THE AGRICULTURAL LEXIS OF THE BORDER VILLAGE OF MEDANA (THE GORIŠKA BRDA REGION, WESTERN SLOVENIA) FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE SLAVIC-ROMANCE LANGUAGE CONTACT¹

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Abstract

This paper presents the borrowed agricultural lexis in the local dialect of Medana, in the Goriška Brda region. This is a border region in western Slovenia, in which the Slovene population has coexisted with its Romance neighbours, the Friulians, for centuries. A survey conducted in the village of Medana using two specialized questionnaires revealed that one-third of the total vocabulary collected was of Romance origin, with most lexemes being taken from Friulian, less so from Italian. Some of the lexemes are of German origin, borrowed from German linguistic varieties in different historical periods. All the borrowed lexemes belong to the group of so-called cultural borrowings which name previously unfamiliar concepts (in comparison to borrowings which replace elements which were already present in the language). That clearly indicates where innovations in agriculture (new tools, machines or methods of cultivation of land, new crops, etc.) came from at different periods of time.

Keywords: agricultural lexis, cultural borrowings, Western Slovenia, Goriška Brda region

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conviscut amb els seus veïns romànics, els friülans, durant segles. Una enquesta feta al poble de Medana, fent servir dos qüestionaris especialitzats, revela que un terç del vocabulari total recopilat era d’origen romànic, amb la majoria dels lexemes presos del friulà, i menys de l’italià. Alguns dels lexemes són d’origen germànic presos de varietats lingüístiques alemanyes en diferents períodes històrics. Tots els lexemes prestats pertanyen al grup dels anomenats manlleus culturals, que nomenen conceptes prèviament desconeguts (en comparació amb els manlleus que substitueixen elements que ja eren presents en la llengua). Això indica clarament d’on provenien les innovacions agrícoles (noves eines, màquines o mètodes de conreu de la terra, nous cultius, etc.) en diferents períodes de temps.

**Paraules clau:** lèxic agrícola, manlleus culturals, oest d’Eslovènia, regió de Goriška Brda

**EL LÉXICO AGRÍCOLA DEL PUEBLO FRONTERIZO DE MEDANA (REGIÓN DE GORIŠKA BRDA, ESOVENIA OCCIDENTAL) DESDE EL PUNTO DE VISTA DEL CONTACTO LINGÜÍSTICO ROMÁNICO-ESLAVO**

**Resumen**
Este artículo presenta el léxico agrícola prestado en el dialecto local de Medana, en la región de Goriška Brda. Se trata de una región fronteriza del oeste de Eslovenia, en la que la población eslovena ha convivido con sus vecinos romances, los friulanos, durante siglos. Una encuesta realizada en el pueblo de Medana utilizando dos cuestionarios especializados reveló que un tercio del vocabulario total recopilado era de origen romance, con la mayoría de los lexemas tomados del friulano, y menos del italiano. Algunos de los lexemas son de origen alemán, tomados de variedades lingüísticas alemanas en diferentes períodos históricos. Todos los lexemas prestats pertenecen al grupo de los llamados préstamos culturales que nombran conceptos previamente desconocidos (en comparación con los préstamos que reemplazan elementos que ya estaban presentes en la lengua). Eso indica claramente de dónde provinieron las innovaciones en la agricultura (nuevas herramientas, máquinas o métodos de cultivo de la tierra, nuevos cultivos, etc.) en diferentes períodos de tiempo.

**Palabras clave:** léxico agrícola, préstamos culturales, oeste de Eslovenia, región de Goriška Brda

**1. Introduction**

The aim of this paper is to shed light on the agricultural lexis in the local dialect of Medana, which is situated in the Goriška Brda region, western Slovenia, from the perspective of word borrowing from its neighbouring Romance languages, Friulian and Italian. Friulian is a Romance language that belongs to the so-called Rhaeto-Romance subfamily and is spoken in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy by around 500,000 speakers. Friulian speakers have lived in language contact with the Slovene-speaking inhabitants of the Brda region for centuries. In order to understand the interrelationship between the two communities on the Slovene-Romance language border, which induces the borrowing of words and linguistic structures on both sides, it is important to first view the region of Goriška Brda in a broader geographical, social and historical context.
2. Slovene Goriška Brda Region, its history, geographical position and economy

Goriška Brda, also called Brda, is a hilly region west of Nova Gorica and Gorizia, between the rivers of the Soča in the east and the Idrija in the west, the Sabotin and Korada hills in the north and Monte Quirino (244 m) and the Friuli plain in the south. The Latin designations of Brda, *colles* and *Collibus*, have been found in historical sources since the second half of the 13th century, and German and *den Ecken* since the first half of the 14th century (Gomiršek 2007: 17, Zorzut – Zorzut 1974: 7).

Map 1. The Brda dialect of the Littoral group of Slovene dialects
The Italian name for the region is *Collio or Collio Goriziano*, and the Friulian name is *Cuéi*. The geographically delimited unit, which since 1947 has been split between the former Yugoslavia (since 1991 Slovenia) and Italy, covers approximately 149 km², of which 72 km² on the Slovenian and 77 km² on the Italian side. The region is inhabited by around 7,000 inhabitants, among which the majority, around 80%, live in Slovenia and around 20% in Italy. The dialect spoken in Goriška Brda is called the Brda dialect and belongs to the Littoral group of Slovene dialects.

