# 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 CONTACT[1]

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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

**EL LÈXIC AGRÍCOLA DEL POBLE FRONTERER DE MEDANA (REGIÓ DE GORIŠKA BRDA, ESLOVÈNIA OCCIDENTAL) DES DEL PUNT DE VISTA DEL CONTACTE LINGÜÍSTIC ROMANICOESLAU**

**Resum**

Aquest article presenta el lèxic agrícola manllevat en el dialecte local de Medana, a la regió de Goriška Brda. Es tracta d'una regió fronterera de l'oest d'Eslovènia, en la qual la població eslovena ha

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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 friülà, i menys de l'italià. Alguns dels lexemes són d'origen germànics 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 provenen 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, ESLOVENIA 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 prestados 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).
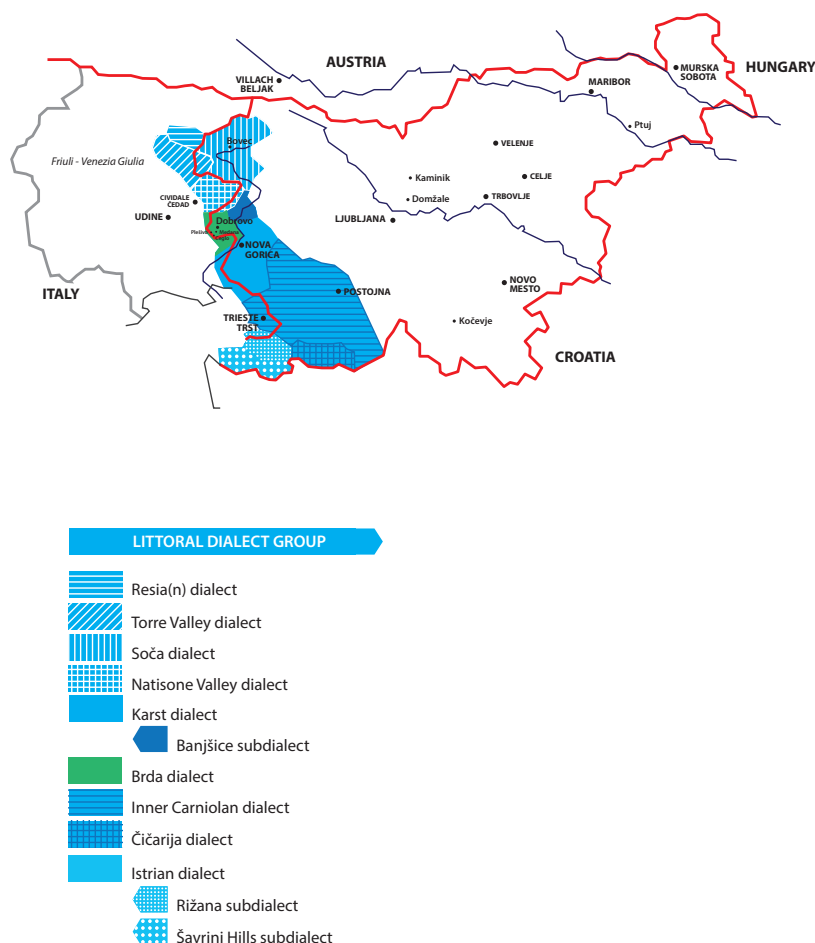


Map 1. The Brda dialect of the Littoral group of Slovene dialects

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 km$^2$, of which 72 km$^2$ on the Slovenian and 77 km$^2$ 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 Slavia Veneta[2] 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

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[2] Slavia 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. Oslavia), 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 *coloni* 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 *coloni* 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 Friuli 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') **l** ⇨ kalater

An example of an entry for a verb:

**peštati** ▷ pešˈtaːti -ˈaːm 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** ▷ ˈraːməst -a -o adj. *coppery* Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. ram (← Friul. ram, It. rame 'copper') + Sln. suff. -*ast*

To prepare the entries, I used the following bilingual dictionaries: Faggin 1985, Pirona et al. 1992, Barbarina Tore 2004, Brecelj 2005, Šlenc 2006, Cescje et al. 2008, Rosamani (1990), Erat 2008, Zingarelli 2019.[3]

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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 Medana[4]

