

# A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region

## Volume XI

### Meteorology and Astronomy. Time. Colours

Volume 11 of *A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region*, titled *Meteorology and Astronomy. Time. Colours* contains 1740 entries and 41 linguistic maps. The entries – naming terms – relate to the spiritual culture of village inhabitants inscribed in the traditional, communal way of conceptualizing the surrounding world. Lexically expressed, they pertain to cosmic and weather phenomena which include the influence of the sun, moon and the stars on human life – on people’s everyday activity and, associated with these phenomena, the concepts of time and colours. The folk knowledge of the Cosmos and weather phenomena, which links common sense observations on the laws of nature with the sphere of villagers’ beliefs, finds its visible manifestation in the rich repertory of weather forecasts. Entering in close relations with the sky, the sun, the moon and the stars, villagers ascribe symbolic and magical meanings to the elements of the Cosmos.

The vocabulary of Volume 11 paints a picture of the traditional village community in which the past meets the present. This linguistic picture of the world, shared by villagers – nowadays mainly by the older generation – is present in many aspects of everyday village life. The spiritual and material elements of the village culture intertwine – just as in the case of other naming domains – with the wealth of interpretations of the surrounding world reflected in both the local and regional multitude of names used for one and the same designatum, e. g. *Baba, Babka, Babki, Baby* (“sg. old woman; pl. old women”), *Gromadka* (“dim. group”), *Kokoszka* (“dial. dim. hen”), *Konik* (“dim. horse”), *Kura, Kurka* (“hen”), *Kurka z kurczętami* (“dim. hen with chickens”), *Kuroczka* (“dim. dial. hen”), *Kwoczka, Kwoczki, Kwoka* (“brooding hen”), *Kwoka z kurczętami* (“brooding hen with chickens”) *Sierotki* ‘grupa gwiazd zwana Plejadami’ (“the Pleiades”); *bałwan, bałwanek* (“snowman”), *baran, baranek* (“ram”), *dymka, kominek* (“dim. chimney”), *kwaśne mleko* (“sour milk”), *cumulus* (“Cumulus cloud”), *obłoczek, obłok, obłoka* (“cloud”), *siewka* ‘biała, lekka chmurka na pogodnym niebie’ (“light white cloud in a bright clear sky”); *czort* (“devil”), *czort kręci* (“the devil is scheming”), *diabeł hula* (“the devil is raving”), *diabeł idzie na obiad* (“the devil is going for dinner”), *diabeł kręci* (“the devil is scheming”), *diabeł lata, diabeł leci* (“the devil is flying”), *diabeł się*

*żeni* (“the devil is getting married”), *diabeł tańczy*, *diabeł tańczy* (“the devil is dancing”), *diable wesele* (“the devil’s wedding”, *głupi jaś* (“stupid man (lit. stupid John)”), *huragan* (“hurricane”), *kominek* (“dim. chimney”), *kręciek*, *kręciwiater*, *krętarz*, *krętawica* (“swirling thing”), *morski wir* (“sea vortex”), *paskudnik* (“mischief”), *srala bartek* (“shithead”), *świni wicher*, *świni wicher*, *świński wiater*, *świński wicher* (“pig’s whirlwind”), *trąba* (“whirlwind”), *trąba morska* (“sea whirlwind”), *trąba powietrzna*, *trąba wiatrowa* (“whirlwind”), *tuman* (“cloud (of dust)”), *wicher*, *wichur*, *wichura* (“whirlwind”), *wierówka*, *wir*, *wirus* (“whirling thing”), *zasraniec* (“shitass”), *zawichur*, *zawierucha* “whirlwind, blizzard”), *złe* (“the evil one”), *złe lata* (“the evil is flying”), *złe się żeni* (“the evil is getting married”), *zły duch* (“evil spirit”), *zły wiater* ‘wir powietrzny’ (“whirlwind”); *burza śnieżna* (“snowstorm, blizzard”, *chajuga*, *dujawica*, *kołowanina*, *krętawa*, *kurzawa*, *kurzawica*, *kurzawka* (“blizzard, whirlwind”), *metel* (“snowstorm, blizzard”), *nawałnica*, *śniegowica*, *śnieżyca* (“snowstorm, blizzard”); *wichura* (“whirlwind”), *wiejka*, *wiuga*, *zadyma*, *zadymka*, *zamieć*, *zamieta*, *zamietylica*, *zawichtela*, *zawichtylica*, *zawieja*, *zawiejka* (“blizzard, snowstorm”), *zawierucha* ‘gęsty drobny śnieg padający przy porywistym wietrze’ (“heavy small snowflake fall accompanied by strong winds”); *brzask* (“daybreak”), *dodnia*, *doświtek*, *mrokowo*, *nadednie*, *przedednie*, *szarówka*, *świt*, *świtanie*, *zwanie* ‘pora dnia przed wschodem słońca’ (“daybreak”); *blady*, *blawatkowy*,  *błękit*,  *błękitny*,  *chabrowy*,  *jasny*,  *modry*,  *niebieski*,  *siny*,  *siwy* ‘kolor niebieski’ (“the colour blue”).

