrastic tenses even in the cases where standard Italian requires the use of *esser*. For example, compound tenses of reflexive verbs are regularly constructed with *gaver* instead of *esser*.

— Past participles of verbs in the first or *-ar* conjugation have, in all of the Venetan dialects except Venetian, two allomorphs for each gender in singular and in plural:

m. sing. *porta(do)*      m. pl. *portadi* (in Venetian *portai*)

fem. sing. *portada*      fem. pl. *portade* (in Venetian *portae*)

— Use of a definite article is obligatory before proper modified or non-modified nouns.

— Venetan dialect speakers prefer using verbs in the indicative instead of the subjunctive.

— In respect to the standard Italian form, the order of clauses in Fuman conditional sentence structure is inverted, which means that the conditional clause takes the conditional or past perfect, while the result clause has the verb in the imperfect or past perfect subjunctive.

— The passive voice is rarely used by Fuman speakers, who choose to use the active voice instead.

Based on the evidence, Fuman dialect cannot be considered an autochthonous speech form, but rather a relic of a colonial variety based on the

Venetian dialect which was implanted into the Venetian colonies after the Republic's territorial expansion into the lands of the greater Mediterranean region. Although Bidwell's definition of dialects that developed in the new colonies as "colonial Venetian" is an attractive one, it has to be clarified that Venetian speech was not adopted only by the inhabitants of the proper colonies, but also by the people of the lands where Venice did not have territorial or legal authority. While never a colony of Venice, Fiume, which aspired to become a valid maritime trade centre, had no choice but to accept Venetian dialect which was already accepted as an universal medium of communication in the commercial ports of the Mediterranean, Aegean and Ionian Seas, or otherwise risk stagnation or even an isolation. Though originally a language associated with a maritime trade and used by persons connected with it, at one time the modified Venetian dialectal form in Fiume acquired the dubious status of a standard by which to measure one's social standing and worth. However, with the decline of maritime commerce prosperity, and later with the exodus of a great number of Fuman dialect speakers, the speech has lost its base and with it its flavour and importance. Today, because of the marginally small number of competent speakers and the indifference of the younger generations toward this linguistic heritage their elders strived to preserve for centuries, the Fuman dialect is in decline with very little hope to revive it. Although greatly weakened by the dual influences of regional čakavian and standard Italian, the dialect has retained basic dialectal characteristics — albeit at times lost in locally produced modifications — which are steadfastly confirming their Venetian origin.

## 5. Appendix

### 5.1. The Questionnaire

The questionnaire for research was prepared according to *Questionario*, a supplement of the Atlante Linguistico Italiano (ALI), (refer to *Bibliography*), and was distributed to students of the Italian high school (Liceo) and Italian elementary school “Belvedere” in Rijeka in 1997.

#### Aggettivi per descrivere una persona

##### Statura:

alta: alta (12), longa (1), lunga (7), grande (5), granda (1);

bassa: basa (3), bassa (2), basso (1), baso (2), bašo (1), picola (1), piccola (2), picoletto (1), picio (7), (picia (6), picolo (1);

media: media (6), mezana (1), meza alteza (1), medio (6), medie (1), normal (2);

##### Corporatura:

grossa: graso (8), tozo (1), toco (5), grasso (4), grassa (5), grasa (3), toca (2), forte(1);

musculosa: musculosa (3), zilavi (1), pien de muscoli (1), forte (1), stagna (1), muscoloso (7), tresado (1), toco (1);

esile: schila (2), magro (3), magra (3), mingherlina (1), mingherlin (1), magrolin (2), esile (1), smilzo (1), fin (1), come una schenza (1), debolin (1);

gracile: debole (6), gracile (1), mingherlina (2), grazile (1), delicata (1), mingherlin (2), magra (1), delicato (1), debolin (1);

slanciata: slancià (1), alta (3), slanciato (1), lungo (1), lunga (2), slanciado (2), spilungone (1), slanciada (3), elegante (1), slanciata (1);

sottile: sotil (1), magro (1), fin (7), mingherlina (1), sottil (1), fina (7), magra (1), sotile (1), delicato (1), magrolin (1);

### Capelli:

lunghi: lunghi (9), longhi (11), zazera (1), alti (1), spaghetti (1);

corti: curti (27), corti (3);

ricciuti: rizi (12), rizzi (18), rizzoli (1), risi (1), ricci (1);

crespi: strugna (1), rizi (3), istrigadi (1), ingrespadi (1), stoposi (1), crispi (1), ingrincadi (1), sutti (1), gropolosi (1), a spini (1);

ondulati: onduladi (10), ondoladi (5), mossi (3), mosi (1), ondulai (2), a onde (2), ricci (1);

folti: fissi (8), fisi (4), tanti (1), folti (2), che cavelara che ti ga (1), molti cavei (2), cavelada (1), molti (2);

stopposi: de stoppa (2), suti (2), stoppi (1), stupadi (1), stoposi (1), stoppà (2), tazzadi (1), de stopa (1), de paia (1);

lucenti: lustri (8), lucidi (8), lucenti (1), brilanti (1), lucicanti (1);

pallido: palido, de morto (1), palido (9), bianco (5), smunto (3), pallido (2), bruta cera (1), ciaro (1), come una strazza (1);

roseo: rosa (7), come un cragnaz (1), rosso (1), roseo (3), san (1), rosado (1), colorado (1), colorato 9;

#### Carattere:

timido: timido (6), pauroso (1), fifon (1), ritirado (2), vergognoso (2), vergonioso (1),

triste: disperado (4), triste (5), disperà (1);

pensieroso: pensieroso (5), preocupado (1), impensierido (1), in pensier, pensieroso (1), su de pensieri (1), pensierozo (1), serio (1), preoccupado (1),

appassionato: pasionado (2), pien de voja (2), appasionado (1), apasionado (5), apasionato (1), apassionà (1), passional (1), passionado (1), appassionado (1);

emotivo: delicato (1), emotivo (4), con le lagrime in scarsela (1), aperto (1), sensibile (1);

freddo: de jazzo (1), duro (1), jazado (4), freddo (1), fredo (6), gelado (1), disponibile (2), calcolator (1);

diffidente: ombroso (1), ciuso (1), sospetoso (4), difidente(3), malfidente (1), senza fiducia (2), all'erta (1);

introverso: ciuso (6), introverso (1), serado (2), nervoso (2);

estroverso: pien de vita (1), alegro (1), aperto (3), estroverso (2), ciacolon (1), per compagnia (1);

espansivo: ciacolon (2), espansivo (1), bonacion (1), simpatico (2);

gioviale: alegro (1), gentile (1), cocolo (1), gaiardino (1), gioviale (1), gaio (1), zgajo (1), compagnale (1), giovial (1), companiale (1), giovanile (1);

allegro: alegro (8), gaio (2), allegro (1), con morbin (1), contento (1), tipo mato (1), morbinoso (1), de bon umor (1), vivo (2), felice (2);

spensierato: spensierado (9), senza pensieri (4), flegma (1), spensierà (1), senza pensier (3);

ansioso: nervoso (1), ansioso (3), spasimado (1), preocupado (2), pien de paura (1), vivace (2);

agitato: agitado (13), afanado (2), vivo (1), nervoso (2), movimentado (1);

apprensivo: pien de paura (1), preocupado (1), apprensivo (1), ansioso (1), spaурido (1), aprensivo (2), cagabraghe (1), comprensivo (2), soto pression (1);

nervoso: nervoso (8), nevrastenico (1), nervozo (1), mato (1);

tranquillo: lai me in pace (1), calmo (11), pacifico (1), tranquil (2), tranquilo (1), beato (1), bon de caratere (2), crepado (1);

rilassato: rilasado (16), calmo (3), rilassado (3);

chiuso: ciuso (26), serado (1), duro (1), zito (1), ciuzo (1);

aperto: ala man (2), aperto (9), avertó (3), vertó (2), amico (2), zigalon

(1);

### Aggettivi di tipo generale per descrivere il fisico di una persona

mingherlingo: mingherlin (11), magro (4), mesa scoresa (1), magrolin (2), picio (1), scensa (1), picolino (1), schila (1), debole (2), stecco (1), tuto ossi (1), migrelin (1), sutto,(1);

archiato: tarchiado (3) tresado (1), toco (2), forte (1), gonzo (1), toocco (1), trachiado (1), tressado (2) tarciado (1), tarado (1), tozzo (1);

allampanato: spilungon (1), lunghera (1), trubila (1), strascilo (1), lungo (1), alampanato (1), alampanado (2), lunghinaz (1);

rotondetto: tondeto (1), tondo (4) grassoccio (2), graso (2), pienoto (1), rotondeto (2), pienota (1), grassetto (2), toco (1);

ossuto: osudo (4), scheletrico (2), magro (2), ossi e pele (1), schila (2), suto (1), pele e osi (1), osuto (1), solo ossi (3), schinco (1), come un sticadente (1);

magro: magro (12), suto (1), scienza (1), fin (1), magrolin (1);

grasso: graso (6), poterbusina (1), cicion (1), groso (1);

obeso: grason (3), obeso (2), graso (1), malato (2), graso come un vagon (1), pingue (1);

### Professioni:

architetto: ingegner che fa case (1), architeto (4), architetto (1);

ingegnere: ingegner -proto krpica (1), ingegner (11), ingenier (6), tecnico (1),

inzegner (1), ingegnere (2);

medico: dotor (24), dottor (3);

insegnante: maestro (25), insegnante (1);

assicuratore: assicurador (1), asicurador (1), asicurator (4), assicurator (1);

viaggiatore: comerciante (1), comeso viagiador (1), comeso viagiator (1);

agente di viaggio: agente de viaggio (5);

agente di borsa: speculator (1), agente de borsa (1);

contabile: contasoldi (1), contabile (2), rationer (2), rationiere (1);

banchiere: banchier (17), impiegato (1);

cassiere: cassier (8), casier (11), venditor (1), incassatore (1);

autista: sofer (6), autista (5), suofer (1), scofer (1), šofer (2), safer (1), mena l'auto (1), shofer (1), sciofer(1);

imbianchino: pitor (25), imbianchin (1), pitore (1), pittor (4);

muratore: murador (22), murator (6);

bigliettaio: strazabiglieti (2), biglietaio (4), controlor (1), cassier (1), biglieter (1), spacabiglieti (1);

idraulico: tubista (4), bandaio (1), idraulico (2), tubier (1), istalater (1), omo dell'acqua (1);

meccanico: mecanico (11), macanico (1), operaio (1);

elettricista: letricista (2), eletricista (8), eletrico (1);

commerciano: boteger (1), botegher (3), venditor (3), comerciante (6);

ferroviere: ferovier (22), ferrovier (3);

tranviere: tranvier (18), tramvier (3), frenador (1), tran (1);

pilota: aviator (5), pilota (4);

cameriere: camarier (4), camerier (21);

barista: barista (5), oste (1);

portiere: portier (18), portinaio (4);

portabagagli: servo de piazza (1), fachin (14), bunker (1), portantin (1),

fachino (1), porta borse (1), facchin (1);

impiegato: impiegato (4), impiegato (službenik) (1), impiegado (zaposlen) (1), scrivan, (1) impiegado (1);

dirigente: capo (4), dirigente (3), diretor (1);

infermiere/a: infermier (14), infermiero (1), bortantino/a (1);

chirурго: dotor (1), chirурго (6), medico (1);

macellaio: becher (19), macelaio (4);

droghiere: droghier (14), costumista (1), specerai (1);

pescivendolo: pesivendolo (5), pescador (8), pescadora (1), pescator, (2);

pescheria (1);

fruttivendolo: frutivendolo (3), pazarola (2), venderigolo (1), fruttaio (1),

venderigola (1);

fioraio: fiorista (18), fioraio (1);

farmacista: farmazista (1), farmacista (6);

fabbro: fabro feraio (1), fabro (5), lantermin (1);

falegname: marangon (10), falegname (4);

calzolaio: caligher (18), caliger (1), calzolaio (4);

ciabattino: caligher (8), zavater (1), ciabatino (2), ciabatin (1), calzolaio (1), zabatin (1);

negoziante: botegher (11), boteghaio (2), venditor (2), negoziante (2), comesso (1), botigher (1), bottegher (1), negozier (1);

#### Nomenclatura per fare una telefonata

##### Fraseologia elementare

chiamare qualcuno al telefono: ciamar qualchedun per telefono (6), ciamar qualche dun in telefono (6), ciamar al telefono (1), telefonar (6), telefonarghe a qualchedun (1), ciamar (2), ciamar in telefono (2), ciamar qualche d'un al telefono (1), telefonarghe (1), ciamar qualcuno al telefono (1);

formare il numero: far il numero (19), girar el numero (4);

alzare il ricevitore: alzar el telefono (8), alzar la corneta (12), alzar la scufia (1);

trovare la linea occupata: xe ocupa (1), sè ocupado (3), xe occupado (3), la linia xe ocupada (1), trovar la linea ocupada (8), trovar el telefono ocupado (1), ocupado (2) la linea xe ocupada (3);

trovare la linea libera: xe libero (3), sè libero (4), la linia xe libera (3), trovar la linea libera (7), trovar el telefono libero (1), libero (1);

non riuscire ad avere la linea: non poder ciapar (1), non go la linia (1), non ciapar la linea (4), non arivar ciapar la linia (1), non posso ciapar la linea (6), non riuscir ciapar la linea (1), non se pol telefonar (1), non riuscir a gaver la linia (1);

telefono pubblico: telefono in strada (1), telefono pubblico (5), telefono in piazza (1), el telefono publico (1);

cabina telefonica: cabina (6), gabina telefonica (3);

consultare l'elenco telefonico: cercar el numero (2), trovar el numero (1), guardar l'elenco dei telefoni (1), guardar in elenco (2), guardar in libro del telefono (2), guardar el libro (1);

chiedere al centralino una prenotazione interurbana: domandar al centralin de prenotarme una telefonada per (5), domandar al centralin una ciamada con l'estero (1), domandar la linea per fora (1), ciamar el centralin per ciapar fori (1), far una interurbana (1);

al telefono c'è un'interferenza: sè un disturbo in telefono (1), xe disturbo (4), disturbi (1), xe qualche interuzion al telefono (1), telefono xe disturbà (1), qualche cose grota in telefono (1), al telefono xe disturbi (1), xe disturbi in linea (1);

inserire un gettone nell'apparecchio: butar un geton nel telefono (1), metti un soldo in aparato (1), butar dentro (1), meter el geton sul aparechío (1), meter el geton (1), meter el geton in aparechío (1), bute un soldo (1), meter un geton

in telefono (1), butar el soldo dentro (1), butar el getone e ti aspetti (1), metter un getton (1), meter el geton in telefono (1), meter el gettone (1);

### Per litigare

#### Espressioni usate per insultare una persona

stupido/sciocco/scemo: sempio (4), scemo (6), mona (6), stupido (7), toco de mona (1), mato (3), macaco (1), ignorante (1), asino (1), pandolo (1), spudido (1), idiota (1), cretin (1);

imbecile: ebete (1), mona (4) imbecil (5), imbecile (3), imbambinido (1), ciampalo (1), bacuco (1), moniga (1), memele (2), carta sotile (1), idiota (1);

disgraziato: disgrazià (8), disgrazia (2), disgraziado (17), disgrasiado (2), disgrazio (1), stravirado (1), ignorante (1);

buffone: bufon (11), ti ti ridolo (1), pajazo (7), paiazo (2), buratin (1), ridicolo (2); burlone (1);

cretino: cretin (21), scemo (3), cretine ti (1), ebete (2), somaro (1);

screanzato/villano/maleducato: senza educazion (2), ignorante (5), maleducado (4), senza creanza (4), screanzà (1), maleducà (2), vilan (2), indecente (1), zaze (1), senza cultura (1);

animale/bestia: bestia (10), bestion (4), animal (5), cane (1);

porco: porco (15), prasac (1), maial (2) maiale (1);

figlio di un cane: fiol de un can (6), fiol d'un can (4), fio de un can (12),<sup>374</sup>fio de putana/de bona dona (1), fio de can (4), balordo (1);

oca: oca (7), galina(1);

cagna: cuja (1), cagna (6);

asino: mus (8), mulo (2), somare (1), tovar (1);

#### Espressioni usate nel corso di un litigio

se non stai zito: se non ti sta zito (17), se non ti tasi (8), se non ti tazi (5), non devi parlar (1);

ti picchio: te pesto (16), te copo (1), te bastono (5), te dago sà (1), te meno (1), te dago legnade (1), te rocheto (1);

te bastono: te bastono (18), te crostolo (1), te crozolo (1), te meno (1), te crozulo (1), te bato (1), te scioco (1), te s'cioco (1), te le dago (1), te spaco (1);

ti rompo le costole: te spaco le costole (9), te spaco i ossi (1) te spaco i osi (1), te rompo le costole (10), te rompo i osi (5), te rompo el costo (1);

ti rompo il viso: te spaco el muso (12), te rompo el muso (14), te spaco el grugno (1), te rompo el muzo (1), te scopo el muso (1);

ti riempio la faccio di schiaffi: te impiniso de bote (1), te molo una papina (1), te impiniso el muso de sciafe (12), te impiniso de zberle (1), te impiniso el muso de sberle (2), te do un ščafo (1), te impiniso el viso de papine (1), te sciafo (1),

<sup>374</sup>At the end of this particular section of the questionnaire, informant has written the following: *figlio di un cane se ne coristi, cagna; n.b. se ne coristi* is Croatian

te dago tante schiafate (1), te darò una papina (1), te molo do sciafe (1), te dago due sberle (1), te impiniso el muso de sciafi e papine (1), te dago par de sberle (1), te impiniso de sciafi (1), te dago una sciafa (1), te rompo la facia de sciafe (1), te dago tanti sciafi (1), te dago sciafe (1);

ti strozzo: te strozo (8), te sofigo (12), te strangolo (4), te tiro el colo (1), te fracaso (1), te mazo (1), te rompo el colo (1);

ti spedisco di calci di qui fino a casa: te mando a piade (1), ti va a piade fino a casa (1), te mando a casa a piade (5), te mando a piade fin casa (5), te dago una piada de qua fino a casa (1), te mando a piade de qua (1), te mando a piade fori de ste porte (1), te dago piade de qua fino a casa (1), te mando a case a piadaze (1), te mando a piade in cul (1), te molo a piade de qua fino a casa (1), te darò piade de qua fin a casa (1), te dago una piada (1), te dago piade (3), ti dago un calcio che ti finirà fino a casa (1), te spediso de piade de qua fin casa (1);

te le suono: te le sono (4), te le sono come un tamburo (1), te le dago (11), te pesto (1), te le beco (1), te le meno (1), te dago mi (1), te dago legnade (3), te dago bote (1), te sono un due (1), te sbato (1), ti le ciaparà (1);

va' al diavolo: va a remengo (1), va in mona (3), va in malora (6), camina al diavolo (1), lasime in pace (1), va in diavolo (1), va dal diavolo (1);

expression “ne koristi se”, i.e., “it is not used”.

va' all'infeno: va in malora (4), va farte benedir (1), va a farte benedir (1), va in mona (1), va al diavolo (1), camina in inferno (1), va in remengo (1) va in inferno (1);

va' a quel paese: va in mona (6), va via (1), va in quel bel posto (2), va te far frizer (1), va a remengo (1), va in quel paese (1), va farse friser (1), va in malora (2), va in cul (1);

non rompermi le scatole: no sta romperme le scatole (13), no sta secarme (1), non tazarme l'anima (1), no sta me secar i bisi (1), no stame romper le bale (5), no sta spacar le scatole (1), non stame secar (1), no sta spacarme le scatole (3), non secarme (1);

non hai sale in zucca: non ti ga sal in zuca (10), non ti ga sal in testa (12), non ti ga zervel (3), te manca sal in testa (2), ti son scemo (1), no ti sa un po' de quel che se deve (che Dio comanda) (1); non ti son normal (2);

pensa agli affari suoi: pensa per ti (5), pensa ale tue brighe (1), pensa ale robe tue (5), pensa ai afari tui (9), intrighite dei afari tui (1), fa i afari tui (1), guardi te da ti (1), pensa ai fati tui (1), pensa per i sui fati (1), tiente i mali tui (1), pensa ai sui afari (1);

chiudi il becco: ciudi el beco (13), sera la boca (5), ciudi la boca (8), sta zito (5), ciudi sto beco (1), tazi (2), ciudi la bocaza (1), tasi (1);

me ne frego: no me frega (4), me ne fiscio (1), non me importa (1), non me interesa (2), me ne frego (3), chi se ne frega (1), me ne impipo (1), jebe mi se (1), non me ne importa (1), a mi me frega (1);

non ti posso più vedere: non te poso più vèder (21), no te poso veder nanche in fotografia (1), no te poso più guardar (2), non poso vederte nanche in stampo (1); sei insopportabile: ti xe insopportabile (3), ti se insopportabile (34), ti son insopportabile (6), no te soporto più (4), non te poso soportar (3), ti son impossibile (1);

sei un attaccabrighe: ti xe un atacabrighe (1), ti se un barufante (4), ti son un barufante (3), ti son un rompibale (1), ti son un atacabrighe (1), ti xe barufar (1), ma ti son curioso (1), ti son un barufon (1), ti se un barufone (1), ti son una brigha (1), ti son uno che sa far solo guai (1), ti cerchi rogne (1);

sei un ficanaso: tomaso ficanaso (1), ti se curioso (1), ti se intrighi là che no ocore (1), ti son un curioso (5), ti son un ficanaso (4), ti se un fica el naso (1), ti se ficanaso (3), ti xe curioso, ti meti el naso in tuti i loghi, rompiscatole, ti vol sempre saper tuto, ti xe un ficanaso (1);

arrabiarsi con qualcuno: rabiarse (5), far barufa (3), arabiarse (5), ciaparse con qualchedun (1), litigar (1), me go rabiado con qualche dun (1), ciaparsela con qualche dun (1), se gavemo ciapado (1), barufarse (3);

ingiurare/insultare qualcuno: offendere (5), offendere qualchedun (1), bestemiar (4), insultar qualchedun (1), sparlazar qualchedun (1), far scandalo (1), te gavemo caluniado (1);

litigare con qualcuno: barufarse (13), far barufa con qualcun (5), barufarse con qualche dun (4), ruic (1), se gavemo barufado (1);

rappacificarsi: far pace (20), far paxe (1), femo la pace (1), far la pase (1), far paze (1), gavemo fato la pace (1), i ga fato pase (1);

riconciliarsi: far pace (8), farse dinovo amici (1), gavemo fato la pace (1), che fa la pace (1);

### Colori

#### Nomi di colore<sup>375</sup>

blu: blu (19), bleu (1),

arancione: arancion (25), naranza (2), narancia (1), naransa (1), arancio (1);

rosso: rosso (15), rosso (7), fuoco (1);

giallo: gialo (16), gial (2), zialo (1), limone (1);

indaco: carta copiatina (1), indigo (3), blu (2), carta de zucaro (1), viola, inchiostro (1),

violetto: viola (12), lila (6), violeto (2);

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<sup>375</sup> One of the informants has pointed out that "I termini contrassegnati sono uguali anche nel dialetto, gli altri non rientrano nell'uso corrente del parlare comune." According to the informant, terms describing the colours *indaco*, *turchese*, *turchino*, *blu notte*, *blu pavone*, *rosa incarnato*, *rosso fragola*, *rosso geranio*, *rosso rubino*, *rosso mattone*, *ruggine*, *paglierino*, *banana*, *giallo oro* and *giallo uovo* are not currently in use.

grigio: griso (1), grigio (11), perla (1);

bianco: bianco (9), neve (1);

nero: nero (11), carbone (1);

verde: verde (10), verdolin (1), foglie (1);

marrone: maron (22), castagne (1);

### Toni del blu

azzurro, celeste: celeste (2), celestin (2), blu ciaro (1), azuro ceruleo (1), cielo (1),

mar (1), carta de zucaro (1);

turchese: celeste (1);

turchino: turchin (1), blu ciaro (3);

blu notte: (non si usa piuttosto) (1), blu scuro (8);

blu pavone: blu eletrico (1), blu petrolio (1), perlin (1), blu ciaro (1);

### Toni del rosso

rosa: rosa (7), corallo (2);

rosa incarnato: color carne (1), rosso fogo (1), rosa bombon (1), rosa incarnado

(1); vermiglio: roso fogo (1), vermilio (1);

scarlato: roso sangue (1), roso fogo (3), scarlà (1);

porpora: roso viola 91);

rosso fragola: (o);

rosso geranio: roso bandiera (1);

rosso rubino: roso (1), roso fogo (1);

rosso matton: rosso maton (6);

ruggine: ruzine (7), ruxine (1), rusine (1);

### Toni del giallo

paglierino: paglierin (1), ciaro (1), paia (5), paierin (1), gialo paja (1);

banana: banana (1), ciaro (1), gialo de banana (1);

canarino: canarin (7), gialo de canarin (2);

giallo oro: gialo oro (7), gialo de color oro (1), dorado (1);

giallo limone: limon (2), gialo limon (7), gial limon (5), gialo de limon (1);

giallo uovo: ovo (2), gialo ovo (11), gial ovo (1), gialo de ovo (1);

### Toni del violetto

lilla: lila (12), viola (2);

malva: (0);

### Toni del grigio

grigio cenere: grigio zenere (2);

grigio perla: (0);

grigio fumo: grigio scuro (1);

grigio ferro: (0);

grigio verde: uniforme (1);

grigio topo: grigio sorzo (5), grigio sorso (3), grigio scuro (1);

### Toni del bianco

bianco latteo: come el late (10);

bianco candido: bianco come neve (2), bianco chiaro (1), bianco jazo (1);

bianco avorio: bianco sporco (1); crema (2);

bianco panna: bianco crema (3);

bianco perla (0);

### Toni del verde

verde acqua: verde pozangara (1);

verde pisello: verde biso (16), verde bisi (4), verde pisel (2);

verde smaraldo: (0);

verde bandiera: verde zigante (1);

verde bottiglia: verde fiasca (3), verde boza (1), verde boca (1);

verde marcio: verde marzo (17);

### Toni del marrone

beige: maron colonial (1), crema (1);

avana: avana (1);

nocciola: nosela (5), nosa (3);

cammello: camel, maron camel (1);

caffelatte: caffè bianco, cafeciaro (1);

marrone bruciato: maron brusà (5), maron scuro (1), maron brusado (7), maron bruzado (1);

cioccolata: ciocolata (5), ciocolada (1), ciocolato (1), zucchero d'orzo (1);

caffè: caffè (8);

## Abbigliamento

### Vestiti da lui

*l'abito*: vestito (14), vestido (1), el vestito (10), vestito de omo (1);

*la giacca*: giacheta (6), la giaca (8), la iacheta (1), giacchettina (1);

*i pantaloni/calzoni*: braghe (21), le braghe (11);

*il cappotto*: capoto (8), tabaro (1), el capoto (11);

*l'impermeabile*: trench (3), inzerada (1), el trench (7) la cabaniza (1), soprabito (2), el trenč (3), trenc (2);

*il maglione*: majon (6) el majon (4), maia (2), maion (6), el maion (8), la maia (2);

*il maglione a giracollo*: el majon con alto colo (1), majon col colo ciuso (1), dolce vita (3), maion alto (1), el maion con el colo alto (1), maion col giracolo (1), maion col colo serado (1);

*la tasca*: scasela (5), la scarsela (24);

*il taschin*: scaselin (2), scarselin (11), la scarseleta (5), el scarselino (1), taschin (1), el scarselin (3), el taschin (1);

*il panciotto*: panzera (2), pancera (1), gilè (3), el gilè (3), la pancera (1), gile (3), el giuboto (1), el gilé (1);

*il bottone*: boton (10), el boton (17);

*la cravatta*: la cravata (12);

*il polsino*: polsin (7), el polsin (8), polsini (1);

*i gemelli*: gemei (4), i gemei (4), i botoni de polso (2), botoni per polsi (1),  
botoni de oro (1), botoni delle manighe (1), i gemej (1);

*la camicia*: camisa (6), la camisa (16), camiza (6), la camiza (2);

*la cintura*: zinturin (2), el cinturin (6), el zinturin (1), cintura (2);

*la scarpa*: la scarpa (10);

*lo stivale*: stival (3), scorgna (6),\* stivai (1), el stival (4), la scoria (3), la  
scorgna (6), scorgne (4), le scorgne (3), scorniete (1);

*il calzino*: calza (5), el calzin (5), le calze (7), la calza (5), calzin (1), calzeta (2);

*la vestaglia*: la vestaia (4), slafrock (1), flaida (1), la flaida (1), la veste (1), la  
vestaja (1);

*la pantofola*: zavata (10), la zavata (16), la šlapa (1), la cavata (2), le schlape (1),  
le zavate (2);

*l'ombrelllo*: ombrela (11), l'ombrel (4), l'ombrella (5), la ombrela (5), ombrel (3),  
el ombrelo (1);

*il guanto*: el guanto (9), el gvanto (1);

*la biancheria*: la roba bianca (1), la roba (1), la biancaria (1), biancaria (1), la  
roba de soto (1);

*la pigiama*: la pigiama (3) el pigiama (4), pigiama (2), camicia de note (1);

*le mutandine*: mudande (9), le mutande (4), le mudande (12), mudandine (1),  
butande (1), le mudante (1);

*la maglietta*: majeta (4), la majeta (2), la maieta (17), maia (3), canotiera (1);

il fazoleto: fazoleto (6), el fazoleto (9), fazolete (1), el fassoleto (1);

la sciarpa: la siarpa (4), sciarpa (4), el scial (1);

il cappello: capel (6), el capel (25);

### Vestiti da lei (Vestidi de ela)

il vestito: la veste (1), el vestito (8), vestio (1), costume (1);

la giachetta: giaca (3), la giaca (3), giacheta (5);

la gomma: cotolo (14), el cotolo (11), la cotola (2), el cotola (1);

la minigonna: cotolo curto (7), la mini (2), mini cotolo (2);

la maxigonna: cotolo lungo (9), la masigona (1), la masi (1), lungo cotolo (1);

la camicetta: camiseta (3), la camisa (4), camisa (3), la camiza (4), bluseta (3),

blusa (1), bluza (1), la camiseta (5), camizeta (3);

il mantello: mantel (8), el mantel (10), mantelina (1), pelerina (1), capotto (1); il soprabito:

capotin (1), el spolverin (2), spolverin (3), el trench (2), spolverino

(1), el soprabito (3);

la pellicia: peliza (2), bunda (1), pelicia (6), la bestia (1);

il cappellino: capelin (10), el capelin (13), el capel (3), baretino (1);

la borsetta: la borseta (12);

il ventaglio: sventola (12), el ventaglio (6), la ventola (1), el ventolo (1);

la sottoveste: combinè (15), el combinè (7), sottogonna (1), sotocotolo (1);

il regiseno: regipeto (27), bustin (3);

le mutandine: mudande (11), le mudande (5), mudandine (10), mudante (1);

le calze: le calze (7), calce (1), le calse (1);

### Taglio del vestito (Taio del vestido)

accollato/scollato: scolado (7), con colo ciuso (3), ciuso (2), aperto (3), acolado

(1), avertto (1), acolado e scolado (2), ciuso in colo (1), decolte (1);

attilato: atilado (5), stretto (9), zuzado (1), a vita (1), cucado (1);

arricciato: ingrespado (1), ingrispado (6), arizado (4), ariciado (2), arizà (1), rizzo (1);

svasato: suasado (1), a tochi (1), svasado (4), largo (1), svasà (1), in largo (1);

a campana: (o);

largo/abbondante: largo (6), molto largo (1);

colla vita stretta/larga: stretto in cintura (2), stretto in vita (2), con la vita stretta (2), fatto a vita (1), abondante (3);

coi volant: con volanti (2), con camufi (6), a camufi (2), coi volani (1), coi camufi (1), coi volan (1);

a pieghe: a piete (11), con grispe (2), piegado (1), a pieghe (1), con le piete (1), plissetado (1);

colla martingala: con petorina (2), largo, coi camufi (2);

### Animali domestici

pollo: galo (3), polastro (5), polo (1), polastrel (1);

gallina: galina (14);

pulcino: pulcin (21);, pulzin (2);

pollaio: caponera (11), staia (1), polaio (2); gebia (1);

pecora: pecora (6), pegora (2); piegora (1);

montone: monton (11), montone (1);

agnello: agnel (24), agnelo (1), aniel (1);

ovile: stala (2), ovil (2), stala per le pecore (1), ovile (1);

maiale: porco (28), maial (1);

scrofa: scrova (3), porca (9), maiala (1), porco (1), scova (1), scrofa (1);

porcellino: porcheto (15), porco (1), porzel (1), porcelin (4), porzelin (1);

porcile: stala del porco (1), porcil (9), cotaz (1);

capra: cavra (1), capra (8);

caprone: capron (14), cavron (2);

capretto: capreto (8), piccolo (1);

cavallo: caval (21);

cavalla: cobila (2), cavala (10), femina (1);

puledro: giovane caval (2), cavalin (6); caval giovane (1), puledro (3);

scuderia: stala per cavai, stala (2), scuderia (5), tenuta (1);

stalla: stala (12);

bue: manzo (11), bue (5), manso (1);

mucca/vacca: vaca (11), krava (1), muca (4);

vitello: videl (5), vitel (22);

toro: toro (9);

tacchinò: dindio (15), purman (2), tacchin (9);

oca: oca (8);

papera: anitra (2), papera (5), ocheta (2);

coniglio: coniglio (7);

asino: mus (14), tovare (1), tovar (1), asinel (1), asino (4), mulo (1), somaro (2);

mulo: mula (1), mus (3), mulo (6), asino (2), muso (1);

cane: can (27);

gatto: gato (1), micio (1);

piccione: colombo (21);

Per descrivere il comportamento dei genitori verso i figli

### Genitori

di manica larga: de maniga larga (20), ala bona (1), spendacioni (1), boni (2), de man sbusada (1), manaie (1);

di manica stretta: tirchi (1), tegni (1), scriti(1), de maniga stretta (11), de maniga sotil (2), serpente in scarsela (1), severi (2), avari (2);

sereni/rigorosi: boni (1), severi (2), sereni/severi (1), tranquili/cativi (1), contenti (1), calmi (1);

generosi: boni (6), bon cor (1), de maniga larga (1), boni per dar (1);

avari: tirchi (5), tacagni (1), spilorcio (2), avari (2), caiè (1), caià (1), caii (1), sciozi (1), zizie, (1);

affettuosi/amorevoli: cocoli (1), boni (3);

freddi: cattivi (1), fredi (2), iazadi (2), duri (1);

indifferenti: menefreghisti (2), uguali (1), non ghe importa (1);

crudeli: cattivi (6), duri (1), crudei (3);

all'antica: antiquadi (1), ala starinsca (1), veci (4), all'antica (1), al antica (1),

al'antica (1), de una volta (1), ala vecia (1);

moderni: moderni (3), boni (1);

pazienti/tolleranti: che i ga pazienza (1), ga pazienza (1);

impazienti/intolleranti: no i ga pazienza (1), non ga pazienza (1), poco pazienti/poco tolleranti (1);

gentili: educadi (1), boni (4), gentili (1), decenti, zentili (1);

### Figli (Fioi)

obbedienti/disciplinati: ubidienti (3), boni (4), disciplinadi (1), disciplinà, i ascolta (1);

disobbedienti/indisciplinati: disubidienti (3), no i scolta niente (1), cattivi (3), non i ascolta (1);

ribelli: ribei (1), disgrazià (1), cattivi (2);

sottomessi: sotomesi (che se lasa zapar) (1);

indipendenti: liberi (1);

energici: forti (1), vivi (1);

intrapendenti: furbi (1);

letargici: indormenzadi (4), pigri (1);

infantili: come fioi (1), giogatoloni (1);

arroganti/prepotenti: manigoldi (1);

egoisti: per se (1), avari (1), tuto per se (1);

altruisti: per i altri (1), boni de cuor (1), de bon cor (1);

#### Nel negozio di frutta e verdura (In negozio de fruti e verdure)

cavolo: capuzzo (3), cavolo (4), verza (3);

cavolfiore: cavolo (5), cavolfior (5), carfiol (2);

cavoletto di Bruxelles: brocolo (3), brocoli (2);

rapa: rape (8), rapa (5), repa (2), rava (2), rave (1);

rapanello: ravanel (17), ravanei (7);

barbabietola: erbata rossa (2), erbete rose (4), blitve (1), erbata (1), bietole (1),

carote (1), erbete (1), blitva (1);

fagiolo: fasol (13), fazol (8), fazioi (3), faziol (1), fasoi (3), fazoi (2), fagioi (1);

fava: fava (2), fagioi grandi (1);

fagiolino: fasoleto (7), fasolin (2), fasoleti (4), fazoleto (3), fazoi (1), fazoleti (3),

fasoi (1), faziolin (1), fasolini (1), fagioletti (1);

carciofo: articioco (6), artichochi (2), carciofo (2);

lattuga: salata (23);

indivia: radicchio (1), salata (2), indivia (2), radicio rosso (1);

cicoria: zicoria (16), radicio (1), cicoria (1);

cicoria: zicoria (16), radicio (1), cicoria (1);

finocchio: finocio (26), fenoci (1), fenocio (2);

spinaci: spinazi (6), spinaza (8), spinaze (5), spinasi (1), spinase (2), spinaci (2), spinacia (1);

pomodoro: pomidor (11), pomodor (2), pomidori (5), pomidoro (5), pomodoro (1);

sedano: seleno (4), selino (12), seglino (2), scelino (1), scelin (1), sceglino (1), sedano (1);

carota: merlin (19), merlino (1), merlini (2);

porro: poro (10), por (1);

cipollina: zivola (3), segola (1), zipolina (2), cipola (3), civola (3), zipola (2), zivole (1), cipolla giovane (1);

aglio: ajo (2), aio (25);

mela: pomo (26), pomi (1);

arancia: naranza (21), aransa (3), naransa (1), naranze (2), naranca (3), narancia (1), aranza (1);

susina: susin (18), suzin (4), zisin (1), susini (2);

albicocca: armelin (12), albicocca (2), armelini (1), ermelin (2);

fragola: fragola (9), fragole (1);

pompelmo: pompelmo (4), greiph (1), greiffrut (1), frutto (1);

melone: melon (21), anguria (1);

anguria: anguria (7);

lampone: lampon (8), more (1), frambla (5);

mirtillo: mirtil (1), borovize (1), mirtilo (ribes) (1), boroviza (2), borovice (1),  
borovizze (1), uva di San Giovanni (1);

noccia: nosa (9), nose (11), noze (2), noza (3);

nocciola: nosela (9), nosele (1), noseta (1);

pesca: persigo (20), persighi (10);

limone limon (26);

fico: figo (28);

### Verdura

fresca: fresca (27);

secca/vizza: suta (11), seca (2), apasida (4);

vecchia: vecia (26), marza (2), veča (1);

