

Prekmurje Agricultural Terminology in the Dolinsko Region¹

MIHAELA KOLETNIK

*University of Maribor, Faculty of Arts, Koroška 160, SI – 2000 Maribor,
mkoletnik@uni-mb.si*

SCN III/1 [2010], 18–34

V prispevku predstavljamo narečno kmetijsko izrazje za poimenovanje kmečkega orodja, pridelkov, dela na polju in v hlevu v govoru Črenšovcev na Dolinskem v Prekmurju. Gre za raziskavo tematsko zamejenega besedišča, zbranega s terenskimi raziskavami s pomočjo tematskih vprašalnic, slikovnega gradiva in pripovedi informatorjev. Zajeto je staro besedje, ki izginja in ki ga pozna le še najstarejša generacija govorcev, pa tudi sodobno besedje, ki ga je na to področje prinesla sodobna tehnika in ki se ga oprijema mlajša generacija govorcev.

The paper presents the dialectal vocabulary of agricultural items in Črenšovci in the Dolinsko region of Prekmurje, with a focus on agricultural tools, crops, as well as field and stable work. The study is based on a thematically defined vocabulary gathered through fieldwork and with the help of questionnaires, pictures and informants' narratives. It includes archaic vocabulary that is gradually disappearing and is known only to the oldest generation of speakers, as well as the contemporary vocabulary that has been introduced along with the modern technology and is used by the younger generation of speakers.

Ključne besede: dialektologija, panonska narečna skupina, prekmurško narečje, poljedelska terminologija

Key words: dialectology, Pannonian dialect group, Prekmurje dialect, agricultural terminology

¹ This article was written as part of the research project J6-2238 *Slovenski jezik v stiku evropskega podonavskega in alpskega prostora* (The Slovene Language in Contact within the European Danube and Alpine Regions), funded by the Slovenian Research Agency. The project leader is Prof. Marko Jesenšek, Ph.D.

Introduction

New developments and changes in all areas of social life are reflected as a matter of course in the rural environment. Lifestyles are changing rapidly, with repercussions for the vocabulary of each dialect – the form and meaning of words have changed, and certain vocabulary strata are increasingly disappearing. It would be a pity to see them disappear completely. This paper presents the vocabulary of agricultural tools, crops, field labour and stable work, which has been gathered through field work and with the help of questionnaires,² pictures and informants' narratives in the Prekmurje village of Črenšovci.

The dialect of Črenšovci, a village first documented in 1322 as *Chremsouc* (Zelko 1982: 26), is classified according to Slovene dialectology as belonging to the Prekmurje Dolinsko region subdialect. This subdialect is spoken in the south of Prekmurje along the Mura River; up the Ledava River and in Porabje, the Goričko subdialect prevails, and from Cankova across Murska Sobota all the way to Filovci and Kobilje, the Prekmurje Ravensko region subdialect is spoken. Zinka Zorko (1998: 42) differentiates these according to elements of recent Prekmurje dialect development: (1) various acoustic realizations for the long and short *a*; in the Goričko and Ravensko subdialect, both short and unstressed *a* are rounded, whereas in the Dolinsko subdialect, the influence of the Prleško dialect results in the rounding of the long *a* into *o*: / *â*; both short stressed and unstressed *a* remain open vowels; (2) development of the final *-l* into *-o* in the Goričko and Ravensko subdialect and into *-u* in the Dolinsko subdialect; and (3) pronunciation of the sonorant *j* in the Dolinsko and in the east part of the Ravensko subdialect as *j*, in other parts of the region pronounced as *dj*, *g*, *k*, or *dž*.³ Older phonetic and morphological developments remain rather uniform.

Dialectal Agricultural Terminology

Analogous to other fields, dialectal agricultural terminology is dual in nature: on the one hand, it entails specific monosemantic words referring exclusively to objects or activities in the field of agriculture; on the other hand, it is part of general vocabulary, manifesting characteristics of general use and can be semantically or morphologically modified (Cf. Jež 1997: 212).

The dialectal terminology extracted from transcribed texts and complemented by informant interviews is presented in the form of vocabulary entries.⁴ The

² A Questionnaire for Garden and Orchard by Francka Benedik, A Questionnaire for SLA, a questionnaire developed by Dr. Rada Cossutta on the basis of Q. ALI and ASLEF; the questionnaires were adapted to the Prekmurje economic and cultural profile.

³ For more information on similarities and differences between the Prekmurje subdialects, see Greenberg (1993: 465–487) and Koletnik (2008: 13–16).

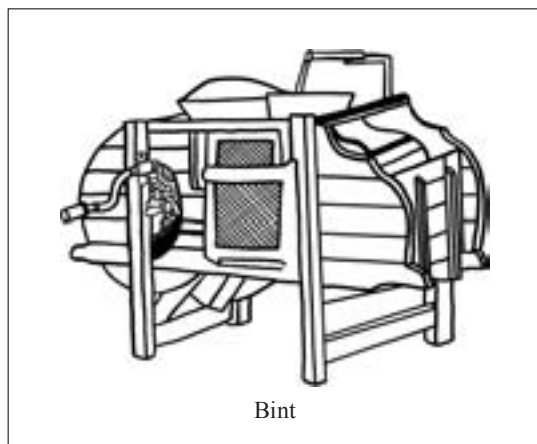
⁴ Sample taken from Škofic (2007: 224). For the purpose of this paper, a selection of vocabulary is presented.

structure of a vocabulary entry is as follows: headword in bold font, followed by two vertical separator lines (||) and the phonetic transcription of the dialect expression in the first (basic) and second dictionary form, i.e., nouns and noun phrases in the nominative and genitive singular (plural for plural nouns); verbs in the infinitive followed by the first-person singular present form; adjectives in the corresponding male, female and neutral forms. The lexical category markers *m*, *f*, and *n* denote the grammatical gender of the noun and are also applicable to the subentry headwords with nominal head and adjectival qualifier; *perf.* and *imperf.* mark the grammatical aspect of the headword; *adj.* marks the (relational) adjective that can also occur in pair with a noun head as a subentry of the corresponding lexeme. This is followed by semantic data in italics; if a lexeme is polysemantic, different meanings are categorized by numbers. Illustrative examples follow the colon – a segment from the recorded and transcribed dialectal material that refers to the actual use of a term. The rightwards arrow → in adjectival headwords points to the noun headword; in this case, the adjective is the left-hand qualifier in the subentry headphrase. Some entries also contain a left right arrow ↔ indicating synonyms or lexemes with similar meaning. If the term is borrowed from a foreign language system, the direction of borrowing is traced according to the dictionaries (Bezljaj I–V /1976–2007/, Skok I–III /1971–1973/, Snoj /2003/, Striedter-Temps /1963/) and other reference books marked in square brackets using the leftwards arrow ←.