**armulin** ▷ ərmuˈliːn -a m *apricot*; *a tree or its fruit* Ⓢ ← Friul. armelìn '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. belancìn 'front axle on a farm wagon to which two ropes are attached' ▌⇨ vaga

**banča** ▷ ˈbaːnča -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. biroç, It. baroccio 'two-wheeled hand cart'

**baštard** ▷ bašˈtaːrt -da m *unproductive shoot* |*shoot that grows from old vine wood*| Ⓢ ← Friul. bastárt, It. bastardo 'unproductive shoot'

**baštardovje** ▷ bašˈtaːrduje -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** ▷ ˈbiːərja -e f *ring that connects the blade and the snath of a scythe* Ⓢ ← Friul. vere 'ring'

**bičerin** ▷ bəčəˈriːn -a m *short glass* |*of brandy*| Ⓢ ← Friul. bicjarìn, It. bicchierino '**1** short glass, **2** short glass of brandy'

**bičerinič** ▷ bəčəˈriːnč -a m *dimin. of* bičerin Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. bičerin + dimin. suff. *-ič*

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[4] Legend: adj. = adjective, adv. = adverbial, augm. suff. = augmentative suffix, Austr. Germ. = Austrian German, coll. = collective noun, coll. suff. = collective suffix, dial. Austr. Germ. = dialectal, Austrian German, dial. Sln. = dialectal Slovene, dimin. suff. = diminutive suffix, f = feminine, Fr. = French, Friul. = Friulian, imperf. = imperfect verb, Istr. Rom. = Istrian Romance, It. = Italian, M = masculine, MHG = Middle High German, n = neuter gender, non-fin. = non-finite verb, OHG = Old High German, perf. = perfect verb, pl. = plural, prep. = prepositional, Sln. = Slovene, Ssl. = Slovene standard language, Trieste It. = Trieste Italian, Ven. = Venetian, 3 sg = third person singular, ~ = compare, |xxx| = additional information, explanation.

**bival** ▷ biˈvaːu̯ -ˈaːla m *vine nursery* Ⓢ ← Friul. vivâl (~ Friul. also vivâr; It. vivaio di viti) 'vine nursery'

**bleda** ▷ bˈleːda -e f *chard* Ⓢ ← Friul. blede 'chard'

**bokla** ▷ ˈboːkla -e f *bearing* |on *the wheel of a wagon*| Ⓢ ← Friul. bòcule, It. boccola 'bearing'

**bošk** ▷ ˈboːšk -a m *forest* Ⓢ ← Friul. bòsc, It. bosco 'forest'

**brajda** ▷ bˈraːjda -e f *vineyard with fruit trees* Ⓢ ← Friul. braide 'estate, farm, field'

**brenca** ▷ bˈreːnca -e f *wood basket* |*for grapes*| Ⓢ ← Friul. brènte, north It. brenta 'brenta' © wooden basket for picking grapes, smaller than ornač and kvinč ▌⇨ ornač

**buinc** ▷ buˈiːnc -a m *curved wooden pole on the shoulders for carrying two baskets* Ⓢ ← Friul. buìnz 'curved wooden pole on the shoulders for carrying two baskets'

**bula** ▷ ˈbuːla -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** ▷ ceˈdiːərət -əm imperf. ⟨3 sg. ceˈdiːəre⟩ *to leak* Ⓢ ← Friul. cédi, It. cedere 'to leak, to lessen'

**cengulati** ▷ cenɣuˈlaːt -ˈaːm imperf. *to rock* Ⓢ unclear; possibly ← Friul. zingulâ 'to rock'

**cimbar** ▷ ˈcimbər -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** ▷ ˈcuːkər -kra m *sugar* Ⓢ ← through Germ. Zucker from it. zucchero 'sugar' (Snoj 2015), cf. Friul. zùcar, It. zucchero 'sugar'

**cuketa** ▷ cuˈkeːta -e f *courgette* Ⓢ ← It. zucchetta 'courgette'

**čajba** ▷ ˈčaːjba -e f *weaved basket* |*for wagon*| Ⓢ ← Friul. *s'ciàibie (> Furl. s'ciàipie) 'basket, bird cage' (Furlan 2017)