### Frutta (Fruti)

acerba: garba (9), verde (1), cruda (1), acida (1);

matura: matura (2), fata (6), ben fata (1);

marcia: marza (28), vecia (1);

bacata: guasta (1), bacada (3), rovinada (3), macada (2), macata (1), batuda (1),  
tocata (1), con buchi (1), coi vermi (1), vecia (1);

dolce: dolce (5), dolze (2);

aspra: acida (4), garba (7), che liga la boca (1);

tenera: tenera (4), morbida (1), mole (1);

dura: dura (5);

succosa: sugosa (18), piena de sugo (4);

secca: suta (14), vecia (2), sciuta (1), seca (1);

#### In macelleria (Dal becher, In becaria)

##### Bue (Manzo)

filetto: ombolo (5), fileto (2), snizel (1), fetina (2);

costata: brasiola (1), lonza (2), costata (1), crostada (1), cotoleta (3), costole (2), costine (1);

punta di petto: peto (1), punta de peto (3);

osso bucco: osso de medola (1), schinco (2);

##### Agnello (Agnel)

spala: spala de agnel (5);

cosciotto: coseto (8), coscia (2), coscieta (2);

quadrello: (quadrel (1);

sella: sela (1);

petto peto (5);

##### Maiale (Porco)

zampetti: piedini de porco (2), zata (1), zate (1), zate de porco (1), zatine (1), zampete (1);

guanciale: panzeta (8), muso de porco (1), spek (1), lardo (1), muso (1);

prosciutto: persuto (16), prosuto (1), šunka (1), prsuto (1);

pancetta: panzeta (22);

coppa: ossocollo (1), šunka (1), copa (1), stracul (1), polpa (1);

### Carne fresca

guasta: marza (4), vecia (2), andada de mal (2), andè in mal (1), rovinada (1), rota (1), xe vecio (1);

rossa: colorita (1);

soda: dura (9);

floscia: mola (2), tenera (5), fiafa (3), smunta (1);

frolla: masinada (1);

dura/coriacea: dura (1), come una scorza (1), stopata (1), dura colle zsile (1), dura come corno (1);

### Carne cucinata (Carne cusinada)

al forno: in forno (7), rosta (5), rostida (1);

allo spiedo: al gril (1), ai feri (1), spiedini (1);

in umido: in umido (4), sguazeto (1);

fritta: frita (6);

alla griglia: in gradela (7), ai feri (1);

### Carne tritata (Carne masinada)

polpette: polpette (5), mazinado (1);

scaloppine: fetine (1), bisteche (1), schnizeli (2), apanada (1);

cotolette: brasiola (1), cotolete (3), costolete (1);

bistecche: šnicel (1), a fetine (1), senza osso (1);

brasato: sbrasato (1), brasà (1);

spezzatino: in sugo (1), sugo de carne (1), gulash (2), gulasch (1), gulas (1),

calandraca (1);

### In drogheria

farina: farina (7);

zucchero: zucaro (8), zuchero (8);

biscotti: biscoti (9), biscotini (1);

caffè: cafè (16);

tè: tè (21);

cacao: cacao (17), ciocolata (1);

pepe: pevere (20), pevare (1);

spezie: droghe (2), vegeta (1), arome (1), aromi (1);

chiodi di garofano: ciodi de garofano (16), chiodini (1), čodi de garofano (1);

nocciola moscata: nose (1), nosa mos'ciada (1), nosa moscada (2), nosa moscà (1),

nose moscata (2);

### In panetteria (In paneteria)

panini: panini (10), caiserice (1);

bocconcini: panini (2), bastoncini (1), bocunić (1);

rosette: panini (2), caiserice (1);

sfilatini: struze (1);

grissini: grisini (5), bastoni (1);

### Pane (Pan)

fresco; fresco (8);

secco/raffermo/stantio; duro (1), seco (1), suto (10), vecio (4), mufoso (1);

ben cotto/mal cotto: ben rosto (3), ben rostido (4), ben coto (1), crudo (2), meso crudo (1), quasi crudo (1), mal (poco) rostido (2), brusado (1), ben cusinado/mal cusinado (1);

soffice: tenero (11), leger (1);

croccante: ben croiolado (1), brostolado (1), ben rosto (1);

fatto a mano: domestico (3), fatto a man (12), fatto a mani (2);

fatto a macchina: impestado (1);

pane all'olio: pan de oio (4), al oio (2), con oio (2);

pane all'latte: pan de late (2), pan dolce de late (1), landice (1);

pane di segale: pan de segala (6);

pane integrale: pan integral (3), completo (1);

pane di granoturco: pan de fermenton (2), pan de polenta (1), pan de dieta (1);

### In latteria

latte pastorizado: pastorizado (5), pastorizà (1);

scremado: scremado (4), senza crema (1), senza scoropich (1), senza skorup (1), per i veci (1);

cremoso: con crema (1), con scoropich (1), per fioi (1);

annacquato: anacquado (4), inaguato (1), acquoso (3), late acquato (1);

cagliato: rovinado (1);

acido: garbo (5), cafir (1);

panna: fior de late (1), pana (4);

burro: butiro (7), buro (8);

yogurt: late acido (1), yogurt (2);

### Formaggio (Formagio)

molle: tenero (11), per i dolci (1);

fresco: puina (2);

stagionato: stagionado (5), maturo (1), stagionà (1), de stagion (4), de stajon (1), duro, gustoso (1);

da grattugiare: de gratar (7), per gratar (13), da gratare (1), parmigian (2);

piccante: picante (3), che piziga (1), peverado (2);

vecchio: vecio (16);

ammuffito: de mufa (4), con mufa (3), co la mufa (3), mufo (1), mufado (3), amufido (3), mufoso (1), pien de mufa (2), gorgonzola (1);

### Uova (Ovi)

fresche: freschi (8), de giornata (1);

guaste: andade de mal (1), rovinade (1), guasti (1), marze (1), che ga de  
freschigna (1), marzi (2), veci (1), vecie (1);

marce: marzi (12), marze (4);

### Per la cucina (Per la cusina)

cucina a gas: sparget a gas (1), sparhet a gas (6), cusina a gas (6), sparhed a gas  
(1), sparchet a gas (2);

cucina a elettricità: sparget a luce (1), sparhet (1), sparhet letrico (8), cusina a  
luce (8), sparghet eletrico (1), sparhet a letrico (1), sparhed a luce (1), sparchet  
a letrico (1), cuzina a letrica (1);

a legna: sparget a legni (6), cusina a legni (3), spacher (3), sparget de legni (1)  
sparghet a legni (1), sparhet a legni (2), sparhed a legni (1), sparchet (1),  
sparhed a ligni (1);

fornello: fornel (14), fornei (1);

forno: forno (7), per rostir (1);

girarrosto: menarosto (1);

graticola: gradela (5), el gril (1), fero (1) ;

acquaio/lavello: scafo (16), lavandin (4);

tagliere: tajer (1), tajar (1), taiar (1), tavola de la carne (1), tavoleta per taiar (4),  
tavola per el pesto (1), tavoletto (1), taiadora (1), pestarol (1);

pentola: pignata (14), pignato (2), tecia (4), padela (4);

casseruola: fresora (2), padela (1), fersura (1), farsora (2), tecia (4), fersora (3), caziola (2), tecia picola (1), carziol (1), pignata (1);

padella: tecia (3), padela (10), pentola (1), fersora (1);

caffettiera: machina del cafè (1) cafetiera (6), cafetiere (1), cogoma (3), brocheta (1); scodella: scudela (16), cichera (2), chicara (1), cicara (1), bićer (1);

colapasta: scolapasta (5), passapasta (5), scorlapasta (9), passabrodo (1), passin (1), crivel (2), grivel (1);

colino da tè: pasin (2), pasarin (1), passatè (8), passin per el tè (2), scola tè (1), peniza (1);

setaccio: tamiso (5), tramizo (2), tramiso (1), pasarin (1), pasin (1), strozzo (1), tarmiso (1);

stampo da dolci: stampi per dolzi (1), forme (4), formeta (1), stampe (1), stampo (1); apriscatole: apriscatole (2), per aprir scatole (1);

frullino: frulin (3), frulator (5), mixer (1), sbatiovì (1);

schiaccianoci: spacanose (2), rompinose (1), schiazanose (1), schiacianose (2), mastruzanose (1), quel per le nose (1);

grattugia: gratacasa (16), grata (2), ribezs (1);

matterello: matarel (3), rulo (4), martel (1), suri-guri (1), martel per al carne (1), quel per bater la carne (1), mescola (1), palentar (1);

cavatappi: cavatapi (8);

apribottiglie: cavatapi (7), aprifiasche (1);

credenza: vetrina (6), cardenza (1), credenza (1);

sportello: porta (1), portela (3), sportel (7), portel (1), anta (1);

ripiano: mensola (1), scanzia (3);

posate: posade (6), piati (2);

coltello: cortel (25), el cortel (1), coltel (2);

cucchiaio: cuciar (27), cuciarin (1);

forchetta: piron (25), forcheta (1);

posate per l'insalata: posade per salate (2), salatiere (1), piron e cuciar per la salata (1), pironi per insalade (1);

mestolo: palentar (11), cuciar de legno (3), caziol (8), paic (1);

pala da dolce: spatola (1), pala per dolci (2), cuciar (1);

### Elettrodomestici

frigorifero: frigidér (1), jacera (2), frižider (1), frigo (5), iazera (1), frisider (2);

congelatore: jazera (2), friser (2), iazera (3), scrigna (1), frizer (2), duboco (1), congelator (1);

lavatrice: machina de lavar (3), cablo (1), lavatrice (3), machina per lavar la roba (1);

lavastoviglie: lavapiati (5), machina per lavar i piatti (2);

macinacaffè: masinacafè (7). mazinin (6), masinin de cafè (1), masinin per el cafè (1), masinin (7);

tritacarne: masinacarne (8), quel per masinar la carne (1), machina per masinar la carne (4);

spremiagrumi: strucalimoni (4), struca fruti (1), strucaverdure (1), strucanaranze (2);

tostapane: tostapan (6), toster (3);

frullatore: frulator (11), mixer (1);

ferro da stiro: sopresa (13), sorpresa (2), fero per stirar (3), sopressa (4), fero de stirar (1);

#### Camera da letto (Camera de leto)

letto: leto (7);

spaliera: spaiera (1), bandina (1);

molle: suste (12), mole (2);

materasso: stramaz (1), stramazo (13), stramazzo (5), paion (1), madrazo (1), materazo (1), stramaco (1);

cuscino: cussin (7), cusin (12), cuscin (11);

federa: intimela (12), fodera (2), entimela (1), intima (1), federa (2), fodra (1);

lenzuolo: lenziol (9), lanzion (5), lanziol (4), linziol (4), linsioi (1), lanciol (1);

coperta: sciavina (4), coverta (13), coperta (3), pognava (1);

trapunta: coprileto (2), imbotida (7), crpatur (1), carpatier (1), imbotita (3), trapunta (1);

piumino: imbotita (1), piumin (19), imbotida (1);

cassettone: baul (2), boró (2), cason (2), comò (2), caseton (3), caseto (1), borò (1); comodino: comodin (9), comodina (14);

toelette: speciera (4), specera (1), specio (1), scrivania (1);

armadio: armadio (3), armeron (4), armer (5), sinfonier (2), sifonier (2);

armadio a muro: armadio a muro, armer (1), sinfonier a muro (1), armeron amuro (1);

### Salotto/soggiorno (Saloto)

divano/sofa: divano (1), canapè (5), cauch (3), el divan (2), divan (1), otoman (1); divano/letto: cauch (1), canapè (1);

poltrona: poltrona;

sedia: carega (9), sedia (4);

sedia a dondolo: sedia dondolo (1), dondolo (1);

sgabello: sgabel (9), scagno (4), scagneto (7), tamburin (2), cassetin (2), sgabelin (1), segiolin (1);

panchetta: scagno (1), panca (1), bancheto (1), banchina (1), banco (2), pancheta (1), panchina (2);

### Camera da pranzo

tavolo: tola (1), tavola (3), tavolo (2);

sedia: sedia (5), carega (7);

vasellame: vasi (2), piatumé (1), vetreria (1);

piatto: piato (7);

piatto fondo: piato fondo (2), piato (2);

piatto da portata: de portata (2), piato basso (1), guantiera (1), piato liso (3), piato da portada (1), taza (1), piato lungo (1);

piattino per la frutta: piatin picio (1), piato per fruti (1), piatin per fruti (1);

tazza da brodo: piato fondo, terina (1), scudela per el brodo (5), chicara per el brodo (1), scudela de brodo (4), cichera de brodo (1), terina per brodo (2);

tazza da tè: scudela per el tè (7), scudela (4), scudela de tè (6), chicara per el te (1), cichera de tè (1);

da caffè: cichera (1), scudela (3), scudela picia (1), scudela de cafè (5), scudela per cafè (4), chicara per el cafè (1), bicierin (1), cichera de cafè (1), scudeleta (1); insalatiera: terina (6), piadina (1), salatiera (1);

fruttiera: frutiera (1), portafruti (2), terina per fruti (1), terina (1);

vassoio: taza (3), guantiera (1), vazoio (2), terina (1);

zuppiera: terina per el brodo (1), zupiera (3);

saliera: saliera (2), porta sal (1);

oliera: ojera (1), porta oio (1);

ampoline per l'olio e l'aceto: ojera (1), carafina (1), vaseti per oio e azeto (1);

zuccheriera: zuchriera (2), portazuchero (1), zucariera (3), zucheriera (2), vaso per zuchero (1);

lattiera: latiera (3), padela del late (1), tecia per late (1);

teiera: tecera (1), broca per tè (1);

ampoline per l'olio e l'aceto: ojera (1), carafina (1), vaseti per oio e azeto (1);

zuccheriera: zuchriera (2), portazuchero (1), zucariera (3), zucheriera (2), vaso per zuchero (1);

lattiera: latiera (3), padela del late (1), tecia per late (1);

teiera: tecera (1), broca per tè (1);

caffettiera: cafetiera (2), cogoma (2);

bicchiere da acqua: bicier per l'acqua (2), bicier (7), bicer (6);

bicchiere da vino: bicier per el vin (2), bicier de vin (8), bicer (8);

bicchiere da liquore: bicierin (5), bicerin (3), bicer (6), bicier (7);

bicchiere da birra: stuz (2), bicer (4), bicer de bira (3);

caraffa: broca (12), carafa (1);

## Lo studio

libreria: biblioteca (2), vetrina dei libri (1), librerie (2);

scaffale: scafal (4), scabelin (1), poliza (1), scanzi (8), casetin (1);

scrivania: tavolo per scriver (1), scritoio (2), scrivania (2);

macchina da scrivere: machina de scriver (11), machina per scriver (6);

## Bagno

vasca da bagno: vasca de bagno (7), scafo (2), vasca (5);

lavandino: lavandin (19), scafo (1), lavabò (1);

rubinetto: spina (24);

doccia: docia (7), tusch (1);

*porta sciugamani*: portasugaman (7), portasugamani (6), picador per sugamani (1);

## 5.2.. Texts, Poetry and Proverbs

### 5.2.1. Texts

The literary prose texts written in Fiuman - whether past or contemporary are non-existent. The only samples of dialect prose can be found in the periodical *La Tore*, which is published annualy by the Italian community in Rijeka. Consequently, the texts chosen for this section came from different editions of the same periodical.

#### Text # 1: *Quattro ciacole de un mulo de Braida* by Berti

Mi son nato in Braida. Ben, in Braida, dove che scomincia la via Valscurigne, ghe xe due case alte, le case Vezzil, e mi abitavo intela più bassa dele due. Strano era che ste due case non gaveva miga l'ingreso principal dala parte de Valscurigne, ma dala parte dedrío, (*da dietro*) dove che ghe era un bel prato verde che arivava in pendenza fin el grande muro dela via Milano, dove de matina se ingrumava (*racoglieva, radunava*) tutta la mularia dele Comerciali quando che i spetava la campanela per andar drento a scola. Sto prato che go deto era el regno dei gioghi de una zaja de muli, (*un numero di ragazzi*) specialmente de quei dele case Vezzil, che le mame poteva tegnir sempre de ocio dale finestre.

[...] I apartamenti delle case Vezzil che dava su via Valscurigne ciapava molto più sol e tra de lore e la strada ghe era un bel terazo per impicar la roba a sugarse, un toco (*un pezzo*) de tera e la tratoria "Ai due moreri" che se ciamava così proprio perché intel giardin de essa cresceva due colosi de gelsi uno cole more nere e quel altro cole more bianche e la mularia le sbafava (*la ragazzaglia le mangiava a sazietà*) co le era mature e anche prima e poi i gaveva el mal de panza. Parona dela tratoria era una famiglia ungarese con due fioi, un mulo che ciamavimo Pàli e una mula che ciamavimo Muzzi. Ogni estate sti due spariva dala circolazion perché i pasava la

vilegiatura in Ungaria e, quando che i tornava, ogni volta no i se ricordava più gnanca una parola de fiuman. El mulo Pàli veramente una se ricordava sempre, ma una sola ugnola, e qualsiasi cossa ti ghe disevi lui el rispondeva "merda". Poi ghe xe morti i genitori e tuto xe finì e lori xe andà in Argentina.

[...] Mi ero da famiglia molto povera, tuta scasada, (*sbattuta*) che però me ga mandà a scola lo steso fino al diploma e la mia nona gaveva un bifé a quattro passi dala Zabiza, ma no 'l andava ben per gnente e alora xe andà tuto in malora con un falimento. I frati capuzini ga preso un toco del bifé per far passar mejo la gente intel cinema S. Giorgio senza che i dovesse far i giri per la cesa e così el era diventado più picolo, ma mi me ricordo de gaver passado bei giorni anche là dentro. Dopo la scola corevo come un mato zo (*giù*) per la gradinada del Sasso Bianco fin al viale e poi, me infilavo dentro la botega per magnar qualche cossa. Mi faceva sempre gola le gome americane che la nona tegniva in vetrina e che nisun no comprava, ma no me dava mai gnanca un toco perché se diseva in giro che ste gome le sugava i polmoni. El nono me prendeva sui zinoci (*giocchi*) e me disegnava su un toco de carta le locomotive perché el era stado ferovier e el saveva come che le era fate. Anche mi savevo come che le era fate, perché quando che el pasagio a livelo se ciudeva corevo sempre fora a vederle passar con dedrío un mucio de vagoni che andava e veniva da Zagabria o chisà de dove ancora. Ma no le sapevo disegnar ben come lui. Quando el nono non gaveva con chi ciacolar, (*chiacchierare*) el guàva (*affilava*) i suoi preziosi temperini perché el voleva che i tajassi ben el pan de segala e le sardele de meter sula togna (*lenza*). Ma no ciapava mai niente. Una volta che son andado con lui per pescar sula riva quasi davanti el palazzo Adria, go voludo far un esperimento: volevo veder cossa che succede se buto el suo temperin intel mar. No xe suceso molto sul momento: el temperin ga fato solo pluf e no se lo ga visto più. Ma dopo sì che xe suceso el finimondo col nono che no la finiva più de zigar (*gridare*) in tute le lingue che el conosseva, e no era poche...

[...] Dopo che la botega xe falida, no corevo più intel bifé ma andavo drito a casa e poi no se faceva altro che giogarse intel prato e tra i vicoleti de Braida. Co (*quando*) pioveva era facile soportar el tormento dei compiti a casa, ma anca senza sti gravosi impegni se trovava el modo de mazar el tempo (*passare il tempo*). Mi per esempio andavo dal mio amico Aldo o mi rampigavo (*arrampicavo*) fino in sofita dove che abitava un muleto che saveva morir in maniera che mejo de così no go visto gnanca intel cine dei frati capuzini. Se giogava in guera e quando mi ghe sbaravo, bum, in una bataglia del Risorgimento, lui portava tute due le mani sul peto, el strabuzava i oci e con una giravolta impresionante el cascava morto seco da eroe sul leto. No me ricordo come che el se ciamava de nome. De cognome el se ciamava Scala.

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Text #2: "*Figlio del peccato*" by Berti

Mi no go mai avudo una memoria de fero, anzi, dirío quasi che la xe sempre stada un tamiso (vulgo colapasta) sta mia memoria, tanto xe vero che studiar inamente (*a memoria*) le poesie per la scola era ogni volta un castigo peggio de un calo intel piede e che quando più tardi sentavo in catedra invece che sui banchi, facevo recitar le poesie ai mii scolari col libro spalancado davanti.

Ma per certe robe me càpita che le xe come se le gavessi vissude ieri. Parerà un pochetin incredibile, ma mi ricordo ben el giorno che son nato.

Me son trovado tuto de un colpo sul davanzal dela finestra dela cusina (*cucina*), sentado, e go cucà (*ho sbirciato*) drento e attraverso le coltrine go visto una mula scura de cavei (*capelli*) sentada anche essa drento (*dentro*) su un divaneto proprio (*proprio*) visavi de sta finestra. Sta mula co la me vede la se alza de boto (*quasi*), la spalanca le ante e la me ciol (*prende*) drento in casa. Ma no la era miga la mia mama, che quel giorno la gaveva de far in Abazia: era una che abitava in ultimo pian, vegnuda in visita per scassar le suste (*sbattere le molle*) del divaneto dela cusina,

per cui ala mia nona ghe vegniva ogni volta i nervi perché per sentarse sta mula la crolava come una gromaza (*macigno*) grande se de lui che povareto el era già abastanza scassado. Dopo ga savù che la era ebrea e che la se ciamava Lenke Halpert. Una roba che no capivo proprio xe come mai la cicogna gavessi scelto proprio quela finestra al pianteren dele case Vezzil, quando ghe saňa stado per essa molto più comodo lassarme su qualche altro davanzal più in alto verso el ciel, da dove che la vegniva. Comunque mi ero là e tuti me cocolava.

Fin de picio i me ga ciamà (*da piccolo tutti mi hanno chiamato*) tuti Berti, ma sul certificato de batesimo figuro con tre nomi molto più impegnativi: Herbertus Robertus Ricardus. Dopo, ma molto più tardi, go savù che tuto quel che me ricordo no era vero gnente perché risulta dale carte che son nato invece intel sanatorio dale parti de via Pomerio e che el dotor Höbert bonanima ga avudo una parte importante nel meterme al mondo, ma questo no xe molto importante e no xe gnanca un poco romantico.

Tuti due, mio pare e mia mare, i era fiumani, ma lui era de origine polaca e miga per gnente el se ciamava con una kappa in meso e una y in fondo, mentre che la mia mama invece era fia del mio lungo nono, de origine ungarese, e dela mia nona picurela (*mingherlina*) che la se era calada a Fiume da una isola etnica gnoca (*tedesca*) dale parti de Kocevje in Slovenia e precisamente de Koprivnik (per gnoco Nesseltal). Così in casa mia se parlava fiuman, ungarese, tedesco e anche crovato un poco e in principio no capivo proprio gnente, ma qualche cossa me xe rimasto tacado de tute ste lingue. Invece el polaco no lo go mai sentido o perché mio padre no lo ga tambascava (*blaterava*) gnanca lui o perché praticamente no me ricordo de gaverlo mai visto in casa nostra e no savevo gnanca come che el era fato. Solo quando che gavevo alincirca cinque ani e me giogavo in Braida co la mularia me sento ciamar de una finestra del terzo pian dela casa dove che era la gelateria Fontanella e te vedo uno che me ziga de suso (*di sopra*): "Vien più soto" e me buta una roba che fa pum per tera su la strada e mi guardo e vedo che xe (è) un tacuňn (*portamonete*) nero

drento un patacon (*una moneta*) de due lire. E alora mi me digo: "Urca, qua piove soldi!" e coro dala nona e ghe conto tuto. Quel giorno ben o mal go imparà che gavevo anche un pare, roba che prima no me sarío gnanca sognado, forsi perché me bastava el nono. El fato xe che i mii genitori, che era de sessi diversi come se deve e no come càpita a volte adesso, un giorno che ero ancora picio picio (*piccolo*) i se ga lassà e ognidun de lori xe andà per la sua strada.

Per questo motivo, perché mi ero "fio de nissun" un giorno che facevo el catechismo per la prima comunione un frate che ne faceva dotrina me ga urlado adosso in bon italian: "Figlio del peccato", forsi perché gavevo fatto qualche cossa che no dovevo o perché, sinceramente, no me interesava molto le beatitudini e tute quele altre storie che lui contava. Chi sa cossa gaverà pensado tuti quei mii compagni a sentir ste parole teribili, ma a mi no me ga fato proprio né caldo né fredo perché savevo che a quel poco degno rappresentante de Dio in tera ghe stavo già abastanza sul stomigo (*stomaco*). Ma me ricordo ben el suo nome che per pura carità cristiana xe mejo che no lo digo, cussi come che ricordo che una altra volta co per un milimetro scarso no 'l te me cava un ocio con quella lunga bacheta che i maestri usava per mostrar le robe sulle carte geografiche. Quella volta là el ga ciapà una fifa blu (*si è spaventato*) perché el xe corso come un mato a veder se al "figlio del peccato" el ghe gaveva cavado un ocio o no. Ma 'l ocio lo gavevo e lo go ancora san, meno mal. E anche la memoria, qualche volta, orco tocio!

Come ognidun pol veder, de Fiume go ricordi ale volte ciari (*chiari*), ale volte confusi, ale volte boni, ale volte bruti, così come tuti i veci li ga, anca se no i vien de Fiume.

Ma la nostra bela zità ghe xe rimasta in cor no solo ai Fiumani patochi (*veri*), ma lo stesso a tuti quei che ga vissudo là anca per poco nei tempi bei.

Mi me piaseria tanto che i mii quattro ossi fossi sepolti là, ma no intel cimitero de Cosala, ma per esempio a Rucavaz intela tera rossa con vista sul mar. Ma prima vojo arivarghe ancora vivo e far una spassegiada su per Valscurigne, a Centocelle, al

Circolo e su per Belveder e zo per la via Bonaroti fino a San Vito in Zitavecchia, tuto a piedi fino a crolar de stanchezza.

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Text # 3: Excerpts from *La Fabrica de Ciocolata* by Reneo Lenski

[...] Adesso però taco a contarve sul serio de sta famosa fabrica che, come podè capir, la iera diventada un vero incubo, spezialmente per i più pici. La sognavimo de note.

Se ga cominzià a organizar la spedizion. La cossa era presentada ale mame dei più picoli come una inocente scampagnada.

I muli più grandi i gaveva studià el percorso: bisognava andar fin al Giardin Publico seguendo le scine (*le rotaie*) del tram. Dopo se gaveria fato la Santa Entrata e un poco più in su gaveriimo trovado la nostra fabrica. Mi son sicuro che qualchedun dei grandi saveva che la fabrica non fazeva più ciocolata da tanto tempo, ma, credeme nessun ga mai deto gnente. Anche per non romper l'incantesimo de l'impresa. Una bela matina solegiada e serena se ga deciso la partenza.

Un gruppo, i più grandi saria andadi col tram; naturalmente senza pagar el biglieto ma fazendose butar zò ogni due o tre fermate. Tanto subito dopo i poteva ciapar el tram che veginva drio. Ghe era una sola ligna...! Nissun dei nostri gaveva però l'ardir, come i muli de Gomila, de ciaparse drio el tram.

Tuti i altri ZU FUSS, a piedi! La mia mama me gaveva dado i schei (*denari*) per el tram ma mi me vergognavo de dirghelo ai altri cussì me son aggregà ala mularia che se afazeva la papuzada (*camminata*) a piedi.

[...] Dopo una bela scarpinada, fermando ognì tanto qua e là, andando a domandar un bicier (*bicchiere*) de acqua finalmente te arivemo davanti al tormento dei nostri sogni. CHE DELUSION! Muri scalzinadi (*scalzati*), porte mancanti, erbaze

che cresseva tra i sassi... se sentivimo disincantadi e amaregiadi. Qualchedun del posto ne ga contà che la fabrica era a remengo (*in rovina*) e abandonada da ani anorum... Epur qualchedun de la comitiva, prima de arivar gaveva persino sentido el odor dela ciocolata... Misteri del desiderio! Una parte dele struture era in bon stato: era un'ala del'edifizio adibida a Cas Balilla dove la mularia del posto gaveva le adunate ognì sabato.

Sconsoladi se missiavimo fra quele rovine. Unica cossa che pareva ancora in bon stato era la ziminiera. Quel camin alto che coreva fin in ziel, quella colona lunga e stretta che gavevimo adociado zà (*già*) per strada e che la ne gaveva portado fin là come un faro guida i naviganti. Ormai pareva quella aventura se füssi sgonfiada de colpo e che non ne restava che tornar indrio, godendose come meio (*meglio*) pödevimo la pasegiada zurich.

A sto punto te salta fora el Tonci, anima poetica: "Ciò te piaserňa esser lassù in zima, veder tuta Fiume, el golfo, le isole...?"

El Tonci gaveva el naso per aria guardando estasiado la zima del camin. Qualchedun, onestamente ga deto: "Ah no, mi gaverio paura...". Qualce caga-miracoli (*miracolone*) ga deto che non ghe se voleva gnente andar fin sù... per sentirse subito dir che, prima de arivar a metà el se trovaria con le braghe piene... e così via...

Tuta l'attenzion adeso era per el camin.

Mi ero uno dei più pici e guardavo la ziminiera contro le nuvole che passava de corsa in ziel. Me pareva che la ziminiera se movessi e quasi quasi già mi sentivo mal ma... chissà perché, me salta fora de la boca: "Mi andario lassù come Amen... coss ti vol che sia: basta guantarse a quei scalini e ZIC, ZAC, un drío l'altro se ariva fin in zima..."

Non gavevo gnanca finì con sta fanfaronada che el Tonci (*Toni*) parte in quarta; el se avizina ai scalini e'l cominzia a rampigarse sù per un per (*un paio*) de metri.

Subito qualche mulo me ga deto: "Ti vedi Gnagnara, ti solo ti tambaschi, ma varda el Tonci, lui si che ga fegato...!"

Non pudevo lassar passar una cossa come questa. El momento dopo me trovavo el tondin ruzine del primo scalin tra le mani.

Drio el Tonci go scominzià a tirarme su anca mi. Credeme, era una rampigada dura: i scalini era fati per i grandi e ogni passo era lungo... Ero già arrivado vizin i piedi del Tonci quando lui me dise: "Sti scalini xe (*solo*) tropo consumadi. I sbrega (*lacerano*) le mani... tornemo zò...". Ma mi col segreto pensier che la gaveria vinta lui, che digo: "Ma và, coss ti ga pipiu, oramai che ghe semo andemo fin suso...". Purtropo el Tonci che iera più grande, per non esser da meno, el me ga ascoltà e 'l ga proseguido la rampigada...

I feri dei scalini era un tormento. Ogni tanto la ruzine vegniva via in tochi e la ne restava tacada sula pele delle mani in strissete lunghe e tainti. Dovevimo netarse le mani sulle braghe o sula maieta, però continuavimo a andar sempre più in alto, guardando in su per veder quanto mancava la zima (*cima*).

Dopo una eternità el mio amico era arrivado al ultimo scalin, ma, inveze de tornar zò, come mi speravo, el ga cominzià a rampigarsene sula ringhiera dela balaustra che coreva tuto intorno ala zima, rossa de matoni e nera de antiche fulisini.

Un bel momento el Tonci era sparido drio la ringhiera. Mi son andà sù e lui el ga cominzià a darmi una man per tirarme sula piataforma. El passo dal ultimo scalin ala ringhiera era quasi impossibile per mi. Non so ben come, fatto stà che me go trovado vizin el Tonci che per aiutarme a vegnir suso el gaveva guardado in-a-basso e zà el se sentiva qualcosa de strano...

A pena apena, ne arrivava i urli dela mularia de soto. I ne zigava qualcosa ma non li capivimo perché tirava un bel vento. Le braghe corte ne frustava le gambe, i cavei ne turbinava sui oci e le orecie ne fis'ciava (*fischiano*). E la tremariola cominziava a esser padrona de noi.

Per sentir quel che i ne zigava de soto se gavevimo sporto un pochetin in fora: FIOI CHE PAURA! Adesso erimo propio in catura: ne girava la testa e sta maledeta ziminiera (*ciminiera*) la dindolava de quà e de là. Stavimo scoprindo, per la prima volta in vita nostra, cosa era le vertigini. El Tonci era morto de paura, come mi. Ma sicome el era più grande el zercava de farme coragio disendome: "Tegnimose forte e non sta guardar in basso. Tien i piedi puntadi sula ringhiera... Ciudi i oci...".

Mi go provado a ciuder i oci ma xe stà peso: la testa me girava ancora più forte e alora go cominzià a pianser e a ciamar MAMMA!. Anche el mio amico gaveva frignado un poco però el continuavca a parlarme: "Tiente saldo ala mia man. No guardar zò. Finissila de pianzer... Ala! Zighemo insieme. Un, Due, Tre: AIUTOOO...".

Dopo un poco de sto strazio te sentimo una voze potente che veginiva de soto: "COCOLI, NO STEVE MOVER! FERMI: ADESSO VEGNIMO NOI!" Se capiva che i ne parlava con un megafono. La voze (*voce*) amplificada la continuava a dirne: "CORACIO, NON XE GNENTE. STEMO ARIVANDO SUSO". Ve giuro che solo sentir quella voce se gavevimo un poco rincorando. Finché, dopo zirca tre secoli, te ne spunta davanti ai oci el meraviglioso elmeto rosso de un pompier. Sto mato ne parlava forte, per via del vento, ma ne parlava calmo calmo: "Ale, prima ti che ti xe più picio. Sù dame la man. No stà gaver paura: te tegno mi ormai. Aspetta, adesso girite con la panza in zò, bravo!. Cussi te meto sta bela zintura de tela. Ecco, adesso dame el piede, te lo accompagnago fin el scalin. Bon, non stà tremar: ecco, ti senti el scalin soto la siola... ben...".

Durante ste manovre un altro pompier, senza elmeto, el iera arrivà sù anche lui e scavalcandone el era pasado sula balaustra dove el tegniva fermo el Tonci.

[...] Come gavevimo messo piede in tera xe scopià un aplauso e un grande batimani: se iera ingrumada una zaia de gente.

Mi e 'l Tonci gavemo pensà che quei batimani era per noi. Erimo andadi già in brodo de fasoi...

I altri muli dela banda i stava in disparte, zitti, senza guardar in viso nissun.  
A mi me pareva che i füssi morti de invidia per la nostra impresa...

[...] El vigile Jardas ne gaveva acolto cussi: "Bravi cocoli. Gavè ciapado paura, eh? Bon, adesso xe tuto finido. Andè là drío a far pipi poi vegni qua che magnarè qualcosa...".

[...] Apena finido de magnar la kaiseriza (*panino*) e de bever la pasareta el Jardas ne fa: "Adesso vegni quà che ve dago la man!". Mi e 'l mio amico, fieri e tronfi, ghe gavemo dado la man. Erimo persone importanti!

Ma quella man, granda come un guanto de box no la ne ga molado più. In t'un bater d'ocio el ne ga calado le braghe a tuti e do e zò sculazoni a culo nudo!

I ga sentido i s'ciochi fin a Lovrana!!!

Dopo questa energica cureta antialpinistica semo tornadi tutti, come gate sbrovade (*scottate*) fin el nostro rion, giurando de non dir gnente a nissun...

Per più de una setimana mi e 'l Tonci andavimo a scola portandose drío un cusinetto... eh, no potevimo miga star in piedi tutta la matina...!

Published in *La Tore* # 6 1996, inserto 1-4

Text # 4: *El mar: che pasion!* by Igor Deranja, VIII cl. Scuola elementare "San Nicolo"

Igor was also one of my informants in 1998.

Sucede che pensando alla famiglia ricordemo solo le persone che ghe fa parte con afeto e quele che non gavemo conosudo come figure su vecie fotografie ingialide, raramente se ricordemo de qualchedun perché el faceva quel o quelaltro mestier.

Ma per quasi normal che la mama faci quel che fa e el papà anche, che la nonna cusi e el nono che el disegnava i avolgitmetri per i motori che dopo el faceva... Era sempre cussi, de quando son nato e non me son mai domandado cosa i faceva i altri in famiglia cominciando dal bisnono.

El bisnono el xe veginudo a Fiume de Albona nei primi ani del '900, el jera un muleto, no 'l gaveva gnanca fato el militar. El se ga imbarcado come mulo de coverta su uno de quei piroscapi a carbon e, pian pian, el ga imparado el mestier e el ha girado mezo mondo. Quando xe rivada la cartolina per andar militar era normal che el fosi ciamado in marina.

Quando el xe tornà de militar el ga conosudo la mia bisnona che non la voleva gnanche sentir de gaver el mari maritimo e, per sposarse, la lo ga obligado de rinunciar a navigar, che ghe piaseva molto.

La bisnona la jera nata vicin el Nautico, dato che la jera restada orfana de picia e la gaveva ancora due sorele la jera andada a servir zerti signori quando la gaveva nove ani, e non la voleva che i sui fioi cressesi senza un padre. La diseva sempre che la moglie dei maritimi ga el vestito nero impicà drio la porta dela camara. La jera una dona de caratere, forte e decisa, così me conta la mama che la la ga conosuda.

Quando che i se ga sposado el NONOBIS, come che mi con afeto lo ciama anche se non lo go conosudo, el ga dovudo andar lavorar in "SILURIFICIO". El lavorava dove che i controlava la rota (*ruota*) e fin che ala zatera arrivava i siluri quando li provava. Tra le vecie carte go trovado el suo libro de lavor del DODICI, dove che scrive tuto in taljan (*italiano*), anche el mestier: MARITIMO.

Intanto ga comincià la prima guera mondial, non i lo ga mandà in fronte perché el lavorava in una industria de guera ma i ghe proposto de andar in Austria. No 'l xe andado perché el ghe voleva ben ala sua tera e ala famiglia; ormai jera nato el primo picio e, a riscio (*rischio*) de restar senza lavor, el xe rimasto a Fiume.

Finida la guera e cambiada l'aministrazion, el mio bisnono diventa pilota ala capitaneria de porto. Che bel che 'l jera in una fotografia, in uniforme tuta bianca, con la bisnona e quattro fioi, due mas'ci (*maschi*) e due femine, una xe mia nona, tutti vestidi ala marinara.

La bisnona per arotondar le entrate in casa, forché alevar i fioi e ocuparse dela casa, la lavorava 'l orto, la tegniva galine, conigli, la capra e la andava anche in piazza. La vita jera abastanza dificile, però i xe arivadi comprarse la casa e darghe un mestier ai fioi. I due mas'ci i ga finido 'l aviamento: uno jera tornidor in "SILURIFICIO" e 'l altro anche, ma in Cantier, dove el ga lavorado tutta la vita fino ala pension.