bel || 'be:īlj̥ -a -o *adj.* *white* → *repa*

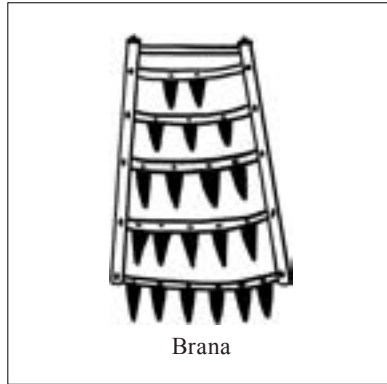
bilje || 'biljā -a *n* *outer layers of the corncob husk leaves*: 'Biljā jā uk'ro:uk vl'a'ti:ī. – A corncob is wrapped in *bilje*.

bint || 'bint -la *m* *a winnowing machine*: 'Nēgda sā m'la:tilu z 'bintun, g'nās pa m'la:timu s 'kōmbaʃun. – In the past, one used to thresh with a *bint*; today, we thresh with a combine. [← G. *Wind*-]⁵



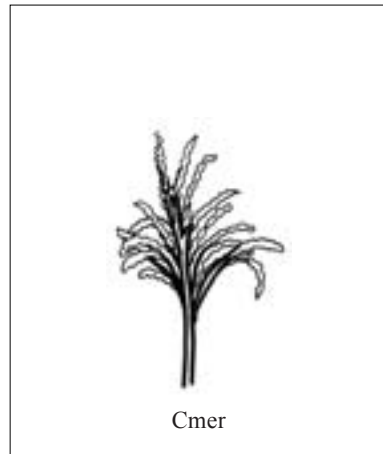
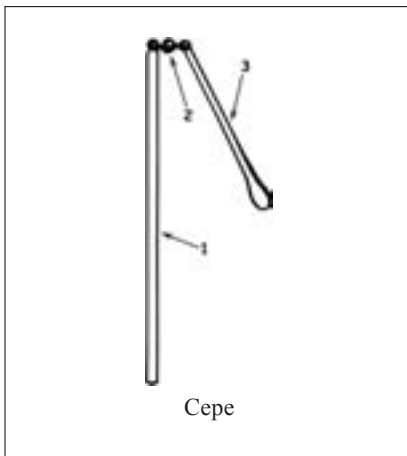
⁵ Drawings: Nika Lopert.

brana || b'ra:na -ã f *a tool with iron teeth for loosening the soil, harrow*: Z b'ra:nuf v'la:čimu pu l'jivaj. – The *brana* is pulled around the field.



cepe || ci'pi:ę ce:įpi f pl. *a flail*: Ci'pi:ę su is t're:į fa'láčkuf: 'ročnik, 'čepič pa 'go:ųžäf. 'Ročnik, 'tũ cã'pi:ę dŕ'zi:įmu. S 'čepičun m'la:timu pu gla'va:j s'no:ųpja. 'Go:ųžäf jã 'bi:ıla z 'lędra. 'Coj jã 'bũ:ų zvi:ęzanį 'lędŕņį 'rãmlãk. – A *cepe* consists of three parts: *ročnik*, *čepič* and *gožev*. The *ročnik* is used for holding the *cepe*. With *čepič*, we thresh the sheaves. A *gožev* is made of leather and bound with a leather strap.

- (1) **ročnik** || 'ročnik -a m *the handle of a flail*
- (2) **gožev** || 'go:ųžäf -žvj f *the leather binding between two parts of a flail, taplings*
- (3) **čepič** || 'čepič -a m *the part of the flail used for threshing*



cmer || c'mę:įr -a m *male inflorescence on the top of the corn (Zea Mays) stalk*: 'Kukŕca 'ma: 'mãklicu ali c'mę:įr. – Corn has *metlica* or *cmer*. [← Hun. *cimer* (Novak 1996: 27)] ↔ *metlica*

cukrnjača || cukr'ĵāča -ā f *white beet*: 'Cukār du'bi:imu s cukr'ĵāča. – Sugar is produced from white beet (*cukrnjača*).

čeliti || 'čālitĭ -in imperf. *a light threshing of sheaves*: 'Dā s'noḡ m'la:timu, 'tāk kā ž 'ĵin v'da:rjamu pu 'ādnuḡ s'to:uĉĭ, p'ra:vimu, 'kā 'čālimu. – When we thresh a sheaf by hitting it against a chair, we say that we *čelimo*.

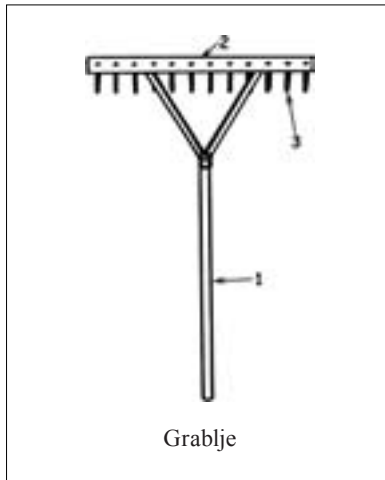
gnojiti || gnu'jitĭ gnu'ji:in imperf. *fertilizing*: Š'čā g'nās sā gnu'ji:ĭ z g'nujun. – Even today, manure is used for fertilizing.

grablje || g'rāblā g'ra:bāu f pl. *rake*: Z g'ra:blamĭ sā gr'mādĭ. 'De:ilĭ g'ra:bāu su grab'liščā, čā'lū:ĭst pa 'zōpcĭ. – A *grablje* is used for raking. It consists of *grabljišče*, *čeljst* and *zobci*.

(1) **grabljišče** || grab'liščā -a m *handle of the rake*

(2) **čeljst** || čā'lū:ĭst – i f *the part of the rake where the teeth/tines are attached*

(3) **zobec** || 'zōbāc -pca m *a tooth/tine of the rake*



grmaditi || gr'māditĭ -in imperf. *using the rake to heap up material*: Z g'ra:blamĭ se gr'mādĭ. – A rake is used to heap up material (*grmadi*).

grmalija || gr'mālija -ā f *a woman using the hay-rake*: Gr'mālija gr'mādĭ.

grnjač || gr'nāč -a m *a man using the hay-rake*: 'Moškĭ, 'dā gr'mādĭ, jā gr'nāč. – A man who rakes is called a *grnjač*.