This volume is the next part of the several volume regional dictionary which combines the methodological requirements of an intra- and interdialectal dictionary. The dictionary has a non-differential character and is based – to ensure its uniform character – on the same methodological principles as the ten volumes already published. It has the same entry structure, with alphabetically arranged items inscribed in broad cultural and customs-related contexts aided by atlas-based techniques. It contains a section which recapitulates the methodological assumptions and publishing guide-lines; it also provides a list of sources from which the material has been extracted.

The research area on which the Project is based 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 612 oldest villagers of the Lublin region (cf. the list of place names) and comes from 2430 informers. The corpus of Volume 11 includes (i) tape-recorded fieldwork data; (ii) continuous texts in written form (without sound-file documentation) and (iii) questionnaire-based lexis without contextual exemplification. Additional material comes from the dictionary files of *Atlas gwar polskich*

(*Atlas of Polish Dialects*; entries without contexts), *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. contexts in which the word is used;
3. sources;
4. the geography of the word with a linguistic map, referred to by the referencing symbols given at the end of the *Dictionary*;
5. inflexional processes and the most frequent phonetic variants given in the Pronunciation section;
6. references to the synonyms (variants of names of a particular village) and to the heteronyms (name variants on a larger territory), introduced by the symbol „por.” (“cf.”).

Some illustrative examples are given below.

**Baby** ‘grupa gwiazd zwana Plejadami’ [‘The Pleiades star cluster’]

*Baby to kilka gwiazd razem świeci w zimie* [*Baby* is a cluster of stars that twinkle (lit. “shine”) in winter] (Germanicha). *Taka kupka gwiazd, chyba siedem razem, niektóre mówiły, że sześć, i to nazywają się Baby, wychodzą w zimie, jak czyste niebo* [This is a group of stars – seven in all or six, as some said; they called it *Baby*; they twinkled when the sky was clear] (Stare Komaszycy). *Baby to sześć gwiazd tak koło siebie i po nich nawet godzinę określali. One w zimie były i najłatwiej było ich zobaczyć, jak pogodna noc była* [*Baby* is (a cluster of) six stars close to each other; by them, one could even tell the time. One could see them in winter, when the sky was clear] (Batorz). *U nas tośmy patrzeli na niebo czy już *Baby* wyszły* [Here we were just looking up at the sky to see if *Baby* came out] (Spiczyn).

Źródła: PM, MAKL, KA, MG.

Geography: western part of the Lublin region (see Map 28).

Gen. Pl. *Babów*; pronunciation: *baby*.

Cf. *Baba*, *Babka*, *Babki*, *Gromadka*, *Kokoszka*, *Konik*, *Kura*, *Kurka*, *Kurka z kurczętami*, *Kuroczka*, *Kwoczka*, *Kwoczki*, *Kwoka*, *Kwoka z kurczętami*, *Sierotki*.

