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ROMANCE LOANWORDS IN SEWING TERMINOLOGY IN CHAKAVIAN LOCAL DIALECT OF BRATULIĆI

In this contribution, sewing terms in contemporary Chakavian local dialect of Bratulići in Istria are studied, with particular attention to terms of Romance origin. An initial overview of the basic characteristics of this Chakavian idiom is followed by a literature review, research aims and methods. Besides terms referring to the sewing process itself, the corpus presented in the central part of this contribution comprises terms denoting measuring, tailoring, cutting, altering, and adjusting. They were collected during the authors' fieldwork, through semi-structured interviews and recordings of the interviewer's spontaneous speech. For each Romance loanword, the etymological description has been provided, together with the analysis of its phonological and morphological adaptations. Moreover, each sewing term is compared with equivalents in selected Chakavian local dialects with the aim to shed light on diatopic variation.

1. Introductory observations

In several past decades, artisan sewing has been moved to a niche market like other traditional production and artisan entrepreneurship. Craft-based home sawing has been rapidly vanishing due to overwhelming social transformations, fast technological development, and mass production in the fashion industry. In these unfavourable conditions, intergenerational transmission of the know-how

related to this craft has been slowed down or interrupted, which leads to the disuse and subsequent loss of its terminology.

Starting from these premises, the research aims to collect and register the terms of traditional tailoring and sewing. Considering the intensity of cultural relations and commercial exchange between the Western and Eastern Adriatic coast and the long-term Romance-Slavic language contacts¹, particular attention is paid to Chakavian sewing terms of Romance origin. The importance and urgency of this task becomes more obvious if the population decline in many Chakavian communities is taken into consideration. One of them is the community of Bratulići, in the municipality of Marčana, in the South-East of Istria, with 40 residents registered there in 2021², which is less than in previous population censuses (47 inhabitants were registered in 2011 and 49 inhabitants in 2001). Yet, in such a small community, an informant was found who practices home sewing and uses local Chakavian terms in describing this activity.

2. Chakavian local dialect of Bratulići

Chakavian local dialect of Bratulići, a village in the municipality of Marčana in Istria, belongs to the South-Western Istrian dialect (Brozović 1988: 88; Lisac 2009: 95), more precisely, according to the research of Lina Pliško and David Mandić, it is a part of the Southwestern subgroup of local dialects of the Marčana area (Pliško and Mandić 2019: 278). The phonological inventory of the local dialect of Bratulići comprises five vowels and twenty-three consonants. Regarding suprasegmentals, the newer three-accent system is present here.

The vowel inventory comprises the phonemes *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*, together with syllabic *r*. The jat reflex is Ikavian (*līta* ‘years’, *dvī* f. ‘two’, *mlīko* ‘milk’). The reflex of Common Slavic jers is *a* (*dān* ‘day’, *dāž* ‘rain’), the reflex of the back nasal *ǫ* and the old syllabic *l̥* is *u* (*q: pūt* ‘road, way’, *rūka*, ‘hand’, *mūka* ‘brašno’, ‘wheat’, *mūka* ‘muka’, ‘pain’; *l̥: dūžan* ‘indebted’, *pūn* ‘full’, *žūt* ‘yellow’). The

¹ Traces of these contacts are preserved in Chak. terminology of architecture and construction in Dalmatia (Marasović-Alujević, Marijana. 1984. Romanizmi u graditeljskoj terminologiji u Dalmaciji, *Čakavska rič*, XII/1-2, 55–103), of gastronomy (Gačić, Jasna. 2007. Riječi latinskog i romanskog podrijetla u gastronomskoj terminologiji Dalmacije. *Filologija*, 49, 51–63; Spicijarić Paškvan, Nina. 2018. Fijumanski na tanjuru. Etimološka i leksikološka analiza fijumanskoga kulinarskog nazivlja. *Problemi sjevernog Jadrana*, 17, 53–78), furniture (Pliško, Lina. 2016. Romanizmi u hreljičkoj spavaćoj sobi. *Fluminensia*, 28/2, 27–38; Tomelić Ćurlin, Marijana and Kekez Anita. 2016. Generacijske razlike u uporabi romanizama iz semantičkoga polja za namještaj u govoru Šestanovca. *Zbornik radova Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu*, 8, 105–131), ship building and other specialized domains.

² Data published on the official web site of the Croatian Bureau of statistics. https://podaci.dzs.hr/media/rqybclnx/popis_2021-stanovnistvo_po_naseljima.xlsx; https://podaci.dzs.hr/media/tD3jvrbu/popis_2021-stanovnistvo_po_gradovima_opcinama.xlsx, accessed 27/12/2023.

front nasal ϵ has changed in e (*pedesēt* ‘fifty’, *üzela* ‘(she) took’), and in a after the palatal j , as in *jáčmik* ‘1. jačmenac, očna upala; 2. ječam’ (‘1. hordeolum, inflammation of eyelid glands; 2. barley’). The weak jers have developed in vowels always in the same examples: *màlini* ‘mlinovi’ (‘mills’), *màlinar* ‘mlinar’ (‘miller’), *măšu* ‘misu’ (*мъша) (‘mass’), *nàmon* ‘mnom’ (‘with me’) and *kadī* ‘gdje’ (‘where’) with variant *di*. In verbs *rēsti* ‘rasti’ (‘to grow’) and *krēsti* ‘krasti’ (‘to steal’) the vowel a changes in e after r . Unstressed o in initial position changes in u : *uvūd* ‘ovuda’ (‘hereabout’), *uvōde* ‘ovdje’ (‘here’). Unstressed word-initial vowel has been lost (elision): *vāko* ‘ovako’ (‘like this’), *gnjīšte* ‘ognjište’ (‘fireplace’), *kō* ‘ako’ (‘if’).

The accent inventory is newer and comprises three accent types: long falling accent, short falling accent and acute. The length is registered in the pre-stressed syllable. The length of the post-stressed syllable is not registered in any Chakavian local dialect of the Marčana area.³

The consonant inventory comprises twenty-three phonemes. Phones \check{c} and \acute{c} are pronounced as „middle \check{c} ”⁴. The reflex of Common Slavic iotation of dental occlusive $*t$ is the affricate \check{c} , as in *Božič* ‘Božić’ (‘Christmas’), *mladič* ‘mladić’ (‘youngman, youngster’), *tīč* ‘ptić’ (‘nestling’). The result of iotation of the occlusive $*d$ in the local dialect of Bratulići is \check{z} , e.g. *prēža* ‘pređa’ (‘yarn’), *sāže* ‘čađa’ (‘soot’), *glāži* ‘gladi’ (‘smoother’). The reflexes of iotation of consonant clusters *st/sk* and *zd/zg* (and palatalization of *sk* and *zg*) are consonant clusters *št* and *žd*, e.g. *klišta* ‘kliješta’ (‘pliers’), *gnjīšte* ‘ognjište’ (‘fireplace’), *guštàrica* ‘gušterica’ (‘lizard’), *dāž(d)* ‘kiša’ (‘rain’), gen. sg. *dāžda* ‘kiše’, *dažděno* ‘kišno’ (‘rainy’), *mōždani* ‘mozak’ (‘brain’), *iskāti* > *išćen* ‘tražim’ (first person sg. ‘I look for’). The reflex of the second iotation of clusters $*st$ ($*st_{bj}$) and $*zd$ ($*zd_{bj}$) are clusters *šč* and *jz*, e.g. *lišče* ‘lišće’ (‘leaves’), *māščon* ‘s mašću’ (ins. ‘with lard’), *grōjze* (< *grodje*) ‘grožđe’ (‘grapes’). Clusters *jt* and *jd* are present exclusively in verbs deriving from the verb $*iti$, e.g. *dōjti* ‘doći’ (‘to come’), *pōjti* ‘poći’ (‘to leave’); *dōjden*, *pōjden* in the first-person singular of the Present tense. The cluster $*čr$ has been preserved, e.g. *črīvo* ‘crijevo’ (‘intestine’), *črv* ‘crv’ (‘worm’). Consonant cluster simplification is registered in word-initial position, e.g. *tīč* ‘ptić’ (‘young bird, nestling’), *šenica* ‘pšenica’ (‘wheat’), *dī* ‘gdje’ (‘where’) and in word-medial position, e.g. *jēna* f. ‘jedna’ (‘one’), *jēno* n. ‘jedno’ (‘one’), *nīnega* ‘nijednoga’ (‘none, not one’). The reflex of the initial v in pre-consonant environment is mostly u , e.g. *usādija* ‘posadio’ (‘(he) planted’), *uskrsa* ‘uskrsnuo’ (‘(he) resurrected’), but in examples *Vazàn* ‘Uskrs, Vazam’ (‘Easter’), *vājik* ‘uvijek’ (‘always’) initial $*v_{\check{b}}$ is pronounced as va . Pronominal root $*v_{\check{b}S}$ - has been metathesized, e.g. *svi* m. pl.,

³ More details about the accent inventory in Chak. local dialects of the Marčana area are given in Pliško and Mandić 2019: 120–176.

