

Gianni Nazzi - Deborah Saidero

FRIULAN DICTIONARY

ENGLISH - FRIULAN / FRIULAN - ENGLISH

Ent Friûl tal Mond

Preface

Over the last few decades the Friûl region has increasingly participated in the inevitable process of world-wide change which has radically altered our perception of and relationship to the surrounding universe. Favoured by the acceleration of scientific and technological discoveries Friûl has, in fact, witnessed a remarkable social and economic growth as well as a fervent cultural development.

The recent acknowledgement of Friûl's cultural and linguistic specificity at an institutional level has led its inhabitants to a greater awareness of the need to safeguard their identity and the essential elements of their cultural distinctiveness. Thus, while part of a world of globalization, Friûl - and not only Friûl - must not discard the claims of localization in order to benefit from the advantages deriving from both phenomena.

It is with this spirit that we have fostered the publication of this dictionary by Gianni Nazzi and Deborah Saidero which represents a first attempt to bridge the Friulan linguistic microcosm and the universal macrocosm of the English language.

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Introduction

Friûl - Friuli is a rather small area of land situated in north-eastern Italy, at the crossroads of the Latin, Germanic and Slavic worlds. Its peculiar geographical position, closed in to the north by the Alps and to the south by the Adriatic Sea, has made it an obligatory crossing-point for the civilizations and economies of Europe and the Mediterranean, as well as the ideal meeting place for the three major European cultures: the Latin, the German and the Slav.

Eternally ravaged by foreign dominations this “piccolo compendio dell’universo”, as the Italian writer Ippolito Nievo once defined it, has nevertheless managed to maintain a linguistic and cultural specificity of its own which constitutes the very soul of the thousands of Friulans living within the region’s historico-geographical borders and of those whom emigration has scattered throughout the world (Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia).

Owing to ancient and recent processes of differentiation, the Friulan language appears today as extremely rich and varied. It presents a series of patois which result from the slight differences in word usage, pronunciation and syntax that are to be found all over the Friulan territory, from one village to another, but that do not affect the global communication between speakers. Moreover, like any other language, Friulan is undergoing multiple processes of change which spring from the numerous linguistic interferences that have been taking place between Friulan and Italian on one hand and between Friulan and many foreign languages on the other. The latter result from Friulan emigration and constitute a major focus of interest since the alterations produced through these contacts have affected the original lexicon, grammar and phonetic structure of the Friulan language to such an extent that it would be plausible to talk about specific varieties of Friulan, such as the Australian Friulan, the Argentinian Friulan, the Canadian Friulan, the French-Canadian Friulan, the Belgium Friulan and so forth.

In recent years Friûl has witnessed a vibrant cultural re-awakening which has led to a new awareness of its ethnic heritage and to a desire to preserve its specificity and diversity against the attempts of assimilation. Many have been

over the years the social and cultural initiatives through which the Friulan people have manifested their desire for linguistic and cultural reappropriation: from the publication of books of all kinds, including Friulan grammars and dictionaries, and the translation of the Holy Bible and of world classics into Friulan (i.e. Cechov, García Lorca, Goethe, Kafka, Dante, Pirandello, Molière, Bernanos, Shakespeare, Hemingway, Eliot), to the transmission of TV and radio programmes in Friulan. In 1999 a government bill was passed granting the region the right to teach Friulan at school and to use it in public administration.

The present dictionary wants to contribute to these initiatives in their effort to defend and promote the Friulan language and culture both at home and abroad. In its bilingual status, it is directed above all to the English-speaking inhabitants of that “other” Friûl which has grown up outside the homeland and which is finding it increasingly difficult to keep the Friulan language alive while recognizing at the same time the importance of ensuring their ethno-cultural traditions as an indispensable element of identity.

Given the extreme variety of the English language it has been impossible to offer an exhaustive and all-inclusive English/Friulan dictionary. Nor was it our intent to do so. The present edition is however distinguished by a great number of entries that cover many fields and a rich phraseology aimed at adequately exemplifying meanings and providing typical everyday expressions as well as specific uses.

Owing to the differences in pronunciation present in both languages, we have chosen not to provide the phonetic transcription of the entries leaving the interested scholar the task of consulting specialized monolingual dictionaries (for Friulan we advise Giorgio Faggin’s *Vocabolario della lingua friulana*).

