

RUTHENIAN-SERBIAN DICTIONARY

Mihajlo Fejsa

Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Ruthenian
University of Novi Sad, Serbia / Vojvodina
feysam@eunet.rs

Abstract: After publishing the biligual *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* (*Српско-русински речник / Србско-руски словник*), in two volumes (Department of the Ruthenian Studies, 1995; Institute for Textbooks, Department of the Ruthenian Studies, 1997), the Julijan Ramač's team started a new project – *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* (*Русинско-српски речник / Руско-србски словник*). In about ten years the team that consisted of four members succeeded in accomplishing the project sponsored by the Ministry of Science. The result is a voluminous bilingual dictionary published under the same title by the Institute for Culture of the Vojvodinian Ruthenians and the Department of the Ruthenian Studies in 2010.

The characteristics of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* are: 1. stating the precise meaning of Ruthenian words followed by explicite explanations in Serbian; 2. grammatical remarks, including a detailed elaboration of undeclined words; 3. the presence of abbreviations pointing to stylistic use, the use for special purposes, and the frequency of Ruthenian words; 4. tolerance in using synonyms or variants (especially those from Kucura); 5. the presence of rich Ruthenian phraseology, unregistered so far; 6. the endeavour to present as many Serbian equivalents as possible.

The Ruthenian philology has by all means been placed on a higher level among Slavic philologies.

KEY WORDS: Bilingual dictionary, Ruthenian lexicography, Serbian lexicography, Vojvodina's Ruthenians

Introduction

The Year 2010 was a historic year for the Ruthenian national community in Vojvodina / Serbia. This was the year when the long-awaited *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* (*Руско-србски словник / Русинско-српски речник*), the first one of its kind, came into being.

Editor-in-chief, Prof. Dr. Julijan Ramač, and the authors, besides Prof. Ramač (prepared the letters from A to Ѓ), and the Prof. Dr. Mihajlo Fejsa (prepared the letters from Ж to H), M.A. Helena Medeši (prepared the letters from O to P) and Prof. Dr. Oksana Timko-Đitko (prepared the letters from C to Я). The reviewers were Prof. Dr. Aleksander D. Duličenko from Tartu (Estonia) and Prof. Dr. Bogoljub Stanković from Belgrade. Publishers were the Faculty of Philosophy - the Department of Ruthenian Studies and the Institute for Culture of the Vojvodinian Ruthenians. It is an undisputed fact that the *Dictionary* is a capital work of Ruthenian and Serbian lexicographies.

As a matter of fact a three decades long project was completed by publishing the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary*. Forty people were included in composing the first and so far the only lexicographic card file of the Ruthenian language, ten people processed the cards and four linguists finalized this great lexicographical project by preparing the manuscript. The importance of the project is even greater if we bear in mind that the Vojvodinian Ruthenians present the smallest national minority, whose language is the official language of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. According to the last 2002 census there are 15,626 members of the Ruthenian national minority in Vojvodina, representing 0.77 % of the population of Vojvodina and 15,905 members in the Republic of Serbia, representing 0.2 % of the population of Serbia (Fejca, 2010: 190). Many more numerous peoples do not have such a dictionary.

Before presenting the *Ruthenian-Serbian dictionary*, published in one volume, we need to remind that, chronologically, the publication of another capital lexicographical work, the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* (*Српско-русински речник / Србско-руски словник*) in two volumes, preceded. The work on the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* lasted two decades. In the mid seventies of the 20th century the Society for the Ruthenian Language and Literature began systematic work on a project that was expected to result in the Serbian-Ruthenian and Ruthenian-Serbian dictionaries. The most prominent Serbian lexicographer, academician Mitar Pešikan, was consulted in the initial phase.

The project was transferred to the newly established Department for the Ruthenian Language and Literature at the University of Novi Sad in 1981. Professors Julian Ramač and Mihajlo Fejsa included the first generations of students of the study group in forming the lexicographic card file of the Ruthenian language. Since the lexicographic research presented a priority of all priorities, grammar and syntactic research was in a way neglected. We can say that the students of the first generations of the Department of Ruthenian studies were in a way victims of the project. The two professors of the Department who simply could not do all the work alone consciously directed them to

language investigations, namely to cultural-linguistic ones. Even the topics of the first diploma works were in connection with the main goals of the lexicographic project, for example: Ruthenian clothes, house, customs, food, religion, proverbs, making of wagons etc. Well-organized and coordinated work between students and professors brought the Ruthenian national minority in Serbia / Vojvodina the first and only lexicographic catalogue of lexemes of the Ruthenian language. The Ruthenians living in the Carpathian area - in Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary, Rumania - Croatia and other countries do not have a similar.

Leader of the project, Professor Ramač, said several times that a two-way dictionary should have been made at the beginning of the 20th century, in the times of national awakening, when the first cultural organization of the Vojvodinian Ruthenians, the Ruthenian Popular Educational Society (1919), was founded and when Dr. Havrijil Kosteljnik published the first grammar of the Ruthenian language (*Граматика бачваньско-рускей бешеди*, 1923; see Костельник, 1975), but at those times “20,000 Ruthenians did not have intellectual strength the other European peoples had, and our dictionaries had to be late” (Хома-Цветкович, 2010: 47-48). The team consisted of Professor Ramač, Professor Fejsa and MA Medeši Helena, from the Translation Service of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, prepared the manuscript for the 250th anniversary of the Ruthenian settlement in Bačka. The first volume of the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* (*Сербско-руски словник*) was printed in 1995, and, in a few years, the second volume - in 1997.