The Slavs settled the area in the 8th century and reached the edge of the Friuli plain, which was settled by the Romanized Lombards or Longobards. This period of history represents the emergence and stabilization of the Slavic-Romance language border in the territory of Brda and beyond this area. In the area of present-day Italy, the German Longobards created a country that consolidated its eastern borders with the Avars with a defense system — the Lombard limes, which ran along the outskirts of Brda. After 1000, Brda became the area of administrative demarcation between the estates of the feudal lords — particularly the Patriarchate of Aquileia and the Counts of Gorizia. In 1420, the Venetian Republic appropriated the principality of the Patriarch of Aquileia, to which Gorizia and Brda belonged. When the house of the Counts of Gorizia died out in 1500, the County of Gorizia came into Habsburg hands. Brda, along with the Soča (Isonzo) Valley, became an interstate border area between the Habsburg state and the Republic of Venice. The new border was very unstable due to the imprecise course, especially because of the Habsburg enclaves in Venetian territory. It also encroached on land tenure, since the Friulian noblemen in particular owned their land in the territory of the Habsburg monarchy. In the mid-18th century, after many disagreements and wars over the border, Austria and the Republic of Venice agreed to settle this issue (Makuc 2015: 1-14, Makuc 2021). First, in cooperation with the Holy See, they resolved the issue of the Patriarchate of Aquileia, which was abolished in 1751 and divided between the Archdiocese of Udine and Gorizia. This was followed by several years of work by the Interstate Austrian-Venetian Commission for the Determination of the State Border. In October 1751, the Commission concluded its work with an agreement on the borders of the Kanal, Tolmin, and Bovec provinces.
with Slvia Veneta in Cormons (Sln. Krmin). The Idrija River, which flows in the western part of Brda, was designated as the border line of the two states. After the collapse of the Republic of Venice in 1797 and the signing of the Treaty of Campo Formio a year later, Brda was no longer a border territory, since the state border between the Austrian Empire and Napoleon's Cisalpine Republic ran partly along the Po River, along Lake Garda and in Southern Tyrol. However, the administrative situation established by the Campo Formio Peace Treaty did not last long. In 1805 French troops invaded the Soča (Isonzo) Valley and Friuli. Napoleon included Friuli in his Italian Kingdom. The border with Austria ran along the former Austrian-Venetian border line, i.e., along the Idrija River. But in 1807, the border moved to the Soča (Isonzo) River and Brda belonged to the Kingdom of Italy.

After the fall of Napoleon, Austrian troops returned to the Soča (Isonzo) Valley in 1813 and also occupied Friuli. Following the conclusion of the Peace Agreement in Paris in 1814, Austria received Venice and Lombardy in addition to the Illyrian Provinces. From 1815, the two lands formed the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom. Brda again became a border area after the war between the Kingdom of Italy and the Austrian Empire in 1866. The Peace of Vienna stipulated that Austria would lose Venice, which would become part of the Kingdom of Italy. Such a border was in effect until 1915, when Italian military penetration into Austrian territory changed the state border into the border of the occupied territory. The border changed according to the military success of the warring forces. The Brda region was in the Italian occupation zone till the end of October 1917, when the Austro-Hungarian army with the successful 12th Soča (Isonzo) offensive pushed the Italian army out of the occupied territories (Marušič 1999: 116-131, Makuc 2007: 2). Under the Treaty of Rapallo in 1920, Brda became part of the Kingdom of Italy, and the state border with the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes moved east. In the years 1945-1947, Brda was part of the so-called Zone A of Venezia-Giulia, which was under the Allied Military Government, and after the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty in 1947 two-thirds of the territory of Brda

2 Slvia Veneta is a historical region on the border between Italy and Slovenia. Most of the territory belongs to the Italian region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and seventeen villages and hamlets are in today's Slovenia (see Zuljan Kumar 2020).
was annexed to Yugoslavia. Four villages with Slovene populations remained in Italy: Števerjan (It. San Floriano del Collio), Oslavje (It. Osłavia), Jazbine (It. Giasbina), Štmaver (It. S. Mauro) and part of the parish of Medana, i.e. parts of the villages of Plešivo (It. Plessiva) and Ceglo (It. Zegla), as well as the villages of Pevma (It. Piuma), Ločnik (It. Lucinico), Moš (It. Mossa), Rutarji (It. Ruttars), Ibana (It. Albana), Mirnik (It. Mernacco), Dolenje (It. Dolegna) and Škrljevo (It. Scrio) with a nationally mixed population (Slovene-Friulian). The Idrija River once again became a border river.

Due to Brda’s geographical and economic orientation to Friuli, the border meant economic collapse, cutting the area off from its traditional market centres: Gorizia, Cividale, Cormons and Udine. Another problem for the region of Brda was poor traffic connections with the Slovene hinterland. There was only an old narrow military road across the village of Plave in the Soča (Isonzo) Valley that connected the Brda with the Vipava Valley and further with Ljubljana. It was not until the 1980s that on the basis of the Treaty of Osimo between Yugoslavia and Italy the so-called Osimo road which connected the Brda to the town of Nova Gorica was built across the hill of Sabotin through the Italian territory.

The most important part of the Brda local economy throughout history has been agriculture. Besides grapes, cherries are the most important agricultural crop in the municipality, followed by apricots, pears, figs, plums and persimmons. Olive production, which in the past gradually lost its significance beginning in the 19th century, has been regaining importance over the past 40 years. Many families in Brda are self-sufficient in terms of growing vegetables for their own consumption, but conditions are not conducive to larger scale production for sale due to the lack of irrigation systems. The average elevation of the area is 233m, and the average inclination is 29%. Extensive precipitation, brooks and torrents cause strong erosion in soft flysch. Consequently, the production of terraces has been and is the only way to gain land for cultivation and retain the soil. The land on terraces cannot be entirely mechanically cultivated, therefore, many traditional manual cultivation methods still have to be used.

In the past, a specific cultural feature of agriculture in both Brda and Friuli was the so-called colonate. That was a form of land lease in which the farmer was free and
his relationship with the landowner was determined by short-term, cancellable contracts. The *colonii* paid the rent for their houses and taxes in crops and their labour. Such a relationship had already been known in antiquity, but at the time the farmer cultivated land on a dependent farm. In the 12th century, however, an agrarian structure was created in northern Italy which differed from the feudal system established elsewhere. The farmer became free, bound by a short-term cancellation contract. Instead of feudal tributes, the *colonus* gave the landowner half of his crop. That was called *mezzadria* or in Slovene *spolovinarstvo* (Vilfan 1992: 138). The owners of the land cultivated by the *colonii* in Brda were nobles (Baguer in the village of Dobrovo, Teuffenbach in the village of Vipolže and Formentini and Tacco in the village of Števerjan), monasteries (e.g., the monastery in Rosazzo, Sln. Rožac) and the Catholic Church (Stres 1987: 175-203, Vilfan 1992: 137-149).