**Kosiarze** ‘gwiazdy w gwiazdozbiórze Oriona’ [‘the Orion constellation’]

*Kosiarze to szli tak po niebie, jak te kosiarze za sobo na polu. Kosiorze to był taki znak, która godzina, o wyszli Kosiorze, to już ta godzina* [Kosiarze, they wandered over the sky, one after another, just like reapers did in the field. *Kosiorze* was a sign [indication] of the time; Oh, here they are – time to leave (the field)!] (Czarnystok). *Jak Kosiarze na południu so i tak świeco prostym światłem, to czwarta godzina w nocy, tak mówili stare ludzie, znali te gwiazdy, widzieli, dzie i kiedy sie pokazują na niebie, a tera nic ni wiedzo, ale zygarki majo* [When *Kosiarze* (could be seen) in the southern part of the sky and they twinkled down straight, it was 4 AM, old people said; they knew these stars; they knew where those stars appeared in the sky. Now people do not know all of this, [as] they have wrist watches] (Zaburze). *Po Kosiarzach to sie przewiduje, która godzina. O, już widać Kosiarzów, to już jest ta godzina* [Judging by (the appearance of) *Kosiarze*, one knows what the time is. Oh, you can see *Kosiarze* now – that’s exactly the hour] (Stary Bidaczów). *Te Kosiarze to wiem, że so, bo widze nieraz. No, to jest trzy tak ze sobo i ta kosa taka, to Kosiarze, no i Wóz, to jest cztery koła i ten dyszel. To przecież wyjdzie człowiek i od razu widzi* [*Kosiarze*, I know they exist, because I see them quite often; there are three of them, and such a scythe! They are reapers. And there is a cart with four wheels and the drawbar. One can easily see them all (when one leaves the house and looks up at the sky) (Lipa). *Kosiarze so to trzy gwiazdy, które wschodzo na wschodzie* [*Kosiarze* are three stars, which come up in the east] (Uścimów). *Kosiarze to takie trzy gwiazdy, rzędem ustawione na niebie* [*Kosiarze* are three stars placed in a row in the sky] (Hańsk). *Kura i Kosiarze to wychodzo wcześniej i zachodzo później, nie tak, że stale jednakowo, czasem z wieczora sie pokazują, a czasem później* [Hens and *Kosiarze* rise early in the morning and vanish late, but not at the same time; sometimes they come out in the evening and sometimes later] (Przewłoka). *Trzy gwiazdy dobrze widoczne to Kosiarze. Widać je dobrze w zimie, w lecie nie widać* [The three stars that are clearly seen are *Kosiarze*; you can see them clearly in the winter and you can’t see them in the summer] (Białka). *Kosiarze to trzy gwiazdy na niebie* [*Kosiarze* are three stars in the sky] (Cyców). *Trzy gwiazdy razem to Kosiarze, pokazują sie tylko w zimie* [The three stars grouped together in the sky are *Kosiarze*; they come out only in winter] (Wołoskowola). *Kosiarze to trzy gwiazdy rzędem koło siebie ustawione, pokazują sie tylko na jesieni i w zimie. Z nich ludzie orientowali sie, która godzina* [*Kosiarze* are the three stars appearing side by side; they can be seen only in the fall and in the winter. Owing to them, people could tell the time] (Wryki). *Kwoczki i Kosiarze wschodzo dosyć wcześniej i zimo* [Brooding hens and *Kosiarze* come out rather early in the morning, and they do it only in winter] (Sitno near Zamość). *Pięć gwiazd przy sobie to Babki, trzy to Kosiarze* [Five stars close to each other are (called) *Babki*; three stars are *Kosiarze*.]

(Zakrzów). *Jak tak w kupie pare gwiazd na niebie, to tutaj na takie coś to godały Kosiorze* [When a couple of stars are grouped together, they are called *Kosiarze* here] (Księżomierz).

Sources: PM, BT, MAKL, MNL, KA, SSiSL I-1, MG.