⁴ In this paper, grapheme \check{c} is used for „middle \check{c} ” in Chak. local dialect of Bratulići.

sva n. pl. ‘all, everyone’. The phoneme *v* is dropped between a consonant and *r* (syllabic and consonant): *četřtak* ‘čtvrťtak’ (‘Thursday’), *třd* ‘tvrđ’ (‘hard, rigid, solid’). Rhotacism is registered in verbal paradigm of *moći* ‘can’: *mõren, mõreš, mõre, mõremo, mõrete, mõru*. Protetic *j* is present in one example only: *jõpet* ‘opet’ (‘again’). Prepositions and prefixes **iz* and **sɔ* are mostly reduced to *z*. The phoneme *l* in final-word position has been changed in the vowel *a*, e.g. *bija* ‘bio’ (‘was’), *plēja* ‘pleo’ (‘knitted’), *zvã* ‘zvao’ (‘called’), *těpa* ‘topao’ (‘warm’). Final *m* changes in *n*, e.g. *z uřn* ‘s tim’ (‘with that’), *znãn* ‘znam’ (first person sg. ‘I know’), *sědan* ‘sedam’ (‘seven’). Morphological sibilization has been annulled, e.g. *po pulřitiki* ‘po politici’ (‘according to politics’).

Instrumental singular nouns of a-type have the ending *-on/-en*; nouns of e-type *-on* and nouns of i-type *-(j)on*. In the plural paradigm, nouns of a-type in Dative have the endings *-on/-en, -an* for masculine, and *-on, -an* for neuter gender. In Locative the ending is *-ĩ* for nouns of a-type and i-type and *-ah* for nouns of e-type. In Instrumental plural, nouns of a-type and i-type end in *-ĩ*, while those of e-type end in *-ami*. In Genitive plural nouns of e-type have the zero ending, e.g. *ũlik* (‘olives’), *dasãk* ‘dasaka’ (‘planks’). Nouns of a-type have a short plural, e.g. *gõlubi* ‘golubovi’ (‘pigeons’), *vřtli* ‘vřtovi’ (‘gardens’).

Regarding pronouns, the following forms are selected as illustrative: Instrumental singular of the pronoun *ja* (‘I’) > *nãmon, mĩ* (‘we’) > *nãs, vĩ* (‘you’) > *vãs*. The genitive plural of the pronoun *njih* (‘them’) is interesting, too: *ih* > *hi*. The pronoun *ča* (‘what’) could be interrogative and relative, but with different accents, the first one is *čã* and the second is *čã*. The pronoun *koji, koja, koje* (‘which’) is used in contracted form: *kĩ, kã, kõ*.

There is no aorist tense nor imperfect. The forms of the verb *bĩti* (‘to be’) in the conditional are: *bĩn, bĩš, bĩ, bĩmo, bĩte, bĩ*. In the present tense, the following forms of the verb *bĩti* (‘to be’) are used: *san, si, je, smo, ste, su*, and of the verb *htjeti* (‘to will’): *ču, češ, će, čemo, čete, će*. The infinitive and the simple gerund are not apocopated, e.g. *sĩsti* ‘sjesti’ (‘to sit’), *trěsti* (‘to shake’), *ležěči* ‘ležeći’ (‘lying down’), *tekũči* ‘tekući’ (‘flowing’). In forms of the verb which means ‘ići’ (‘to go’) two suppletive roots are used: **gręd-* (*grẽn, grěš, grě...*) and *hod-i* (*hõmo* ‘idemo’, *hõte* ‘idite’). In this Chak. local dialect, habitual verbs are registered, e.g. *hožěvali* ‘redovito su išli’ (‘used to go’), *kopěva* ‘redovito je kopao’ (‘used to dig’).

3. Literature review, research aims and methods

Clothing terminology in Chakavian local dialects has already been the object of several studies. Terms indicating garments, footwear and accessories were registered and analysed in the local dialect of Boljun (Tamaro 2013), Orbanići (Pliško and Fabijanić 2017), in two local dialects on the island of Brač, namely, in the local dialect of Milna (Galović 2013) and Ložišće (Galović and Papić 2016). In the semantic field of clothes and textiles, the terminology of tailoring and sewing is still understudied. This research intends to fill this gap and bring to light sewing terminology in the Chak. local dialect of Bratulići, collected during the authors' fieldwork through semi-structured interviews and recordings of interviewer's spontaneous speech. Besides recording the endangered linguistic heritage, in this contribution, the following research questions are approached:

- 1) Which terms in Chak. sewing terminology are native and which are borrowed?
- 2) If compared to their model, how are replicas adopted to the Chak. phonological and morphological system?
- 3) Do Chak. dictionaries of other local dialects register equivalents of sewing terms collected in Bratulići?
- 4) How much variation can there be between sewing terms in local dialects belonging to different dialectal groups?

In answering these research questions, dictionaries of Chak. local dialects were used, from the Northeastern to the Southeastern Adriatic coast⁵, together with reliable lexicographic and etymological sources. Firstly, inherited terms were separated from borrowed ones, following the principle of proximal etymology (Muljačić 2003). Secondly, Romance loanwords were compared with their model with the aim of shedding light on changes that occurred in the adaptational processes on different linguistic levels, orthographic, phonological, morphological, and semantic. The description of phonological and morphological adaptations of Romance loanwords to the Chak. system follows the theory of languages in contact, elaborated by Rudolf Filipović (1986) and applied in numerous studies of Romance loanwords in Chak. local dialects (e.g. Sočanac 2013). Thirdly, diatopic variations were analysed on the basis of contrastive analysis in which linguistic features of sewing terms of Romance origin in the local dialect of Bratulići were compared with their equivalents in other Chak. local dialects. Based on previous studies of lexical borrowing as a topic in dialectology (Franco et al 2019) and in general linguistics (Haspelmath 2009), the research is primarily aimed at documenting and interpreting collected linguistic data, with

⁵ In this paper, the terms North and South refer to geographic areas.

particular attention on the sociocultural context, reasons of lexical borrowing and adaptations of loanwords in the recipient language.

4. Sewing terms

The corpus of Chakavian lexemes collected in the fieldwork in Bratulići comprises 39 sewing terms of Romance origin. They are hereinafter divided into three semantic subgroups: 1) tailor's shop; 2) body measurement and tailoring; 3) sewing, repairing, and adjusting. Each entry comprises a Chak. term registered in the local dialect of Bratulići, followed by its grammatical category and equivalent in Croatian. In etymological description, the source language and the proximal etymon of the term are identified. Attestations of the term's equivalents excerpted from dictionaries of Chak. local dialects are also listed. Before presenting terms of Romance origin, examples of native words belonging to each subgroup are indicated.