Dele femine, una xe diventada sarta e la ga lavorado in conosude sartorie che ogi ciameriimo "boutique", e 'l altra ga scelto de far la dona de casa.

Ne la terza generazion, e tra questi la mia mama, i mestieri e le profesioni xe ben diversi: nisun no xe maritimo. I geni de la nona i xe stadi i più forti; trovemo tecnici, dotori, giornalisti, e anche la quarta la ga cambiado molto dal principio del secolo. Due mas'ci, i più grandi, i ga finido la scola ma no i xe maritimi, i fa i eletronici; una studia e la diventerà diplomatico e noi muli andemo ancora a scola. Tra noi le idee per el futuro xe anche strambe: a uno de noi ghe piassi tanto el mar, come al bisnono, che el volessi diventar biologo marin e el subacqueo.

Se penso che el bisnono el xe vegrudo a Fiume come mulo, senza arte né parte e el ga imparà un mestier, e la bisnona alevava bestie dove ogi vivo e xe zità, non posso gnanche imaginarme la vita come se ga cambiado, e i mestieri de generazion in generazion.

Published in *La Tore* # 7, 1977 p. 38

Text # 5: *Anche mi go portà un fior in zimitero* by Bojan Veranić V cl. Scuola elementare "Gelsi" (Primo premio (ex aequo) "Rivista Fiume")

In un cantonzin del orto mia mama coltiva i fiori per portar in zimitero perché la defunta bisnona odiava i fiori finti (*artificiali*).

Mia mama, de solito, va atrovar i morti sempre de corsa perché non la ga mai tempo. Mi, inveze, vado a trovar la mia bisnona in compania de mia nona che la ga

un poco de più tempo libero e po' (*poi*) la conosi vita, morte e miracoli de tuti i veci fiumani. La mia bisnona riposa nela parte del zimitero ciamada "fero de caval". Mia nona me dixi (*mi dice*) che Cosala ga quasi duezento ani e che la dolina (*la valle*) un tempo se ciamava San Micel. Al porton iera una ceseta (*chiesetta*) dedicada a questo santo, ma purtropo la xe stada distruta durante la guera.

El zimitero xe sta asai ingrandi perché i lo ga slargà de tute le parti. Xe tante tombe belissime de famiglie e persone importanti come sindaci, storici, padroni de fabriche e benefatori. Purtropo, però molte xe in abandono perché nisun no le cura. Mia nona dixi che co le crolarà resteremo senza storia perché ogni zimitero al mondo parla dei tempi che xe stadi e de chi che ga fato grande e bel un posto. Nel nostro zimitero xe tanti nomi: italiani, ungheresi, tedeschi, croati, sloveni e francesi e questo vol dir che a Fiume ga visù tante genti diverse che però andava d'accordo. Ma non dixi che tuti lori xe adeso uguali defronte alla morte. Qualche volta la me porta a veder le tombe de quattro garibaldini. El più misterioso me xe el zimitero dei ebrei.

El giorno più bel però xe quel dei Morti, co (*quando*) a Cosala se incontra i vivi che magari no i se vedi de ani.

Published in *La Tore* #8 1998, p. 42

## 5. 2. 2.Samples of the Poetry in Fiuman

Mario Schittar (Zuane de la Marsecia) 1861-1890

Cambianze de color

Un'ingrispada vecia

La bele la me fa;

Sempre la xe in Marseccia

Co passo mi de là.

Tutta la xe spianada

Nè un dente non la gha;

E poi le xe insempiaida

A furia de mistrà.

Cocolo mio, tesoro,

Moretto, come va?

La dise, per ti moro,

Fermite un poco quà.

A ste parole un brivido

Me prende in verità;

Guardo quel muso livido

Come sberleffi el fa.

Che per sorrisi allora

Sta brutta veccia tien;

Ma in cambio alla malora

Mi ve la mando ben:

Lassime, bruta striga,

Lassime star in pazze!

Per mi ti xe un'intriga,

Mi vojo (*io voglio*) le ragazze...

Dio mio, come le cose

Cambià de color:

Adesso vol le tose (*ragazze*)

Bezzi (*denari*), e le vecie amor.

Gino Antony (or Antoni) (Cavaliere di Garbo) 1877 - 1948

#### La nostra lingua

Per far sti versi mi ò misiado (*ho mescolato*) insieme

lagrime con sorisi in una tecia, (*un tegame*)

E ve ò butà - co sto miscuglio freme -

Un fià de lingua de la zità vecia.

El soffrito l'ò fato con zivola, (*cipolla*)  
 Grasso nostran e pevare abondante,  
 Cussi la lingua che ve porto in tola  
 La xe, se sa, un poco pizigante.

La xe la lingua de la nostra gente,  
 Con ela, mamma, ti m'à oferto el sen,  
 Con ela el cor, Nina, parlar te sente.

Con la mia lingua, che dispreza el fren,  
 Mi ve ripetero eternamente:  
 "Fioi, semo in pochi, volemose ben!"

Oscare Russi (Russeto) 1887 - 1910

Pedoci refai (*Pidocchi refatti*)  
 Quei tipi insopportabili e pedanti  
 Che no ghe piase e comoda mai gnente  
 Xe quasi sempre proprio quela gente,  
 Che crede d'esser furbi e i xe ignoranti.

Quei i xe stadi fati andar avanti  
 Senza saver perché, con la corente,  
 E apena dopo ghe xe vegnù in mente  
 De farse creder omini importanti.

E alora i ve scomminzia sprezar (*disprezzare*) tutto,

Tanto per far almeno confusion,  
Disendo che sia bel quel che xe bruto.

No piasendoghe (*non piacendogli*) mai quel che xe bon  
Perché ... no i sa de aver magnà pan suto (*pane asciuto*)  
Trovà magari drio qualche canton!

Egidio Milinovich 1903 - 1981

La mia contrada

Sì, sì son de gomila<sup>376</sup> e me ne vanto,  
non sofigo la voze del mio cor.  
Volè saver perchè mi parlo e canto  
cussi, in fuman, con anima e calor?

Perchè son nato proprio in zitavecia,  
a drio del Castel, in Barbacan;  
non sufio a nissun in tel orecia,  
ma zigo sempre forte: son fuman!

Del zepo (*ceppo*) mio xe longhe le radise  
el sangue che ghe score puro e bon,  
el fondo del Quarnero ve lo dise  
che non lo smove nanche un gran ziclon!

In Barbacan se imboca quattro vie:  
xe un salto, indove che se ga de andar,  
per Volti, piaze e alegre Cali mie,

---

<sup>376</sup> Gomila is a toponim in the old part of the city.

da questa mia contrada fino al mar.

Sentivo in leto l'ora de la Tore,  
 a mesogiorno el tiro de canon,  
 de sera la campana dele suore:  
 a mi el orlojo me era sempre bon!

Ma che dolor veder crolar sti muri  
 per darghe posto forsi a grataziei ...  
 I ga passado giorni boni e duri:  
 per mi i xe stadi sempre cari e bei!

O Archeologi, o Piconi, a Fiume antica  
 guardè de sparagnar l'Arco Roman,  
 San Vito, el Domo e infin la Tore amica  
 che i xe stampadi in cor del bon fuman!

Mario Schiavato 1931

Canzoneta

Come 'na volta  
 distiradi soto i fraschi  
 del nostro pra'  
 ormai sofigà de gratacieli,  
 te go fermà la man  
 mentre te carezavi l'erba  
 me la son stretta al sen  
 cussì piena de grespe e de cali  
 per regalarte do brilanti lustri,  
 do lagrime, e con un tremor  
 che solo ti ti capissi,

te go dito tuto senza verser boca.  
come 'na volta.

### Canzoneta II

Stanote,  
soto un ragio de luna,  
te go verto el pugno  
ciuso nel sono.  
  
Dentro go trovà, sconti,  
i nostri ani più bei.  
  
Un tremor me ga ciapado,  
'na febre...  
  
Go serà i denti  
per no urlar nela note  
che te vojo ben,  
come sempre.

### Canzoneta III

I ne dixi stomigosi  
perché caminemo ancora  
streti a brazeto,  
perché ridemo e scherzemo  
perché fazemo ancora ghetto  
e demo sole grespe un baseto.  
  
I ne dixi stomigosi  
perché no i sa  
ch'el nostro amor xe quel  
de quaranta ani fa.

Venderigole

Le broskvare, 'na volta,  
 rivava co la coffa  
 ligada in te la schena  
 e sempre papuzando  
 (magari anche guciando  
 'na calza de coton)  
 pasava per Calvario  
 e po' per Zitavecchia  
 per rivar in mercato.

Adeso xe differenti:

se no le guida sole,  
 na zaja de parenti  
 ghe porta xo la coffa  
 drento la biemevù.

Ma prima el petersemolo  
 costava solo un boro  
 e oggi le lo vendi  
 più o meno a peso d'oro.

Milvia Medved

Zitavecchia '94

Sbatocia la bora finestre spacade  
 pindola el spago de un vecio tira-mola.

Una tipa scura con un fazol color de pugni  
 oto fioi che ziga qualcosa.

Musiche nove de zerta radio lontana  
che gente spaurida, che strana parlada.

Sul mureto el toco de un vecio feral,  
Ancora un refolo de bora, e via ...

L'Arco Roman sta la strinto tra muri moderni  
Andemo a casa, xe tardi ormai  
La Tore segna mesogiorno passà.

#### La mlecariza

Sento el sbatociar de padele  
davanti le porte.

No' 'core la sveja  
xe le zinque e mesa.

I sui pici passi  
svelti se 'lontana  
zo per la via.

El zaino pesante  
su la schena schizada.

Era sempre puntual  
la vecia mlecariza grobnizana.

### 5. 2. 3. Proverbs

#### Weather/Seasons

- Se piove su le Palme no piove su i ovi; Se piove su le Palme ben tempo su i ovi, e se bel tempo su le Palme piove su i ovi
- Rosso de sera bel tempo se spera
- Se jenajo no jenizasse, febraio no febriza, marzo jenissa, febriza e marcissa
- Febrajo curto pejo de un Turco
- Aprile, dolze dormire
- Aprile non ti scoprire
- Majo va adajo
- Majo grata formajo
- La piova de agosto rinfressa mar e bosco
- San Sebastian co la viola in man; viola o no viola de l'inverno semo fora
- San Vinzenzo gran fredura, san Lorenzo gran caldura, e l'uno e l'altro poco dura
- madona Candelora de l'inverno semo fora; se la vien con piova e vento, ne l'inverno semo drento
- Se piove per san Urban, piove quaranta jorni drioman
- San Vito, le zeriese col marito
- San Miciel porta marenda in ziel, e san Jorjo la porta de ritorno
- Da Santa Luzia a Nadal cresse l'jorno un pass de gal; dal Nadal al Epifanía, cresse 'l jorno mesa mia; dal Nadal al primo de l'ano se slunga jorni un pie de galo
- Epifanía porta tute le feste via, po' vien el mato de Carneval che la fa ritornar
- Jovedì grasso, po' jovedi te lasso
- Levante ciaro, tramontana scura, bùtate in mar senza paura
- Sol e piova, le strighe se sposa; sol e vento, le strighe va in convento
- Rosso de matina la piova xe vizina
- Co el Monte Magior ga el capel, zitadin cioldi el ombrel

- Marzo mato, april bagnà, beato el contadin che ga seminà

#### Friendship/Enemies

- Chi trova un vero amico trova un castel
- Pati ciari amizi cari
- Dove ghe xe pastizi ghe xe anca amizi
- Pejo de l'amico la invidia che dal nemico la insidia
- Né dona né sopressa no se impresta
- Amizi nemizi; parenti serpenti; fradei cortei
- Davanti i te lissa, e drio i te pissà
- Le bronze coverte xe quele che scota
- Soli no se sta ben gnanca in paradiso

#### Health/Sickness

- Malatia longa morte sigura
- Trombetade de cul sanità de corpo
- La salute no se paga con valute
- Bezi e sanità i se gode de ogni età
- Per star ben ghe vol brocoli, gnocoli e cocoli
- Pirole de galina, siropo de cantina, bareta in testa e manda el medico a far festa
- Chi ga sanità xe rico e no lo sa
- Magna renghe e sardeloni che ti conserva sani polmoni
- Aria de drio la schena in leto la ve mena; aria de fessura manda l'omo in sepoltura
- De matina la aria fresca tien la vita sana e lesta
- Un pasto magro e bon, mantiene l'omo in ton
- Dal mal vien el ben
- L'ojo santo xe una medizina che guarisse de ogni mal

#### Kinship

- El pero no casca lontan da l'albero

- Compare de l'anel xe pare del primo putel
- Parente con parente, povero quel che no ga gnente
- Xe più vizin el dente che nissun parente
- Vardite da i parenti come dolor de denti
- Can no magna can

#### Women/Matrimony/Beauty

- Dona che pianze, omo che jura, caval che suda no bisogna crederghe (un corno)
- A dona sbeletada voltighe la spala
- Dona jovane e vin vecio
- La dona bisogna praticarla un jorno, un mese, un istà per saver che odor che la ga
- Né dona né tela no se compra a la candela
- La xe bruta come l'afito de casa
- La xe bruta come la fame
- Nissun sabo senza sol, nissun fia senz'amor
- No xe april senza fior, come puta senz'amor
- Un bel sentar fa una bela dona
- Se ti vol veder una bela dona, vardila a la matina co la se leva
- Val una moretina int'una gamba, che una biancolina grossa e granda
- Chi bassa el bambin diventa compare
- La scorza fa bela la castagna
- Rosso de pel, zento diavoli per cavel
- Anca la più bela scarpa diventa zavata
- Co una dona fis'cia la Madona piange
- Done, cani e bacalà no i xe boni se no i xe pestà
- La dona xe come i fiori; se no se inafia la mori
- Le done ghe porta a Dio quel che i omini non vol più
- Anca la più bela dona del mondo la va in condoto

- Tuto quanto xe de Dio, ma la moje xe afar mio

#### Contracts/Commerce

- Debiti fa debiti
- Debiti e pecai quanti i xe no se sa mai
- Se no se paga co se pol, bisogna pagar quando che dol
- Pecà sora pecà, roto sora sbregà
- Mosche e rompicoioni no manca mai
- Xe sempre tempo de pagar i debiti
- La ocasion fa el omo ladro
- Carta conta, vilan dorme
- Star a larga de i brusapaioni
- Mai far i conti senza l'oste
- Un opera bona val zento peccati
- Che no se pol far quel che se vol, se fa quel che se pol

#### Love

- El amor no xe pasta e fasoi
- No xe rosa senza spini e no xe amor senza barufe
- Sfortunado in giogo, fortunado in amor
- Lontan da i oci, lontan dal cor
- Amor de carneval poco 'l dura e meno 'l val

#### Wine/Food

- Chi magna in pie, magna per sie; chi magna sentà,, magna da disperà
- Minestra riscaldada no xe bona gnanca per el malà
- El bever senza misura molto tempo no se dura
- Do diti de vin prima de la minestra la xe per dotor una tempesta
- El vin a la matina xe piombo
- El vin fa bon sangue
- El vin fa morbin

- La acqua smarzisse i pali, la fa vignir i omeni jali, la fa sbiancir la pele e la fa done bele
- El vin co i fiori fa dolori
- Chi va in leto senza zena, tutta la note se remena; e quando che xe dī no 'l ga magnà né dormi
- Mesa luna pan in cuna, mesodī pan rostī, mesojorno pan in forno
- Tavola e leto no porta rispetto

#### Conditions/Fate/Fortune

- Una volta core el can una altra volta el levro
- Ogni balo finisse per stufar
- Più pegola de cussi se mori
- Chi ga creanza campa per ben, chi no -ancor mejo
- Chi rompe la paga
- In giogo el ga un cul de vedova
- Chi fa el stronzo più grosso del buso, le lagrime ghe bagna el muso
- Val più una joza de fortuna che una brenta de sapienza
- Morir xe ultima capela che se fa

#### Domestic economy/Family

- Chi ga bon appetito no ga bisogno de salsa
- Parla quando la galina pissa (i fioi devi parlar co pissa le galine)
- Per la boca se scalda el forno
- Fioi e colombi sporca la casa
- Le babe guanta tre cantoni de la casa
- Co manca la gata i sorsi bala
- In casa de i galantomini vien prima le done e dopo i omini
- La fame xe el mejo cogo
- Ovo apena fato val un ducato
- Ovo senza sal no fa né ben né mal
- Quando el gato xe sul fogo, fa la magraanca el cogo

### Profession/Trade

- Impara la arte e metila da parte
- Ti pol cantar da gallo ma no ti cuchi oca
- No xe per cicio barca
- El xe un pedocio refado
- Loda el mar e tiente a tera
- Dopo morto se pesa el porco
- Negoziante e porco damelo morto

### Madness/Insanity

- Ogni mato ga la sua stajon
- Un mato sa più domandar che sete furbi risponder
- Co i mati no se fa pati
- Ai mati ghe se dà sempre rajon

### Patience

- Speta mus che la erba cressi

### Wealth/Poverty/Misfortune

- I siori ga i bori, i poveri i dolori
- El diavolo caga sempre sul mucio più grando
- Chi ga bezi no ga cor
- Se te ga bisogno, va prima dal povero, poi dal rico
- O drita o storta, o bona o trista frase, co parla el rico tuti quanti tase
- I soldi xe el secondo sangue
- L'omo più bruto xe quel che ga scarsele roverse
- L'apovertà xe la madre de la saneza
- I bezi i va vai perché i xe tondi
- Una picola piera ribalta el caro
- Mejo paron de barca che capitano de vapor
- Tutti semo venudi fora de una sfesa
- Chi ga de gaver che 'l vadi in Belveder

- Co un brazo de roba no se fa un tabaro
- Chi fala de testa, paga de scarsela

Words of advice/Silence/Experience

- Meti la lingua in cul
- Saluda la casa e no sta dir gnente
- A bon intenditor poche parole
- Ciapa e porta a casa
- La matina ga i denti de oro
- Co le sue ciacole el stufassi Cristo in crose
- Scarpe larghe, goto pien, ciorle sù come el vien
- In boca serada no gh'entra le mosche
- La boca ga le gambe
- Qualche volta le giogade va (a) finir a bastonade
- Chi se scota co la acqua calda, po' ga paura anca de la freda
- No xe mai tardi per imparar
- El fero se bate co xe rosso
- Co la pazienza el gobo va in montagna
- Co la pazienza se vinze ogni cossa
- Chi vol bona vendeta in Dio la rimeta
- Caval donà no se guarda in boca
- Su do careghe no se pol sentar
- Ciacole no fa fritole
- A chi stima no ghe dol la testa
- A esser sinzeri no se fala mai
- Avogado no ciamado co la merda vien pagado
- No lassar la strada vecia per la nova
- Se la va la va; se no la se impianta
- El mejo uzel xe quel senza piuma
- Ognidun sa quel che boje ne la sua pignata

- No meter e cavar, se suga anca el mar
- Se el bon Jesù scoltava la mama, no 'l finirà in croze

### Oportunity/Fear/Courage

- Chi no risiga no rosiga
- Una ziriesa tira la altra
- Primo in tabela soldi in scarsela
- Chi dorme no ciapa i pessi
- Gata co i guanti no ciapa sorzi
- Chi vive sperando more cagando
- A chi sparagna la gata magna
- Mejo un aseno vivo che un filosofo morto
- Mejo ogi un ovo che doman una galina
- Chi la dura la vinze
- Chi ga santoli magna buzolai

### Upbringing/Education

- No farghe ai altri quel che no ti vol te sia fato da ti
- No xe più sordo de chi no vol sentir
- A tirar tropo la corda, la se rompe
- Una rondine no fa primavera
- El caval no ga cortel, ma i denti
- No se ga mete sela al'asino

### Pride/Flattery/Egoism/Vanity

- Cascar da la fersora inte le bronze
- El xe come una bronza coverta
- Ride ben chi ride ultimo
- Chi se loda se imbroda
- Quando la merda monta in scagno, la spuza e la fa dano
- Chi ogi se fida del onesto, perde el manigo con cesto
- Chi magna solo crepa solo; chi magna in compania el diavolo lo porta via

- Nissun xe sempre savio
- Ogi in figura doman in sepoltura
- Chi ga rogna, se la grata
- Rider per forza no val una scorza
- Chi trata co le man trata de vilan
- L'avaro scortigheria anca el pedocio per venderghe la pele
- Rovere non fa naranza, sciavo non ga creanza

#### Prudence

- No rimandar a doman quel che ti pol far ogi
- Longhe braghesse, bareta fracada
- Chi va pian va san e riva lontan
- Più la se missia più la spuza
- Da quel che no xe se fa senza
- Chi sparagna per la spina spende per el cocon
- El linziol non deve esser più curto del leto
- Chi senta su due sedie va col cul per tera

#### Fraud/Dishonesty

- Val più un soldo sparagnado che un zechin rubado
- Spende più el misero che el liberal
- Cossa trovada no xe rubada; cossa trovada e no consegnada xe mesa rubada
- Impossibile gaver la bote piena e la serva ubriaga
- El spendaria la dote de santa Ana
- Non ocore esser in tredezi per trovar un Juda

#### Old age

- Galina vecia fa bon brodo
- Chi va forte lo ciapa la morte
- Chi squassa in joventù stenta in veciaia
- Se de jovine ti bevi vin, de vecio ti beverà aqua
- Quando la barba tira al bianchin, lassa le done e tiente al quartin

### Work/Lazyness

- Lungo come la quaresima
- Poca voja saltime adosso, fame lavorar meno che posso
- Voja de lavorar saltime adosso, lavora ti per mi che mi no posso
- Chi xe pigro al magnar xe pigro a lavorar
- A bonora in pescaria, tardi in becaria

### Truth/Lies

- Chi se ladro xe busiardo
- Per saver la verità bisogna sentir do busiardi
- La verità sta de sopra come l'ojlo
- No se vede un cristian
- Xe mejo un bon perdio che un falso Gesumio
- La busia xe in ogni buso, e la verità xe fori uso
- La busia core su per el muso
- Chi la fa se la speti
- A dir la verità no se sfadiga
- La acqua ciara no fa deposito
- Anca co la lingua se pol mazar un omo
- Chi parla drio de mi parla col mio culo

### Law/Justice

- Ognidun tira la aqua al suo mulin
- Lege fiumana dura una setimana
- El pesse, come zerti politizi, taca spuzar da la testa
- Dio no xe furlan, se no 'l paga ogi, el pagarà doman

### Envy

- La galina de la vizina par sempre una oca
- Dimentica dal naso ala boca

### Charity

- Far del ben xe una bela virtù

- El ben fato per paura no val gnente e poco dura
- Chi la fa se la speti
- Caval donà no se guarda in boca
- Una man lava la altra e tute do 'l viso
- Un poco per un no fa mal a nissun

#### Conscience/Punishment

- Ogni gropo vien al petine
- El tropo rompe el gropo

#### Gratitude/Ingratitude

- Chi lava el maton, perde la aqua e 'l savon
- Chi fa barba a l'asino, perde el tempo e 'l savon

### 5. 3. Lexicon

The following is a selective Italian-Fiuman glossary, with comparative and etymological data, intended to provide an extensive sample of the Fiuman lexicon.

#### A

**abbaiare** *v. i.* **bajar, abajar** /ba'jar/; venez., trev. *sbajar(e)*; vic. *sbagiar*; giul. ven. *baiar*. < \**baiare*, REW 883.

**abbaino** *m.* fium., vic., giul. ven., **luminal** /lumi'nal/; “*fenestra in tecto domus*” < lat. *luminis* > ital. *lumino* < *lumen*; venez., pad. *luminal(e), luminario*; trev. *luminal, nominal*; < *luminare*, REW 5161.

**abbassarsi** *v.rifl.* fium., venez., pad., vic., giul. ven., trev. **sbassarse** /sba'sarse/; < tardo latino *bassus*; proviene dalla lingua degli Oschi, DEVI 463.

**abbonacciare** *v. t.* **sbonazar** /zbona'tsar/;

**abbrivo** *m.* (*naut.*) *s.f.* **briva, brivada** /'briva/; cf. l’ital. *abbrivare*, acquistare la normale celerità; < celt. \**brīgos*, potenza; ERHSJ 4; vic. *brivada*, giul. ven. *briva*;

**abbrustolire** *v. t.* fium., venez., vic., trev. **brustolar** /brusto'lar/; giul. ven. *brustolar, brustolir, brustular, brustulir*; < latino popolare *brustulare*; DEVI 56; cf. la variante croata *brustulāt, bruštulāt*;

**accapigliarsi** *v. rifl.* **patufarse** /patu'farse/; giul. ven. *betufarse*; venez. vic. trev. *sgrendenarse*; < *battuere*; Vidossich 996; < *pată - gaus*; REW 6301.

**accendere** v. t. **impizar** /impi'tsar/; vic., trev., giul.ven. *impissar*; venez. *impissar*, *intacar*; onom. DEVI 241; DEDI 235; onom. Prati <*\*pice(i)*>; v. C. Marcato RESLV 19 : 81

**acciuffare** v. t. 1. **brincar** /brin'kar/; < tardo latino *branca*; DEVI 52; REW 1721; cf. rum. *brîncă* (la mano); 2. **grampar(se)** /gram'parse/; v. rifl. venez. *ciapar(e)*, *vantar(e)*, *guantar(e)*, *cucar*; vic., trev. *brincar*; giul.ven. *brincar*, *grampar*; < t. lat. *branca*, zampa; DEVI 52; REW 1721; v. C. Marcato RESLV 28;

**acciuga** f. (zool., *Engraulis encrasicholus*) fium., **sardon** /sar'don/, m. **mincion** /min'čon/ m.; vic., giul.ven. *sardon*; trev. *sardela*; venez. *sardon*, *aciuga*; < lat. *sarda*; DEVI 457.

**accomodare** v. t. fium., giul.ven. trev. **rangiar** /ran'dar/; venez. *comodar*, *sistemar*; < franc. *arranger* < *rang*; DEVI 410.

**accorciare** v. t. fium. vic., giul. ven. **scurtar** /skur'tar/; venez. trev. *scurtar*, *scursar*; < lat. volg. *excurtiare*; DEVI 497.

**acido** agg. **garbo** /'garbo/; (giul.ven.); venez., vic., trev. *agro*; forse < lat. *acerbus*, attrav. *warbus*, *quarbus*; DEVI 195, EV 72; < arab. *garbi*, attrav. prov. e franc.; REW 3683; < long. *harw*, ted. *herb*; cf. milan. *zerb*; ERHSJ 552. **ingarbido** /ingar'bido/ agg. inacidito; *capuzi garbi*, *rape ingarbide*; cf. la variante croata *žerbo*.

**acquazzone** *m.* **slavaz** /zla'vats/, **slavazada** *f.* /zlava'tsada/; *ven., trev. scravasso, piovada; vic. slavacio; giul.ven. slavacio, scravasso;* < lat. pop. *lavaculum*; DEVI 534; **slavazar** /zlava'tsar/, lavare una cosa alla bona.

**addormentarsi** *v. rifl. indormenzarse* /indormen'tsarse/; *ven., vic., trev., giul.ven. indormensarse;* < lat.pop. *indormientiare*; DEVI 232.

**adirarsi** *v. rifl. infotarse* /info'tarse/; < lat. *futuere* attrav. l'it. *fotere*; *velez. rabiarse, incassarse; giul.ven. intrabiarse; infotado* /info'tado/ agg; cf. agord. *fota* "stizza"

**afa** *f.* **sofigo** *m., sofigaz* /sofi'gats/; *voce panveneta, sofigo, sofego;* < lat. *suffocare*, DEVI 545; da *stoffegare* < *suffocare* incontratosi con \**extufare*; EV 171.

**afferrare** *v. t. guantar* /gvan'tar/; < *guant* < franco *want* guanti di ferro; DEVI 213; *vic., giul.ven. guantar; venez. guantar, brançar, brincar.*

**affilare** *v. t. fium., vic., giul.ven. guar* /'gvar/; *velez. uar, trev. uar, guar, ugar, usar;* < lat. *acutiare* attrav. *gussiare*, DEVI 219; < lat. pop. \**acutare*, EV 81; **guada** /'gvada/ s.f. *affilatura; gua*, arrotino; *guar el cortel, go ciapado una guada* (sono stato fregato).

**agganciare** *v. t. inganzar* /ingan'tsar/; *panven. ingansar;* < *ganīs* (essere totalmente preso), aggaciato; DEDI 237; anche **inzucar** /intsu'kar/.

**aggroigliare** *v. t. ingropar* /ingro'par/; < germ. *krüppa* (massa rotonda); DEVI 216; REW 4787; *vic., giul.ven., trev. ingropar; venez. intorcolar, incricar; ingropado*, agg. nodoso.

**ahimè** *inter.* (*di rammarico*) **ava** /a'va/; forse < tur. *a vaj*, attrav. cr. *avaj*; RSR 127; è possibile che fosse derivato anche dall'*inter.* **guai**; anche **aimemene** /ajme'mene/; cf. la forma cr. *ajme meni*. cf. ciak. region. *avā*.

**albicocca** *f.* **armelin** /arme'lín/; voce panven. *armelin*; anche *baricocolo*, (venez.), *baracocolo*, (trev.) < *armenino*; DEVI 11; EV 5; *arměniáca*; REW 654; l'it. *armelino*; piem. *armoñin*, *armelin*; < \**armeninus* (sc. *prunus malum*) con dissimilazione *n - n* > *l - n*; ERHSJ 62.

**alleggerirsi** *v. rifl.* fium., giul. ven. **slegerirse** /zlede'rirse/.

**allevare** *v. t.* **rilevar** /rile'var/; ven. *alevar, relevar*.

**almeno** *avv.* panven. **almanco** /al'manko/; (*manko, almeno*).

**ammanettare** *v. t.* panven. **imanetar** /imane'tar/;

**annaffiatoio** *m.* **žalevalnic** /dzale'valnik/; < cr. *zaljevaonik*; cf. ciak. reg. *zalevālnik*, *zalivālnik*

**annerire** *v. t.* **snegrir** /zne'grir/; giul. ven. *snegrir, snegrisar*.

**apparecchiare** *v. t.* voce panveneta **pareciar** /pare'čar/, anche *pariciar* (giul. ven.).

**appartenere** *v. i.* **apartignir** /aparti'nir/; vic. *apartegnir*.

**appena** *avv.* **compena**.

**appioppare** *v. t.* **plozcar** /'plotskar/; < cr. *pljūskati*; cf. ciak. reg. *pljūskat*.

**appoppare** *v. i.* **impupar** /impu'par/;

**appendere** *v. t* **picar** /pi'kar/; voce panveneta anche **payer** /'pender/; ven. *tacar*; < *pica*, palo, DEVI 337; \**appicāre*, REW 547; \**picch* punta, EV 128.

**arrabbiarsi** *v. rifl.* fium., vic., giul. ven., trev. **imbilarse** /imbi'larse/; < *bile* < *bilis*, DEVI 225; REW 1105; venez. (*in*)*rabiarse, inhissarse*); agg. **imbilà(do)**.

**arancia** *f.* fium. **naranza** /na'rantsa/; venez., vic., giul.ven., trev. *naransa*; dall' ar. *narangia* < pers. *narang* < ant. ind. *narangia*; DEVI 319; da pers. *nārāng*, REW 5822. cf. ciak. reg. *narānča*.

**armadio** *m.* fium., giul.ven., **armer** /ar'mer/; accr. **armeron**; venez. *armaro*; trev. *armer, armeron, armuar*; da lat. *armarium*; DEVI 11.

**arraffare** *v. t.* **grabagnar** /graba'par/; **rambar** /ram'bar/ da frank. \**graipjan*, greifen; REW 3833; giul.ven. *rampar*; venez. *rafar, ranfar*; vic. *rambar, rafar*; trev. *ranfar*, grattare la terra con le zampe.

**arrampicarsi** *v. rifl.* **rampigarse** /rampi'garse/; **rampigada**, *s.f.* arrampicata; giul.ven., vic. *rampegarse*; venez., trev. *rampegarse*; da germ. *rampa* (unghia); DEVI 410, EV 140; da germ. *rampa* < long. *rampf*; REW 7032.

**arricciare** *v. t.* **rizar** /ri'tsar/; giul.ven., vic., trev. *rissar*; venez. *rissare, irrissolare, stocare*; da lat. *ericius* < *er, eris*; DEVI 427.

**arrivare** *v. i.* **rivar** /ri'var/; giul.ven., trev. *rivar*; venez. *rivare, vegnere*; da lat. *arripare* (*ad + ripa*); DEVI 429.

**arrugginire** *v. t.* **iruzinir** /irudzi'nir/; venez. *inrusenir(se)*; vic. *iruzenir*; giul.ven. *irusinir, inrusinir*; trev. *inruzinir*; da \**rusene* < lat. *aerugo, -inis*, rame; DEVI 440.

**asciugare** *v. t.* **sugar** /sulgar/; giul.ven., vic., trev. *sugar*; venez. *sugare*; **asciuto** agg. **suto**; da t. lat. *exsucare*; DEVI 597.

**ascoltare** *v. t.* **scoltar** /skol'tar/; voce panveneta; in fiumano anche **ascoltar**.

**assenzio** *m.* (bot., *Artemisia Absinthium*); **pelin** /'pelin/; dal cr. *pēlin*; giul.ven., vic. *assinzio*; venez. *mèdego maistro, menego maistro*; DEDI 327 (veneto-istriano *pelin*); cf. ciak. reg. *pēlin*.

**asinò** *m.* (zool., (*Equus Asinus*) **mus** /'mus/; etimo incerto, DEDI 293; generalmente considerato di essere una retroformazione dal latino *muscella* (mulo); **museto**, asinello.

**asparago** *m.* (bot., *Asparagus tenuifolius*) **spareso** /spa'rezo/; anche **sparoghe** /'sparoge/; dal lat. *asparagus* < gr. *asparagus*; DEVI 556; venez., vic., trev. *sparaso*; giul.ven. *spariso, sparese*. cf. ciak. reg. *šparoge, šparuge*.

**aspettare** *v. t.* **spetar** /spe'tar/; voce panveneta; venez. *spetare*; da lat. *expectare* da *spectare*, guardare; DEVI 561.

**assaggiare** *v. t. sajar;* venez. *sajare, tastare;* vic. *asegiar.*

**attaccare** *v. t.* fium., vic., giul.ven., trev. **petar** /pe'tar/; etimo sconosciuto, EV 126; forse dal lat. \**petere*, DEDI 330; probabilmente dal lat. \**peditare* (da *pes, pedis*), REW 6439; venez. *tacare;* **tacada;** *darghe una tacada,* attaccare qualcuno; **attaccato** agg. **tacado;** giul.ven. *tacado, tacà;* venez., vic., trev. *tacà;* da un germanico *taiku* (segno); DEVI 605; da un \**taikka* (gott. *zeichen*), o da franco *tekka*; REW 8534.

**attizzare** *v. t. stizar* /sti'tsar/; vic., giul.ven., trev. *stissar;* venez. *stissare;* dal lat. *titio, -onis*; DEVI 576.

**avvolgere** *v. t. involtizar* /involti'tsar/; giul.ven. *involtissar;* trev. *involtar;* venez. *rovejare, métare intorno.*

## B

**badile** *m. lopata* /lo'pata/; dal cr. *lōpata*; cf. cr. reg. ciak. *lopāta*; vic., trev. *bail;* venez. *baile, vangheto;*

**bacio** *m. voce panveneta, baso* /'bazo/; dal lat. *basium; petar un baso; baso no fa buso.*

**balbuziente** agg. sost. **pentalo** /'pentalo/; dal cr. *pēntati;* trev. *balbo;* cf. ciak. reg. *pentāt* “balbettare”; pegior. *pēntalo* “balbuziente”.

**bambino, fanciullo** *m. putel* /pu'tel/, (*fem. -a*), **stropolo** /'stropolo/; venez. *putelo, puelo, putin;* vic. *putelo;* giul. ven. *putel(o);* trev. *putel, putin, puto;* dal lat. pop. *puttus <*

**putus** (collegato con *puer*); DEVI 400; dal \**pūūlus*, Knäblein; REW 6889; dal *pūtus*, bambino < \**puttus*; REW 6890.

**banchina** (*di stazione*) **peron** /pe'ron/; dal fr. *perron*; RSR 1035; cf. EV 125, dove 'peronio', vic. ant. , a 1433, per piazza; forse da un \**petroneus*, da *pētra*.

**barbarforte** *m.* (*bot., Armoracia rusticana*); **cren** /'kren/; giul.ven., trev. *cren*; dal germ. *cren* < chec. *hren*; DEDI 160; REW 4769; cf. cr. *hrēn*; ciak. reg. *hrēn*, *hrēn*.

**barbiere** *m.* (*coloq., fam.*) **spelamusici** /spela'muziči/; da *spelare* + *muso*.

**barchetta** *f.* **batana** /ba'tana/; etimo sconosciuto.

**bastonare** *v. t.* **crozolar** /kro'tso'lar/, **onger** /'ond'er/; giul.ven. *crostolar*; forse dal *crōzz* < *corroten*; cf. valsug. *crōzzo* e trent. *crozi* roccia; ven. *scrōzzi*, dirumpi, rocce scoscese; EV 52; venez. *bàtare*; vic. *bater*; trev. *bàtar*; dal tar. lat. *bastum* < gr. *bastazein* sostenere; DEVI 28; **bastonata** *f.* **onzada**, **ontolada**; giul.ven. *ontolata*; venez. *bastonada*, *cresemada*; vic. *onzada*, *ontada*; **bastonatura** *f.* **crozolada**; venez. *cresemada*, *strejada*; **ragnado** /ra'gnado/; agg. bastonato.

**bastoncino** (*da passeggiio*) *m.* voce panveneta **bagolina** /bago'lina/; venez. anche *bàgola*; dal lat. *baculum*; "Il termine *bagolina* [...] potrebbe essere forse stato ricavato dal *bagolaro* in quanto quest'albero, di legno tenacissimo, à i rami pieghevoli e resistenti, coi quali si fanno i migliori manichi da fruste, bacchette da fucile ecc." Prati, EV 8.

**batterse(la)** *v. rifl.* **mocarse(la)** /mo'karsela/; giul.ven., vic., trev. *mocarsela*; etimo incerto; DEVI 303; forse dal lat. pop. \**mūccāre* < *mucus*; EV 105; *el se la ga mocado*.

**bavaglino** *m.* **babariol, bavariol** /bavari'jol/; venez. *bavarolo*; vic., trev. *bavariol*; giul.ven. *babariol, bavariol*; da \**baba*, onom.; DEVI 30; cf. ciak. reg. *barbajōl*.