As noted earlier, until 1947, when a part of Brda was annexed to Yugoslavia, the region was economically linked to Friuli. Brda women used to sell agricultural products in Cormons, Cividale, Udine and Gorizia, while Friulian men went to work on farms in the western Brda villages. Cormons, a Friulian town at the foot of Brda, was, in fact, until 1947 the economic and commercial centre of Brda, especially of its western part. The Slovenes and the Friulians traded with each other in fruit, wood and livestock. Weddings between the Friulians and the Slovenes from the Brda territory were not uncommon, and there were also marriages between Brda women and Italians who did their military service in the area. Additional bonds between the Slovenes from Brda and the neighbouring Friulians were created through similar lifestyle, food, architecture of their houses and the same religion.

Contact between two communities in a given geographical area that share a similar lifestyle always encourages the borrowing of words and linguistic structures. In the next section, I will present the borrowed lexis in the semantic fields “field”, “orchard”, “vineyard” and “viticulture” in one of the Brda local Slovene dialects, the local dialect of the village of Medana.
3. Methods of data collection and presentation

Medana is a village in southwestern Brda. It was first mentioned in written sources in 1157. In a document dated that year, the abbot of Beligna (nowadays in the province of Udine) donated two farms in Medana to Count Engelbert of Gorizia (Kos 1999: 64, Gomiršek 2015: 13). The village is situated on a 184m high hill that descends into the Friuli plain. The closest town of the village is 6 km distant Cormons, populated by a predominantly Friulian population. The parish of Medana also includes the villages of Ceglo and Plešivo. As noted earlier, a part of both of these villages remained in Italy after the annexation to Yugoslavia. Many Medana farmers thus have land in Italy and those inhabitants of Plešivo and Ceglo who remained in Italy have land in Slovenia.

I carried out research on the agricultural lexis (see Zuljan Kumar, 2008, 2011) with four informants and using two questionnaires: The questionnaire for Slovene Linguistic Atlas (Benedik 1994) and The questionnaire for the collection of agricultural lexis (Kenda-Jež & Benedik 2009). I collected more than 500 lexemes in total, but here, I will deal only with the loanwords. I will present the lexemes as dictionary entries with a section on the origin of the individual lexeme and the source of its borrowing. Each entry consists of the following parts:

1. A phonetically abstracted lexeme
2. The accented dialect form of the lexeme written in the Slovene national phonetic transcription. Nouns are presented in nominative and genitive cases with the abbreviation of their gender. Verbs are presented in the infinitive form, the form for the first person singular and the abbreviation for the aspect used. Adjectives are presented in the forms for the masculine, feminine and neutral genders.
3. A semantic and/or explanatory section (written in italics)
4. The source of borrowing (which is indicated by ⓜ ←), the lexeme and its meaning in the source language. If the lexeme, either in the recipient or source language, has two meanings, they are indicated by numbers 1 and 2.
5. The dictionary entry ends with a (potential) borrowed synonym indicated by ◄. 
6. In some entries collocations are added written in lowercase.

7. Where a more detailed meaning is necessary, it is written between the two vertical lines (|xxx|).

8. Where further explanation is needed, it follows the sign © (commentary).

An example of an entry for a noun:

**baton** ▷ baˈtoːn-a m *large barrel* |15–20 hl| © ← Friul. botòn (-on = Friul. augm. suff.)

‘larger barrel’ (~ It. botte ‘larger barrel’) I ⇔ kalater

An example of an entry for a verb:

**peštati** ▷ pešˈtaːti-aːm imperf. *to crush* © ← Friul. pestâ, It. pestare ‘to crush’

• **PEŠTATI GROZDJE** *to crush grapes* • **PEŠTATI PŠENICO** *to trample wheat*

An example of an entry for an adjective:

**ramast** ▷ ‘raːməst-a -o adj. *coppery* © ← dial. Sln. ram (← Friul. ram, It. rame ‘copper’) + Sln. suff. -ast


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³ The Friuli examples are written in the same way as in the dictionaries from which I drew information, i.e. as citations (cf. the comparison between the official Friulian orthography and the Faggin system in Coluzzi 2006: 465).
4. Results. A dictionary of the borrowed lexemes of the semantic fields “field”, “orchard”, “vineyard” and “viticulture” in the local dialect of Medana⁴

armulin ▶ armuˈliːn -a m apricot; a tree or its fruit ⊗ ← Friul. armelin ‘apricot’
atomizer ▶ atomiˈzeːr -ja m agricultural pesticide tractor sprayer ⊗ ← Ssl. atomizer

‘agricultural pesticide tractor sprayer’ ▶ tifon
balancin ▶ balanˈciːn -a m front axle on a farm wagon, to which two ropes are attached ⊗
← Friul. belancin ‘front axle on a farm wagon to which two ropes are attached’ ▶ vaga
banča ▶ ‘baːnča -e f narrow, flat strip of land at the foot of a terraced vineyard intended for the cultivation of vegetables ⊗ cf. Friul. bancjine (‘ It. banco) ‘sand dune, sandbank, verge’
baroc ▶ baˈroːc -a m two-wheeled hand cart ⊗ ← Friul. biroč, lt. baroccio ‘two-wheeled hand cart’
baštard ▶ bašˈtaːrt -da m unproductive shoot | shoot that grows from old vine wood| ⊗ ← Friul. bastárt, lt. bastardo ‘unproductive shoot’
baštardovje ▶ bašˈtaːrd̥uːje -ja n coll. unproductive shoots ⊗ ← dial. Sln. baštard + Sln. coll. suff. -ovje
baton ▶ baˈtoːn -a m large barrel | 15–20 hl| ⊗ ← Friul. botòn (-on = augm. suff.) ‘large barrel’