The *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* is the basis of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* (2010). At the end of 90s of the 20th century, immediately after the release of the second volume of the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary*, the Department for the Ruthenian Language and Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy initiated activities for compilation of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary*, which was from the very beginning conceived as the second phase of the overall project. The Lexicographic card file made for Serbian entries in the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* was now given to new generations of students of the Department to make another catalogue but this time with Ruthenian entries in the first place. At the same time, Professor Ramač's team (extended to Dr. Oksana Timko-Đitko from Zagreb) supplemented the card file with vernacular vocabulary and vocabulary extracted from the works of famous Ruthenian writers. Words from the literary works and magazines, which were published in the meantime, were also included in the card file.

Compared with the previous two-volume dictionary, the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* is one volume shorter. Partly because the authors feared that a two-volume dictionary, expanded with new entries, would be even more voluminous, and in global and domestic economic crisis it would be difficult to publish such a dictionary, and partly because of the prevailing opinion that it was necessary to include specific Ruthenian words in the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary*. It was considered that professional terms from various fields, which are basically internationalisms, were not particularly important in this case. Hence, technical, botanical and other terms were not included in the manuscript; the authors paid more attention to the words from the vernacular. It was imperative not to lose those words that are specific for the Ruthenian language. Whole attention was given to the words related to the life of Ruthenians in the past, although some of them are slowly being forgotten and replaced spontaneously with the nearest equivalent from the Serbian language. For example: *бaбpачкa* (Serb. *нyнaв нoсaо*, Engl. *tedious job*), *бaйлaгoвaц* (Serb. *бaктaтy ce*, Engl. *work on with difficulty*), *вyсoбaчuц* (Serb. *uзгpдuтu, uснoвaтu*; Engl. *scold, reprimand*), *кyштapиц* (Serb. *пpetypaтu, пpетpажuвaтu*; Engl. *rummage through, search through*), *oпaскyдзuц* (Serb. *oсквpнaвuтu, пoквapтuтu*; Engl. *spoil, dishonour*), *стuрмuц* (Serb. *дpeждaтu*; Engl. *wait for a long time*), *чaвapтoвaц* (Serb. *пpепpoдaвaтu, uнeкyлuсaтu*; Engl. *resell, speculate on the stock market*) (Хома-Цветкович, 2010: 49).

The *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* is descriptive, bilingual, and translative. The authors devoted a lot of time to define semantic structure of polysemous words. Words with multiple meanings have several Serbian equivalents and each of the meanings is regularly illustrated with a few examples. The noun *хuжa*, which has equivalents *кyћa* and *coбa* in the Serbian language (respectively *house* and *room* in English language), is illustrated with twelve examples (for example ~ *до хлaдкy*, Serb. *кyћa y хлaдy*, Engl. *house in the shade*; *пpeдня* ~, Serb. *пpeдњa coбa*, Engl. *front room*). The noun *спpeвoдзкa* also has two equivalents in the Serbian language – *пpeвapa* and *лaж* (Engl. *fraud, deceit and lie, falsehood*).

Because of the numerous illustrations of polysemous lexemes the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* is suitable not only for comparative and contrastive linguistic research but also for broader investigations pertaining to Ruthenian culture. It is interesting, for example, to notice that there is a developed semantic field of hygiene, and a few verbs that convey different actions in relation to washing exist in the Ruthenian language. Thus, *пepe ce u кoсa, u зyбu, u oдeлo, u cyћe ...* in the Serbian language, or, in other words, the verb *пpатu* is almost exclusive for the use in these situations in Serbian, whereas there are several verbs to convey the same hygienic actions in Ruthenian: *уmивaц yкy и твap, змuвaц влacu, чyхaц зyбu, pайбaц uмaтu, oрaйбoвaц дaкoгo* (кaо старaтeљ), *пoмuвaц сyдзuнy, вuмuвaц / вuплoкoвaц* (Serb. *uспuрaњeм чuстuтu oд пpимeсa, uспuрaтu*). We observe a number of verbs in English too; the verb *wash* (*hands, face, hair, laundry*) prevails, but there are verbs *rinse* (*dishes, wash*), *brush* (*teeth*), *gargle* (*one's throat*), *pan* (*gold*) as well. On the other hand, there are not enough Ruthenian adjectives to convey all the nuances that are expressed by Serbian adjectives. This is particularly noticeable in the adjectives that create semantic fields of beautiful and terrible. For a woman who is *лeнa / згoднa / љyпкa / дuвнa ... и пpeлeпa*,

предивна (*beautiful / pretty / lovely / wonderful ... and most beautiful, most wonderful*) there exist only adjectives *красна / шумна ... и прекрасна* in Ruthenian; in order to fill the gaps in the semantic fields Ruthenian speakers simply borrow the Serbian equivalents and because of that, nowadays, even writers and proofreaders are in a dilemma whether to treat the adjectives *згодна* and *любка* as a part of standardized lexicon, or as a part of colloquial lexicon. The Ruthenian adverb *страшиње* (in its variants *страшино, страхотно*) has three equivalents in Serbian - *страшино, грозно* and *жестоко* (*horribly, terribly, awfully and severely*), and the gaps are filled by borrowing from Serbian - *ужасно*, or, in teenage speech, *зорор*, which is not noted in the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* since it is a recent borrowing from Serbian (based on English model).