4.1. Tailor's (shop)

This semantic subgroup comprises terms related to the tailor's shop, the craftsman's name, as well as names of basic sewing tools and equipment used in sewing and adjusting clothes. Many of them are native words, e.g., *konăc*⁶ 'thread', *igla*⁷ 'sewing needle', *uditi konăc u iglu* 'to thread a needle', *napršnjak* 'thimble, a metal object that protects a finger in sewing'. The following terms have been borrowed from Romance idioms:

Chak. *šărto* m., Cro. *krojač*

A tailor, a craftsman who makes, repairs, and adjusts clothes, in Bratulići is called *šărto* < It. *sarto*, like in Chak. of Medulin (RMG 224). The model of its semantic equivalents, *sartûr* in Chak. local dialects of Rab and Božava (Skok III 205), *šartûr* in Ist (RGOI 333) and *šartûr* in Korčula (RGGK 340), like *šartûr* in Zadar, could be Ven. *sartòr* (Boe 601), attested in Venetian local dialects in Dalmatia (VDVD 176), or Late Lat. *sartor* (Marković 2019: 301). Numerous attestations of the term *sartor* are found in Medieval Lat. notarial documents in Zadar (Leĳjak and Kolanović 2001: 776). In the process of phonological adaptation, the consonant sequence *r – r* was dissimilated in *l – r* in Chak. local dialect of Cres where *saltur* is attested (Skok III 205) and in most analysed Chak. local dialects, e.g., *šaltûr* (RGOO 210, RGOR 297); *šaltûr* (RGOS 251); *šaltûr* (RBĀG 914); *šaltûr* (RGGH 436).

⁶ Hrvatski jezični portal (znanje.hr), accessed 26/9/2023.

⁷ From OS *igbla*, Hrvatski jezični portal (znanje.hr), accessed 26/9/2023.

Chak. *šârta* f., Cro. *krojačica*

English term *tailor* is gender neutral, i.e. it indicates a man or a woman who sews, while Eng. *seamstress* stands for a woman only. In Croatian and Italian language, the expression of gender is morphologically marked. In Croatian, by the suffix *-ica* used in the formation of female noun (Cro. *krojač* m. → *krojačica* f.) and in Italian, by endings *-o* used for masculine and *-a* for feminine nouns (It. *sarto* m., *sarta* f.). Chak. *šârta* < It. *sarta*, preserved the model's bound morpheme *-a*, which indicates gender shift, like in the local dialect of Medulin (*šârta* RMG 224). The model's bound morpheme *-a* was substituted by the native suffix *-ica* in the process of morphological adaptation of Romance loanword from an older layer, the Venetianism *šarturîca* (RGMK 285, 286; var. *šalturîca*, RGMP 174, RGOO 210, *šalturîca* RGOS 251) deriving from Ven. *sartòra* f. ← *sartòr* m. (Boe 602). Phonologically adapted Romance diminutive suffix *-ella* is registered in the local dialect of Ist, *šarturèla* (RGOI 333). In South Chak. local dialects, in Brač *šaltôra* and *šalturîca* are registered (RBČG 913, 914), in Korčula *šârta* and *šarturîca* (RGGK 340).

Chak. *šartorîja* f., Cro. *krojačnica*

Italian name of the tailor's shop, *sartoria* f.⁸, was borrowed and is still used in Chakavian, as attested by the informer in Bratulići. Two phonological changes, *-o* > *-u* in prestressed syllable and dissimilation *r – r* > *l – r*, registered in replicas in Brač and Hvar (*šalturîja* RBČG 914, RGGH 436), are absent in replica's adaptation in Chak. local dialects in Istria (*šartorîja* RMG 224, RGMI 618). Borrowing of model's semanteme 'tailor's activity, garment manufacturing' is not confirmed in analysed Chak. local dialects.

Chak. *màkina za šîti* f., Cro. *šivaća mašina*

Chak. name of a sewing machine, *màkina za šîti*, is a loan translation of It. *macchina per cucire*⁹ or *macchina da cucire*¹⁰. In some Chak. local dialects in Istria and Dalmatia, the last two elements of the term have been omitted, and the sewing machine is called *màkina* (RMG 124, RGNP 359, GG 359, RGMK 151, RGGK 187). In Bratulići, the ellipsis was not recorded, like in Mrkoči (*màkina za šîti*, RGMI, 237) and in Chak. local dialects of Brač (*màkina ol šivêno*, RBČG 455), due to the need to distinguish the sewing machine from other homonymous devices (e.g. 'ship engine' RRG 164). In Sestrunj, besides *màkina*, another version of the term is registered, *šivaća màkina* (RGOS 251, s.v. *šalturîca*). Like *šivaća makina* in Preko (RGMP 100, s.v. *màkina*), it represents a lexical innovation influenced by Cro. *šivaća mašina*.

⁸ Sartoria - Significato ed etimologia - Vocabolario - Treccani, accessed 24/10/2024.

⁹ Macchina in Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani, accessed 26/9/2023.

¹⁰ Macchina - Dizionario Italiano online Hoepli - Parola, significato e traduzione (grandidizionario.it), accessed 26/9/2023.

Chak. *kušinič za igle* m., Cro. *jastučić za igle*

A small cushion for needles and pins is called *kušinič za igle*. This complex term is a loan translation of Ven. *cussinelo da aghi* (Boe 215). Its first element, *kušinič*, is a phonologically and morphologically adopted Romance loanword, while the last two elements are translated. In a morphological adaptation of the model, the diminutive suffix *-elo* was substituted by the native equivalent *-ič*. In analysed Chak. local dialects, this sewing term has not been registered¹¹, except for the local dialect of Korčula where elliptic form *kušinet* (RGGK 170) < It. *cuscinetto*¹² stands for ‘pin cushion’.

Chak. *rokèja* m., Cro. *drveni valjčić za namatanje konca*

The spool, a wooden stick around which the thread is wrapped, is called *rokèja* < Tries. *rochèl* m. (Ping 184) or Ven. *rochelo* (VDVD 172; JE III 127). In Chak. local dialects the following phonological variants are registered: *rokèl* (GG 575), *rokèlj* (RGMI 554), *rokèja* (RMG 206), *rukèl* (RROG 238), *rokèlo* (RGNP 597), *rokèl* (RGOS 228), *ròkije* (RGMP 160), *rokìe* (RGOO 192), *rokèl* (RBČG 836), *rokèl* (RGGH 405), *ròkel* (RGGK 301). Diminutive is formed by the native suffix *-ić*, *rokèlić* (GG 575). Metonymization has been noticed in some exemplifications of the term where it indicates the quantity of thread wrapped on the spool and is used as a unit of measure, e.g., «*Kupìja sàñ dvâ rokèla kônca*» (RGMPo 321) ‘I bought two thread spools’; «*Posudi mi rokije bielih konoc, sutra ću ti vrnuti*» (RGMP 160) ‘Borrow me a spool of white thread, I’ll give it back to you tomorrow’.

Chak. *puntin* m., Cro. (*krojačka*) *pribadača*

Dressmaking pin is called *puntin* < It. *puntina* f¹³. In most analysed Chak. local dialects, the model’s grammatical gender has been preserved (*puntina* f. in RMG 194; RBČG 788; RGGH 388, RGGK 283; var. *pūntina* f. in GG 551), but in Bratulići, it has been changed to the masculine, like in Mrkoči, where *puntin* m. stands for ‘pin, tack’ in general (RGMI 512). In some Chak. local dialects, a dressmaking pin is called *botâča* (RGMP 28), deriving from the native verb *bosti* ‘perforate’. In others, both native and loanwords are used, but with different meaning: the native word *batača* (RGMK 20), *botâča* (RRG 56, RGOO 22), *botâca* (RGOS 24) is a sewing term, while the Romance loanword *puntina* (RGMP 153, RGOO 184, RRG 249, RGOS 215) indicates a type of pin with a round head used for fastening pieces of paper or other material on wood. On the

¹¹ Chak. *kušin* ‘pillow’ (RBG 112; RGNP 332; RGOO 101) and diminutives *kušinèt* ‘little pillow’ (RGMP 90, RBČG 424), *kušiněć/kušinič* (RROG 136, RMG 111, RGMI 215, GG 337) are names of bedding items.

¹² Cuscinetto in Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani, accessed 9/1/2024.

¹³ Puntina - Dizionario Italiano online Hoepli - Parola, significato e traduzione, accessed 24/10/2024.

island of Ist, *puntîna* indicates both a sewing pin and a type of sewing needle used for inner stitching (RGOI 305).

Chak. *šigurèca* f., Cro. *sigurnosna igla*

The loanword *šigurèca* ‘safety pin’ in Bratulići, deriving from Ven. *ago de sicureza* (VDVD 3), presents the ellipsis of the noun head, like replicas in other Chak. local dialects, e.g. *šigurèca* (RGMP 163), *šigurīca*, *šigurèca* (RBČG 856, 922), *šigurèca*, *šigurèca* (RGGH 415).