**bazza** (*mascella*) *f.* **sbesola** /'zbezola/; giul.ven., vic. *sbessola*; venez. *sbessola, barbusso, barbussolo*; trev. *sbessola, barbūsso*; da orig. onom. DEVI 465; da *bazza* + pref. *s-*, + suff. *-la*; DEDI 382; provviene dalla Toscana, però di origini sconosciute; "Di origine imitativa ..."; Prati, EV 153.

**becciao** *m.* voce panveneta **becher** /be'ker/; venez. anche *becaro*; da un montone, o dalla voce imitativa di bellato di capra *becch*; DEVI 33; da *becco*; EV 14.

**becchino** *m.* **pizamorti** /pitsa'morti/; giul.ven. *pissigamorto*; vic. *pissegamorti*; venez. *bechin, pissegamorti*; da *pissegare + morti*; DEVI 385; DEDV 119.

**beffa** *f.* **remenada** /reme'nada/; venez. *scherzo, cojonela*; vic. *cogionelo*; trev. *cojonel*; *remenada* = rimenata, rivoltata; da un basso latino *minare*, minacciare; DEVI 296; **remenar**, prendere in giro.

**berrettino** *m. (di bambini)* **capiza** /'kapitsa/; dal cr. *kāpica*, dim. di *kāpa*; venez., trev. *caciola*; giul.ven., vic. *bareta*.

**biada** *f.* **biava** /'bjava/; panveneto; trev. anche *vena*; da un fr. \**blad*, prodotto d'un campo, attraverso l'ant. it. *blava*; DEVI 36; EV 15; cf. *blava* < *bladum*, grano, frumento; Statutum Terrae Fluminis, Anno MDXXX.

**bicchiere** *m.* (*contenuto d'un bicchiere*) **goto** /'goto/; voce panveneta; dal lat. *gūttus*, bocciale; REW 3931; cf. ciak. reg. *bičerīn*.

**bietola** *f.* (*bot., Beta vulgaris cicla*) **blitva** /'blitva/; dal cr. *blītva*, bietola; venez. *erbeterave*, *bietola*, *bietole rape*; vic. *erbeterave*, pl. (rosse), *erberave* (bianche); giul.ven. *erbeta* dim., *erba*; trev. *erbēta rāva*, *betarava*, *erbete*, *verderava*, *verzarava*.

**bighellone** *m.* (*fannulone*) **bondegnente** /bonde'gnente/; vic. *bon da gnente*; giul.ven. *bon de gnente*; venez. *pelandròn*, *sisolòn*, *lilòn*.

**bigotto** *m.* **basabanchi** /baza'banki/; voce diffusa dappertutto; venez. anche *bacheton*, *bigoto*.

**bilancia** *f.* **pesa, bilanza** /'peza/, /bi'lantsa/; vic., giul.ven., trev. *balansa*; venez. *balansa*, *chilo*; dal tar. lat. *bilanx*, *bis + lanx*, due piatti; DEVI 20; da *bilancia*, REW 1103.

**binario** *m.* **sina** /'sina/; anche vic., poles., valsug.; dal ted. *Schiene*; EV167; venez. *roara*; cf. cr. *šina*.

**birbante, bricone** *m.* (*spreg.*) **oldunchin** /oldun'kin/; venez. *fiol d'un can, lazaron*, *figura porca, fiol d'una negra*; vic. *birba*; trev. *fiol d'un can, fiol d'on chin*.

**biricchino** *m.* (*fam.*) **mostricio** /mos'tričo/; dal lat. *monstrum*; DEVI 313; venez. *birichin, galeoto*; vic. *berechin*.

**bocciolo**, *m.* **bocolo** /'bokolo/; dal basso lat. *baucia*, boccia, o dallo spagn. *boccha*, pala; DEVI 47; cf. l' ung. *bokor*, mazzo di fiori, fiocco; RSR 185; non spiegata l'origine; EV 19.

**bocconcino** *m. dim.* **bocunic'** /boku'níć/; dal *bocon*, più *-ić*, (suffisso croato per il singolare dei diminutivi maschili); cf. cr. reg. dalmato /'bokun/.

**bollire** *v. i.* **boir** /bo'jir/; da lat. *bullire*; DEVI 43; venez. *bójare*, *bójere*; vic. *boger*; giul.ven. *boîr*, *bôier*, *boger*, *buîr*; trev. *bójar*; **bollitura** *f.* **boida** /bo'jida/; venez. *bogio*; vic. *bogio*, *bogida*; giul.ven. *bogida*, *boida*; trev. *bójo*; **bollente** *agg.* **sbrovente** /zbro'vente/, **bojente**; da un germ. *brod*, zuppa; REW 1321; venez. *scotente*, *de bojo*; vic. *bogente*; trev. *scotente*;

**bosco** *m.* **suma** /'suma/; dal cr. šiūma, foresta; vic., trev. *bosco*.

**bottaio** *m.* **boter** /bo'ter/; vic., trev. *botèr*.

**bottegaio** *m.* **botegher** /bote'ger/; dal lat. *apotheca* < gr. *apotheke*; DEVI 47; vic. *boteghier*; giul.ven. *botegher*; trev. *boteghier*, *butigher*; cf ciak. reg. *butigér*.

**bottiglia** *f.* **boza** /'botsa/; dal basso lat. *baucia*, boccia, o dallo spagn. *bocha*, *palla*; DEVI 47; da \**bottia* or *boccia*; DEI 547; venez. *bocia*, *bossa*, *bala*; vic. *bossa*; giul.ven. *bocia*, *bala*; trev. *bossa*; *una boza de vinaza*, una bottiglia di vino; cf. ciak. reg. *bôca*.

**brache** *f. pl. tant.* **gace** /'gaće/, **braghesse** /bra'gese/; dal gallico *braca*; REW 1252; EV 23; venez. *braghe*; vic. *braghe*, *braghesse*; giul.ven., trev. *braghe*; **braghete de bagno**; **brage de tela**; *restar in braghe de tela*, rimanere senza risorsi; cf. ciak. reg. *brageše*.

**bretella** *f.* voce panveneta **tiraca, tirache** /ti'rake/; da *tirare*, con influsso di *brache*; DEVI 620; *tirare* + suff.; DEDI 436.

**broda, brodaglia** *f.* (*sprech.*) **potacio** /po'taǵo/; forse dal lat. *potatio, -onis*, bevuta; DEVI 395; probabilmente dal it. volg. *pottiniccio*, fango, mota, intruglio; EV 136; cfr. fr. *potage*; venez. *sbroeton*, *broad*, *sboba*, *sbroacio*; vic. *sbrodacio*; giul.ven. *sbrodeghesso*; trev. *sbrodego*;

**brodetto** /bro'deto/; zuppa di pesce; veneto regionale *broetin*, *broeto*, *brodetto*; cf. ciak. reg. *brodēt*.

**brontolare** *v. i.* **gnurgolar** /nurgo'lar/; cf. ciak. reg. *njūrgat*; venez. *rognare*, *radegare*; trev. *rognar*;

**bruciare** *v. t.* **brusar** /bru'zar/; da lat. volg. *brusiare*; DEVI 55; da lat. pop. \**brusiare* (di ragione sconosciuta), EV 27; panveneto *brusar*, ma anche *brusare*, *sbrusare* (venez.); *brusar el pajon*, scappare senza pagare il conto.

**brulicare** *v. i.* **buligar** /buli'gar/; da lat. *buliccare*, *bulla*; DEVI 58; da *biūlīcāre*; REW 1388; da *bullicare*, bollire; EV 29.

**brumeggiare** *v.* **brumar** /bru'mar/; versare in mare pezzi di pesce per iesca; **brumeggio**, *s.m.* **brumo**, iesca; venez. *abrumar* < \**adbromare* < gr. *βρωμα* *zalogaj*; ERSHJ 4; cf. calabr. *abrumacatu*, nutrito.

**bucare** *v. t.* panveneto **sbusar(e)** /zbu'zar/; da lat. pop. *buca, bucca, fossa*; DEVI 60; EV 154; **bucato** *agg.* **sbusado**; venez. *sbuso, sbusà*; vic., trev. *sbuso*; giul.ven. *sbusà*; *me xe andà a sbusa; scarpe sbusade.*

**bucato** *m.* dappertutto **lissia** /'lisija/; dal lat. *lixiva*, bucato; DEVI 263; da *lxīva*; REW 5089; *lissia* sarebbe deverbale di *lisiara*; Prati, EV 89; venez. anche *bugà*.

**bugiarda**, *agg. fem.* **lasiva** /la'ziva/; da un ciak. reg. *lažīva, lažīva*; venez., vic. *busiaro*; trev. *busier*; da *paja* < *paglia*; DEVI 343.

**bugliolo** *m.* (arch. il vaso comune dei carcerati) **chibla** /'kibla/; dal ted. *Kübel*, attraverso forma croata *kibla*; giul.ven. *buiol*; cf. ciak. reg. *bujōl*.

**burrasca** (o fortunale estivi in mare) (*marit.*) *f.* **nevera** /ne'vera/, **neverin** /neve'rīn/; dal lat. *nix, nivis*; DEVI 323; da *nīvāria*; REW 5931; venez. *burasca*; giul.ven. *nevera*; vic. *nevera*, però significa turbine con neve; trev. *nevera*, cioè neve prolungata, grande nevicata; cf. spagn. *nevera*; cf. ciak. reg. *nevēra, neverīn*.

**burro** *m.* **butiro** /bu'tiro/; voce panveneta; venez. anche *buro*; vic. *botiro*; dal lat. *butyrum* < gr. *bus*, vacca+ *tyros*, caccia; DEVI 61; da *būfirum*; REW 1429; cf. ciak. reg. *pūtar*.

## C

**cagna** *f.* (spreg.) **cuja** /'kuja/; dal croato *kačja*.

**calumare** *v. t. (naut.)* **calumar** /kalu'mar/; **1.** gettarsi nel letto; **2.** schiaffeggiare; **3.** scalumare; dal gr. *chalasma*, allentamento + luce; DEDV 138; DEVI 69; da gr. *calymna*, calare la rete; REW 1535; “*calumar* non si può spiegare che da *calar* + *lumar* addocchiare”; EV 91; venez., vic. *calumar*, guardare attentamente.

**cantina** *f. conoba* /ko'noba/; attraverso forma regionale croata (Dalmazia) *kōnobā*, o dalla forma diffusa lungo la costa settentrionale dell’Adriatico ed in Istria *kōnobā*; dal basso lat. *canāba*; DEDV 54; DEVI 73; REW 1566; EV 35; cf. cr. *konobar* cameriere (*di ristorante*).

**capello** *m. cavel* /ka'vel/, *pl. cavei* /ka'veji/; dal lat. *capillus*; DEVI 89; EV 39; giul.ven., trev. *cavēl*; vic. *cavelo*; venez. *cavejo*, *caijo*.

**cappa** *f. (del camino)* dappertutto **napa** /'napa/; da *mappa* con *-n-* per dissimilazione; EV; cf. fr. *nappe*; cf. ciak. reg. *nàpa*.

**cappelaiò** *m. capeler* /kape'lér/; anche vicentino e trevigiano.

**carciofo** *m. (bot., Cynara cardunculus scolymus)* **articioco** /arti'ćoko/; panveneto; venez. anche *cioco*, *arcicioco*; dal fr. *artichaut*, che vienne dal prov. *archichaut* di origine araba *harsuf*; DEDV 32; DEVI 10; dal ar. *ḥarsūf*; REW 4060; dal prov. *archichaut*, di oscura origine araba; EV 6; cf. cr. *artičōka*.

**carne** *m. (di montone castrato)* **castradina** /kastra'dina/; *f.*; anche vicentino e giuliano veneto; dal lat. *castrare*; DEVI 86; EV 38; cf. ciak. merid. *kaštradīna*.

**carogna** f. (fig. spreg.) 1. **carogna** /ka'roŋa/; 2. **merzina** /mer'tsina/; 1. da \**caronia*; REW 1701; 2. dal cr. *mīčina*; giul.ven. *carogna*, seccante, uggiosa.

**carota** f. (bot., *Daucus carota*) **merlin** /'merlin/; dal ted. *Möhre*, *Möhriübe*; RSR 872; giul.ven. *mèrlena*, *mèrlino*; cf. ciak. reg. *mērlin*.

**carrettiere** m. **carador** /kara'dor/; dal lat. *carrus*; DEVI 83; giul.ven. *carador*; trev. *carer*; ma **carro** m. **vagon** /va'gon/; dall' ingl. *wag(g)on*; RSR 1401; venez. *caro*, *careto*, *careta*; giul.ven. *vagón*; trev. *caro*.

**cartoccio** m. **scartozo** /skar'totso/; nell' altre parti del Veneto *scartosso*; dal lat. *charta*, dal gr. *khartes*; DEVI 83; cf. ciak. reg. *škartōc*.

**cassetto** m. (*tiretto*) **scabelin** /skabe'llin/; da *scabellum*; REW 7633; venez. *casseto*, *cassela*, *calto*; vic. *scabelo*, tavolino da notte, inginocchiatoio; giul.ven. *scabèl*, *sgabel*, comodino; trev. *scabel*, *lataral*, comodino; cf. ciak. reg. *škabelin*.

**catenaccio** m. **cadenazo** /kade'natso/; dal lat. *catena*; DEVI 63; venez., vic. *caenasso*; giul.ven. *cadenasso*, *caenasso*; trev. *caenasso*, *caneasso*.

**cedere** v. i. (*crollare*, *venir meno*, *sprofondare*) 1. **cricar** /kri'kar/; (*Quel vecio muro 'l sta per cricar*); da *screcolare*, o da voce onom. *cric*; DEVI 494; da \**crecch*, \**cricch*; EV 51; venez. *crolare*, *sentarse*; *La casa se ga sentà*: è crolata; vic. *crlolar*; giul. ven. *cricar*, stricchiare; cf. el **crico** /'kriko/, la pistola. 2. **zeder** /'tseder/; v. t. (cedere, consegnare); vic. *sèdere*.

**cefalo** *m.* (*zool.*, *Mugil cephalus*) **1. volpina** /'volpina/; dall' ant. venez. o dal ver. *bolpina*, *bolbina* < *vulpes*; REW 9464; venez., trev. *bòsega*; vic. *bosega*, *boseghin*, *sievolo*; giul.ven. *volpina*; cf. il termine croato *govedo*, *volòvina*, (*accr. di bue*) accennato nello Statuto di Veglia (1640), come il nome *species piscium*; STF, Glossarium; 591; **2. cefalo** *m. (anat.) zevolo* /'tsevolo/; dal lat. *cephalus* < gr. *kephalos* < *kephale*, testa; DEVI 525; EV 207; venez., vic., giul.ven. *sievolo*.

**ceffone** *m.* **1. matafon** /mata'fon/; **2. papina** /pa'pina/; **3. plozca** /'plotska/; **4. sberla** /'zberla/; **5. sciafa** /'ʃčafa/; **6. scrafo** /'skrafo/; **7. slepa** /'zlepa/; **1.** dal lat. *mactare*, ammazzare, attrav. l'it. ant. *mattare*; DEVI 292; **2.** da *paparo*, labbro; DEVI 351; **3.** dal cr. *pljūška*; **4.** dall'it. ant. *berleffa*; DEVI 465; **5.** dal ted. *schlappe*; DEVI 534; **6.** voce onom. DEVI 485-7. cf. I termini ciakavi regionali *matafiñn* pugno; *pljūška* schiaffo; *žlēpa* schiaffo.

**cenere** *m.* **zenare** /'tsenare/; dal lat. *cinis*, *cineris* dal gr. *kōnis*, polvere; DEVI 501; venez. *senare*, *zendre*; vic. *sènere*; trev. *cénare*.

**cera** *f.* **zera** /tséra/, **ziera** /'tsjera/; dal lat. *cera*; venez., vic. *sera*; trev. *çera*.

**cera** *f. (da scarpe)* **bics** /'biks/, **puzpomada** ['putspomada]; dal ted. *Wickse*; RSR 1422; cf. ted. *putzen*, pulire e fr. *pomade*; RSR 1111, 1068; cf. ciak. reg. *cěra* carnagione, colorito del volto.

**cerniera** *f. (lampo)* **bartuela** /bart'vela/, **bertuela** /bert'vela/; dal lat. *vertibellum* da *vertibulum* e *perno*, vertere, volgere; DEVI 26; da \**věrtiběllum*; venez. *bartoela*; *bartovela*; *bartuela*; vic. *bertoèla*; giul.ven. *bartuela*, *bertuela*; trev. *bartoèla*.

**cervello** *m.* (*nel sign. proprio di materia cerebrale*) **zervel** /ts'ervel/; dal lat. *cerebellum*; DEVI 507; venez., vic. *servelo*.

**cesta** *f.* **zesta** /tse'sta/; dal gr. *kiste* attrav. lat. *cista*; DEVI 508; dall' antico alto ted. *Kiste*; REW 4704; dim. **zestel** /tse'stel/, **zestelin** /tse'ste'lin/; vic., giul.ven. *sesta*; venez. *sesta*, *sesto*, *sestolo*; trev. *çesta*.

**cesto** *m.* (*di insalata ecc.*) **baro** /'baro/; da gall. *barros*, ciuffo; DEVI 25; EV 11; da \**barros*; REW 964; vic., giul.ven., trev. *bàro*; venez. *sesto*.

**chiacchier(i)a** *f.* 1. **ciacola** /'čakola/; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 93; da un suono \**klakk*; EV 41; 2. **sbatola** /'zbatola/; dal lat. *battulum*, pala del mulino; DEVI 30; venez. *ciacola*, *ciaciara*; vic. *ciaciara*; giul.ven. *ciacola*, *sbatola*; trev. *ciaciara*, *sbatola*; **ciacchierare** *v. i.* **babar** /'babar/; da panslavo *baba*, vecchia; nel croato la parola significa anche *nonna*, ma può descrivere una persona, maschile o femminile, che si occupa degli affari altrui; **ciacoleta**, **ciacolona**, **baba**, **babalo**; cf. ciak. reg. *čākula*, *čakulēta*, *čakulōna*.

**chiasso** *m.* 1. **gheto** /'getto/; 2. **scagaz** /ska'gats/; 1. *ghetto*, purificato; riferito ai metalli liberati dalla scoria; DEVI 201; 2. *scagazz* proviene dalla voce gergale croata *skākac*, salto; *far skagazz*; venez. *ciasso*; *casin*, *bordello*, *strepito*; vic. *ciasso*; giul.ven. *ghetto*; trev. *ciasso*.

**chiudere**, *v. t.* 1. **ciuder**, **tjuder**, /'čuder/; dal lat. *claudere*, attraverso *chiudere*; 2. **stropar**, **distropar** /distro'par/; dal lat. pop. \**stiūppāre*; DEVI 590; EV 181; vic., giul.ven., trev. *serar*; venez. *serare*, *sarare*.

**ciambella** *f.* (*cucina*) **buzolo** /'butzolo/ *pl.* **buzolai** /butso'laj/; dal tardo lat. *bucelatum* <*buccelatum*, biscotto tipico di marinai, <*buccella*, bocconcino, pannino; DEVI 60; DEDI 97; EV 30; venez., vic. *bussolà*; cf. *el burzolaio* (*el bascotto*), il bascotto particolare al Buccari.

**ciarlatano** *m.* **zarlatan** /tsarla'tan/; da *cerretano* (da Cerreto, da dove vengono primi ciarlatani), incrociato con *ciarla*; DEVI 458; panveneto, *sarlatan*, *zarlatàn*; cf. ciak. reg. *čaratān*.

**ciarpame** *m.* (*cosa di poco valore*) **1. carobera** /karo'bera/; **2. crama, crameria** /krame'rija/; *el suo armèr el xe pien de cramerie*; **3. strafanici** /stra'fanići/; **2.** dal germ. *Kram*; **cramar** /kra'mar/, spostare in casa oggetti piuttosto grandi, RSR 749; **3.** dallo spagn. *estrafalario*, strambo; cfr. abbruz. *strafalàrië*, cosa fatta sciattamente; DEDI 418; dal germ. *Streifen*, striscia; EV 180; venez. *strafanti*; vic. *strafanissi*; cf. ciak. reg. *krâma*, *ktamarija*, *ropotarija*; cf. ciak. reg. /nakra'man/ = ubriacco;

**cielo** *m.* **ziel** /tsi'ljel/; dal lat. *caelum*; trev. *čiel*.

**ciliegia** *f.* **zeriesa** /tseri'jeza/, **ceriesa** /ćeri'jeza/; dal lat.pop. *cerjesa*, fem. di *cerasium* dal lat. cl. *cerasium* prevenuto dal gr. *kerasion*; DEVI 457; da *cerësea*; REW 1823; dal lat. \**cerēsius*, per \**cerasius*; EV.

**cimare** *v. t.* **zimar** /tsi'mar/; dal gr. *kyma*, attrav. lat. *cyma*, germoglio; DEVI 527; venez., vic., giul.ven. *simar(e)*; cf. ciak. reg. *čimat* tirare.

**ciottolo** *m.* **cogolo** /'kogolo/; voce panveneta; venez. anche *codolo*; dal lat. *colula*, palla, attrav. il ven. antico *cuogola*; DEVI 105; dal tar. lat. \**cōcula*; REW 2011; EV 54.

**clamore** *m.* **batibuio** /batib'juo/; dal lat. *battuēre* + *bugio*, che viene da *buttire*; DEVI 29; imperf. di *battere* + *bugliare*; EV 12; venez. *barufa*; vic. *batibugio*; giul.ven. *batiboio*, *batibuio*; trev. *batibujo*, *parafusola*.

**codrione** *m.* (*zool.*) **mitria** /'mitrija/; dal gr. *mitra*, perché rassomiglia la mitra vescovile; trev. *scodegugno*, *codeghin*, *scoteghin*.

**colare** (*per difetto di rottura*) *v. t.* **pusc'iar** /puſ'čar/; dalla forma dialettale del verbo croato *pūštati*, cioè *puščāt*, lasciar passare l'acqua; a mio avviso non è probabile di essere venuto dal *opusculum*, piccolo congegno, apparecchio, come DEDI 350; venez. *sgiossare*; vic., trev. *sgiossar*; *le gornie pus'cia*; **pus'cia** /'puſča/; arnese per la pesca dei calamari.

**collare** *m.* (*di ordine cavalleresco*) **comato** /ko'mato/; dall' ant. ted. medio *Komat*; EV 47; DEVI 107; da *comat* < *komāt*; DEDI 154; venez., trev. *comacio*; giul.ven. *comato*; cf. ciak. reg. *komāt*.

**colmare** *v. t.* (*una buca nel terreno*) **imunir**, **imbonir** /imbu'nir/; dal venez. *amuñir* con influsso paretimologico "di bon", oppure direttamente da questo; DEDI 235; venez. *bonire*; vic. *imbonir*; giul.ven. *imunir*, *imbonir*; trev. *inbonir*.

**coltellino** *m.* (*temperino*) **britola** /'britola/; dal sost. cr. *brītva*, rasoio; *v.* *brīti*, *brījati*; anche DEDI 90; EV 25; vic. *britola*; trev. *britolin*; **coltello** (*ricurvo dei bottai*) *m.* **bartolaz** /barto'lats/; possibilmente dall'ung. *bartol* bottaio; venez. *cortelo*, *corteo*; vic. *cortel*; giul.ven. *cortelasso*; trev. *britola*.

**comare** *f. cuma* /'kuma/; dal cr. *kuma*; venez., vic., giul.ven., trev. *comare*.

**comino** *m.* (*bot.*, *Cuminum Cymimum*) **chimel** /'kimel/; dal ted. *Kümmel*; DEDI 137; RSR 688.

**como** *m. boro* /bo'ro/; dal fr. *bureau*; giul.ven. *comò*; cf. ciak. reg. *komò*, *borò*.

**complicare** *v. t.* **inverigolar** /inverigo'lar/; dal lat. pop. \**verriculus* < lat. *verres*; DEVI 645; *vērrīcūlum*; REW 9240; vic., giul.ven., trev. *inverigolar*; venez. *complicare*.

**condire** *v. t.* **conzar** /kon'tsar/; dal lat. pop. *comptiare* < *comere*; EV 48; DEVI 110; da \**condimen*; REW 2122; *condire*; REW 2123.

**confusione** *f.* 1. **missioto** /mis'joto/; 2. **mismas** /'mismas/; 3. **remitur** /remi'tur/; *m.* da *miscere*, attrav. il med. lat. *misculare*; DEVI 302; DEDV 102; dal ted. *Mischmasch*; DEDI 285; EV 104; cf. ciak. reg. pegg. *mišmāš*.

**coperta** *f.* (*imbottita da letto*) **carpatior** /karpati'jor/, **cherpatior** *m.*; forse per metatesi di *copritior* > *capritior* > *carpatior*; venez. *covetra*, *coèrta*, *querta*, *valansana*; vic. *voverta*; giul.ven. *covertor*, *soracoverta*; trev. *covereda*, *querta*; cf. ciak. reg. *k̪patiûr*.

**corriere** *m.* **cursor** /kur'sor/; dal lat. *cūrsōrius* o da *cūrsus*; REW 2416, 2417; cfr. l'it. *cursore*.

**corrodere** *v. t.* 1. **smagnarse** /zma'jnarse/; (anche nel significato di **tormentarsi**); forse costruito sull'esempio dei verbi riflessivi croati *izjesti se*, *izjēdati se*; giul.ven.

*smagnar.* **smagnado** /zma'ɲado/, agg.; 2. **smagnazarse** /zmaɲa'tsa:rse/ mangiare esageratamente.

**cortina** f. dappertutto **coltrina** /kol'trina/; da *cortina*; DEVI 107; REW 2266; cf. ciak. reg. *kõltrīna*.

**cotenna** (*commestibile*) f. **crodiga** /'krodiga/; dal lat. \**cutica* (*cutis* = pele); DEVI 103; da \**ciūtīca*; REW 2429; *crodiga vecia*, riferimento spreg. alla persona vecchia.

**credulone** (pop.) m. **momolo** /'momolo/; forse da *momire*, dormire; DEVI 307; da *momo*, boccaccia, smorfia; REW 5653; DEDV 104; venez. *ingemio*, *fanfe*; trev. *momola*, flemma, lentezza; cfr. port., catal., spagn. *hacer momos*.

**crêpe** f. **palacinca** /pala'tsinka/; < ung. *palacsinta* < rum. *plăcintă* < lat. *placenta* < gr. *plaho*; ERHSJ, K-poni' 590; cf. ciak. reg. *palačinka*.

**cucchiaio** m. **cuciar** /ku'čar/; dal lat. *cochlearium*, provenuto dal gr. *krehliarion*, dim. di *koehlias*; DEVI 126; da *cochlearium*; REW 2012; venez. *cuciaro*, *sculiero*, *cuciaro*, *guciaro*; vic. *scugier*; trev. *cuciaro*, *cucier*, *scalier*.

**cuccuma** (*del caffè*) f. dappertutto **cogoma** /'kogoma/; dal lat. *ciūciūma*, pentola; REW 2361; cf. tur. *kukuma*, vaso, serbatoio; RSR 765; cf. ciak. reg. *kīguma*, *kõgoma*, *kõguma* caldaino.

**cullacio** (*cucina*) m. **straculo** /stra'kulo/; anche venez., vic. e trev.; da (*ex*)*tra* + *cullo* < lat. *culus*; DEVI 580; cf. ciak. reg. *štrakił*.

**cullare** *v. t. (fra le braccia)* **sbrazolar** /zbratso'lar/; venez. *sbrassolare, sbrazolar*; vic., giul.ven., trev. *sbrassolar*; dal *brasso* < lat. *brachium* < gr. *brachion*; DEVI 50.

**cuoco** *m.* **cogo** /'kogo/; voce panveneta; *f.* **coga**; dal lat. *cocus* < lat. *coquus*; DEVI 105; cf. ciak. reg. *kôgo*.

**cura** *f. (attenzione)* **abado** /a'bado/; *m.*; da *abbadare* (badare); trev. *bado; no dar bado*; cf. locuzione ciakava regionale *nânke abâdo* senza riguardo, non dar retta.

## D

**davvero** *avv., excl.* **bome!** /'bome/; dal cr. *bōme!* o *bōgme!* venez. *davero, dasseno*; giul.ven. *dasseno*; trev. *da seno*.

**denaro** *m. (moneta, soldi: ricchezze)*; *pl.* **denari**; **1. patacon(i)** /pata'koni/; **2. spago** (fig.) *pl.* **spagli**; **3. bezi** /'betsi/; **4. schei** /s'keji/; **1.** da *patacone*, moneta romana di rame; RSR 1018; cf. romagn. *pataca*; cf. ciak. reg. arc. *patakīnū*; **2.** cf. ciak. reg. *špāg* portamonete; **3.** dal ted. *bätze*, centesimo di lira austriaca; DEVI 35; DEDI 387; cf. ciak. reg. *bēčī*; cf. il nome croato per Vienna, capoluogo austriaco *Beč*; **4.** dal ted. *scheidemünze*; DEVI 483; venez. *schei, bessi, bezi*; vic., trev. *schei*.

**dentice** *m. (zool., *Dentex vulgaris*)* **dental** /den'tal/; venez. *dentale*; vic., giul.ven. *dental*; cf. trev. *dentàl*, suola dell'aratro; dal lat. *dentex, -icis*; DEVI 135.

**deporre** *v. t. e i.* **deponer** /de'poner/; dal lat. *dēpōnēre*; DEVI 136; REW 2572; vic., giul.ven. *deponer*; venez. *depónare, deponere*; trev. *depònar; depór*.

**diavolo!** (*inter. fam.; con valore rafforzativo*) **diamberle!** vic. *diambarie!*; cf. ciak. reg. *djāval*.

**diffamare** *v. t. (anche leg.)* **sputanar** /sputa'nar/; da *putana* con “s” epentetica; DEVI 569; da *spūtāre*; REW 8196; anche **sputanizar** /sputani'tsar/.

**dilungarsi** *v. i. rifl.* **smonarse** /zmo'narse/; probabilmente dal lat. *exmonere* esortare, stimolare; non da *mona*; DEVI 541; da *mōnēre*; REW 5658; venez. *smonare* (*se*), annoiarsi; vic. *smonà* agg. svogliato; trev. *smonar*.

**dimagrire** *v. i.* **smagrir** /zmag'rir/; giul.ven. *smagrir*; venez., trev. *scarmirse*; vic. *scarmir*.

**discordare** *v. i.* **schincar** /skin'kar/; 1. (*di suoni*) 2. spuntare la punta della penna; dal long. *skinko*; DEDV 141; DEDI 388; DEVI 484; REW 7995; venez. *schincare*; vic. *schincar* (*la penna*); giul.ven. *schincar* 1. accavallarsi, sovrapporsi; 2. *fare una steccaccia*; trev. *schincar*, spuntare.

**disfatto** agg. **sfato** /s'fato/; venez. *stuà*.

**dispettoso** agg. (*che fa dispetti*) **malegnasso** /male'ñaso/; dal lat. *malignus*; DEVI 276; venez. *malegnaso*, *degnazo*, *maledeto*, *maledegno*; vic. *malegnasso*, *furbo*; trev. *malegnasso*, *infido*, *traditore*, *perfido*; cf. ciak. reg. *dišpēt* dispetto; *dišpetljiv* dispettoso; *dišpetāt* nuocere.

**donnai(u)olo** *m.* **gainer** /gali'ner/; da *galinarium*; REW 3662a; venez. *putaniero*, *cotolon*, *scotolon*; giul.ven. *galioto*; *el vecio galiner*.

**donnaccia** f. (sperg.; *donna immorale*) 1. **palandra** /pa'landra/; 2. **bardassa** /bar'dasa/; 1. da *flandra* (donna da Flandria, cioè putana durante la guerra di trent'anni); RSR 434; 2. dal arabo *bardag*, giovane schiava; DEVI 25; venez. *donassa*, *buelo*, *putana*; vic. *bardassa* cf. vic. *palandra*, scorza di anguria; giul ven. *bardassa*, *befanaccia*; trev. *bardassa*, fanciullo impertinente; (*donna ignorante*) **mussa** /'musa/; vic. *mussa*, *asina*; trev. *mussa*, *asina*, *momola*.

**dove** avv. **indove**; dal lat. *ubi* (*de+in*); DEVI 233; venez. *indove*, *andove*, *onde*, *gnonde*; vic., giul.ven. *indove*; trev. *indove*, *andove*, *ōnde*.

## E

**ebraico** agg **abréo** /a'breo/.

**ebreo** m. spreg. **peperle** /'peperle/, **zifut** /tsi'fut/; dal tur. *cifut*; RSR 246; cf. cr. *cifut*.

**elica** f. **propela** /pro'pela/; dall' ingl. *propeller*; DEDI 347; cf. ciak. reg. *propèla*.

## F

**falchetto** m. **cosseric'** /kose'rič'/; dal ciak. reg. *kosirč*, dim. di *kosir*; venez. *falsin*, *falzin*; vic. *falsin*.

**falegname** m. dappertutto **marangon** /maran'gon/; dal lat. *mērgus* attraverso *margone* > *maragone* > *marangone*; DEDI 269; [...] *marangón* deriva da *mergo*, attraverso *mergón*, *margón*, *maragón*, *marangón*. [...] Con *mergo* si indicano vari ucelli

acquatici, specialmente il cormorano, le cui caratteristiche abitudini sono note: sono capaci di immergersi - lo stesso loro nome si rifà alla radice di questo verbo - per catturare il pesce. Ora, ci si potrà chiedere, che c'entri questa abilità con il lavoratore munito di pialla e sega. È semplice: *marangón* era, originariamente, l'operaio che si tuffava sott'acqua per provvedere alla riparazione delle parti immerse della nave, [...]."Cortelazzo, Manlio *Parole venete*. p. 173; cf. ciak. reg. *marangün*.

**fasciare** *v. t.* **infassar, infassarse** /infa'sarse/; dal lat. *fascia*; cfr. *fascis*, involto; DEVI 163; vic., giul.ven., trev. *infassar*; venez. *fassare, infassare; infassar i fioi*; cf. ciak. reg. *infašăt*.

**ferro** *m.* (*l'ago per agucchiare*) dappertutto **gucia** /'guća/ *f.*; vic. anche *maglia*; dal lat. *acucula* < *acus* "ago"; DEVI 218; da *acičila*; REW 120.

**ferrovecchi, ciarpame** *m. pl.* **ropotia** /ropo'tija/; venez. *ratatuja, robaldaria*; cf. ciak. reg. *ropotija*.

**fiaccone** *agg. sost.* **ciampa, ciampalo** /'čampalo/; dall'it. *ciampicone* o *ciampare*; da *zampa*, piede; DEDI 140; per incrocio delle forme *zampa* e *ciancia*, piede diffetoso dovrebbe pensare di sovrapposizione delle basi di grecismo *campa*, gamba e *zanca*, *cianca* > *zanco*, *zanca*; DEDI 202; venez. *fiaco, fiapo, slofio*; vic. *fiaca, fiacona*; **ciamparia** /'čampa'rija/; *chiacchieria*; cf. ciak. settentr. *čāmpa, čamparija, čampāt*.

**fiutare** *v. t.* (*la selvaggina, ecc.*) **usmar** /uz'mar/; dal lat. pop. \**osmāre*; EV 195, 196; cf. gr. *osmáō*, io fiuto; DEDI 453; **usma** /'uzma/ *f.* (*il fiutare*); **gaver usma**, fiutare, aver fiuto.

**forbicina** *f.* **scariza** /'skaritsa/; dal cr. škārice, dim. di škāre; venez. *forfe(zeta)*, *forbe(zeta)*; vic. *forfe*; giul.ven., trev. *forfeta*; cf. ciak. settentr. škārica **forficola** (*zool.* *Forficula auricularia*).

**forchetta** *f.* **piron** /pi'ron/m.; voce panveneta; da un supposto *pirio*, succhiello, dal gr. *perionion*; DEVI 384; DEDV 119; da nuovo gr. *peiroúni*, *piroúni* dal ant. gr. *perónion*; cf. ciak. reg. *pirin*.

**fornaia** *f.* **pekoviza** /'pekovitsa/; dal ciak. settentr. *pěkovica*, cioè moglie di fornai; cf. cr. lett. *pěkarica*; giul.ven., trev. *fornera*; **fornaio** *m.* **pec** /'pek/ o **pek**; dal ciak. settentr. *pěk*; cf. cr. *pěkar*.

**fortuna** *f.* (*abbondanza, buon mercato*) **bubana** /bu'bana/; voce panveneta; onom.; DEVI 41.

**fracasso** *m.* **craval** /kra'val/; dal ted. *Krawall*; cf. l'ant. ted. *Krawa*; REW 4767; venez. *bacan*, *casin*, *casoro*; giul.ven. *bacan*; cf. ciak. reg. *kravâl*.

**faintendere** *v. t.* **stracapir** /straka'pir/; trev. *stracapir*.

**francobolo** *f.* **marca** /'marka/; dall'it. *marca* < germ. \**marko*, segno, limite; HER 399; < germ. \**marka*, segno; limite; ERHSJ 378; giul.ven. *marca*; venez. *bolo*; cf. ciak. reg. *märka*.

**frassino** *m.* (*frutto*) (*bot.*, *Celtis australis*) **coprivici** /ko'priviči/; *pl.*; dal cr. reg. ciak. *koprīva* o *kuprīva* (*bagolaro*, l'albero); da questo *kopriviči*, cioè, frutti del bagolaro; venez. *pirolaro*, *scuriaro*.

**frattanto** (*via via*) *avv. dietroman /djetro'man/.*

**freddo** *m.* (*forte*) **genico** /'de'niko/; personificazione del nome proprio *Gian*; DEVI 202; dal *zenico*, *gianico*; DEDV 82; venez. *ispio*, *genico*; vic. *gianico*; giul.ven. *genico*, *gianico*; trev. *ginico*, *gianico*.

**frignone** *m.* **gnagna** /'nagna/, **gnagnara** /'najnara/; voce onom. DEVI 205; da *gnagno*; DEDV 83; venez. *frignon*; *pianzoto*; vic. *gnagna* (termine dei bambini), *zia*; giul.ven. *gnagna*, *zia*; trev. *gnagna*, *amia*.

**fringuello** *m.* (*zool.*, *Fringilla coelebs*), **s'cicon** /ʃci'kon/; venez. *finco*, *mello*.

**frusta** *f.* (*sferza*) **scuria** /'skuriya/, **scutica** /'skutika/; dall' ant. it. *scuriada* (sterza di cusio), dal tardo lat. *excorrigiata*; DEVI 496; DEDV 144; da *sciūica*; REW 7758; venez., giul.ven., trev. *scuria*; vic. *scuria*, *scuia*.

**fruttivendola** *f.* **venderigola** /vende'rigola/; venez. *frutarola*, *venderigola*; vic. *revendigola*; giul.ven. *venderigola*; trev. *revendon m.*, *verendon m.*

**fumare** *v. i. e t.* (*gustosamente*) **calipar** /kali'par/; etimo incerto, però può essere che abbia da fare coll' arabo *kaliph*.