(‘ It. botte ‘large barrel’) ⊖ ← kalater
berja ▶ ‘biːarja -e f ring that connects the blade and the snath of a scythe ⊗ ← Friul. vere ‘ring’
bičerin ▶ bačaˈriːn -a m short glass |of brandy| ⊗ ← Friul. bicjarìn, lt. bicchierino ‘1 short glass, 2 short glass of brandy’
bičerinč ▶ bačaˈriːnč -a m dimin. of bičerin ⊗ ← dial. Sln. bičerin + dimin. suff. -ič

bival ▷ bi'vaː,y-'aːla m vine nursery ⊗ ← Friul. vivâł (~ Friul. also vivâr; lt. vivaio di viti) 'vine nursery'
bleda ▷ b'leːda - e f chard ⊗ ← Friul. blede 'chard'
bokla ▷ 'boːklə - e f bearing | on the wheel of a wagon| ⊗ ← Friul. bòcule, lt. boccola 'bearing'
bošk ▷ 'boːšk - a m forest ⊗ ← Friul. bòsc, lt. bosco 'forest'
brajda ▷ b'raːjda - e f vineyard with fruit trees ⊗ ← Friul. braide 'estate, farm, field'
brenca ▷ b'reːncə - e f wood basket | for grapes | ⊗ ← Friul. brènte, north lt. brenta 'brenta' wooden basket for picking grapes, smaller than ornač and kvinč ➞ ornač
buinc ▷ bu'iːnc - a m curved wooden pole on the shoulders for carrying two baskets ⊗ ← Friul. buinz 'curved wooden pole on the shoulders for carrying two baskets'
bula ▷ 'buːła - e f chaff of wheat, rye ⊗ ← Friul. bùle 'chaff'
bulida ▷ buˈliːda - e f boiled liquid containing quince and wild hops used as aroma that was put into barrels ⊗ ← Friul. bulìde 'boiled liquid containing quince and wild hops used as aroma that was put into barrels'
cedirati ▷ ceˈdiːarət - am imperf. (3 sg. ceˈdiːare) to leak ⊗ ← Friul. cédi, lt. cedere 'to leak, to lessen'
cengulati ▷ cenγuˈlaːt - ˈaːm imperf. to rock ⊗ unclear; possibly ← Friul. zingulâ 'to rock'
cimbar ▷ 'cimbar -rja m type of a plum; fruit tree or its dark purple round fruit
| smaller than Sln. ringlo| ⊗ cf. Friul. cimbar 'type of hawthorn, that is, a tree or shrub with red bony fruits' ➞ ringlo
cukar ▷ 'cuːkar -kra m sugar ⊗ ← through Germ. Zucker from it. zucchero 'sugar' (Snoj 2015), cf. Friul. zùcar, lt. zucchero 'sugar'
cuketa ▷ cuˈkeːta - e f courgette ⊗ ← lt. zucchetta 'courgette'
čajba ▷ 'čaːjba - e f weaved basket | for wagon| ⊗ ← Friul. *s'ciàibie (> Furl. s’ciàipie) 'basket, bird cage' (Furlan 2017)
čaldir ▷ 'ćalˌdiːar -ja m small bucket ⊗ ← Friul. cialdir 'small wooden bucket’ I ⇒ šeglot, sela
čamp ▷ 'ćaːmp -a m square measure 3650 m² ⊗ ← Friul. ciàmp, lt. campo 'square measure 3650 m²'
čemaž ▶ ča’ma:ʒ -ža m wild garlic, Allium ursinum ⊗ ← Ssl. čemaž ‘wild garlic, Allium ursinum’

○ the plant was not known in Brda in the past, in recent years people have been collecting its leaves and flowers, which they use as a spice

čerkon ▶ čar’ko:n -a m long wooden plug for a wooden wine barrel ⊗ cf. Friul. cèrkli (~ lt. cerchio) ‘plug’ + Friul. augm. suff. -on


češpon ▶ čaš’po:n -a m plum |thicker and larger than ordinary plum| ⊗ ← dial. Sln. češpa + Friul. augm. suff. -on

češtela ▶ čaš’tela -e f basket |for carrying on your head| ⊗ ← Friul. cestèle, lt. cestello ‘basket’

čevešter ▶ ča’ve:šter -ra m rope |that was tied to the horns of two working oxen and to the shaft of a wagon; used for braking| ⊗ ← Friul. ciavièstri ‘rope |that was tied to the horns of two working oxen and to the shaft of a wagon; used for braking|’

čidla ▶ ’či:sla -e f pulley ⊗ ← Friul. cidule ‘pulley’

čima ▶ ’či:ma -e f plant bud ⊗ ← Friul. cime, lt. cima ‘plant bud’

činkvantin ▶ činkvantin’ti:n -a m Italian corn with fine grains which matures early ⊗ ← Friul. cinquantin, lt. cinquantino, mais cinquantino ‘corn with fine grains’

čukežen ▶ ’ču:kəžən -žna m wire ⊗ ← Germ. Zueisen ‘wire’ (Striedter-Temsp, 1963: 107) l ⇒ drot


drobnjak ▶ drob’ña:k -a m chive, Allium schoenoprasum ⊗ ← Ssl. drobnjak ‘chive, Allium schoenoprasum’ ⊗ the plant was not known in Brda in the past, it has only been used in the kitchen in recent years

drot ▶ d’ro:t -a m wire ⊗ ← Avstr. Bav. Drot ‘wire’ (Striedter-Temps, 1963: 110) l ⇒ čukežen

dzej ▶ ’zej -a m basket |for harvesting grapes| ⊗ ← Friul. zèi ‘basket’

džir ▶ ’ʒi:ar -ja m steering mechanism of a wagon ⊗ ← Friul. žir ‘steering mechanism of a wagon’