4.2. Body measurement and tailoring

Measuring the client’s body is a very important step in making new garments and re-fashioning the old ones. Among names of body parts usually measured for tailoring and sewing purposes, most words are of Slavic origin, e.g. *vrât* ‘neck’, *pŕsa* ‘chest’, *strûk* ‘waist’, *bôk* ‘hip’. Corresponding measurement terms are native words, too, e.g. *širîna vrâta* ‘neckline’. Numerous terms referring to tailoring, measuring, and cutting tools, fabric sides and parts of clothing are also of Slavic origin, e.g. *kròj* ‘cut’, ‘pattern’, *kròjiti* imperf. ‘to tailor’, (*kròjački*) *mètar* ‘tape measure’, *uzèti mîru* ‘to measure’, *znôpako* ‘wrong side’, *rukâv* ‘sleeve’. Terms of Romance origin are:

Chak. *dišènj* m., Cro. *kroj*, *predložak*

Chak. *dišènj* ‘sewing pattern, design’ could etymologically be related to Ven. *dessegno* or *dissegno* ‘drawing’, ‘draft, outline’, ‘plan’ (Boe 233), although this meaning is not specified in analysed dictionaries of the Venetian idiom. Replicas in Chak. dictionaries (*dišènj* in RROG 63, RMG 49; *dišènj* in RGMI 86; *dišènj* in RGOI 80; *dišèñ* in RBČG 188; *disenj* in RGGK 61; *dešènj* in RGMP 43, RGOO 41, RGOR 96-97; *dešènj* in RGGH 139) preserve the model’s meanings ‘drawing’, ‘draft, outline’, but its usage as a sewing term is not registered.

Chak. *špàla* f. (pl. *špàle*), Cro. *rame* (pl. *ramena*)

Chak. *špàla* ‘shoulder’ derives from Ven. *spala* (Boe 681). It is semantically equivalent to the model as replicas in analysed Chak. local dialects which differ only in the type of accent (e.g., *špàla* RBČG 935). In most Chak. dictionaries, the loanword is registered in pl. *špàle* (RGMI 636; GG 638; RGOI 359; RGGK 351), var. *špâle* (RGOR 304), *špàle* (RGOS 259) or in both forms, sg. and pl. (*špàla*, *špàle* RMG 231).

Chak. *špalîn* m., Cro. *naramenica*

Chak. *špalîn* m. ‘strap’, from Istroven. *spalini* m. pl. ‘straps’ (VG 1061), attested in sg., as in Boljun (RBG 271), preserves the grammatical gender of the model. In other areas the feminine gender of the term (*špalîna* RGOS 259; *špalîne* pl.

RRG 296, RGMP 179; *špalîna* RBČG 936, RGGH 448) points to It. *spallina* f.¹⁴ as a model, which indicates any type of clothing strap. Chak. *špalîne* are defined ‘narrow straps’ only in Rivanj (RRG 296).

Chak. ***bretèla*** f., Cro. *šira naramenica*

Chak. *bretèla* indicating ‘a large strap’, in comparison to its It. model, *bretella*¹⁵ is semantically modified, since its meaning ‘suspenders’ has not been attested. The term is attested in the dialect of young informants in Zadar (Marković 2019: 222) but is not registered in analysed Chak. dictionaries.

Chak. ***kolèt*** m., Cro. *ovratnik*

Chak. *kolèt*, indicating a collar, derives from Ven. *coletto* m. (Boe 179). Despite the phonological and semantic equivalence of its replicas in analysed Chak. local dialects alongside the Eastern Adriatic coast, it could be supposed that the source of *kolèt* in Istria (RROG 118, RMG 102, RBG 94, RGMI 192, GG 315) is Istriano-Venetian (*koletto* in Albona, ImLA 374; *colet* VG 230), while in Dalmatia (*kolèt* RGMP 81, RGOO 89, RGOR 153, RGOS 100, RBČG 388, RGGK 153), it is Venetian spoken in Dalmatia (*colèto* VDVD 55). The phonological variant *kulèt*, with phonological change *o > u*, is registered in Ist (RGOI 182).

Chak. ***pôlša*** f., pl. *pôlše*, Cro. *orukavnik*

Chak. *pôlša* ‘shirt cuff’ < It. *polso*, maintained one of the model’s meanings¹⁶, created by metonymization (pulse, heartbeat → wrist → part of garment which covers it, Skok III: 74). In morphological adaptation, the model’s gender was changed (m. > f.). The loanword is attested in Chak. local dialects in two variants: *pôlša* (RGMI 422, RBČG 697), *pôlse* (RGGK 263).

Chak. ***kampâna*** f., Cro. *zvonno*, ***na kampânu***, Cro. *zvonasta kroja*

Chak. ***na kampânu*** indicates a particular skirt pattern resembling in its form to a bell. This derives from the It. metaphorical term *a campana* ‘having a bell shape’¹⁷, in *gonna a campana* ‘bell-silhouette skirt’.¹⁸

¹⁴ Spallina - Significato ed etimologia - Vocabolario - Treccani, semantism (3), accessed 24/10/2024.

¹⁵ Bretella: Definizione e significato - Dizionario italiano - Corriere.it, accessed 12/12 2023.

¹⁶ Polso: Definizione e significato - Dizionario italiano - Corriere.it, accessed 26/11/2023. It. *polso* is a synonym of It. *polsino*, polso in "Sinonimi e Contrari" - Treccani - Treccani, accessed 4/12/2023.

¹⁷ Campana: Definizione e significato - Dizionario italiano - Corriere.it, accessed 9/1/2004.

¹⁸ In analysed Chak. dictionaries borrowing of this sewing term is not attested. Only the meaning ‘bell’ has been registered for the loanword *kampâna* (RGMI 178, prosodic variants: *kâmpâna* GG 298, *kampâna* RBČG 368; phonological change *m > n* in *kanpâna* RGGK 141).

Chak. *užbjêgo* adv., Cro. *ukoso*

A bias binding called *užbjêgo* corresponds to It. (*a*) *sbieco*¹⁹. The phoneme *g* points to Venetian as source language (cf. Ven. *šbiêgo* ‘sbieco, storto’ Boe 608, VDVD 178, ‘slanting’). It is registered as a sewing term in Medulin (‘*Kotula je skrojena u žbjego*’ RMG 276, ‘The skirt has bias binding’) and in Preko (*krojiti u žbijego* RGMP 214, s.v. *žbiêgo*, ‘to make a bias binding, to cut on the bias’). In analysed Chak. sources, adverbial usage and meaning ‘slantwise’ is attributed to replicas *žbjêgo* (RMG 276, RGGK 412), *žbjêgo* or *špjêgo* (RBČG 1081).

Chak. *žës* m., Cro. (*krojačka*) *kreda*

Tailor’s chalk is called *žës* < Ven. *zesso da sartori* (Boe 811). In analysed Chak. dictionaries this sewing term is not registered.²⁰ Due to poverty and lack of financial resources, instead of some chalk, a small piece of homemade soap was used in garment making for pattern drawing on fabric.

4.3. Sewing, repairing and adjusting

Sewing terms comprise names of sewing items and *passemblerie*, as well as verbs denoting actions involved in sewing or repairing garments and adjusting them to the client’s silhouette. In this subgroup, besides native terms (e.g. *šiti* ‘to sew’, *krātiti* ‘to shorten’), twenty-two Romance loanwords are collected:

Chak. *bordûra* f., Cro. *porub*

For naming garment finishing, hem, Istroven. *bordûra* f. (VG 106) was borrowed in Bratulići like in Boljun (*bordûra* RBG 14). The source language of the same loanword in Chak. local dialects in Dalmatia (e.g. *bordûra* RIG 27; *bordûra* RBČG 125, RGGH 110) is probably It. *bordura*²¹. In Chak. local dialect of Novalja *bordûra* is semantically restricted to a decorative hem or ribbon (RGNP 145).

Chak. *botûn* m., Cro. *botun*, *dugme*, *gumb*, *puce*

Chak. *botûn* ‘button’ derives from Ven. *botòn* m. (Boe 95)²². Several phonologically adapted replicas are identified in Chak. local dialects: *botuôn* (RBG 15), *botûn* (RROG 36, RMG 27, RGNP 145, RGOO 22, RGMP 28), *botûn* (RGOS 24), *batûn* (RGMI 27), *batûn* (RBČG 127), *butûn* (RGOI 58, RGGK 32).