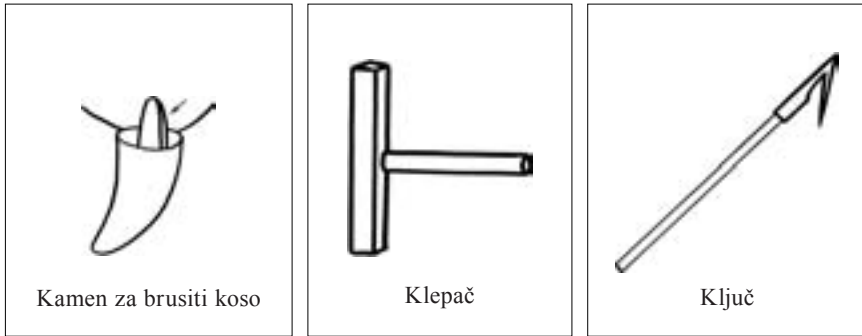
gumno || 'gūmla -ā f *threshing floor*: Za'to:u smu s'no:upjā sk'la:dalĭ na 'gūmlu, kā je bi'lo:u k'ri:ēdĭ za ma'ši:in. – Sheaves were gathered on *gumno* until they were ready for threshing.

hajdina || (x)aj'di:ina -ā f *buckwheat*: (X)aj'di:ina pa zm'lēta 'da: 'čōrnu 'mālu za ž'ga:nikā. – The buckwheat flour is used for preparing *žganci* (boiled corn mush, grits). [← OG. *Heiden*]

ječmen || 'jäčmän jäč'məna m *barley*: 'Jäčmän jä 'na:jpɾ'li:ɛ z'rɛl̩j̩. – Barley is the first to ripen.

kamen || 'kāmän -mna m *a stone*

kamen za brusiti koso || 'kāmän za b'rü:isiti̯ ku'so:u̯ *a long oval stone for sharpening the scythe, a whetstone*



klepač || klä'pa:č -a m *a peening hammer*: 'Kōsa sä k'läplä s klä'pa:čun. – A scythe is hammered with a peening hammer.

ključ || k'lü:ič -a m *a tool for pulling straw from the stack*: S'lāmu su 'mi:kal̩j̩ s k'lü:ičun. – Straw was pulled from the stack with a *ključ*.

kola || 'ko:ula 'ko:ul̩ n pl. *a wooden (farm) cart*: S 'ko:ulam̩j̩ sä vu'zilu na 'jivä. 'De:il̩j̩ 'ko:ul̩ su 'na:rat, 'tän 'bü:u̯ po'ta:č 'gōr, 'ōplin, 'puza, ru'čicä, 'ru:t, s'fo:ura pa vr̩'ti:eu̯. Na 'ko:ulaj su š'čä trā'bi:ɛ, p're:īdjä pa 'za:djä trā'bi:ɛ. 'Lɛstvicä na 'ko:ulaj pa su räbɾ'ni:ičä. –The *kola* (the wooden cart) was used as a means of transport to the fields. The parts of the cart are the *narad*, onto which a wheel (*potáč*) is attached, and the *oplen*, *polza*, *ročice*, *rud*, *svora* and *vrtel*. There are also *trebe* on the cart, the front and the rear *trebe*. The small ladders on the cart are called *rebrnice*.

(1) **svora** || s'fo:ura -ä f *a strong pole connecting the front and back parts of the cart, a perch*

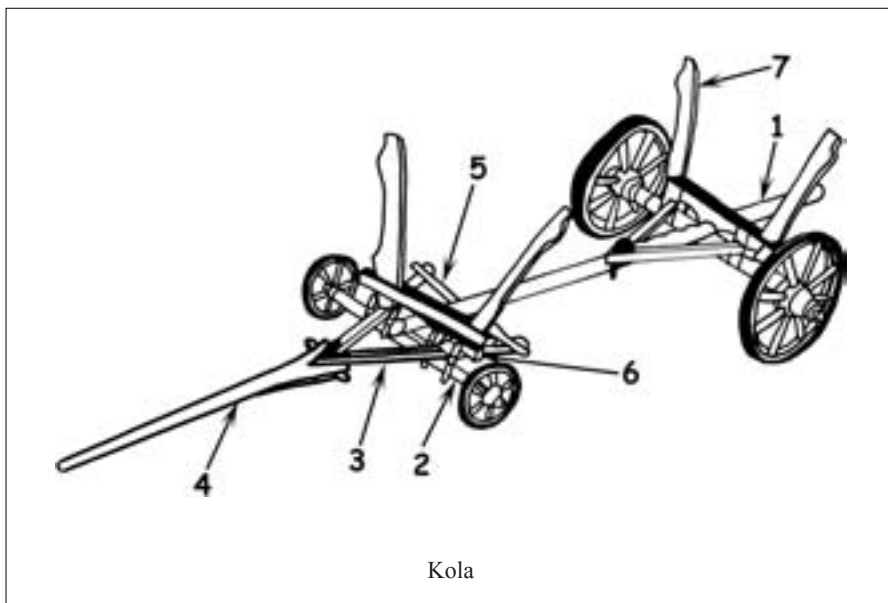
(2) **narad** || 'na:rat -d̩j̩ f *a wooden axle of the cart*

(3) **trebe** || trā'bi:ɛ -i:ī f pl. *a triangular part of the cart, inserted between the undercarriage and oplen and to which the front and rear wheels are attached, frame*

prednje trebe || p're:īdjä trā'bi:ɛ *a triangular part of the cart inserted between the undercarriage and oplen and to which the front wheels are attached, front frame*

zadnje trebe || 'za:djä trā'bi:ɛ *a triangular part of the cart inserted between the undercarriage and oplen and to which the rear wheels are attached, rear frame*

(4) **rud** || 'ru:t 'ru:da m *a pole on the front part of a cart, by which an animal is harnessed to a vehicle; shaft, a thill* [← Hun. *rud*]



Kola

(5) **polza** || 'puza -ä f *part of the front trabje (axle) of the cart (where svora is placed)*

(6) **oplen** || 'oplin -a m *a diagonal pole on the front and rear part of the cart, to which the ročice are affixed ↔ vrtel*

