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Materials for the Vilamovicean Dictionary - The Letter Z

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1. Introduction

Vilamovicean is a Germanic language spoken in the town of Wilamowice located in Western Galicia on the boundary with Silesia. According to the present-day administrative division, Wilamowice constitutes a part of the Silesian Province (Województwo Śląskie), a large region situated in the southern part of Poland. The English denomination of the idiom – coined by Alexander Andrason in 2008¹ – derives from the Polish name of the town. The speakers of the tongue employ themselves the term *Wymysiöeryś* [vɨmɨsø:ɾɨɕ], which reflects the designation of the town in their own language, *Wymysöu*.

Like other Silesian Germanic idioms, it is a Central East German vernacular which derives from Middle High German. Nowadays, Vilamovicean seems to be the smallest Germanic language in the world. It is understood by roughly eighty persons, but actively employed by no more than forty – more or less – fully competent speakers. The fact that the language is used by a highly limited number of native speakers – of whom almost all (but two or three) are more than

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¹ A similar name *Wilamovicean* was used by Wicherkiewicz (2003). This spelling suggests, however, an incorrect pronunciation with the bilabial approximant [w] as in English *wood*.

80 years old – and that, furthermore, there is no committed policy in the protection or popularization of Vilamovicean among younger members of the community, necessarily implies that its future is in real danger. Although after the fall of the communism, the language was no longer banned or regarded with disrespect, the local authorities nowadays notoriously fail in recognizing its importance. The common attitude is that the idiom is already doomed to die out: the old people's tongue is entirely irrelevant and needless for the modern life. According to the most probable scenario, in approximately ten years the language will have disappeared. Therefore, it is extremely important to collect as much grammatical evidence as possible concerning Vilamovicean: in that manner, we hope to gain a complete picture of the language (built on the empirical data and contrasted with native speakers' competition) before it vanishes forever.

The present paper aims at acquainting the reader with the outcome of the most ambitious projects of the description and analysis of the Vilamovicean language that has been carried out for the three preceding years. This project consisted in writing an exhaustive Vilamovicean dictionary (accompanied by Polish and English translations) which would provide a comprehensive testimony of the idiom in its contemporaneous state, almost 80 years after the work composed by Mojmir (1930–1936), the last and the only available one, extensive and true vocabulary inventory of the vernacular. In this article, we will limit ourselves to presenting only a fraction of the *Dictionary of the Vilamovicean Language* (Andrason & Król forthcoming (a) and (b)), namely that dedicated to lexical entries starting with the letter *z* supplemented by some explanatory comments.

We will commence our presentation with a section dedicated to the theoretical issues. First, we will explain the methodological background of the research that has led to the creation of the dictionary (section 2.1). Next, the organization of entries will be clarified (2.2). After that, in section 3, a portion of the dictionary containing the words beginning with the letter *z* will be introduced. Finally, in the last part of the paper (section 4), some conclusions will be given and a plan of future research sketched.

2. Theoretical issues

2.1. Methodology of the reaserch underlying the dictionary

The *Dictionary of the Vilamovicean* language encompasses work – both independent and shared – of two persons, i.e. Alexander Andrason and Tymoteusz Król (fum Dökter). The collection of evidence started in 2003 and has been continued in an uninterrupted and meticulous manner since then by Tymoteusz Król who lives in Wilamowice and is himself the only one (born 1993), young speaker of the idiom. In 2008 Alexander Andrason jointed the data collection and conducted intensive field work research four times, which although focused on grammatical issues simultaneously documented the lexical richness of the language.

The method of the research leading to the creation of the lexicon has involved three techniques of data collection. First, entries from the already available dictionaries (such as Mojmir's extensive vocabulary inventory and Gara's 2003 incomplete and imperfect glossary) as well as words found in other very scarce written records (such as especially a large poem composed by Florian Biesik in 1924, but edited by Wicherkiewicz in 2003, and grammatical descriptions proposed by Młynek 1907, Latosiński 1909 and reprinted in 1990, Kleczkowski 1920 and Lasatowicz 1992)² have been contrasted with native speakers, verifying their accuracy and adequacy with the contemporary usage. For instance, some expressions appeared as fallen out of the use while the meaning of others underwent certain modifications. Second, words whose current existence has been confirmed – with the same or changed value, as compared with the previously mentioned works – were digitally recorded. In that manner, the phonetic value of all entries has been documented constituting an unquestionable treasure of the Vilamovicean language. Third, lexical items which were not provided by Mojmir or Gara, but which appeared in our field research – either directly dedicated to the vocabulary collection or devoted to other aspects of the grammar – had been incorporated.

During the compilation of evidence the following native speakers – ordered by the year of the birth – have been consulted: Franciszka Bilczewska fum Frycki (born 1913), Kazimierz Grygierczyk fum Bieruniok (1913–2010),

² For a review of all written records of the Vilamovicean language see Wicherkiewicz (2003). Additionally, it should be noted that some songs were recently published by Danek (2007), Gara (2006) and Dybczyński (2002).

Anna Danek füm Pejtela (born 1916), Zofia Danek füm Stańcu (born 1917), Franciszek Mosler füm Mözler (born 1918), Helena Danek füm Kwaka (born 1919), Jan Biba füm Tüma-Jaški (born 1920), Anna Sznajder füm Pejter (born 1920), Elżbieta Mynarska füm Siöeba (born 1921), Helena Biba füm Płaćnik (born 1922), Elżbieta Babiuch füm Poükner (1923–2010), Anna Foks füm Prorok (born 1923), Elżbieta Kacorzyk füm Pütrok (born 1923), Elżbieta Sznajder füm Pejter (born 1923), Anna Zejma füm Lüft (1923–2010), Elżbieta Matysiak füm Hala-Mockia (born 1924), Anna Danek füm Küpsela (born 1924), Helena Gasidło füm Biöezniok (born 1924), Waleria Brzezina füm Cepok (born 1925), Rozalia Kowalik füm Poüermin (born 1925), Jan Formas (born 1925), Katarzyna Balcarczyk füm Karol (born 1925), Stanisław Foks füm Lüft (born 1926), Elżbieta Formas füm Mözler (born 1926), Katarzyna Nowak füm Tobys (1926–2010), Rozalia Hanusz füm Linküs (1926–2009), Anna Korczyk füm Kołodziej (born 1927), Elżbieta Gąsiorek füm Anta (born 1927), Elżbieta Figwer füm Böba (born 1927), Anna Foks füm Lüft (born 1927), Kazimierz Sznajder füm Pejter (born 1927), Inga Danek (born 1928), Helena Nowak füm Holeczkla (born 1928), Jan Balcarczyk füm Siöeba (born 1928), Bronisława Pyka (born 1928), Helena Rozner füm Böba-Lojzka (born 1929), Emilia Biesik füm Raczek (1929), Józef Gara füm Tołer (born 1929), Elżbieta Merta füm Hala-Frana-Jaškia (born 1929), Katarzyna Danek füm Pejtela (born 1929), Elżbieta Nycz füm Śleżok (1929–2007), Helena Dobroczyńska füm Osiećon (born 1929), Elżbieta Gandor füm Baranła (born 1930), Zofia Kozieł füm Śübert (born 1930), Anna Biba-füm Küćlik (1930–2009), Hilda Kasperczyk füm Ćiöe (1930–2005), Eugenia Foks füm Bröda (born 1930), Rozalia Danek füm Mira-Winca (born 1931), Elżbieta Nikiel füm Linküs (born 1931), Rozalia Węgrodzka füm Gadła (born 1931), Stanisław Zejma (born 1931), Stefania Kuczmierczyk füm Jonkla (born 1932), Anna Nowak füm Hala-Mockia (born 1932), Emilia Danek füm Biöezniok (born 1933), Kazimierz Foks-füm Baranła (born 1934), Anna Kuczmierczyk füm Zelbst (born 1934), Anna Sznajder füm Pejter (born 1934), Barbara Tomanek (born 1935), Elżbieta Sznajder füm Freślik (born 1938), Stanisław Merta füm Hala-Frana-Jaškia-Hala (born 1955), Janusz Brzezina füm Urbon (born 1956).³