¹⁹ Sbièco in Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani, accessed 9/1/2024.

²⁰ Borrowing of Ven. *zesso* indicating ‘chalk used for writing’ is registered in Ist (*žës* RGOI 448). In Chak. local dialects of Grobnik area *žës* means ‘gypsum’ (GG 744) and *krêda* indicates ‘chalk’ (GG 327), as *kriêda* in Preko (RGMP 85). In Hvar *jës* (var. *jëš*) indicates ‘chalk’ (RGGH 222), while in Brač this term stands for ‘gypsum’ (RBČG 354).

²¹ Bordura in Vocabolario - Treccani, accessed 26/11/2023.

²² It is attested in the same form and meaning in Venetian spoken in Istria (VG 109) and Dalmatia (VDVD 31).

In Chak. local dialects of the Grobnik area, terms of Romance origin *botûn* and diminutive *botunîć* formed by adding the native suffix *-îć*, are listed as equivalents of native terms *pûtac* and *pûčić* (GG 180).

Chak. *botunêra* f., Cro. *zapučak, rupica za gumb*

The name of a buttonhole, Chak. *botunêra*, is a loanword from Ven. *botoniera* f. (Boe 95). It is registered in Chak. local dialects in several phonological variants, e.g. *botonêra* (RBG 15), *botunêra* (RROG 36), *botunjêra* (RMG 27), *botunêra* (RGOS 24), *botunîêra* (RRG 56), *butunuâra* (RGOI 58), *botunâra* (RGOR 76). In Novalja *botunjera* is used in naming another object, a zipper (RGNP 146).

Chak. *fašêta* f., Cro. *pojas na suknji*

Chak. *fašêta*, indicating a type of skirt belt, is a replica of Istroven. *fasseta* (VG 360), which is a polysemous term indicating ‘band’, ‘bandage’, ‘belt’, ‘strip’²³. Model’s suffix *-eta* was substituted by the native *-ica* in the Grobnik area where *fâšica* stands for a decorative hem (GG 247).

Chak. *pjêta* f., Cro. *(širi) nabor na suknji, falda*

Chak. *pjêta* < Ven. *pieta* f. ‘fold, pleat’, ‘folding bed linens above bed covers’ (Boe 509) is confirmed as a sewing term in Bratulići and attested in analysed Chak. dictionaries, e.g. »*Je pošlo čuda robe za zašiti kotulu na pjete*« (RMG 176, s.v. *pjêta*), ‘A large piece of cloth was need for making this pleated skirt’; *fuštôn na pjête* ‘traditional pleated skirt’ (RGGH 355). Romance model is phonologically adapted, as illustrated by variants: *piêtà* (RGMP 135), *pijêta* (RROG 198), *pjêta* (RMG 176, RBČG 654, RGGH 355, RGGK 257). It indicates a pleat on skirts (RGOI 279) or on any garment (RIG 668). Replicas of Ven. *pietina* f. ‘small fold’ (Boe 509), are transmorphemised, i.e. the bound morphem *-ina* was substituted by native equivalent *-ica* (*pijêtica* pl. RIG 668, *pjêtica* RGGH 355).

Chak. *pijêga* f., Cro. *nabor*

Chak. *pijêga* ‘fold’ < It. *piega* f.²⁴ in Bratulići, as *pîêga* in the Boljun area (RBG 179) has preserved the model’s grammatical gender, in contrast to transmorphemised (f. > m.) replica *pijêg* in Brač (RBČG 654).

²³ Ven. *fassa* is defined by Boerio „*fascia*” (Boe 262). It. *fascia* is a polisemous word, with ten meanings, *fàscia* in *Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani*, accessed 12/12/2023. When used in pl., Ven. *fassa* mainly refers to swaddling bends (Boe 262). Its Chak. replica *fâša* has been semantically restricted and indicates a bandage (RROG 76, RMG 62, RGM I 119). In the local dialect of Zadar, *fâša* indicates ‘swaddling bends’ and ‘corset’ (Marković 2019: 232). In Sestrunj, *fâša* is both a sewing term indicating a ribbon, and a medical term standing for a bandage (RGOS 53). In Brač, the following meanings of *fâša* are registered: ‘bandage’, ‘band’, ‘ribbon’, ‘belt’ (RBČG 228). In Hvar *fâšica* means ‘bandage’, ‘patch’, ‘tape’ (RGGH 162).

²⁴ *Piêga* in *Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani*, accessed 9/1/2024.

Chak. **grīšpa** f., Cro. (*uži*) *nabor*

Another name of a pleat, *grīšpa* < Ven. *grespa* (*de la camisa*) f. (Boe 317; VDVD 92) is attested in analysed Chak. dictionaries: »*Si je zašila kotulu na grīšpe*« (RMG 75, s.v. *grīšpa*), 'She made a pleated skirt to herself'. The loanword is phonologically stable, with the most frequent variant *grīšpa* (RMG 75, RROG 198, RGMK 81, RGOO 61). Other variants are: *grīšpa* (RRG 104, RBČG 267, RGGH 185), *grīšpa* (RGOS 67), *grīšpa* (RGOI 121).

Chak. **grīšpati** imperf., Cro. *nabrati* perf., *praviti nabore* imperf.

Chak. *grīšpati* imperf., *nagrīšpati* perf. < Ven. *ingrespar* 'to pleat' (Boe 337) is confirmed in Bratulići and attested in other Chak. local dialects, e.g. *nagrīšpati* (RRG 184), *nagrīšpät* perf., *nagrīšpōvät* imperf. (RBČG 514). Its past participle Chak. *nagrīšpan* < Ven. *ingrespàdo* (cf. *còtola ingrespàda* VDVD 100, s.v. *ingrespàr-se*) is attributed to garments which are 'pleated' (Chak. *nagresp̃n* RBG 141) or 'wrinkled' (Chak. *nagrīšpân* RROG 169).

Chak. **fūdra** f., Cro. *podstava*

Chak. *fūdra* 'lining' derives from Ven. *fodra* f. (Boe 276, VG 386). The same replica *fūdra* is attested in analysed Chak. dictionaries (GG 254, RROG 80, RMG 66, RGMI 128, RGOO 55, RGOI 109, RBČG 241). Variants, e.g. *fōdra* RGOS 55, RGGH 166, RGGK 84), *fōdra/ fūdra* (RGNP 225), *fuōdra* (RRG 93) *fuōdra* (RBG 58), are results of phonological adaptation to local dialects.

Chak. **fudrāti** imperf., Cro. *podstaviti*, *šiti podstavu* (*na odjeći*)

Ven. *fudrār* (Boe 276) has also been borrowed, as illustrated by replicas: Chak. *fudrät* imperf. 'to put a lining in a garment' (GG 254, RBG 57), *fodrāti* (RGOS 56), *fodrāti* (RGOR 114, RRG 93), *fodrät* 'to sew lining' (RBČG 234). In some Chak. dictionaries perf., imperf. and past participle are attested, e.g. *fudrāti*, *fudrivati* (RGMP 54); *fodrät*, *fodrōvät*, *fodrōn(i)* (RGGH 166).

Chak. **kanapīna** f., Cro. *međupodstava za muška odijela*

It derives from It. *canapina* f. and stands for interlining, hemp fabric between outer fabric and lining in men's coats and jackets. The adjective *canapino* is converted into a noun by an ellipsis of the noun head, It. *tela canapina* → *canapina* in the source language²⁵. Gender shift f. > m. is registered in the local dialect of Mrkoči, Chak. *kanapīn* (RGMI 178). In some Chak. local dialects *kanavīna* f. is registered (GG 298, RGGK 140), deriving from Ven. *tela canevina* (Boe 128). It is semantically changed in Preko where it stands for a type of fabric used for interlining collars, (RGMP 75) and in Brač and Hvar where it indicates a fabric made of hemp and fur used for interlining garments and shoulder pads (RBČG 369, RGGH 232).

²⁵ Canapina in Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani, accessed 11/12/2023.