**čaldir** ▷ čalˈdiːər -ja m *small bucket* Ⓢ ← Friul. cialdîr 'small wooden bucket' ▌⇨ šeglot, sela

**čamp** ▷ ˈčəːmp -a m *square measure 3650 m$^2$* Ⓢ ← Friul. ciàmp, It. campo 'square measure 3650 m$^{2}$'

**čemaž** ▷ čəˈmaːš -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** ▷ čərˈkoːn -a m *long wooden plug for a wooden wine barrel* Ⓢ cf. Friul. cèrkli (~ It. cerchio) 'plug' + Friul. augm. suff. -*on*

**češpa** ▷ ˈčiːəšpa -e f *plum* Ⓢ ← dial. Austr. Germ. Zweschpen 'plum'; cf. Friul. ciespe 'plum'

**češpon** ▷ čəšˈpoːn -a m *plum* |*thicker and larger than ordinary plum*| Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. češpa + Friul. augm. suff. -*on*

**češtela** ▷ čəšˈteːla -e f *basket* |*for carrying on your head*| Ⓢ ← Friul. cestèle, It. cestello 'basket'

**čevešter** ▷ čəˈveːštər -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** ▷ ˈčiːdla -e f *pulley* Ⓢ ← Friul. cìdule 'pulley'

**čima** ▷ ˈčiːma -e f *plant bud* Ⓢ ← Friul. cime, It. cima 'plant bud'

**činkvantin** ▷ činku̯anˈtiːn -a m *Italian corn with fine grains which matures early* Ⓢ ← Friul. cinguantìn, It. cinquantino, mais cinquantino 'corn with fine grains'

**čukežen** ▷ ˈčuːkəžən -žna m *wire* Ⓢ ← Germ. Zugeisen 'wire' (Striedter-Temsp, 1963: 107) **l** ⇨ drot

**doplerica** ▷ ˈdoːplerca -e f *bottle holding 2 litres* Ⓢ ← Austr. Germ. Doppler 'double' + Sln. suff. -*ica* **l** ⇨ kjantarica

**drobnjak** ▷ drobˈńaːk -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** ▷ dˈroːt -a m *wire* ① ← Avstr. Bav. Drot 'wire' (Striedter-Temps, 1963: 110) **l** ⇨ čukežen

**dzej** ▷ ˈʒeːj -a m *basket* |*for harvesting grapes*| Ⓢ ← Friul. zèi 'basket'

**džir** ▷ ˈžiːər -ja m *steering mechanism of a wagon* Ⓢ ← Friul. zîr 'steering mechanism of a wagon'

**džoja** ▷ ˈžoːja -e f. *wagon for carrying litter for animals* Ⓢ ← Friul. zàje, zàe 'large wicker basket carrying rough things on a wagon' (Bezlaj 2005: 475)

**falčič** ▷ ˈfaːuč(č) -a m *knife with a curved blade for picking grapes* Ⓢ ← Friul. fal, It. falce 'scythe' + Sln. dimin. suff. *-ič*

**fažol** ▷ faˈžuː faˈžuːəla m *beans* Ⓢ ← Friul. fasûl 'beans'

• **FAŽOL NA RAKLICE** *high beans*

**feca** ▷ ˈfeːca -e f *yeast |from sediments of wine fermentation|* Ⓢ ← Friul. fèce 'yeast'

**flaška** ▷ fˈlaːška -e f *bottle* Ⓢ ← Germ. Flasche 'bottle'

**flaškon** ▷ flašˈkoːn -a m *big straw-covered wine bottle* Ⓢ ← Friul. flas'ciòn (augm.) or Trieste It. fiascon 'big straw-covered wine bottle'

**flaškonič** ▷ flašˈkoːnč -a m *small straw-covered wine bottle* Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. flaškon + Sln. dimin. suff. *-(i)č*, cf. flaškon

**folador** ▷ falaˈduːər -ja m *place where wine boils* Ⓢ ← Friul. foladôr, also foledôr 'place where wine boils'

**fosal** ▷ faˈsaːy̦ -la m *trench |between two fields|* Ⓢ ← Friul. fossâl 'trench between two fields, usually also a landmark'