Geography: all over the region (see Map 29).

Gen. Pl. *Kosiarzy* // *Kosiarzów*; pronunciation: *kośaże, kośoże*.

Cf. *Kosiarz, Kosiarzyki, Kośniki*.

### **Morka I** ‘drobny deszcz’ [‘drizzle’]

*Tak zawsze mówimy morka. Mży morka* [We always call it *morka*; *morka* drizzles] (Siedliska near Łuków). *Ale morka na dworze, tak mży i mży od rana, nic ni przestaje* [What (wretched) *Morka* it is – it’s been drizzling since morning!] (Zarzecze). *Już pore dni ni ma pogody, cały cas morka i morka* [We’ve been having bad weather for several days now; *morka, morka* and *morka* (drizzling) all the time!] (Kluczkowice). *Jak tak długo mży, to mówiu tyz morka* [When it drizzles for a long time, they call it *morka*.] (Trzydnik Duży). *Buty gumowe to na deszcze, jak morka czy ślota* [(One wears) rubber boots when it rains, when *morka* drizzles, or during rainy days] (Końskowola). *A jak deszcz pada tak dwa, trzy dni bez przerwy, to morka. Morka to drobniutki deszcz, nie tylko jesienny* [When it rains for two or three days without interruption, it is *morka*. *Morka* is a light rain; it rains not only in the fall] (Stok). *Mży morka dziś cały dzień, od samego rana* [*Morka* has been drizzling all day, since early morning] (Stara Wieś). *Morka to mały, taki drobny deszcz* [*Morka* is a light rain] (Paszki Duże). *Morka po starodawnemu u nas jest, niby tak morcy, morcy* [*Morka* is an old word (used here) – it *morcy* and *morcy* [i.e. “it keeps drizzling”]] (Dęba). *Morka to sobie tak idzie i idzie, ale tego ni widać, bo to drobne takie* [*Morka* is coming, but you can’t see it – it is so light] (Zdziłowice). *Na taki drobny dyszcz to godaju lu nos morka, że tak aby lekko siąpi albo idzie morka, ale tyż ludzi mówiu mżawka, ale tutaj to części morka. To taki aby, aby dyszcz, nawet bardzo człowiek nie zmoknie jak idzie morka. W polu jak idzie morka to ludzie pracuju, bo to takie ledwo łodczuwalne. Aby tak łobrosi i tyle* [Light rain is called *morka* here. It drizzles, or *morka* is coming. Some call it *mżawka* (‘drizzle’) but here they call it *morka*. It is a kind of rain, but you won’t get wet too much. When *morka* drizzles, people do not stop working in the fields because one can hardly feel it; it just sprinkles and that is all] (Świeciechów).

Sources: PM, PS, KAGP, KM, MG.

Geography: western part of the Lublin region (see Map 13).

Gen. Sg. *morki*; Gen. Pl. *morków*; pronunciation: *morka*.

Cf. *ciapruga, deszczyk, drobny deszcz, kapuśniaczek, kapuśniak, kisia, morszczonizna, morszczynna, mraka, mżawa, mżawka, mżączka, mżycza, mżyczka, pamroka, pomorszczynka, siajda, siewka, sircha, szarga, szaruga, świński deszcz, zamorszczynna*.

**Morka II** ‘białe opary unoszące się nad ziemią najczęściej rano lub wieczorem’ [“white mists hovering over the ground, most often, in the morning or in the evening”]

*Morka jak jest, to taki mglisty dzień jest i ta morka sie ściele na łąkach* [Morka is a misty day, and morka hangs over the meadow] (Płonki). *Tako mgła i tak niby dysc, ale to ni dysc, takie coś, i to jest morka po naszymu, nic ni widać prawie* [This is a kind of mist which looks like rain, but it isn't; we call it morka and one can't really see through it.] (Skowieszyn).

Sources: PM, MG.

Geography: vicinity of the town of Puławy (see Map 5).