džoja ▶ ’ʒo:ja -e f. wagon for carrying litter for animals ⊗ ← Friul. zàje, zàe ‘large wicker basket carrying rough things on a wagon’ (Bezlaj 2005: 475)
falčič ▷ ‘faːuč(č) -a m knife with a curved blade for picking grapes ♂ ← Friul. fal, lt. falce ‘scythe’ + Sln. dimin. suff. -ič
fažol ▷ fa’žu:ala m beans ♂ ← Friul. fasůl ‘beans’
• FAŽOL NA RAKLICE high beans
feca ▷ ‘fe:ca -e f yeast /from sediments of wine fermentation/ ♂ ← Friul. fèce ‘yeast’
flaška ▷ f’laːška -e f bottle ♂ ← Germ. Flasche ‘bottle’
flaškon ▷ flaško:n -a m big straw-covered wine bottle ♂ ← Friul. flas’ciòn (augm.) or Trieste lt. fiascon ‘big straw-covered wine bottle’
flaškonič ▷ flaško:nč -a m small straw-covered wine bottle ♂ ← dial. Sln. flaškon + Sln. dimin. suff. -(i)č, cf. flaškon
folador ▷ fala’du:ar -ja m place where wine boils ♂ ← Friul. foladôr, also foledôr ‘place where wine boils’
fosal ▷ fa’sa:y -la m trench |between two fields| ♂ ← Friul. fossâl ‘trench between two fields, usually also a landmark’
glaž ▷ y’laːʃ -2a m glass ♂ ← MHG glas ‘glass, a glass’
gleriya ▷ y’leːrja -e f gravel ♂ ← Friul. glerie (~ lt. ghiacia) ‘gravel’
golber ▷ ‘yoːlbar -ja m barrel |up to 3 hl| ♂ ← Friul. ólbar ‘barrel’ I ⇒ kalater
grampa ▷ y’raːmpa -e f cream of tartar ♂ cf. Istr. Rom. grapá, gropa ‘wizened’ (Bezlaj 1976: 170)
jedričica ▷ jad’raːčca -e f dandelion ♂ ← dial. Sln. jedrik ‘chicory’ + Sln. dimin. suff. -ica
jedrik ▷ ‘ja:drik jad’ri:ka m chicory ♂ ← Friul. lidrìc ‘chicory’
jerba ▷ ‘je:rba -e f kind of grass ♂ ← Friul. jàrbe ‘grass’
jerbaroša ▷ jerba’roːša -e f crimson clover or Italian clover ♂ ← Friul. jàrbe ròsse ‘crimson clover or Italian clover; Trifolium incarnatum’
jerbuca ▷ jar’buːca -e f beetroot ♂ ← Friul. jerbûcis ‘beet’
kadumer ▷ ka’duːmar -ja m cucumber ♂ ← Friul. cudûmar ‘cucumber’
kalater ▷ kala’te:r -ja m barrel ♂ ← Friul. caratèl, lt. caratello ‘a small barrel’ I ⇒ štrtin, golber, baton
kan ▷ ‘ka:n -a m film yeast, flor |fungal disease in wine| ♂ ← Germ. Kahm ‘film yeast, flor’
kareta ▷ ka’reːta -e f two-wheeled wagon ♂ ← Friul. carète, lt. carretta ‘uniaxial wagon’
karjola ▶ karˈjo:la -e f wheelbarrow ⊗ ← it. carriola, Friul. cariòle ‘wheelbarrow’
kavoli ▶ 'ka:voli -ja m cauliflower ⊗ ← it. cavolo ‘sprouts, cabbage’
ketna ▶ 'ki:atna -e f, commonly used as pl. 'ki:atne 'ki:atn chain | to block the wheel of the wagon| ⊗ ← OHG kētina, chētina ‘chain’
kjantarica ▶ k’ja:ntarca -e f two litre bottle ⊗ ← it. chianti ‘tart Italian red wine’ l ⇒ doplerica
klempati ▶ k’le:mpat -əm imperf. to roll
  • KLEMPATI KALATER to roll a barrel full of water ⊗ ← unclear; possibly related to Friul. clopâ ‘to rock, to swing’
kombajn ▶ komˈbaːjn -a m harvester ⊗ ← Ssl. harvester ‘harvester’
kordon ▶ korˈdoːn -a m horizontally growing vine trunk | by the wire| ⊗ ← Friul. cordòn, lt. cordone ‘rope, wire, wreath’
korenta ▶ koˈreːnta -e f brandy obtained in the final stage of cooking ⊗ ← Friul. corentie, lt. corrente ‘flow’
kosilnica ▶ koˈsiːlnica -e f motor mower ⊗ ← Ssl. kosilnica ‘mower’
  • KOSILNICA NA ROKO hand mower
  • KOSILNICA NA TRAKTOR tractor mower
kozła ▶ 'ko:zla -e f pod, clove ⊗ ← Friul. cósul ‘pod of dried beans’
  • STROK ČESNIKA garlic clove
  • STROK FAŽOLA pod of beans
kozlati ▶ kozl’a:t -ə:n imperf. to shell | beans, peas | ⊗ ← dial. Sln. kozl- + Sln. suff. -ati
krgati ▶ karˈya:t -ə:n imperf. to load ⊗ ← Friul. cargâ (~ lt. caricare) ‘to load’ l ⇒ nakrgati
kunfin ▶ kunˈfiːn -a m landmark | between plots| ⊗ ← Friul. confin, lt. confine ‘border’
kvartin ▶ kuarˈti:n -a m quarter litre of wine ⊗ ← dial. Sln. kvart from Friul. cuàrt, lt. quarto ‘quarter’ + Friul. dimin. suff. -in
kvinč ▶ kˈviːnč -a m tall, narrow wooden container for grapes to carry on your back ⊗ ← Friul. cuinz ‘wooden bucket, pail’ ⊔ kvinč is larger, narrower and taller than brenca l ⇒ brenca, ornač
lodrica ▶ lodˈriːca -e f oblong barrel | 5–7 hl| ⊗ ← Friul. ludro ‘barrel’; cf. also ven. ludro ‘wineskin’
makinja ▶ 'ma:kinja -e f device, machine
  • MAKINJA ZA METATI ŽVEPLO sulphur device
• MAKINJA ZA MLETI GROZDJE grape mill
• MAKINJA ZA METATI VIDRIJOL backpack sprayer
• MAKINJA ZA TOLČI PŠENICO grain grinder ← Friul. machine, It. macchina ‘device, machine’