**G**

**gabbia** f. **cheba** /'keba/, **gaiba** /'gajba/, **gheba** /'geba/, **ghebia** /'gebja/; dal lat. *cavea*; DEVI 92; da \**gavea*; Rohlfs; REW 1789; venez. *gabia*, *cheba*, *sgabioto*, *sgabiosso*; vic. *cheba*; giul.ven. *gheba*, *cheba*; trev. *chèba*; cf. ciak. settentr. *gājba*.

**gabbiano** m. (zool., *Larus ridibundus*), **cucal** /ku'kal/; da voce onom. *cro-cro*, o *cò*, *crò*; DEVI 122; da *cocal*; DEDV 61; dal gr. *kaukaīas*; DEDI 152; venez. *gabian*, *cocale*, *cocal*, *crocal*, *crocai* pl.; vic., giul.ven. trev. *cocal*.

**garofano** m. (bot., *Dianthus caryophyllus*), dappertutto **garofolo** /garo'folo/; dal gr. *karyòphyllon* (karyon, noce+phyllo, foglia); DEVI 196; da *caryóphyllum*; REW 1727; cf. ciak. reg. *garōful*, *garīful*.

**gelatinoso** agg. **slichignoso** /zlik'i'nozo/; da *slissar* ? DEDV 152; venez., vic. *slimegōso*; giul.ven. *slichignozo*; trev. *schissignoso*.

**gelone** m. **buganza** /bu'gantsa/; da *buca*, per effetto di ulcerazione che talvolta si manifesta; DEVI 58; EV 28; etimo incerto; varie proposte: dal long. *banga*, cerchio, catena; da *buco*, *buca*; dal germ. *bükön*, mettere in ranno; DEDI 93; cf. ciak. reg. *bugānac*, *buhānac* pl. *bugānci*, *buhānci* gelone.

**gelso** m. (bot., *Morus celsa*) **morer** /mo'rer/; da *murus*; DEVI 309; venez. *moraro*, *morer*; vic., giul.ven., trev. *morer*; anche **murve**, pl. < cr. reg. *murva*, -e.

**gente** f. **žente** /'dzente/, **jente** arch.; voce panveneta *zente*; venez. anche *creature*; giul. ven. anche *iente*, *sente*, *žente*; dal lat. *gens*, -*entis*; DEVI 660.

**ghiacciaia** f. **jazera** /ja'tsera/; dal tardo lat. *giasso*; lat. *glacia* < *glacies*, -*iei*; DEVI 203; venez. *giassara*, *giassaroto*, *baliverna*; vic., trev. *giassera*; giul. ven. *giasera*, *giazera*, *iazera*; cf. ciak. settentr. arc. *jacēra*; **ghiacciare**, v. **jazar** /ja'tsar/, altrove *giassar(e)*; **ghiacciato** agg. **jazado** /ja'tsado/, altr. *giassà*; **ghiaccio** m. **jàzo** /'jatso/ altr. *giasso*; trev. anche *glaz*.

**ghiaia** f. **gerina** /de'rina/; dal lat. *glarea*; DEVI 202; venez., vic., trev. *giara*; giul. ven. *giara*, *gerina*, *giera*, *iara*, *iarina*, *sgaia*; cf. ciak. reg. *jerīna*.

**ghiozzo** m. (zool., *Gobius paganellus*). **glavoz** /gla'veots/, **guato** /'gvato/, **goafo**; dal lat. *gobius* < gr. *kobios*; DEVI 207; venez. *gò*, *marson*; vic. *go*, cf. *cobio*, *pesce*, *mansion*, *marzone*; giul. ven. *go*, pl. *ghi*, *guato*; trev. *gò*; cf. ciak. reg. *glavōč*.

**già** avv. **ja** /'ja/], **ža** /'dza/; dal lat. *iam*; venez. *za*, *dasà*; vic., trev. *za*; giul. ven. *ža*; cf. ciak. reg. *jā* sī!

**giallo** agg. **jalo** (anche **gialo**); dal fr. antico *jalne* < lat.pop. *galbinus* < *galbus*; DEVI 655; Körting 4124; venez., vic. *zalo*; trev. *žalo*; giul. ven. *žalo*.

**gomitolo** m. **gemo** /'đemo/; dall' ant. it. *ghiommo* < lat. *glomus*; DEVI 200; da *glēmus*; REW 3801; DEDV 81; altr. *gemo*; venez. anche *bisto*.

**giocare** *v. t. e i.* **giogar** /dɔ'gar/, **jogar** /jo'gar/ (*arch.*); dal lat. *iocare* (*iocari*); DEVI 665; venez. *zogare*, *zugare*; vic., trev. *zogàr*; giul.ven. *ȝogar*; **gioco** *m.* **giogo** /'d̥ogo/, **jogo**; altrove *zogo*, *zogada*, *ȝogo*; cf. ciak. reg. *jōg* giuoco delle bocce.

**gioia** *f.* **jòia** /'joja/; dal lat. *gaudia* (nom. pl. di *gaudium*); DEI 1812; vic. *zogia*; giul.ven., *ioia*, *giogia*; trev. *ȝoja*.

**girellare** *v. i.* **sbrindolar** /zbrindo'lar/; origine incerta DEVI 470; DEDV 137; da origine molto dubbia; EV 154; venez. *sbrindolare*; vic. *sbrindolar*; giul.ven. *sbrendolar*; **sbrindolo**, **sbrindolon** *m.* girandolone; dappertutto *sbrindolon*.

**giù** *avv.* **ȝo**; da un tar. lat. *jusum* < lat. cl. *deorsum*; DEVI 665; venez., vic. *zo*, *zoso*; giul.ven. *ȝo*; trev. *zo*.

**giuggiolo** *m.* (*albero*) (*bot.*, *Zizyphus vulgaris sativa*) **sisoler** /zizo'ler/; **giuggiola** (*frutto di giuggiolo*) **sisola** /'zizola/ dal lat. *zizyphus* < gr. *ziziphon*; venez. *sisola*, *zisola*; vic., trev. *zizola*; giul.ven. *jisola*; cf. ciak. reg. *ȝiȝula*.

**giungere** *v. i.* **gontar** /dɔn'tar/; dal lat. *iungere* attrav. *zontare*; DEVI 667; da *jūngēre*; REW 4620; venez. *rivare*; vic., trev. *zontar*; giul.ven. *zontar*; **gionta** /'donta/f. aggiunta; venez., vic., trev. *zonta*; giul.ven. *ȝonta*.

**giurare** *v. t.* **jurar** /ju'rar/; dal lat. *iurare*; *jurāre*; REW 4630; giul.ven. *ȝurar*, *ȝura*,

**gomito** *m.* **comio** /'komio/; voce panveneta; venez. anche *gomio*, *gumio*, *gonbio*; dal lat. *cūbitus* < da *cubere*, appoggiarsi; EV 77; DEVI 108; REW 2354.

**gonfio** agg. **sgnonfo** /'znomfo/; grasso; altrove *sgionfo*; da *sgionfare* < lat. *conflāre*; DEVI 517; da *conflāre*; REW 2135; **sgnonfarse** /znom'farse/, rimpinzarsi.

**gozzo** m. **gos** /'gos/; altrove *grosso*; da un lat. pop. *gurgutia* < lat. *gurges*, gola; DEVI 209; da *gūrgūtia*, o da *garg*, *gargarizzare*; REW 3924, 3685.

**graffa** (mecc.) f. **clanfa** /'klamfa/; dal germ. *Klampfe*; RSR 693; *clanfa* anche giuliano-veneto.

**graffiare** v. t. **sgrafar** /zgra'far/; dappertutto *sgrafar*; venez. *sgrafare*; dal lat. volg. *graphiare*, *graphium* e long. *krapfo*; DEVI 519; DEDV 137; **sgrafon** /zgra'fon/], graffio; anche **sbrisso** /'zbriso/; venez. *sgrafo*, *sgrafòn*, *rafo*, *rugià*; vic., giul.ven. *sgrafon*; trev. *sgrafon*, *sgrafada*.

**grancchio** m. (zool., *Cancer pagurus*) **racoviza** /'rakovitsa/ f.; **granzo** /'grantso/ m.; dal cr. *râkovica* f.; forse dal lat.volg. *cancricula*, dim. di *cancer*, *cancri*; DEVI 211; venez. *granso*, *maseneta*; vic. *granseóla*; giul.ven. *granseòla*, *gransevòla*; trev. *granseola*.

**grande** agg. **grando** pl. **grandi**; fem. **granda**, pl. **grande**; anche vic., giul.ven. e trev.<sup>377</sup>

**grappa** f. **trapa** /'trapa/; dal ted. *Treber*, vinacce, ("non senza influenza di grappa"); DEDI 442; venez. *graspa*, *vinassa*, *sgnapa*; giul.ven. *trapa*.

<sup>377</sup>In the estate inventory of Ivan de Ciprianis from Zara (Joannis de Ciprianis) dated 28. VIII 1528, which is contained in Miscellanea I, 13, bilj. 3, I have found attestation of adjectives **grando** and **granda**: #85. *Vno faziol grando de seda vechio da tegnir fodre de pelli.* #88. *Vno mantil grando de tella da Venetia.* # 91. *Vna casa granda de ancipresso.* #100. *Vna casa granda de ancipresso con certi librij ... dentro.*

**grappolo** *m.* **graspo** /'graspo/; voce panveneta, ma venez. anche *rap*, *arsino*; da *raspo*, incrociato con *grappolo*; DEVI 212; da un germ. \**raspon*, raschiare; EV 78.

**grattugia** *f.* **gratacassa** /grata'kasa/; dal prov. *gratar*, che deriva dal franco *kraton* e da lat. *casēus*, cacio; DEVI 212; venez. *gratarola*, *gratacasa*, *gratacassola*; vic. *gratacasa*; giul.ven. *gratacaso*; trev. *gratacasa*, *gratadora*, *gratarola*;

**grazia**, garbo, modo, ordine *f.* dappertutto **sestin** /ses'tin/; eccetto venez. dove si trova *sesto*; dal lat. *sextus* (*sex*), significante il lavoro seguito a regola d'arte; DEVI 508; DEDV 146; cf. ciak. reg. *sēst* buon gusto, armonia.

**grembiule** *m.* dappertutto **traversa** /tra'versa/; *f.* dal lat. *transversus* <*transvettere*>; DEVI 631; EV 193; cf. ciak. reg. *tārvēs*.

**greppia**, trogolo *f.* **magnadora** /maŋna'dora/; da *magnare* < lat. *manducare*, attrav. il fr. antico *mangier*; DEVI 273; EV 93; venez. *grepia*, *gripia*, *magnadora*, *magnaora*; vic. *magnaora*; giul.ven., trev. *magnadora*.

**gridare** *v.* **zigar** /tsi'gar/ dalle origini onomatopeiche; DEVI 527; verbo imitativo; EV 207; DEDV 150 (*sigàr*). venez. *sigare*, *criare*, *zigare*; vic. *sigar*; giul.ven. *zigar*; **zigalon**, *m.*

**grillo** *m.* (zool., *Gryllus campestris*) **s'ciurac** /ʃču'rak/; dal cr. štúrak, attrav. cr. reg. ščurāk; venez. *gréjo*, *grijo*, *grigio*, *grio*; giul.ven. *grilo*; trev. *grei*; dal lat. *gryllus*; DEVI 213.

**grinzoso** agg. **ingrispado** /ingris'pado/; dal lat. *crispus* arricciato; DEVI 214; vic. *ingrespà* da *ingrespar*; cf. venez. *grinsa*, *crespa*, *grespa*, *grinza*; **ingrespar** /ingre'spar/ v. t. increspare; cf. ciak. reg. *grīšpa*, *grēšpa*; *nagrišpān*, *nagrešpān*; *nagrišpāt se*, *nagrešpāt se*;

**gronda f. linda** /'linda/ dal lat. *limite*; DEDI 252; vic. *grondal*; giul.ven. *linda*.

**gruccia** f. **crozola** /'krotsola/, **picabito** /pič'abito/, **picador** /pič'a'dor/, **picarin** /pič'a'trin/; venez. *crossola*, *picarin*; altrove *crossola*; da un lat. \**criūcea* < *crux*, *cruces*; DEVI 124; EV 53; da *grotta* < da *crýpta* o da \**crypta*; REW 2349; cf. ciak. reg. *pikabit* un armadio per abiti; *pikadōr* gruccia.

**gruppo** m. **1. clapa** /'kl'apa/; **2. ganga** /'ganga/; **1. da clappare**, riunire, che sarebbe forma metathetica di *cap(u)lāre* < *cāpulum*, cappio; DEDI 151; **2. dall'** ingl *gang*; cf. ciak. reg. *kłapa*; questa parola si trova lungo la costa adriatica incluse le isole della Dalmazia, dove spesso significa un gruppo di cantanti delle canzoni tradizionali dalmate.

**guardaroba** f. (*dispensa*) **salvaroba**; anche giul.ven. e trevigiano; cf. traù. *salvarôba*.

## I

**imbiancare** v. t. **sbianchisar** /zbjanki'zar/; voce diffusa dappertutto il Veneto, con variazioni grafiche (o morfologiche) come *sbianchizar*, *sbianchisar*, *sbianchesare*; da *bianco*, derivato dal germ. *blanck*; DEVI 465; da germ. *blank*; *ex+blank+are*; REW 1152; *sbianchisar I muri*; **imbiancada** /imbjan'kada/, **sbianchisada** /zbjanki'zada/ f. imbiancatura; altrove *sbianchizada* e *sbianchisada*.

**imbrattacarte** *m.* e *f.* *inwar.* (*spreg.*) **schincapene** /skinka'pene/ da *schincare*; cfr. long. *skinko*; DEVI 484; EV 157; giul.ven. *schincapene*; trev. *schincapenini*.

**imbroglio** *m.* **imbroiada** /imbro'iada/ *f.*, **žavajo** /dza'vajo/; *m.* dal fr. *brouiller* dal fr. ant. *broueillier*, mescolare; DEVI 227; per *zavajo*, DEVI 654, ha etimo incerto che viene collegato con il tardo latino *sabaia*, specie di bevanda d'orzo; cf. REW 7476 *sabaja*, specie di bevanda di origine illirica; venez. *imbrojo*, *zavajo*; vic. *imbrogio*, *zavagio*; giulven. *imbroio*, *zavaio*; trev. *imbrojo*, *zavajo*; **imbrioion** /imbro'jon/, **žavajon** /dzava'jon/ *m. accr.*; venez. *imbrojon*, *intigon*; vic. *zavagion*, *introgion*; giu.ven. *imbrioion*, *zavaion*; trev. *inbrojon*.

**imbuto** *m.* **piria** /'pirja/; dal lat. volg. *pletria*; DEVI 241; da \**pletria*; REW 6597; da \**pletria*, di natura sconosciuta; EV 132; cf. Ciak. reg. *přirja*.

**immergere** *v. t.* (*brevemente*) **tociar** /to'čar/; diffuso dapertutto il Veneto: suono onomatopeico, costruito sull'esempio di *pocio*, sugo; DEVI 622; di facile origine imitativa; EV 189; venez. anche *insupare*, *bronbare*; **inzombar** /intsom'bar/; etimo incerto. venez. *insupare*, *inbompare*, *inbonbire*; vic. *imbombar*; giul.ven. *inzumbar*; trev. *inbonbar*; **tocio** /'točo/ sugo; *tocio de bacalà con polenta*; cf. ciak. reg. *tōč*, *šūg*.

**impasticciare** *v. t.* **pastizar** /pasti'tsar/; vic. *pastissar*; giul.ven. *pastizar*, *pastrociar*; trev. *pastissar*, *pastrociar*.

**impiastro** *m.* **tacamaco** /taka'mako/; anche venez. e giul.ven.; cf. friul. *tacamàcio*; DEDI 428; dallo spagn. *tacamaca*, originario da una lingua della Guiana; DEVI 605, 606.

**impuntire** *v. t. (cucire)* dappertutto **ingasiar** /inga'zjar/o **ingaziar** /inga'tsjar/; forse da un gr. *gazi*, dall'arabo *gazzy*, serico; DEVI 197; EV 73; DEDV 81; **ingasiadura** /ingasja'dura/ *f.* impunitura.

**inacidire** *v. t.* dappertutto **ingarbir** /ingar'bir/; etimo incerto, ma forse dal *garbo*; longobardo \**harwi*, germ. *herb*, rappresentano le difficoltà fonetiche, forse per la contaminazione con *acerbo*; DEI 1763; da longob. *harw*, germ. *herb*; REW 4064; *ingarbir rape, capuzi*.

**incantesimo** *m. (magia)* **urochi** /u'roki/ *m. pl.* dal cr. *uroci*, *pl.* di *urok*; cf. ciak. settentr. *urōki*.

**inclinarsi** *v. i. pron. (pendere; sbiadare)* **ingavonar** /ingavo'nar/, giul.ven. *ingavonāse*; forse dalla *gavona*, parte più profonda di un letto del fiume, dal lat. *cavus*; DEVI 199; EV 73.

**incolto** *agg. (fig.: non istruito)* **busdo** /'buздo/, **busde**; spreg. venez. *vegro*; giul.ven. *busdo*; v. ERHSJ 246.

**incominciare** *v. t. e i.* **scominziar** /skomin'tsjar/, da un lat. pop. \**comintiare* (*cum+initiare*); DEVI 490; venez. *scominsiare*, *scominziar*, *cominsiare*, *nisar*; vic. *scomensar*; giul.ven. *scominsiar*; trev. *scominçiar*.

**incurvare** *v. t. (di legno o ferro)* **imberlar** /imber'lar/, venez. *curvare, imbarcare, domare*; vic. *imberlar(se)*; giul.ven., trev. *imberlar*; DEDV 87; **imberlado**, *agg.*; cf. ciak. reg. *imbrlāt; imbrlān*.

**indietro** *avv.*; dappertutto **indrio** /in'drijo/, venez. anche *drio*; dal tardo lat. *de retro* attrav. l'ant. it. *drieto*; DEVI 152; *indrio co le carte*.

**indolenzire** *v. t.* quasi dappertutto **indolentrar** /indolen'trar/, o come in venez. anche *indolentrare* e *indolenzire*; dal lat. *dolor* < *dolere*; DEVI 232.

**indovinare**; *v. t.*; nel tutto il Veneto c'è la forma **intivar(e)** /inti'var/, etimo incerto; DEVI 246; "probabilmente dal gr. *týpos*, *typē*, colpo, e *typō*, *entypō*, batto, colpisco, passato nel latino regionale del Veneto in un epoca abbastanza antica, anteriore a quella in cui si è sviluppata la lenizione, in una forma \**intypāre*, \**intipare*, colpire dentro, imboccare"; DEDI 238.

**infilare** *v. t.* (*un ago*) dappertutto si ha **impirar(e)** /impi'rar/, cf. *piròn*; *infilare le calze*, *infilar l'ago*; **impirada**: *go ciapà l'impirada*, sono stato trafitto; anche **inzolar** /intsol'lar/, venez. *zolar*; giul.ven. *inzolar*; etimo sconosciuto EV 210; forse da *asola*, occhiello, dal tardo latino *ansula* (*ansa*); DEVI 14; da *zòlo*, stringa, nodo; *zolar* = allacciare, dal lat. *laqueolus*, dove l'aferesi viene interpretata come un articolo; DEDI 478; REW 290.

**infittire** *v. t.* **infissir** /infi'sir/, dal lat. *fixus*, fermo, part. pass. di *figere*, fissare; DEVI 174.

**ingannare** *v. t.* **imbrojar**, **zavajar**.

**ingerirsi** *v. i. pron.* **impazarse** /impa'tsarse/, venez. *inpassare -se*, *intrigare -se*, *impapolarse*; vic. *impassarse*; giul.ven. *impazarse*; trev. *impassàrse*; voce onom.; DEVI

239; da una radice \**papp*, indicante l'impappinarsi; EV 83; v. ERHSJ 718; cf. ciak. reg. *inpačāt se, popačāt se, pačāt se*.

**inghiottire** *v. t.* **ingutir** /ingu'tir/, dal tardo lat. *ingluttire*; DEVI 236; venez. *ingiotire*, *parar zo, mandare zo*; vic., giul.ven. *ingiotir*; trev. *ingiotir, ingiotàr*.

**inginocchiarsi** *v. i. pron.* **inzinociarse** /intsino'carse/, per etimo *v. ginocchio*; venez. *inzanociarse, métarse in zanocio*; vic., trev. *inzenociarse*; giul.ven. *inzenociarse*.

**ingordo** agg. (*anche fig.*) dappertutto il Veneto c'è **ludro** /'ludro/, accanto alle varietà come *slodro*, *lodro*, *astuto* e *birbante*; etimo incerto; forse dal ted. *luder*, carogna, o forse sarà collegato dall'it. *lodro*, sporco; DEVI 267; dal lat. *uitēr, uitris*, oltre; REW 9102; DEDV 93; v. ERHSJ 313.

**iniziare** *v. t. (cominciare)* **snezar** /zne'tsar/; dal lat. *initiare*; DEDI 301; *iničiāre*; REW 4440; venez. *comissiare*; giul.ven. *nezar*; trev. *nisār*; cf. valsug. *nizzār*, manimettere; *nizār*, cominciare ad usare; bellun. *nisar*; bergam. *znizar*; cf. sic. *mpizzāri*, incominciar, dallo spagn. *empezar*.

**innaffiatoio** *m.* **zálevalnic'** /dzale'valnik/, **sbrufador** /zbrufa'dor/; dal cr. *zaljevalnik* o *zaljevaonik*; *sbrufador*; secondo il DEVI 471, e anche il Prati, EV 154, la parola *sbrufador* sarebbe di natura imitativa; venez. *sbiansarola*; vic. *sbiansarola, sbrufador*; cf. *sbianzar, sbrufar, spruzzare*.

**insicuro** agg. (*incerto: rif. alla persona*) **cagheta** /ka'geta/, **cagon** *m.* (*spreg.*) *da cagare*, dal lat. *cacare*; DEVI 64; venez. *cagon*, persona superba; giul.ven. *cagon*.

**intaccare** *v. t.* (*cominciare a consumare*) **nezar** /ne'tsar/, *v. iniziare*. venez. *intacare*, *racare*; cf. DEDV 88 *in ašiar*.

**interrare** *v. t.* (*mettere nella terra; riempire di terra*) **imbonir** /imbo'nir/; etimo incerto, DEVI 225; venez. *inbonire; estruire*; Boerio; vic. *imbonir*; giul.ven. *inbonir, imbonir, imunir, impunir*.

**intorno** *avv. atorno* /a'torno/; da *in + torno*, in giro; DEVI 247; venez. *adosso, atorno*; giul.ven. *atorno*.

**intricare** *v. t.* **ingaiar** /inga'jar/, dal lat. *cattus*, gatto; EV 83; cf. poles. *ingategio*, *intriga*; ver. *ingatejar, incatigiare*; cfr. anche abruz. *ngnaja*, scommettere; *ngnajjë*, scommessa, sfida; DEI 2025; da *ingaggiare* attrav. med. lat. *ingnadiare*, dar garanzia; DEI 2025; venez. *intrigare, ingrejare, impetolare*; giul.ven. *ingaiar*; **intricato** agg. **bibioso, ingaiado**; Senso originato dalla Bibbia per i suoi lunghi rapporti; DEVI 36; dall'it., *bibbia*, diceria o scrittura lunga, sovercchia, disordinata; lungaggini nei fatti; EV 15; REW 1073; cfr. DEDV 41 *bibiess'*; venez. *intrigà*; vic. *bibioso*, tardo e lento in operazioni; giul.ven. *bibioso*; cf. trev. *bibiar*, procedere a rilento, prendersela con comodo.

**irascibile** agg. **rabin** /ra'bın/; da un lat. pop. *rabia* < lat. cl. *rabies*; DEVI 403, 404; cf. *rabbinë*, (Lazio); DEDI 355; venez. *rabioso, sustoso, pevarin, scaldabisi*; vic., giul.ven. *rabin*.

**irrancidire** *v. i.* **ranzidir** /rantsi'dir/; dal lat. *rancere*; DEVI 411; EV 141; vic. *granzidir*; giul.ven. *ranzidir*.

**istupidire** *v. t.* dappertutto il Veneto si trova la forma **insempiar** /insemp'jar/, (la variante veneziana *insenpiare*, vic. *insenpiar*), insieme con le forme riflessive *insempiararse*, o *insenpiarse*; dal lat. *simplus*; EV 163; **insempiado** agg. venez. *insempìa*; cf. ciak. reg. *inšenpjât (se)*; *inšenpjân*.

## L

**lacerare** (*stracciare*) *v. t.* **sbregar** /zbre'gar/; dal got. *brikan*, rompere, ted. mod. *brechen*; DEVI 469; DEDI 382; EV 154; DEDV 137; venez., vic. *sbregare*; trev. *sbregar*; giul.ven. *sbregar*; *gaver sbrego*, essere fortunati; *a sbregabalon*, a gonfie vele.

**laccio** *m.* **lazo** /'latso/; dal lat. pop. *laceus*, *lacere*, attrarre; DEVI 255; vic., giul.ven., trev. *lasso*; venez. *lasso*, *laz*.

**lagna** *f. (fam.)* **laina** /'lajna/; da *laniare*; DEVI 252; DEDI 244; DEDV 91; ERHSJ 262; giul.ven. *laina*; vic. *lagnasa*; cfr. venez. *lagno*, *lagnoso*; cf. voce slovena da Gorizia *lājna*, organetto; cf. germ. *leiern*.

**lampada** *f.* **lampa**; dall'ant. it. *lampa* < fr. *lampe*, che contiene la parola del latino volgare *lampada*, fiacola; la voce mostra le origini greche, cf. *lampas*, *lampádos*; DEVI 253; giul.ven. *lampa*; vic. *lampeda*; trev. *lampion*, *ganfion*; cf. ciak. reg. *lâmpa*.

**lampeggiare** *v. i.* **lampar**, **lampigar** /lampi'gar/; venez. *lampesare*, *sciantizare*; vic. *lampizar*; giul.ven. *lampiar*, *lampar*; trev. *lanpar*, *lanpizar*; nel gergo, **lampar** prende il significato di *scorgere*, *vedere*, *guardare*; cf. ciak. reg. *lampât*.

**lamiera** *f.* (*metall.*) **lamarin** /lama'rɪn/; *venez.* *lata, banda, lastra;* *giul.ven.* *lamarin;* *vic.* *lamarin, lamierino;* *trev.* *lama.*

**lauro** *m.* (*bot., Laurus nobilis*) **lavrano** /'lavrano/; *dal lat. laurus;* **DEVI** 334; *da \*alorò;* **EV** 115; *venez.* *aloro, oraro, doraro;* *vic.* *làvreno, lavrenèr;* *giul.ven.* *làvrano;* *trev.* *lorèr, làvano, orèr.*

**lavagna** *f.* **tabela;** *dal lat. tabula;* **ERHSJ** 428.

**lavenderia** *f.* dappertutto c'è la forma **lissiera**, o **lissiara** /lis'sjara/, v. **bucato.**

**leccarsi** *v. rifl.* **lecarse** /le'karse/ **licarse;** *probab. dal germ. lekken,* *ted. lecken;* **DEVI** 258; *se non da un lat. \*ligicare;* **EV** 87; *tutte le varianti venete vengono in forma di lecarse o licarse;* **licarghese**, leccarsi con qualcuno; **licheto** *f.* lecco, lusinga; *vic., giul.ven.* *licheto;* *trev.* *lecheto,* prendere gusto, abituarsi.

**legaccio** *m* (*di gamba, di calzoni*) *m.* **ligambo** /li'gambo/; *da ligare + gamba;* **DEVI** 261; **EV** 89; *venez.* *ligasso, ligambo;* *vic., giul.ven.* *ligambo;* *trev.* *ligambi, pl.*

**legare** *v. t.* **ligar** /li'gar/; *voce panveneta;* *da ligare;* **DEVI** 261.

**legalizzare** *v. t.* (*rendere legale; autenticare*) **nostrificar** /nostrifi'kar/; *dal termine nostrifikacija, ed il verbo nostrificirati, adoperati dai Croati, nel significato di autenticare, rendere validi documenti et al.; termini usati dai Croati sono adattamenti del pronome lat. noster, con aggiunto di sostantivo fikacija, derivato dal verbo lat. facio, facere, feci, factum.*

**lenza** f. (*per pesca afondo*) **canavaza, cagnovaza** /ka'no'vetsa/; etimo sconosciuto.; giul.ven. *canavasa*; cf. vic., trev *canevassa*, canovaccio, asciugamani; cf. *caneviera*, DEDV 54; **lenza** per la pesca degli sgombri, maistra f. **panola**; anche giul.ven.; v. **panolar**.

**lenzuolo** m. **lanziol, lanzion** /lants'jol/; dal lat. *linteolum*, dim. di *linteum*; DEVI 262; venez. *linsiolo*, *linsolo*, *ninsolo*; vic. *ninsiol*, *nissiol*; giul.ven. *linsiol*; trev. *linsiol*, *missiòl*, *nensiol*; cf. ciak. reg. *lancün*.

**lepre** f. (*zool.*, *Lepus*) **levre** /'levre/; dal lat. *lepus*, *leporis*; DEVI 261; EV 88; venez. *lievore, levre, lieore, diegore*; vic. *lievra*; giul.ven. *lievor, levro*; trev. *lievaro, glevaro, liegore, lierore*.

**lerciume** f. **cragna** /'kragna/; etimo incerto; DEVI 119; dappertutto **cragna**, eccetto nel vicentino dove significa *untume, forfora del capo*.

**letame, concime** f. **lodame** /lo'dame/; dal lat. *laetus*, fertile; DEVI 263; dal lat. *laetamen* letame; EV 87; venez. *leame, loame, luame*; vic. *leame*; giul.ven. *lodame*; trev. *concime, leàme*; cf. istr. *končime*.

**lezioso** agg. **afeta(do)** /afe'tado/; dal lat. *affectatio, -onis*; RSR 20; venez. *pimpinela, cheghè*; giul.ven. *afetà(do)*.

**libeccio** m. (*vento del sud-ovest nel litorale adriatico*) **lebic'** /le'bic'/; vento proveniente da Libia; venez. *garbin*; vic. *garbinada*; giul.ven. *garbin, libic'*; dall'it. *libeccio* < agg. gr. *λιβικός*, proveniente dall'ovest; cf. l'ar. *lebek*; ERHSJ 280; cf. ciak. settentr. *lebič*; ciak. merid. *garbin*.

**licof** /'likof/ *m.*; Secondo il Samani (94), la parola significa "festa delle maestranze adibite alla costruzione di un fabbricato allorché questo sia arrivato al tetto. Allora viene spiegata la bandiera nazionale, ai lavoratori è offerto uno spuntino costituito da vino, salumi, formaggi, pane". Samani dice ancora che la voce ha le origini in lingue slave, ma secondo il Skok (ERHSJ 301) la parola proviene dall' antico alto tedesco *litkouf* = *likuf* (il moderno ted. *Lei(t)kauf* o *Leutkauf*; cf. friulano *licôf* "il vitto in natura dato ai lavoratori o un'indennità corrispondente nello statuto triestino (1350) *licofium*". ; cf. ciak. reg. *likuf*.

**lichene** *m.* (*herpes semplice*) **lissai** /'lisaj/; dal cr. *lišaj*; v. ERHSJ 308.

**lisciare** *v. t.* **slissar** /zli'ssar/, forse dall' ant. ted., *lisi*, da cui il ted. *leise*, lieve, o dal tar. lat. *liare*, lievare; DEVI 262; dal lat. *ēlīsus*, rotto; EV 89; venez. *slissare*, *slissegare*; vic. *slissar*.

**lisso** agg. **lazado** /la'tsado/; dal lat. pop. *laccus*, dal lat. cl. *lacere*; DEVI 255; venez. *lindo*, *slindo*, *consumà*, *fruà*; trev. *lindo*; cfr. trev. *laz*, laccio.

**lombata** *f.* (*macelleria*) **ombolo** /'ombolo/; dal lat. *lumbus*; RSR 822; viz. *lonza*; giul.ven. *ombolo*; cf. ciak. reg. *ōmbolo*, *ōmbol*, *ōmbul*.

**lucertola** *f.* (*zool.*, *Lacerta*) **gus'ceriza** /'gušceritsa/; dal ciak. reg. *guščerica*, *kiščerica*; cf. cr. st. *gušterica*; venez. *lusèrtola*, *oserta*, *bissaorbola*; vic. *luserta*; giul.ven. *gus'ceriza*; trev. *lusertolon*.

**lumaca** *f.* (*zool.*, *Limax agrestis*) **puž** /'puž/; dal ciak. reg. *piñž*; venez. *limega*, *lumega*, *slacagno*, *lumaga*; giul.ven. *pus*; trev. *limega*.

## M

**macchia** *f.* **pazca** /'patska/; dal ted. *patschen*, schizzare; infangare, attrav. le forme cr. *päcka* e *päckati*; GD 505; venez. *macia*, *taca*; vic., giul.ven., trev. *macia*; **pazcar**, macchiare; altrove *maciar*; cf. ciak. settentr.. *mäča*, *pläča*.

**macigno** *m.* (*grosso masso*) **gromaza** /gro'matsa/; dal cr. reg. settentr. *gromăča*; cf. la forma merid., e del cr. st. *gròmača*; venez., trev. *masegna*; vic. *masegno*; giul.ven. *masegno*, *gromaza*.

**magazzino** *m.* **gamasin** /gama'zin/; un antico, e ben stabilito prestito dal turco *magaza*; RSR 827; venez. *magasin*, *fóntego*; vic. *magazen*; giul.ven. *gamazin*, *gomazin*; trev. *magazén*; cf. ciak. reg. *magazin*, *gamazin*.

**maggiorana** *f.* (*bot.*, *Origanum majorana*) **masurana** /mazu'rana/; venez. *magiorana*; vic. *masorana*; giul.ven., *mazorana*, *maorana*; cf. ciak. reg. *mažurâna*.

**malconcio** *agg.* **malconzado** /malkon'tsado/; v. *consar*; venez. *magagnà*, *malciapà*; giul.ven. *malconzado*.

**maldicente** *agg.* **linguazon** /lingva'tson/; *m.* (*accr.*); dal lat. *lingua*, collegato coll'inglese *tongue* e ted. *Zunge*; DEVI 259; venez. *slenguasson*, *tajatabari*; vic. *languasson*; giul.ven. *linguasson*.

**mandorla** f. (*bot.*, *Prunus amygdalus*) **mandula** /'mandula/; dal tar. lat. *amandula*, dal lat. cl. *amygdala* < gr.; DEVI 278; dappertutto *màndola*; cf. ciak. reg. *màndula*.

**mangiare** v. t. e i. (*divorare*) **sgnocolar** /zjnokollar/; da *gnoco*; varietà venete forse dal long. *kwhha*, nodo; DEVI 206; giul.ven. *sgnocolar*; cf. trev. *sgnocolar*, rassodare la polenta stizzandola tra le mani; **mangiare** a sazietà **safar** /zba'far/; da una voce "baff" che indica "aprire la bocca"; giul.ven., *safar*; **mangiare** troppo, ingozzarsi **incoconarse** /inkoko'narse/; dal *cocon* < lat. *calcare*; DEVI 103; da \**coco*, indicente lo stento di articolare le parole; EV 45; venez. *incoconarse*, *ingorgarse*; vic. *incoconar*; giul.ven., trev. *incoconarse*; **mangiata** f. **magnada**; da *manducare*; vic., giul.ven., trev. *magnada*; venez. *magnada*, *slovada*; **mangione** m. accr.; *magnamocoli*, *magnamosche*; **lofo** /'lofo/; forse dal lat. *lupus*; DEVI 266; cf. venez. *slovar*, *slovarse*, mangiare come un lupo; vic. *lovo*, ingordo; trev. *lóvo*, *lof*.

**manifesto** (*murale*) m. **placato**; dall'oland. *placken*, colare; RSR 1052; giul.ven. *placato*; cf. vic. *placa*, piastra; v. ERHSJ 674.; cf. ciak. reg. *plakât*.

**maniglia** f. **maniza** /ma'nitsa/; dal tar. lat. *manicia*, per *manica*, e *manicum*; DEVI 279; da un tar. lat. \**manicia*, per *manica*, e per *manicum*; EV 95; venez. *manissa*, *manessa*; vic. *manega*; giul.ven. *marisa*; trev. *manega*.

**mannaia** f. **manera** /ma'nera/; da un tar. lat. *mammaria* < *mamus*; DEVI 278; venez. *manàra*, *manèra*, *menàra*, *menaron*; vic. *manera* (*manerada* "colpo da mannaia"); giul.ven. *manera*; trev. *manèra*.

**manrovescio** m. **1. patafon**; **2. matafon**, **mataflon**, **sberlon** /zber'lon/; **1.** dal suono onom. *patàf*; DEVI 292; **2.** dal lat. *mactare*, ammazzare, attrav. l'ant. it. *mattare*; venez.

*manroverso, slepa, sleca; vic. sberla, sberloto; giul.ven. pataf(one); trev. sberloto, stramusón.*

**mantenere** *v. t.* **mantenir, mantegnir** /mante'njir/; *vic. mantegnir; giul.ven. mantignir; trev. mantegner; < \* mantenere, ERHSJ 372.*

**marciapiede** *m.* **saliso** /sa'lizo/; *dal lat. siliceus (di selce), < silex, silicis; DEVI 448; DEDI 376; EV 162; venez. marciapie, sàliso, sàlizo; vic. salizo; giul.ven. salizo; trev. salisà; cf. istro-rumeno seleizo, ERSHJ 195; cf. dalm. saliž.; cf. ciak. reg. saliž.*

**marinaio** *m.* **mariner** /mari'ner/; *dal lat. marinarius; vic., giul.ven., trev. marinér; venez. marinaro; meso marinèr, un'asta per agganciare la barca; cf. ciak. reg. marinér.*

**marinare** *v.t. (fig.) andar ocolize* /andar 'okolitse/; *probabilmente dal cr. iči okolo, girare in tondo; anche fig., o dal sostantivo ökolica, pl. ökolicę, dintorni.*

**mastro** (*d'arte*) *m.* **mistro** /'mistru/; *(falegnme tutto fare dei velieri); dall' it. maestro < lat. māgister; vic. mistro, mastro; giul.ven., trev. mistro; cf. ciak. reg. di distribuzione limitata mīštra maestra.*

**materasso** *m.* **stramazo** /stra'matso/; *altrove stramasso; da una forma media matrasso, rispondente all'it. materasso, venuta dall'arabo matrah, cosa gettata, cuscino; < dall' ant. it. stramazzo < lat. stramen, paglia, incrociato con -azzo (materazzo); ERHSJ 341.; cf. ciak. reg. štramāc.*

**mattana** *f. (accesso di collera)* **matio** /ma'tijo/ *m.; (aver del matio); da mato < lat. mattus; DEVI 292; venez. smara, snara; vic. matità; giul.ven. matio.*

**matterello** *m.* **valer** /'valer/; venez. *matarelo*, *massoca*; vic., trev. *mescola*; giul.ven. *matarelo*; etimo incerto.