The authors paid special attention to interlingual homonymy, that is to identification of so-called “false friends” - the words that are in the Ruthenian and Serbian languages equal or nearly equal in shape, by sound, but different in meaning. The goal was to eliminate false associations that arise when translating certain lexemes from one language to another. Let us give a few examples of “false friends” for this occasion. The Ruthenian noun *рок* has three equivalents in Serbian: *година* (Engl. *year*), *годиниште* (Engl. *age group, generation*) and *год* (Engl. *ring on a tree*); according to interlingual homonymy (or “false friendship”) the Serbian noun *година* (Engl. *year*) equals the Ruthenian noun *годзина*, but its meaning is different - *час, сат* (Engl. *hour, clock*); the noun *рок* enters the spoken (colloquial, non-standard) language, but the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* does not accept it in the written (literary, standard) language, as opposed to the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary*, which recognized the noun *рок* in military (meaning *deadline*) and dance (< *rock and roll*) terminologies (as replacements for the noun, the nouns *час* and *термин* are recommended, meaning *period of time, fixed or limited period of time, term*). The Ruthenian verb *тониць* does not equal the Serbian verb *тонити*, but the Serbian verb *ложити* (Engl. *start a fire, heat*); the synonym for *тонити* in Serbian is *отопити*, and its Ruthenian equivalent is *пуцаць* (Engl. *melt, dissolve*). The Ruthenian noun *облак* (*window*) does not correspond to the Serbian noun *облак* (*cloud*), but to the Serbian noun *прозор* (*window*). The Ruthenian noun *образ* (*icon*) does not correspond to the Serbian noun *образ* (*cheek*) since it is its “false friend”, and its “true fiend” is *икона*; the Ruthenian noun *лицо* (*cheek*) also has a “false friend”, since its translation equivalent in Serbian is not *лице* (Ruthen. *твар*, Engl. *face*) but the mentioned noun *образ* (*cheek*). The Ruthenian adverb *просто* has four Serbian equivalents, of which two are “false friends” and two are “true friends”: *право* (*straight, directly*), *усправно* (*vertically, uprightly*), *просто, грубо* (*rudely, cruelly*) and *просто, једноставно* (*simply*). *Недзеля* is only *недеља* as one of the days of the week (Saturday), and *тидзень* is *недеља* as seven days from Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight (*week*). The Ruthenian noun *пара* has the following equivalents: (1) Serb. *пар* (Engl. *pair*), Serb. *супружник, партнер* (Engl. *spouse, partner*), Serb. *пар* (Engl. *match*), (2) Serb. *пара* (Engl. *steam, vapour*) and (3) Serb. *пара* (Engl. *para, one hundredth of a dinar*).

There are several more characteristics of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary*, which undoubtedly represent a significant contribution to the Ruthenian lexicology:

1. First and exceptionally important is the presence of rich phraseology. Editor in chief of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary*, prof. Dr. Julian Ramač, is also the author of the first phraseological dictionary of the Ruthenian language (see Рамач, 1987). The Ruthenian phrases from the phraseological dictionary were incorporated in both the *Serbian-Ruthenian dictionary* and the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary*, and a lot of new ones were added.

Hundreds of expressions and idioms are preserved for future generations in this way. Many of them are not frequent even today. Let us have a look at the entry dedicated to the noun *Бог* (Serb. *Бог*, Engl. *God*). If the authors have not provided about 50 phrases, the entry would have been like this: *Бог/бог х. бог*. Both Serbian and Ruthenian use the Cyrillic script and it looks as if the two nouns were the same but they are only written in the same way; there is a significant difference between the pronunciation of the consonant *z* in the two languages since it is velar in Serbian and glottal in Ruthenian (Serb. /*bog*/, Ruthen./*boh*/). For example: *Кому ~ тому и шицьки святи* (Serb. *Коме Бог томе и сви свету*, Engl. *If God helps you all the saints will help you too*), *Най ше ~ о нїм стара* (Serb. *Шта му Бог да*, Engl. *May God help him*), *Не суди боже престаць* (Serb. *Ни конца ни краја чему*, Engl. *That goes on endlessly*), *Я о боже ти о коже* (Serb. *Ја у клин ти у плочу*, Engl. *We cannot understand each other*), *Дай Боже* (Serb. *Из твојих уста у божије уши*, Engl. *May God grant it*), *Не дай Боже* (Serb. *Не дај Боже / Далеко било*, Engl. *God forbid*) ...

