

# A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region

## Volume IX

### The Village. The Landforms. Social Life and Occupations

Volume 9 of *A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region*, titled *The Village. The Landforms. Social Life and Occupations*, contains 1959 entries, 23 illustrations and 34 language maps. The vocabulary describes the village surroundings and its impact on man's activities. It forms one thematic area devoted to the village space, the landforms, the social life and the villagers' occupations, including the descriptions of obsolete professions and places that no longer exist.

The vocabulary portrays the traditional Polish village including its physical and social space based on the human interaction and joint work which interpenetrate the villagers' everyday life and are the source of interpretation of the surrounding world as reflected in both the local and regional multitude of names used to describe the same designatum, such as, for instance, **junction road** (e.g.: *drogi rozjazdowe, drogi rozjezdne* "lit. 'ride-off roads'", *kołowrót* 'winch, turnstile', *krzyżowane drogi, krzyżowe drogi, krzyżownica, krzyżówka, krzyżówki* "lit. crossing roads", *rozbieżne drogi, rozchodne, rozchodnie drogi, rozdroże, rozstaje, rozstajne drogi* "lit. diverging roads", *skrzyżowanie* 'crossroads: place where roads cross'); **rain soaked roadway** (e.g. *bajducha, błoto* 'mud', *brajdocha, breja, brejda, brejduga, brocha, brochla, bryndza, cialapa, ciapa, dryzda, gizda, graś, jaruga, patoka, rozkal* 'rain soaked village roadway or field track'); **alter rail** (e.g. *balaski, balasowanie, balasy, balustrada, balustradka, barierka, opasanie, palestrada, płotek, przepasanie, rajskie wrótki, wrótki* 'alter rail separating the alter from the congregation space'); **castrator** (e.g. *byk* 'bull', *chajstrownik, charaszaj, charaszajko, charaszajnik, charasznik, charaszun, charaszytnik, czyściciel, kajstrator, kajstrownik, kajstrun, kastrovník, kraszacz, kraszalec, kraszaniec, kraśtownik, lejnik, miśkarz, miśkownik, węgier, węgrzyn* 'one who castrates animals').

Volume 9 is a sequel to the volumes already published which combine the methodological requirements of an intra- and interdialectal dictionary. The volume has a non-differential character. The entries have the same structure: the names of the designata are alphabetically ordered; the cultural and customs-related contexts are provided by using the

atlas-based techniques and iconography. The volume contains a section which restates the methodological assumptions and the editorial lay-out and provides a list of the sources and names of locations from which the material has been gathered.

The research area on which the Project is founded coincides with the administrative division of the Lublin region established before 1975 and re-established with minor changes in 1999 (see Map 1). The material compiled is based on spoken texts of 601 oldest villagers of the Lublin region (cf. the list of place names) and comes from 2510 informers. The corpus of Volume 9 includes (1) tape-recorded fieldwork data; (2) continuous texts in written form (without sound-file documentation); (3) questionnaire-based lexis without contextual exemplification. Additional material comes from the dictionary files of *Atlas gwar polskich* (*Atlas of Polish Dialects*; entries without contexts), from *A Dictionary of Polish Dialects* (The Polish Publishing House–PAN), linguistic archives, partly from MA- and BA-papers and from other printed sources.

Each entry consists of the following elements.

1. the entry and its meaning given in the form of definition;
2. an illustration referred to by using references to the designatum, given at the end of the *Dictionary*. The digit which follows the referencing symbol stands for the illustration number;
3. contexts in which the word is used;
4. sources;
5. the geography of the word with a linguistic map, referred to by the referencing symbols given at the end of the *Dictionary*;
6. inflexional processes and the most frequent phonetic variants given in the Pronunciation section;
7. references to the synonyms (variants of names of a particular village) and heteronyms (name variants on a larger territory), using the symbol „por” (“cf.”).

Some illustrative examples are given below.