malon ▷ maˈloːn -a m melon ← Friul. melon, It. melone ‘melon’
mandula ▷ ’maːndula -e f 1 almond tree 2 almond ← Friul. mànule ‘1 almond tree 2 almond’
marešta ▷ maˈreːšta -e f honeydew flow ← Friul. morèste; only in the expression: in morèste ‘in storage’
marešlati ▷ marešˈta:t -a:n imperf. to cause fruit to become honey, soft ← Friul. mostèst ‘to soften’
meniga ▷ ’meːniya -e f medick, burclover; Medicago cf. Friul. mèniche ‘medick, burclover’
lucerna
mošt ▷ ’moːšt -a m must ← from Friul. most, It. mosto ‘wine must, fruit wine’ through MHG, Ger. Most ‘wine must, fruit wine’
mufa ▷ ’muːfa -e f mould ← Friul. müfe, It. muffa ‘mould’
nakladalka ▷ naklaˈdalka -e ž loading tractor trailer ← Ssl. loading tractor trailer ‘loading tractor trailer’

(na) kordih ▷ na ˈkoːrdix in adv. use by agreement, at a predetermined price in the Brda dialect the lost noun *kord appears only in the prep. phrase ← Friul. acuàrt, It. accordo ‘agreement’

nakrgati ▷ nakarˈyaːt -a:n perf. to load | grapes on a wagon| ← dial. Sln. krgati + Sln. na- ‘on’, cf. krgati
orna ▷ ’orːna -e f small tub ← Friul. orne, It. orna ‘small tub | as a unit of measure for wine; usually six buckets|’ I ← semplā
ornoč ▷ orˈnaːć-a m large low container without handles ← dial. Sln. orna + Sln. augm. suff. -ač I ← brenca, kvinč

pal ▷ ’paːl -a m main support stake ← Friul. pāl, It. palo da vite ‘stake’
palota ▷ paˈloːta -e f shovel ← Friul. palote ‘shovel’
palud ▷ paˈluːt -da m swamp ← Friul. palùt ‘swamp’
panok ▷ paˈnoːk -a m corn cob ← It. pannòcchia ‘corn cob’
panola ▷ pa’no:la -e f corn ear ⊗ Friul. panóle ‘corn cob, corn ear’

peštati ▷ peš’ta:ti -a:n imperf. to crush ⊗ Friul. pestâ, lt. pestare ‘to crush’
- PEŠTATI GROZDJE to crush grapes
- PEŠTATI PŠENICO to trample wheat

pika ▷ ‘pi:ka -e f hoe | oval in shape with a pointed end | ⊗ Friul. pic ‘square, spike’

pikica ▷ ‘pi:kca -e f small hoe ⊗ dial. Sln. pik- + Sln. dimin. suff. -ica

pikon ▷ pi’ko:n -a m pick ⊗ Friul. picòn, lt. piccone ‘pick’

pitijot ▷ piti’jo:t -a m wine from grape skins, sugar and water ⊗ Friul. peteòt, Ven. pitiò ‘wine from grape skins, sugar and water’

planta ▷ p’la:nta -e f 1 field 2 wine row ⊗ Friul. plànte (~ It. pianta) ‘1 plant 2 row’
- PLANTA DANTE clover field
- PLANTA SIRKA corn field

pledra ▷ p’le:dra -e f small funnel ⊗ Friul. plére (~ It. pevera) ‘funnel’

pomidor ▷ pom’i:do:r -ja m tomato ⊗ It. pomodoro, Friul. pomodòro ‘tomato’

pompon ▷ pom’po:n -a m backpack sprayer for vines ⊗ Friul. pompòn ‘backpack sprayer for vines’

rač ▷ ‘a:rč -a m coll. grapes together ⊗ Friul. ràs’chie, lt. racchio ‘small grape’

rakac ▷ ra’ka:c -a m acacia ⊗ unclear, probably ⊗ Friul. acàç (~ lt. acacia) ‘acacia’

rakla ▷ ‘ra:kla -e f 1 vine stake 2 beanpole ⊗ Friul. ràcli ‘beanpole’

raklati ▷ rak’la:t -a:n imperf. to stake [to support (a plant) with a stake or stakes] ⊗ Friul. raclâ ‘to stake’

ramast ▷ ‘ra:mast -a -o adj. coppery ⊗ dial. Sln. ram (⊗ Friul. ram, lt. rame ‘copper’) + Sln. suff. -ast

rampin ▷ ram’pi:n -a m hook ⊗ Friul. rampin, lt. rampino ‘hook’
- RAMPIN OD KETNE chain hook

rebula ▷ ar’bu:la -e f ribolla 1 autochthonous Brda vine with white grapes 2 wine from this grape ⊗ Friul. ribuèle, lt. ribolla ‘ribolla’

redina ▷ ‘re:dina -e f, commonly used as pl. ‘re:dine ‘re: din rein ⊗ lt. redine, Friul. rèdinis ‘reins’

rijada ▷ ar’ja:da -e f row of mowed grass ⊗ cf. Friul. rie ‘line, row’
ringlo ▶ ring’loː -ja m cherry plum; fruit tree or its dark purple round stone fruit | bigger than Sln. cimbar | ← from Fr. reine-claude through Austr. Germ. Ringlotte ‘cherry plum’ I ⇒ cimbar

roganj ▶ ro’yaːni -nja m yoke for one ox ◊ ← Friul. argàgn ‘yoke for one or two oxen’

sadovnjak ▶ sado’ǫ:ka:k -a m orchard ◊ ← Ssl. sadovnjak ‘orchard’ © In the past, there were no orchards in Brda as intensive plantings of one type of fruit, but fruit trees were planted on the banks between the vines.

