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Linguistic patterns of the Iberian Peninsula in Sicilian and other Southern Italian dialects.

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Dissertation
LINGUISTIC PATTERNS OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA IN
SICILIAN AND OTHER SOUTHERN ITALIAN DIALECTS

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ABSTRACT

The question of Iberian linguistic influence in Sicily and elsewhere in Southern Italy has usually been dismissed in cavalier fashion as nebulous and even non-existent by most Italian scholars. This is because they consider Spanish culture and civilization inferior to Italian. Hence, they are more prone to attribute foreign additions to the lexicon to French, and even to what they term an "analogous glottal instinct." Yet, seventy years ago, Avolio stated that sixty percent of the foreign words in Sicilian were borrowed from Castilian. More recently, Grassi-Privitera, in a highly subjective and uncritical article, listed hundreds of Sicilian words and phrases which he calls "somiglianze" with respect to Catalan and Castilian.

This dissertation is intended to fill the need for a clear, coherent and unified picture of the numerous and varied linguistic evidences that connect Iberia with Sicily and Southern Italy. To this end, the best available dialect dictionaries and grammars have been consulted, and the known, as well as the probable, Iberianisms which have found their way into the Italian dialects in question have been recorded.
The primary factor in the penetration of Catalan and Castilian influence into Sicilian, Neapolitan and other southern dialects was the political domination of Southern Italy, first by the Aragonese and then by Castile. The linguistic impact of these dominations is of vital importance in this regard, and therefore, there have been set forth the pertinent historical facts, insofar as they have linguistic bearing on the problem.

In the second chapter are enumerated in alphabetical order the loan-words that have come into Sicily and Southern Italy from Iberia. With each entry is recorded whatever has been said previously concerning its etymology by other scholars. It has been considered germane to this problem to take issue with writers who have mistakenly attributed Iberian origin to Sicilian and other dialect words. Included in this chapter are some words, considerable in number, concerning which no previous suggestion of Iberian provenience has been found. Wherever possible, historical and bibliographical support has been added.

The thoroughness and the completeness of the Spanish domination are reflected in the widely diverse areas of human activity from which these loan-words stem. They represent nearly all the manifestations of life, all
strata of society. Among them are terms from domestic life and the household, from trades and professions, military life, medicine and commerce, law and crime, and terms reflecting human emotions and aspirations. For example:

Sicilian CAPULIARI, to cut into small bits, to cut meat into hamburg. The Spanish term is *capolear*; the Italian is *tagliuzzare*.

Tarantine GALITTA, sentry box. This is the Spanish garita which has also gone into Italian as *garitta*.

Sicilian ARRIVA, aloft, a nautical term. Spanish *arriba*.

Neapolitan TAFANARIE, buttocks, rump. This is from the Spanish tafanario, whence also the Italian tafanario.

Sicilian PAPPARIBBELLA, a foolish ridiculous person. This word goes back to an incident that occurred in Palermo in 1412. Bernardo Caprera, a Catalan count, in that year made an unsuccessful attempt upon the virtue of Queen Bianca. He was thereafter referred to as el guapo rebelde, the daring rebel. In Sicilian, this term was first altered to VAPPU RIBELLI, and ultimately to PAPPARIBELLA. The semantic change in the Sicilian word becomes clear
in view of the ridicule that must have been heaped upon the Catalan count because of his failure. 

Sicilian PARAGUANTU, a tip or gratuity. The Spaniards were accustomed to accompany the giving of a tip with the words *para guantes*, i.e., so that you may buy some gloves. The Italian term is *mancia*. 

Neapolitan RAMAGLIETTO, Calabrian RAMAJJETTU, a small bunch of flowers. Spanish *ramillete*. 

Leccese BANCILLERA, a bold and talkative girl. Spanish *bachillera*. 

Sicilian STIRRUZZARI, to break up clods of earth. 

Catalan *esterrossar*. 

In the third chapter have been brought together a large number, but by no means all, of word patterns, idioms and proverbs shared by Iberia and Sicily and other southern Italian areas, but lacking in Italian, at least in precisely the same form. These are marked by the well-known tendency, present in the Italian dialects and in Spanish as well, to colorful, pungent and exaggerated expression. Authorities attesting to the currency of all Spanish locutions recorded are cited or indicated in all instances. Since the dialects dealt with are in great part linguistic vehicles not always committed to the permanent form of writing, this documentation has not
always been possible for the Sicilian and other locutions recorded. But wherever possible, it has been done.

As with the loan-words, here, too, are found manifestations of nearly all phases of human activity and aspiration. No attempt has been made to arrange them in related categories; they are simply presented in alphabetical order of the first word in the dialect form of the pattern. Typical of the patterns included are the following:

Sicilian CCI N'AJU LIVATU PIDOCCHI DI NTESTA; Spanish más piojos le he quitado de encima. Both expressions mean literally, "I've taken more lice off his head." Both are used to refer to one who has risen to a better estate and forgotten his former friends and benefactors. A comparable English expression is the colloquial "I knew him when."

Neapolitan FARE DE LA TRIPPA CORAZZONE; Spanish hacer de tripas corazón. Both expressions mean "to pluck up one's courage." The Neapolitan is an obvious translation of the Spanish.

Sicilian ESSIRI FAGHIU; Spanish estar fallo. This is a gaming term, meaning "to be blank in a suit, hence unable to follow suit." Neapolitan has STARE
FAGLIO, and here, the use of STARE is noteworthy. Sicilian MEMBRU PURRITU; Spanish miembro podrido, genital organ. Obviously, the Sicilian simply translates the Spanish.

The fourth chapter deals with phonological, morphological and syntactical phenomena which were brought from Iberia to southern Italy, or which are common to both linguistic areas. Among the phenomena here treated are: use of the preposition a with the accusative case, the inflected infinitive in Old Neapolitan, use of a reflex of Lat. tenere instead of habere in Neapolitan, Calabrian, Abruzzese, and to a limited degree, in Sicilian, the diphthongization of o and e in the dialect of Taranto, a few cases of metathesis and dissimilation in Sicilian, some intervocalic sounds in the dialects of Central Sicily, such as b, d, g, use of stare instead of essere and of jire instead of andare in Neapolitan, the Sicilian imperfect tense in -ia, the Sicilian and Neapolitan conditional formed by the infinitive plus the imperfect endings of avere instead of the preterite endings, and some miscellaneous similarities and correspondences.

The index lists in alphabetical order all the Iberian words recorded in the second chapter, each with a
reference to the pertinent dialect word or words.

In this dissertation there are presented for the first time in a critical manner most of the known Iberianisms, and many of the probable ones, that are found in Sicily and Naples. It is hoped that this study will be deemed worthy of a place in the general study of dialectology to which it adds a chapter.
A study of the Iberian patterns of speech which have found their way into Sicily and Southern Italy must of necessity be based in a very large measure upon a careful and painstaking study of dictionaries and other printed matter in the dialects studied. Consequently, I have tried to bring together in this dissertation material from essentially all the pertinent sources available in the United States. Although I was unable to obtain copies of Escobar's Sicilian translation of Nebrija's Latin-Spanish dictionary, or Vinci's etymological dictionary, the value of this dissertation is not thereby materially lessened.

The task has been immeasurably facilitated through the kind cooperation of the staff of the Dartmouth College Library. Not only did they make available to me the important collection of Italian dialect dictionaries and other related material, much of it as yet uncatalogued, but they also provided me with facilities for research in the library.

No less gracious were the officers and staff of the Harvard College Library, the vast facilities of which I was privileged to use.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to
Professor Samuel M. Waxman for his generous and helpful cooperation and for his constant encouragement.

I owe a special debt of gratitude to my adviser, Professor Camillo P. Merlino. This dissertation is, in a very real sense, an outgrowth of his course in Romance Philology. The topic was suggested to me by him, and without the thorough training, the friendly, skilful and understanding guidance that he gave me, it could never have been brought to fruition. I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to him as well for generously throwing open to me his valuable personal library.

Finally, but in no sense least, I must acknowledge the understanding cooperation of my daughters, and the invaluable moral and material assistance of my wife in the preparation of the manuscript. Her unfailing optimism and her cheerful and uncomplaining spirit in the face of the many handicaps which beset the writing of this dissertation have been a constant source of inspiration.
SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGLA

I. LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

Abbr. Abbruzzese
Ar. Arabic
Arag. Aragonese
Cal. Calabrese
Cat. Catalan
Eng. English
Fr. French
Gr. Greek
It. Italian
Lat. Latin
Lee. Leccese
Neap. Neapolitan
Prov. Provençal
Ptg. Portuguese
Sard. Sardinian
Sic. Sicilian
Sp. Spanish
Tar. Tarantino
VL. Vulgar Latin

II. PERIODICALS AND JOURNALS

AGIt--------Archivio glottologico italiano.
Arch.Rom.---Archivum Romanicum.
ASS--------Archivio storico siciliano.
ASSO-------Archivio storico per lo studio della Sicilia Orientale.
GB--------Giambattista Basile, Archivio di letteratura popolare e dialettale.
GSLIt------Giornale storico della letteratura italiana.
ID---------Italia Dialettale.
RFE--------Revista de filologia española.
RH--------Revue Hispanique.
RIL--------Rendiconti del R. Instituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere.
RLR--------Revue de linguistique romane.
Rom--------Romania.
RR---------Romanic Review.
SGIt-------Studi glottologici italiani.
StRom------Studi romanzi.
ZRPf-------Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie.
III. The following frequently cited works and articles will be referred to as indicated below. All others will be cited in full in bibliographical foot-notes, and will be included in the General Bibliography.

AIS--Sprach- und Sachatlats Italiens und der Süd-Schweiz.
Andreoli--Vocabolario napoletano-italiano.
Avolio--Introduzione allo studio del dialetto siciliano.
Bello--Gramática de la lengua castellana.
Bertoni--Italia dialettale.
Bourciez--Élément de linguistique romane.
Caballero--Diccionario de modismos de la lengua castellana.
Caix--Studi di entimologia italiana e romanza.
Carini--Gli archivi e le biblioteche di Spagna in rapporto alla storia d'Italia in generale e di Sicilia in particolare.
Cavero--Vocabulario del Alto-aragonés.
D'Ambræ--Vocabolario napoletano-italiano.
deRitis--Vocabolario napoletano.
Dicc. llen. cat.--Diccionari de la llengua catalana.
Diez Wb.--Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen.
Ducibella--The Phonology of the Sicilian Dialects.
Finamore--Vocabolario dell'uso abruzzese.
Fon.--Le fonti arabehe nel dialetto siciliano.
Fulci--Lezioni filologiche sulla lingua siciliana.
Galiani--Vocabolario delle parole del dialetto napoletano......
Gioeni--Saggio di etimologie siciliane.
Chapter I
INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The problem of Iberian (1) influence in Sicilian and other southern Italian dialects has not yet been adequately treated. During the past century, a vast amount of scholarly investigation has been carried on in these and other Italian dialects.(2) The light of competent research has been cast upon all their aspects excepting Iberian influence. To be sure, this aspect has not been totally neglected, but most references to it have been of a passing and cursory nature. Bertoni (3), Pei (4), and Meyer-Lübke make but slight mention of it. Zaccaria (5) treats the question marginally. Wentrup, Schneegans, and Rohlf, eminent scholars in the field of Italian dialectology, have given little or no attention to the problem, though their contributions in other directions have been noteworthy and authoritative. Among native Sicilian scholars who have made equally noteworthy contributions in this area are Giacomo DeGregorio, founder and director

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(1) The term Iberian shall include Catalan, Castilian, and Portuguese; Spanish and Castilian exclude Catalan.
(2) See R. A. Hall: A Bibliography of Italian Linguistics, Baltimore, Linguistic Society of America, 1940.
of *Studi glottologici italiani* and author of works on the phonology of the Sicilian dialect, and Corrado Avolio, among the earliest of Sicilian scholars, as well as Giuseppe Pitre, the great folklorist. It is true that they all have, in some degree, dealt with Iberian influence, but they have done so always as a minor part of a general consideration of the dialect, never exclusively.