Chak. *kamüf* m., Cro. *volan, ukrasni nabrani rub na odjeći*

Chak. *kamüf* ‘frounce, frill’ derives from Ven. *camüfo* m. ‘fringe, trimming, veil trim and similar on skirts, aprons, window shelves’ (Boe 125; *còtola co i camüfi* ‘frill skirt’ VDVD 42). The same replica, *kamüf*, is registered in Chak. local dialects from North to Southeastern Adriatic coast (RMG 96, GG 298, RKG 173, RGOS 89, RGMPo 145). The ending *-o* indicating masculine gender has been dropped. However, the model’s gender was not changed. The loanword indicates a kind of frounce (e.g. ‘double frounce on aprons and skirts’ RRG 124; ‘lace frounce or gathered material’ RBČG 368) or frill (e.g. ‘frilled ribbon on garments’ RGOR 144; ‘decorative frill at the edge of a dress’ RGGH 232).

Chak. *kordëla* f., Cro. *traka*

A particular type of ribbon called in Bratulići *kordëla* derives from Ven. *cordela* f. (Boe 197, VG 250). In Chak. local dialects in Istria (RROG 124, RBG 101, RGMI 198), this loanword is adapted only orthographically (*c > k*) while in Chak. local dialects in Dalmatia, phonological change *o > u* occurred, too (*kurdëla* in RGOS 113, RGOR 161, RGMP 89, RRG 147, RGGH 260). In Bratulići *kordëla u žbiëgo* ‘bias ribbon’²⁶ is also reported.

Chak. *kordûn* m., Cro. *kordon, vrsta trake*

Another type of ribbon, *kordûn* derives from Ven. *cordòn* m. »*Cordoncello; Cordoncino*«, ‘a narrow cord, string’ (Boe 197). Two phonological variants are registered in analysed Chak. speeches: *korduôn* (RBG 101) and *kordûn* (RGGK 160).

Chak. *lăštik* m., Cro. *lastika*

Rubber band is called *lăštik* in Bratulići, like in other Chak. local dialects (GG 343, RBG 115, RGMI 222, RROG 141, RGGK 175). In analysed dictionaries the following variants are found: *lăštik* (RBČG 431, RGGH 266), *lăštig* (RMG 114, RGNP 338), *lăštig* (RGOO 105). Their masculine gender points to Ven. *lastico* m. (VG 528) or It. *elastico* m.²⁷ as possible models. On the other hand, feminine gender of Chak. *lăštika* in the local dialect of Ist (RGOI 197) indicates that the source language is standard Croatian²⁸.

Chak. *pûnat* m., Cro. *bod*

The proximal etymon of *pûnat* ‘sewing stich’ is Istroven. *punto* m. (VG 838). This sewing term is phonologically stable as attested in Chak. dictionaries: *pûnat* (RROG 225, RBG 221, RMG 193, RGNP 570, RGOO 184, RGOI 304, RBČG 787, RGGH 388, RGGK 282), except for *pûnt* (RGMI 512). In the aforementioned

²⁶ Cf. It. *nastro in sbieco* ‘bias tape’, Cro. *kosa traka*.

²⁷ *Elastico: Definizione e significato* - Dizionario italiano - Corriere.it, accessed 9/1/2024.

²⁸ Cro. *lastika* f.

sources, its use as a sewing and/or knitting term denoting a stitch is listed among various meanings of Ven. *ponto* (Boe 252-253). In some Chak. dictionaries its usage in sewing is not registered²⁹.

Chak. *puntàti* imperf., *spuntàti* perf., Cro. *prošiti* perf., *prošivati* imperf.

Chak. (*s*)*puntàti* ‘to stitch, to quilt’ attested in Bratulići, derives from Ven. *pontizar*, *spontizar* ‘to sew with permanent stitches’ (Boe 522). It is registered in Chak. local dialects of the Roveri area (RROG 225). In other analyzed Chak. dictionaries *puntàti* (var. *puntăt*) is not indicated as a sewing term.³⁰

Chak. *šotopùnât* m., Cro. *unutarnji bod pri šivanju*

This Romance loanword indicating blindhem stitch, derives from It. *sottopunto*³¹. Its replicas are attested in three Chak. dictionaries: *šotopùnât* (RBČG 935, RGGH 447), *sotopùnât* (RGGK 323). In Chak. local dialect of Hvar the denominal action verb *šotopuntăt* is registered, indicating the action of blindhemming (RGGH 447).

Chak. *šorafil* m., Cro. *porubni bod*

Chak. *šorafil* ‘a kind of stitch used in finishing edges, overcast stitch, whip stitch’, derives from Ven. *sorafil* m. (VDVD 195).

Chak. *špènjula* f., Cro. *kopča*

The name of a particular type of a sewing buckle, a ring used for fastening clothes, derives from Istroven. *spègnula* f. (VG 1067). The same Romance loanword is attested only in Rivanj (RRG 274).

Chak. *šustîna* f., Cro. *utisna kopča*

Metal snap button consisting of two interlocking parts is called *šustîna*. It is a Romance loanword, from Ven. *sustîna* f. (VG 1124, VDVD 204). Most replicas have maintained model’s grammatical gender, e.g. *šuštîna* (RMG 235, RBG 279, RBČG 949), *šustîna* (RGOO 222), *šuštîna* (RGOI 381), *šustîna* (RGGK 359). It was changed to masculine *šuštîn* in Mrkoči and Grobnik (RGMI 647, GG 650).

Chak. *tiramôlo* m., Cro. *patent, patentni zatvarač*

Chak. *tiramôlo* m. in Bratulići, like *tiramôl* m. in Mrkoči (RGMI 660) and *tiramôla* f. in Roveri area and in Medulin (RROG 287, RMG 241), stands for a zipper. It could be etymologically connected with Ven. *tiramola* m., although

²⁹ For e.g. in Rava, it only stands for a point in playing cards, and a type of plank or board in construction terminology (RGOR 260-261).

³⁰ It is used in context of health and illness and means ‘to feel a sharp pain in one’s body’ (RGMI 512, RBČG 788). As construction term it means ‘to prop up’ (RGOO 184, RBČG 788), ‘to fasten temporarily’ (RGOI 305). It is also present in everyday conversation, meaning ‘to sharpen’ (RRG 249) and metaphorically ‘to stir someone up’ (RGNP 571, RGOS 215, RGOR 261).

³¹ Sottopunto in Vocabolario - Treccani, accessed 11/12/2023.

attestations of its usage as a sewing term in the source language have not been found³². In other analysed Chak. speeches, *tiramôla* f. indicates a type of a laundry rope (GG 660, RGOI 393, RBČG 961, RGGK 368), which is one of four semantemes³³ of the loanword *tirà mōla* f. etymologically connected with Ven. *tiramola* < *tiràr* e *molar* ‘to pull and to release’ (Vinja II, s.v. *leterât*, 133–134). Its usage for naming zipper is also based on metaphor, since zip fastener is opened and closed by pulling and releasing a sliding tab.

5. Analysis of the Romance lexical component in the Chakavian sewing terminology

5.1. Origin of sewing terms

Etymological analysis of Chak. sewing terms collected in the local dialect of Bratulići and their division into native and borrowed, demonstrates the presence of thirty-nine words of Romance origin. The Romance loanwords related to sewing comprise the name of the craftsman (*šârto*, *šârta*) and his/her workplace (*šartoriĵa*). This result is not surprising considering the numerous traces of Slavic-Romance linguistic contacts in Chak. names professions³⁴ and stores. Exceptions are found in Chak. local dialects of Boljun and Novalja, where equivalents of German origin are registered: Germ. *Schneider* > Chak. *žnjîdar* m. (RBG 332), *šnâjder* m. (RGNOP 668); Germ. *Schneiderin* > Chak. *žnjidarĭca* f. (RBG 332), *šnâjderica* f. (RGNOP 668); Germ. *Schneiderei* > Chak. *žnjidarĭja* f. (RBG 332). For centuries, Venetian, the language of the powerful republic, the *Serenissima*, has been used as a lingua franca in the Mediterranean area³⁵, which caused frequent borrowing of Venetian terms, particularly of those related to navigation and trade, including names of commercial goods (e.g. *kordĕla*, *žĕs*). One of the reasons for borrowing sewing terms is to fill in linguistic gaps and naming new objects, such as names of types of fabric (e.g. *fûdra*, *kanapĭna*) and names of clothing accessories (e.g. *botûn*, *šustĭna*). Some loanwords, like names of parts of clothes, are the results of cultural influences in fashion trends and clothing designs from Venice and other Italian centres (e.g. *kolĕt*, *pôlša*, *špalĭn*) or from Vienna. Three terms indicating a type of a pleat are of Romance origin

³² Ven. *tiramola* m. ‘childrens’ play’, ‘manouver in navigation’ (Boe 750).