**glaž** ▷ γˈləːš -ža m *glass* Ⓢ ← MHG glas 'glass, a glass'

**glerija** ▷ γˈleːrja -e f *gravel* Ⓢ ← Friul. glerie (~ It. ghiaia) 'gravel'

**golber** ▷ ˈγoːlbər -ja m *barrel |up to 3 hl|* Ⓢ ← Friul. ólbar 'barrel' **l** ⇒ kalater

**grampa** ▷ γˈraːmpa -e f *cream of tartar* Ⓢ cf. Istr. Rom. grapá, gropa 'wizened' (Bezlaj 1976: 170)

**jedričica** ▷ jədˈrəːčca -e f *dandelion* Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. jedrik 'chicory' + Sln. dimin. suff. *-ica*

**jedrik** ▷ ˈjəːdrik jədˈriːka m *chicory* Ⓢ ← Friul. lidrìc 'chicory'

**jerba** ▷ ˈjeːrba -e f *kind of grass* Ⓢ ← Friul. jàrbe 'grass'

**jerbaroša** ▷ jerbaˈroːša -e f *crimson clover or Italian clover* Ⓢ ← Friul. jàrbe ròsse 'crimson clover or Italian clover; Trifolium incarnatum'

**jerbuca** ▷ jərˈbuːca -e f *beetroot* Ⓢ ← Friul. jerbùcis 'beet'

**kadumer** ▷ kaˈduːmər -ja m *cucumber* Ⓢ ← Friul. cudùmar 'cucumber'

**kalater** ▷ kalaˈteːr -ja m *barrel* Ⓢ ← Friul. caratèl, It. caratello 'a small barrel' **l** ⇒ štrtin, golber, baton

**kan** ▷ ˈkaːn -a m *film yeast, flor |fungal disease in wine|* Ⓢ ← Germ. Kahm 'film yeast, flor'

**kareta** ▷ kaˈreːta -e f *two-wheeled wagon* Ⓢ ← Friul. carète, It. carretta 'uniaxial wagon'

**karjola** ▷ karˈjoːla -e f *wheelbarrow* Ⓢ ← It. carriola, Friul. cariòle 'wheelbarrow'

**kavoli** ▷ ˈkaːvoli -ja m *cauliflower* Ⓢ ← It. cavolo 'sprouts, cabbage'

**ketna** ▷ ˈkiːətna -e f, commonly used as pl. ˈkiːətne ˈkiːətən *chain |to block the wheel of the wagon|* Ⓢ ← OHG kętina, chętinna 'chain'

**kjantarica** ▷ kˈjaːntərca -e f *two litre bottle* Ⓢ ← It. chianti 'tart Italian red wine' **l** ⇨ doplerica

**klempati** ▷ kˈleːmpət -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, It. cordone 'rope, wire, wreath'

**korenta** ▷ koˈreːnta -e f *brandy obtained in the final stage of cooking* Ⓢ ← Friul. corentìe, It. corrente 'flow'

**kosilnica** ▷ koˈsiːlnica -e f *motor mower* Ⓢ ← Ssl. kosilnica 'mower'

> • **KOSILNICA NA ROKO** *hand mower*
>
> • **KOSILNICA NA TRAKTOR** *tractor mower*

**kozla** ▷ ˈkoːzla -e f *pod, clove* Ⓢ ← Friul. cósul 'pod of dried beans'

> • **STROK ČESNIKA** *garlic clove*
>
> • **STROK FAŽOLA** *pod of beans*

**kozlati** ▷ kozˈlaːt -ˈaːn imperf. *to shell |beans, peas|* Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. kozl- + Sln. suff. *-ati*

**krgati** ▷ kərˈɣaːt -ˈaːn imperf. *to load* Ⓢ ← Friul. cargâ (~ It. caricare) 'to load' **l** ⇨ nakrgati

**kunfin** ▷ kunˈfiːn -a m *landmark |between plots|* Ⓢ ← Friul. confin, It. confine 'border'

**kvartin** ▷ kuərˈtiːn -a m *quarter litre of wine* Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. *kvart* from Friul. cuàrt, It. quarto 'quarter' + Friul. dimin. suff. *-in*

**kvinč** ▷ kˈu̯iːnč -a m *tall, narrow wooden container for grapes to carry on your back* Ⓢ ← Friul. cuìnz 'wooden bucket, pail' Ⓒ kvinč is larger, narrower and taller than brenca **l** ⇨ brenca, ornač