Despite a diligent search, the writer has been able to discover only two published works which bear directly upon the problem of Iberian influence in Sicilian, an article by G. B. Grassi-Privitera (1), and Avolio's *Introduzione allo studio del dialetto siciliano*.(2) The author of the first merely enumerates in alphabetical order all the Sicilian words and phrases which to him are in any way reminiscent of Spanish or Catalan words and phrases. Avolio discusses all the various foreign influences on Sicilian and gives a partial list of Iberian and other loan-words.

As for Neapolitan and the other dialects of the southern peninsula, the problem of Iberian influence has received even less attention than for Sicilian. Both

(2) Noto, 1882.
Croce (1) and Farinelli (2) have produced excellent works in the field of Italo-hispanic literary and cultural relations, but their treatment of the problem at hand has been peripheral.

In view of the foregoing, there is justification for believing that the question merits attention.

Prior to the XVth century, because of their respective peculiar social and political conditions, Spain and Italy were, in the words of Croce, "estranei l'uno all'altro." This does not mean that the two countries were completely isolated from each other. As early as the XIth and XIIth centuries, Genoa and Pisa had gone to the military assistance of Spain.(3) At an early date, the exchange of ecclesiastic dignitaries provided another contact. Some albeit slight knowledge of the geography and history of Spain must have filtered into Italy through the medium of the Carolingian cycle of epic poetry, as well as through the reports of pilgrims returning from

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(1) The list of Croce's articles on this area is too long to be included here. All the titles may be seen in a "Nota bibliografica" added to his La Spagna nella vita italiana durante la Rinascente, 3rd. ed. Bari, Laterza, 1941, 301-302.


the famous shrine at Compostela.

Except in very rare instances, the Spanish language was unknown in Italy. Croce accepts as conclusive the proof offered by D'Ovidio that Dante did not know precisely what tongue was spoken in Spain. (1)

With the gradual recovery of her territory from the Moslem, Spain entered more frequently into relations with Italy. And as the renown and importance of the Italian cities grew, Spanish scholars and students were attracted more and more to the Italian universities. (2)

Before 1250, travellers from Spain to Italy had been few. But soon after this date, there came a trickle of Spaniards, for the most part adventurers and mercenaries, many of whom fought beside Corradino at Tagliacozzo. (3)

Notwithstanding the foregoing rapports, Spanish influence anywhere in Italy before 1400 is an illusion. (4)

The islands of Sicily and Sardinia, however, present a different situation. Since the XIth century, the Catalan port of Barcelona had grown constantly in importance, chiefly because it provided the house of Aragon with an outlet into the Mediterranean, whence her trading vessels

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(2) Croce: "I primi contatti tra Spagna e Italia," in Atti dell'Accademia Pontaniana, XXIII, (1893), 11-12.
(3) Ibid. 14-15.
sailed to all parts of Europe. In Sicily, the Catalans enjoyed all manner of special trading privileges and concessions. This mercantile relationship between Sicily and Aragon was only the prelude to a more significant and enduring penetration of the latter into the political and social life of the Italian island. Soon after the historic Vespers, when Pedro of Aragon assumed the throne of Sicily by invitation, the Catalan domination of southern Italy began. Nor was it to be expected that the Aragonese would resist the opportunity to spread their domination beyond Sicily. They succeeded, indeed, in bringing Sardinia into their control, but Corsica and the peninsula resisted successfully. (1) It was not until the second half of the XVth century that Aragon obtained control of Naples and the southern peninsula. Here, the Aragonese held sway for about half a century. By the time of Carlos V, the Catalan influence was superseded everywhere in Italy by the Castilian. This domination continued, without interruption in Sicily and with only minor breaks in Naples, for more than two centuries.

During the rule of Aragon, the autonomy of the written form of the Sicilian dialect preserved itself

intact. (1) The spoken dialect, however, was unable to resist the infiltration of Catalan linguistic influence, just as in earlier times it had been unable to resist similar Arab and Norman influences. It is probably with all these successive foreign dominations in mind that it has been said, "Nulla è più naturale delle infiltrazioni straniere nel dialetto siciliano." (2)

It would, indeed, have been difficult for Sicilian to resist successfully the tide of Catalan influence in the spoken language. After the invitation of the Aragonese by Sicily, there flocked to the island an endless stream of Catalan families as well as individual soldiers and merchants, all of whom established residence. (3)

From the first, the incidence of intermarriage must have been very high, for Avolio, basing himself on the authority of Montaner, the Catalan historian, reports, ".....i due popoli stringeansi sempre più con parentadi." (4) The significance of this immigration and intermixing for the Sicilian dialect lies in the fact that with them there entered a broad "corrente di parole nuove," which "mescolossi con tutti gli strati, alti e bassi, di

(1) Avolio: op. cit., 2.
(3) Avolio: op. cit., 67.
(4) idem.
linguaggio della popolazione indigena." (1) Croce, too, attests to this deep penetration of the Catalan lexicon into Sicilian. (2)

The Aragonese domination of Sicily preceded that of Naples by more than a century and a half. In the second half of the XVth century, the Aragonese, under Alfonso V, made their entry into Naples. As in Sicily, Catalans of all social levels came in large numbers. This influx continued unabated until the accession of the Catholic monarchs. Since Alfonso V wrote and spoke both Catalan and Castilian, it was natural that both these languages be used at Court. There was a difference from the situation in Sicily, however. There, "le leggi e gli atti d'ogni sorta si scrivevano in dialetto." (3) But in Naples, laws and decrees were published in Catalan and Castilian, even under the successors of Alfonso V. Gradually, however, these were replaced by the Neapolitan volgare, in which Croce points out that spagnolismi were "abbastanza copiosi." (4)

During the early years of the Spanish domination in Sicily and Naples, these territories were governed by Italians named by the foreign monarch. But from the time

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(1) Avolio: op. cit., 67-68.
(2) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 7.
(3) Avolio: op. cit., 2.
(4) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 7.
of Carlos V, this practice was discontinued in favor of Spanish vice-regents. They naturally surrounded themselves with a Spanish court, and since they were never in power long enough to acquire the Italian language, even had they wished to do so, Spanish was the current language. (1) "Follia," says Farinelli, "pensare che lo Spagnuolo smettesse in casa nostra l'uso della propria lingua." (2)

Although the language of the cancelleria, as we have seen, was Spanish, that of the grida and prammatiche was Italian. Withal, it was customary for a royal letter or a vice-royal note to be included textually and in Spanish. Italian, too, was the language of the tribunal. Yet on rare occasions, some lawyers would plead in Spanish. (3)

The spectacular successes of the Spanish empire in this period gave rise to a tremendous interest in the Spanish language, not only in Italy, but all over Europe. The prestige of the language grew in proportion as Spain continued its territorial expansion over the globe. This growth in renown is suggested in Lebrija's oft-quoted remark, "El idioma sigue siempre el imperio"; (4) an idea

(1) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 14.
(2) Farinelli: GSSLIt. LXXI, (1918), 274.
(3) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 15.
(4) Quoted by Bell: El renacimiento español, Zaragoza 1944, 12.
echoed by Gracián, "...la lengua española tan universal como su imperio", (1) and by Gonzalo Correas, "Nuestra lengua ha ido creciendo como suelen las lenguas con el imperio." (2) In El Monserrate, Canto V, Cristóbal de Virués also speaks of "la universal lengua española." In 1531, Francisco Delicado writes, "En Venecia casi pocos la ignoran." (3) Cervantes informs readers of Persiles y Segismunda, III,13, that in France everyone learns to speak Spanish. Some sixty years ago, a Spanish historian had this to say on the subject:

La lengua castellana llegó á ser verdaderamente europea, reemplazando al latín en gran parte. Hablábábase con frecuencia no sólo en Italia, sino en Viena, Baviera y Bruselas, donde se miraba con vergüenza su ignorancia... Los libros españoles se imprimían en toda Europa.

He then cites a quotation which both Croce and Farinelli will later repeat, from El diálogo de la lengua, by Valdés: "Así entre damas como caballeros pasaba por gentileza y galanía saber hablar castellano." Then our historian goes on:

Buena prueba de esta afirmación es el gran número de literatos italianos que escribieron en castellano. Asú como era hasta vergonzoso comprar o usar una obra en la propia lengua, habiéndola en latín, era también mal visto en Italia usar

(1) Bell: loc. cit.
(2) Bell: loc. cit.
(3) Bell: op. cit., 13.
las traducciones de la lengua castellana. Una y otra cosa indicaban la ignorancia de los fundamentos de la buena educación.(1)

These claims for the Spanish language and its pre-eminence may appear extravagant, emanating, as they do, from Spaniards who could be guilty of unduly ardent patriotism. Yet their accuracy is not diminished in the light of statements made by Italians, many of whom spoke, quite understandably, with less enthusiasm or with scarcely concealed deprecation. Concerning the Aragonese period in Sicily and Naples, Farinelli has said:

.....la lingua dei catalani s'infiltrava a grado a grado nei paesi sommessi, s'imponeva alle cancellerie de' principi, suonava forte ed altera alle nostre corte, e i papi stessi l'intendevano.(2)

Speaking of Castilian, the same writer states:

Era universalmente conosciuto il prestigio di questa lingua, che secondava l'audacia delle conquiste; e cresceva sempre più, oscurava la gloria degli altri idiom.(3)

One may object that Farinelli was an ardent admirer of Spain and was often too indulgent with regard to things Spanish. Croce, on the contrary, cannot be accused of a similar attitude. According to the latter, the Spanish language "era assai familiare in molta parte d'Italia."(4)

(2) Farinelli: GSLit. LXXI, (1918), 250.
(3) idem, 274.
And this before the end of the XVth century. At the beginning of the XVIth century, Croce says, the Spanish language, because of the establishment of the Spanish domination, became quickly "una lingua di moda." (1) During this century, "si diffuse in Italia la conoscenza della lingua spagnuola." (2)

An indication of the extent to which the Spanish language spread and imposed itself may be had from the works of Galateo who, as Croce tells us, inveighed trenchantly against the foreign vogue. And it is especially significant for our purpose that Galateo aimed his criticism specifically at the south of Italy. (3) Nor was he fighting a lone battle; Croce mentions others who opposed the Spanish fashion in speech and manners. (4) It is unnecessary to point out that the mere fact of this opposition is prima facie evidence of Spanish infiltration.

It will be generally agreed that the common linguistic heritage shared by Spain and Italy must have facilitated the exchange of influence between the two. However, the primary factor in Iberian influence in Sicily and Naples is the long period of political domination, first by the Aragonese and later by the Cas-

(1) Croce: loc. cit.
(2) Croce: op. cit., 5.
(3) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 10.
(4) idem, 17-18.
tilians. Without the actual presence in Italy, and in positions of supreme authority, of Catalans and Castilians, the dialects would not have felt Iberian influence so sharply. Speaking of this problem in a general way, but referring to Taranto specifically, Acquaviva says:

....in esso [the dialect of Taranto] si riscontrano termini e voci che risentono direttamente dal latino....e voci che risentono direttamente dallo spagnuolo; quest'ultimo fatto però si deve soprattutto alla decisiva influenza che ebbe la lunga dominazione spagnuola, alla quale Taranto a suo tempo fu soggetta.(1)

Galiani, one of the first to write on the Neapolitan dialect, attributes great importance to the years of foreign domination. Referring to the Catalan period, he cites a decree, supposedly issued by Alfonso el Magnánimo, according to which the volgare napoletano was to be "la lingua nobile della nazione."(2) But Fausto Nicolini, who published the most recent edition of Galiani's work, points out that there is no evidence to support this statement; rather:

Che anzi, se si vuol parlare di lingua ufficiale adoperata a Napoli al tempo del primo Alfonso, più che l'italiano e magari il latino, bisognerebbe menzionare il catalano.(3)

Of the later Spanish period, Galiani has this to say:

(2) Galiani, F.: Del dialetto napoletano, Napoli, ed. Fausto Nicolini, 1923, 112.
(3) ibid. Ed. note.
Già pochi anni prima il dialetto erasi sbandito dalla cancelleria da un sovrano straniero, che vi sostituì la sua lingua spagnuola, volendo per massima di sua politica renderla la lingua universale dell'immensa sua dominazione. (1)

Nicolini informs us that Galiani here refers to Carlos V, but that there is no record known of such a decree. (2)

Continuing, Nicolini states:

Sembra piuttosto che a Napoli, essendo spagnuolo il vicerè, spagnuoli i due capi della sua segreteria, spagnuoli molti funzionari alti e bassi, lo spagnuolo, rebus ipsa dictantibus, prendesse sempre più il sopravvento sul latino e l'italiano. (3)

Once the supremacy of foreign rule was established in Sicily and Naples, many other subsidiary factors began to aid and abet the infiltration of Spanish linguistic influence into the dialects of the native population. During the long years of their control, the Spaniards introduced many games and pastimes, social diversions and entertainments. (4) "Passò a noi un po' di passione per le feste e gli spettacoli, cari alla gente di Spagna." (5)

How dear they became also to the Sicilians and Neapolitans becomes evident from the fact they continue to observe spectacles and pageants even when living in the United States.