Not all the above-mentioned persons are equally fluent and competent, some of them being rather passive than active users of the language. This is especially true of the two youngest informants, born after 1950. Furthermore,

³ There are also examples provided by Tymoteusz Król füm Dökter himself.

not all the speakers employ exactly the same form of the vernacular. Although Vilamovicean is spoken by a highly reduced number of persons (less than 50) within a small territory (the town of Wilamowice), it is paradoxically possible to distinguish some “area-lectical” differences among users. Of course, it is too risky to talk about distinct dialects – one is rather dealing with determined phonetic or lexical variations within yet the same language. Finally, other alternative realizations employed by speakers depend not on the place of living but rather on the fact whether they attended a German school during the Second World War. Those who did not – the majority of them was born before 1927 – present a significantly less Germanized variation of the language. On the contrary, the vernacular spoken by persons with a strong German educational influence, shows – as may be expected – various grammatical features significantly closer to Standard German.

Our dictionary in a neutral non-prescriptive manner reflects all of these variations providing different pronunciations and alternative meanings or grammatical characteristics. For instance, the Vilamovicean word for a drunk person and/ or drunkard offers two possible phonetic variants: *ziöefer* or *zoüfer* both of them are recorded in the text:

ziöefer / zoüfer s.m. (pl. **-fyn**) å meńć, wu trynkt cy fejl brontwåjn = pijak / drunk, drunkard.

In a similar manner, if a word offers two distinct grammatical features, both of them are noted, as in the following example where the entry *zol* ‘hall, room’ may be employed as a masculine or feminine noun:

zol s.m. or s.f. *zjyr å grusy stuw* = sala / hall, room.

It should be noted that all the vocabulary items have been provided and commented on by native speakers, and additionally physically documented in a digital form as audio and in some cases video files. Our intention is that such an audio file (on a CD-room or available on-line) showing the pronunciation of each lexicon entry would accompany the printed version of the dictionary.

2.2. Structure of the entries

Each vocabulary item is organized in the subsequent way, exemplified below by the word *zan*:

zan v.str. (**zan**; **zoh**, **zöha**; **gyzan**) *myta oüga söün, bymerkja yht myta oüga* = *widzieć* / see; **Yh ho zy sun long ny gyzan** (Helena Rozner fum Böba-Lojzkia).

Let us explain this structure in detail. After providing the Vilamovicean words – in our case the term *zan* – in parenthesis, if applied, irregular inflexional forms are given. In case of verbs, a fluctuating vowel pattern of the present *zan*, past singular *zoh* and plural *zöha*, and the perfect participle *gyzan* are provided. Next, a classification in terms of traditional parts of speech is given. Thus, the *zan* example is categorized as a strong verb v.str. Consecutively, we offer a definition in the Vilamovicean language. The lexeme *zan* is defined as *myta oüga söün, bymerkja yht myta oüga*, i.e. ‘to look at something with eyes, observe something with eyes’. We consider this explanation – a description provided in the Vilamovicean idiom itself – as a highly important part of each entry and hence of the entire dictionary. It offers a chance to enlarge the extremely limited written tradition of the language. After that, the closest Polish (*widzieć*) and English (*see*) equivalents are noted.

The two languages have been chosen given their local and international relevance. Polish is the primary and dominant language of the country where Vilamovicean is spoken. It is also the native tongue of all the inhabitants of Wilamowice, the majority of whom do not know the vernacular at all. Thus, it is important that both the local community as well as the general audience in Poland have access to the language. This may stimulate the interest for the vernacular among locals and inspire other Polish scholars to conduct further research (not only linguistic but also ethnographic or sociological) on the Vilamovicean community. The role of English in worldwide propagation of our investigation and field works – as well as of Vilamovicean itself – is evident. Without doubt, we aim at opening the treasure of the Vilamovicean language to the international linguistic community.

Following the translations, examples recorded during our field works accompanied by the name of the person, source of the expression – or extracted from Mojmir and other texts – are provided to illustrate the value of the vocabu-

lary item. In our case, Helena Rozner fum Böba-Lojzka was the informant who used the word *zan* in the following sentence: *Yh ho zy śun long ny gyzan* ‘I have not seen her for a long time’. It must, however, be noted that these illustrations will not be translated in the lexicon.

Sometimes, the entry has two or more clearly distinct meanings. In those cases they will be differentiated by Arabic numbers 1, 2 and 3 etc. as in the following case:

zun s.f. *dar śtam, wu ej yr mytuł fu ynzum zunaukłod* = 1 słońce / sun; **Ym tag śajnt dy zun** (Józef Gara fum Tołer). 2 światło słoneczne, blask słońca / sunshine; **y dy zun kon mǎ ny śoün, bo mǎ kon ferblynda** (Mojmir). 3 miejsce słoneczne / a sunny place; **Mǎj foter giń ind uf dy zun** (Helena Biba fum Płaćnik).

The first value of the word *zun* corresponds to a particular astronomic object, a star in the Solar system, our sun. In the second meaning, the term *zun* indicates sunshine, a bright light caused by the sun. Finally, the third sense denotes a sunny place, as opposite to the shade.

Additionally, some entries include idiomatic expressions in which the pertinent word acquires a peculiar – not evident given its basic value – value. For instance, the lexeme *zǎjt* ‘side’ may appear in an idiomatic or metaphorical formula *uf dy zǎjt gejn* yielding the meaning ‘go to the restroom, bathroom, toilet’.

zǎjt s.f. (pl. -a) *rǎhty, oba lynkly* = strona, bok / side; **uf dy zǎjt gejn** idiom. *yn śympa gejn* = skorzystać z toalety / go to the restroom, to the bathroom.

As for the orthographic rules, the authors follow the spelling convention which has first been proposed by Tymoteusz Król and then employed by Alexander Andrason both in the work on the Vilamovicean Grammar and in all published articles and given talks (cf. Andrason 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2009, 2010a, 2010b and 2011). This orthography has furthermore been used by Tymoteusz Król (2011) in his recently published poem *S’ława fum Wilhelm*”, which constitutes the first extensive literary text in Vilamovicean after Florial Biesik wrote the epopee “*Óf jer welt*”.

The alphabetic order mirrors the English fashion. When the English language lacks a corresponding letter, the Polish arrangement is adopted, e.g. *s, ś* or *l, ł*. The unlauded vowels *ö* and *ü* immediately follow their simple counterparts,

o and *u* respectively. With respect to the sign *å*, this comes after the letter *a*.

Finally, the following abbreviations – organized here according to the alphabetic sequence – have been employed in our dictionary: adj. = adjective, adv. = adverb, anaph. = anaphoric, card. = cardinal, conj. = conjunction, dem. = demonstrative, dim. = diminutive, f. = feminine, idiom. = idiomatic, m. = masculine, n. = neuter, num. = numeral, ord. = ordinal, pers. = personal, pl. = plural, pl.tant. = pluralis tantum, poss. = possessive, prep. = preposition, pron. = pronoun, prop. = proper, refl. = reflexive, s. = noun, sg. = singular, str. = strong, subj. = subjunctive, unstrs. = unstressed, v. = verb, vulg. = vulgarism.