2. About 38,000 entries are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the order of Ruthenian alphabet letters, and translation equivalents of the Serbian language were regularly given. On the basis of extensive lexicographic card file of the Ruthenian language the authors isolated the relevant meanings and provided explicit interpretations in parentheses. The isolated meanings are illustrated with clear and unambiguous examples. As far as examples are concerned we may say that the authors did their best to reflect the spirit of Ruthenian.

3. The authors provided valuable grammar information, which is necessary for a standard dictionary, as well. Verbal government (for example *опитаць ше дакому, буць одушевени з даким або з дачим, не вериць ше наслуцаць дакого або дацо*), aspect (*зак., незак.*), changes at the end of stems of nouns and verbs before inflectional endings (for ex. *желєнїць, -нєє*), and irregular comparison (for ex. positive *добри*, comparative *лєпши*) are assigned regularly. Thanks to the description of grammatical characteristics of Ruthenian words the whole language is offered to philologists-linguists worldwide to carry out researches of various kinds.

4. In connection with the previous we need to point out that whereas the inflected words (declinable and conjugated words: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numbers and verbs) were sufficiently dealt with by the rysinists, the uninflected words (adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, exclamations and particles) were somehow forgotten and kept aside. In this dictionary, they were also examined in details.

5. The presence of acronyms says a lot about the stylistic use (*беш.*, *експр.*, *франт.*, *пей.*, *аузм.*, *дем.*), about the frequency of Ruthenian words (*руд.*, *заст.*, *коц.*), about the use in different professions (*цѣркв.*, *кул.*, *анат.*, *зоол.*, *ист.*) etc.

6. In comparison with the two-volume *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* a significant step towards modernization of the Ruthenian orthography rules was made. Prof. Dr. Mihajlo Fejsa who prepares the *Orthographical Dictionary of the Ruthenian Language* made certain corrections in the manuscript of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* in the proofreading stage. Modernization of the Ruthenian orthography is particularly noticeable in loanwords that caused uncertainties of writing for years. For example, *английски/английски*, *гранит/граніт*, *мозаик/мозайк*, *космонаут/космонавт*, *шпюнон/шпион*, *анекдота/анекдота*, *грам/грам*, *гулитан/хулитан*, *каузални/кавзални*, *наивни/наївни*, *пиджама/пиджама*, *Русия/Росия* and many others. Since doublets generally do not express any differences in meaning they were considered redundant.

However, different languages have exerted influence on Ruthenian, such as Hungarian, German, Church Slavonic, Serbian, and, in modern times, English. All of them have left traces. Influence of intermediary languages is perceived too. There are many cases when two languages have left variants and because of that unification of affixes is almost impossible. That is the reason why the authors did not unify all variants in the *Ruthenian-Serbian dictionary* and they left - *алуминий* and *алуминиум*, *алпинист* and *алпиниста*, *критицизм* and *критицизем* etc. This applies to the following verbs as well: *верзирац* and *верзировац*, *третовац* and *третировац* etc.

7. Some lexical differences were brought to Bačka 260 years ago. The Vojvodinian Ruthenians did not come from one place in the Carpathian area. They mostly came from those Austro-Hungarian counties which are today in eastern Slovakia (Šariš and Zemplin). As a result, there are variants or synonyms in Ruthenian (see Фейса, 1996, 1997). The authors of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* showed tolerance to them and treated them as a part of the standardized language whereas Nikola N. Kočiš so called kucurisms (variants from the village of Kucura) marked with asterisk, treating them as if they were irregular. The authors accepted both existing variants: *бетелина* and *требиконіна* (Serb. *детелина*; Engl. *clover*), *кичкиричи* and *звиздочки* (Serb. *зеленкаде*; Engl. *daffodils*), and *бухти* и *пампушки* (Serb. *мекике*, *крофне*; Engl. *doughnuts*).

If we recall that the second volume of the *Serbian-Ruthenian Dictionary* was published only 12 years before the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* (in 1998) and that the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* was prepared by only 4 lexicographers (Prof. Dr. Julijan Ramač, Prof. Dr. Mihajlo Fejsa, Prof. Dr. Oksana-Đitko Timko and M. A. Helena Međeši) it can be said that the linguists of professor Ramač's team were diligent and efficient.

In addition to this it is important to emphasize that this publication also represents a tangible proof that the state institutions take into account the rights of national minorities and apply the principle of positive discrimination. Although the authors were afraid that it would be almost impossible to publish the dictionary, especially in the conditions of domestic and world financial crisis, after the preparation of the manuscript it proved not to a problem. The necessary funds were provided by the Executive Council of Autonomous Province Vojvodina, Provincial Secretariat for Culture and the Provincial Secretariat for Administration, Regulations and National Minorities. The *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* was printed in the printing shop of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Special thanks are to be expressed to Janos Oros, the chief of the Interpreter Services of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* is by all means a highly significant and useful product of the project that lasted three decades. It is useful for translators, journalists, teachers, and Slavists. It will certainly help all those who want to improve their Ruthenian. The capital bilingual lexicographic work places Ruthenian in a higher place in the Slavic and world philology. The Dictionary is a kind of mine for comparative lexicological researches. Apart from this the Dictionary is of particular importance for the preservation of the Ruthenian national identity in Vojvodina.