(1) Galiani: op. cit., 157-158.
(2) ibid. Ed. note.
(3) ibid. Ed. note.
(4) Farinelli: GSLIt. LXXI, (1918), 291.
(5) idem, 258.
The aping of Spanish court circles and privileged classes by the natives was a natural concomitant of the situation. Spaniards were considered masters and authorities in matters pertaining to dress, manners, and speech. Although, on the one hand, they were ridiculed on the grounds of "ampollosità e gonfiezze," still they were imitated "per smania di piacere e d'insinuarsi presso i potenti."(1) For, as Farinelli says, "Lo spagnolizzarsi apparteneva al buon tuono."(2) Croce, too, considers worthy of mention the fact that the upper classes made a special effort to speak Spanish, either through vanity or in order to demonstrate loyalty to the foreign rulers.(3) Strangely enough, even those who most violently opposed the Spanish trend, wittingly or not, made use of Spanish locutions. In Naples, Tommaso Costa sends a scolding letter to a friend for having written to him in Spanish. Costa ends his letter with "le bacio senza fine le mani."(4)

One of the most outspoken opponents of the Spanish fashion in language and manners was Galateo. With a sly dig at Spanish pride in Gothic ancestry, he labels the craze gothicam barbarism.(5) Yet he made use of such words as necio, galanos, rapaces, comía con todos, and

(1) Farinelli: GSLIt. LXXI, (1913), 261.
(2) idem, 274.
(3) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 15-16.
(4) idem, 17-18.
(5) Idem, 9.
many others, and while it may be true that he used them sarcastically, as a weapon against the trend, (1) their very appearance in his work gave these words greater currency and circulation.

The theatre was another important factor which contributed to the infiltration of Spanish linguistic influence in Sicily and Naples. According to Picatoste:

en Italia, como era de necesidad por consecuencia de nuestra dominación, se representaban con frecuencia comedias españolas, ya por compañías, ya por aficionados, y en los mismos palacios de las autoridades. (2)

However, Neapolitans at least must have been reluctant to attend these performances, for in order to insure an audience to the players, all Spanish soldiers and prostitutes were required to attend or pay a fine. (3) In the native theatre of the XVIth century, Spanish characters, like Matamoros, Crocodilo, and the blustering Capitano were given lines to speak in Spanish. (4) Spanish dramatic companies were present in Italy for more than a century, and favored as they were by the familiarity of the Italian public with the Spanish language, they contributed mightily to keeping alive the use of Spanish. (5)

Sicilian and Neapolitan writers were instrumental in

(1) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 10.
(2) Picatoste: op. cit., 174-175.
(3) Croce: I teatri di Napoli, 526ff.
(4) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 12.
(5) idem, 22-23.
maintaining the Spanish language in use. They took great pride in their skill in the literary use of the foreign tongue. Farinelli says:

Gareggiavano parecchi dei nostri cogli Spagnuoli per allineare versi nel loro idio­ma sonante; e si sbizzarivano in sonetti ispanici, in dediche, in inni e laudi; funamboleschi esercizi in quei placidi tempi.

Even in the earlier Catalan period, according to Croce, many Neapolitan poets vied with each other in Spanish verse. To cite but one example for Sicily, the Sicilian poet, Vincenzo Belando, in Paris during the sixteenth century, finds himself more at home in Spanish than in French; and he deems it necessary to publish with a play of his a glossary to explain the Spanish words he uses.

The art of printing, too, made an important contribution to the diffusion of the Spanish language, and not only in Sicily and Naples. Many Spanish works were first printed in Italy, either because their authors were at the time in Italy, or because they were meant for the Spanish segment of the population. But many publications were slanted specifically towards Italians. These works frequently included an introduction in which were set

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(1) Cf. Picatoste: op. cit., 175.
(2) Farinelli: GSLIT. LXXI, (1918), 277.
(3) Croce: Spagnuoli a Napoli alla corte di Ferrante d’Aragona, passim.
(4) Farinelli: op. cit., 277.
forth the rules for Spanish pronunciation. (1) In the XVIth century appeared several dictionaries, grammars, and conversation manuals, intended as aids to Italians who wished to learn Spanish. (2) In 1512, Scobar translated into Sicilian the Latin-Castilian dictionary of Nebrija. Eminently worthy of mention are the grammars written respectively by Alessandri, by Miranda, and by Massimo Trolano, and the dictionary of Cristóbal de las Casas. (3) In the next century appeared what was perhaps the most important grammar of all, that by Lorenzo Franciosini, which superseded all others and from which Italians learned Spanish for two centuries. (4)

All that has been said up to this point serves to establish how the Castilian and Catalan languages were first introduced into Sicily and Naples, and how, once introduced, each in turn was enabled to maintain itself as a spoken language and thus to make noteworthy infiltrations into the respective vocabularies of spoken Sicilian and Neapolitan. In the succeeding chapters there will be examined Sicilian and the other southern Italian dialects with regard to loan-words, phrases, and cognate developments from Spanish and there will be set

(2) idem, 23.
(3) idem, 25–26.
(4) idem, 28.
forth briefer comparisons and parallels in the syntax, phonology and morphology of the dialects in question with the Iberian languages.
Chapter II

LOAN-WORDS

In view of the common linguistic heritage shared by Sicily, Southern Italy and the Iberian peninsula, it is difficult to say with certainty that any Spanish or Catalan word has given rise to the corresponding Sicilian or Neapolitan word. It is for this reason that many scholars who have touched upon this problem have expressed themselves in cautious terms. Zinno speaks of the great importance and influence in Neapolitan of the long Spanish domination, but carefully adds,

"Many of the words, however, that may come from Spanish are so intimately connected, both semantically and phonologically with Latin, Italian, and other Romance forms that a separation is difficult." (1)

Galiani and Acquaviva, as well as DeVincenzi is are far less cautious, as will be seen. Galiani declares unequivocally that, contrary to common opinion, there is little French, Arabic or Greek influence in Neapolitan. In his opinion, those Neapolitan words which are not from Latin or Italian are for the most part from Spanish. (2) Both Acquaviva and DeVincenzi boldly declare the Spanish provenience of

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words in the dialect of Taranto. (1) But in general, the outstanding feature of the work of other men who have studied this problem is an attitude of caution, as exemplified by Zinno for Neapolitan, by Scerbo for the dialect of Calabria (2), and by Grassi-Privitera for Sicilian. (3)

There is no gainsaying the importance of a circumspect attitude in this matter. Yet there is inherent in such an attitude a tendency to discount the importance of historical facts. The history of Sicily and of Southern Italy is replete with the annals of foreign invasions and dominations. Pitrè has said,

"Nel dialetto è la storia del popolo che lo parla; e dal dialetto siciliano.....è dato apprendere chi furono i nostri padri, che cosa fecero, come e dove vissero, con quali genti ebbero rapporti, vicinanza, comunione...... Arabi, Francesi, Spagnuoli, tutti chi più chi meno son rappresentati nel dialetto comune, e quivi più specialmente ove la lor dimora più si protrasse e più efficace si rese la loro influenza. (4)

The duration and the thoroughness of the Spanish domi-
nation in Sicily cannot have failed to leave a considerable linguistic residue. Although briefer in point of time, though no less thorough, the same may be said of Spanish rule in Naples. The scholars mentioned above are more prone to accept a direct derivation from Latin of the so-called spagnolismi. It is precisely this common linguistic heritage, this affinity between the languages spoken by Spaniard and Sicilian which facilitated the passage of words from the speech of the ruling nation to that of the dominated people. At best, the "analogous glottal instinct" which Scerbo speaks about(1), can have accounted for but a portion of the words of possible Spanish origin.

In the ensuing pages of this chapter will be listed in alphabetical order many of the words which have come into Sicilian and other southern Italian dialects from Iberia, and many others which may have come thence.(2) Authorities will be duly cited in support of all entries made wherever possible. Where this is not possible, phonological and morphological criteria will be adduced. The lack of a corresponding word in Italian will be considered evidence of Spanish origin where all other

(1) Scerbo: loc. cit.
(2) This list is not intended to be exhaustive. The writer hopes to devote further study to this problem.
possible sources can be disproved. The presence in Italian of a word of Spanish origin will be considered evidence of similar origin for a corresponding word in the dialects in question. In general, the following criteria, formulated by Avolio (1) will be followed:

"Quando si dice: questo vocabolo è d'importazione normanna, o provenzale, o catalana ec., deve intendersi ch'esso non è di formazione organica, che non fu formato, cioè, anticamente, sul latino, dalla bocca di questi isolani; ch'esso è, invece, di formazione meccanica, romano elaborato in laringe non siciliano e introdotto in questo dialetto con tutte le alterazioni che vi apportò la glottide d'un altro popolo."

The spelling of Iberian words as recorded by Italian scholars is not always correct. The frequent occurrence of these errors makes it inadvisable to include an appropriate note each time. Instead, this writer adheres to current standard spelling. Wherever an obviously incorrect spelling is recorded in this paper, it will be accompanied by (sic).

The English meaning of Iberian etyma will be recorded only when it is not the same as that of the corresponding dialect word.

(1) Avolio: op. cit., 17.
ABBASCA, ABBASCARE, ABBASCHEARE, Neap., 'anelare, smaniare'. Sp. basquear (D'Ambra). Also from the same source, Neap. abbascuso and basca (deRitis).

ABBASTARI, Sic. For Milazzo, Piaggio states the source as Sp. abastar. The word is still in general use throughout the island.

ABBASTU, Sic., 'provvista, provvisioni per qualche tempo'. Sp. abbasto (Traina).

ABBATTUTU, Sic., discouraged, down-cast. Cat. abatud, p.p. of abâtrar, defined in Dic. llen. cat. as 'fer perdre lo `ánimo, las forsas'.

ABBENENARE, Neap., obs. This could come from Lat. venenum plus -are, or from Sp. veneno. Variants: mmenenare and nvenenare registered by deRitis.

ABBENTARE, Cal., 'scoprire, fiutare una cosa'. Cat. aventar, Scerbo, 73. For Neap. abbentare, 'trovar riposo', Galiani states, "È voce tratta dallo spagnolo alentar, che dinota prender fiato, respirare." This opinion was later held by D'Ambra. However, it is phonologically impossible. For the true source of this word, see REW 218.

ABBISTARE, Cal., 'scoprire da lontano'. Cat. avvistar, Scerbo, 73. It. avvistare has the same meaning and can have accounted for this entry, and the next one as well.
ABBISTARE, Neap., to see, to set eyes upon a thing or a person. Sp. avistar, Zinno. See preceding entry.

ABBOSCARÈ, Neap. V. Sic. abbuscarë.

ABBUCARE, Cal., 'chinare, rovesciare'; refl. (capo-volgersi, cadere'. Cat. abocar, Scerbo, 73.


ABBUCCARI, Sic., to pour, as wine, to fall, and refl. to fall in with another's idea. Avolio cites Cat. abocar and Sp. volcar, and for the refl. form, Cat. abocarse, (Avolio, 68). DeGregorio repeats Avolio and adds pertinently that ad vol(vi)care cannot be the source, for this would have resulted in *aburcari. (1)


ACCABBARI, Sic. There seems to be general agreement that the source of this word is Sp. acabar. DeGregorio connects it with Fr. achever (2), but later states that the Sicilian form "è venuto per la trafila dello

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(1) Giacomo DeGregorio: "Contributi alla etimologia e lessicologia romanza con ispeciale considerazione ai vernacoli siciliani", Studi Glottologici Italiani, Torini, I, (1899), 55.