Having explained the process of creation of the dictionary and its organization, we shall now offer an exemplary portion of the book, namely the part dedicated to the letter *z*.

3. Exemplary content of the dictionary – the letter *z* *zagrodzan v. å coüin ymsrod yhta maha = zagrodzić / enclose, cf. ymciöena.*

zah s.f. (pl. -a) 1 *yht gymaht fu materej, wu ej ny lanik* = rzecz, przedmiot / thing, object. 2 *yhta, wu mü zåjn gyendyt, jynt å cyl, wu mü zåjn gykrigt, olys wos ej gyşon ån imyd interesjyt zih fu dam* = sprawa / matter, business; **Ny idy zah hõt ind dan nymlikja wat, dy fejduł ej ufs older tojerer ån der pelc wylwer** (Mojmir).

zak s.m. (pl. **zek**, dim. **zåkla**) *å grusy tiöerba fum tüh, loder oba popjyr, y wyły stekt må fersidnikjy zaha nåj* = wór, worek, torba, miech / bag, sack; **Der wawer pakt olys y dy zek åj, bo å hõt låjmyt gynüg** (Mojmir).

załatwjån v. *yhta şofa, cym end maha* = załatwiać / arrange, settle.

zalc s.n. *å wåjsy substancej mytum şiöefa gyşmak, wu ej bynöct s'asa cy wjyca oba fum heńbregja cy bywjen* = sól / salt; **Opuln ho'h, ån uf zalc wa'h oü nõ derata** (Mojmir).

załca v.str. (**zulc**; **gyzałca**) *zalc uf yhta rjyn* = solić / to salt; **Y Alca ej dy puter gyzałca** (Inga Danek).

zalcgrüw s.f. *å grüw, fu wyler må zalc roüzcoügt* = kopalnia soli / salt mine; **Y Wjelićka ej dy grysty zalcgrüw ufer welt** (Mojmir).

załcmest s.f. (pl. Ø) 1 *å klin foşta wu hełt må zalc* = solniczka / salt-cellar. 2

Ufer friöed: å bow, s'måst ej dos dy pot fur junkweryn, wu ffyt dy goncy friöed, kloüit sjyctühgjed fun friöedagest, dy wihtiksty bow ufer friöed nör junkweryn = starościna na weselu / forewoman at the wedding, cf. załcmiöest.

załcmiöest cf. **załcmest**.

zan v.str. (**zan; zoh, zöha; gyzan**) *myta oüga söün, bymerkja yht myta oüga =* widzieć / see; **Yh ho zy sun long ny gyzan** (Helena Rozner fum Böba-Lojzka).

zand s.m. *klinüćikjy stýkla fu stån, wu cyzoma maha å substancej entlik cyr ad =* piasek / sand; **zand stren y dy oüga** idiom. *y imanda yhta ziöen, wo ej ny wür, oder åzu, do'å uf dos gliöet =* zamydlić komuś oczy, wmówić coś komuś / make someone believe something; **Ym zand kon må ny moiün** (Mojmir).

zandafåld s.n. (pl. **-yn**) *å fåld, wu yr ad ej hefa zand =* piaszczyste pole / sandy field.

zandik 1 adj. *gymaht fum zand, goł wi å zand =* piaskowy, piaszczysty / sandy, sand-.

zandstån s.m. (pl. Ø) *å stån wu ej gymaht diöh dos, do zih der zand höt cyzomagyklåct =* piaskowiec / sandstone.

zanüzan v. *tunka cym båtspil s'hiöet oba å fyngjer ym woser oder ym yhta flisikjys =* zanurzyć / plunge.

zastympca s.m. (pl. Ø) *dar wu ej jynt ffyr imanda =* zastępca / substitue, representative, vice-.

zasuł s.m. (pl. **zesułn**) 1 *å stül, symuł, yhta uf wos kon må zih nejderzeca =* krzesło, stolec / chair. 2 *å brat, uf wylum zyca dy hinyn =* grzędą dla kur / perch; **Der hon kryt ym zasul, wi's hoüt wiöe, wyt's zåjn dasul** (Mojmir), cf. **hinerzasul**.

zåcela / zåcla s.n.pl. *a piöer lödla cyzomagybunda ym bjißtla =* rząd, czcionki złożone, pojedynczy pęczek szczecin lub włosów w szczotce / row, file, bunch of hair in a bristle or a brush; **Oüzer bjißt ej å zåcla rouüzgyfoła ån höt's ny war åjcyamaha** (Mojmir).

zåcla cf. **zåcela**.

zåg s.f. (pl. **-ja**, dim. **-la**) *å åjzera brat, wu höt å öet fun stahuln fu år zåjt ån må kon myt dom cym båtspil hulc cytåla =* piła, tartak / saw.

zågja v. *myter zåg yht cytåla =* ciąć piłą, rżnąć / saw.

zågjer s.m. (pl. -jyn, dim. **zågjela**) *å måsin wyły wājzt wiful s'ej* = zegar / clock, watch; **Der zunazågjer gejt mytum zågjer ym tüm ny inda cyglājh** (Mojmir), cf. **hözazågjer**, **woserzågjer**, **zunazågjer**.

zågjermašter s.m. (pl. -yn) *å meńć, wu maht ån ryht dy zågjyn* = zegarmistrz / clockmaker, watchmaker.

zågšpyn s.pl.tant. *s'gymyl wu blåjt nöm hulc zågja* = trociny / sawdust; **Wen'å huwuł zågt grywyš, to fola dy zågšpyn runder**.

zåh s.f. *woser wu floüzt fun njen* = mocz, uryna / urine, piss; **Fur zåh derkent der dökter miöehy kronkyt** (Mojmir).

zåha v. *zåh flisa lön* = oddawać mocz, sikać / urinate, piss; **Wom s'zåha feršlyt, dar touyt gywynlik ny long**, cf. **uf dy zåjt gejn, piša, piši maha**.

zåhca num.card. = szesnaście / sixteen; **Dar büw fum nökwer hõt oldyšt zåhca jür** (Waleria Brzezina fum Cepok).

zåhcik num.card. = sześćdziesiąt / sixty.

zåhcikjer num.ord = sześćdziesiąty / sixtieth, cf. **zåhciksty**.

zåhciksty num.ord = sześćdziesiąty / sixtieth, cf. **zåhcikjer**.

zåhcyter num.ord = szesnasty / sixteenth, cf. **zåhcyner**.

zåhcyner num.ord = szesnasty / sixteenth, cf. **zåhcyter**; **Yh bej gybün ym zåhcyner jür** (Anna Danek fum Pejtele).

zåhs num.card. = sześć / six.

zåhsånzåhcik s.n. *kiöetašpejl* = sześćdziesiątsześć, gra w karty / a card play; **Zåhsånzåhcik wawer yns ufšpejla** (Helena Nowak fum Holećkla).

zåhšolwa num.card. = półszósta, sześć i pół / six and a half.

zåj adj. *mejer gyšunt hålik* = święty / holy, sacred; **zåj Pejtrys** = święty Piotr / Saint Peter; **zåj Jakob** = święty Jakub / St. James; **zåj Myhul** = święty Michał / St. Michael; **zåj Poül** = święty Paweł / St. Paul; **zåj Jüzeſ** = święty Józef / St. Joseph.