Summary

The paper presents the description of the conditions in which the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* was being produced and offers explanations why this work lasted so long. The Ruthenian Society for Language and Literature started the work systematically, following the propositions given by Dr. Mitar Pešikan from the Institute of the Serbian Language at the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Art. In 1981 the project was taken over by the Chair of the Ruthenian Language and Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad.

As a matter of fact the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* (2010) represents the second phase of three decades long lexicographic work. Efforts have been made to include the complete vocabulary of the Ruthenian vernacular

and literary language into the Dictionary. The authors are Prof. Dr. Julijan Ramač, Prof. Dr. Mihajlo Fejsa, Dr. Oksana Timko-Đitko and M.A. Helena Medeši.

Some of the characteristics of the *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* are: precise stating the meaning of Ruthenian words followed by explicite explanations in Serbian; grammatical remarks, including a detailed elaboration of undeclined words; the presence of abbreviations pointing to stylistic use, the use for special purposes, and the frequency of Ruthenian words; tolerance in using synonyms or variants (especially those from Kucura); the presence of rich Ruthenian phraseology, unregistered so far; the endeavour to present as many Serbian equivalents as possible.

The *Ruthenian-Serbian Dictionary* has multiple significance: the team of Ruthenian linguists have learned the lexicographic trade; a systematic description of the vocabulary of the Ruthenian language has been carried out by means of Serbian vocabulary; the Dictionary opens the way for understanding the accomplishments of the Ruthenian literature and for studying Ruthenian cultural and national heritage. Generally speaking, the Dictionary has scientific, pedagogical, cultural, international significance for the Ruthenian national community, and it represents an important moment in the cultural life in Vojvodina from the viewpoint of the Serbian-Ruthenian / Ruthenian-Serbian cultural relations and cooperation. Its printing has financially been supported by AP Vojvodina authorities.

References

железо *с.* 1. гвожђе, железо; ляте ~ ливено гвожђе; сирове ~ *метал.* сирово гвожђе; кляпчисте ~ *буд.* плошто гвожђе; бетонске ~ *буд.* бетонско гвожђе; 2. *оп.* железко (2); 3. (*метална часц ступки*) тучак; 4. железа *мн.* окуви, вериге; положиц дакому железа бацити кога у окуве; # ~ ше куе док є горуце гвожђе се кује док је вруће; тварди як ~ тврд као гвожђе
железов(и) -а -о/-е гвожђевит; ~ вода гвожђевита вода
желени -а -е 1. зелен; ~ трава зелена трава; ~ очи зелене очи; ~ овоц зелено воће; ~ од еду (гнїву) зелен од једа (љуține, беса); офарбиц на желено обојити зелено; 2. *прен.* зелен, жутокљун; ещи є ~ још је зелен; 3. зеленишни; ~ гной *польопр.* зеленишно ђубриво; # Желени штварток *церкв.* Велики четвртак; ~ пасуля

боранија, махуна; ~ шено младокосно сено; зелени алги *бот.* зелене алге (Chlorophyta); ~ батощкар *бот.* зелени бичар (Euglena viridis); ~ ящурка *зоол.* зелембаћ (Lacerta viridis); ~ лиска *зоол.* журка (Gallinula chloropus); ~ зеба (зебочка) *зоол.* зелентарка (Carduelis chloris)

зеленїдло *с.* зеленило, зелен

зеленїц¹ -їм (*фарбиц на желєно*) *незак.* зеленити

зеленїц² -неєм *и* -їм (*поставац желєни*) *незак.* зеленети; желєнеє од зависци зелени од зависти

зеленїц ше -неєм ше *и* -їм ше *незак.* зеленети се; желєнею ше винїци зелене се виногради

зеленкасти -а -е зеленкаст; ~ коњ зеленкаст (зелени) коњ, зеленко; ~ крава зеленкаста крва, зекуља

зеленкастошиви -а -е зеленкастосив

зелєнокадераш *х. ист.* зелєнокадераш, зелєнаш

желєнооки -а -е зелєноок

желєнява *ж.* зелен, зелєниш, поврће

желєнь *ж.* 1. *рид.* (*желєнїдло*) зелєниш; 2. *карт.* карта са зелєним листом (*у тзв. мађарским картама*)

жем *х.* 1. земља, земљиште, тле, тло; обрабяц ~ обрађивати земљу; писковита ~ песковита земља; каменїста ~ каменита земља; здрава ~ здрава земља, здравица; трешене жеми земљотрес; 2. (*держава*) земља; странска ~ страна земља; 3. *правн.* земљиште; будовательна ~ грађевинско земљиште; 4. (*глина*) глина, земља; #

препаднем до жеми земљо, отвори се (зини, пропадни, прогутај); як кед би до жеми препаднеул (скапал) као да га је земља прогутала, као да је у земљу пропао; як спод жеми (зјавели ше и под.) као из земље (појавише се и сл.); як небо и ~, як небо од жеми као небо и земља; нај му будзе легка чарна ~ лака му црна земља; ані на небе ані на жеми ни на небу ни на земљи, између неба и земље; обецана ~ обећана земља; препаднеуц до жеми од ганьби пропасти у земљу од стида (срама); Свята ~ *рл.* Света земља; зровнац зоз жему сравнити са земљом; спуциц на ~ *прен.* спустити на земљу; чарна ~ *прен.* црна земља