(2) Ibidem, 31.
spagnuolo acabar." (1) Both French and Spanish sources are rejected by Fon. in favor of Arabic. Pasqualino, Traina, Avolio, 68, Pitrè (2) all give the Spanish word as the source. Since, as DeGregorio points out $p > b$ is normal in Spanish but not in Sicilian, this would seem to be correct.

ACCANZARI, Sic., 'trar profitto'. Sp. alcanzar and Cat. alcansar, Avolio, 68. Traina mentions only Sp. alcanzar, while Fon. attributes it to Arabic by way of Sp. alcanzar. The Arabic source proposed by Diez, Wb. 417 is rejected as "not likely" by REW 4338.

ACCAPARE, Neap. "Voce restata a noi dalla spagnuola acabar, che dinota 'terminare', 'ultimare'." Galiani. D'Ambra admits of Spanish influence but believes the primary source is Lat. capere. deRitis says only that Spanish has acabar in the same meaning as accapare.

ACCAPAZZARE, Neap., to understand, to decipher. Lat. capistrum plus Sp. cabeza. D'Ambra. Italian has raccappezzare, with the same meaning, and with a simple aphaeresis could account for the Neapolitan form. Sp. acabescer, registered by Zerolo as "anticuado", and

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(2) Giuseppe Pitrè, Fiabe Novelle e Racconti, Palermo 1875, 3.
meaning conseguir is also a possible source.

ACCARRUCCHIARI, Sic., 'frodare'. From Sp. agarrro, theft, or Sp. agarrar, to catch or seize, with frequentative suffix. Gioeni, 18. A more likely source would be Sp. agarrochear, or even Sp. garrocha, which is a long pole with a metal hook attached "para que agarrre y no se desprenda", Zerolo; to catch upon a hook, hence to swindle or to defraud. Cf. Eng. "to hook", "I've been hooked", etc.

ACCHIARE, Neap. "Voce già antiquata, ed in cui luogo oggi 'asciare' per 'trovare, discoprire'. È corrotto dallo spagnuolo Kallar (sic), che dinota lo stesso." (Galiani.) Obviously incorrect. Doubtlessly, Galiani meant hallar, which, like Ptg. achar, Neap. acchiare and Sic. ascari, reflects Latin aflare. But they are independent developments. On the other hand, Galiani may have had in mind Sp. calar, in hacer cala y cata, defined by Sbarbi, 182, "Reconocer con detenimiento una cosa para saber la calidad, cantidad y demás circunstancias que pueda tener". To examine, to search, hence to find. But phonologically impossible.

ACCHICCHIARI, Sic., 'socchiudere gli occhi per vedere con più facilità'. Cat. aciucar plus Sic. occhiu, with initial o > a as in acciettu for occhiettu. Gioeni, 19.
ACCIACCU, Sic., also aggiaccu. From Sp. achacoso, Pasqualino. Fon. citing Mortillaro, Vinci, Körting and Zambaldi, takes this word back to Ar. asch-schaka, whence Sp. achaque (Dozy-Eng.). REW 7517b saka (Arab) > Sp. achaque > It. acciaccu, as also Migliorini-Duro.

ACCIACUORVO, Neap., 'avid di guadagno, interessato'. From Sp. echar al cuervo, Galiani, D'Ambra, deRitis.(1) There is apparently no documentation for Sp. echar al cuervo. The dictionaries give echacorvear, to pimp, to procure, and echacuervo, pimp, procurer. Either of these two forms can have accounted for the Neapolitan word.

ACCICALARI, Cal., to embellish. Sp. acicalar, Marzano.

ACCOMPAGNAMENTO, Neap., corteo del morto, D'Ambra. See below Sic. accumpagnamentu.

ACCUGGIARISI, Sic., to nestle close, to cuddle up. Cat. acotxarse, defined as 'embolicarse ab la roba' in order to keep warm, in Dicc. llen. cat.

ACCUUDIRI, Sic. Pasqualino offers Lat. ad audiri, which presents phonological difficulties, and cites Vinci, "accudiri hisp. accudir." For Neap. accodire, both D'Ambra and deRitis suggest Lat. curam adire. The former mentions Sp. acudir as a possible source. The

(1) "Bene vide il Galiani che questa parola è di origine spagnuola, dicendosi in castigliano echar al cuervo (andar a caccia del corvo) per dinotare chi va dietro il guadagno, chi è sommamente interessato." Vincenzo deRitis: Vocabolario Napoletano, Napoli 1846, Vol. I, s.v. accliacuorvo.
etymon of the Spanish word, according to Monlau, is Lat. *ad currere*. REW 7140, suggests Lat. *recutere* with a change of prefix. Since initial *re-* in Sicilian and Neapolitan become *ri-* (1), it is reasonable to say that this word came into these dialects from the Spanish. Migliorini-Duro list It. *accudire* from the Spanish.

**ACCUFFULARISI**, Sic., Arag. *acooflarse*. The Aragonese word is defined as "sentarse en holgazanería", (Cavero), a meaning which is identical with that of the Sicilian word.

**ACCUMPAGNAMENTU**, Sic., funeral cortage, Sp. *acompañamiento*, Som. 36. The Spanish form is a synonym for *escolta* and its meaning is not restricted to that of the Sicilian form.

**ACITERA**, Sic., a bottle with two compartments, one for vinegar and one for oil. Gioeni says, "... non è italiana bensì spagnuola." According to him, the source would be Sp. *aceitera*. Traina gives Sp. *acidera*.


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(1) e.g. Sic. *rispinciri, rispittari, riversu, rivutari*; Neap. *ricurzo, rialista, rinfurzare*. 
ADDONARE(E)SE, Neap., to notice, to become aware. Sp. adonarse, Zinno, 238; Fr. s'adonner, D'Ambra. The Spanish form does not have the meaning given, but Cat. adonarse does. See below, Sic. addunarisi. A French source is unlikely.


ADDUNARISI, Sic., to notice, to become aware. OCat. adonarse, Gioeni, deGregorio, Avolio. REW 156, cites an OIt. addonarsi. The survival of addunarisi in Sicilian is probably because of Catalan influence.

AFFRUNTARISI, Sic., to be ashamed. Lat. frons, Pasqualino. Avolio, 69, prefers Cat. afrontarse.

AFFRUNTU, Neap., insult. D'Ambra declares it is either French or Spanish. Zinno spells it affrunte and derives it from Sp. afruenta.

AFFRUNTUSU, Sic., timid, bashful. Sp. afrentoso, Traina. Both Traina and Gioeni make note of the difference in meaning between affruntusu and afrentoso. This difference would appear to make it semantically difficult for the Spanish word to have given rise to the Sicilian. It seems more likely that the latter is a formation on affruntarisi plus the adjectival suffix -usu.

AFFUFARE, Neap., to flee headlong, to steal. Lat. aufugere, deRitis, but this requires a difficult assimilation as well as a shift in stress. D'Ambra
also favors Lat. *aufugere* but contaminated by Sp. *affuffar* (sic). Zinno, 238 derives it from Sp. *afufar*, to flee. The semantic change to "to steal" is not an impossible one.


**AGGHIUSTARE, Neap.,** to adapt, to adjust. Sp. *ajustar*, D'Ambra.

**AGGRAPPARE, Neap.,** to join wood or other material with a metal clamp. Sp. *agrapa*, D'Ambra.

**AGGUACCIARISI, Sic.,** to stoop or squat. Cat. *acajarse* and Sp. *agacharse*, Avolio, 69.

**AGGUANTARI, Sic.,** to bear or endure. Cat. and Sp. *aguantar*, Avolio, 69.

**AGUGGHIERA, Sic.,** small tube in which to keep needles.

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(1) Un senso particolare e specifico derivanne dallo spagnuolo *ajuntar* per dinotare il riunirsi di vari magistrati in congregate straordinarie che or diconsì commessioni e spagnolescamente si dissero giunte. Vincenzo deRitis: *Vocabolario Napoletano*, Napoli 1846, s.v. *agghiontare*.


For Neapolitan, deRitis registers *arbarano*, but Andreoli does not.

ALBERNUZZE, Neap., cloth woven of goat's hair. Sp. *albernoz*, (Galiani). Although Galiani registers this word as "*oggi disusata*", deRitis lists it in 1846 as *albernuzzo*, from Sp. *albornoz*, and in 1873, the word appears in D'Ambra as *albernuzzo*, with Sp. *albernoz* given as the source.


ALCANZARE, Neap. Galiani states: "'arrivare a conseguire'."
Voce restata a noi dallo spagnuolo. Oggi vale anche 'evitare, schivare.' deRitis repeats Galiani verbatim. But the second meaning is hard to explain, except, perhaps, as an inversion. Andreoli does not list this word.

ALEVENTE, Neap., deceit, betrayal. "Parola interamente spagnuola," says Galiani. The word is registered by deRitis without etymon, and by D'Ambra as aleviento, from Sp. alevé.

ALFONSINA, Neap., a gold and silver coin, struck by Alfonso I of Aragon. deRitis.


ALLIBIRTARI, Sic., sbrigare. Sp. libertar, Traina.

ALLIFFA(RE), Neap. Sp. alifar, Zinno, 238. See next entry.

ALLIFFARI and ALLIFFIARI, Sic., "lisciare, adulare, pigliar colle buone". Vinci and Pasqualino attribute this word to Gr. alefó, which, as Fon. points out, is semantically unlikely. Fon. also rejects Fr. allécher, (DeGregorio), which is phonologically as well as semantically unlikely. According to Fon., Spanish must have imported this word from Arabic and they cite in support of this opinion the fact that the word is
not part of the common fund of its sister languages. Of the three possible Arabic sources cited in Fon, two are semantically most unlikely, and the third lahafa presents phonological difficulties. Monlau also cites Ar. lahafa, but does not exclude a possible metathesis of afilar. REW 260 rejects the Arabic source offered by Dozy-Eng. and Eguilaz as "formell und begrifflich schwierig", preferring afilar. For the Sicilian word, both Avolio, 69 and Traina give Sp. alifar. Even Fon, while standing firmly by the Arabic, state, "A noi sembra che la voce siciliana, da accostarsi molto alla spagnuola-castigliana......"

ALLISTARI, Cal., to enlist into military service. Sp. alistar, Marzano. It. allistare has a different meaning.

AMMARRARE, Neap., to moor, as a ship. Galiani derives this word from Sp. amarrar, whence, according to him it passed into French. In the second edition, REW 476, this word is attributed to Dutch amarreren, whence it went into French, thence into Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. It here states "...das Wort zuerst in Frankreich erscheint." In the third edition, REW 1a, this source is repeated, with the spelling aanmarren, and the statement quoted above deleted.

AMMASCARI, Sic., fare il gradasso, sbravazzare. REW 5391,
lists it as a derivative of Ar. maskara, buffoon. This does not satisfy semantically. In Fon. the Arabic source is given. DeGregorio, in "Contributi I...", 34-35, offers *ad-mascare from CSc, mascu, "uomo che fa il bravo." Gioeni suggests Cat. and Sp. amoscarse, but he himself is not satisfied with it. Carini also gives Cat. and Sp. amoscarse, 54. The o > a could be assimilation for vowel harmony. Carini further suggests Sp. amuager, the movement animals make with the snout when they attempt to bite. Semantically, this is satisfactory. This word is interesting in that, according to Covarrubias, it derives from It. muso.

AMMIDDARISI, Sic.: to come to an agreement, "ma in cattivo senso." (Gioeni) Sp. amoldarse. Gioeni, 26. The assimilation of -ld- in the Sicilian word, is rare. He cites the example of Poddu for Poldu (Leopoldo).

AMMOLORE, Cal.: to sharpen on a grindstone. Sp. amolar, Scerbo, 10, Marzano.

AMMORZARI, Cal.: to breakfast. Sp. almorzar, Marzano.

AMMUINARISI, Sic.: to become upset or disturbed. Sp. Cat. amohiner, Gioeni, 26. For Sic. ammuinu, Carini gives Cat. amohino, 54.