**lodrica** ▷ lodˈriːca -e f *oblong barrel |5–7 hl|* Ⓢ ← Friul. ludrìze 'barrel'; cf. also Ven. ludro 'wineskin'

**makinja** ▷ ˈmaːkinja -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** ▷ ˈmaːndula -e f **1** *almond tree* **2** *almond* Ⓢ ← Friul. màndule '**1** almond tree **2** almond'

**marešta** ▷ maˈreːšta -e f *honeydew flow* Ⓢ ← Friul. morèste; only in the expression: in morèste 'in storage'

**mareštati** ▷ marešˈtaːt -ˈaːn imperf. *to cause fruit to become honey, soft* Ⓢ ← Friul. morestâ 'to soften'

**meniga** ▷ ˈmeːniɣa -e f *medick, burclover; Medicago* Ⓢ cf. Friul. mèniche 'medick, burclover' ▮ ⇨ lucerna

**mošt** ▷ ˈmoːšt -a m *must* Ⓢ ← from Friul. most, It. mosto 'wine must, fruit wine' through MHG most, Ger. Most 'wine must, fruit wine'

**mufa** ▷ ˈmuːfa -e f *mould* Ⓢ ← Friul. mùfe, It. muffa 'mould'

**nakladalka** ▷ naklaˈdaːlka -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** ▷ nakərˈɣaːt -ˈaːn perf. *to load |grapes on a wagon|* Ⓢ dial. Sln. krgati + Sln. *na-* 'on', cf. krgati

**orna** ▷ ˈoːrna -e f *small tub* Ⓢ ← Friul. òrne, It. orna 'small tub |as a unit of measure for wine; usually six buckets|' ▮ ⇨ sempla

**ornač** ▷ orˈnaːč -a m *large low container without handles* Ⓢ dial. Sln. orna + Sln. augm. suff. -ač ▮ ⇨ brenca, kvinč

**pal** ▷ ˈpaːl -a m *main support stake* Ⓢ ← Friul. pâl, It. palo da vite 'stake'

**palota** ▷ paˈloːta -e f *shovel* Ⓢ ← Friul. palòte 'shovel'

**palud** ▷ paˈluːt -da m *swamp* Ⓢ ← Friul. palût 'swamp'

**panok** ▷ paˈnoːk -a m *corn cob* Ⓢ ← It. pannòcchia 'corn cob'

**panola** ▷ paˈnoːla -e f *corn ear* ⑤ ← Friul. panóle 'corn cob, corn ear'

**peštati** ▷ pešˈtaːti -ˈaːn imperf. *to crush* ⑤ ← Friul. pestâ, It. pestare 'to crush'

  • **PEŠTATI GROZDJE** *to crush grapes*

  • **PEŠTATI PŠENICO** *to trample wheat*

**pika** ▷ ˈpiːka -e f *hoe* |oval in shape with a pointed end| ⑤ ← Friul. pic 'square, spike'

**pikica** ▷ ˈpiːkca -e f *small hoe* ⑤ ← dial. Sln. pik- + Sln. dimin. suff. *-ica*

**pikòn** ▷ piˈkoːn -a m *pick* ⑤ ← Friul. picòn, It. piccone 'pick'

**pitijot** ▷ pitiˈjoːt -a m *wine from grape skins, sugar and water* ⑤ ← Friul. peteòt, Ven. pitiò 'wine from grape skins, sugar and water'

**planta** ▷ pˈlaːnta -e f **1** *field* **2** *vine row* ⑤ ← Friul. plànte (~ It. pianta) '**1** plant **2** row'

  • **PLANTA DANTE** *clover field*

  • **PLANTA SIRKA** *corn field*

**pledra** ▷ pˈleːdra -e f *small funnel* ⑤ ← Friul. plére (~ It. pevera) 'funnel'

**pomidor** ▷ pomiˈdoːr -ja m *tomato* ⑤ ← It. pomodoro, Friul. pomodòro 'tomato'

**pompon** ▷ pomˈpoːn -a m *backpack sprayer for vines* ⑤ ← Friul. pompòn 'backpack sprayer for vines'

**rač** ▷ ˈəːrč -a m coll. *grapes together* ⑤ ← Friul. ràs'chie, It. racchio 'small grape'

**rakac** ▷ rəˈkaːc -a m *acacia* ⑤ unclear, probably ← Friul. acàç (~ It. acacia) 'acacia'

**rakla** ▷ ˈraːkla -e f **1** *vine stake* **2** *beanpole* ⑤ ← Friul. ràcli 'beanpole'

**raklati** ▷ rəkˈlaːt -ˈaːn imperf. *to stake* |to support (a plant) with a stake or stakes| ⑤ ← Friul. raclâ 'to stake'