zåj pron.poss.m. **zåj**, **zåjs** n., **zåjny** f. *wüt wu wājzt y wam jynt å zah gyhjyt* = jego, swój / his.

zåjd s.f. 1 *å wiöer wu maha dy zåjdašpyn* = jedwab / silk; **Dy zåjd cyn zåjdakładyn kymt uf Ojropa fu Hina** (Mojmir). 2 *å krojtik* = kanianka pospolita / greater or

European dodder, *cuscuta europaea*; **Dy zâjd wekst ny ok ym klej, oder oü ym hop ân ufâ brijesuln** (Mojmir).

zâjda adj. *yht wu ej fu zâjd gymaht* = jedwabny / silk; **Dy wymysiöejer klopa trüga jyster sviöecy zâjda tihla fjyr krowotln** (Mojmir), **Myta grina zâjda sjyctihjyn hiöera dy bowa ok uf dy grysta hâltag** (Mojmir).

zâjdafodum s.m. *â fodum fu wylum maht mâ dy wiöer, wu zih hâst zâjd* = jedwabna nić / silk thread.

zâjdakokon s.m. *â kokon fur zâjdašpyn* = kokon jedwabnika / silkworm's cocoon.

zâjdašpyn s.f. *â mulkjâdrymul, wu fjyr larwacâjt maht â zah fu wu maht mâ dy wiöer, wu zih hâst zâjd* = jedwabnik / silkworm.

zâjgja v.str. (**zâg; zejgja, zâgta; gyzejgja**) *woser diöh â zâjgjatüh lön flisa* = filtrować, cedzić / filter; **S'grüwawoser wjyd fjym koha gyzejgja** (Mojmir); **Mylih kon mâ zâjgja** (Helena Nowak fum Holecki).

Zâjgjahonys s.m. *hâltag ym 24 éerwjyc* = Święto Świętego Jana / The Nativity of St John the Baptist, celebration of the summer solstice.

zâjgjahonys- adj. *gybunda mytum Zâjgjahonys* = świętojański / St. John's, related to the celebration of the Nativity of St John the Baptist.

zâjgjahonyswjymla s.n. *wjymla â klinys, wu floügt s'nahts ân špöt s'öwyds rym ân louht* = robaczek świętojański, świetlik / glowworm, cf. **louhtnikjys**.

zâjgjatihla s.n. *â tüh, diöh wyls wjyd s'woser gyzejgja* = filtr / filter.

zâjgla s.n. (pl. Ø) *â wiöer, diöh wyls wjyd s'woser gyzejgja* = sitko do cedzenia / sieve, cf. **zâjgtihla**.

zâjn v.str. (**ej/ys; wiöe, wün; gywast**) 1 *lawâ, istnjân* = być / be; **Wi dos gütej jung cy zâjn** (Rozalia Kowalik fum Pouermin). 2 aux. in Perfect **har ej gykuma**, in Pluperfect **har wiöe gykuma**, in Future Perfect **har wyt zâjn gykuma** and in Passive Voice **dos ej gymaht**.

Zâjpyš prop.noun *â stat uf mügja fur Bejl* = Żywiec; **Zâjpyš ej šun â statla** (Helena Nowak fum Holecki).

zâjt conj. *fu dar câjt, wen yht ej gyšon* = od czasu gdy, odkąd / since; **Zâjt fotyš tut hôt'â zih gonc gybesyt** (Mojmir).

zâjt s.f. (pl. -a) *râhty, oba lynkgy* = strona, bok / side; **uf dy zâjt gejn** idiom. 1 *yn sympâ gejn* = skorzystać z toalety / go to the restroom, to the bathroom. 2 *uf â ploc gejn, wu nimåd ny ej, wu kon mâ hynderwâjz kuza* = iść w miejsce niedostępne dla innych, kiedy ktoś chce komuś powiedzieć coś, aby inni nie słyszeli / go aside so that others would not hear it; **dy lynkgy zâjt** idiom. *dy ander zâjt fu wiöer, wu dy fiöerwa zâjn blâher* = lewa strona (ubrania) / wrong side (of clothes); **ufer zâjt zâjn** idiom. *âlân, uny nimanda cy zâjn* = być samotnym, samemu, na boku / be alone; **Yhy wiöe ind ufer zâjt** (Elżbieta Mynarska fum Siöeba).

zâjtanołw adv. *cy nôkwys, ny wâjt* = w pobliżu, niedaleko / nearby, close by; **Cync rânt's, ân zâjtanołw ys šejn** (Mojmir).

zâjtla s.n. *â gložla, wu kon mâ hołwa liter woser nâjgisa* = kufel, półlitrowka / mug; **Kâ ziöefer blâjt uf âm zâjtla ny štejn** (Mojmir).

Zâjwysdiöf prop.noun *â diöf uf mügja fu Šrâjwadiöf ân uf öwyd fur Bejl* = Kozy.

zâl s.n. (pl. -n) *â strong wu ej fum štruw gyflohta* = powróz, powróśło / straw rope; **Dy zâln fum noja štruw hałda beser wi fu olda** (Mojmir); **Wu ej dos zâl? Wir wela trâjn** (Helena Nowak fum Holećki).

zânc s.f. (pl. -a) *â gycâjg myt wylum hoüt mâ groz oba s'gytråd, oder ny âzu koulik wi â zyhuł* = kosa / scythe; **Myter zânc gejt der hiöejer hoün ân der pönišy klop ufâ fâjnd** (Mojmir).

zâncabiöegl s.m. *â hulcera böga ber zânc* = drewniany kabłak u kosy / a wooden part in the scythe.

zâncarynk s.m. = skówka, witka u kosy / a part of the scythe.

zâncawüf s.f. *fejł fur zânc* = kosidło, kosisko, trzon u kosy / scythe's handle.

zângjer pron.dem.m **zângjys** n. **zângjy** f. *egzystjyt, oder „jer” ej mejer bynöct* = tamten / that.

zânk adv. *diöt ân derzânk* = wtedy i tam / then and there; **Zânk, y dan jün cyryk wün zjyr šejn yhta** (Helena Nowak fum Holećkla).

zânn v. 1 *myt henda ân kroüc câhułn, do imyd zo krigja Götyszânn* = błogosławić, święcić / bless, consecrate. 2 *jynt â wjytyn roüzziöen, wu zula ffy yhta slâhtys imanda bywjen* = żegnać, zażegnać (czarować) / ward off, prevent; **gywylk zânn** idiom. *jynt â wjytyn ziöen, do gywylk zula wâggejn* = wypowiedzieć słowa, aby chmury odeszły / pronounce a sentence (words) so that the clouds will go away;

Liwer Göt sök di gywylyk uf Blon (Anna Foks fum Lüft); **kronkyt zänn** idiom. *ejwerum kronka jynt å wjytyn roüzziöen, do dy kronkyt zo lön* = wypowiedzieć słowa, aby choroba opuściła chorego / pronounce a sentence (words) so that a sickness will go away; **Miöeha löüt gliöen, do öü s'zänn kon dy kronkyta ferträjn** (Mojmir).

zänn s.m. = *å kroüccåhja, wu maht imyd cym bårsþil å fiöer, åna ziöet öü jynt å wjytyn roüz, do imyd zo jynt å glyk fum Göt krigja* = błogosławieństwo / blessing.

zåpaléywik adj. *å zyter, wu zih låjht cjynt* = zapalczywy / impetuous, vehement.

zåt s.f. *å longy dröt ym fejduł uf wyler må štejlt* = struna / string.

zbåwjan v. *imanda ffyr yhta reta, cym bårsþil ffyr hel* = zbawiać, wybawiać / redeem, save.