³³ Others are: ‘children’s play with a rope’; ‘flip-floping’ (idiomatic expression); ‘a comand for a naval maneuver’ (Vinja II, s.v. *leterât*, 133–134).

³⁴ Galović, Filip (2014) Nazivi za zanimanja, zvanja i počasne službe romanskoga podrijetla u govoru Ložišća na otoku Braču. *Čakavska rič*, XLII/1-2, 87–112.

³⁵ It is also called Colonial Venetian, Bidwell, Charles E. (1967) Colonial Venetian and Serbo-Croatian in the Eastern Adriatic. A case study of languages in contact. *General Linguistics*, 7(1), 13–30.

(*grīšpa*, *pjēga*, *pjēta*) and one is of German origin (*fālda*). Germanism borrowed with the intermediation of Venetian is the name of (thread) spool, *špōla* (RGMI 639) < Germ. *Spule*. The presence of the vowel *o* in the base and diminutive noun *špolēta* (RMG 232), var. *špōleta* (RGGK 353) with Romance suffix *-eta*, indicates that proximal etymons might have been Ven. *spola* and *spoleta* (Boe 692). On the other side, vowel *u* in *špūla* (RGOO 218) and *špūla* (RGOI 364) could point to Croatian as an intermediary³⁶. Another term of German origin³⁷ borrowed with the intermediation of Croatian is (*krōjačke*) *škàre* ‘dressmaker’s scissors’.

Although borrowing verbs is less frequent than borrowing nouns (Haspelmath 2009: 35), due to the duration and intensity of Romance-Slavic linguistic contacts, in Chak. sewing terminology among Romanice loanwords there are denominal action verbs *fudràti*, *grīšpati* and *puntàti*. Their borrowing is clearly connected with innovations and the borrowing of nouns they derive from (*fūdra*, *grīšpa*, *pūnat*). However, many sewing action verbs are native (*krojīti*, *krātīti*, *uzēti mīru*), which points to the role of Slavic lexicon in Chakavian local dialects in the transmission of the know-how both in a familiar environment and in artisan production.

Despite the prestige of Venetian, Italian, and German, the key words of sewing terminology, such as *ìgla* and *šīti*, resist borrowings. Even though the name of the sewing machine was borrowed from Romance idioms, the names of some of its parts are native, e.g. the balance wheel is called *kōlo*, and the presser foot is called *stōpica*. A metonymic term *sīngERICA*³⁸ referring to a type of sewing machine for home use developed by American inventor Isaac Merrit Singer (1811–1875) in 1850³⁹, also corresponds to the Croatian equivalent. In the second half of the 20th century, the influence of the Italian language and Romance idioms from the Western Adriatic coast decreased in favour of Croatian language, which becomes the main source language of specialised terms and of lexical enrichment in general due to education and media. It could be illustrated by the absence of replicas in Chak. local dialects of Italian neologisms (e.g. *cartamodello* ‘paper pattern’, first attestation in 1958⁴⁰, *girocollo* ‘neckline’, first attestation in 1970⁴¹).

³⁶ Hrvatski jezični portal (znanje.hr), accessed 9/1/2024.

³⁷ Hrvatski jezični portal (znanje.hr), accessed 26/11/2023.

³⁸ Although recorded only by Šimunović in Chak. local dialects of Brač (*sīngERICA* RBČG 858), it was probably used in other Chak. local dialects, too.

³⁹ The Singer Brand History - 160+ Years of Sewing | Singer.com, accessed 26/9/2023.

⁴⁰ Cartamodello: Definizione e significato – Dizionario italiano – Corriere.it, accessed 5/1/2024.

⁴¹ Girocollo: Definizione e significato - Dizionario italiano - Corriere.it, accessed 9/1/2024.

5.2. Adaptations of Romance loanwords

Romance terms which entered into Chak. local dialects are adapted to the distinctive orthographic, phonological, and morphological features of the new linguistic environment. Consequently, loanwords, if compared with their Romance models, are apparently different. Their orthographic adaptations refer to the usage of graphemes *k*, *nj*, *š*, *ž* (e.g. *kordèla*, *špènjula*, *šârto*, *žès*). In the phonological adaptation, the following changes occurred: *e* > *i* in stressed syllable (e.g. *grīšpa*), *o* > *u* in stressed syllable (e.g. *botûn*, *kordûn*), elision of final unstressed vowel (e.g. *lăstik*, *pûnat*), epenthesis (e.g. *rokèja*). Morphological changes comprise change of noun gender (e.g. *pôlša*, *puntîn*) and substitution of foreign affixes with native ones (e.g. *kušinīč*). Zero semantic extension S_0 , i.e. no semantic change, occurred in the passage from a model into a replica in the semantic adaptation of loanwords indicating a particular object (e.g. *fûdra*, *kolèt*) or profession (*šârto*, *šârta*). Exceptions are polysemous words and terms used in more than one semantic field. Usually, they are semantically restricted, i.e. numerous meanings of the model are restricted to a few or one (e.g. *dišènj*, *tiramôlo*).

5.3. Diatopic distribution and variation

Sewing terms of Romance origin collected in Bratulići compared to their equivalents in neighbouring Chak. local dialects in Istria (Medulin, Mrkoči), show no or minor phonological difference. Some replicas even in geographically distant Chak. local dialects show no variation (e.g. *kamuřf*, *kolèt*, *pûnat*) or slight phonological difference, provoked by adaptation to phonological features of the local dialect or referring to stress (e.g. *bordûra*). However, there are some examples of different phonological development, e.g. with dissimilation *r* – *r* > *l* – *r* (*šalturīja*) in South Chak. local dialects (RBČG 914, RGGH 436), without it (*šartorīja*) in Chak. local dialects in Istria. Morphological developments also show some variations, namely, there are examples of replicas with gender shift and without it (e.g. *puntîn*, *puntîna*). Morphological adaptation of verbs⁴², comprises the use of the infix *-iv-* and *-ov-* for imperfective aspect (e.g. *fudrivati*, *fodrōvăt*). Variants could be a result of different source languages, i.e. different models for the same concept (e.g. Ven. *tela caneovina* > Chak. *kanavîna*, It. *canapina* > Chak. *kanapîn*).

Many sewing terms of Romance origin collected in Bratulići are attested in analysed Chak. local dialects, e.g. replicas of Ven. *bordura*, *camufo*, *rochelo*. Terms attested only in Bratulići are: Chak. *bretèla*, *dišènj*, *kušinīč za ĩgle*, *na*

⁴² More detailed description of morphological adaptations of verbs of Romance origin in Chakavian local dialects of Ugljan, in: Fabijanić 2015.