(7) **ročica** || ru'čica -ä f, pl. ru'čicä ru'či:ic *a wooden handle attached to the cart*

vrtel || vr'ti:eu -la m *the front oplen ↔ oplen*

rebrnica || räbṛ'ni:ica -ä f, pl. räbṛ'ni:icä -ø *a ladder-like frame attached to the side of the cart*

kombajn || 'kombaṽ -a m *a combine*: 'Kombaṽ pa 'dela f'sä z 'ädnin na 'jivṽ, ku'si:ij pa m'la:tṽ. – A combine on the field can mow and thresh simultaneously. [← Stand. ← Eng. *combine*]

kosa || 'koša ku'si:ē f **1.** *scythe*: 'Nęgda sä f'sä ku'si:ilu s ku'so:u. 'De:ilṽ ku'si:ē su '(x)ṛbät, 'koša, ku'siščä, 'müntäu, 'oštrac, 'pi:eta pa 'ri:nčäk. Li'sänṽ 'ta:u jä 'ku'siščä, na ku'sišči pa jä 'müntäu. – The *kosa* used to be the only tool for cutting grass. The parts of a scythe are the *hrbet*, *kosa*, *kosišče*, *muntelj*, *ostrec*, *peta* and *rinček*. The wooden part is called the *kosišče*; attached to the *kosišče*, there is the *muntelj*. **2.** *blade of a scythe*: Žä'li:ęznṽ 'ta:u ku'si:ē jä 'tūṽ 'koša. – The iron part of the scythe is also called a *kosa*.

(1) **kosišče** || ku'siščä -a m *snath*

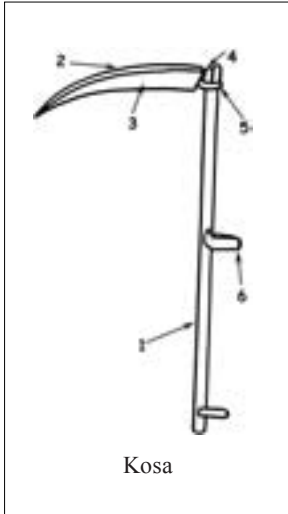
(2) **hrbet** || '(x)ṛbät -pta m *chine*

(3) **ostrec** || 'oštrac -a m *blade*

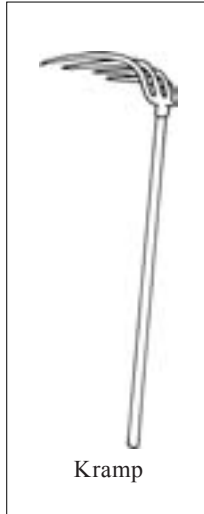
(4) **peta** || 'pi:ɛta -ä f *heel*

(5) **rinček** || 'ri:nčäk -a m *ring*

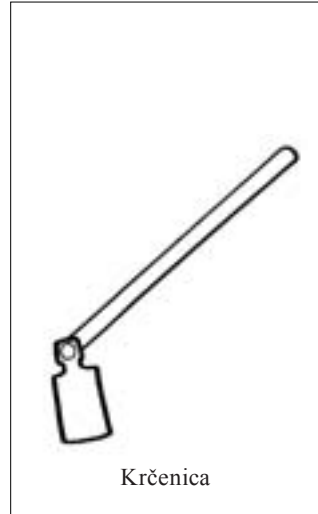
(6) **muntelj** || 'müntäü -tla m *snaith* [← OHG. *muntil*, south Bav. *Mü(n)tel*]



Kosa



Kramp



Krčenica

kosilnica || ku'silnica -ä f *mowing machine*: Ku'si:ĩmu s ku'silnicuf. 'Nęda pa su 'moškĩ f'sä 'peškĩ ku'si:ĩli. – We mow with a mowing machine. Men used to cut grass manually before.

kositi || ku'sitĩ ku'si:ĩn imperf. *to cut grass or reap grain*: S ku'so:uf ku'si:ĩmu. 'To:ü 'dęlu jä kušä'ji:ę. – We cut grass with a scythe. This activity is *košenje*.

kramp || k'rämp -a m *a tool with three or four tines for unloading and spreading manure*: K'rämp jä za 'døl ku'pa:tĩ g'nuj s 'ko:ul na 'jivĩ. – A *kramp* is used for unloading manure on the field. [← MHG. *krampe*]

krampek || k'rämpäk -a m *hoe with a narrow sharpened blade and two tines*: K'rämpäk jä za d'ro:ügnu u'ka:pařä. – A *krampek* is used for hoeing.

krčenica || 'křčänca -ä f *a tool with a flat blade set at right angles to the handle and used for digging*: 'Křčänca, 'nücalĩ su ju za 'vö 'kõpatĩ pänuv'ji:ę. – *Krčenica*; it was used for pulling out tree stumps.

krumpel || k'rumpäü -pla m, pl. k'rumplĩ -of *potato*: K'rumplĩ zras'ti:ęju pud zäm'lo:uf. Su g'la:vna 'ra:na za li'di:ĩ. – The potato grows underground. It is the main food for people. [← Car. G. *gruntpirn*, *grumper*; *krumpir*, Styr. G. *grundbir*]

krumplovica || k'rumpluvica -ä f *the potato plant*: K'rumpluvica g'li:ęda 'vö z zäm'li:ę. – The *krumplovica* grows above ground.

kukorica || 'kukɾca -ä f *corn (Zea mays)*: 'Kukɾco šp'rickamu, 'kå 'li:ɛpše ras'ti:ɛ. – Corn is sprayed for better growth. [← Cro. *kukùruz* ← Turk. *kokoroz*]

kukorišče || 'kukɾščä -a n *dry corn husk*: S'låma 'kukɾcä pa jä 'kukɾščä. – The dry corn husk is called the *kukorišče*.

lanec || 'lång -a m a *chain for binding the cart wheels*: Z 'långcun 'vi:ɛžåmu pu'ta:čä. – A *lanec* is used for binding the cart wheels. [← MHG. *lanne*]

lesen || li'sånj -a -u adj. *the attribute of wood, wooden* → *razsohe*



lucerna || lu'cärna -ä f *lucerne/alfalfa (Medicago sativa)*: Lu'cärna jä ør'di:ɛča pa 'ma: 'du:ygä c'vɛ:itä. – Lucerne is red and has long flowers. [← G. *Luzerne* ← Fr. *luzerne* ← Lat. *lúcerna*]

lupati || 'lü:ipati -lån imperf. *to remove husks from the corncob*: V'la'ti:ij 'lü:iplåmu, 'døl 'tɾgamo 'bilje. – Husks are peeled; they are pulled off. ↔ *dol trgati*

mašin || ma'si:in -a m a *threshing machine*: S'no:upjä m'la:timu z ma'si:inun. – Sheaves are threshed by a threshing machine. [← G. *Maschine*, Fr. *machine* ← Lat. *māchina* ← OGr.]