zdehlin s.f. *å flås fu åm gykrepjyta fih, wu tudynct şun* = padlina, ścierwo / carrion.

zdradzån v. *y imanda zåjn ny troü, maha yhta, wu zih höt y imanda gytroüt ny cy maha* = zdradzać / betray, deceive, give up, cf. **ferröta**.

zdumjån v. *wundyn zih ejwer yhta* = zdumiewać się / wonder.

zeca v.str. (**zoct; gyzoct**) 1 *å flonc y dy ad nåjstékja* = posadzić, sadzić / put, set, place 2 **zeca zih fum štejncüştond diöhgejn cym zycaciüştond = usiąść / sit down; **Arpułn wada myt fyln oba myt hiöela gyzoct** (Mojmir); **bapþja zeca** idiom. *bowa fu he ştela* = stawiać babki ze słomy, chochoły / make straw-covers, straw-wraps, cf. **bowa ştela**.**

zej (unstr. **zy**) 1 pron.pers. 3sg.fm. = ona / she; **Di koc hyngjyt, to ys mer şod ym zy** (Płońnik Helka). 2 pron.pers. 3.pl. = oni, one / they; **Zy kuzt jok wymysiöeryş** (Anna Sznajder fum Taksła).

zejder conj. *fu dar cåjt, wen* = od czasu, gdy / since; **Zejder å ej ferwejwa, höt'å mej nimyd ym kråcum ny gyzan** (Mojmir).

zejeryn s.f. (dim. **zejela**) *dy bow fu åm fih* = samica / female.

zejgl s.m. (pl. **-n**) *å plyt myt wyler må zejglt* = pieczętka / stamp, seal.

zejgllok s.n., *lok, myt wylum må zejglt* = lak do pieczętowania / sealing wax, cf. **zejglwohs**.

zejgln v. *zejgln maha* = pieczętować, przybijac pieczętki / stamp, seal.

zejglwohs s.n. *wohs*, *myt wylum mǎ zejgl* = lak do pieczętowania / sealing wax, cf. **zejglok**.

zejh (unstr. **zih**) pron.refl. *wüt, myt wulum müsa miöeha câjtwjytyn wada ferfilt* = się / himself (also used for 1st 2nd and 3rd pl.); **Der Jáski zoh kǎ süln, olys derljyt'ǎ fu zejz zoüwer** (Mojmir).

zejl s.f. (pl. -n) *gost, dos, wu ej der meńc uny lǎjp* = dusza / soul; **Zy zǎjn diöt, di zejla** (Rozalia Hanusz fum Linkuś).

Zejltag s.m. *2 listopad, ǎ hǎltag y wulum gejt mǎ ufǎ kyyhüf ǎn cynd mǎ tihtla ufǎ grywyn* = Dzień Zaduszny, Zaduszki, 2 listopada, / a Polish feast, the day of the prayer for souls, Novemebr 2nd.

zejb s.n. (pl. **zejwyn**, dim. **zejwla**) *ǎ gycǎjg mytǎ lehjyn, diöh wylum kon mǎ zejwa* = sito, przetak / sieve.

zejwa v. *rada, diöh zejz yhta lön* = przepuścić, przesiać przez sito / sieve, sift.

zejwa num.card. = siedem / seven.

zejwagyštjym s.n. *ǎ gyštjym ufum hymul* = Wielka Niedźwiedzica / Great Bear, Ursa Mayor; **Nawan zejwagyštjym kon mǎ zih oü unǎ zǎgjer ryhta, wiful s'jynt ej** (Mojmir).

zejwahundyt num.card. = siedemset / seven hundred.

zejwdy num.ord. = siódmy / seventh; **Y dy zejwdy klas giń yh sun y dy pönyšy šül** (Anna Biba fum Küčlik).

zekwǎjz adv. *myta fuła zek fu yhta* = workami / in bags, in sacks.

zelda 1 adj. *wen yhta ej ny fejl möl gyson, wen yhta kon mǎ ejweron ny zan, ok nok y piöer jytn* = rzadki / rare; **Zelda ǎ meńc do ǎ wje un ǎn föler** (Mojmir).
2 adv. rzadko / seldom, cf. **zeltyn**.

zeltyn 1 adj. *ǎ wüt uf „zelda”, oder fur doucy špröh gynuma* = rzadki / rare. 2 rzadko / rarely, cf. **zelda**.

zemd / zend s.f. (pl. -a) *dos groz, wu wekst ym woser* = sitowie, sit / bulrush; **Fu zemda flǎhta dy Jáponer hit ǎn füslǎjfynt ufǎ njen** (Mojmir).

zemścǎn v. *y imanda yht slǎhtys tün, wen dar hot sun ejer yht slǎhtys gymaht* = zemścić, pomścić / avenge, revenge, take vengeance.

zend cf. **zemd**.

zenft s.m. å *šiöefy wjyc cym flås ån cyn zus* = gorczyca, musztarda / mustard.

zenftafloster / zenftfloster s.f. *floster myt zenft* = plaster gorzyczyny / sinapism; mustard plaster.

zenftfloster cf. **zenftafloster**.

zenfttåg s.m. *tåg fu zenft* = ciasto gorzyczne / mustard dough.

zerholw adv. *diöh ejn* = przez niego / because of him; **Zerholw müstwer dö kuma** przez niego musieliśmy tu przyjść / we had to come because of him here.

ześyt s.m. å *pönyś wüt uf s'šrâjbiĥla* = zeszyt / notebook, exercise-book; **Yhy šrâw ån lōnga ześyt** (Elzbieta Matysiak fum Hålamocki), cf. *šrâjbiĥla*.

zgrot s.m. (pl. -a) å *zah, wu unnejtlik ej, yht oldys, cynistgymaht* = grat / piece of junk, trash; **Cy wos zâjn der zöful olda zgrot?** (Anna Foks fum Lüft), cf. **gyrympul**.

zgrymnjån v. *diöh s'woser ån löft cynistwada cym bâjspil hulc* = zbutwieć / rot; **Zgrymnjåt hulc toüg åni cym boüyn åni cym brin ny zjyr** (Mojmir).

zgwolcån v. *imanda cwyngja myt ondum meńca cy slöfa, wen'å's ny wyl* = zgwałcić / rape, violate.

zicunk s.f. å *douïc wüt uf cyzomatrafa fu piöer loüt, wu weĥa jynt å zah zalatwjån* = posiedzenie, zebranie / meeting, assembly.

zida v.str. (**ziöet; gyziöet**) *woser oba yht flisikjys koha* = gotować, warzyć / cook, boil; **S'woser bülyt, wen s'ziöet** (Mojmir).

zih cf. **zejh**.

zihja v.str. (**züht; gyzüht**) 1 *probjyn yhta cyfynda* = szukać / search. 2 *tün, maha, oder nok wen'å fret* idiom. = robić działać, czynić / do, make, act; **wos höt dar dö cy zihja?**, cf. **züha**.

zin s.m. (pl. -a) *yhta diöh wos må kon ufnoma yhta fu hesa* = zmysł / mind; **S'höt kån zin, cy ferkjyca'm s'lawa** (Mojmir), **Dy fynf zina zâjn: s'gyhjyr, s'gyziht, der gyśmak, der gyrüh ån s'gyfejl** (Mojmir).

ziöefer / zoüfer s.m. (pl. -fyn) å *meńc, wu trynkt cy fejl brontwåjn* = pijak / drunk, drunkard.