жемасти -а -е земљаст

жемиска *ж. аугм. и пейор.* земљетина

жемичка *ж. дем. и гипок.* земљица

жемлік *х.* земичка

жемлічок *х. дем. од жемлік*

жемни -а -е 1. (*хтори дава жем*) земни; ~ плод земни плод; ~ газ земни гас; 2. *оп.* жемов(и) (1); # ~ ягода *бот.* јагода (Fragaria vulgaris); мамица (Fragaria vesca)

жемов(и) -а -о/-е 1. (*хтори ше одноши на роботу зоз жему*) земљан; жемово работи земљани радови; 2. земљишни; ~ рента земљишна рента; ~ (грунтова) кнїжка земљишна кнїга; 3. (*хтори припада жеми або ше одноши на жем*) земљин; земаљски; жемова скоро земљина кора; ~ куля земаљска кугла

жемовласнїк *и* жемомаєтнїк *х.* земљовласник, земљопоседник

жемовласнїчки *и* жемомаєтнїчки -а -е земљовласнички, земљопоседнички

жемовяза *ж. ел.* земљоспој

жемоуз *х. геогр.* земљоуз, превлака

жемочка *ж. оп.* жемичка

жемски -а -е *оп.* жемов(и) (3)

жемуница *и* жемянка *ж.* земуница

жена *ж.* 1. *з розл. знач.* жена; вжац за жену (*оженїц ше*) узети за жену; ти права ~ *прен.* ти си права жена; мужового брата ~ деверка; ~ оцового брата стрина; 2. женско; 3. чељаде; # явна ~ јавна жена; легка ~ лака жена; хлоп ~ човек жена, женски Петко; привесц ише єдну ~, оженїц ше на жену оженити се на жену; бегац за женми трчати за женама, женскарити

женантни -а -е женантни, снебивајући

женсти -а -е *оп.* оженєти

жениска *ж.* женетина, жентурина, жентура(ча)

женирац (ше) -ам (ше) *и* женировац (ше) -руєм (ше) *зак. и незак.* женирати се

женїдба *ж.* женидба

женїдбов(и) -а -о/-е женидбени

женїн -а -о 1. женин; 2. женїно *мн.* женин род, тазбина

женїска *ж. оп.* жениска

женїц -їм *незак.* женити; ~ сина женити сина; # ~ дакого з метлу женити кога прутом (каишем и сл.)

женїц ше -їм ше *незак.* 1. женити се; 2. (*з даким*) женити се (*с киме*), женити (*кога*); сце ше з ню женїц хоће да је жени

женка *ж. беш. зоол. (самица)* женка

женов -а -о женин; ~ род, ~ родзина *оп.* женїн (2)

женово *мн. оп.* женїн (2)

женозабойнїк *х.* женоубица

женолюбец -бца *х.* женољубац

женоненависнїк *х.* женомрзац, мрзижена

женочка *ж. дем. и гипок.* женица, женчица, женче
женскарош *х. беш.* женскар(ош), женар
женски -а -е женски; # ~ глава (*жена*) женска глава; ~ род *грам.* женски род; ~ рима *лит.* женска рима; ~ дзецко женско дете; ~ лоза женска лоза; ~ часи менструација
женскосц *ж. оп.* женственосц
женствени -а -е женствен
женственосц *ж.* женственост
жентица *ж. ист.* жентица (*напитак од овчијег млека*)
женяч *х. (млоди)* женик, жењеник
женячка *ж. рид. оп.* женїдба
жерсей *х.* жерсеј
жертва *ж.* жертва; # принесц жертву принети жертву
жертвени -а -е жртвени
жртвенїк *х.* жртвеник
жртвоване *с.* жртвовање
жртвовац -твуем *зак. и нєзак.* жртвовати
жртвовац ше -твуем ше *зак. и нєзак.* жртвовати се
жесц жем *зак. (шицко поесц)* појести
жетон *х.* жетон
жец *х.* зет
жецов -а -о 1. зетов, зетовљев; ~ фамелия зетова породица, зетовина; 2. *оп.* жецовски
жецовски -а -е зетовски
жецовство *ж.* зетство
живец -вца *х.* живац; # страиц живци изгубити живце
живи -а -е з *розл. знач.* жив; ище є ~ још је жив; вон барз ~ дзецко он је јако живо дете; ~ розгварка жив разговор; # ~ вага жива вага; ~ огонь жива ватра (огањ); ~ вода *празн.* жива вода; ~ ограда (плот) жива ограда, живица; ~ рана жива рана; ~ мур живи зид; ~ существо (ество) живо биће; ~ стрибло *хем.* живо сребро, жива; слуп живого стрибла *хем.* живин стуб; масц зоз живого стрибла живина маст; ~ як живе стрибло (*о немірному дзецку*) као жива; ледво остац ~ изнети живу главу; ані ~ ані мертви ни жив ни мртв; нет ані живеј души ни живе душе нема
живина *ж. збир.* живина
живинар *х.* живинар
живинарнїк *х.* живинарник
живински -а -е живински
живинарство *с.* живинарство
живиц (ше) живим (ше) *нєзак. заст.* издржавати (се), хранити (се); # най це Бог живи нека те Бог поживи (чува)
живкане *с.* зевање, зев
живкац -ам *нєзак.* зевати; вон непреривно живка он стално зева
живкац ше -ам ше *нєзак. безос.* зевати; живка ше ми од допитосци зевам од досаде
живкнуц -нем *зак.* зевнути
живкнуц ше -нем ше *зак. безос.* зевнути; живкло ше му зевнуо је
живкнуце *с. грам.* зев, хијат
живо *присл.* живо
живодрани -а -е: цап (козак) ~ јарац живодерац
живомученїк *х.* живомученик
живооки -а -е живоок
живопис *х.* живопис
живописатель и живописец -сца *х.* живописац
живописецки -а -е живописачки
живописни -а -е живописан
живописно *присл.* живописно
живородни -а -е: ~ трава *бот.* жива трава (*Erodium citutarium*)
живосц *ж.* живост; живахност
живот *х.* 1. а) живот; вона ми шицко у живоце она ми је све у животу; 2. *анат.* утроба, изнутрица; # без живота без живота; борба на ~ и шмерц борба на живот и смрт; малженски ~ брачни живот; вични (загробни) ~ вечни (загробни) живот; враиц дакого до живота (*вилїциц*) вратити некога у живот; голи ~ голи живот; давац знаки живота давати знаке живота; ~ му виши на цверенки живот му виси о концу (о нити); жртвовац свой ~ за дакого жртвовати свој живот за некога; загорчиц дакому ~ загорчати живот некоме; медзи животом и шмерцу измеју живота и смрти; позбуц дакого живота лишити кога живота; не ма вецей живота нема му