metlica || 'mäklica -ä f *male inflorescence on the top of the corn (Zea Mays) stalk*: 'Kukɾca 'ma: 'mäklicu ali c'mɛ:ir. – Corn has *metlica* or *cmer*. ↔ *cmer*

mikati || 'mikati 'mi:ičän imperf. **1.** *to pull straw from the stack*: S'låmu su 'mi:ikalj s k'lü:ičün. – Straw was pulled from the stack with a *ključ*. **2.** *to pull*: Z'rølu 'røpu 'mi:ičåmu. – Ripe turnips have to be pulled.

mlatec || m'låtåc m'lå(t)ca m a *person threshing*: Š'tårj m'la:tj, jä m'låtåc, či jij jä 'våč, pa su m'låcj. –A person threshing is a *mlatec*; if there are several, they are called *mlatci*.

mlatev || m'la:čåf -čvj also -čve f *the process of separating grain from the husk or panicle with a flail, a threshing machine, or a combine*: 'To:u 'dølu, 'kå s ci'pa:mj m'la:timu pu gla'va:j s'no:upja, sä zu'vi:ɛ m'la:čåf. – This activity, threshing the sheaves with flails, is called *mlačev*.

mlatiti || m'la:tij -in imperf. *to separate grain from the husk or panicle with a flail, a threshing machine, or a combine*: G'nås pa 'sä m'la:tj 'kõmbaj, ž'jå pa m'la:tj. – Today, both are done by combine, reaping and threshing (*mlatiti*).

mrva || 'mɾva -ä f *hay of low quality*: 'Mɾva jä s'låba 'kɾma. – *Mrva* is bad *krma* (mown grass).

nakladalka || nakla'da:lka -ä f *forage wagon, a hay wain*: Nakla'da:lka jä ma'si:in, š'tårj si 'sa:n nak'la:da 'kɾmu. – A forage wagon is a machine for loading cut grass.

okopati || u'kɔpat̚ u'kɔpan perf. *hoeing, hilling*: 'Dã ži k'rumpļ̩ 'ma:lu zras'ti:ɛju, 'tä jä tr̥'be:̩ u'kɔpat̚i. – When the potatoes are big enough, you have to hoe them.

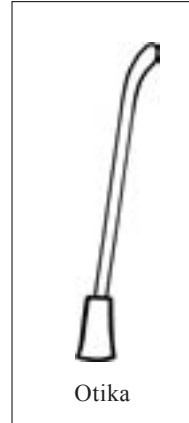
orač || u'ra:č -a m *ploughman*: U'ra:č ur'ji:ɛ. – A ploughman ploughs.

otava || 'o:ɤtava -ã f (*dry*) *second mowing of grass, aftermath hay*: D̩'go:ɤč ku'si:̩mu 'o:ɤtavu. – *Otava* is the second-cut hay.

otika || 'ɔtika -ã f *a tool for removing soil, weeds, and manure from the plough*: 'To:ɤ jä 'ɔtika p̩ p'lügi. – This is the *otika* in a plough.

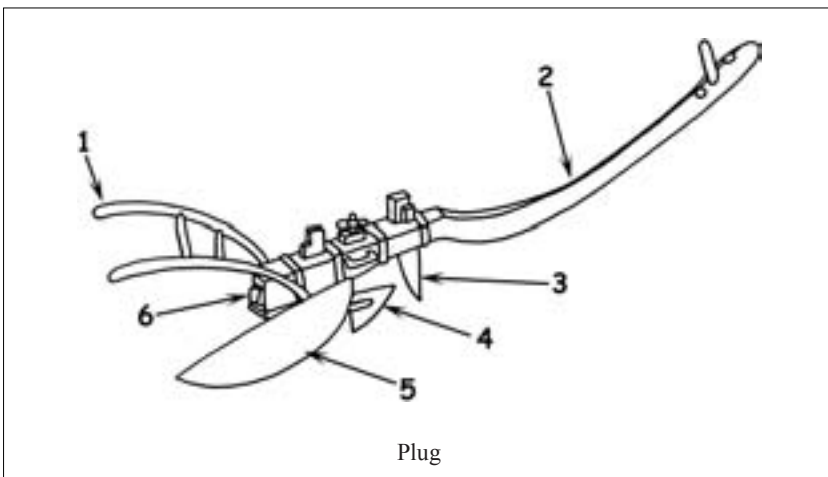
oves || 'ɔväs 'ɔfsa m *oats*: 'Qväs pu'la:gaju 'ku̩jun. – Horses are fed oats.

plug || p'lük -ga m *a tool or device for tilling the soil, a plough*: S p'lügun sä ur'ji:ɛ. 'De:̩l̩ p'lüga su 'č̩rtalu, 'dãska, p'lü:̩žnu žã'l̩ɛzu, p'ri:̩l̩ič, 'ru:d pa 'pi:ɛta. 'Č̩rtalu jä bi'lo:ɤ za 'režat̚i b'ra:zde. – A plough is used for ploughing. The parts of the plough are the *črtalo*, *deska*, *plužno železo*, *prilič*, *rud* and the *peta*. A *črtalo* is used for drawing the furrows vertically.



Otika

- (1) **prilič** || p'ri:̩l̩ič -a m *handle* [← from *priroč*]
- (2) **rud** || 'ru:t 'ru:da m *a pole on the front part of a plough, by which an animal is harnessed to a vehicle; shaft* [← Hun. *rud*]
- (3) **črtalo** || 'č̩rtalu -a n *knife/coulter*
- (4) **železo** || žã'l̩ɛzu -a n *iron*
plužno železo || p'lü:̩žnu žã'l̩ɛzu *ploughshare*
- (5) **deska** || 'dãska -ã f *mouldboard* [PS. ← Rom.]
- (6) **peta** || 'pi:ɛta -ã f *chisel*



Plug

plužen || p'lü:žän -žna -u adj. *referring to the plough* → železo

potáč || pu'ta:č -a m *wheel (of a cart)*: Na 'ko:ulaj pa su 'tä bi'li:ĵ š'čä pu'ta:čĵ, š'tirjä. 'De:ĵlĵ pu'ta:ča su pla'tiščä, 'šĵja, š'picä, 'pe:ĵstu, š'te:ĵslin pa 'lü:näk. – There were also wheels on the cart, four of them. Their parts are called the *platišče, šinja, špica, pesto, šteslin* and *lunek*.