**mattone** *m.* **pieracota** /pjera'kota/ *f.*; dal lat. *pietra* più participio passato del verbo *cuocere*; venez. *quarelo*; vic. *piera cota*; giul.ven. *pieracota*; trev. *quarrel*.

**medesimo** *agg.* **medemo** /'medemo/; giul.ven. *medemo*.

**mediocre** (*di mezza qualità*) *agg.* **mezavigogna** /metsavil'gona/; da *vicugna* < spagn. *vicuña*; DEVI 648; venez. *mesa ngogna*, *basoto*; giul.ven. *meza vigogna*, *mežabigogna*.

**mela** *f.* (*bot.*, *Melus communis*) **pomo** /'pomo/ *m.*; dal lat. *pomum*, frutto; *pomus* l'albero; DEVI 391; dappertutto il Veneto si ha **pomo**.

**melenso** *agg.* **memele** /'memele/; forse dal ted. *Memme*, persona paurosa, vigliacco, fifone; CDG 456; giul.ven. *memele*, merda, sempio; *memolo*, scioco; DEDV 101.

**merciaio** *m.* **merzer** /mer'tser/; dal lat. *mercatorius*; venez. *marsaro*, *marser*; vic. *marsèr*; giul.ven. *merzer*.

**mescolanza** *f.* **missianza** /mis'jantsa/; da *misciare*, attrav. un supposto *miscitare*; DEDI 285; EV 104; venez. *smissioto*; vic. *missianza*; giul.ven. *missiansa*.

**mestola** *f.* **mescola** /'meskola/; dal lat. pop. *misculare* < lat. cl. *miscere*; DEVI 299; vic., giul.ven., trev. *mescola*; mestola per la polenta **palentar** /palen'tar/, **paic'** /pa'jić/; dalle parole ciakave regionali *palentâr*, *pajîć*.

**mestolo** (*casseruola*) *m.* **caziol** /kats'jol/; dal lat. *cattia*; EV 40; dal lat. *cattia*, forse dal gr. *kyathos*, coppa, tazza; DEVI 84; venez. *cassa*, *cassolo*; *menestro*, *mescola*; giul.ven. *caziol*; trev. *cassa*, *cassiol*; cf. ciak. settentr. *kacijōl*; Mia madre (dalle origini dalmate) usava dire *kàcōla*, *kacijōla*.

**midolla** *f.* **molica**, **molena**; dal lat. *medulla*; DEVI 297; da *molle*; REW 5649; venez. *meola*, *miola*; vic. *molēna*; giul.ven., trev. *molena*.

**midollo** (*del pane*) *m.* **medola**; dal lat. *mediūlla*; EV 102; venez., trev. *megola* (*dei ossi*); giul.ven. *medola*.

**minchione** *m.* (pop.) **mona** /'mona/; venez., trev. *mona*; vic. *minchion*; La voce ha un corrispettivo nel neogreco *mouní*, e sembra appartenere a quell'ondata di grecismi che sono penetrati a Venezia tra il Quattro e Cinquecento; v. Cortelazzo *L'influsso linguistico greco a Venezia*; “[...] l’omofonia con *mouma* “bertuccia, scimia”, potrebbe far sospettare un traslato zoonimo, ma non sono mancate altre ipotesi etimologiche, tra cui un nome di persona *Mona* da *Simona*”; DEDI 287; dallo spagn. *mona*, scimia, scorciatura dell’arabo *maimun*; DEVI 307; *bisogna gaver sempre due soldi di mona in scarsela* (bisogna saper fare quando occore).; cf. ciak. reg. *môna*.

**minuto**, agg. (*persona di poco conto, persona non importante*) **sgnesola** /'zñezola/; da *gnësa*, donna insulsa; dal nome proprio *Agnese*; DEDI 402; può significare anche una persona di bassa statura.

**miope** agg. **cioro** /'čoro/; dal turco *kör*, attrav. la variante croata *čōr*, *čōrav*; RSR 253; *cioro* anche giul.ven.

**moglie** f. **molje** /'moʎe/, **moje** /'moje/; dal lat. cl. *mulier*, attrav. lat. volg. *muljeris*; DEVI 304, 305; venez. *mojere*, *mugèr*; vic. *mugèr*; giul.ven. *moir*, *molie*, *molge*; trev. *mojer*.

**molle** (*mollette per attizzare il fuoco*) f. pl. **cles'cie** /'kleʃće/; dal cr. *klijesta*, nom. sing.; o da *klijesća*, -e, ma più probabile che provenga dalle varianti ciakave *kłešća*, *klišća*; vic. *moleta*; giul.ven. *molete*.

**molle** agg. **molo**, **mojo**; dal lat. pop. \**moliare*, ammollire, da *mollis*, molle; EV. 105; DEVI 306; vic., giul.ven. *molo*; trev. *mòlo*.

**monaca** f. **muniga** /'muniga/; dal *monachus* "solo"; DEVI 308; EV 107; venez. *suora*, *monega*, *munega*; vic. *munega*; giul.ven. *monega*, *muniga*, *moniga*; trev. *mónega*.

**morso** m. **rosigon**, **morsigon** /'morziʎgon/ accr.; dappertutto **morsegon**, **morsegada**; da *morsus*, part. pass. del tar. lat. *morsicare*, mordere; DEVI 310. **morsigar**, v. t. mordere.

**mucchio** m. (fam.: *gran quantità*) 1. **žaia** /'dzaja/; 2. **gomila** /go'mila/; 1. può essere dal tur. *sayi*, numerare, attraverso cr. *sāja*, conteggio; RSR 1185; 2. dalla voce ciak. reg. *gomila*; cf. cr. st. *gōmila*; dappertutto **mucio** /'mućo/.

**muro** m. (*muretto a secco, muriccia*) pl. **mura** f.; **masera** /ma'zera/; dal lat. *maceria*; DEVI 288; EV 99; venez. *masiera*; giul.ven. *masiera*; trev. *masiera*, mucchio di sassi.

## N

**nascondere** *v. t. sconder /'skonder/; dal lat. *abscondere*; DEVI 491; venez. *scondere*; vic. *sconder*; de *sondon*, de *nascondon* /denaskon'don/; foravia /fora'lvia/, avv. di nascosto; venez. (de) *sondon*; vic. *de sondon*, *in sondon*; *sconderse*, *giogar in sconder*.*

**nasello** *m. (zool., *Merluccius volgaris*) asinel /azi'nel/.*

**neanche** *avv. nanca, gnanca /'nanka/, nanche /'nanke/; da *nè* + *anca*, e *nè* + *ancora*; EV 76; venez. *gnan* – *gnanca*; vic. *gnanca*; cf. le forme ciakave settentrionali *ānke*, *nānke*, *njānke*; nella parlata di mia mamma *nijanci*.*

**nebbia** *f. caligo /ka'ligo/; dal lat. *caligo*, *caliginis*; DEVI 65; EV 32; venez. *caigo*, *caivo*, *calivo*, *caligo*; vic. *caligo*; cf. le varianti adoperate sulle isole adriatiche settentrionali *kalīg*, *kalīh*.*

**nemmeno** *avv. gnancache /janka'ke/.*

**nettezza** *f. netizia /ne'titsja/; venez., trev. *netisia*.*

**niente** *avv. 1. gnente /'jente/; 2. nichese /'nikeze/, (gerg.); dal lat. med. *nec* e dal part. pres. dell' essere *entem*, neppure un essere; DEVI 206; dal ted. *nichs*; venez., vic. *gnente*.*

**noce** *m. nosa /'noza/ f.; da *mix*, *nucis* (frutto); EV 113; da *nox nocis*; DEVI 325; venez. *nosa*, *nose*; vic. *nosa*; cf. *noseler* (albero); *noser* /no'zer/, m. l'albero. **nocciola** *f. nosela /no'zela/; dal lat. *nucella*; DEDI 325; venez., vic. *nosela*.**

**nodo** *m.* (*di capelli: crocchia*) **cocon** /ko'kon/; da *coccum* (granello), nocciolo di una pianta bacca creola *kochone*; *venez.* *cocon*; *vic.* *cocon* (mazzocchio).

**nubile** *agg.* **puto** /'puto/; da un lat. pop. \**puttus* > *putus* collegato con *puer*, -is; DEVI 400; *vic.* *puto*.

**nuca** *f.* (*anat.*) **1. copa** /'kopa/, **copin** /ko'pin/; **2. gnuca** /'juka/; **1.** dal basso lat. *muchā*, derivato dall'arabo *mikha* (midollo); DEVI 206; **2.** dal gr. *kópanon*; DEDI 156; dal lat. *ciūppa*; EV 48; *venez.*, *vic.* *gnuca*.

**nuora** *f.* **gnora** /'jnora/; dal lat. parlato *nurus*; DEDI 351; dal lat. volg. *nora* < *nura*; DEVI 324; *venez.* *miora*, *nora*; *vic.* *miora*.

**nuotare** *v. i.* **nudar** /nu'dar/; dal lat. pop. \**notare* per *nature*; EV 113; REW 5846; *venez.* *ware*, *nodare*, *nodar*; *trev.* *nodar*, *muar*; **nudador** /nuda'dor/, nuotatore.

## O

**occhieggiare** *v. t.* **cucar** /ku'kar/; dal ted. *gucken*; il verbo *cucàr*, nel significato di “occhieggiare” si può trovare solo nel vernacolo fiumano, e forse anche in giuliano veneto; altrove, *cucàr* prende il significato di “acciuffare, arrestare, buscare, cogliere, guadagnare, prendere e rubare”; cf. germanismo croato *gǔkērlā*, spionciono, binocolo.

**odore** *m.* (*con riferimento specifico all’ odore di pesce, o di stoviglie non completamente lavate, o non lavate bene*) **freschin** /fres'kin/; dal *fresco* < germ. *frisk*; DEVI 184; “[...] odore di pesce non fresco, o odore lasciato dalle uova nei piatti o emanato da

stoviglie mai lavate o dai canali quando l'acqua è bassa".; EV 69; cf. spagn. *fresco*, sgradevole; *frescal*, che non è del tutto fresco (*rif. al pesce*); EV 69; vic. *freschin*, mucido; *odor de freschin*, odore personale.; cf. ciak. reg. *freščina*, *friščina* puzzo del mare e del pesce.

**offendersi** *v. rifl. picarse /pi'karse/*; altrove il significato può essere *appendere*, *picchiare*, *astinarsi in un affare*.

**olio m. ojo** /'ojo/, da *olere, oleare*, dal lat. *oleum* < gr. *elaion*; DEVI 330; venez. *òjo, ògio*; vic. *ogio*.

**ombelico m. bugnigolo** /bu'nigolo/; dal lat. *umbilicus* < *umbo, umbinis* "bottone"; DEVI 44; EV 21.

**ombrellaio m. ombreler** /ombre'ler/; da *ombra*, sul modello dal lat. *umbrella* < *umbra*; DEVI 331; venez. *ombrelaro*; vic. *ombreler*; **lombrela, lumbrela f.** ombrello; venez. *onbrela*.

**orbettino m. (zool., *Angusi fragilis*) slepic'** /zle'pić/; dal cr. reg. *slepīć*; cr. stand. *sljēpić*.

**orinare v. pissar** /pi'sar/; suono di origine onomatopeica; DEVI 384; venez. *pissare*; vic. *pissar* (anche "prudere, pizzicare"); *pissar contro vento, el pisso te vien adosso; pissarse adosso de rider; pissin; orina; ghe se ga scaldà el pissin*, si è arrabbiato.

**orologio m. rolojo** /ro'lōjo/; dal gr. *horologion* (*hora + logion* < *legein*, dire, attrav. lat. *horologium*; venez. *relogio, relojo, regogio*; vic. *relogio*.

**panna** f. **skoropic'** /'skoropič/ m. da dim. del cr. *skōrup*, *skōrupič*; cf. ciak. reg. *škōrup*

**pannocchia** f. **tulzo** /'tultso/ m.; dal tur. *tülüzā*, spiga, attrav. la variante croata *tuluz*; RSR 1382; cf. rum. *tuleiu* con lo stesso significato; ERHSJ 521; fig. *persona non grata*, *persona stupida*; cf. ciak. reg. *tūlac*.

**pariglia** f. **cubia** /'kubja/; (*generalmente riferito ai cavalli, ma può anche prendere il significato di coppia (di persone, di sposi, sposini, ecc.)*); dal lat. *copula*, legame, vincolo, laccio; DEVI 125; EV 53; venez. *cúbia*, *cobia* (coppia in senso spreggiattivo); vic. *cubia*.

**parola** f. (*di suono satirico*) **botonada** /boto'nada/; dal fr. *bouton*; DEVI 40; da un suono \**bott*, esprime il colpo; EV 23; venez. *botonada*, *inbotonada*; vic. *botonada*; cfr. l'it. *buttonata*.

**passeggiare** v. i. **spassegiar** /spase'dar/; da *passo* < lat. *passus* < *pandere*; DEVI 558; venez. *spassisare*, *spassizar*; vic. *spassizar*; a **passeggio** avv. **a spasso**; da *spassare*, venuto dal lat. *expassare*, *expassus*, part. pass. di *expandere*, allargare; DEVI 558; vic. *a spasso* (*andar*);

**pasta**, tipo di f. **subioti** /subl'joti/, **bigoli** /'bigoli/ m. pl.; dal lat. pop. \**subilare* < *sibilare*, fischiare; EV 182; DELI 595; venez., vic. *subioto*, *subioti*; cf. ciak. settentr. *pàšta*; *šubijòti*, *šupjòti* pasta a tubi; però, cf. l'agg. cr. *šúpalj* cavo, vuoto, incavato.

**pasticciare** (*eseguire male*) v. t. **sbrodigar** /zbrodi'gar/; dal germ. *brod*, zuppa, da *brudeln*, bollire attrav. il basso lat. *brodium*; DEVI 53; venez. *sbrodegare*, *sbrodaciare*; vic. *sbrodegar*; **pasticcione** m. (f.-a) (fam.) **sbrodigon**, **paciuhon** /paću'hon/, per *sbrodigon* v. *pasticciare*; da *paciugare*, *paciar*, da *pasticciar*; EV 116; voce onom. da *pace*

*pace*, rumore prodotto dal fango pestato; DEVI 341; venez. *isbroeton*, *paciugon*; vic. *paciugon*; cf. ciak. reg. *pačuhāt* abborracciare, lavorar male; *pačuharija* l'aborracciare.

**patella** *f.* (zool., *Patella vulgaris*) **pantalena** /panta'lena/; probabilmente il dim. di *patella* con *-n-* epentetica.

**pattumiera** *f.* **scovazera** /skova'tsera/; da *scoassa*, dal lat. *scopa*, -ae, granata, nome della pianta usata per la fabbricazione delle scope; DEVI 489; *scoazèra*, da *scoàza*, dal verbo *scoàr*, scopare; DEI ; di orig. onom.; DEVI 170; venez. *scoassàra*, *scoassèra*; cf. dalm. *škoväce* spazzatura; ciak. settentr. *škovacéra* scopa.

**paura** *f.* (gerg.) **fifa**, **pipio**, **piamu**, **sbigolo** /'zbigolo/; *sbigolo*, da *spaga*, *spaghetò* "paura", ha preso il significato da spavento dall'italiano "spaghetto", che ricorda il "bigolo = spaghetti" nel significato di paura; DEVI 466; etimologia di primi tre termini rimane sconosciuta; venez. *fifa*, *fifio*, *fifola*, *sbigola*; vic. *piopiò*, *fifa*, piagnoloso, *sbegolo*, bambinello; DEI 636; REW 3288; cf. cr. gerg. *fifa* paura.

**pedata** *f.* **piada** /'pjada/; dal lat. *pes*, *pedis*; DEVI 362; ven. *pea*, *peada*; vic. *peada*.

**pentola** *f.* **lonaz** /lo'nats/; dal ciak. reg. *lonāc*; dim. **loncic'** /lon'čić/, pentolino; cf. ciak. reg. *lōnčić*.

**penzolare** *v. i.* **pindolarse** /pindo'larse/, *v. rifl.* dal lat. pop. \**pendiculare* < \**pendere*; EV 130; DEVI 381; venez. *pingolare*; vic. *pindolar*.

**peperone** *m.* (*bot.*, *Capsicum annuum*) **peveron** /pe'veron/; dal lat. *piper*, dal gr. *peperi*, termine a sua volta provenuto da India; DEVI 373; venez., vic. *pevaron*; cf. ciak. reg. *peverôn*.

**perché** *avv. (inter.)* **percossa** /per'kosa/; venez. *parcossa*; vic. *percossa*.

**pesca** *f.* **persigo** /'persigo/; dal tar. lat. \**persicus*, pesca, dal lat. cl. "persica (arbor)", che dovrebbe significare "proveniente dalla Persia"; DEVI 369; EV 126; venez., vic. *persego*.

**pesce** *m.* **pesse** /'pese/; dal lat. *piscis*, *pisces*; venez. *pesse*; pesce sott'olio, **marinada** *f.* *pesse mudo o zento in boca*; *el pesse scominzia a spuzar dala testa.*; cf. ciak. reg. *marinâda*.

**pestello** *m.* **batic'** /ba'tic'/; dal ciak. reg. *batîc*, dim. di *bat*.

**pettegola** *agg. f. (m. -o)* **pazarola** /pjatsa'rola/ *f.* (venditrice di piazza); dal lat. *platea*; DEVI 375; cf. venez. *piassarola*, *piassarota*, *pazarota*, ragazza di strada.

**piacere** *v. i.* **piaser** /'pjazer/, **piazer** /'pjatser/; vic. *piasser*; cf. ciak. reg. *pijažât (se)*.

**piagnucolare** *v. i.* **gnurgar** /nur'gar/; forse dal lat. *nertia*, con perdita di sillaba o creazione imitativa come il bellunese *gnignolar*, piagnucolare; EV 77; vic. *gnignolar*; trev. *gnolar*; da *nertia*; DEVI 206; cf. germ. onom. *nörgeln*, ERHSJ 530.; cf. ciak. reg. *njūrgat*; *njūrgalo*.

**pidocchio** *m.* (*zool.*, *Pediculus humanus*) **pedocio** /pe'dočo/; dal lat. *pediculus*, dim. di *pes*, *pedis*; DEVI 367; venez. *peòcio*, *piòcio*; vic. *peòcio*; *pedocio de mar*, mitilo; *pedocio refado*, nuovo ricco, parvenu; cf. ciak. reg. *pedōč*.

**piega** *f.* 1. **grespa**; 2. **pieta**; 1. dal lat. *crispus*, arricciato; DEVI 214; 2. dal lat. *plieta*, da *plicare*, piegare; DEVI 379; dappertutto *grespa* e *piet*; cf.. ciak. reg. *grěšpa*, *grīšpa*.

**pietraia** *f.* (*mucchio di pietre*) **grebeni** /'grebeni/; il termine è stato entrato nel lessico italiano settentrionale dalle lingue slave, cioè o sloveno o croato; le radici di *grebeni* (*nom. pl.* di *grěben*) provengono da un preslavo \**greby*, gen. \**grebene*; HER 245; nelle lingue slave, la parola prende diversi significati, per esempio *grěben* 1. cresta di un monte, spalla; 2. scoglio, secca rocciosa; 3. (*anatom.*, *zool.*), garesse del cavallo, sopello di bovini; cf. bulg. *grěben*; maz. *greben*; slov. *grebēn*; che. *hrebeň*; pol. *grzebień*; v. EV 79; venez. *grěbani*; vic. *grebani*.

**pioggia** *f.* **piova** /'pjova/, **slavazada** /zlavat'sada/, **slavazo** /zla'vatso/, dal lat. pop. *lavaculum*, dal lat. cl. *lavacrum*, bagno; DEVI 534; venez. *piova*, *slavasso*; vic. *piova*, *slavàcio*; **piogierella** *f. dim.* **piovesina** /pjove'zina/; dal lat. pop. *plovere*, dal lat. cl. *pluere*; DEVI 383; *se no piove, joza*.

**pizzo** *m.* (*barba a punta*) **barbuz** /bar'buts/; forse da *barbozzo*, castoro, che può anche significare *barba*, *uomo barbuto*; DII 79, 1409; venez. *barbisso*, *barbissolo*; da *barbe* + suff. *-ūceus*; DEDI 64; EV 11; cf. ciak. reg. *barbiūc*.

**polpaccio** *m.* (*anat.*) **pupola** /'pupola/; *f.* dal lat. *pulpa*, carne magra; DEVI 399; da *pupola*; EV 138; venez., vic. *pupola*.

**poltrone** *m.* **bonavoja** /bona'voja/ *m.*; il termine si trova anche in Toscana, Liguria e sull'isola di Elba, dove può prendere il significato di "tipaccio, mariole".

**pomice** *f.* (*miner.*) **piera pomiga** /pjera'pomiga/; da un tardo lat. *pomex, -icis*, provenuto dal latino classico *pumex*, avvicinare a spuma; DEVI 391; venez. *pómese*; trev. *pómega*.

**porcheria** *f.* (*sudiciume*) **scovada** /sko'vada/; forse dal lat. *scrofa*; EV 161; venez. *scoàssa, scoadura, scoaura*; vic. *scoasse, porcaria*.

**portamonete** *m.* **tacuin** /taku'jin/; forse dal latino medievale *tacuīnum*, ordine, lunario, provenuto dall'arabo *taqwim*, giusto, ordine; DEVI 606; EV 484; venez. *tacoin, tacuin*; cf. ciak. reg. *takuīn*.

**postino** *m.* **postier** /posti'jer/; da *posta*, dal lat. *posita*, luoghi fissi; DEVI 395; venez. *postiero*; vic. *postier*.

**prendere** *v. t.* (*raggiungere*) **1. brancar** /bran'kar/; **2. ciapar** /ća'par/; **3. cior** /'ćor/, ['tjor], **ciolder** /'ćolder/ (*arc.*); **1.** dal tardo lat. *branca*, zampa; DEVI 49; **2.** dal basso lat. *capulare*, pigliare; DEVI 94; **3.** dal lat. *tolere*, portare; DEVI 624; venez. *ciapare, cior*; go *ciapà una sbandada*, sono innamorato; *ciapà de cope, ciapà de strighe*, (di persona strana); *cior per culo, cior per el fioco, cior via*, prendere in giro.

**preoccuparsi** *v. rifl.* **bazilar** /batsi'lar/; dall'it. *vacillare*, ondeggiare, di provenienza latina di stessa forma, ma con significato di *farneticare*; DEVI 27; EV 13; REW 9112; venez. *basilare*, protestare, delirare; vic. *bassilar*; **baziloto**, chi si preoccupa; cf. ciak. reg. *bacilât*.

**prosciutto** *m.* **persuto** /per'suto/; dal lat. pop. \*perexsuctus, asciuttissimo, dal lat. cl. *prae + suctus* (part.pass. di *ex sugere* succhiare; DEVI 355; EV 126; venez. *parsuto*; vic. *perxsuto*; cf. ciak. reg. *pršūt*.

**prurito** *m.* (*pizzicore*) **spiza** /'spitsa/ *f.*; voce onomatopeica, che si ritrova dalla radice *pizz*, punta; DEVI 564; EV 176; cf. germ. *spitz*, sentir prurito come una cagna in calore; GD 615; venez. *spissa*, *spiza*, *spira*; vic. *pissa*; sentir *prurito spizar*; altrove *spissar*; *gaver spiz in cul*, essere paurosi; cf. cr. špīca cima.

**puro** agg. (*semplice, schietto*) **patoco** /pa'toko/; probabilmente viene dal lat. *pateo*, essere chiaro, manifesto; DEVI 360; venez. *patoco*, del tutto, completo; vic. *patòco* fradicio.

**puzzare** *v. i.* **spuzar** /spu'tsar/; dal lat. volg. *putium*, da *putere*, puzzare; DEVI 569; venez. *spussare*; *spuzar*; vic. *spussar*; **puzzo**, *m.* **spuza**; *puzolente* agg. **spuzolente**; **spuzeto**, giovane pieno di se stesso.

## Q

**qualcuno** *pron. indef.* **qualchedun** /kvalke'dun/.

**quando** *avv.* **co** /'ko/; dal lat. *cum*; DEVI 100; EV 44.

**quasi** *avv.* 1. **squasi** /'skvazi/; 2. **deboto**; 3. **poco più che**; 2. da *bot(t)are*, dal fr. ant. *boter*, che isala ad un suono *bott*, che indica "un colpo"; DEVI 133; venez. *deboto*, fra poco; vic. *squasi*, *deboto*, *poco*, fra poco, quasi.

**quatto** agg. **guacio** /'gvaćo/; corrispondente all’it. ant. *acquacciarsi*, acquattarsi, da *accovacchiarsi*; DEVI 401; EV 139; venez. *quàcio*; vic. *quacio*.

## R

**rabbia**, f. (*ira, furore*), **rabiada**; dal lat. pop. *rabia*, da cl. *rabies, rabiei*; DEVI 403; venez. *ràbia*; vic. *rabiada*; **rabiarse**, v. r. arrabiarsi.

**raccogliere** (*mietere*), v. t. **ingrumar** /ingru'mar/; dal lat. *grumus*, mucchio di terra; DEVI 216; EV 81; venez. *ingrumare*, ammassare, aggrovigliare; vic. *ingrumar*, aggrumarsi.

**raddrizzarsi**, v. rifl. **sdrizarse** /zdri'tsarse/; dal lat. pop. *directiare*, provenuto dal lat. cl. *dirigere*; DEVI 153; venez. *drißare, indrißare*; vic. *dressarse*; *sdrizarghe i ossi*, fig. raddrizzare le ossa a qualcuno; cf. ciak. settentr. *zdricât se* spianare; *dřito, drěto* piano, diritto.

**ragazzo** m. **mulo** /'mulo/; (fem. -a); dal lat. *mulus*, -a; DEVI 315; EV 109; venez. *mulo, mula*; vic. *mulo*, ostinato; *ragazzaglia*, **mularia** /mula'trija/ f.; *ragazzone*, **mulon** /mu'lōn/; cf. ciak. *mulariјa*; *milo*.

**raggrinzare** v. t. **ingrizolir** /ingritsolir/, agg. **ingrizolido**; da \**grif* e \**grizz* di natura onomatopeica; EV 166; cf. *grizoli*, *grizzoli*, *sgrizoli*.

**rampino** *m.* **grampin** /gram'pin/; dal germ. *rampa*, unghia, uncino, da una radice *ramp*, afferare; DEVI 410; o forse dal germ. *Krampe*, piccone; venez. *rampin*; vic. *rampin*.

**razza** *f.* (zool., *Raja clavata*), **baracola** /ba'rakola/; dal lat. \**batrachula*, dal gr. *batrachus*, rana; EV 143; venez. *rasa*, *raza*, *baracola*; vic. *rasa*; trev. *baracola*.

**refolo** *m.* **refolada**; da un lat. volg. *refulum*, vento contrario, o voce di origine onomatopeica; DEVI 420; di natura imitativa; EV 14.

**rete** *f.* (strascino) **cocia** /'koća/; vic. *cocia*; reticella per tirare il pesce nella barca, **voliga** /'voliga/; un termine dalmato e veneto istriano; da un supposto gr. \**boliká*, neutro pl. di \**bolikó*, da *bólos*, rete; DEDI

**ricciolo** *m.* (di capelli) **bisson** /bi'son/; possibilmente dal lat. *viticeus*, proprio della vite.

**ricciuto** agg. (fem. -a) **rizo** /'ritso/; dal lat. *ericius*, da *er*, *eris*, riccio; DEVI 427; venez. *risso*, *riz*; vic. *risso*.

**ricotta** *f.* **puina** /pu'jina/; etimo incerto; forse dal lat. *pruina*, brina, cosa bianca; DEVI 398; venez., vic. *puina*.

**riempire** *v. t.* **impignir** /impi'nir/; **impinir**; dal lat. *implere*, empire, da *plenus*, pieno; DEVI 239; venez. *impenire* (se); vic. *impinir*.

**rimbambito** agg. (fem. -a) (di anziano) **imbambinado**.

**rincarare** *v. t.* (*aumentare il prezzo*) **incarir** /inkə'tir/.

**ringhiare** *v. i.* (*anche fig.*) **rugnar** /ru'par/, **brontolar** /bronto'lar/; (*di persona*); forse dal lat. (*ac*)*rugo*, -*iris*, verderame, o anche *lievore* incrociato con *vergogna*; DEVI 431; venez. *rognare*; vic. *rugnar*; cf. ciak. *brontulāt* criticare, biasimare.

**risciacquare** *v. t.* **1. resentar** /rezen'tar/; **2. slavazar** /z lava'tsar/; **1.** dal lat. *recentare*; DEVI 413; EV 144; venez. *resentare*, *rasentare*; **2.** dal lat. pop. *lavaculum* < lat. cl. *lavacrum*, bagno; DEVI 534; venez. *slavaciare*, *slavejare*; vic. *slavaciar*; **slavadura**, f. sciacquatura; venez. *slavaura*; cf. ciak. *režentāt*.

**riscuotere** *v. t.* (*di denaro; ricevere; fig.; ottenere*) **scoder** /'skoder/; vic. *scoder*; dal venez. *scoder* < tosc. *scuotere* < lat. *exquatere* > *excutere*, ERHSJ 262.

**risuolare** *v. t.* **siolar** /sjo'lar/; dal lat. *sola*, da *solum*, suolo, incontratosi con *solea* sandalo; DEVI 546.

**risparmiare** *v. t.* **sparagnar**; da un germ. *sparon*, risparmiare, con intrusione forse di *guadagnare*; DEVI 556; venez. *sparagnare*; vic. *sparagnar*; **sparagno** *m.* risparmio; **sparagnin** *m.* risparmiatore; **sparagnoso** agg.; cf. ciak. *šparanjāt*, *šparinjāt*.

**risvolto** *m.* (*di giacca; di manica*) **patela** /pa'tela/ *f.*; etimo sconosciuto; EV 121; etimo incerto, ma forse dal long. *paita*, veste; DEVI 359; venez. *patela*; vic. *patela davanti*; cf. ciak. *patēla*.

**ritardare** *v. t.* (*rallentare, trattenere, rimandare*) **intardigar** /intardi'gar/; inflessivo di *tardare*, dal lat. *tardare*, da *tardus*, lento; DEVI 245; venez. *intardigare, intardivare*; vic. *intardigar*.

**rosaio** *m. (bot.)* **roser** /ro'zer/; venez. *rosàro*; vic. *rosér*.

**rosicchiare** *v. t.* **rosigar** /rozi'gar/; da *rosicare*, intensivo di *rodere*; DEVI 433; venez. *rosegare*; vic. *rosegar*; **rosigada**, *f.* rosicatura.

**rotolarsi** *v. rifl.* **rondolarse**.

**rovescio** (*a rovescio*) *avv. a roversa*; dal lat. *reversus* (tar. lat. *reversiare*); DEVI 436; venez. *roverso*; vic. *a roversa*.

**rovina** 1. (*andar a*) *avv. a remengo*; variante di *ramingo*, da *ramo*; DEVI 408; EV 143, 144; **andar de remengon** /an'dar de remen'gon/, girovagare; venez. *ramengo, remengo*; cf. l'it. *andare o cadere in rovina*; 2. **rovina**, (*sfacelo, distruzione, crollo, caduta*) *f.* **ribalton** /ribal'ton/; composto da *re*, indietro, e *balta*, ricavato dalla frase di origine sconosciuta; *dare la balta*, rovesciare; DEVI 403; forse ha qualcosa da fare con il turco *balta*, axe; RSR 142; venez. *irabalton, rebalton*; vic. *rebalton*; **rovinare**, *v. t. (logorare)*; **frugar**; forse dal lat. *frui*, godersi qualche cosa; EV 69; venez. *fruar, frugar*; vic. *fruar*; forse dal lat. *fruire*, provenuto dal lat. c. *frui*, godere di una cosa, quindi *consumarla, logorarla con l'uso*; DEVI 186; **frugado**, agg. cf. *frudati*, ERHSJ 532.; cf. ciak. *rovinât, ruvinât*.

**rozzo** *agg. (non rifinito; fig.: non ingentilito; primitivo; inesperto)* **grubijan** /grubi'jan/; parola difusa dappertutto, inclusi Friuli, Venezia, Giulia, Trentino, Alto Adige nella

forma *grobijàn*; cf. lomb. *grobijàn*, *gribian*; dal ted. *grobian*, villanzone, zotticone; DEDI 230; cf. cr. *grīb*, -o, -a, agg. ruvido, rozzo, approssimativo, grezzo; cf. ciak. reg. *grubijān*.

**rubinetto** *m.* **spina** /'spina/; venez. *spin*; vic. *spina*; cf. ciak. reg. špīna

**russare** *v. i.* **ronchisar** /ronki'zar/; dal tar. lat. *ronchizare*, da *rhoncare*, dall'it. *ronchegiare*, *roncare*, DEVI 432; EV 146; venez. *ronchesare*, *ronchezar*, *ronchisare*, *ronchizar*; vic. *ronchizar*.

**ruvido** agg. (anche fig.) **ruspido** /'ruspido/; dal lat. pop. \**ruspare*, cercare; DEVI 440; EV 149; venez. *rúspego*, *ruspio*; vic. *ruspio*; cf. ven. lomb. *ruspi*, *riüspan*, *rösped*; trev. *ruspid*; tosc. *ruspo*; probabilmente dal long. *rusp(i)*, ruvido, ispido DEDI 371. cf. l'arabo *rusp*, ERHSJ 176.

## S

**sacrestano** *m.* **nonzolo**, **lonzolo** /'lontsolo/, **sacrestan**; dal lat. *nuntius*, dim. di *nuntius*; DEVI 325; venez., vic. *nonsolo*.

**sagaccia**, **sagacità**; (*savoir faire*) *f.* **puligana** /puli'gana/; venez. *polegàna*; vic. *polegana*; probabilmente da slavo *polagano*, avv., per es., *iči polagano*, andar piano.

**saliva** *f.* **spudaza** /spu'datsa/; dal lat. *sputum*; DEVI 568; venez. *spucio*, *spuo*; vic. *spuada*; **spudado**, agg.

**salumiere** *m.* **loganigher** /logani'ger/, **porziner** /portsi'ner/, **porziter** /portsi'ter/; da *lucanica*, salsiccia della Lucania; DEVI 267; EV 90; venez. *porseler*, *porselaro*; vic. *luganegher*.

**salvagente** *m.* (*naut.*) **salvaomini**; cf. *salvaomeni*, ramarro, (zool., *Lacerta viridis*); EV 150.

**salvadanaio**, *m.* **musina** /mu'zina/; dal tardo lat. *eleemosyna* < gr. *eleēmosýnē*, poi *lemosýnē* < *eleeo*, ho pietà; DEDI 294; DEVI 316; venez. *musina*, *musigna*; vic. *musina*; cf. emil. *muśina*.

**sardella**, **sardina**, *f.* (zool., *Clupea pilchardus*), **papalina** /papa'lina/; questo pesce veniva pescato per lo più in Romagna, territorio appartenente al Papa, da cui il nome; DEVI 351; venez. *papalina*.

**sarta** *f.* **sartorela**; dal tardo lat. *sartor*, rammendatore, < lat. *sartius*, part. pass. di *sarcire*.

**sbornia** *f.* (*fam.*); (*fig.*) **1. piomba**, **steca**; *steca* fig. "colpo dato con una stecca"; dal got. *stika*, bastone; **2. beone** /be'one/, **bevagna** /be'vegna/; sbornione; vic. *bevon*.

**sbottonare** *v. t.* **disbotonar** /dizboto'nar/; dal fr. *bouton*, con significato originale di *bocciolo*, *gemma*, poi con significato di *bottone*; DEVI 48; venez., vic. *desbotonar(se)*.

**sbriciolare** *v. t.* **sfregolar** /sfrego'lar/; dal lat. *fricare*, strofinare; DEVI 184; venez. *sfregolare*; vic. *sfragolar*.

**sbrigare** v. t. **distrigar** /distri'gar/; (*anche rifl.* **distrigarse**, sbrigarsi); dal lat. *destrigare*, intricare, con suffisso negativo; da *fricari*, usar in frighi; vic. *desbrigar*; ven. *destrigar*; cf. ciak. reg. *deštrigāt*.

**scalzo** agg. (*a piedi nudi*), **discalzo** /di'skaltsə/; dal lat. *discalceus*; DEVI 137; venez. *descalso*, *scalso*; vic. *descalso*.

**scappare**, v. i. (*fuggire*) **scampar** /skam'par/; venez. *scampare*; vic. *scampar*.

**scatarrare**, v. i. **scataraciār** /skatara'čar/; da *catar*, con s- epentetica; dal lat. *catarrhus*, < gr. *katarous* < *katā*, giù e *reo*, scorro; cfr. DEVI 482, 186; venez. *scatarare*; vic. *scatarar*; **catarassa**, **scatariciada**, f. scatarrata.

**schiacciare**, v. t. **mastruzar** /mastru'tsar/; dal lat. pop. *trusciare*, < lat. cl. *trusare*, strisciare; venez. *mastrussare*; vic. *mastrussar*.

**schiacciato**, agg. **schizo** /'skitso/; (*di naso*) venez. *schissa*, *schiza*; vic. *schisso*; cf. *schizar(e)* veneto *schisà*; lomb., piem. *schisé*; DEDI 388.

**sciariare** v. t. (*rischiarare*) **s'ciarir** /ʃca'tir/; dal lat. *clarus* + *clamare*; DEVI 94; venez. *sciarare*; vic. *sciarir*; **s'ciaradura** /ʃcara'dura/, f. *schiarita*.

**schiavo** agg. **s'ciavo** /ʃcavə/; dal lat. medievale *slavus* e *sclavus* < gr. medievale *skabos*; DEVI 487; venez. *sciavo*.

**sciocco**, agg. **bauco** /ba'uko/, **baul** /ba'ul/, **gnampolo** /'ŋnampolo/, **mamo**, **mona**, **sempio**, **svic** [zvik]; *andar baul e tornar casson; che nova gnampolo, cos' ti me ciacoli, te*

*gira i bacoli, ti pol filar* (canzonetta di altri tempi); *esser svic(k)*; cf. ciak. reg. *môna*, *šempjo*.