**ramast** ▷ ˈraːməst -a -o adj. *coppery* ⑤ ← dial. Sln. ram (← Friul. ram, It. rame 'copper') + Sln. suff. *-ast*

**rampin** ▷ ramˈpiːn -a m *hook* ⑤ ← Friul. rampìn, It. rampino 'hook'

  • **RAMPIN OD KETNE** *chain hook*

**rebula** ▷ ərˈbuːla -e f *ribolla* **1** *autochthonous Brda vine with white grapes* **2** *wine from this grape* ⑤ ← Friul. ribuèle, It. ribolla 'ribolla'

**redina** ▷ ˈreːdina -e f, commonly used as pl. ˈreːdine ˈreːdin *rein* ⑤ ← It. redine, Friul. rèdinis 'reins'

**rijada** ▷ ərˈjaːda -e f *row of mowed grass* ⑤ cf. Friul. rìe 'line, row'

**ringlo** ▷ ringˈloː -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' **l** ⇨ cimbar

**roganj** ▷ roˈɣaːń -nja m *yoke for one ox* Ⓢ ← Friul. argàgn 'yoke for one or two oxen'

**sadovnjak** ▷ sadou̯ˈńaːk -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** ▷ ˈsaːlbja -e f *sage* Ⓢ ← It. salvia, Friul. sàlvie 'sage'

**sapon** ▷ saˈpoːn -a m *grub hoe* Ⓢ ← Friul. sapòn 'grub hoe'

**sela** ▷ ˈseːla -e f *bucket* Ⓢ ← Friul. sêle 'smaller wooden bucket' **l** ⇨ šeglot, čaldir

**sempla** ▷ ˈseːmpla -e f *wooden bucket* |*to put under a press or barrel*| Ⓢ ← Friul. sèmple 'wooden bucket for wine'

**silos** ▷ ˈsiːlos -za m *fodder silo* Ⓢ ← Ssl. silos 'fodder silo'

**skuševje** ▷ šˈkuːšuje -a n coll. *corn bast* Ⓢ ← dial. Sln. škuš- (← Friul. scus 'bast') + sln. suff. -evje

**slamoreznica** ▷ sˈlaːmoˈriːəznica -e ž *straw cutter* Ⓢ ← Ssl. slamoreznica 'straw cutter'

  • **SLAMOREZNICA NA NOŽ** *hand straw cutter*

  • **SLAMOREZNICA NA POGON NA KOLE** *straw cutting machine*

**soja** ▷ ˈsoːja -e ž *soya* Ⓢ ← Ssl. soja 'soya'

**součador** ▷ saučaˈduːr -ja m *ridging plough* Ⓢ ← Friul. solzadôr 'ridging plough'

**součati** ▷ sauˈčaːt -ˈaːn imperf. *to hoe* Ⓢ ← Friul. solzâ 'to hoe'

**šapin** ▷ šaˈpiːn -a m *two-sided hoe* |*for weeding, planting beans*| Ⓢ ← Friul. sapìn 'small two-sided hoe'

**šargeta** ▷ šarˈɣeːta -e f *densely sown wheat for livestock feed* Ⓢ ← Friul. sorghète 'densely sown wheat for livestock feed'

**šeglot** ▷ šəɣˈloːt -a m *bucket* Ⓢ ← Friul. seglòt 'bucket' **l** ⇨ čaldir, sela

**šelna** ▷ ˈšeːlna -e f *celery* Ⓢ ← Friul. sèlino 'celery'

**škalir** ▷ škaˈliːər -ja m *wooden farm wagon floor* Ⓢ ← Friul. scalîr 'wooden farm wagon floor'

  • **ŠKALIR NA KASON** *farm wagon with a caisson* |*for carrying potatoes, corn, manure*|