(1) **platišče** || pla'tiščä -a n *felloe*

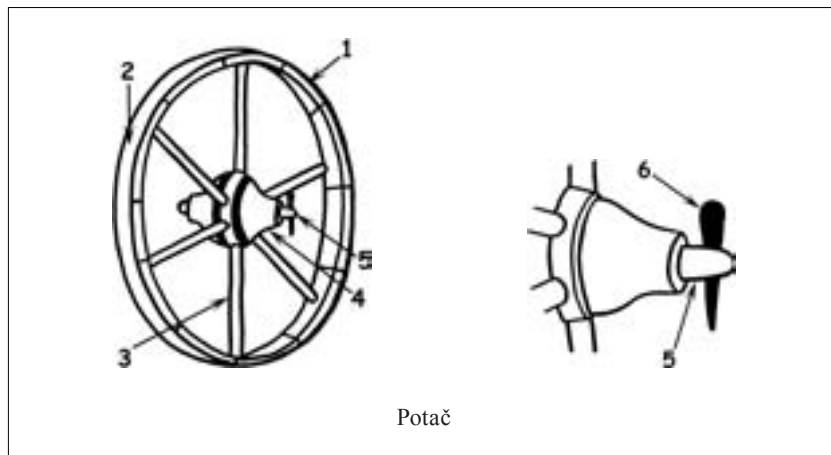
(2) **šinja** || 'šĵja -ä f *the steel rim on a felloe* [← G. *Schiene*]

(3) **špica** || š'pica -ä f *spoke*

(4) **pesto** || 'pe:ĵstu -a n *hub*

(5) **šteslin** || š'te:ĵslin -a m *the end part of the cart axle (cap) with two inserted nails preventing the wheel from slipping or falling off the axle* [← G. *Stösse!*]

(6) **lunek** || 'lü:näk -a m *a nail in the axle preventing the wheel from slipping or falling off the axle* [← MHG. *lun, lune*]



povreslo || puv're:ĵslu -a n also 'po:uvrisla -ä f *a furled wisp of straw for making sheaves*: S'noþ sä z'vi:ėžä s 'po:uvrisluf. – Sheaves are bound with *povreslo*.

praskač || p'räskač -a m *plough for hoeing*: 'Kukꞥcu trꞥbe:ĵ mäđ 'rändamĵ pup'ra:skať s p'räskačun. – Rows in the cornfield have to be hoed with a *praskač*.

prednji || p're:ĵdĵĵ -a -u adj. *the forward part of something* → trebe

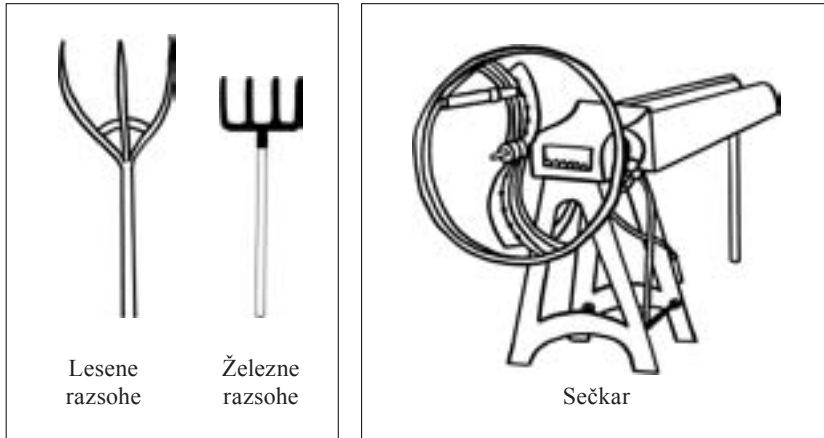
proso || pru'so:u -a n *millet*: Is pru'sa: du'bi:ĵmu pru'sänu 'käšu. – We make porridge from boiled millet.

pšenica || pšä'nica -ä f *wheat*: Pšä'nicu sä'mälämu, 'kä du'bi:ĵmu 'be:ĵlu 'mälu. – Wheat can be ground into wheat flour.

razsohe || 'râsujä -ø f pl. *fork*

lesene razsohe || li'sänä 'râsujä *a long-handled, wooden, three-tine hay fork for lifting or moving hay*

železne razsohe || žä'ležnä 'râsujä *a long-handled, iron, four-tine fork for moving manure*



razstava || 'ra:stava -ä f *a cluster of (usually ten) freshly stacked sheaves in a field*: Pru'sänu s'no:upjã smu pus'ta:vilj v 'ra:stavu. – The sheaves of millet were set into *razstava*.

renda || 'rãnda -ä f *a row/line*: 'Kukřco tŕ'be:ĩ mãd 'rãndamj pup'ra:skatj s p'rãskačun. – Rows in the cornfield have to be hoed with *praskač*. [← Hun. *rend* ← s. *red*]

repa || 'repa -ä f *turnip*

bela repa || 'be:ĩla 'repa *white turnip* (Brassica rapa): 'Be:ĩlu 'repu pa pu'la:gamu 'ma:rxj. – White turnip is fed to the cattle.

rezač || ri'za:č -a m *strawcutter – a device for manual cutting of grass or straw*: 'Ročnu su s'lãmu 'režalj z ri'za:čun. – Straw was manually cut with *rezač*.

rips || 'rips -a m *rapeseed*: 'Rips pa 'žu:utu cvã'ti:ę. 'Ra:da ga 'je:ĩ 'ma:rxã. – Rapeseed blossoms are yellow. Cattle like to eat it. [← G. *Raps*]

sečkar || 'sečkar -a m *a larger device with a wheel for cutting (maize) straw*: S'lãmu, 'kukřščã pa su 'režalj s 'sečkarun. 'To:u jã ma'si:ĩn z 'vãlkin pu'ta:čun. – Straw and maize straw were cut with a *sečkar*. This is an implement with a large wheel.

sejač || si'ja:č -a m *sower*: Š'tãrij 'mãčã 'zrj:je v zãm'lo:u, jã si'ja:č. – A person scattering the seeds over the soil is *sejač*.