ziöeferyn s.f. (pl. -a) å *bow, wu trynkt cy fejl brontwåjn* = pijaczka / drank, drankard.

ziöegja v. 1 *ym kynd fum brust mylih gon* = karmić piersią, dawać pokarm / give suck, breastfeed, suckle, feed. 2 *mylih fun müterbryst trynkja* = ssać / suckle, suck milk from the mother's breasts; **S'kynd djef ok bocâm jür gyziöegt wada** (Mojmir), **Idy müter zo jyr kynd zoüwer ziöegja** (Mojmir).

ziöema v. *dy zâjt fu âr wiöer cyknyn ân cyzomanyn, do dy wiöer zo zih ny trena* = obrębić, zaopatrzyć rąbkiem, lamować / hem, fringe.

ziöen v. *yhta, wu mâ hôt ym gydanka, myta wyjytyn yn gydanka fu andum meńća sykja* = mówić; **ufâ ferstånd ziöen** idiom. *imanda, wu maht yhta slâht âjziöen, wi â zo zih endyn* = powiedzieć coś na rozum skrytykować kogoś za coś, upomnieć, zwrócić mu uwagę / criticize, pass judgment on, comment; **uf imanda ziöen** idiom. *fu imanda śwoca, ploüdyn* = nadawać na kogoś / slander, gossip; **Jem ziöet yh güt ân ufâ ferstånd, s'ej oder cy fren, op'â jynt ân ferstånd nö hôt, oba hôt'â'n sun gonc ferzöfa** (Mojmir).

Ziöesja prop.noun = Zofia / Sophia.

Ziöeska prop.noun = Zofia / Sophia.

zis adj. *â zyter, wu hôt fejł cöker, âna smekt wi â cöker oba hung* = słodki / sweet; **der zisy füc** vulg. idiom. *bâk, który nie śmierdzi / intestinal gas (fart) which does not smell*; **Dy cökela zâjn zis, ân döeh maha zy dy cyny cynist** (Mojmir), cf. **cökerzis**.

zishulc s.n. *â hulcera ân zis wücuł* = słodzień, słodki korzeń / sweet root.

zislík adj. *âbysła zis* = słodkawy / sweetish, slightly sweet.

zjyr adv. (superl. **ym zjynsta**) *ym huha stüf, fest, stiöek* = bardzo / very; **Jyster cyata zih dy loüt zjyr, ny âzu wi yta** (Rozalia Hanusz fum Linküs), **Der kliny fluk bâjst ym zjynsta** (Mojmir).

zmješćân v. *yhta y jynt â stuw oba zak nâjstekja, do olys nâjgejt* = mieścić, pomieścić / contain, include. 2 *mejglihkâjt gon, do yht wyt nâjgejn* = zmieścić się / be contained, be included find and have enough room, cf. **nâjbrenghja, nâjkyna**.

znok s.m. *câha, ocâha* = znak / sign; **Giöe kâ znok mej njynt föner ny wiöe cy špjyn** (Mojmir).

zobawa s.f. *kynderšpejl* = zabawa / play, game.

zoc s.m. 1 *piöer wyjytyn wu štejn nawanander; ym gramatyćnikja iöernung ân oły cyzoma bydâjta yhta* = zdanie / phrase, sentence. 2 *dos, wu fum woser felt*

runder ån blåjt ufum bödum, oba floügt uf ån blåjt uf der hej = osad, kożuch / (surface)scum, coating on hot milk, sediment. *3 dos, wiful yhta ej wat* = stawka, wartość / value; **ym zoc zåjn** idiom. *ym grusa wat zåjn* = mieć wysoką wartość / be very valuable, precious, have a high value; **Nö idum krig zåjn je knåht, wo kå krypuln zåjn gywiöda, zjyr ym zoc** (Mojmir).

zodüh s.m. *şwjery, slåhty löft, wen's düşnje ej* = zaduch / foul smell, bad air, stuffy air.

zof s.f. *å substancej myt wyler zih må wešt* = mydło / soap; **S'hylft kå woser ån kå zof, wen der meńć ny ej gyštalt** (Mojmir).

zofa v. *yhta råjwa myter nosa zof* = mydlić / soap.

zofwoser s.n. *woser myt zof, oü der sóüm fur zof* = mydliny, ług mydlarski / soap-suds.

zol s.f. (pl. -a) *å öet fun wåjda* = gatunek wierzby / a type of willow.

zola v. *ful zoft zåjn (fun wåjda)* = być pełen soków (o wierzbach) / be juicy (when talking about willows).

zolatag adv. *jyntwen ym lawa* = kiedykolwiek w życiu / any time in the lifetime; **ni ån zolatag ny** idiom. *nymer ym lawa* = nigdy w życiu / never in a lifetime.

zofra s.m. 1 *å blimla, wu blit ind ryś ym fjywyt* = krokus / crocus. 2 *dunkulgoł pülwer fun dyra zofrablimla, wu ej oüz å tojer wjyc bynöct* = szafran / saffron; **Yn twiöek cyn usterploc gon zy zofra, do'å zo goł zåjn** (Mojmir).

zof s.m. *zis woser fun öbst* = sok / juice; **Der bjkjazoft zo ym fjywyt zåjn zis** (Mojmir).

zok s.f. (pl. -a) *å klåd uf s'nejder tål fum füs* = pończocho, skarpetka / stocking, sock; **Dy bowa triöen zoka, dy klopa füstihjyn** (Mojmir), cf. **ştrimikjyzoka**.

zokün s.m. *å kesul fu loüt, wu gliöen, ån troiüyn wi zy wan lawa bocåm tut* = zakon / monastic order, convent.

zol s.m. or s.f. *zjyr å grusy ştuw* = sala / hall, room; **ufer zol** idiom. *Ufer zol yr strożnic y Wymysoü* = na sali na strażnicy w Wilamowicach / in the hall at the fire station in Wilamowice; **Der zol wjyd byn friöeda cym tanca gymit** (Mojmir).

zolw s.f. (pl. **-a**) *å smor; myt wylum kon må låjb smjen* = maść / balm, salve, creame; **myt ola zolwa gyśmjjet zåjn** idiom. *zjyr gyśåjt, gyśtūdjt zåjn* = być bardzo mądrym / be vey wise; **Fu åm meńća, wo zih jyster åmöl hõt slåht uf-gyfüt, ziöen zy, do'å ej myt ola zolwa gyśmjjet** (Mojmir).

zolwa v. *myt jynt åm smor yhta smjen* = smarować maścią / smear, cover with balm or creame, cf. **smjen**.

zomjeć s.f. (pl. **-a**) *å snej, wu wjyd fum wynd gytriöen ån floügt yr löft rym* = zamieć / snow drift, cf. **wyndwejw**.

zomt prep. *cyzoma* = wraz z / with, together with.

zomuń (zih) v. *cyzomaklöün* = gromadzić się, zbierać się / gather, assemble; **By ider friöed zomuń zih fejl şlyńćkja ym tonczol** (Mojmir).

zomyt s.m. *å wåhy wiöer* = aksamit / velvet.

zomytjüpka s.f. *å jüpka cy wymysiöejer klåd, wu ej gynyt fum zomyt* = jupka, kaftan do wilamowskiego stroju kobiecego uszyty z aksamitu / woman's velvet tunic.

zopüst s.m. *fosntnoht* = zapust, ostatki ostatnia noc karnawału / Shrovetide (Catholic holiday) / last days of carnival, cf. **fostnoht**.