AMMUINARSE, Tar., idem. Sp. amohinarse, Tara, 72.
AMMULARE, Tar., to sharpen on a grindstone. Sp. amolar, Tara, 72.
AMPARA, Sic., protection. Sp. amparo, Traina.
APPALURARISI, Sic., to give one's word, usually of betrothal. Sp. apalabrar, Traina; Avolio, 53, gives apparuleri, 'tenere uno in fede per parola,' from the OFr. aperoler, which seems more likely, phonologically.
APPARRUCHIANARISI, Sic., to acquire a clientele. From Cat. aperroquianarse, Avolio, 69.
APPARTARISI, Sic., to draw aside, to separate. Cat. apartarse, Avolio, 180, fn. 2.
APPIZZARI, Sic., to begin. Sp. empezar, Gioeni, 30.
Pasqualino says, "Forse da pizzu."
APPLETTA(RE), Neap. Sp. apretar, Zinno, 238. See Sic. apprittarì.
APPODERATU, Sic., supervisor of a group of workers. Sp. apoderado, Traina.
APPRITTARI, Sic., to urge someone to action, to insist with, or importune someone. Cat. apretar, Avolio, 69; Sp. apretar, Pasqualino, Traina, Piaggia. For Cat. and Neap. apprettare, Scerbo, 77, and D'Ambra give Sp. apretar. For Tar. apprittare, Voc. tar. gives Sp. aprritar(sic). Derivatives, Sic. apprettu, apprettitu, apprittanti, etc. See REW 540.
APPROVECCIA(RE), Neap. See next entry.

APPRUVICCIARISI, Sic., to take advantage of, to profit from. Pasqualino correctly sensed that It. aprovecciarsi was, as he states, 'uno spagnolismo.' NEW 6769, has Sp. provecho, OIt. proveccio, whence into Sicilian, although the latter may well have taken it directly from the Spanish. The word is also in Neap. as aprovecciare, and it means to profit by unsavory means. D'Ambra and Zinno say it is from Spanish.

APPUNCZUNARI, Sic., to poison. This Old Sicilian word has been replaced by 'ntussicari. Traina says, "Forse dal francese empoisonner." Salvioni expressed the same opinion (RIL. 40, 1106). NEW 6699, dismisses a French source as 'schwieriger', in favor of Sp. emponzonař.

APPUNTALARI, Sic., to support with small nails. Cat. apuntalar, Avolio, 69.


ARBARANU, Cal. See Sic. albaranu.

ARGUEVO, Tar., alcove, that part of a bedroom set off by an arch, usually with a curtain hanging from it. (Voc.Tar.) Sp. alcoba. See NEW 4788b, 3.

ARRAMARE, -SE, Neap. To lean upon, for aid or protection.
Sp. arrimarse, Galiani, deRitis. Although Galiani says the word was obsolete in his day, arramarse is registered by deRitis and by D'Ambra. The latter attributes it to It. remo and Sp. arramar.

ARRAPA(RE), Neap. Sp. arrapar Zinno, 238.

ARRAPPARI, Sic., to seize violently. Cat. arrapar, Avolio, 70.

ARRASSARI, Sic., to move away from. REW 665a gives Ar. arrada. But the passage from a voiced dental to an unvoiced sibilant is hard to explain. A better source might be Sp. atrás, which, with an assimilation of t-r could easily account for the word. Caix expressed this opinion in his "Note etimologiche," in the appendix to Canti del popolo reggino, ed. Mario Mandalari.

ARRENNATARIO, ARRINNATARIU, Sic., 'appaltatore.' Avolio gives also OSic. rindataru. Sp. arrendatario, Avolio, 70. Traina derives it from It. arrendatore, "ma è spagnolismo."

ARREVENTARE, Neap., to work to excess, to eke out a difficult existence. Sp. reventar, Galiani, deRitis, D'Ambra. For Sic. arrivintari, Traina also gives Sp. reventar.

ARRICINTARI, Sic., to wash or rinse with water. OSp. recentar, Gioeni, 34.
ARRICUGHIRISI, Sic., to return home after being away, to retire. This word is the same as It. raccogliere, but the meaning is the same as Sp. recogerse. For Cal. arricogghiri, Marzano gives Ptg. recolherse.

ARRINTARI, Sic., to give off an offensive odor, as of mouldy casks. According to Gioeni, 35, from Lat. olens, -entis, with influence of Sp. alentar, to breathe. He explains the passage of intervocalic -l- to -r- by citing the example of calendula, carennula.

ARRISICARI, Sic., to dare or venture. Sp. arriscar, Piaggia, REW 7289, Sp. (ar)riscar, whence It. risicar and risico. The word could have gone into Sicilian directly from the Spanish, or by way of Italian.

ARRIVA, Sic., up, on high. Gioeni lists this as a marine term from the Sp. and Ptg. arriba.

ARRUJARI, Sic., to hurl or throw. According to Pasqualino from Lat. arrogari. Traina says, "Forse da arrogare." The word is listed by Gioeni, 36, with this comment, "Quel tirare intendasi intanto per lanciare con forza, scagliare, ch'è il significato dello spagnuolo e portoghese arrojar d'onde lo togliemmo, ed è voce di origine non ben certa. L' spagnuolo vien reso in siciliano in molte guise, fra cui ."

ARRUNZARI, Sic., to gather into a pile or mound. Cat. arronsar, Gioeni, 36, DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 109.
Traina.

ARTIMAGNA, Sic., deceit practiced through dissimulation.
Cat. artimanya and Ptg. artimanha.

ASCAPECE, Neap., condiment used on fish and other foods to preserve for short period of time. The word is registered by deRitis and by D'Ambra without comment as to its etymology. REW 7909a cites an Ar. sikbeg, 'marinated meat,' whence Sp. and Ptg. escabeche, from which derive both Neap. and Abbr. scapece. Tancredi has scapece < Sp. escabeche. See also SCAPECE.

ASSAMMARARI, Sic., 'risciacquare i panni cavati dal bucato.' Cat. aixalavar plus amarar. Avolio, 70.

ASSENTARE, -SI, Neap., to enlist into military service.
"E voce tutta degli Spagnuoli." Galiani. According to deRitis, this word was introduced by the Spaniards. REW 7824 says Sp. asentar, in the above meaning, gave It. assentare.

ASSINTARI, Sic., to enlist into military service. Sp. asentar, Pasqualino, Traina, Avolio, 70.

ASSUMARI, Sic., to come into view. Sp. asomar, Traina, Avolio, 70. The Neap. assommare is also probably from Sp. asomar.

ASSUMBRARSI, Cal., to be frightened. Scerbo, Sp.
asombrar, 10, Marzano.


ASSUMMIRARISI, Sic., to be frightened. Sp. asombrar, Avolio, 70. In view of the preceding three items, Monlau's statement, that only Castilian and Portuguese have asombro, assombro, is not strictly accurate. Avolio, 70, also mentions Sard. assumbrari and assumbru.

ASSURTAI, Sic., fortunate. Cat. assortat, Avolio, 70.

ASSUSSARI, Sic., to incite or egg on. Sp. azuzar, Gioeni, 40.

ATTRASSARE, Cal., to be late, to delay. Sp. atrasar, Scerbo, 10.

ATTRASSARE, Neap., registered by deRitis with the comment, "Parola molto antica." Sp. atrasar, Zinno, 238; also attrasso, atraso.

ATTRASSARI, Sic., to be late, to delay. Cat. atrasar, Sp. atrasar, Avolio, 70.

ATTRASSU, Sic. and Cal., delay. Sp. atraso, Avolio, 70, Traina, Scerbo, 79, Marzano. Traina defines the Sic. form as, "Somma di cui uno sia creditore e il termine per il pagamento di cui è passato: decorso." The meaning is the same in Calabrian.

ATTREVI'RE, Neap., to dare. "Parola lasciataci dagli
Spagnuoli e per mezzo de' Curiali propagata nel volgo con tutti i derivati." Sp. atreverse, D'Ambra.

ATTRIVIRISI, Sic., to dare. Sp. atreversa, Traina.

ATTRIVITU, Sic., bold, daring. Sp. atrevido, Avolio, 71, Traina. For Cal. Scerbo does not register this word. Rohlfs, Diz. I, 124 lists it for Catanzaro, defined as "energico, svelto."

ATTRURILLARISI, Sic., to quarrel. Cat. aturullar, Avolio, 71. (attaccari turilla).

ATTURRARI, Sic., to roast as coffee. Sp. turrar, Traina, REW 8801.

AVVISTARI, Sic., to see from a distance. Cat. avistar, Avolio, 71. See above abbisaster.

AZZURRARI, Sic., 'imbestialire.' Sp. zurrier, Avolio, 71.

The Spanish form does not have the same meaning, but "to sound hoarse", Zerolo. The etymon is not reliable semantically.

B
BAGASERI, Sic., 'puttaniere.' OSic. bagaxeri, Cat. bagasser, Avolio, 71.

BANCILLERA, Leo. "Giovine sfacciata è chiacchierona, che per giunta vuol fare la saputa. È lo sp. bachillerà." (1)

BASCHIGNA, Sic., woman's outer skirt. Som. lists this word beside Sp. vasquina. Zerolo says that this garment was first worn in Vizoaya and that its name is from vasco. Monlau agrees in part, declaring the name is from Basque basquina. The lack of this word in Italian would indicate a Spanish source for the Sicilian form.

BLANDUNI, Sic., a torch. Cat. blandó, Carini, 54.

BORRACCO, Neap., Sp. borracho, Zinno, 238.

BUGLIA, Neap., crowd. Sp. bulla, Galiani, Zinno, 238.

BURNIA, Sic., large earthenware vase. Traina is uncertain whether to attribute this to Lat. hirnea, or to Sp. albornía. Avolio, 42, mentions both Sp. albornía, and Ar. barnia. REW 1222, cites only Ar. borniyya.

BURRECO, Neap. Sp. borrico, Zinno, 238.


BUTTAFARI, Sic., variously defined, as follows: 'budello

(1) L. M. Personè: "Etimologie neritine" (Prov. di Lecce), in G.B. VII, 6, (1889), 45.
pieno di carne, pene." Avolio, 71; 'Voce di scherzo per coglioni,' Traina; a sort of mortadella, Caix, op. cit. 241. Gioeni says, "Il vocabolo è spagnuolo e catalano butifarra, sorta di salsiccia." Avolio cites Cat. botifarra, 71 as does Carini, 55. DeGregorio gives Sp. butifarra, StGlIt. I, (1899), 52. The word is not registered in REW.


G


CACIUMMU, Sic., bits of colored glass used in necklaces. Gioeni mentions that this name was given to the hard wood from which rosary beads were made. He considers the bits of glass as imitations of the seeds of certain fruits from which beads were made. Hence, the word is
from Sp. cachumbo, Gioeni, 63, Carini, 55.
REW 4655a gives Ar. kafiz as the common source for the
Sp., Ptg., Cat., Sic. and Abbr. forms.
CAGGHIARI, Sic., to be silent. Cat. callar, Avolio, 72,
Schneegans, 133. Sp. callar, Traina, REW 1437, 2.
CAGLIARE, Neap., to be silent. Sp. callar, D'Ambra,
Zinno.
CAIRA, Sic., adj. square. "E voce di forma catalana: en
cayre, in quadro; e provenzale: cairar, quadrare."
Gioeni, 65.
CAIRA, Neap. Sp. cara, Zinno, 238.
CAMIARI, Sic., to burn. Avolio attributes this word to
Sp. quemar. While the ending -iari can be explained
as a frequentative, the change of the tonic e to a
presents greater difficulty. Monlau, 972, derives Sp.
quemar from Lat. cremare, and he accounts for the loss
of the -r- by citing the example of quebrar from
crepare. The example is not pertinent, since it is
not a loss of a letter, but an obvious metathesis.
REW 2309 does not believe quemar is connected with
cremare, and suggests that mod. Greek kaima, heat
would be sufficient, phonologically.
CAMINANTE, Neap., Sp. caminante, Zinno, 238. Andreoli
has cammenante, hospital servant. This is not incom-
patible with Zerolo's definition, "mozo de espuela."