salbija ▶ sa:lbja -e f sage ◊ ← It. salvia, Friul. sàlvie ‘sage’

sapon ▶ sa’po:n -a m grub hoe ◊ ← Friul. sapòn ‘grub hoe’

sela ▶ se:la -e f bucket ◊ ← Friul. sèle ‘smaller wooden bucket’ I ⇒ šeglot, čaldir

sempla ▶ se:mpla -e f wooden bucket | to put under a press or barrel| ◊ ← Friul. sèmple ‘wooden bucket for wine’

silos ▶ si:los -za m fodder silo ◊ ← Ssl. silos ‘fodder silo’

skuševje ▶ š’ku:šuje -a n coll. corn bast ◊ ← dial. Sln. škuš- (← Friul. scus ‘bast’) + sln. suff. -evje

slamoreznica ▶ s’la:mo’ri:aznica -e ž straw cutter ◊ ← Ssl. slamoreznica ‘straw cutter’

- • SLAMOREZNICA NA NOŽ hand straw cutter
- • SLAMOREZNICA NA POGON NA KOLE straw cutting machine

soja ▶ so:ja -e ž soya ◊ ← Ssl. soja ‘soya’

součador ▶ sauča’du:ar -ja m ridging plough ◊ ← Friul. solzadôr ‘ridging plough’

součati ▶ sauča’t -’a:n imperf. to hoe ◊ ← Friul. solzâ ‘to hoe’

šapin ▶ ša’pi:n -a m two-sided hoe | for weeding, planting beans | ◊ ← Friul. sapin ‘small two-sided hoe’

šargeta ▶ šar’ye:ta -e f densely sown wheat for livestock feed ◊ ← Friul. sorghète ‘densely sown wheat for livestock feed’

šeglot ▶ šay’lo:t -a m bucket ◊ ← Friul. seglôt ‘bucket’ I ⇒ čaldir, sela

šelna ▶ še:lna -e f celery ◊ ← Friul. sèlino ‘celery’

škalir ▶ ška’li:ar -ja m wooden farm wagon floor ◊ ← Friul. skalir ‘wooden farm wagon floor’

- • ŠKALIR NA KASON farm wagon with a caisson | for carrying potatoes, corn, manure |
- • ŠKALIR ZA SENO hay wagon
škalon ▶ ška’lo:n -a m wooden plinth for barrels carried on the wagon ○ ← Friul. scjalòn ‘wooden plinth for barrels’ ○ a barrel was put on two beams 80 cm apart and supported with two bundles of corn straw

šlita ▶ š’li:ta -e f farm sleigh | for carrying hay, manure | ○ ← MHG sliːte ‘sleigh’ (Bezlaj 2005: 84)

šoflet ▶ šof’le:t -a m manual sulphur duster ○ ← Friul. soflet ‘manual sulphur duster’

špina ▶ š’pi:na -e f tap | at a barrel| ○ ← Friul. spine, It. spina ‘tap’

špignaža ▶ špi:nạ:ža -e f spinach ○ ← Friul. spinə ‘spinach’

šponon ▶ špə’rə:n -a m spur ○ ← Friul. spirən ‘spur’ < Friul. spironə ‘to prune the plant at the soil’

špondona ▶ š’po:nda -e f sideboard of a wagon ○ ← It. spónda (~ Friul. spuìnde) ‘sideboard of a wagon’


štadjon ▶ štad’jo:n -a m season ○ ← Friul. stagjòn, It. stagióne ‘season’

• ŠTADJON ZA PLETI weeding season
• ŠTADJON ZA SEČI TRAVO mowing season
• ŠTADJON ZA SEJATI seeding season
• ŠTADJON ZA ŽETI PŠENICO wheat harvest season

štanga ▶ š’taːnya -e f 1 transverse iron bar at a press 2 metal pole | at the wheel| ○ ← MHG stange ‘pole’ (Bezlaj 2005: 106); cf. also Friul. stanğhe, It. stanga ‘stake, stick, pole’

štapla ▶ š’taːpla -e f ladder step ○ ← MHG stafel, staffel ‘ladder step’ (Bezlaj 2005: 104; entry štabla)

štradon ▶ štar’dono:n -a m passage in the vineyard ○ ← Friul. stradon, lt. stradóne ‘avenue, wide and long road, path’

štrak ▶ š’t:ri:k, š’t:ra:k, š’t:ri:ka m rope ○ ← MHG strick, strick ‘rope, loop’ (Bezlaj 2005: 120)

štreca ▶ š’tre:ca -e f braid of bent twisted canes ○ ← Friul. strèce (~ lt. trecca) ‘braid of bent twisted canes’

štrtin ▶ štar’ti:n -a m barrel | 6–7 hl| 1 1  kalater


šur ▶ ’šu:r -a m plug by a peg | for a barrel| ○ ← Trieste lt. suro ‘cork’ (Bezlaj 2005: 133)
taj ▶ ‘taːj -a m mowing’ ← Friul. tāi ‘mowing’

taja ▶ ‘taːja -e f wooden plinth for barrels in a cellar’ ← Isonzo Friul. taa (Cervignano Fiumicello, Aquileia; cf. Pellegrini 1984: 3895) ‘plinth for barrels’

teraca ▶ ‘te:raca -e f terrace |of vineyard|’ ← Friul. terace, It. terrazza ‘terrace’

tifon ▶ ti’fo:n -a m agricultural pesticide tractor sprayer ← Friul. tifôn, It. tifóne ‘agricultural pesticide tractor sprayer’ I ⇒ atomizer

traktor ▶ t’ra:ktor -ja m tractor ← Ssl. traktor ‘tractor’

travazati ▶ trava’zaːt -a:n imperf. to decant wine ← Friul. travasâ, It. travasare ‘to decant wine’

turkla ▶ ‘tuːrkla -e f 1 press 2 compression axis screw’ ← Friul. türcli (~ also turclatôr, It. torchio) ‘press’