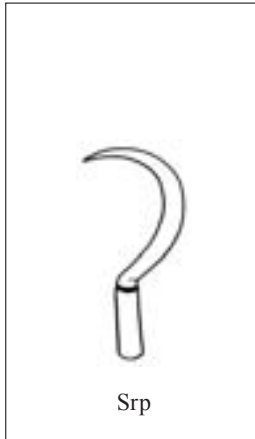
sejalnica || 'sejanca -ä f a round or oval basket for seeds used for sowing: Is 'sejancä 'sejamu. – We sow from a *sejalnica*.

sejati || 'sejatj -an imperf. *to sow*: 'Dä 'mäčämu 'zr:jä v zäm'lo:u, 'tä p'ra:vimu, 'kä 'sejamu. – When we scatter seeds over the soil, we say that we are sowing.

silje || 'siljä -a n *rye*: 'Ži:čtva jä, 'dä sä ku'si:ij 'siljä. – At the time of harvest, *silje* is cut. ↔ žito

snop || s'nop -a m a larger *wisp of reaped grain or straw, a sheaf*: 'Moškj su ku'si:ilj, 'žänskä pa su 'dełalä s'nopä. –The men used to cut grass and the women made sheaves.

srp || s'rp -a also s'pa: m a *tool with a wooden handle and curved blade for cutting crops, a sickle*: S s'rpun t'ra:vu bä'ri:emu, 'käj 'se:ikamu, 'neğda pa sä 'tūj 'žälu s'rpun. – A sickle is used for clearing grass or cutting; in the past, it was used for harvesting.



stolec || s'toläc s'touca m *seat, chair*

stolec za klepati || s'toläc za klä'pätj a *sharpening-anvil*: 'Gor na s'toucj za klä'pätj pa jä 'bäpka. –The *babka* is part of the sharpening-anvil.

(1) **babka** || 'bäpka -ä f *the upper part of the sharpening-anvil*: 'Bäpka jä žä'leznj fa'läčäk na s'toucj za klä'pätj. – A *babka* is the small iron part of the sharpening-anvil.

strnišče || str'niščä -a n a *stubble of short stalks in the field after harvesting*: 'Tän, 'ge jä bi'lo:u pu'žätu 'žitu, jä str'niščä. – Where *žito* has been cut, stubble remains in the field.

šker || š'ki:er -j f *tool or implement*: Lu'pa:ta pa k'rämp pa k'rämpäk f'küpä, 'tomj 'mi:ij p'ra:vimu š'ki:er. – The shovel and mattock and *krampek* altogether are called *šker*. [← OHG. *giskirri*, MHG. *geschirre*]

tikev || 'tikäf -kvj̥ f *pumpkin*: 'Na:jp̥r̥'li:ɛ̃ su 'tikv̥j̥ zä'li:ɛ̃nä, 'tä sä pa pu'mäl̥j̥ 'zõriju pa gra'čüv̥läj̥u 'žü:u̥tä. 'Tikv̥j̥ zras'ti:ɛ̃ju 'ja:ku 'däbälä. – Pumpkins are green at first; when they ripen, they get yellow. They can become very big.

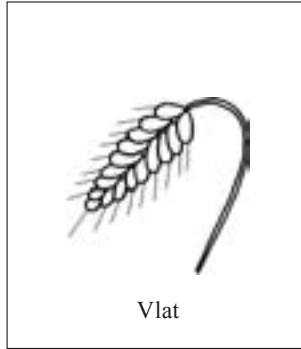
traktor || t'råktur -a m *a motor vehicle used to pull heavy loads, especially farm implements, a tractor*: G'näs'di:ɛ̃n f'sä ur'ji:ɛ̃mu s t'råkturun. – Today, a tractor is used for soil cultivation. [← G. *Traktor* ← Lat. *tractor*]

trgati || 'trgati̥ -an imperf. *to pull/tear something off*

trgati dol || 'dõl 'trgati̥ *to remove husks from the corncob* ↔ lupati

vlačiti || v'la:čiti̥ -in *loosening the soil with a harrow (brana)*: Z b'ra:nuf v'la:čimu pu 'jivaj. – The *brana* is pulled (*vlačiti*) around the field.

vlat || v'la:t vla'ti:̃j̥ f **1.** *corn cob with husk leaves*: 'Biljä je uk'ro:u̥k vla'ti:̃j̥. – A corn cob is wrapped in *bilje*. **2.** *the upper part of a plant with grain, for example in oats or millet*: Udž'gõra 'ma: s'nõp vlatuv'ji:ɛ̃. – Sheaves have *vlati* on the top.



vratnica || vrat'ni:̃ca -ä f *a patch of grass at the edge of a field, where the plough is turned during ploughing*: Na 'kuncj̥ 'jivä pa su vrat'ni:̃cä. – At the edge of a field, there are *vratnice*.

zadnji || 'za:dñj̥ -a -u adj. *the rear part of something* → trebe

žanjec || žil'jác -a m *harvester*: 'Žitu je pu'ko:ũsu žil'jác s ku'so:ũf. – A *žanjec* cuts *žito* with a scythe.

železen || žä'lezän -zna -u adj. *made of iron* → razsohe

žetev || 'ži:ɛ̃tva -tvä f *harvest*: 'Ži:ɛ̃tva jä, 'dä sä ku'si:̃j̥ 'siljä. – At the time of the harvest, the *silje* is cut.

žito || 'žitu -a *a cultivated plant yielding starchy grain suitable for food (cereal), or its grains; rye*: 'Žitu pa zras'ti:ɛ̃ 'ja:ku 'visku, zm'lɛ̃tu pa 'da: 'čõrnu 'mälu. 'Žitu je 'õrš. – *Žito* can grow very high; it can be ground into whole-grain flour. *Žito* means rye. ↔ *silje*

Vocabulary and its Origin

The compiled material in Črenšovci shows that the dialectal agricultural terminology is still well preserved. The basic (old) dialectal agricultural terminology is Slavic; loanwords are mostly of Germanic origin. The oldest German loanwords in the Prekmurje dialect, e.g., *muntelj* and *šker*, can be traced back to Old High German. Both these words are used only in the dialect. Loanwords from Middle High German and later, borrowed predominantly from Bavarian German, are marked by Standard Slovene as neutral – *kramp*, dialectal – *lunek*, *rips* or eastern dialectal – *(x)ajdina*; one word is time-bound – *lanec*; the words *krumpel*, *šinja* and *šteslin* can be found only in the dialect. A large number of loanwords of Romance origin entered the Pannonian vocabulary via the German language, e.g., *lucerna*, *traktor*, *mašin* – the first two words qualify as neutral and the third one as colloquial. From Hungarian, the words *rud* and *cmer* are borrowed. This indicates that the influence of Hungarian (being of non-Indo-European origin) was less significant for the Prekmurje dialect than the influence of German.⁶

One loanword entered the dialect from English via Standard Slovene – *kombajn*, another was borrowed from the Turkish language via Croatian – *kukorica*.

Conclusion

The variety of changes in Slovene society and language is reflected in the Prekmurje Dolinsko region vocabulary in the field of agriculture. For centuries, this vocabulary has been developing at the crossroads of the three largest European language areas; consequently, the range of Romance, Germanic and general Slavic elements based on the native Proto-Slavic vocabulary is clearly reflected in the Pannonian dialect. We can observe that Prekmurje dialect expressions in the field of agriculture and other areas related to rural life still constitute a rich native Slavic substratum, as loanwords entail merely 20 % of the vocabulary. Owing to the constantly changing situation (technical innovation, exchange of tools, new farming methods), however, the ancient and even general Slavic terminology related to farming is gradually disappearing from use in the middle generation of speakers and is practically unknown to the younger generation. Recent vocabulary established in accordance with Slovene word-formation rules often adopts the already existing loanwords (e.g., *kombajn*).