With the effort that has gone into this edition we wish to express the hope that the Friulan language and heritage be known and adopted by new generations of Friulans born in distant lands and that this modest contribution to the diffusion of Friulan culture be a stimulus to other initiatives in this sense.

Of course, our work may offer a useful instrument for any anglophone interested in the Friulan world.

Friulan alphabet

A, B, C, Č, D, E, F, G, Ğ, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, Š, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

Phonetic transcription

VOWELS

a	[a]	la, là, mari, sàbide, amì, lunari, sotan
â	[a:]	lâ, lâ, ansâ, čhalâ, citât, mâr, etât, râs
e	[e]	jessi, predi, presi, ĝhespe, fren, miserie, ristiel
e	[ɛ]	chel, chest, fete, sec, sede, sere, stele, tele, vene
ê	[e:]	nêv, grêc, vêt, podê, bêč, frêd, mês, jê
ê	[ɛ:]	fêr, fiêr, guviêr, Unviêr, infiêr
i	[i]	mil, crodi, viodi, îsule, pretindi, int, lavri
î	[i:]	mîl, îr, ĝîr, tîr, capî, capît, sintî, paradîs
o	[o]	oçhe, robe, rose, sold, volte, paron
o	[ɔ]	boçhe, code, cori, gole, mond, ore, rot, sot, sglonf
ô	[o:]	ôr, colôr, amôr, pitôr, lôv, vôs, pôre, atôr
ô	[ɔ:]	côr, fôr, tôr, intôr, atôr
u	[u]	brut, un, lune, union, nulôr, pašude, muini, jeur, Ursule
û	[u:]	brût, ûs, ûv, cûr, mûr, sûr, tasût, ĝoventût, sclavitût

SEMICONSONANTS

j	[j]	jet, jude, Jacum, Josef, tajâ, nuje
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CONSONANTS

b	[b]	barbe, blanc, bon, robe, sbrendul, gabane
b (in end of word)	[p]	plomb, stramb, bomb, vierb, avierb
c	[k]	casse, carton, tacâ, scac, pac, tic, folc, roc, crodi, colaç, cubie
c (+ e, i)	[tʃ]	cene, cere, ceremonie, cerneli, clarece, poce, cîl, cirî
ch	[k]	che, chelare, chel, chi, chinês, chiromanzie
č	[tʃ]	čavate, tačâ, čondar, čore, linč, poč, čuc, čus, cròçule
čh	[kʰ]	čchamp, čhatâ, vaçhe, ançhe, ançhemò, čhicare, duçh, sčchampâ
čs (in end of word)	[ts]	bračs, ričs, počs, bearčs, capričs, capučs, diaulečs
d	[d]	daman, doman, radâ, lòdule, lodre, Sierade