**Bandoch** ‘a male person who used to come to the manor estate to do some seasonal job’  
*Bandoch to jest chłop najmujący się razem z innymi na czas jakiś na robocie do innej wsi czy okolicy* [*Bandoch* is a man who together with other men gets hired to do some job in another village or some other place] (Wąwolnica). *Bandoch to najemny robotnik rolny, wędrujący w poszukiwaniu pracy*) [*Bandoch* is a wandering field worker to-be-hired, looking for a job]

(Łuszczacz). *Dawni bandochy rubili lu jasnygo pana, najmali sie całymi grupami* [In old times, *bandochs* were working in groups on his landlordship estate] (Siennica Różana). *Na bandochy nieraz szły całe wsie, najmuwały sie takie rubutniki lu dzidzica i zarabiałły przyz całe lato* [Sometimes entire villages went out to work as *bandochs*; the workers got hired by the landlord and got paid for the whole of the summer season] (Sól). *Bandoch to sezonowy robotnik zamiejscowy, najmujący sie do prac polowych* [*Bandoch* is a season worker who gets hired to do some fieldwork] (Zamch). *Bandoch to człowiek, co szel do sezonowy pracy z dalszych stron* [*Bandoch* is a man who came from afar to do seasonal work] (Chmielek). *Bandochy to całymi grumadami szli na te rubote, bo dzieci jeść chcieli i trza było zarobić* [*Bandochs* used to wander in groups to do the job because the kids wanted to eat and money had to be earned] (Majdan Sopocki). *Bandoch to szukał ruboty w innych strunach, najmał sie do ruboty* [*Bandochs*, they were looking for a job in other places; they got hired to do the job] (Sławatycze).

Sources: PM, KAGP, SGM, MG.

Geography: common.

Gen. Sg. *bandocha*; Gen. Pl. *bandochów*; pronunciation: *bandox*.

Cf. *bandos*, *góral*, *wyrobnik*.

## **Krynica II** ‘spring’

*Krynica to jezdz źródło, no takie źródło, co z ziemi bije, ta woda tak wyskakuje, tak tryska taka czyściutka i smaczna, bo kryniczna woda to je smaczna* [*Krynica* is a spring which burts out from the ground; it is a spring that bursts out, clean, tasty water, because *kryniczna* water is tasty] (Brzeziny). *Krynica to takie źródło z wodo* [*Krynica* is a spring] (Grabowiec). *Krynica to woda płynąca, tak jakby z góry ta woda leci, po dzisiejszymu źródło* [*Krynica* is water that flows; it flows as if from above; it is called a spring] (Worgule). *A struga ciekła od krynicy, która była wyżej położona. Były to źródła. I one te źródła do dziś so i ludzie stamtąd bioro wode. I na przykład jeżeli teraz chco wody na herbate czy na coś, to nie bioro z kranu, bo majo już, tylko ido do krynicy po wode, żeby mieć dobro wode na to. Tam jest dobra woda. Ta woda jest prawdopodobnie jakaś lecznicza. I to jest krynica. I ta krynica szła przy drodze aż tam gdzieś daleko za wsio, tam ginęła* [And the water was flowing with a tricle from *krynica*, which was located higher up. Those were the springs. And the springs are still there and people take water from them. And, for instance, if they want to get water for their tea, they don't use tap water, because they have [spring water] already; they go and get the water from the spring. That is good water, probably healing water. And this is what *krynica* is. And this

*krynica* [flowed] away along the road beyond the village area and it vanished there] (Wysokie). *Kiedyś woduciągów nie było. Brało sie wodę z krynicy, zy źródła sie brało, bo tak krynica źródłem sie nazywa, to krynica i źródło to jest to samo, a mówio jedno i drugie, jak sie powi* [There were no waterpipes in the past. You took water from *krynica*, from a spring, because a spring is called *krynica*; a spring is *krynica*; you can say it both ways, because it is the same thing] (Gołębie). *A potem jechali do krynicy prać kijunkami, bili, łoskot ino iszed. Krynica to była* [And then they used to go to *krynica* to do the washing, using sticks; they beat [the washing] away with a big thump] (Susiec). *Pranie to było w krynicy takiej. W krynicy, w krynicy. Przyszli praczki, to jedna na jednym kuńcu, druga na drugim, taka była pralnia, to może było z dziesięć tych praczek i tak sie prało chusty, bilizne* [They did the washing in *krynica*. In *krynica*, in *krynica*. The washerwomen came along; one stood at one end and another woman at the other end. And this became a washing place. And there could be ten washerwomen; and this is how one washed scarves and underwear.] (Sulmice). *Może chto mówi inaczy, ale my to nazywamy krynica* [There can be other names for it, but we call it *krynica*] (Żuków).

Sources: PM, PI, MG.

Geography: The Eastern part of the Lublin region (see Map 8).

Gen. Sg. *krynicy*; Gen. Pl. *kryniców*; pronunciation: *kryńica*.