**scivolare** *v. i.* **sbrissar** /zbri'sar/; voce onomatopeica; DEDI 383; DEVI 470; venez. *sbrissare*; vic. *sbrissar*; **sbrissada**, *f.* scivolata; venez. *sbrissàr*, *sbrissada*, *sbrisson*; vic. *sbrissada*; < friul. *sbrissà*, sdruciolare, perdendo equilibrio; ERHSJ 645; *de sbriss* (di striscio); *sbrissar in zo*; (fare una scivolata); *strissa ma no casca* (di persona avara).

**sciupone** *m.* (*fem. -a*) **spendacion** /spenda'cion/, dal lat. *expendere*; DEVI 560; vic. *spendacion*.

**scodella** *f.* **sdelà** /'zdelà/; dal lat. *scutella*, *dim.* di *scuta*, piatto; DEVI 495; venez. *scuèla*, *scudèla*, *squèla*; vic. *scuèla*; cf. la variante croata *zdjèla* (reg. *zdèla*); cf. ciak. reg. *skudèla*, *škudèla*.

**scolare** *v. i.* **scorlar** /skor'lar/; dal lat. pop. \**crotulare* o \**corrotolare*; DEVI ; venez. *scorlare*, *sgorlar*; vic. *scorlar*.

**scolorire** *v. t.* **smarir** /zma'rir/; dal franco *marrjan*, attraverso il fr. antico *esmarrir* ed il basso lat. *marrire*, confondere; DEVI 539; venez. *smarire*; vic. *smarir*; **smarido**, agg. scolorito.

**scopà** *f.* **scova** /'skova/ *f.* da *scopa*; DEVI 489; venez., vic. *scoa*; **scovolin**, *dim.* di **scovolo**, *m.*, scopetta, spazzola; **scoveta**, spazzolino; venez. *scovolo*, *scoàto*; vic. *scovolin*, *scovoleta*; **scovazera** /skovaltsera/ *f.* pattumiera; **scovaza** /skolvatsa/ *f.* spazzatura; altrove *scoazera*; **scovazin** /skovaltsin/ *m.* spazzino; **scartaza** /skartatsa/, **spazeta** /spa'tseta/, spazzola grossa; **scovetar** /skove'tar/, **spazetar**

/spatse'tar/ *v. t.* scopare, spazzetare; altrove *scoa*; cf. ciak. reg. škováca; škovacéra; škovacín.

**scorgere** *v. t.* adociar /ado'čar/.

**scoria** *f.* (*residuo di carbone*) **marogna** /ma'roŋna/; da una voce prelatina \**marra*, mucchio, masso, sasso; DEVI 284; EV 98; venez. *marogna*, *marognola*; vic. (*termine dei fabbri*) *marogna*.

**scorpacciata** *f.* **panzada** /pan'tsada/, **sgnonfada** /zjnom'fada/; *far una panzada*, *sgnonfada*.

**scottare** *v. t.* **sbrovar** /zbro'var/, **sbrovada**, *f.* scottatura; **scodadeo** /skoda'deo/, **sbrovado**; *agg.* scottato.

**scrivania** *f.* **pulto**; < ted. *Pult* < lat. *pulpitum*; RSR 1113.

**scrofa** *f.*; **scrova**; dal lat. *scrofa*; DEVI 494; venez. *scroa*, *scróva*; vic. *scrova*.

**scroscio** *m.* (*di pioggia: lo scrosciare*) **piovuda**; dal lat. pop. *plovere* < lat. cl. *pluere*; DEVI 383; venez., vic. *piovada*.

**scucire** *v.t.* **discusir** /dis'kusir/; dal basso lat. *cosire* < lat. *consuere* (*cum + suere*); DEVI 129; altrove *descusare*, *scusare*, *scusire*.

**sdentato** *agg.* (*senza i denti*) **scherbalo** /'skerbalo/ *agg.* sost.; da croato *škribala*; venez. *sdentegà*.

**seccante** agg. (*noioso*) **stufaizo** /stu'faizo/; dal lat. pop. *extufare*, riscaldare, composto da *ex* + *typhos*, vapore; DEVI 593; cf. venez. *stufaissa*, cosa che stanca; vic. *stufaissso* incostante.

**secchiello** m. **seceto** /se'četo/; dal lat. *situla* e *situlul*, secchio.

**sedano** m. (bot., *Apium graveolens*) **selino** /'selino/; dal greco *selinon*; DEVI 499; venez. *seleno*, *selino*, *seano*; vic. *selino*; cf. ciak. reg. *sēlen*.

**sedersi** v. rifl. **sentarse** /sen'tarse/; dal lat. pop. *sedentare* < *sedens*, *sedentis*; DEVI 503; venez., vic. *sentarse*; *far una sentata*, (trattenersi a lungo).

**sedia** f. **carega** /kare'ga/; dal lat. *cāthedra*, attrav. \**catecra*, \**catrega*, *cadrega*, < gr. *kathedra*; DEVI 80; venez., vic. *carèga*; **caregheta**, *far caregheta* (trattenersi a lungo); la voce è diffusa anche nei vernacoli lombardi, liguri e piemontesi; v. DEDI 119. Per una più ampia descrizione della “fortuna e lo sviluppo” della parola, si veda *Decadenza di una cattedra*, in *Parole venete*, da Manlio Cortelazzo, p. 133-136; cf. ciak. reg. *kantrīda* poltrona.

**sedurre** v. t. (*traviare, ingannare, allettare, affascinare*) **inzinganar** /intsinga'nar/; dal greco *Atsinganoi*, nome di una tribù dell’Asia Minore; da *tzengaris*, voce di una lingua dell’India; DEVI 529; venez. *insinganare*; vic. *insinganar*.

**selvatico** agg. (*anche fig.*) **salvadigo** /salva'digo/; dal lat. *salvaticus* e *selvaticus*; DEVI 450; venez. *salvàdego*, *salvàrego*, *selvadego*, *salvego*, *salbego*; vic. *salvadego*.

**sembrare** *v. i.* **sguardar** /zgvardar/; il significato di *sguardar* dovrebbe corrispondere all’it. **parere**, ma la sua costruzione riflette influenza slava: cf. il verbo croato *izgledati*, parere (prep. *iz* + verbo *glèdati*); *ti me sguardi bene* (*ti mi izgledaš dobro*; you look good (to mi)).

**semolino** *m* **gris** /'griz/; dal ted. *Gries*; venez. *gries*; cf. ciak. reg. *grîz*, *grîs*.

**sentiero** *m.* (*viottolo, vialetto di campagna*) **troso** /'trozo/; da una supposta base \**trogiu*, *trogu*, di etimo sconosciuto; DEDI 446; venez., vic. *tròzo*.

**seppia** *f.* (zool., *Sepia officinalis*) **sepa** /'sepa/; dal lat. *sepia*, derivato dal gr. *sepia* e *sepo*; DEVI 504; venez., vic. *sépa*; cf. cr. *sipa*.

**setacciare** *v. t.* **tamisar** /tami'zar/; da gallico *tamisium*, staccio; cf. fr. *tamis*; DEVI 608; prob. da *tamiso*, staccio per la farina < gall. *tamisium*, staccio; DEDI 430.

**sfasciare** *v. t.* (*fracassare, demolire*) **disfassar** /disfa'sar/; composto da *dis* + *fare*; DEVI 140; venez. *desfare*; vic. *desfar*.

**sfilare** *v. t.* **dispirar** /dispi'rar/; vic. *despirar*.

**sfondato** agg. (*che non ha più fondo*) **sfondrado** /sfond'rado/; dal tardo lat. \**exfundrare* < *fundus* + *ex*, sconvolgere; DEVI 511; venez. *sfondrà*; vic. *sfondro*, scavo, incavo; **sfondro**, **sfondron**, *m.* (riferito solitamente alla donna depravata).

**sgabello** *m.* (*panchetto*) **scagno** /'skano/; dal lat. *scamnum*, di radice *scap*, appoggiare; DEVI 473; venez. *scagno*, *scano*; vic. *scagno*; < friul. *skañ(o)* < lat. pop. \**scamnum* < *scamnum*; ERHSJ 398. **scagneto**, *dim.*

**sgobbare** *v. i.* (*fam.*) (*studiare molto*) **biflar** /bi'flar/; dal ted. *büffeln*, sgobbare, figurativamente cioè, lavorare come un bufalo; DEDI 78; **biflon**, *m.* sgobbone; cf. ciak reg. *biflat*.

**signore** *m.* **sior** /'sjor/; dal lat. *senior*, *senioris*, comparativo di *senex*; venez., vic. *sior*; cf. ciak. reg. *šjôr*, *šjôra f.*

**singhiozzo** *m.* (*movimento respiratorio*) **sanjozo** /san'jotso/; dal lat. pop. \**singluttus* per *singlutus*, singhiozzo; DEVI 452; venez. *sangiôto*, *sangiûto*, *sengiôto*; vic. *sangiôto*; *Quando ti ga el sanjozo vol dir che qualchedun parla de ti*.

**singolo** *agg.* (*unico*) **ugnolo** /'unolo/; dal lat. *unicus* < *unus*; DEVI 636; venez. *úgnolo*, *úngiolo*; cf. vic. *ugnolo*, sempio.

**slabbrare** *v. t.* **slambreciar** /zlamre'ćar/; dal lat. *lamberare*, lacerare; DEVI 532; venez. *slanbràr*, *slanbriciàre*; **slambrado**, **slambreciado**, *agg.* slabbrato.

**smontare** *v. i.* **dismatar**, **dismontar**; venez. *desmontare*; vic. *desmontar*.

**smorfioso** *agg.* (*capriccioso, lezioso*) **squinzia** /'skvintsja/, *agg. fem.*; cf. venez. *squînsia*, *squînzia*, ragazza leggera.

**soffocare** *v. t.* **sofigar** /'sofi'gar/; dal lat. *suffocare* (*sub + faux, faucis*), stringere la gola; DEVI 545; altrove *sofegare*, *sofigàr*, *sofegar*; cf. ciak. reg. šufigāt cuocere in stuffato.

**sogliola** *f.* (zool., *Solea vulgaris*) **sfoja** /'sfoja/; dal lat. *folium*; DEVI 176; venez. *sfògia*, *sfòga*; vic. *sfigio*.

**sognare** *v. t.* **insognarse** /inso'na:rse/ *v. i.* rifl.; vic. *insoniarse*.

**soldo** *m. pl.* **soldi**, (*moneta, e denaro in genere*) **1. bezo** /'betso/ *m. pl.* **bezi**; **2. boro** /'boro/ *m. pl.* **bori**; **3. scheo** /'skeo/ *m. pl.* **schei**; **1.** dal ted., svizz. *bätze*, l'orso, simbolo di Berna; DEVI 35; **2.** *boro*, soldo veneto, provenuto da \**borro*, \**borra*, oggetto rotondo; **3.** la voce rappresenta prima sillaba della parola tedesca *scheide* (*schei de*), che, collegato con *münze*, fa il composto *scheidemünze*; diffuso dappertutto; cf. ciak. settentr. *sölad*, *pl.* *söldi*. Mio suocero, ed anche mio marito (vengono dalla isola di Veglia) riferiscono agli spiccioli *škålj*, che rammenta anche al veneziano *scàja* squama.

**solletico** *m.* **1. grizolo** /'gritsolo/; **2. catarigole** /kata'rigole/; **1.** da un antico, altotedesco verbo \**gru(w)ison*, provare raccapriccio; DEDI 402; ven., vic. *sgrisolo*; **2.** dalle origini onomatopeiche, come “*pate – cate*”; DEVI 86.

**sorcio** *m.* (zool., *Mus*) **sorzo** /'sortso/; dal lat. *sorex*, *soricis*; DEVI 552; venez. *sórse*, *sorze*; vic. *sorze*.

**sottana** *f.* (*sottoveste; gonna*) **cotola** /'kotola/ *f.*; **el cotolo; cotolin**, *m.* dal germ. *kotta*, veste, attraverso il francese *cotte*, gonna di contadina; DEVI 118; dappertutto *cotola*, *cotoli*; cf. ciak. reg. *kötula*.

**sottobraccio** *avv.* **sotoscajo** /soto'skajo/; cf. **scagio** ascella; *vic.* *sotoscagio*.

**sottolineare** *v. t.* **stricar** /stri'kar/; < ted. *Strich* o *streichen*.

**spacchettare** *v. t.* **dispacar** /dispa'kar/; da *paco*, dall'oland. *pack*, leggato al commercio marittimo; DEVI 142; altrove *despachetar*, *despacare*, *despachetare*.

**spalancare** *v. t.* (*gli occhi*) **impirar** /impi'rar/; *v.* **piron**.

**sparlare** *v. i.* **sparlazar** /sparla'tsar/.

**spasmo** *m.* **granfo** /'gramfo/; dal long. *krampf*, spasmo; DEVI 210; venez. *granfo*, *sgranfo*, *ganfo*; *vic.* *sgranfo*; cf. l' ingl. *cramp*.

**spegnere** *v. t.* **smorzar** /zmor'tsar/, **distudar** /distu'dar/.

**spillone** *m. accr. di spillo, m.* **puntapeto** /punta'peto/; da lat. *punctum* < *pungere* + *pectus*; DEVI 392; venez., *vic.* *pontapeto*; cf. ciak. reg. *piüntapè*.

**spilorcio** agg. **caia** /ka'ja/; da *cadivus*, cadente; DEVI 66; venez. *caíja*, *calia*; *vic.* *càia*; cf. sic. occ. *gàia*, con varianti *càia*, *sàia*, siepe viva; DEDI 214.

**spicchio** *m.* (*di frutta in genere*) **spigo** /'spigo/; dal lat. *spiculum*, dim. di *spica*, punta; DEVI 567; venez. *spígo*, *spígolo*; vic. *spigo*.

**spilungone** *agg. (fem. -a)* (*persona di alta statura*); **longinaz, lunginaz** /lungi'nats/;

**spinacio** *m.* (*bot., Spinacea oleracea*) **spinaza, f. pl. spinaze** /spi'natse/; da basso lat. *spinachium*, dallo spagn. *espinaca* < ar. *isbinah* < pers. *aspanah*; DEVI 563; venez. *spinasse*, *spinassi*, *spinazi*; vic. *spinassi*; cf. ciak. reg. *špinăča*.

**spingere** (*urtando*) *v. t.* **sburtar** /zbur'tar/; da *butar* + *urtar*; DEVI 472; venez. *sburtare*; **sburton**, urtone.

**spilluzzicare** *v. t.* **becolar** /beko'lar/; vic. *becolar*; cf. venez. *sgranellare*.

**splendere** *v. i.* **luser** /'luzer/; da *lucere*; vic. *luser*;

**splene** *m. (anat.)* **smilza** /'zmiltsa/.

**spogliarsi** *v. rifl.* **dispoiarse** /dispo'jarse/; da lat. *spoliare*, svestire; DEVI 143; altrove *despojare (se)*, *spojare (se)*, *despogiar*.

**spremuto** *agg.* **strucado** /stru'kado/; altrove *strucà*, *struco*; < ted. *Druck* (*driicken*); **strucar, premere**; *i se struca* (*di due innamorati*); *strucar le patate per far gnocchi*; *strucar i pomidori*.

**sproposito** *m. (errore, inganno)* **impirada** /impi'rada/; per etimo *v. piron*; venez. *impirada*; vic. *impirada*; *go ciapà una impirada* (*sono stato trafilto*).

**spruzzata** f. (*lo spruzzare*) **sbrufada** /zbru'fada/; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 471; venez. *sbrufada*, *sbrufo*.

**squadra** f. (*sport.*) **squara** /'skvara/; da *squadrare*, rendere quadrato; DEVI 570; cf. ciak. reg. *škvâdra*.

**squama** f. (*zool.*) **s'ciama** /'scâma/; probabilmente dall'it. *squama*; cfr. veneziano *scâja*, *scâgia*, da un gotico *skalja*, squama; DEVI 473; vic. *scciama*; **s'ciamar** v. t. *squamare*; vic. *scciamar*; trev. *scagiar*, *scajar*.

**stagione** f. **stajon**; cf. ciak. reg. *štajôñ*.

**stagnaio** m. (*calderaio, lattoniere*) **bandaio** /ban'dajo/; dal lat. *banda*, lamina di ferro, forse di origine germanica; DEVI 22; venez. *bandeta*; vic. *bandèr*.

**starnutire** v. i. **stranudar** /stra'nudar/; dal lat. *sternutare*, inf. di *sternuere* (onom.); DEVI 573; venez. *stranuare*; vic. *stramuar*.

**stecchetto, a** avv. (*rif. ai soldi*) **a schico** /a'skiko/; dal ted. *Stück*, pezzo; DEDI; vic. *tgnir a stico uno*.

**stendere** v. t. (*distendere, allungare*) **distirar** /disti'rar/ da *tirare* + *des* rafforzativo; *tirare* è di origine incerta, forse da *trahere*; venez. *destirare*; vic. *destirar*.

**stinco** m. (*anat.*) **schinco** /'skinko/; dal long. *skinko*; DEVI 484; venez., vic. *schinco*; cf. l'ingl. *shank*; cf. ciak. reg. *škânk*, *škânkô*.

**stipato** agg. **stivado** /sti'<sup>l</sup>vado/; cf. venez. *stiva*, massa.

**stoffa** f. (*tessuto*) **terlis** /terlis/ m. (*riferito al tessuto per i vestiti di lavoro*); dal lat. pop. \**trilicius* < *trilix*, *trilicis*, cioè triplice tessuto, (*tres + licium* "filo"); DEVI 612; venez. *tarlišo*, *tarlizo*; trev. *tarlizo*; cf. ciak. reg. *trliš*.

**stomacare** v. t. (*anche fig.*) **stomigar**; altrove *stomegare*, *stomegar*; **stomigo** /'stomigo/ m. stomaco; dal lat. *stomachus* < gr. *stomachos*; DEVI 577; altrove *stomego*.

**stoppino** m. (*di candela*) **paver** /pa'ver/; dal lat. pop. \**papyreus* < gr. *papyros*; venez. *pavèro*, *paero* (*anche moccio*); vic. *pavèro*; cfr. il verbo *pavisare*; trev. *pavier*.

**stordire** v. t. **imatunir** /imatu'nir/; (*intronare da matto*); venez. *imatoniare*, *matonire*; vic. *imatoniir*; **imatunido**, agg.

**storto** agg. **imberla** /imber'la/, **imberlado**; cf. vic. *imberlarse*; cf. piem., lomb. ven., friul. *sberla*; etimo incerto, forse da *sberlèffo*, spregio sul viso, probabilmente di origine longobarda; DEDI 382.

**stracciare** v. t. **strazar** /stra'tsar/; dal lat. volg. *extractiare*; DEVI 585; venez. *strassare*, *strazare*; vic. *strassar*; **straccio**, m. **straza**, f.; altrove *strassa*, *straza*; **straccione**, m. (fem. -a) **strazon**, m. (fem. -a); altrove *strasson*, *strazon*; **straccivendolo**, m. **strazariol** /stratsar'jol/, m. **s'ciozer** /ʃco'tser/; venez. *strassàro*, *strazàro*, *strazer*; vic. *strassariol*; trev. *strassarol*, *strazarol*; cf. ciak. reg. *štràca*.

**stracciatella** *f.* (*cucina*) **zanzarele** /tsantsa'rele/ *f. pl.*; voce onom.; DEVI 454; né da \**zanz*, v. Prati 68, né dal lat. *sampa, sansa*, ma da *cencio* nel significato “brandello, cosa da poco”, con influsso paretimologico di *ciance* “chiacchiere” (DESF); questa interpretazione è stata confermata dal toscano *cenci*, tipo di pasta sminuzzata; pasta dolce tritata e fritta che si chiama anche *ciance*, ed in località dall’Italia settentrionale “chiacchiere”; DEDI 473; cf. ciak. reg. zānzarēla.

**strappata** *f.* **sbrego** /'zbrego/, **sbregon**; dal got. \**brikan*, rompere; cf. ted. mod. *brechen*; DEDI 382; venez., vic. *sbrego*; anche friul., lomb., romagn., march.

**strega** *f.* (*anche fig.*) **striga**; dal lat. *strix, strigis* < gr. *strix, strigos*, uccello notturno; DEVI 588; venez. *striga*, *stria*; vic. *striga*; **stregare**, *v. t.* **strigar**; venez. *istrigare*; vic. *strigar*; **stregoneria**, *f.* **strigaria**; ven. *strigamento, strigaria*; vic. *strigaria*; cf. ciak. reg. ſtrīga; ſtrigūn; ſtrigāt.

**strepito** *m.* (*forte rumore*) **desio** /de'zijo/; dall’it. poetico *desio*, desiderio, con significato veneto di *straccio, sciupo*; DEVI 141; venez. *desio* (*fare, farghene un*); cf. poles. grande quantità; etimo non chiaro; *far un desio*, far rovina, stragge; ipot., italiano *desio* male interpretato; DEDI ;

**stringa** *f.* (*stringa per scarpe*) **spigheta** /spi'geta/; cf. ciak. reg. ſpigēta.

**strippata** *f.* (*pop.*) **sgionfada** /zdom'fada/; dal lat. *conflare* (*cum + flare*); DEVI 516; venez. *sgionfa*; vic. *sgionfada*.

**striscia** *f.* (*lista, nastro*) **strica** /'strika/; dal ted. *Strick*; DEVI 588; venez. *strica, stricola*; vic. *strica*; cf. ciak. ſtrīk.

**strizzare** *v. t.* **strucar; strucarse** /stru'karse/; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 591; da un ipotetico \*trudicāre, colpire <*trūdere*, battere, colpire, o dall'alto ted. *truchen*, di stesso significato; DEDI 421; altrove *strucare (se)*, *strucar; strucada, f. strizzata*; venez. *struco*; vic. *strucada*.

**strologare** *v. t. (profetizzare)* **stroligar** /stroi'gar/; dal lat. *astrologus* < gr. *astrologos* (*astron* + *logos* discorso); DEVI 589; venez., vic. *strolegar; stroligo*, astrologo; cf. ciak. reg. *štroliga* maga, stregona; *štroligāt* far l'indovino.

**struggersi** *v. rifl.* **strussiar** /strus'jar/; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 592; venez. *strusiare (se)*; vic. *strusiar*.

**strusciare** *v. t.* **russar** /ru'sar/; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 440; venez. *russare*; vic. *russar; el ga strussià tutta la vita* (ha sempre lavorato).

**strutto** *m.* **distruto** /di'struto/.

**stuoia** *f.* **stiora** /'stjora/, **s'ciora** /'scora/ vic. *stiora*;

**stupidagine** *f.* **macacada** /maka'kada/.

**sugna** *f. (grasso di maiale)* **sonza** /'zontsa/; dal lat. *axungia*, (*axis* + *unguo*) unto per le assi; DEVI 455; venez. *sonsa, sonza, saonsa, saonza*; vic. *sonza*.

**sugo** *m.* **tocio** /'točo/; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 622; venez., vic. *tocio*.

**suocera** f. **sozera** /'zotsera/; dal lat. *socer, saceris*; venez., vic. *madona*.

**suola** f. (*di scarpa*) **siola** /'sjola/; da *sola*, incontratosi con *solea*, *solea*; DEVI 546; venez. *sola, siola*; vic. *siola*.

**suonare** v. t. **sonar**; altrove *sonare, sonar*; **suonatore** m. **sonador**; venez. *sonaor*; vic. *sonador*; **suono, m. son** /'son/; dappertutto **son**.

**sveglia** f. (*orologio*) **svejarin** /zveja'rín/; venez. *svejarin, svegiarin*; vic. *svegiarin*; cf. ciak. reg. *žveljarin; žvejarin*.

**svegliarsi** v. rifl. **dismisiarse** /dismiz'jarse/; dal senso latino *miscere, miscitare* + des rafforzattivo; DEVI 142; venez., vic. *desmisiarse*.

**svelto** agg. (*rapido, pronto, abile, agile*) **sgaio** /'zgajo/; forse dal prov. *galhart*; cf. fr. duecentesco *gaillard* < celt. *gall*, forza; DEVI 191; venez. *gajardo, gagiardo*; vic. *gagioso*; cf. ciak. reg. *žvēlto*.

**svignarsela** v. i. **pomigar(se)** /pomi'garsé/; può essere da *pomiciare*, pulire con pomice, in senso figurato - *andarsene*.

**svitare** v. t. **disvidar** /dizvi'dar/; da *des* + *vida* < *vita e viere*, curvare; DEVI 146; venez. *desvidare, svidare*; vic. *desvidar*.

**svolgere** v. t. **disvoltizar** /dizvolti'tsar/; dal lat. pop. *devolutare*; venez. *desvoltare, stoltare*; vic. *desvoltar*.

**svuotare** *v. t. spompar*; venez., vic. *svodar*; *svuotato*, agg., *spompado*.

## T

**tacchino** *m.* **dindio** /'dindijo/, **purman** /pur'man/; dal fr. *dinde*, coq d'Inde; DEVI 148; venez., vic. *dindio*; trev. *dindiot*; cf. cr. *puran*; cf. ciak. reg. *dīndijo*; *pōrkō/ōrkō dīndijo!*

**taci!** *imper.*, 2p sg. *di tacere*; **muci!** /'mutʃi/; dal croato *mūči!*; imperativo di *mučati*, tacere; cf. *mūk*, calma, tranquillità; dappertutto *muci!*

**tartaruga** *f.* (zool.) **žaba** /'dzaba/; il termine appartiene al dialetto croato regionale ciacavo, dove *žaba pokrovâta* prende il significato di *tartaruga*; nel croato standard, comunque, *žaba* significa *rana*; il nome per *tartaruga*, invece, è *kornjača*.

**tegame** *m.* **tecia** /'teća/, *f. dim.* **teceta**; dal lat. *tegula*; DEVI 614; venez., vic. *tecia*; cf. ciak. *těća*.

**tempesta** *f.* (*improvvisa*) **neverin** /neve'rīn/; < venez. *nevera*, *neverini*, tosc. *nevaio* < agg. sost. lat. *nivaria* < *nix*, *nivis*, con il suff. agg. *-arius*; ERHSJ 513-4.

**temporale** *m.* (*improvviso*) **sion** /si'jon/; da *sifone* < lat. *sipho*, *siphonis* < gr. *siphon*, tromba, canna; DEVI 530; venez., vic. *sion*.

**tenaglia** *f.* (*specialmente al plurale*) **tanaia** /ta'naja/; dal prov. *tenalha*, che continua il tardo latino *tenaculum*, dim. di *tenacula*, pinza da tenere; DEVI 608; venez. *tanàja*, *tanàgia*; vic. *tanàgia*.

**tenere** *v. t.* **tegnir** /te'ɲir/, **tenir**; dal lat. *tenere* + *tendere*, che resulta in *distendere*, con il significato di “continuare a distendere”; DEVI 615; venez. *tegnere*, *tegnir*; vic. *tegnir*, *tegner*; trev. *tégnar*.

**toppa** *f.* **tacon** /ta'kon/; da *taca*, incavo < germ. *taiku*, segno, fissare mediante un incastro; DEVI 605; venez., vic. *tacon*.

**torcere** *v. t.* **torcere** /'torćere/, **savezarse** /skave'tsarse/, *v. rifl.* variante dell’italiano *scapezzare*; venez. *scavassare*, *savezare*; **savezado**, agg. storto; altrove *scavesso*.

**trapano** *m.* (*mecc.*) **verigola** /ve'rigola/ *f.* da un lat. pop. \**verriculus* < lat. *verres*; venez. *verigola*, *verigolo*.

**trasferirsi** *v. rifl.* **trasportarse** /trasportarse/.

**travatura** *f.* (*edil.*) **bordonal** /bordo'nal/; etimo oscuro; possibilmente dal lat. *bordum*, tavola; cf. l’it. *bordone*, bastone da pellegrino; cf. ciak. reg. *bordunâl*.

**traverso** *m.*; **di traverso**, *prep.* **tresso**; venez., vic. *tresso*.

**tremito** *m.* **tremazo** /tre'matso/, **tremariola** *f.*; venez. *tremàssو*, *tremòn*, *tremarèla*, *tremariòla*; vic. *tremasso*, *tremarola*, paura.

## U

**ubriacarsi** *v. rifl.* **imbriagarse** /im'briaga'garse/; dal tardo lat. \**ebriacus* < lat. cl. *ebrius*, ubriaco; venez., vic. *imbriagarse*; **imbriago**, **imbalado**, agg. ubriaco; dappertutto *imbriago*; **imbriagon**, *m. (fem. -a)* ubriacone.

**uccello** *m.* **uzel** /u'tsel/; da tardo lat. \**aucellus* < *avicellus*, dim. di *avis*; DEVI 337; venez., vic. *osèlo*.

**ungere** *v. t. (spalmare di sostanza grassa)* **onger** /'onder/; venez. *ónsare*; vic. *onzer*; **dar una onta, ontada**, ungere.

**unghia** *f.* **ungia**, *pl.* **onge** /'onde/; dal lat. *ungula*, dim. di *unguis*; DEVI 332; venez., vic. *óngia*.

**uovo** *m. pl.* **uova; ovo** /'ovo/, *m. pl.* **ovi**; venez. *òvo, vòvo*; vic. *vovo*.

**urlare** *v. i.* **zigar** /tsiəgar/; venez. *sigare, zigare*; vic. *sigar*; **zigo**, *m.* urlo, grido; altrove *sigo, zigo*; cf. ciak. reg. *cigo*.

**usta** *f.* **usma** /'uzma/; dal lat. pop. \**osmare* fiutare, < gr. *osman*, fiutare < *osme*, odore; DEVI 637.

**utile** agg.; **utiloso**.

## V

**vassoio** *m.* **guantiera** /gvant'jera/ *f.*; dall’it. antico *gantiera*; cf. ciak. reg. *gvantjēra*.

**vecchiaia** *f.* **veciaia** /ve'čaja/ dal tardo lat. *veclus* < *vetulus*, dim. di *vetus*; **vecio** /'večo/ agg. (*fem. -a*) vecchio; venez., vic. *recio*; *recio bacuco*; *recio baloner*; *recio imbambinado*; *recio insempiado*.

**veglia** *f.* (*l’essere sveglio, il vegliare*) **veja**; da \**vejare* < lat. *vigilare* < *vigil*, *vigilis*, sveglio; DEVI 643; venez. *véja*, *végia*; vic. *vegia*.

**venire** *v. i.* **vegnir, vignir** /vi'nir/; dal lat. *venire*; venez. *vegniére*, *vegnír*; vic. *vegnir*.

**venticello** *m.* **bavisela** /bavi'zela/; da basso lat. \**baba*; voce onomatopeica; DEVI 31; venez., vic. *bavesela*; cf. l’it. *bava*, brezza.

**vicolo** *m.* (*corridoio*) **androna** /and'rона/; f. cf. l’it. *androne*.

**vomitare** *v. t. e i.* **gomitar** /gomítar/; venez. *gomitere*, *vomegare*; vic. *gomitar*.

## Z

**zampa** *f.* (*parte terminale dell’arto di cane, e felino*) **sata** /'sata/, **zata** /'tsata/; etimo non del tutto sicuro, ma forse dall’antico alto tedesco *zata*, branca; secondo il DEVI 459, la voce proviene dall’ant. ted. *tatze*; cf. ciak. settentr. *càta*.

**zuppa** f. (*fare la zuppa nel...*) **sopa** /'zopa/; (*far sopa, sopar*; il significato di *fare zuppa nel vino*, per es., si trova dappertutto il Veneto, Lombardia orientale, nelle regioni ladine ed in Friuli; DEDI 473; cf. ciak. reg. *sūpa*.

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## Abbreviations and Symbols

<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation
<i>accus.</i>	accusative
<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>augment.</i>	augmentative
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary
<i>dimin.</i>	diminutive
<i>fem.</i>	feminine
<i>i.e.</i>	id est
<i>imper.</i>	imperative
<i>imperf.</i>	imperfect
<i>infin.</i>	infinitive
<i>interrog.</i>	interrogative
<i>intr.</i>	intransitive
<i>irreg.</i>	irregular
<i>It.</i>	Italian
<i>L</i>	Latin
<i>masc.</i>	masculine
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>north.</i>	northern
O	Old (with languages)
<i>obs.</i>	obsolete
<i>Ocelt.</i>	Old Celtic
OF	Old French
OHG	Old High German
<i>orig.</i>	origin, originally
<i>Pers.</i>	Persian
<i>pers.</i>	person, personal
<i>Phonet.</i>	Phonetics
<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>pop. L</i>	popular Latin
<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese
<i>poss.</i>	possessive
<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>pres.</i>	present
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>Prov.</i>	Provençal

<i>ref.</i>	reference
<i>refl.</i>	reflexive
<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>rel. pron.</i>	relative pronoun
<i>repr.</i>	representing
<i>Rom.</i>	Roman
<i>Rum.</i>	Rumenian
<i>Russ.</i>	Russian
<i>sing.</i>	singular
<i>Slav.</i>	Slavic
<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>symb.</i>	symbol
<i>tr.</i>	transitive
<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish
<i>unkn.</i>	unknown
<i>v.</i>	verb
<b>WG</b>	West Germanic
//	phonemic boundaries
[]	phonetic bracquets
>	developes into
<	derives from
→	goes to
<sub>h</sub>	primary stress
	aspirated
~	palatalized
-	nasalized
~	dental
.	voiceless

**Italian diacritics**

` short rising (grave)  
 ^ long rising (acute)

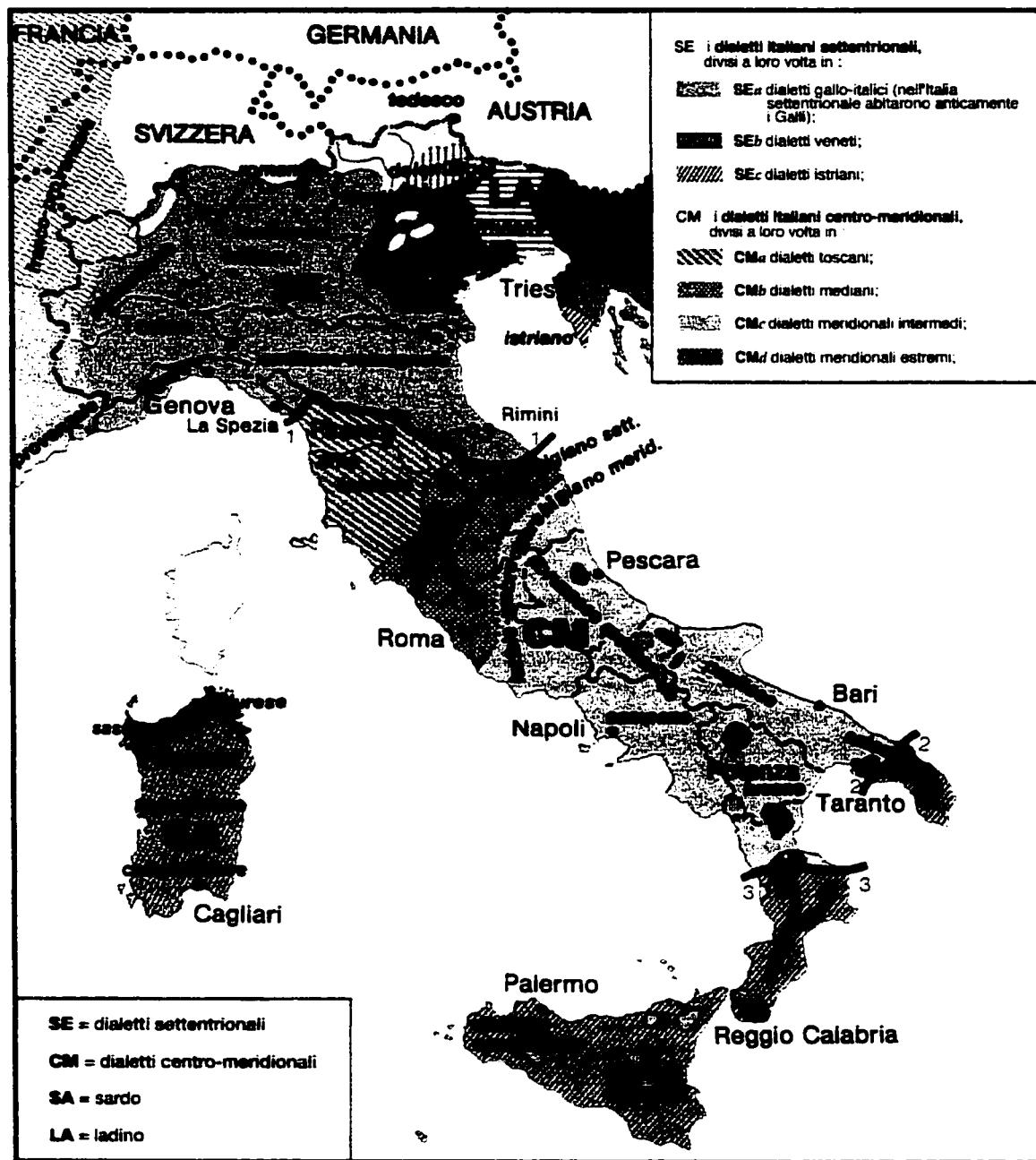
**Croatian diacritics**

`` short descending  
 ^ long descending  
 ` short rising  
 - long rising

**Abbreviations (Italian)**

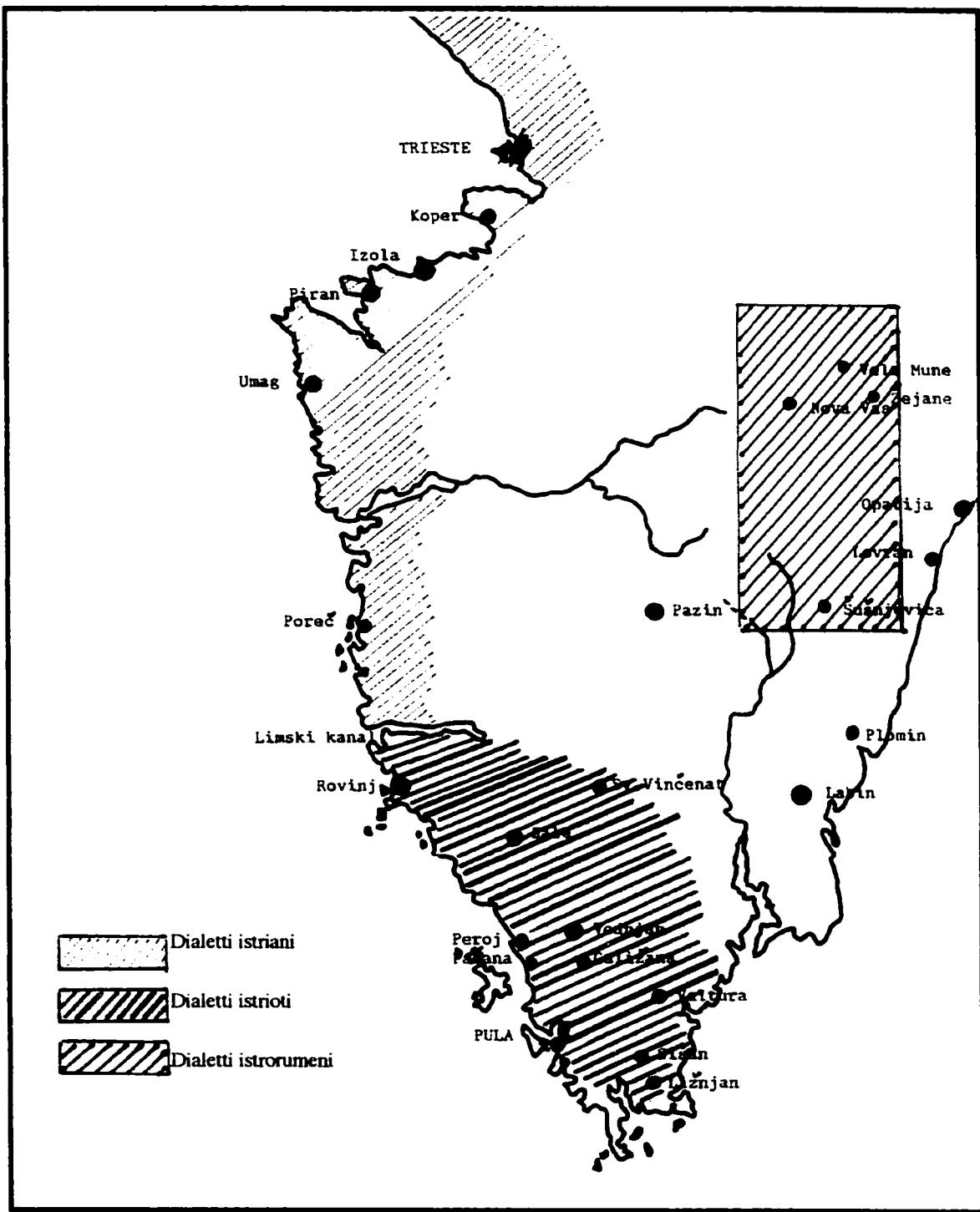
<i>accr.</i>	accrescitivo
<i>agg.</i>	aggettivo
<i>ant. ind.</i>	antico indiano
<i>ar.</i>	arabo
<i>attrav.</i>	attraverso
<i>avv.</i>	avverbio
<i>bot.</i>	botanico
<i>celt.</i>	celtico
<i>cf.</i>	confront
<i>ciak. merid.</i>	ciakavo meridionale
<i>ciak. reg.</i>	ciakavo regionale
<i>ciak. settentr.</i>	ciakavo settentrionale
<i>cr.</i>	croato
<i>cr. st.</i>	croato standard
<i>dalm.</i>	dalmatico
<i>fem.</i>	feminile
<i>fium.</i>	fiumano
<i>franc.</i>	francese
<i>frank.</i>	franco
<i>gerg.</i>	gergale
<i>germ.</i>	germanico
<i>giul. ven.</i>	giuliano veneto
<i>gott.</i>	gotico
<i>gr.</i>	greco
<i>inter.</i>	interiezione
<i>istr.</i>	istrioto
<i>it.</i>	italiano
<i>lat.</i>	latino
<i>lat. pop.</i>	latino popolare
<i>lat. volg.</i>	latino volgare
<i>long.</i>	longobardo
<i>masc. (m.)</i>	maschile
<i>milan.</i>	milanese
<i>naut.</i>	nautico (termine)
<i>onom.</i>	onomatopeico
<i>padov.</i>	padovano
<i>panven.</i>	panveneto
<i>peggior.</i>	peggiorativo
<i>pers.</i>	persiano
<i>port.</i>	portoghese