zoroz s.f. 1 *å kronkyt fun flonca* = zaraza roślin / a plant disease or plague. 2 *å slåht wüt ufå meńća oba ufs fü* = nieładne określenie człowieka lub zwierzęcia, lobuz, zaraza / cursed!, damned!; **Dü zoroz!** (Anna Foks fum Lüft).

zosluga s.f. *yhta, wu blåjt bym meńća, wen'å hõt fejl gütyš gytön, ån diöh dos ej'å gyśunt, ere* = zasługa / merit.

zot 1 adj. *a zyter wu zih hõt ogasa* = syty / satiated, full. 2 mnóstwo, pełno, dość / a lot, plenty, enough; **s'ej nõ zot cåjt** = jest jeszcze dość czasu / it is enough time; **Ber hojerikja zöt hon zih öü dy bowa zot cyat** (Mojmir), **Wor zoüwer å boüh hõt fuł, dar gydenkt, do ider ej zot** (Mojmir 2).

zotler s.m. (pl. **-lyn**) *dar, wu maht zotuń ån olys fu loder* = rymarz / saddler; **Dy låcuń kiöeft må bym zotler** (Mojmir), cf. **zotulmaher**.

zotul s.m. *å zyc fu loder, wyly gyt må ufån ryk fum fad ån diöt zyc må, wen'å råjt* = siodło / saddle.

zotulmaher s.m. (pl. **-hyn**) *dar, wu maht zotuń ån olys fu loder* = rymarz / saddler, cf. **zotler**.

zotuln v. *å zotul uf s'fod åjlen* = osiodłać konia / saddle (up).

zoü s.f. (dim. -la) 1 *å zejeryn fum śwåjn, dy müter fun śwåjnla* = maciora, świnia / sow, swine; **byzöfa wi å zoü** idiom. *gonc byzöfa* = pijany jak świnia / blind drunk, porky. 2 vulg. *å slåht wüt uf å bow* = maciora / sow, bitch; **Har wiöe bylopyt wi a zoü** (Helena Nowak fum Holećkli).

zoüdråk s.m. vulg. *å slåht wüt uf å meńca, å meńc, wu ej świöec, wu ej byzöfa* = wyraz bardziej pobłażliwy niż łający, także określający brudnego, niezadbanego człowieka, pijaka / untidy, slovenly, slobbish person, drunkard; **homlikjer zoüdråk** idiom. pijaczynka / (indulgently) a drunkard, cf. **zoümaga, zoüloder**.

zoüfa v.str. (**zuf, zöfa; gyzöfa**) 1 *fejl brontwåjn trynkja* = chlać, pić alkohol / guzzle, drink alcohol; **Di cwej zoüfa ida tag** (Helena Rozner fum Böba Lojzka). 2 *trynkja* (fun fihjyn) = żłopać, pić (o zwierzętach) / drink (about animals); **Grüwawoser wela ynzer kii ny zoüfa** (Mojmir), cf. **trynkja, lopyn**.

zoüfer cf. **ziöefer**.

zoül s.f. (pl. -n, dim. -ihla) 1 *å huhys gyboüital, wu yhta understyct, oba uf wylum hengja jynt å dröta* = słup / post, pole, pillar; **Cy ider brom djefa zåjn cwü zoüln** (Mojmir). 2 *zoül bym tjyrgyryht* = bok we framudze drzwi / a part of the doorframe.

zoüloder s.n. (pl. -dyn) 1 *å loder fum śwåjn* = świńska skóra / swineskin. 2 vulg. *å slåht wüt uf å meńca* = niezadbany człowiek, pijak / untidy, slovenly, slobbish person, drunkard; **Dü zoüloder, samsty dih ny?** (Helena Nowak fum Holećki), cf. **zoüdråk, zoümaga**.

zoüm s.m. *dy wiöer, wu ej ufer zåjt åbysla cyknyt ån cyzomagynyt, do zo zih ny trena* = brzeg, obwódka, obrąbek / edge, border; **Yr kjih ej mer imyd gytrata ufå rök, ån der zoüm ej å styk rogytrant** (Mojmir).

zoümaga s.m. vulg. *å slåht wüt uf å meńca, å meńc, wu ej świöec* = brudny, niezadbany człowiek, pijak / untidy, slovenly, slobbish person, drunkard, cf. **zoüdråk, zoüloder**.

zoüma (zih) v. (3sg pres. **ziöemt**) *uf yhta cy fejl cåjt cübrengja, jynt blåjn stejn oba rymgejn stot gejn yhta sofa, oba ata* = zwlekać, zatrzymać, zawłóczyć / tarry, wait, delate; **Ny zoümt ym miöek, bo s'ej hoüt s'baka** (Mojmir).

zoüma s.m. *yhta uf spyter lön* = zatrzymanie, zwłoka / delay, postponement.

zoüwater s.n. *å slåhty löft* = złe powietrze / bad air.

zoüwer pron.m., n. f. *ålan, åzu, do uny nimanda zejh må röd gyt* = sam, samodzielnie / self, oneself, alone; **Wo'h mer zoüwer kon maha, dos diöf yh ym lunater ny bycola** (Mojmir); **zejh zoüwer** idiom. siebie samego / one self, himself etc.

zoüwer adj. *å gyśmak, cym bąjśpil cytryn oba bryma kon ząjn zoüwer* = kwaśny / sour.

zoüwelik adj. *åbysła zoüwer* = kwaskowaty / sourish, acidulous, cf. **zouwer**.

zoüwertåg s.m. *å zoüwer tåg, wu ej gylön fum flügja baka, åna bynöct ştot hywa ym baka* = zaczyn, zakwas (na ciasto) / starter dough, cf. **zoüwyştåg**.

zoüwerump s.n. *å flonc myta grusa blytyn, wu śmekja zjyr zoüwer* = szczaw / sorrel; **Fum zoüwerump maha zy züpa yn ştyta** (Mojmir).

zoüwyn v. *fermentjyn lön* = kisić, kwasić / pickle, sour; **ym besta śmekst s'zoüwyś, wen må dercün gyśruta hower zoüwyt** (Mojmir); **zoüwyn zih fermentjyn zih** = kwasić się / become sour, turn sour.

zoüwyś s.n. *å bośc gykoht fum zoüwyştåg fum brut, kün- oba howermoł* = żur / sour flour-based soup, soup made from fermented rye flour; **S'zoüwyś ej gyzund gükja s'ej zoüwer** (Mojmir).

zoüwyştåg s.m. *å tåg fum brut, kün- oba howermoł, fu wylum koht må zoüwyś* = zakwas (na żur) / starter for a sour flour-based soup, fermented rye flour for a sour soup, cf. **zoüwertåg**.

zoüwyştiöp cf. **zoüwyştöp**.

zoüwyştöp / **zoüwyştiöp** (pl. **-tep**) n.m. 1 *å töp uf s'zoüwyś* = garnek na żur, do kisenia żuru / a pot or jug for preparing żur-soup. 2 *å meńc, wu fejł plindyt* = człowiek marudny / fractious, querulous; **cyzoüwyt wi å zoüwyştöp** idiom. zapłakany, zawyty / weeping, tearful.

zowilik adj. *śwjer cy ferštejn* = zawiły / intricate, complicated, complex.

zowiśc s.f. *nåjd, ungunť* = zawiśc, zazdrośc / jealousy, envy.

zowiścån v. *ungylnik ząjn, ny fergyna, nåjd y zejh hon* = zawiścić, zazdrościć / be envy, jealous; **Wen der olys ej ås, to ny zowiścå yn andyn wąjn, küha ån bröta** (Mojmir).