*1st International Conference on Foreign Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics
May 5-7 2011 Sarajevo*

више живота; одняц себе ~ одузети себи живот; провадзиц ~ проводити живот; запровадзиц до живота (закон и под.) спровести у живот (закон и сл.); положиц ~ на коцку ставити живот на коцку; ступиц до живота (*о закону и под.*) ступити у живот; опасне за ~ опасно по живот; полни живота пун живота, животан; ; ~ на веру живот на веру

REFERENCES

- Barić, E. (2007), *Rusinski jezik u procijepu prošlosti i budućnosti*, Zagreb: Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje.
- Густавсон, С. (1983), "Руски язык у Југославији – дияхрония и синхрония", *Творчосц*, 9, 20-30.
- Дуличенко, А. Д. (1973), "Г. Костельник и його `Граматика бачваньско-рускей бешеди`", *Шветлосц*, 67-76.
- Дуличенко, А. Д. (1981), „Русинский язык” у: Супрун, А. Е. и Калюта, А. М. (1981), *Введение в славянскую филологию*, Минск: Высшая школа, 132-134.
- Дуличенко, А. Д. (2003-2004), *Славянские литературные микроязыки I-II, Образцы текстов*, Тарту: Издательство Тартуского университета.
- Костельник, Г. (1975), *Проза*, Нови Сад: Руске слово.
- Кочиш, М. М. (1971), *Правопис руского языка*, Нови Сад: Покрајински завод за издавање учебних.
- Кочиш, М. М. (1972), *Приручни терминологийни словник сербскогватско-русско-украјински*, Нови Сад: Руске слово.
- Кочиш, М. М. (1977), *Граматика руского языка: Фонетика – морфологија – лексика I*, Нови Сад: Покрајински завод за издавање учебних.
- Кочиш, М. М. (1978), *Лингвистични работи*, Нови Сад: Руске слово.
- Магочи, П. Р. и Фейса, М. (1998), *Бешедујме по английски и по руски / Let`s Speak English and Rusyn*, Нови Сад: Руске слово.
- Magocsi, P. R. i Pop I. (2002), editors, *Encyclopedia of Rusyn History and Culture*, Toronto - Buffalo - London: University of Toronto Press.
- Медеша, Г. (2008), *Јзык наш насущни*, Нови Сад: Дружтво за руски јзык, литературу и культуру.
- Надь, Г. Г. (1983), *Лингвистични статі и розправи*, Нови Сад: Руске слово.
- Папуга, И., Рамач, Ю., Медеша, Г., Фейса, М. и др. (2006), ред., *Словник медицинскеј терминологије сербско-латинско-руски*, Нови Сад: Дружтво за руски јзык, литературу и культуру.
- Рамач, Ю. (1983), *Руска лексика*, Нови Сад: Универзитет у Новим Садзе, Филозофски факултет, Институт за педагогију, Катедра за руски јзык и литературу.
- Рамач, Ю. (1987), *Фразеолошки речник: српскохрватско-русински*, Нови Сад: Филозофски факултет – Завод за издавање учебника.
- Рамач, Ю., Фейса, М. и Медеша, Г. (1995, 1997), *Српско-русински речник / Сербско-руски словник*, I-II, Београд – Нови Сад: Завод за учебници и наставни средства – Универзитет у Новом Садзе, Филозофски факултет, Катедра за руски јзык и литературу – Дружтво за руски јзык и литературу.