<i>prov.</i>	provenzale
<i>romagn.</i>	romagnolo
<i>rum.</i>	rumeno
<i>s.f.</i>	sostantivo femminile
<i>spagn.</i>	spagnolo
<i>t. lat.</i>	tardo latino
<i>ted.</i>	tedesco
<i>traiù.</i>	trauriano
<i>trev.</i>	trevigiano
<i>tur.</i>	turco
<i>ung.</i>	ungherese
<i>ven.</i>	veneziano
<i>v. intr.</i>	verbo intransitivo
<i>v. rifl.</i>	verbo riflessivo
<i>v. trans.</i>	verbo transitivo
<i>vic.</i>	vicentino
<i>ver.</i>	veronese
<i>volg.</i>	volgare
<i>zool.</i>	zoologico

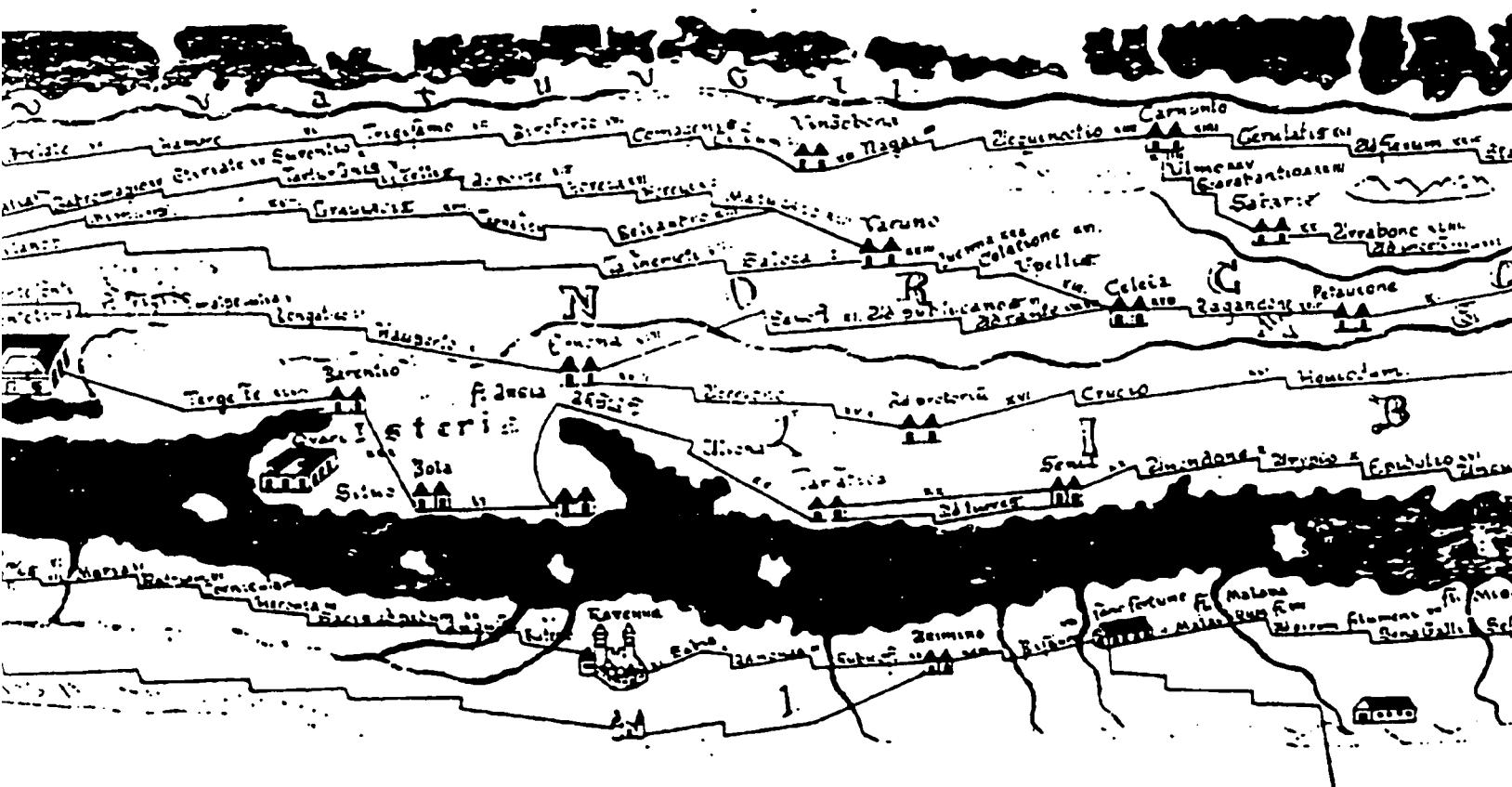


Dialectal map of Italy

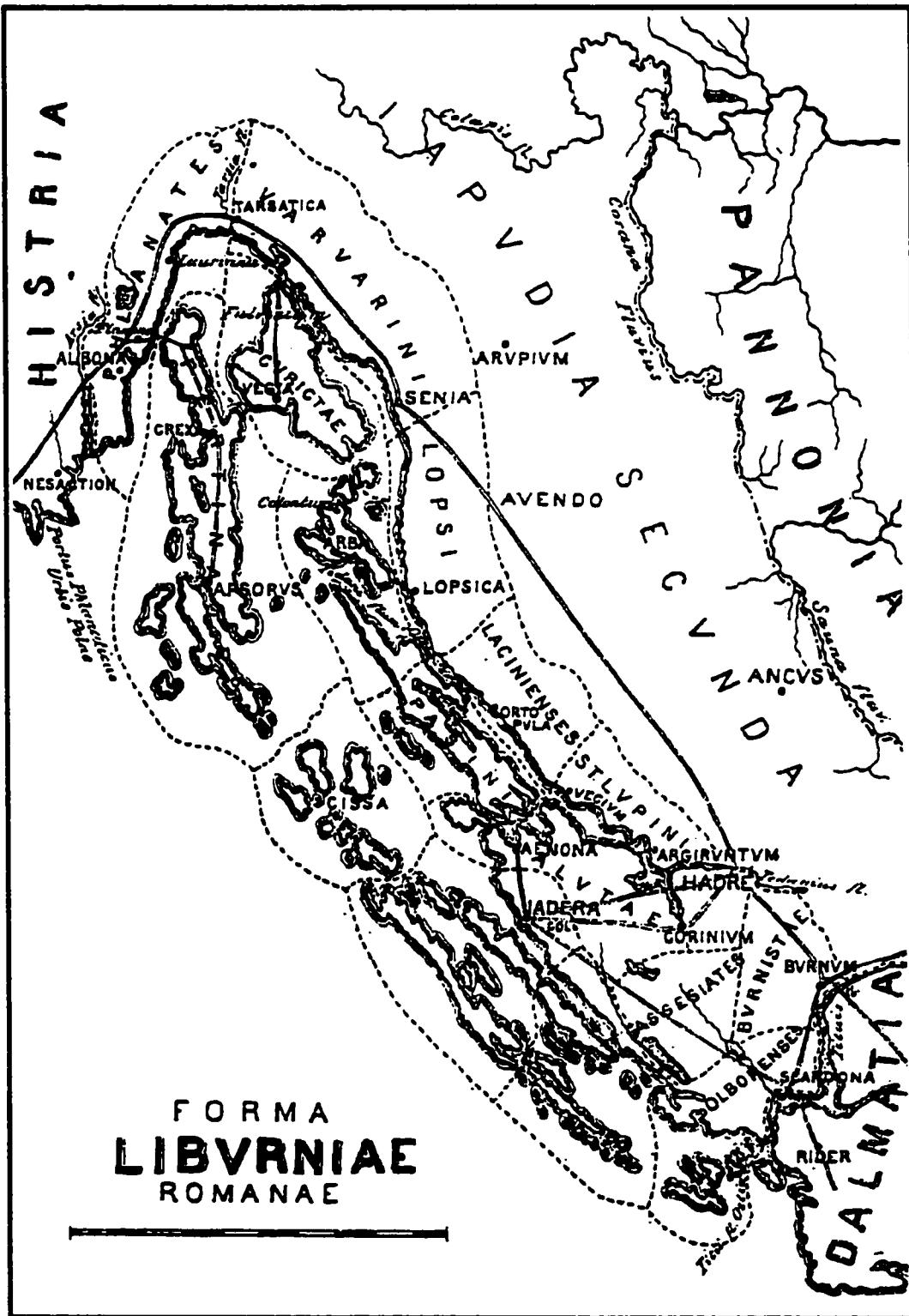
Adapted from Maurizio Dardano *Manualeto di linguistica Italiana*, 1991: 104



Map of the Italian dialects in Istria



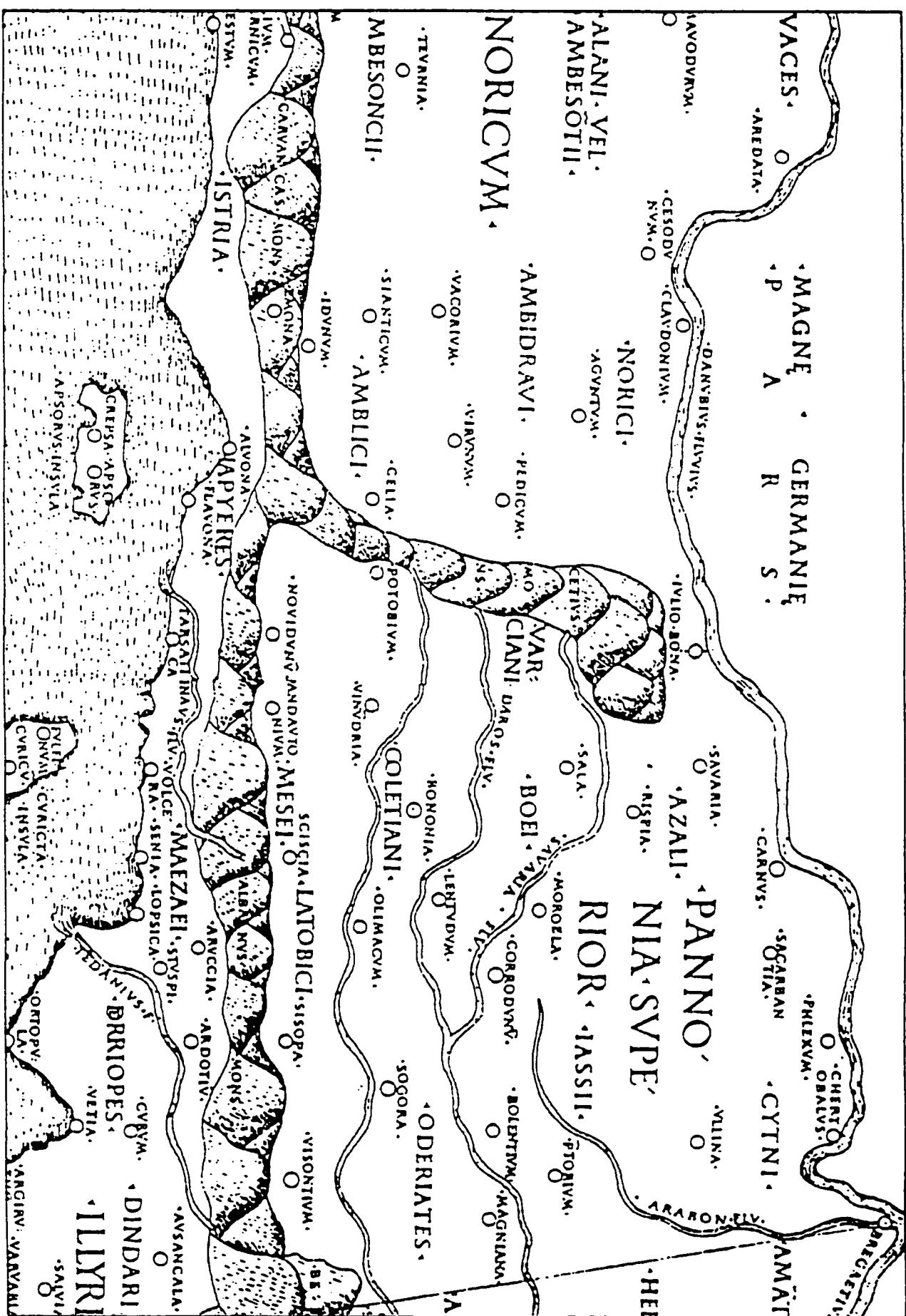
Tabula Peutingeriana. Detail. Medieval copy of Roman itinerary from III c. AD. From *Fluminensis* by Vanda Ekl.



Stab. Tipo-litografico siumano.

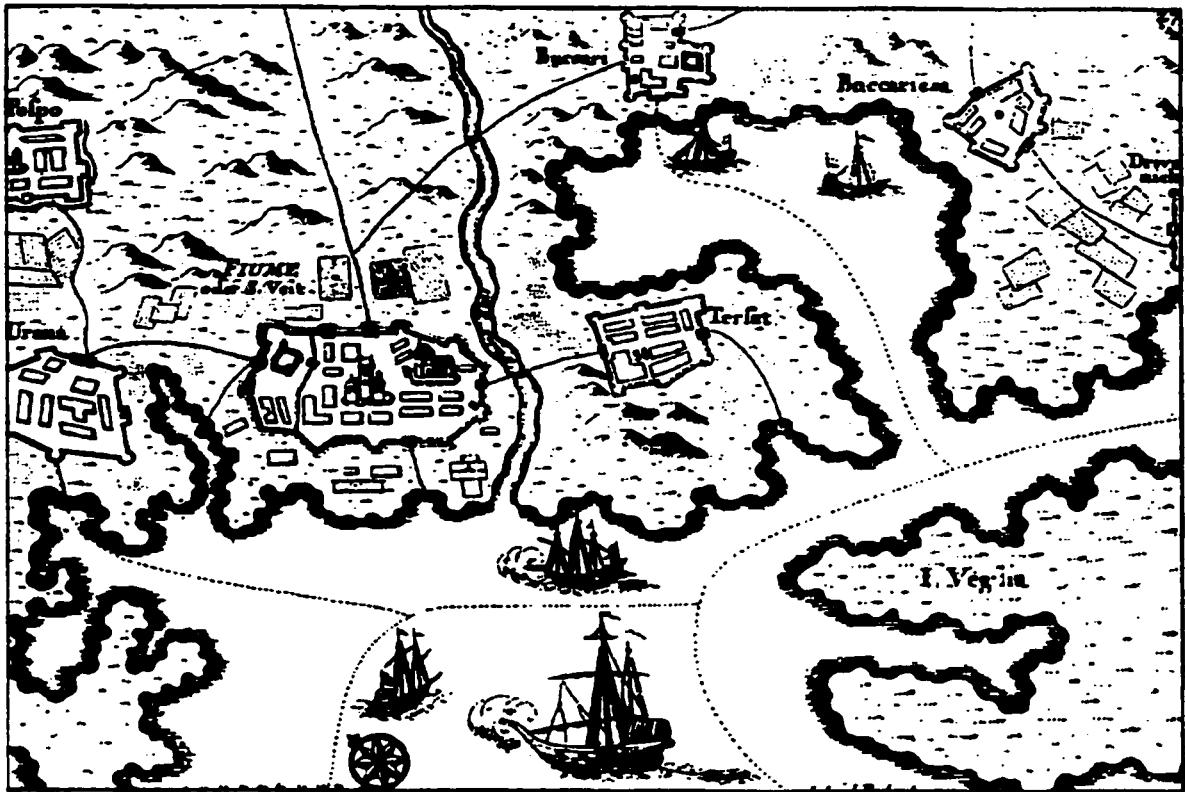
Vol. I, pag. 34.

## Roman Liburnia. From *Memorie per la storia della liburnica citta` di Fiume* by G. Kobler

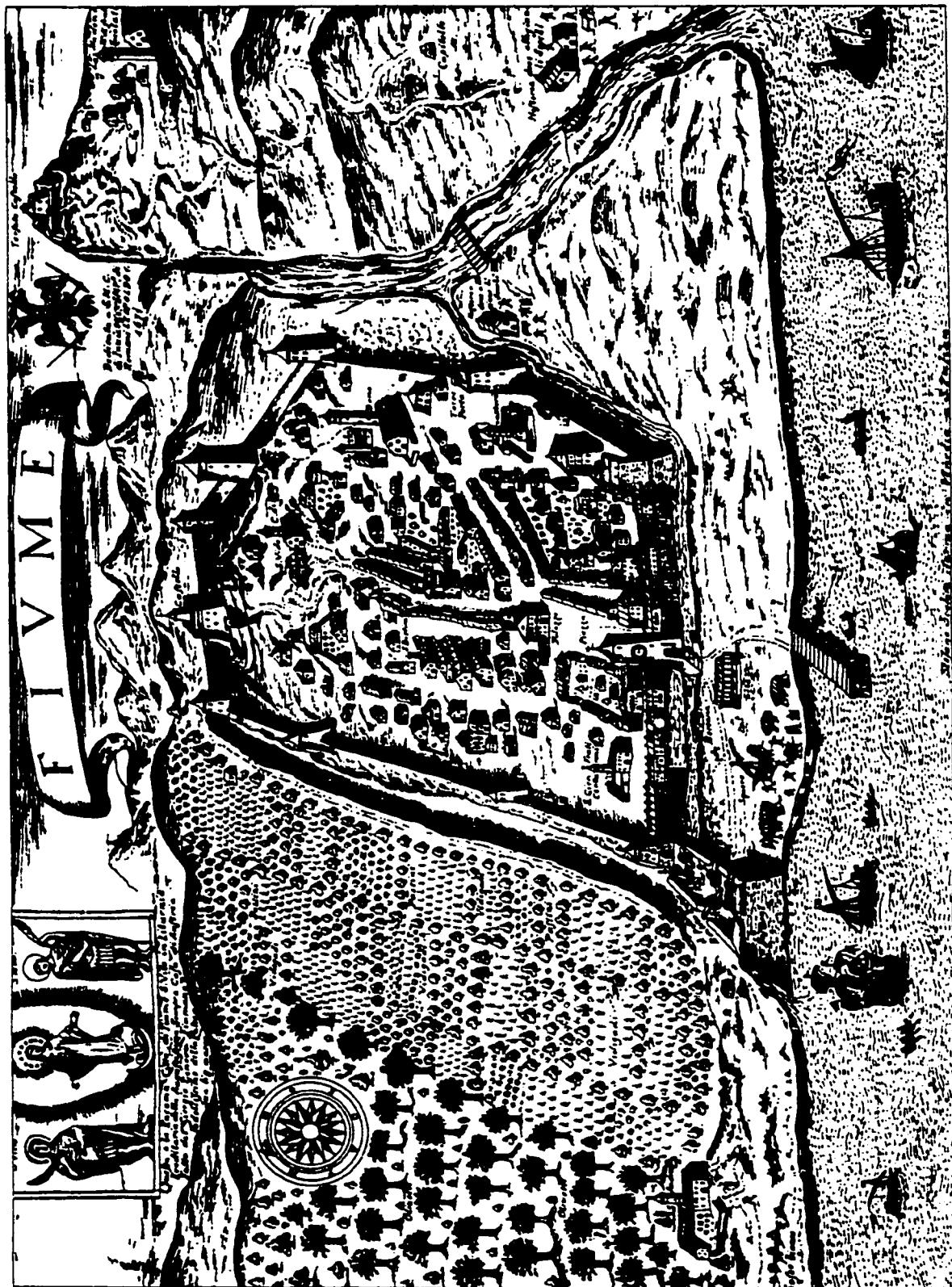




Political map of Italy in 1559. From S. Gensini's *Elementi di storia linguistica italiana*



Topographical drawing of Rijeka and surroundings from 17th century. From *Fluminensia*  
by Vanda Ekl.



Graphical rendition of Rijeka from 1671 by a native of Fiume Giorgio Genova



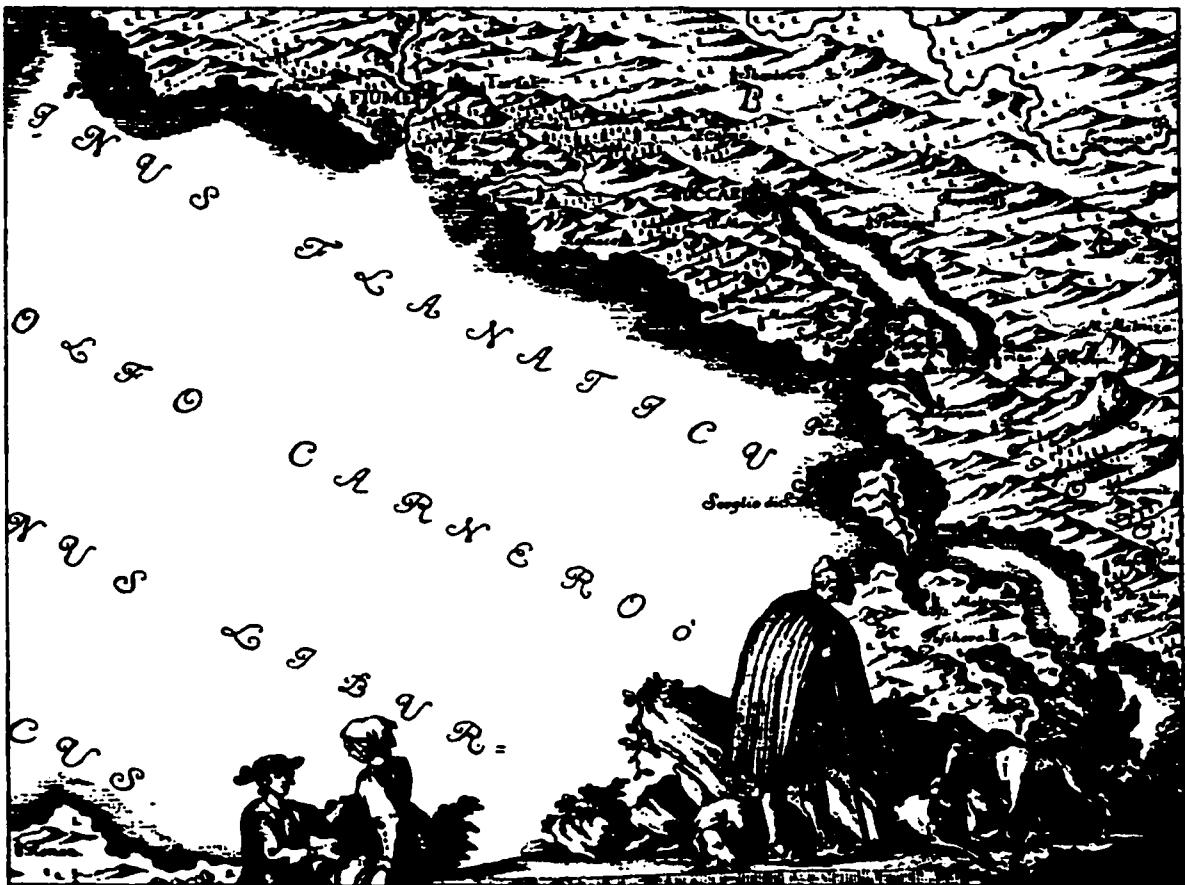
Rijeka in 1689. From the work of Johann Weikhard Valvasor *Die Ehre des Herzogthums Krain*. Rudolfswerth 1877-1879



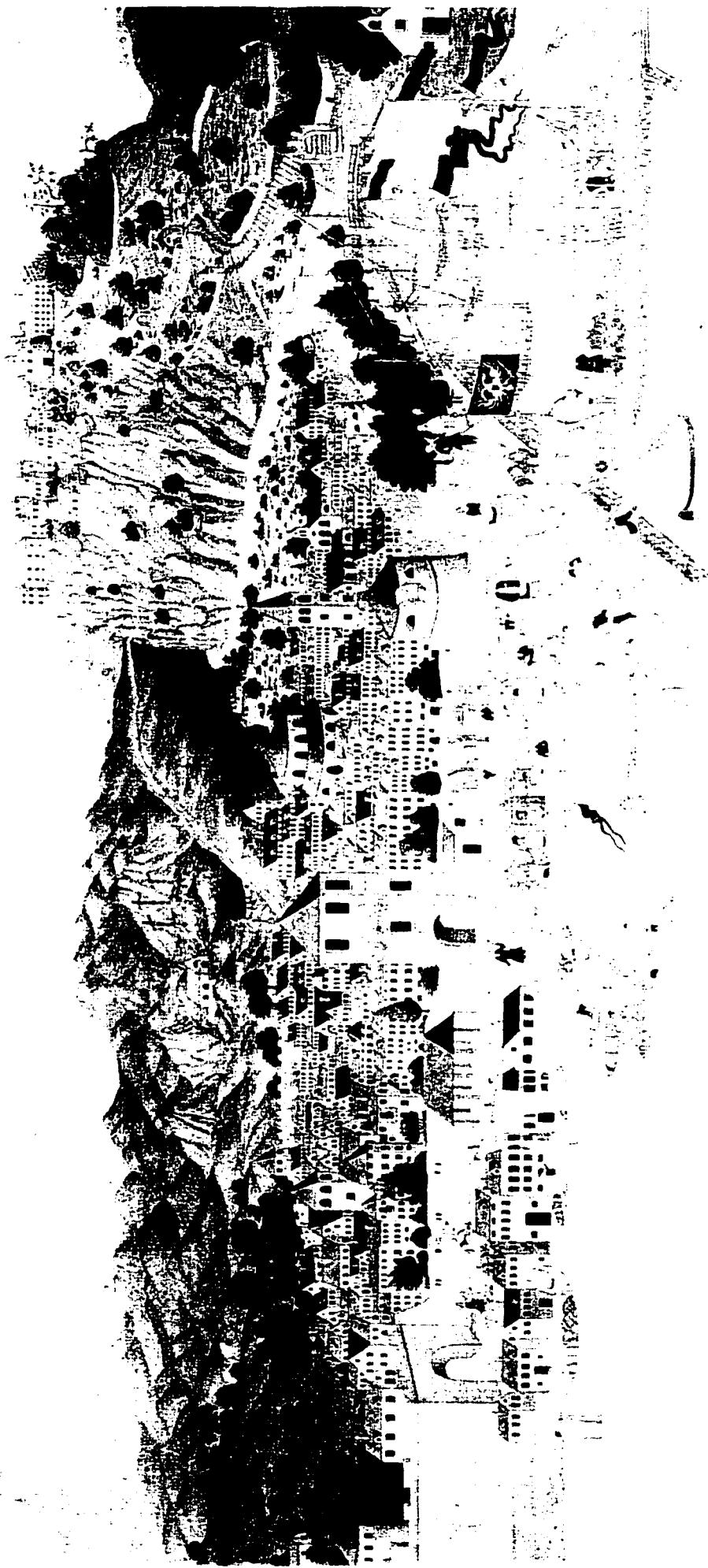
Political map of Italy in 1748. From S. Gensini's *Elementi di storia linguistica italiana*



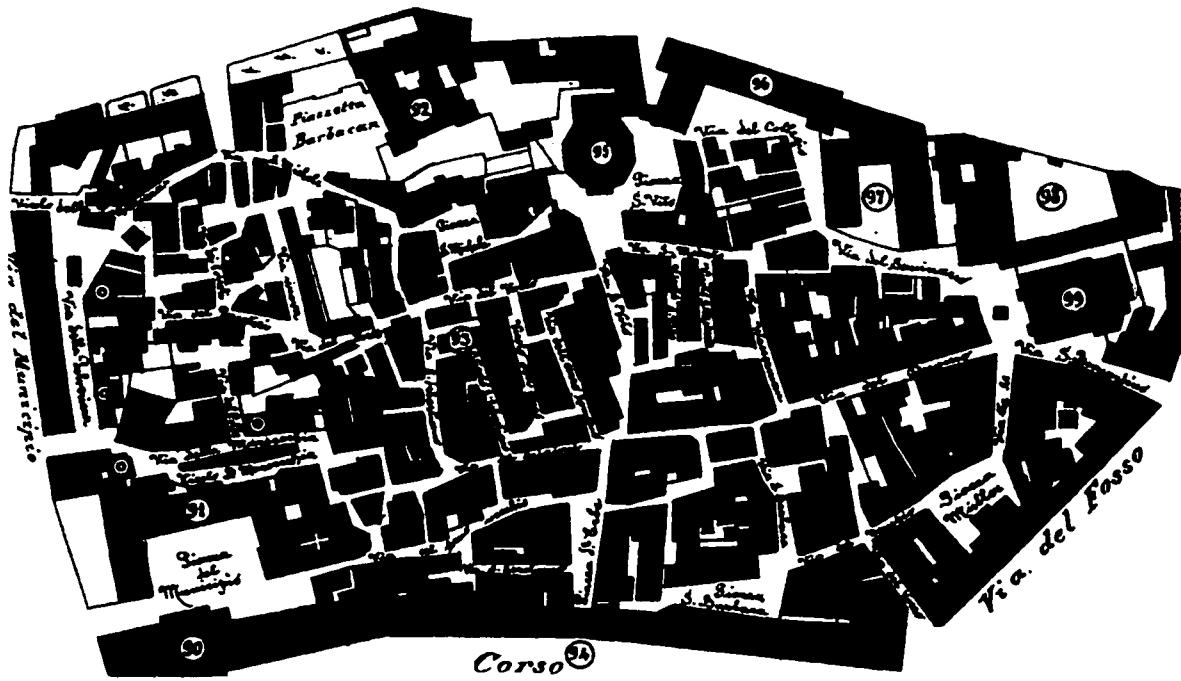
Rijeka in the first half of the 18th century. By Valentin Metzinger, 1699-1759



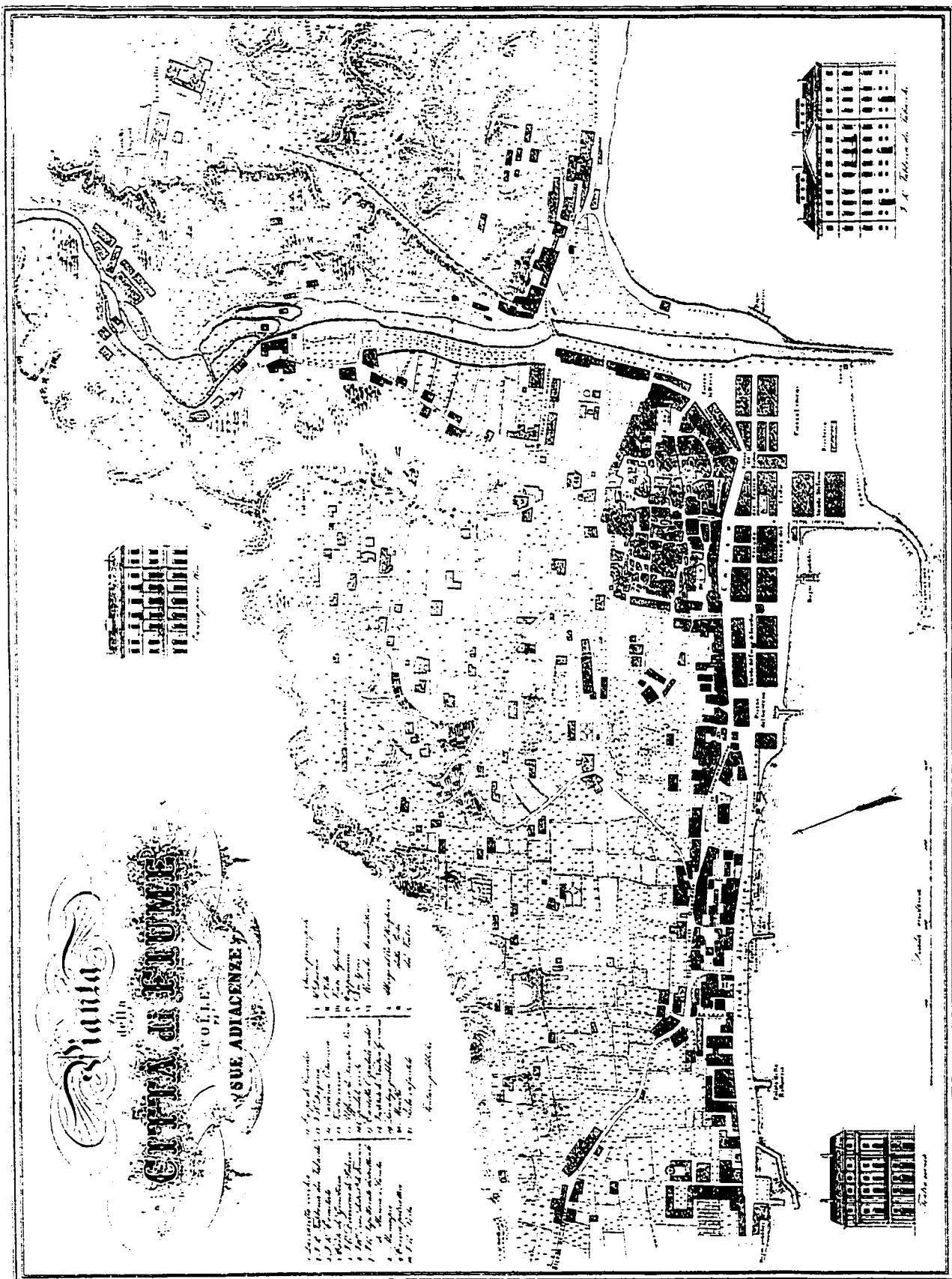
Coastal area from "Reka" to Bakar from 1744. From the Altas Ducatus Carolinae, tabula chorografica, by Ioannes Florantschitsch. Ljubljana 1744.



Arrival of Carlo VI in Rijeka in 1728 by Valentin Metzinger



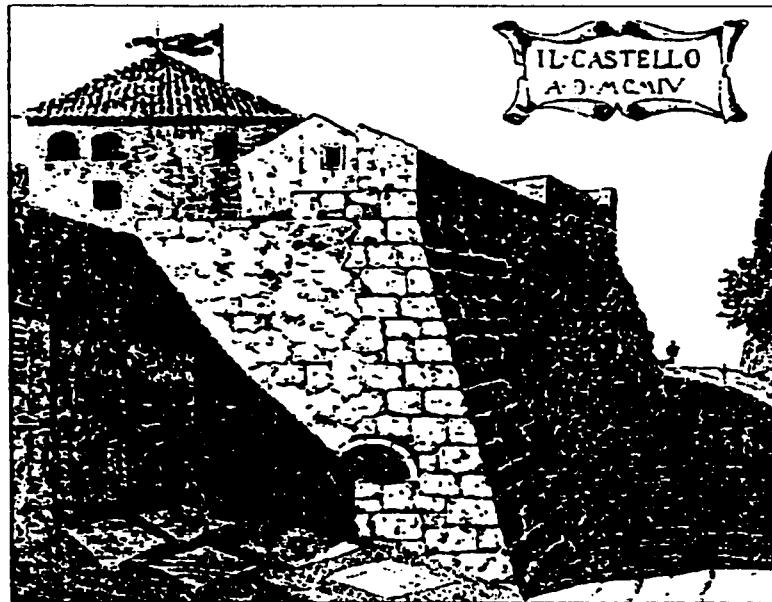
### **Plan of the Zitavecchia. Nineteenth century**



## Plan of the City by Antonio Printi. 19th Century



City Tower, Symbol of the city. Copper. Author unknown.



Two sketches of Trsat fortification