d (in end of word)	[t]	cuand, band, tarond, balord, fraid, laud, insêd
f	[f]	facil, patafâ, amorf, ruf, rufian, barafuse, sismograf
g	[g]	galantomp, regalâ, golôs, glîr, gruse, gust, gustâ, sglonf
g (in end of word)	[k]	larg, lung, sang, intrîg, strolig, fong
g (+ e, i)	[dʒ]	genoli, gerv, gilugne, gîr, lògiche
gh	[g]	ghet, ghigne, ghirbe, losanghe
ğ	[dʒ]	ğâl, ğovin, ğocul, ğûc, ğujâ, ğupet, inĝojâ
ğ (in end of word)	[tʃ]	bronĝ, Ğorĝ, lengaĝ, viaĝ, laveĝ, brigantaĝ
ĝh	[gʰ]	ĝhambe, ĝhat, ĝhal, manĝhâ, lunĝhe, cunĝhò, ĝhonde, inĝhustri
ĝs (in end of word)	[ts]	paisaĝs, viaĝs, mieĝs, lengaĝs
gn	[ɲ]	gnâgnare, agne, agnul, grignel, gno, gnot, gnotul, gnove, gnûv
l	[l]	lari, pâl, calâ, lenghe, leopard, lêtare, lime, liturgie, lùsigne
lj	[ʎ]	artiljarie, artiljarist, butilje, deraljâ, biljard, spumilje, gariljon
m	[m]	mari, doman, dam, salam, lium, flum, fum, Atom
m	[n]	imbarçhâ, bampâ, amp, ampasât, sçhampâ, triomf
n	[n]	nâs, nemî, nîd, nole, noglâr, nûl, nucleâr, dineâ
n	[ɲ]	bon, ton, prin, ultin, vinçh, ançhe
nn	[ɲ-n]	inneâ, inniò, inniment, innòmîne, domandannus
p	[p]	pari, pericul, pilot, polvar, clap, lisp, colp, plomb
q	[k]	quid, quondam
r	[r]	râr, rem, brene, fêr, ridi, tîr, robâ, fôr, ruzâ, fûr
s	[s]	savê, suturni, stele, grîs, ros, ruspiôs, contâsal, discentrâ, siscent
s	[z]	rose, çhase, disore, parsore, sbisiâ, sdenteât, sgrisulaç, srarî
ss	[s]	lassâ, rosse, scusse, rassîn, casson, lassù
's	[z]	'save, 'Sef, 'siminâ, 'siminari, 'suf
š	[ʃ]	bušâ, faš, šene, peš, šivîl, lašit, increši, curtiš, ješude, patuš
t	[t]	taule, tenis, timp, tôr, rot, got, tu, turisim, Vierte
v	[v]	valôr, vâs, svant, vele, vene, vieli, vin, vivi, vore, vueit
v (in end of word)	[f]	brâv, clâv, trâv, nâv, nêv, vîv, lôv, ûv
z	[ts]	raze, zicâ, ziruc, zucar, fonz
z	[ds]	zardîn, organizâ, zete, ruze, zig-zag, ruzinâ, zornade, zornâl

As can be seen in the above table of phonetic transcription, the Friulan language makes use of 2 graphical accents: the circumflex accent and the grave accent. The circumflex accent indicates that the vowel is particularly long, while the grave accent is found: 1. on proparoxitone words (*còcule, fêmine, innòmîne, isule*); 2. on oxytone words ending with a vowel and **-as, -es, -is, -os, -us** and **-ic, -ig, -il, -im, -in, -it** (*sofâ, tribù, sdavàs, music, intrîg, pupil, contadîn*); 3. on words ending in **-ie** (*filosofîe, furmîe, Mariè*); 4. on **i** and **u** when they form a hiatus (*aine, pùar*); 5. on many monosyllables to distinguish them from homophones (*â, dî, jù, là, sè, sî, sù, etc.*).

Table of abbreviations

ag/adj: adjective
agf: adjective - feminine noun
agm: adjective - masculine noun
agpr: adjective - pronoun
agr: agriculture
alp: alpinism
am: administration
amer: American English
anat: anatomy
arch: architecture
art: article
astr: astronomy
av/adv: adverb
bibl: Bible
biol: biology
bot: botany
chim: chimics
chir: chirurgy
cong/conj: conjunction
cr: Christian
cum: commerce
der: law
econ: economy
eletr: electricity
enol: enology
escl: exclamation
f: feminine noun
farm: pharmacy
fig: figurative
fil: philosophy
fis: physics
fisiol: physiology
fm: feminine noun - masculine noun
fp: feminine plural
fsing: feminine singular
gastr: gastronomy
geogr: geography
geol: geology
geom: geometry
gles: ecclesiastic
gram: grammar
int: interjection

jur: juridical
leng: linguistic
let: literature
lit: liturgy
m: masculine noun
mar: marine
mat: mathematics
mec: mechanics
med: medicine
meteor: meteorology
mf: masculine noun - feminine noun
mil: military
min: mineralogy
mit: mythology
mp: masculine plural
msing: masculine singular
mus: music
n: noun
num: numismatics
onom: onomatopoeic
p: plural
pit: painting
pop: popular
pref: prefix
prep: preposition
pron: pronoun
prov: proverb
psic: psychology
rel: religion
sing: singular
st: history
teatr: theatre
tecn: technology
teol: theology
tip: typography
vimp: impersonal verb
vintr: intransitive verb
vol: vulgar
vpr: pronominal verb
vtr: transitive verb
zool: zoology

Abbreviations exemplifying semantic area have been adopted in Friulan throughout both sections.