  • **ŠKALIR ZA SENO** *hay wagon*

**škalon** ▷ škaˈloːn -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** ▷ šˈliːta -e f *farm sleigh* |*for carrying hay, manure*| Ⓢ ← MHG slite 'sleigh' (Bezlaj 2005: 84)

**šoflet** ▷ šofˈleːt -a m *manual sulphur duster* Ⓢ ← Friul. soflèt 'manual sulphur duster'

**špina** ▷ šˈpiːna -e f *tap* |*at a barrel*| Ⓢ ← Friul. spìne, It. spina 'tap'

**špinaža** ▷ špiˈnaːža -e f *spinach* Ⓢ ← Friul. spinàze 'spinach'

**špiron** ▷ špəˈroːn -a m *spur* Ⓢ ← Friul. spiròn 'spur' < Friul. spironâ 'to prune the plant at the soil'

**šponda** ▷ šˈpoːnda -e f *sideboard of a wagon* Ⓢ ← It. spónda (~ Friul. spuìnde) 'sideboard of a wagon'

**šravf** ▷ šəˈraːu̯f -a m *screw* Ⓢ ← Bav. Germ. Schraufe 'screw' (Bezlaj 2005: 104)

**štadjon** ▷ štadˈjoːn -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** ▷ šˈtaːŋɣa -e f **1** *transverse iron bar at a press* **2** *metal pole* |*at the wheel*| Ⓢ ← MHG stange 'pole' (Bezlaj 2005: 106); cf. also Friul. stanǧhe, It. stanga 'stake, stick, pole'

**štapla** ▷ šˈtaːpla -e f *ladder step* Ⓢ ← MHG stafel, staffel 'ladder step' (Bezlaj 2005: 104; entry štabla)

**štradon** ▷ štərˈdoːn -a m *passage in the vineyard* Ⓢ ← Friul. stradòn, It. stradóne 'avenue, wide and long road, path'

**štrik** ▷ štˈriːk, štˈrəːk, štˈriːka m *rope* Ⓢ ← MHG stric, strick 'rope, loop' (Bezlaj 2005: 120)

**štreca** ▷ štˈreːca -e f *braid of bent twisted canes* Ⓢ ← Friul. strèce (~ It. trecca) 'braid of bent twisted canes'

**štrtin** ▷ štərˈtiːn -a m *barrel* |*6–7 hl*| **I** ⇨ kalater

**šubla** ▷ ˈšuːbla -e f *flat digging shovel* Ⓢ ← MHG schûvel 'showel' (Bezlaj 2005: 127, Striedter-Temps 1963: 234)

**šur** ▷ ˈšuːr -a m *plug by a peg* |*for a barrel*| Ⓢ ← Trieste It. suro 'cork' (Bezlaj 2005: 133)

**taj** ▷ ˈtaːj -a m *mowing* Ⓢ ← Friul. tài 'mowing'

**taja** ▷ ˈtaːja -e f *wooden plinth for barrels in a cellar* Ⓢ ← Isonzo Friul. taa (Cervignano
     Fiumicello, Aquileia; cf. Pellegrini 1984: 3895) 'plinth for barrels'

**teraca** ▷ ˈteːraca -e f *terrace* |of *vineyard*| Ⓢ ← Friul. terace, It. terrazza 'terrace'

**tifon** ▷ tiˈfoːn -a m *agricultural pesticide tractor sprayer* Ⓢ ← Friul. tifòn, It. tifóne 'agricultural
     pesticide tractor sprayer' **I** ⇨ atomizer

**traktor** ▷ tˈraːktor -ja m *tractor* Ⓢ ← Ssl. traktor 'tractor'

**travazati** ▷ trəvəˈzaːt -ˈaːn imperf. *to decant wine* Ⓢ ← Friul. travasâ, It. travasare 'to decant
     wine'

**turkla** ▷ ˈtuːrkla -e f **1** *press* **2** *compression axis screw* Ⓢ ← Friul. tùrcli (~ also turclatôr, It.
     torchio) 'press'

**vaga** ▷ ˈvaːɣa -e f *front axle on a farm wagon, to which two ropes are attached* Ⓢ ← OHG
     waga 'scales' ▌⇨ balancin

**vendima** ▷ vənˈdiːma -e f *grape harvest* Ⓢ ← Friul. vendème (~ It. vendemmia) 'grape harvest'

**veržota** ▷ vərˈžoːta -e f, commonly used as pl. vərˈžoːte vərˈžoːt *savoy cabbage* Ⓢ ← Friul.
     verzòt, It. verzotto 'savoy cabbage'