vaga ▶ ‘vaːya -e f front axle on a farm wagon, to which two ropes are attached’ ← OHG waga ‘scales’ ⇒ balancin

vendima ▶ van’di:ma -e f grape harvest ← Friul. vendémme (~ It. vendemmia) ‘grape harvest’

veržota ▶ var’žo:ta -e f, commonly used as pl. var’žo:t savoy cabbage ← Friul. verzòt, It. verzotto ‘savoy cabbage’

vidrijol ▶ vadar’ju: -’ju:ala m blue vitriol (copper sulphate) ← Friul. vidriûl, It. vetriòlo ‘blue vitriol’

vinja ▶ ‘viːnja -e f vineyard’ ← Friul. vigne, It. vigna (~ also vigneto) ‘vineyard’ I ⇒ vinjal

vinjal ▶ ‘viːnjal -a in vin’jaːy -a m vineyard’ ← Friul. vignâl ‘vineyard’ I ⇒ vinja

vojine ▶ ्yaːjine ्yaːjiːn f pl. green beans ← Friul. vuaine, uaine ‘leguminous pods’ in general, and in particular ‘pods of unripe beans’

zablekati ▶ zable’kaːt -a:n perf. to cork up |a barrel| ← Friul. blecâ, imblecâ ‘to patch, to mend’

žakelj ▶ žaːki -kja m sack ← MHG sack ‘sack’

žakljič ▶ žaːkijč -a m small basket |on a stick that was used for picking fruit so that it did not get damaged| ← dial. Sln. žakl- + -ič

žlajf ▶ žlajf -a m brake |on a wagon| ← MHG sleip(f)en ‘to slide, to haul’ (Bezlaj 2005: 461; Striedter-Temps 1963: 234)
5. Discussion of the results


Some lexemes were borrowed from the varieties of the Venetian dialect or Friulian, e.g. dial. Sln. *pit jot* from Friul. peteòt or Ven. pitiò ‘wine from grape skins,
sugar and water’. The dial. Sln. lexeme grampa ‘cream of tartar’ was most probably borrowed from Istrian Romance or Istriot\textsuperscript{5} grapá, gropa ‘wizened’.

Besides Romance loanwords, there are a number of loanwords in the Medana local dialect that were borrowed from German language variants. Mainly they are older loanwords, borrowed from Middle High German and known in other Slovene dialects, too, e.g. dial. Sln. šlita from MHG slite ‘sledge’, dial. Sln. štanga from MHG stange ‘pole’, dial. Sln. štapa from MHG stafel, staffel ‘step, stair’, dial. Sln. štrik from MHG. stric, strick ‘rope’, dial. Sln. glaž from MHG glas ‘glass, a glass’, dial. Sln. žakelj from MHG sackel ‘sack’, dial. Sln. žlajf ‘brake’ from MHG sleip(f)en ‘to slide, to haul’. The dial. Sln. lexeme šubla from MHG Schûvel ‘shovel’ is known only in the Littoral region and in a part of Upper Carniola.

Some lexemes were borrowed from German in later periods, e.g. dial. Sln. flaška from German Flasche ‘bottle’, dial. Sln. kan ‘film yeast, flor [fungal disease in wine]’ from German Kahm ‘film yeast, flor’, dial. Sln. čukežen from Germ. Zugeisen ‘wire’. Some lexemes were borrowed from Austrian varieties of German, e.g. the dial. Sln. lexeme drot from Austrian Bavarian Drot ‘wire’, the dial. Sln. lexeme dopler(ica) ‘bottle holding 2 litres’ from Austrian German Doppler ‘double’, and the same language variety was the intermediate language for the Sln. lexeme ringlo which was borrowed from the French reine-claude ‘cherry plum’. The dial. Sln. lexeme šravf was borrowed from Bavarian German Schraufe ‘screw’. Some lexemes that came into the Slovene language from Italian, Venetian Italian or Friulian through Austrian German, e.g. Sln. fižol ‘beans’, most probably came into the local dialect of Medana directly from Friulian (Friul. fasûl, dial. Sln. fažol). The same most likely holds true for the Sln. lexeme mošt, which came into Slovene from Friulian most and Italian mosto through MHG most, Ger. Most ‘wine must, fruit wine’. The dial. Sln. lexeme špinaža came into the local dialect of Medana (and into all other Brda local dialects) from Friulian spinèze ‘spinach’, while the Sln. lexeme špinača came to Sln. from Italian spinace, spinacio. The dial. Sln. lexeme teraca

\textsuperscript{5} Istriot together with Dalmatian belongs to the Dalmatian Romance subgroup of the Italo-Dalmatian or Central Romance languages of Romance language group. It is one of the autochthonous languages of the Istrian peninsula, which has been preserved in Istria since the time before the expansion of the Istrian Venetian.
‘terrace of a vineyard’ which was borrowed through Friulian terace (or Italian terrazza) from French terrasse shows that for the borrowings from other European languages the intermediate language in Medana in the past was often Friulian or Italian and not German as with the majority of Slovenian regions.

Some lexemes were borrowed from Standard Slovene language; these are either lexemes for new machines or devices that have been introduced to make work easier for farmers, e.g., atomizer ‘agricultural pesticide tractor sprayer’, kombajn ‘harvester’, kosilnica ‘mower’, nakladalka ‘loading tractor trailer’, slamoreznica ‘straw cutter’, traktor ‘tractor’, silos ‘fodder silo’, or the plants, e.g. čemaž ‘wild garlic’, drobnjak ‘chive’, soja ‘soya’, and new planting methods, that were not in use before, e.g., sadovnjak ‘orchard’.

All the borrowed lexemes belong to the group of so-called cultural borrowings. Their main feature is that they name a previously unfamiliar concept (in comparison to borrowings which replace or supplement elements which were already present in the language). That clearly indicates where the innovations in agriculture (new tools, machines or methods of cultivation of land, new crops etc.) came from. Given the number of words taken over, it can be argued that Medana farmers have introduced a great deal of innovation into their work, which they have taken over from their Friulian neighbors or only through their language.

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