Gen. Sg. *morki*; Gen. Pl. *morków*; pronunciation: *morka*.

Por. *ćma, komuda, mgła, mleko, mroka, pamroka, srezoga, tuman*.

**Śreżoga I** ‘delikatna, przezroczysta mgła na słońcu’ [“hazy sun”]

*Śreżoga to takie jakby mgła na słońcu, jak ono zachodzi tak na czerwono* [Śreżoga looks like a mist on the sun, when the sunset is red] (Ciosmy). *Śreżoga to zastępuje słońce, takie so leciutkie chmurki, jak zachodzi słońce i one robio take mgłę na słońcu. To mówi sie, że srezoga na słońce zachodzi* [Śreżoga covers the sun; these are light clouds when the sun sets, and they make the sun hazy. They say srieżoga covers the sun] (Stary Bidaczów). *Ji taka mgła, to już słońce zachodzi, takie blade, czerwone tam, to, no to już mówili, że srezoga tam zachodzi na słońce* [This is a mist that overcasts the sun at the sunset; when [the sun] is red, they said srezoga covers the sun] (Banachy). *O, jak je taka mała delikatna mgła, to, to je taka srezoga, jak sie patrzy du słońca* [Śreżoga is a light fog, when one looks at the sun] (Krępiec). *Słońce jest jarzące we mgle i to sryżoga* [Śreżoga is the sun shining through the mist] (Lipa). *Śreżoga to taki jak łodblask łot slunka, jak dajmy na to te prominie przebijaju sie przez mgle* [Śreżoga is a glow (coming) from the sun, just like the sunrays coming through fog] (Świeciechów).

Sources: PM, KSGP, BT, PS, SSiSL I-3, MG.

Geography: Siennica Różana, Sąsiadka, Bychawka, Stary Bidaczów, Banachy, Ciosmy, Trzydnik Duży, Świeciechów, Lipa, Krępiec.

Gen. Sg. *śreżogi*; Gen. Pl. *śreżogów*; pronunciation: *śreżoga, sryżoga*.

Cf. *słonecznica*.

Analogously to volumes 1- 10 of *A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region*, Volume 11 makes use of 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 syntactic features of the Lublin Region dialects.

The maps and the qualifiers in the dictionary constitute an integral part of the entries. The maps play an important role in the visual specification of the entry's geographical location by helping the reader to make a better use of the geographical data and to capture the location of a given lexical item in the dialect system structure of the region. They also help the reader to navigate in the spatial occurrence of a given name and in its peripheral (concentrated, scattered, scarce, uneven, central or peripheral) range, by pointing to the lexical connections between the neighboring areas of the lexis. All the data point to the type of the name linked to its designatum and to its function in the entry's system of synonyms and heteronyms. The localization and the range of the name help inform the reader about its recessive or expansive properties. The illustrations help provide a better identification of the name's designatum including its detailed visual description.

The qualifiers *per se* are not part of the entries, but are embedded in the dialectal contexts evoked by the dialect speakers. 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 appropriate contexts, reflects the linguistic awareness of modern village inhabitants, who bring up the past via the name and its designatum.

Volume 11, *Meteorology and Astronomy. Time. Colours*, is a study which documents the language heritage and as such is, according to the UNESCO convention from 2003, designed to preserve the non-material and cultural legacy of the region. In the era of the changes which modern dialects undergo nowadays, this form of record becomes a cultural necessity and a challenge for the present and future generations. 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 presented 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.

Although Volume 11 of *A Dialect Dictionary of the Lublin Region* is an academic study, its purpose is also a practical one as it aims to preserve the cultural and linguistic legacy of the Lublin region conceptualized by means of words which form the dialectal lexicon. The volume is expected to play an important role in creating a “regional trademark” by way of promoting the Lublin region not only among linguists but also among scholars of other disciplines, regional artists, regional culture promoters, teachers spreading the concept of a “little homeland,” as well as among teenagers who want to understand the cultural and linguistic spirit of their region.

Translated by Henryk Kardela