Cf. *kierniczka, krynka, stok, zdrój, źródło*.

**Stelmach** ‘craftsman making carts and parts for carts’

*Stelmach to taki, co wyrabiał wozy i koła do wozów* [*Stelmach* was a man who made carts and wheels for carts] (Wysokie). *Stelmach, łun robił wozy i koła do nich* [*Stelmach*, he made carts and wheels for carts] (Świeciechów). *Wozy robił stolarz, tak zwany sztelmach, już taki spycjalny du wozu* [A carpenter made carts; he was called *sztelmach*, a cart maker] (Dobryń). *Stelmach robił drewniane części wozu* [*Stelmach* made wooden parts for carts] (Gręzówka). *A ten, co robi wozy to, no to stelmach* [Ah, that one, he who makes carts – he is *stelmach*] (Chmiel). *Jeździliśmy wuzami drywnianymi. Koła musiał robić stelmach, jak nazywali, tyn majster to stelmach nazywał sie. Robił to drewno, koła robił te* [We used to ride in wooden carts. *Stelmach* made wheels for carts; the master craftsman was called *stelmach*. He made wooden wheels] (Uchańka). *Stelmach to taki starodawny rzemieśnik, co wyrabiał drewniane części wozu* [*Stelmach* is a craftsman of old times; he made wooden parts for carts] (Abramów). *Tera wozów ni ma drywnianych, to i stylmachy dzieś zgineli* [You can’t see wooden carts nowadays, and there are no *stylmachs* anymore] (Hanna).

Sources: PM, KAGP, MG.

Geography: common (see Map 26).

Gen. Sg. *stelmacha*; Gen. Pl. *stelmachów*; pronunciation: *stelmax*, *štelmax*.

Cf. *koleśnik*, *kołodziej*.

Analogically to volumes 1–8 of *A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region*, Volume 9 uses an orthographic transcription with the form of its entries standardized to fit the all-Poland format. Each entry has been supplied with contexts using a standardized half-phonetic codification conforming to phonetic, morphological and syntactical features of the Lublin Region dialects.

Maps and qualifiers in the dictionary constitute an integral part of the entries. A map plays an important role in a visual specification of a geographical location. It is included in the entry in order to make a better use of the geographical data and capture the location of a given lexical item in the dialectal structure of the region. Maps help the reader to navigate in a spatial occurrence of a given name and in its range (concentrated, scattered, scarce, uneven, central or peripheral); they also show a lexical connection between the neighbouring areas. All these data determine the type of a name and its designatum. The reader learns how a given name functions among other words related to the designatum, i.e. to its synonyms and heteronyms. The range and localization of the name informs the reader about its recessive or expansive properties. Illustrations help provide a better identification of the designatum including its detailed visual description.

The qualifiers are an integral part of an entry and of all of its components; they are embedded in the dialectal contexts created by the dialect users. They have been carefully selected and organized according to the methodology used in an entry description. Using qualifiers in this way, i.e. combining them with the appropriate contexts, reflects the linguistic awareness of modern village inhabitants, who bring up the past through a given name and its designatum.

Volume 9, *The Village. The Landforms. Social Life and Occupations*, is a study which documents the language heritage and, according to the UNESCO convention from 2003, is designed to preserve the non-material and cultural legacy of the region. In an era of changes which modern dialects undergo, this form of record becomes a cultural necessity and challenge for generations now and in the future. The dictionary reflects the complexity, multiculturalism and lexical diversity of the Lublin region involving Little Poland, Mazovia, the Eastern Borderlines as well as all-dialect and Poland-wide phenomena. The dialectal-

ethnolinguistic analysis of the material carried out in this volume provides multi-sided characteristics not only of a particular term but also of its place in the cultural, customs-, beliefs- and awareness-related structure of the village of the Lublin region. It is expected to function as a bridge not only between the east and the west but also between the European Union and Eastern Europe.

Volume 9 of *A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region*, which is aimed not only at academics but is also designed to serve a pragmatic purpose, is a way of preserving the cultural and linguistic legacy of the Lublin region conceptualized by means of words that form a dialectal lexicon. The volume is expected to be an important instrument in creating a “regional trademark” and in promoting the Lublin region not only among linguists but also among scholars of other disciplines, regional artists, regional culture promoters, teachers who pursue an educational regional path and who spread the concept of a “little homeland,” as well as among teenagers willing to understand the cultural and linguistic spirit of their region.

Translated by Henryk Kardela