kampânu, *žës*. On the other side, Romance loanwords not attested in Bratulići and registered in dictionaries of other Chak. local dialects are: *âžula*, *fîl*, *fortëca*, *gâs*, *gažjät*, *inbaždät*, *ijkurdelät*, *tašêl*. A kind of buckle used for fastening blouses and other garments is called in the Boljun area *âžula* f. (RBG 5) < Istroven. *aſola*, *ažula* f. (VG 42, 51); in Dalmatia *âžula* f. (RGOR 66), *ônžula* f. (RBČG 606, RGGH 329) < Ven. *àsola* f. (VDVD 13). In Novalja *âžula* refers to the bottom part of the fastener, the eye, on traditional clothing (RGNP 119). Chak. *fîl* m. < Ven. *filo* m. ‘thread, yarn’, ‘fibre’ (Boe 271), indicates ‘fibre’ (RGOO 52, RRG 92, RGOS 55), ‘fibre of knit thread’ (RGOI 101), ‘thread, fibre’ (RGOR 114, RGGH 164), ‘fibre, string’ (RBČG 231). Chak. *fortëca* f. ‘lining’, deriving from Ven. sewing term *fortezza* f. indicating any type of lining, stuffing, or filling for interior parts of garments (Boe 283), is registered only in Novalja: »*Na skûpu i lîpu ròbu na kamižòli morâš priškrbìt i bòlju fortëcu*« (RGGN 226), ‘For expensive and fine cloth on *kamižola* (a type of traditional female jacket) a better lining should be provided, too’. Borrowing of Ven. *gàšo* ‘long stitch’ (VDVD 88) is registered only in Boljun, *gâs* ‘trim’ (RBG 57), while a replica of the corresponding verb, Ven. *ingasiàr* ‘to quilt’ (VDVD 100), *gažjät* is found in Chak. local dialects of Brač and Hvar (RBČG 248, RGGH 177) and indicates the action of machine quilting, Cro. (*strojno*) *prošivati*. Chak. *inbaždäti* perf. (RGOS 75, RIG 112), var. *inbaždäti* (RGOO 67, RRG 110), *imbaždäti* (RGOI 134), *imbazdät* (RBČG 291) < Ven. *imbastir* (Boe 323) or It. *imbastire*⁴³, means ‘to tack, to stitch temporarily by long, loose hand stitches, usually before machine sewing’. In the local dialect of Novalja together with *inbaždät*, a variant with the native prefix *za-* is registered, *zabažadät* (RGNP 267). Replicas of Ven. *incordelàr* „*cucire la cordella lungo l’orlo di un capo di vestiario*” (VDVD 98), ‘to hem a garment with a kind of twine along its edges’, in Chak. are *ijkurdelät* perf. (RBČG 302) and *kurdeläti* (RGMP 89). Chak. *tašêl* m. < Ven. *tassel* m. ‘patch, darn, gusset, tile’ (Boe 737), corresponding to It. *tassello*⁴⁴, in Chak. local dialects are associated with more areas of activity (sewing, shoe repairing, carpentry, shipbuilding), e.g. *tašê* indicates a piece of material (cloth, leather, wood) used in repairing clothing, shoes, boats (RIG 418), *tašêl* ‘darn’, ‘a wooden piece used in repairing or mending’ (RGOS 269); *tašiê* ‘a piece of wood, splint’ (RRG 306), *tašêl* m. ‘mend, darn’ (RBČG 956).

Among rarely attested sewing terms of Romance origin, registered only in one or two out of nineteen analysed dictionaries of Chak. local dialects, there is a group of terms listed only in Chak. local dialects of Brač and/or Hvar: *(e)mendät*, *(e)mendövät* (RBČG 223, 469), *(i)mendövät* (RGGH 287) ‘to repair, to mend, to

⁴³ *Imbastire* in *Vocabolario - Treccani*, accessed 11/12/2023.

⁴⁴ *Tassello: Definizione e significato - Dizionario italiano - Corriere.it*, accessed 11/12/2023.

darn, to sew up torn clothes⁴⁵ < Ven. *mendâr* (VDVD 120)⁴⁶; *inkavût* perf. ‘to cut a hole, an armhole, etc.’ and corresponding deverbal nouns *inkôv* m. < It. *incavo* m. (*della manica*)⁴⁷ ‘armhole’, *inkavadûra* (RGGH 202), *inġkavadûra* f. (RBČG 300) < It. *incavatura* f. ‘cutout’; *kožidûra* (RBČG 406) and *kužidûra* (RGGH 261) ‘machine stitch’ < Ven. *cusidura* ‘(hand) stitching’ (Boe 215); metaphorical term (*kroj*) *na paršût* (RGGH 342) ‘type of cutting and tailoring sleeves for women clothes large in the shoulder and narrower along the arm, resembling in its form to pig’s leg used in production of dried ham, It. *prosciutto*’ and hybrid formation *šaltûrščina* ‘(activity, craft) sawing and tailoring’ (RBČG 914) formed by the native suffix *-ščina*⁴⁸ added to the loanword *šaltûr*.

6. Conclusion

Considering the lack of written recordings in the Chak. local dialect of Bratulići, the small number of its speakers and their age on one side, and the disappearance of traditional crafts and artisanal practices, on the other, this research is aimed to document sewing terms of Romance origin in this local idiom. For this purpose, a seventy-five-year-old seamstress⁴⁹ was interviewed and in total, thirty-nine Romance loanwords were collected.

The etymological analysis of sewing terms in the Chak. local dialect of Bratulići showed that some terms indicating commercial goods and sewing designs are of Romance origin, while names of body parts and terms pertinent to knowledge and skills of sewing, tailoring, and adjusting are predominantly native. The comparison of the term’s definition in the source and the recipient language unveils semantic equivalence if the model has one meaning only and semantic restriction in case of polysemous words. Contrastive analysis of adaptations of Romance loanwords in a wider Chak. context reveals that replicas slightly differ on phonological and morphological levels due to their adaptation to linguistic features of the local dialect.

⁴⁵ In analysed Chak. local dialects native equivalent is used: imperf. *křpati* (RROG 131, RGOR 156), *křpat* (RGNOP 321), *křpit* (RBČG 413) and perf. *zakřpati* (RROG 323, RGMPo 409), *iskřpit* (RBČG 310).

⁴⁶ Replicas of Ven. *mènda* f. ‘piece of fabric used in covering holes’ and *mendatûra* f. ‘action of mending, darning’, registered in Ven. local dialects in Dalmatia (VDVD 120), are not attested in analysed Chak. local dialects. Native words are used instead, e.g., Chak. *zâkrpa* (RGNOP 762).

⁴⁷ Incavo in Vocabolario - Treccani - Treccani - Treccani, accessed 26/11/2023.

⁴⁸ Nominal denominal suffix *-ščina* is attested in Chak. local dialects in formation of nouns denoting activity, like *rřbor* > *rřbarščina* (RGGH 402), *težôk* > *težôščina* (RGGH 465); also Chak. *lupêž* > *lušêščina* (RGGH 274), cf. Cro. *lopov* > *lopovština* (Babić 2002: 269).

⁴⁹ She is the only seamstress in Bratulići.

Abbreviations

- adj. – adjective
- Chak. – Chakavian
- Cro. – Croatian
- Eng. – English
- f. – feminine gender
- Fr. – French
- gen. – genitive case
- imperf. – imperfective
- ins. – instrumental case
- Istroven. – Venetian spoken in Istria
- Ital. – Italian
- Lat. – Latin
- m. – masculine gender
- n. – neuter gender
- OCS – Old Church Slavonic
- perf. – perfective
- pl. – plural
- sg. – singular
- s.v. – Lat. *sub voce* = (registered) under the word
- Tries. – Triestine
- Ven. – Venetian

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Romanizmi u terminologiji šivanja u mjesnome govoru Bratulića

Sažetak

U radu je obrađeno 39 romanizama u terminologiji šivanja u mjesnome govoru Bratulića u Istri, prikupljenih terenskim istraživanjem, polustrukturanim intervjuom i izdvojenih iz slobodnoga govora ispitanice. U obradi naziva romanskog podrijetla koji se koriste u kontekstu krojačke radnje, mjerenja, krojenja, šivanja, prepravljanja i krpanja odjeće navodi se njihovo značenje, neposredna etimologija i promjene u procesu prilagodbe posuđenice. Utvrđeno je da su iz romanskih izvora posuđeni nazivi koji se odnose na trgovačke proizvode i novitete u izradi odjeće, kao i naziv obrta i obrtnika, dok su ključni nazivi vezani za umijeće krojenja i šivanja te pribor koji se u tome koristi uglavnom domaći. Termini u govoru Bratulića uspoređeni su s ekvivalentima u geografski obližnjim i udaljenim čakavskim govorima koji su ekscerptirani iz leksikografske građe radi uvida u dijatopijske varijacije. U 19 rječnika čakavskih govora pronađeno je još 15 termina krojenja i šivanja romanskog podrijetla koji nisu potvrđeni u Bratulićima.

Ključne riječi: jugozapadni istarski dijalekt, čakavsko narječje, Bratulići, termini šivanja, etimologija, posuđenice, kontrastivna analiza

Keywords: Southwestern Istrian dialect group, Chakavian dialect, Bratulići, sewing terms, etymology, loanwords, contrastive analysis