By creating an inventory of the existent and gradually disappearing terminology, we seek to prevent it from falling into oblivion and to stimulate a comparison between terminological vocabulary material of various Slovene dialects. This would allow for a demarcation of the individual lexeme areas

⁶ Agricultural vocabulary of Slavic origin has been borrowed by Hungarian as well, a phenomenon which can be observed in the following examples: Hun. *kukorica* ‘koruza’ (corn/maize), *rend* ‘red, vrsta (sena)’ (row, line of hay), and *ugorka* ‘kumara’ (pickle).

and their semantic range, as well as contributing to the realization of the idea of creating discrete Slovene dialectal terminology dictionaries.

LANGUAGE ABBREVIATIONS

Eng. – English, Bav. – Bavarian, Fr. – French, OGr. – Old Greek, Cro. – Croatian, Stand. – Standard, Car. – Carinthian, Lat. – Latin, Hun. – Hungarian, G. – German, PS. – Proto-Slavic, S. – Slavic, Rom. – Romance, Slo. – Slovene, MHG. – Middle High German, O. – Old, OHG. – Old High German, Styr. – Styrian, Turk. – Turkish.

SOURCES

France BEZLAJ, 1976–2007: *Etimološki slovar slovenskega jezika*. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga.

Rada COSSUTTA, 2002: *Poljedelsko in vinogradniško izrazje v slovenski Istri*. Koper: Zgodovinsko društvo za južno Primorsko and Znanstveno-raziskovalno središče RS.

Michael CLYNE, 1972: *Perspectives on language contact*. Melbourne: The Hawthorn Press.

Marc GREENBERG, 1993: Glasoslovni opis treh prekmurskih govorov. *Slavistična revija* 41/4, 465–487.

Marija JEŽ, 1997: Iz tkalskega izrazja na Pohorju. *Slovensko naravoslovno-tehnično izrazje*. Ed. Marjeta Humar. Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU. 209–216.

Janko JURANČIČ, 1966: O leksiki v panonskih govorih. *Panonski zbornik*. Ed. Božidar Borko, Franc Zadavec. Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba. 31–41.

Mihaela KOLETNIK, 2008: *Panonsko lončarsko in kmetijsko izrazje ter druge dialektološke razprave*. Maribor: Mednarodna založba Oddelka za slovanske jezike in književnosti, Filozofska fakulteta. (Mednarodna knjižna zbirka Zora, 60).

Franc and Vilko NOVAK, 1996: *Slovar beltinskega prekmurskega govora*. Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba.

Martina OROŽEN, 2003: *Odvisnost narečnega besedišča in načina upovedovanja (izražanja) od spreminjajočega se načina življenja*. In: Martina Orožen: *Razvoj slovenske jezikoslovne misli*. Maribor: Slavistično društvo Maribor. (Zora 26). 310–318.

Petar SKOK, 1971–1973: *Etimologijski rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika* 1–3. Zagreb: JAZU.

Marko SNOJ, 1997, 2003: *Slovenski etimološki slovar*. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga.

– –, 2006: O tujkah in izposojenkah v slovenskem jeziku. *Slavistična revija* 54. 343–349.

Hildegard STRIEDTER TEMPS, 1963: *Deutsche Lehnwörter im Slowenischen*. Berlin: Osteuropa-Institut Berlin, Berlin-Dahlem.

Matej ŠEKLI, 2005: Odraz medjezikovnih stikov v poimenovanjih za vaške poklice in dejavnosti v nadiškem narečju. *Večkulturnost v slovenskem jeziku, literaturi in kulturi*. Ed. Marko Stabej. Ljubljana: Center za slovenščino kot drugi/tuji jezik pri Oddelku za slovenistiko Filozofske fakultete. 176–181.

Jožica ŠKOFIC, 2007: Terminologija izginjajoče/izginule obrti – sekirarstvo v Kamni Gorici na Gorenjskem. *Besedje slovenskega jezika*. Ed. Marko Jesenšek. (Zora 50). Maribor: Slavistično društvo Maribor. 214–234.

Peter WEISS, 2006: Besedje na kolesu v (slovenskem) narečnem slovarju z etimologijami. *Diahronija in sinhronija v dialektoloških raziskavah*. Eds. Mihaela Koletnik, Vera Smole. (Zora 41). Maribor: Slavistično društvo Maribor. 328–335.

Ivan ZELKO, 1982: *Historična topografija Slovenije. Prekmurje do leta 1500*. Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba.

Zinka ZORKO, 1998: Narečne prvine v Ivanocyjevem Kalendarju Najszvetejšega srca Jezusovega (1904–1906). *Slovensko-madžarski jezikovni in književni stiki od Košiča do danes*. Ed. István Nyomárkay in Stjepan Lukač. Budimpešta: Košičev sklad. 39–59.

Andreja ŽELE, 1996: Voz na Pivškem. *Traditiones* 25. Ljubljana: SAZU. 337–343.

PREKMURSKA DOLINSKA POLJEDELSKA TERMINOLOGIJA

Prispevek obravnava prekmursko dolinsko poimenovalno besedje s področja poljedelske dejavnosti. Gre za strokovno izrazje, ki zaradi spreminjajočega se načina življenja izginja iz aktivnega besednega zaklada govorcev. Prekmurski izrazi za poljedelstvo in vse, kar je povezano s kmečkim življenjem, sicer še tvorijo bogat izvornoslovanski substrat, vendar pa stara slovanska terminologija pri srednji generaciji govorcev hitro tone v pozabo, mlajša generacija pa je sploh ne pozna več. Stoletja ustaljeno kmetijsko orodje so zamenjali različni stroji in pripomočki, skupaj z njimi pa se prevzemajo tudi poimenovanja zanje.

Besedje tujega izvora v narečni poljedelski terminologiji je zlasti germansko in romansko, kar kaže na to, da je bil stik z neindoevropskim madžarskim jezikom za prekmurščino manj usoden kot nemščina, prek katere so bili v panonsko leksiko največkrat sprejeti tudi romanizmi, čeprav je bilo Prekmurje s Porabjem od 11. stoletja sestavni del ogrskega kraljestva in odtrgano od drugih slovanskih pokrajin.