Zowýs prop.noun *å diöf uf Mytułnoht fu Wymysoü = Jawiszowice; Zowýs gy-hjyt sun uf Brejskja* (Rozalia Hanusz fum Linküś).

zöda s.m. *å wåjsy substancej, wu nymt s'woser gon uf, fu wyler wjyd zof ån pülwer cym wośa gymaht = soda / soda.*

zöful adv. *å wüt wu wåjzt, do s'gyt zjyr fejl yhta = tyle / so much; so many; that much; Zöful jür bej'h sun njynt ny gywast* (Anna Zejma fum Lüft), cf. **zyful**.

zöl s.f. (pl. -n) *dy nejdertål fum sü = podeszwa u buta / shoe sole; Froncyziśy poüyn triöen helcera zöln* (Mojmir).

Zöl prop.noun n. *å flus wu floüzt fun gybjygja rouz, ån śwymt diöh dy Štod ån Blon = rzeka Soła / Soła river.*

zöma s.m. (pl. Ø) *dy kjenla, wu wada gyzyt = nasienie, ziarno / seed, grain; Cym zöma kloüt må s'synsty kün oüz* (Mojmir).

zös s.f. *woser fu fersidnikja gyśmak, wyłys kon må uf s'asa gisa, do dos beser śmek = sos, podlewka / sauce, dressing.*

zöt s.f. (pl. -a) 1 *kjenla cy zyn, zöma = ziarno do siewu / seeds, grain.* 2 *zyn, zyncajt = siew, sianie, czas siewu / sowing, seed-time.*

zu adv. *azu = tak, w ten sposób / also, thus, so; Jung wiöe'h derzånk ån zu müst yh sun låjda* (Helena Nowak fum Holećkla), **Wir kuzta zu ån zu** (Rozalia Hanusz fum Linküś). **Zu wi s'kymt, mü yh ufnama** (Rozalia Węgodzka dum Gåjda); **S'Nuśka kon oü güt, oder zu, to s'Cepok Walerka oü** (Rozalia Węgodzka dum Gåjda), cf. **azu**.

zud s.m. *s'brin ym holc = zgaga / heartburn, acid indigestion; der zud brit mih* idiom. *yh ho å zud = mam zgagę / have a heartburn; Fu dam ecnikja brut, wo dy bek baka yn śtyta, brit der zut å cwej tag yr łop* (Mojmir).

zuduln v. *ufån ryk ym kut oba ym słom rymśpryngja = tarzać się w błocie, walać się w błocie / wallow in mud.*

zugioe adv. *å wüt wu wåjzt do imyd wundyt zih oba do s'ej jum giöerås wo å ander meńc maht = nawet / even, still, yet, cf. nowet.*

zuła v.str. (**zo/zuł; zuld; gyzuld**; subj. **zeld**) *hon yhta cy maha, wen's zih dos cy maha cügyhjyt = powinno, musieć, być zobowiązany do zrobienia czegoś, mieć coś zrobić / shall, must, have to.*

zum s.f. *dos, wu s'ej ym end, wen 'å ołys ráhyt, ołys wu jynt ej* = suma, całość, ogół / sum, whole, total of.

zuma v. *dos, wu må hjyt, wen dy wespa oba ander moda rymfligja* = brzęczeć / buzz; **Yr löft hjyt mon dy wespa zuma** (Józef Gara fum Tołer).

zumer s.m. (pl. **-myn**) *dy womsty jürcâjt, wu töüyt uf ynzzer zâjt fur ad fum 22 éerwjyc bocum 22 wżeśjyń* = lato / summer; **Å zumer löwa oły loüt, dos ej kå wunder** (Józef Gara fum Tołer).

zumercâjt s.f. *dy câjt ym zumer, wiöemy câjt* = lato, czas letni / summer time, summer.

zumerkün s.n. = żyto jare / spring rye.

zumerlot s.f. (pl. **-a**) 1 *jungy tål fum flonc* = latorośl / shoot, sprout. 2 *dyny śpynwejwa, wu zâjn yr löft ym zumer* = babie lato / gossamer thread.

zumertrejzła s.n. *å blimla, wu höt zen ågja gyroiuh* = aksamitka, śmierzdiuch / marigold, tagetes.

zumerzöt s.f. (pl. **-a**) *zöt ym zumer* = siew letni, zasiew wiosenny / spring or summer sowing.

zun s.m. (pl. **zyn**) *meńčlikjys kynd* = syn / son; **Å güter zun ej dy grysty fråjd fjyn foter** (Mojmir).

zun s.f. *dy śtom, wu ej yr mytuł fu ynzum zunauktod* = 1 słońce / sun; **Ym tag śajnt dy zun** (Józef Gara fum Tołer). 2 światło słoneczne, blask słońca / sunshine; **y dy zun kon må ny soün, bo må kon ferbłynda** (Mojmir). 3 miejsce słoneczne / a sunny place; **Måj foter giń ind uf dy zun** (Helena Biba fum Płaćnik).

4. Conclusion

The present paper has offered an exemplary section of the already concluded project of writing the *Dictionary of the Vilamovicean Language*. We have presented the sources of the collected evidence as well as the methodology of the research underlying the composition of the book. We have also explained the organization of the entries. We believe that our ambitious plan of providing Polish and international readers with a trustful and detailed modern description of the lexical potential of the language – exemplified here by the section dedicated to the letter *z* – has been achimenes.

Our aim is to publish the first part of the *Dictionary of the Vilamovicean Language* (letters *m - z*) in 2016. The tentative dateline for the publication of the second part is late 2017. As explained in section 2.1 we also plan to accompany the printed book with an electronic file which would provide the phonetic realization of each vocabulary entry (CD or on-line access). This ambitious objective is expected to be accomplished at the time the second part of the lexicon has been printed. Finally, simultaneously with the publication of the dictionary we aspire to make available on-line a portion of our extensive database. As usually, the realization of the goals is conditioned by various factors: the most important of them is the interest and help of Polish or international authorities and associations, as well as the aid offered by founding agencies.

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Abstract

This paper introduces the reader to the results of the lexicographic project entitled *Dictionary of the Vilamovician Language*, carried out by Alexander Andrason and Tymoteusz Król from 2008 to 2011. The project aimed at providing the Polish and international public with a trustful comprehensive description of the lexical potential of the Vilamovician idiom in its contemporaneous state. The authors first explain the sources of the collected evidence as well as the methodology of the research that underlay the composition of the glossary. Next, the organization of entries is explained in detail. After that, an exemplary portion of the dictionary dedicated to words beginning with the letter *z* is presented.

Keywords: Vilamovician language, Germanic linguistics, endangered languages, lexicography

MATERIAŁY DO SŁOWNIKA WILAMOWSKIEGO – LITERA Z**Streszczenie**

Artykuł przedstawia wyniki leksykograficznego projektu badawczego pt. *Słownik języka wilamowskiego*, prowadzonego przez Alexandra Andrasona i Tymoteusza Króla od roku 2008 to 2011. Projekt ów miał za zadanie opracowanie dogłębnego opisu współczesnego słownictwa języka wilamowskiego, który byłby dostępny zarówno dla czytelnika polskiego jak i angielskiego. Autorzy rozpoczynają swą pracę od wyjaśnienia źródeł zebranych słów, metodologicznych zasad badań nad słownikiem oraz sposobu jego organizacji, przedstawiając następnie przykładowy fragment leksykonu, mianowicie część zawierającą słowa zaczynające się od litery z.

Słowa kluczowe: język wilamowski, językoznawstwo germańskie, języki wymierające, leksykografia