Caminanti, Sic., viandante. Cat. caminant, Avolio, 72.

Camorra, Neap. and Sic. camurra. REW lists neither of these words. Monlau says in part,

"Voz de uso vulgare, que sólo se halla en el castellano y el italiano. La fraguó el vulgo de Castilla o el de Italia? Covarrubias y Cabrera no mencionan este vocablo, y las conjecturas modernas dejan todavía en duda su verdadero origen."

According to Monlau, an Italian origin for this word is more probable than any other. He points out that in the Neapolitan theatre, camorra designated a jacket worn by the lazzaroni and other disreputable characters. It was also worn by the founders of the Camorra, and its members. D'Ambra lists camorra and in parenthesis, Sp. chamarrla. He defines it as follows:

"Antico tessuto di vario pregio, e vestimento di esso. Gamurra. 'In la bara era una coltre di brocato et ipsa era vestita de una camorra de brocato bianco con un circhio de oro in testa.'" N. Giac. Gior. 168.

'Le facetteré vedere camorre de telette de lo spagnolo.' Basile, Pentamerone, III, 10.

2. setta, combriccola di soverchiatori, buriassi, ladri che esigono taglie ed imposte arbitrarie a lor nome nelle carceri, ne' quartieri di soldati, nelle case di giuoco, e ne' mercati di minuto traffico di industrie rurali ed urbane.

3. il denaro o la cosa esatta dal camorrista.
Traina derives it from Sp. *camorra*. Here is his definition:

"Propriamente malotalta che riscuotesi da' giuocatori ossia camurristi sovra altrì; scrocco; qualunque prepotenza, trufferia organizzata; camorra. Questa colla piaga sociale che esprime, venne contemporaneamente qui e a Napoli dalla Spagna ove camorra suona rissa, prepotenza. Oltre i pregiudizi, la miseria, l'albagia e l'abbrutimento, è una delle belle cose lasciateci da quel dominio."

Migliorini-Duro suggest that it may be a Neapolitan coinage, but without supporting evidence. Benedetto Croce describes *camorrista* as one of the words left to the Neapolitan dialect by Spanish:

"Camorrista, dal giuoco della camorra (arabo: gioco d'azzardo): e derivava dal dirimere autorevolmente i dubbi del gioco, prelevando alla fine una percentuale, come usava quell' uomo senza 'oácil ni beneficio', che Sancho Panza ritrovò nell'isola di Barataria e che scacciò con minaccia di maggior pena."

Luigi Molinaro del Chiaro derives *camorra* from *capo morra*, "stake holder" and referee at games of chance played in prison, who made and enforced the rules of the games and in general imposed his will arbitrarily. He says, "La opinione più accettabile è che la camorra sia istituzione spagnuola."

The same authority later repeats that *camorra* is "dalla spagnuolo, origine

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prima di questa setta." (1) In the same article, he suggests that one read Rinconete y Cortadillo if one wishes to see "il vero tipo" of the camorrista. Zinno, 238 derives it from Sp. camorra. It is clear that neither Spaniards nor Italians wish to claim the dubious distinction of having originated the institution that gave rise to this disputed word. Indeed, the ones blame the others for it.

The most likely explanation is that offered by Croce, as indicated above, and very cautiously suggested by Monlau; namely, that it originated with the game called morra. This is apparently a very ancient game, and still quite popular among southern Italians living in the United States. Whether it be a Spanish or Neapolitan coinage, however, is a matter which is still in doubt.

CAMURRIA, Sic., "malattia venerea, contagiosa; gonorrea: met. ciò che infastidisce, secca di molto." (Traina)
This may be connected with camurra, or with *camoria, glanders, an equine disease. REW 1554.


CANNATA, Sic., an earthen pitcher. Cat. canada, Avolio,

72. For Cal. *cannata*, Scerbo, 10, gives the same source. However, REW 1602a gives *cannata* for Southern It. *cannata*.


CAPEZZA, Neap., head. It. *capezza* has the meaning of 'halter'. D'Ambr{a} gives Sp. *cabeza* for our word, and it is not beyond belief. Sp. *cabeza*, Zinno.

CAPIZZATA, Sic., a blow given with the head. Sp. *cabezada*, Traina.


CAPPEARE, Neap., to wrap up in a cape, D'Ambra. Croce reports,

"È qui il caso di rileggere la noterella di un informatore contemporaneo: 'Napoli, 5 luglio 1605. Li spagnoli si sono dati a cappeare di notte, e, come imbrunisce, non si puole andare più sicuri per la città.'" (1)

This would seem to indicate that the word originally meant to attack someone with intent to rob or kill, and by means of a cape, to keep one's identity hidden. It seems clear that the Neapolitan word is from the Sp. *capear*.


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CAPRIATA, Sic., a mixture of several wines. Gioeni states that this is probably from Sp. calabriar, to mix wines.

CAPU, or CAVU, Sic., the striking of one ball against another in the game of Bocce. From Sp. cabe, a term of the same meaning from a similar game in Spain. Gioeni, 71.

CAPULIARI, Sic., to cut meat into hamburg. Sp. capolfar, Traina.

CAPUNATA or CAPUNATINA, Sic., a tid-bit made of fish, artichoke and condiments. According to Gioeni, 71, the origin of this word is tied to a bit of Spanish humor. The galleta eaten on board ship was playfully referred to as capón de galera. It was dipped in vinegar and seasoned with oil. The Catalans called this caponada, whence the Sicilian capunata. However, the Sicilian food is more like the Spanish gazpacho. Avolio, 72, also gives Cat. caponada as the source for this word. Neap. caponata, Zinno, Sp. caponada.

CAPUZZIARI, Sic., the nodding of the head in sleep.
Gioeni points out that this word is lacking in Italian, but that we find it in Sp. and Ptg. cabecear and Cat. cabecejar, all with the same meaning. He does not attribute the Sicilian word to any of these, as he well might have. For Cal. capuzziare, Scerbo, 10, gives Sp. cabecear.
CARABOZZO, Neap., Sp. calabozo, Zinno. Tancredi has carabozza <Sp. calabozo.

CARABOZZU, Sic., prison, military jail. This word is also found in a feminine form. Pasqualino spells it caracozzo. Many scholars trace this back to Sp. calabozo; Pasqualino, Traina, Avolio, 72, and finally DeGregorio, who says "Il sic. carabozzu, prigione, (scherzosa. parlando) è certo connesso collo sp. calabozza, segreta, e può anzi considerarsi come importazione." (1) For the Cal. carabozzula, -u, Alessio also gives Sp. calabozo (2), as does Marzano.


CARAGOLU, Sic., 'specie di fiore a chiocciola', Cat. caragol, Sp. caracol. Avolio, 72.

CARAPEGNA or CARAPIGNA, Sic., a frosted drink. Traina citing Vinci, traces it to a Hebrew word meaning 'freddo interno.' Gioeni, 73, believes, because the word is prevalent in most of the Iberian peninsula,

(1) Giacomo DeGregorio: "Nuovi contributi alla etimologia e lessicografia romanza con ispeciale riguardo ai dialetti siciliani", StGlIt. (1903), III, s.v. car plus bucca, 261.

that it came from Arabic (Sp. *garapina*, Ptg. *carapinhada*, Cat. *grapinyat*). Monlau quotes Larramendi, "Es voz vascongada y viene de *garai ipinia*, que significa sobrepuesto o puesto encima." Both Gioeni, 73, and Caix (1) believe that the Sicilian word is from the Spanish. Marzano gives Sp. *garapiña* for Cal. *carapigna*.


**CARRAMANU**, Sic., a brief heavy rainfall. See next entry.

**CARRAMARI**, Sic., to strike a tree with a rod in order to make the fruit fall. Gioeni, 77, says the word is taken from Sp. *encaramar*, which meant to climb to the top of a tree.

"E perchè bacchiando a tempo debito le cime degli alberi cadono in gran copia i frutti,

(1) op. cit., 96.
così noi chiamiamo figuratamente **carramiata** una quantità di cose cascate violentemente con furia; è probabile che variante di questa voce sia **carramanu**, pioggia forte e breve, acquazzone."

Is there a better explanation? Caballero, 106, registers "**a mares**, En abundancia. - Dícese de la lluvia y el llanto." Thus **caer a mares** could be said of a heavy rainfall, and through a simple analogy, of the falling of fruit from a tree. Note, with this regard, that Gioeni considers **carramanu** a variant of **carramari**.


**CARRITIGGIU**, Sic., a sort of firecracker which runs along ground when fired. Cat. **carretilla**, Carini, 55.

**CARRUMATTU**, Sic., vehicle with two or four wheels. Avolio, 72, gives Sp. **carramato**. **REW 5401** and Terlingen (1) derive the Sp. **carromato** from It. **carromatto**. If this be the correct source, then it is very likely that the Sicilian form comes from the Italian.

**CARTABONU**, Sic., carpenter's square. Var. **cartapuni**. **REW 6936** registers an It. **quartabuono**. However, there is little evidence that Lat. or It. **qua-** becomes ca-

in Sicilian. For this reason, it seems likely that the Sicilian word is from the Sp. cartabón. (1)

CARTIERA, Neap. Sp. cartera.

CASAMULU, CASKULU, Sic., a little mule. The explanation of Pasqualino from quasi plus mulo, is rejected by Gioeni, 79, as "molto dubbia." He offers instead, but somewhat diffidently, the following theories: the Spanish language has a large number of compound words and it is possible that it possesses a word like *cazamulo, to indicate a mule used in hunting. From this, the Sicilian word could have arisen. This theory lacks the support of documentation of the Spanish word. Gioeni, loc. cit., offers a second explanation. He quotes a sentence from La ilustre fregona of Cervantes in which the term caseras mulas occurs. The mules in question are subsequently referred to as mulas proprias. This leads Gioeni to conclude that the Sicilian casamulu comes from the Spanish, with the meaning of 'mule of one's own possession', as distinguished from one that is hired. This latter explanation is more probably correct.


(1) For an opposite view, see Ducibella, 311.
cascar.

CASCARRIGGHIA, Sic., 'nome che gli spagnuoli danno alla scorza d'un albero peruano.' Sp. cascarilla, Traina.


CAVESDA, Sic., head, fig. ingenuity, mental acuity. Sp. cabeza, Traina, Avolio, 72.

CAZZARE, Tar., to break, as with a hammer. Sp. cascar, Voc.Tar.

CAZZULETTA, Sic., a pial, as for perfume. Sp. cazoleta, Pasqualino.

CCITTU, Cal., 'hush'. Fr. chut, or Sp. chito, Scerbo, 84. The latter is preferable.


CHIAVITTERI, Sic., keeper of keys. Cat. claveter, Avolio, 73.

CHICARI, JICARI, GHICARI, AGGHICARI, Sic., to fold, to arrive. Pasqualino offers a greek etymon which is rejected by Gioeni, 84, in favor of Diez, IIb, 148, who gives Sp. llegar. Traina is in agreement throughout, except for chicari, which he, like Pasqualino attributes to Greek. Since 1-yod regularly becomes -ghi- in Sicilian, the Spanish source is the more
likely one. In the case of "chicari", there is unvoicing.


Both Traina and REW 1619a cite only Fr. "chantre".

CIASCO, Neap., "burla, scherzo." "Voce interamente spagnuola e restata a noi dal lungo dominio loro."

Galiani. Sp. "chasco".


CINCEDDA, Sic., sash. Gioeni, 89, declares the etymon to be Lat. "cingere", but incorrectly states that the Sic. word is the diminutive form of Sp. "cincha". REW 1925,
gives Lat. *cingellum, which would regularly give cincedda.

CIOCIU, Sic., stupid foolish man. Sp. chocho, Avolio, 73.

CIOLLA, CIOLAZZA, CIOLAZZIARI, Sic., Traina. The substantives mean 'an inconsiderate and ill-kempt woman, a garrulous woman.' The verb means, to talk vainly and thoughtlessly, to gad about. According to Traina the etymon is Sp. cholla, which Monlau derives from Lat. sciolus, dim. of scius, wise or learned. The Sicilian term is ironical.

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CIRA DI SPAGNA, Sic., sealing wax. Traina.