*1st International Conference on Foreign Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics
May 5-7 2011 Sarajevo*

Рамач, Ю. (2002), *Граматика руского языка*, Београд: Завод за уџбенике и наставна средства.

Рамач, Ю., Тимко-Дітко, О., Медеша, Г. и Фейса, М. (2010), *Руско-сербски словник / Русинско-српски речник*, Нови Сад: Универзитет у Новом Садзе, Филозофски факултет, Катедра за руски язык и литературу и Завод за культуру войвођанских Руснацох.

Сегеди, К. (2007), "Русинисти-лингвисти" у: *Русини/Руснаци/Ruthenians (1745-2005) I*, Нови Сад: Филозофски факултет - Одсек за русинистику, ИК Прометеј, КПД ДОК - Куцура, 248-252.

Стоянац, Н., Пиянович, П. Тамаш, Ю. и Сабо, С (1996), ред., *Руснаци / Русини 1745-1995*, Нови Сад: Завод за уџбенике и наставна средства - Филозофски факултет, Катедра за русински језик и књижевност

Фейса, М. (1992), "Три жриџла проблемох у нормовану руского языка", *Шветлосц*, 2-6, 150-160.

Фейса, М. (1993), "Руски - бешџа, диялект чи язык", *Studia Ruthenica*, 3, Дружтво за руски язык и литературу, 83-105.

Фейса, М. (1996), "Коцуризма и норма" у: *Руснаци / Русини 1745-1995*, Нови Сад: Завод за уџбенике и наставна средства, 95-115.

Фейса, М. (1997), "Карпатскоц коцуризмаох" у: *Зборник роботох зоз III конгреса Русинох/Руснацох/ Лемкох*, Руски Керестур: Руска матка, 155-168.

Фейса, М. (2000), "Дієслово на суфикс -ира и одредзоване видових одношеньох у руским языку", *Studia Ruthenica*, 7, Дружтво за руски язык и литературу, 20-24.

Фейса, М. (2004), «Социолингвистични аспект руского языка: Войводина» у: *Русиньский язык*, Ополе: Uniwersytet Opolski, Instytut Filologii Polskiej, 373-383.

Фейса, М. (2007), "Основни характеристики руского языка у поровнану зоз другима славянскима языками" у: *Славянские литературные микроязыки и языковые контакты*, Тарту: Тартуский университет, Кафедра славянской филологии - Королевская шведская академия литературы, истории и древностей, 90-100.

Фейса, М. (2007), «Руско-английска контрастивистика» у: *Русини/Руснаци/ Ruthenians (1745-2005) I*, Нови Сад: Филозофски факултет - Одсек за русинистику, ИК Прометеј, КПД ДОК - Куцура.

Фейса, М. (2007), "Лингвистична творчосц Гавриіла Г. Наџа", *Годишњак Филозофског факултета у Новом Саду*, књ. XXII, Филозофски факултет, 293-302.

Фейса, М. (2007), "Характеристики лингвистичней творчосци Гавриіла Г. Наџа", *Studia Ruthenica*, 12, Дружтво за руски язык, литературу и культуру, 115-124.

Фейса, М. и Медеша Г. (2007), "Правописни проблеми руского языка у Войвођини" у: *Jazyková kultúra a jazyková norma v rusínskom jazyku*, Prešov: Prešovská univerzita v Prešove , Ústav regionálnih a národnostných štúdií.

Фейса, М. (2008), "Руски язык у урядовой сфери" у: *Русиньский язык меджі двома конгресами*, Пряшів: Світовий конгрес Русинів, Інститут русиньского языка і культуры Пряшівской універзیتی в Пряшові, 92-95.

Фейса, М. (2009), "Найвисши ступень меншинского образования» у: *Карпатские русины в славянском мире*, Москва - Братислава: Univerzita Komenskeho v Bratislave, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra všeobecných dejín, Московский государственный университет имени М. В. Ломоносова, Исторический факультет, Кафедра истории южных и западных славян, 257-269.

Фейса, М. (2009), "Тенденції розвою нормованя руского языка войвођанских Руснацох» у: *Труды и материалы*, Москва: Московский государственный университет имени М. В. Ломоносова, 177.

Фейса, М. (2009), *Функционоване конструкції/форми Вø у преношеню часо-видових одношеньох у*

*1st International Conference on Foreign Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics
May 5-7 2011 Sarajevo*

приповедкох Гавриїла Костельника, Нови Сад: ИК Прометеј – Филозофски факултет, Одделене за русинистику.

Фејса, М. (2010), *Нова Србија и њена русинска мањина / Нова Србија и њена руска менишина / The New Serbia and Its Ruthenian Minority*, Нови Сад: ИК Прометеј, КПД ДОК.

Хома-Цветкович, Блаженка (2010), “Терашнім и будучим генерацијом” у: *Руски християнски календар*, Нови Сад: Новинско-видавательствана установа Руске слово, Християнски часопис Дзвони, 47-50.