**vidrijol** ▷ vədərˈjuː -ˈjuːəla m *blue vitriol (copper sulphate)* Ⓢ ← Friul. vidriûl, It. vetriòlo 'blue
     vitriol'

**vinja** ▷ ˈviːnja -e f *vineyard* Ⓢ ← Friul. vìgne, It. vigna (~ also vigneto) 'vineyard' **I** ⇨ vinjal

**vinjal** ▷ ˈviːnjal -a in vinˈjaːu̯ -la m *vineyard* Ⓢ ← Friul. vignâl 'vineyard' **I** ⇨ vinja

**vojine** ▷ u̯əˈjiːne u̯əˈjiːn f pl. *green beans* Ⓢ ← Friul. vuaìne, uaìne 'leguminous pods' in
     general, and in particular 'pods of unripe beans'

**zablekati** ▷ zableˈkaːt -ˈaːn perf. *to cork up* |a *barrel*| Ⓢ ← Friul. blecâ, imblecâ 'to patch, to
     mend'

**žakelj** ▷ ˈžaːki -kja m *sack* Ⓢ ← MHG sackel 'sack'

**žakljič** ▷ ˈžaːkijč -a m *small basket* |on *a stick that was used for picking fruit so that it did not
     get damaged*| Ⓢ dial. Sln. žaklj- + *-ič*

**žlajf** ▷ žlaːjf -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

Out of a total of 528 lexemes collected in research on the agricultural lexis used in the local dialect of the village of Medana and Plešivo, one-third were borrowed mainly from Friulian, which clearly shows a close connection between the Slovene-speaking inhabitants of Brda and the Friulian-speaking inhabitants of the Friuli plain. Some of the lexemes of Friulian origin are known only in the Isonzo Friulian, which is spoken in the villages close to the Brda region, e.g. dial. Sln. *taja* from Isonzo Friul. tau̯ 'a plinth for barrels' (cf. Pellegrini 1984: 3895), dial. Sln. *džoja* from Friul. zàje, zàe 'large wicker basket carrying rough things on a wagon' (cf. Pellegrini 1984: 3283), while others are spread throughout the area where Friulian is spoken, e.g., dial. Sln. *armulin* from Friul. armelìn 'apricot' (cf. Pellegrini 1984: 3738), dial. Sln. *planta* from Friul. plànte '1 plant 2 row' (cf. Pellegrini 1984: 3827), dial. Sln. *palota* from Friul. palòte 'shovel', dial. Sln. *součati* from Friul. solzâ 'to hoe', dial. Sln. *štreca* from Friul. strèce 'braid of bent twisted canes', dial. Sln. *vendima* from Friul. vendème 'grape harvest', dial. Sln. *vojine* 'green beans' from Friul. vuaìne, uaìne 'leguminous pods' in general, and in particular 'pods of unripe beans' (cf. also Pellegrini & Marcato 1992: 50, 85, 163, 192, 411).

Fewer lexemes were borrowed from Italian, e.g. dial. Sln. *cuketa* from It. zucchetta 'courgette', dial. Sln. *kavoli* from It. cavolo 'sprouts, cabbage', dial. Sln. *panok* from It. pannòcchia 'corn cob', dial. Sln. *šponda* from It. sponda 'sideboard of a wagon'.

For some lexemes the exact source of borrowing is unclear due to the phonological similarity of the lexemes in Friulian and Italian, e.g. dial. Sln. *baroc* : Friul. biroç, It. baroccio 'two-wheeled hand cart', dial. Sln. *makinja* : Friul. màchine, It. màcchina 'device, machine', dial. Sln. *malon* : Friul. melon, It. melone 'melon', dial. Sln. *vidrijol* : Friul. vidriûl, It. vetriolo 'blue vitriol (copper sulphate)').

Some lexemes were borrowed from the varieties of the Venetian dialect or Friulian, e.g. dial. Sln. *pitijot* 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[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. *štapla* 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 spinàze 'spinach', while the Sln. lexeme *špinača* came to Sln. from Italian spinace, spinacio. The dial. Sln. lexeme *teraca*

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[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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