CIRUSU, Sic., descriptive of soft-boiled egg. According to Gioeni, 92, taken from Sp. ceroso, since in Spanish, an egg cooked in this way is called huevo encerado.

CIUGGIAREDDI, Sic., things of little moment. Sp. chuchería, Gioeni, 93.

CIULLIARI, Sic., to act foolishly. Sp. chulear, Gioeni, 93. Gioeni adds here that the Sic. ciolla, is more likely from Sp. ohula, witty and jesting woman. This explanation would not have the obstacle of Sp. 1-yod becoming -11- in Sicilian, instead of the regular -gghi. V. supra. Also from Sp. chulear, Cal. cioliari, with the same meaning. Marzano.

C O D D I V I R D I, Sic., a kind of cauliflower. Cat. col verda, Avolio, 73. Unlikely, since single 1 remains in Si-
cilian; dd requires 11.

COMU, Sic. Fulci believes there is Spanish influence here. Final o regularly becomes u in Sicilian. Hence, reasons Fulci, Sic. *comu* reflects Sp. *como*, since It. *come* would have resulted in Sic. *comi*. However, this argument is weakened if not nullified by the existence of It. *como*, REW 6972.

CORAZZUNE, Cal., Sp. *corazón*, Scerbo, 10. Scerbo defines this word as "uom coraggioso, ardito, per lo più in mal senso", 87.

CRIANZA, Sic., breeding, training. Sp. *crianza*.


CROZZA, Sic., cranium. Cat. *closca*, Avolio, 73.

CUCUCCIATA (Avolio) CUCUGGHIATA (Traina), Sic., crested lark. Both these writers attribute the Sicilian to
Sp. cogujada. REW 2357 lists the Sic. and the Spanish forms under *cuculliata.

CUDICIARI, Sic., to desire or covet. Sp. codiciar, Gioeni, 103.

CUEGO, Tar., cook. "Voce di cadenza spagnuola." Voc. Tar. Note that it is not claimed that this is a loan-word, but merely that it has a Spanish ring.


CUERPO, Tar., the body, the interior of an animal's abdomen. "La voce è pure spagnuola." Voc. Tar., Tara, 72. The former authority registers the plural cuerpi, blows, as of Spanish origin. Whatever the source of the Tarantine form, Greek, Italian, or Spanish, it would require a diphthongization of an o plus a dissimilation of l to r. Obviously, our word cannot be the same as the Lat. corpus, but rather *colpus from Gr. kolaphus. This in Italian became colpo, and in Spanish colpe, golpe, REW 2034. The development into cuerpi is an indication that o to ue is a phenomenon common to Spanish and Tarantine, or that the Spanish influenced the Tarantine. This problem will be treated more fully in chapter IV.
CULATA, Sic., and Neap. colata, clothes washed or to be washed. Sp. colada, Avolio, 73. Galiani, Zinno.
CUMARCA, Sic., district or section of a city. For Pasqualino this word is from the Greek or from Sp. comarca. Traina, Piaggio, from Sp. comarca. It is listed in Som. 50.
CUNFETTA, Sic., Sp. confites, Piaggio. But REW 2133 gives Fr. confit as the source of both It. confetto and Sp. confites.
CUNFITARIA, Sic., confectioners shop. Sp. confitería, Traina.
CUNORTU, Sic., Cat. conort, Carini, 55.
CURANNERI, Sic., medical quack. Sp. curandero.
CURAZZONE, Tar., Sp. corazón cuore coraggioso, Tara 72.
CUSTURERA, Sic., seamstress. Sp. costurera. For the masculine form, both Traina and Avolio, 55, cite OCat. costurer; in addition, the former mentions Fr. couturier, which is unlikely, and the latter mentions OFr. coustourier.

D

DESDETTA, misfortune. Sp. desdicha, Galiani. This writer says that the Neap. desditta is from It. disdetta. D'Ambra, however, while listing desditta, says nothing about it; yet he also lists desetta and attributes it
to Sp. desdicha.

DESQUITO, Neap., disagreement, perturbation. "Parola interamente restata a noi dagli Spagnuoli. Oggi è antiquata." Galiani. D'Ambra, desguite(sic), with the same meaning as above, from Sp. desquite. The g is probably a misprint for q, since the word immediately before it is desputa. The Spanish word desquitar means "to get even, to avenge an insult or an injury." Semantically, the passage to the Neapolitan meaning is not a difficult one.

DISAMURATU, Sic., insipid. Avolio, 73, OCat. dessaborat. Schneegans, 77, disagrees, attributing this word to It. disamorato. But the Italian word means, "che non sente amore." Hence a Catalan origin is more likely.

DISARIA, DISARIU, Sic., a feeling of shame resulting from having affronted someone. If this is from Sp. desaire, says Gioeni, 110, there is an inversion of meaning.

DISASTRATU, Sic., unfortunate (obs.) Cat. desastrat, Avolio, 166, fn. 3.


DISFIZZIU, Sic., displeasure, anger. Cat. defici, Carini, 55.

DISINFADO, Neap., disinvoltura, Sp. desenfado, Tancredi.
DISTERRU, DISTIRRARI, Sic., exile, to exile. Sp. destierro for both, Traina. Sp. destierro and Cat. desterrar, Avolio, 73.

DOGNA, Neap., "Voce spagnuola invece di donna." D'Ambra. This word represents an effort to conform to Spanish pronunciation -gn- = ñ. Sp. dueña.

DONNO, DON, Neap., "Titolo de' preti e de' nobili, oggi prostituito fin a' salsumai." Galiani. The etymon given by Galiani is the Lat. domnus, or dominus.

Zinno, Sp. don.


E

ECCIACUORVO, Neap., v. infra. acciacuorvo.

EGLIA, Neap., personal pronoun, 3rd person singular, fem. "Voce presa dallo spagnuolo.......ma oggi affatto disusata." Galiani. As in the case of dogna, q.v., this is an effort to conform to Spanish pronunciation, -gli- = -ll-.
ENTRAGNE, Neap., entrails. Sp. entrannas (sic), Galiani. D'Ambra suggests Fr. entailles, but this is not possible.

ENTRAGNI, Sic., Sp. entrannes (sic), Pasqualino. Avolio, 77, lists Sic. entragnisi, Cat. entranyas and Sp. entrañas.

F

FAGLIARE, Neap., more commonly, essere faglio, to be lacking a certain suit at cards. Sp. fallar. For It. fagliare, same meaning, Migliorini-Duro say "prob. dalllo spagn. fallar."


FARABUTTU, Sic., registered in Traina. See preceding entry.

FARAGGHIUNI, Sic., craggy reef in the sea. Gioeni, 115, declares it is from Sp. farallón. While this is phonologically as well as semantically possible, it is more likely that the Spanish came from So.It. faraglione,
as stated in REW 6643.

FARRACANI, Sic., term of insult, dog, infidel. According to Gioeni, 115, this word came in some years before the Vespers, arising out of a war between two Castilian princes of the blood. Gioeni believes the word comes from Sp. haragán, and came into Sicilian at a time when h had not yet replaced f in Spanish.

FATTIARI, Sic., to follow a trail. Gioeni, 117, believes that this verb is closely connected with Sp. olfatear.

FELUSSE, Neap., slang term for 'money.' On the analogy of 'carlini' a coin bearing the features of Carlos V, Galiani proposes ingeniously that felusse is a corruption of felippuse, from Felipe, the name of several Spanish kings. Gioeni registers the word filusi in Sicilian with the same meaning. Not a reliable etymon.

FERRACANI, Sic., v. farracani.

FERRANNINA, Neap., a sort of woolen cloth, formerly manufactured in Ferrandina, a city founded by Ferrante of Aragon. (Galiani)

FILANU, Sic., Sp. fulano, Traina.

FINISTRALI, Sic., large window. Cat. finestral, Avolio, 73.

FRAMANTI, Sic., said of something new, as brand new.

Cat. flamant, Gioeni, 122.

FRAZZATA, Sic., a blanket. Sp. frazada, Traina, Avolio,
74, Cat. flassada, Sp. frazada.
FRISOLE, Neap., money. The jocular use if the name of a vegetable for 'money' is not a new practice. Sp. frisoles. (Galiani)
FRUNTALI, Sic., pertaining to the forehead. Cat. frontal, Avolio, 74.
FUNNALI, Sic., lowest point of the sea, or of a valley. Cat. fondal, Avolio, 74.

GADDIARI, Sic., to strut about as though one possessed all in sight.

"Altrettanto dicono lo spagn. gallear, ed il catal. gallejar. Ne togliemmo il significato facile ad intendersi, senza però tradurne le lettere, poiché quella II (gli) non divien mai dd in siciliano." Gioeni, 128.

This would be indicative of literary influence. However, the concept here involved is common to many languages. The Sicilian form may well have arisen independently of Spanish influence.

GAFFA, Sic., hook. Sp. gafa, Traina, Avolio, 74.
GAIOLA, Neap., OCat. and Prov. gayola, Zinno.
GALISSERI, Sic., coachman. According to Traina from Sp. calesero, but it may well have come from It. calesse.
Migliorini-Duro, It. garitta < Sp. garita.
GIACCU, Sic., blouse. Cat. jacc, Avolio, 74.
GIAMMERGA, Sic., frock coat. Sp. chamberga, Avolio, 74, REW 7706, and Gioeni, 136. Tancredi lists Neap. sciammeria, giubba, from the same source. Andreoli gives also the variant sciammerga.
GINISI, Sic., minute coal. Sp. cenizo, Avolio, 74.
GIONTA, Neap., council of magistrates or other public officials. Sp. ayunta, D'Ambra. But ayunta is not registered anywhere. Perhaps Sp. junta?
GNIGNARIA, Sic., minute coal. Sp. noño, Gioeni, 140.
GOGNNU, Sic., ignorant. Sp. noño, Gioeni, 140.
GRAMAGHETTU, Cal., little bouquet of flowers, Sp. ramillete, Marzano. Note prosthetic -g. Scerbo has ramalettu, q.v.; see also Neap. ramaglietto.
GRANZA, Sic., chaff. Sp. granza, Gioeni, 142, Avolio, 74. For Cal. granza, Marzano has Sp. granza.
GRASOSSATA, Sic., tufted heron. Sp. garzota, Gioeni, 142.
GREGNA, GRIGNA, Sic., mane. Avolio, 74, offers both Sp. greña and Cat. grena. REW 3862: Ptg. grenha.
GREVIU, Sic., insipid, unpleasant. Cat. greu, Carini, 6.
GUAPPO, GUAPPONE, Neap., handsome, excellent. Sp. guapo, Galieni, Zinno, Tancred. D'Ambra offers Sp. hampa, which, more than unlikely, is preposterous. Cal. guappiari, fare lo spavaldo, Sp. guapear, Marzano.


GUASTI, Sic., plural, costs. OSp. guastos, Gioeni, 145.

IFFULA, Sic., bits or scraps of meat or bread. Sp. jifa, Avolio, 74. Monlau points out that Sp. jifa is thought by some to come from Ar. djifa, but that it could come from English chip.


IMPRISUSU, Sic., obstinate, daring. Sicilian does not have a form imprisa. Sp. empresa plus -usu.


INSAGARE, Tar., to practice, to rehearse, as a play. Sp. ensayar, Voc.Tar.

JATARE, Tar., Sp. Jadear, to puff, breath heavily as
after physical effort. Tara 72.

JISSENA, Sic., gypsum mine. Cat. guixera, Avolio, 75.

But why not Sp. yesera?

JO, Sic., first person singular pronoun. Traina, Pasqualino and Fulci, seem agreed that Sic. jo was influenced by Sp. yo. For the province of Lecce on the peninsula, Personè says, "È lo sp. yo." (op. cit. 47).

LACCAIU, Sic., lackey or groom. Sp. lacayo. The It. lacché is through the Fr. laquais, REW 4657.

LACCIATA, Sic., whey. Sp. lachada, Avolio, 75. Neither Monlau nor REW register Sp. lachada, nor does Zerolo. Lacciata is also in Abbr., REW 4629.

LAGNUSU, Sic., lazy. The origin of this word is uncertain. C. Sapienza, in "Etimologie popolari siciliane," StGlIt. VI (1912), 10, declares it is from Sp. lagañoso, and not from It. lagnarsi. Semantically, both the Spanish and the Italian are difficult, if not impossible. Avolio, 52 and 205, fn. 4 from 204, offers an OFr. *lanious from OFr. lanier, 'wool weaver.' This is no more likely semantically. Gioeni, 156, in support of the Spanish origin of the Sicilian word, says

"Pare che nel presente caso lagnusi destò l'idea di pigrizia, occhi pigri, tanto più che di tali scambi havvene in ogni lingua."
It may be connected with Lat. *languidus* or *languor*.

*Lanzari*, Sic., to vomit. Traina believes it to come from Sp. *lanzar*. However, neither *REW* nor Monlau register the Spanish word in this meaning. Pasqualino suggests Lat. *lanceare*, citing the use of the Latin word by Tertullian and with this meaning. *REW* 4379, registers Sic. *lanzar* to vomit, from Lat. *lanceare*. Sp. *lanzar*, in this meaning is registered in the dictionary of the Spanish Academy.


*Lausu*, Sic., praise. Avolio, 75, Cat. *laus*.*REW* 4944, Lat. *laus*, *laude*.

*Lavana*, Sic., a reddish tobacco imported from Spain.

"Forse da Avana, aggiuntovi l'articolo per prostesi."

Taina.


*Lenza*, Neap., narrow strip of cloth. Sp. *lienza*, Zinno,
238. Fare na cosa lenze lenze, to tear into strips, Andreoli, s.v.

LIGNOLU, Sic., cobbler's thread. Cat. llinyol, Avolio, 75.
LIMBIE, Neap., pure, clean, clear. Sp. limpio, REV 5056, Zinno.
LIMPIU, Sic., idem. Sp. limpio, REV 5056.
LINGUATA, Sic., sole(fish). Sp. lenguado, Avolio, 75.
LIVANTARI, Sic., to levy troops, Sp. levantar, Gioeni, 163.

MAGNA, Neap., nonchalance, dexterity. Sp. maña, Galiani.
MALACAPEZZA, Neap., an evil man. Sp. mala cabeza, Galiani.
MALICERIRI, Sic., to hate. Sp. malquerer, Avolio, 75.
MALUPARATU, Sic., in difficult straits. Cat. malparat, Avolio, 75.
MANGUNIARISI, Sic., to waste time with the pretext of working. Sp. mangonear, Avolio, 75. In colloquial Spanish, the word means 'to loiter or loaf.' Monlau defines it, "Aludiendo a lo entremetidos que suelen ser los revendedores." This meddlesomeness or idle curiosity would explain the passage from 'storekeeper' or 'retailer' to the meaning in Sicilian.
MANIARI, Sic., tracking, as of a hunting dog following the scent. Gioeni, 169, offers an ingenious, if somewhat fantastic, explanation. He refers to the wagging of the dog's tail, and the gradual increase in tempo of the wagging as it comes closer to the prey. This makes Gioeni think of the Sp. menear la cola, whence he derives the Sic. maniari.

MANIATA, Sic., the scent of the prey. Sp. menear, Gioeni, 169. See preceding entry.


MANTICHIGGIA, Sic., "Composizione che si fa con lardo, mischiandovi odori, per ugnere i capelli; pomata, manteca. Sp. mantequilla, panetto con burro." (Traina) The meaning Traina attributes to Sp. mantequilla is not correct. The panetto con burro is Sp. mantecada.

MANTU, Sic., great, illustrious. OCat. mant, Avolio, 175, fn. 2.


MARITEDDU, Sic., a portable container with hot embers for warming one's hands or legs. Cat. maridet, Gioeni, 171.
MARMILLATA, Sic., marmalade. Sp. mermelada, Avolio, 75.
Both Monlau and REW state that the Spanish is from Ptg. marmelada; they are both silent as to the Sicilian form. It. marmellata < Ptg. marmelada, Migliorini-Duro.

MARTINETTU, Sic., workshop where copper is beaten. Cat. martinet, Avolio, 75.

MASAUDO, MASAUTO, Neap., distinguished person, the master.
It also had the meaning of sly, rascally. Sp. más alto, Galiani.

MASCARARI, Sic., to paint the face with charcoal. Cat. mascarar, Avolio, 76.

MATTÀ, Sic., a group in peggiorative sense, "gang". Sp. mata, Traina. REW registers OIt. matà in the same meaning, which would seem to make the Spanish unnecessary.


MAULA, Sic., deceit, hidden fraud. Sp. and Cat. maula, Gioeni, 176.
MAZZA MAURIELLO, Neap., imp, little demon. Sp. moco
morillo, Galiani.

MAZZAMORRA, Neap., mess made with broken hard-tack (naut.).
Sp. mazamorra, Galiani.

MBARGU, Sic., obstacle. Sp. embargo, Traina.

MBORRACCIARE, Neap., to get drunk. Sp. emborrachar.


MBUCCAGGHIARI, Sic., to hold back or refrain. From bucca
plus cagghiari (Sp. callar).

MBURRACCIARISI, Sic., to get drunk. Sp. emborracharse,
Pasqualino, Gioeni, 177. Traina offers borrachear.

MBURRACCIARISI, Tar., to get drunk. Sp. emborracharse,
Voc. Tar., Tara, 72.

MECCIA, Sic., lamp wick. Cat. metxa, Avolio, 76. Why
not Sp. mecha?

MERINOS, Sic., a variety of sheep or the wool thereof,
Sp. merina, Traina. It. merino < Sp. merino,
Migliorini-Duro. The Sicilian form may have entered
by way of French, which uses the plural form.

MEUZA, Neap., spleen, bile. Cat. melsa, Rew 5579, Zinno.

MINISPREZZARI, Sic., to deprecate. Sp. menospreciar.

MINNIARISI, Sic., to delay or dawdle. Sp. menearse,
Gioeni, 182. The Sicilian is an inversion of meaning.

MISARULO, Tar., worker who is paid by the month. Sp. mesero, Voc. Tar.

MONTONE, Neap., a pile or heap. "È parola tutta spagnuola, che in quella lingua dinota appunto un monte, una massa di qualche cosa." Galiani. Sp. montón.

MPANATA, Neap., Sp. empanada, Zinno.

MPANATA, Sic., a pastry. Sp. empanada, Avolio, 76.

MPARA, Sic., seizure or sequestration of chattels. Sp. ampara, Traina.

MPARA, Neap., injunction to a jailer to hold a prisoner in custody pending the satisfaction of other obligations. Sp. empara(sic), D'Ambra.

MPIANCIARI, Sic., to iron. Sp. planchar, Traina; Sp. aplanchar, Avolio, 76.

MPICARI, Sic., to stick or make sticky. Cat. apegar, Sp. pegar, Avolio, 76.


MPIZZARI, Sic., to start. Sp. empezar, Traina.

MPRENALE, Tar., to render pregnant. Sp. emprenár(sic), Voc. Tar.

MPUNARI, Sic., to move or lift. Sp. empujar, Gioeni, 185. Gioeni explains the passage from -ja- to -na-
by citing the example of Sic. mpapanari from Sp. empapujar. This is not, of course, an explanation.

MUCCATURI, Sic., handkerchief. Sp. mocadero, Traina.

MUCCIACCIA, Neap., girl. Sp. muchacha, D'Ambra. From the same source, Cal. musciascia, Marzano.

MUCCIO-ME-PESA, Neap., a formula of mourning; a stupid person. Sp. mucho me pesa, D'Ambra.


MUERTO, Tar., "Voce spagnuola." Voc.Tar.

MUNTERA, Sic., a sort of cap. Sp. montera, Traina.


MUSCHITTA, Sic., mosquito. Cat. mosquit, Sp. mosquito, Avolio, 76.

MUSUNIARI, Sic., to crush. Sp. manosear, Avolio, 76,REW 5339.

MUTRIARISI, Sic., to become annoyed. Cat. enmurrearse, Avolio, 76.
MUZA, Sic., rotted. Cat. motxa, Avolio, 197, fn. 3.

NCADDARI, Sic., to hesitate. OCat. caylar, Avolio, 76.

NCHIAPPARI, Sic., to soil or besmirch. Cat. clapar, Avolio, 77.

NFADADO, Neap., Sp. enfadado, Zinno, 236.

'NFADARI, Sic., to annoy. Sp. enfadar, Gioeni, 195.


NFURMAGGIATU (MALU), Sic., annoyed, displeased. Cat. enformatjat, Avolio, 76.

NGASTARI, Sic., to set in as inlay. Sp. engastar, Avolio, 77. Zinno lists Neap. ncrastare from the same source.

NGHIRRIUSU, Sic., difficult to get along with, troublesome. Cat. engorroso, Avolio, 77. Gioeni, 196, rejects this in favor of It. guerriare, but the former source is more likely the correct one.

'NGRIFARI, Sic., to curl or crimp, to make the hair stand on end, as from fright or anger. Sp. engrifar, Traina. Var. agrinferi.


NGUANTU, Sic., charitable collection. "Dallo spagn. guante nella locuzione echar un guante, fare una
colletta." Gioeni, 197.

NICCHI, Sic., in the phrase sticchi e nicchi, dispute or disagreement. Cat. nych, estar nych, Gioeni, 193.

NIMIU, Sic., minute, adj. Cat. and Sp. nimio, Gioeni, 199; Avolio, 77. Semantically unlikely.


NINNO, Neap., infant. "E voce spagnuola; ma in quella lingua sebbene si scriva con due 'n', si pronuncia 'nigno'." (Galiani) Sp. niño, 238.

NIVERA, Tar., place where snow is stored or sold. Sp. nevera, Voc.Tar., Tara, 73.

NNACCARA, Sic., mother-of-pearl. Cat. nacara, Avolio, 77.

NTACCIUNARI, Sic., to put nails into shoes. Cat. tatronar, Sp. tachonar, Avolio, 77. Calabrese has ntacciari, according to Marzano from Sp. tacha.

'NTIPARI, Sic., to prop or shore up. Sp. entiber, Gioeni, 202; Avolio, 77.

NTISARE, Tar., to make taut, to stiffen the limbs, as from cold. Sp. entesar, Voc.Tar.

NTONTARO, Neap., stupid. Sp. tonto, D'Ambra.

NTRAGNE, Neap., Sp. entrañas, Zinno.

NTURTIGGHIARE, Tar., to wrap up. Sp. entortijar, Voc. Tar., Tara, 72.

NUMINATA, Sic., fame or repute. Cat. anomenada, Avolio, 77.
NUNNATU, Sic., a premature birth. Cat. nonat, Avolio, 77. Rew registers a Sic. nunnata, a small fish, from *neonatus.

NURRIZZA, Sic., nursemaid. Sp. nodriza or Fr. nourrice, Traina. Rew 6003a, offers the French source only.


NZAJARI, Sic., to attempt. Sp. ensayar, Pasqualino, Traina. Pasqualino adds, possibly in-saggiu-ari. But the Spanish source is more certain.

NZAVANARI, Sic., to wrap a corpse in a sheet. Sp. sábana, Traina.


OFANO, Neap., vainglorious. "Parola tutta spagnuola, che in quella lingua si scrive ufano. Forse viene dal latino vanus." (Galiani) D'Ambra offers both Gr. phanos and Sp. ufano.

OFANU, Sic., vainglorious. Lat. vanus, Pasqualino, Gr. phanos, DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 86. Traina cites Lat. vanus, in agreement with Pasqualino. Gioeni, 206, says that but for the existence of the Sp. and Ptg. adjective, the Lat. vanus would be completely satisfactory. Avolio, 77 and Carini, 54, Cat. ufano, Sp. and Ptg. ufano are the only authorities who offer Sp. ufano.


OTRO, OTRA, Tar., Fr. autre or Sp. otro, Voc.Tar.

OVA FALDICHERE, Neap., a sweet made of egg yolks and easily kept in one's pocket. It was a custom of the Spaniards in Naples to be amply provided with these sweets, which they would take from their pockets and distribute to their lady friends. (Galiani) Sp. huevos de faltriquera.

P

PACCHESICCO, Neap., "Giovanotto provinciale, o studente meschinamente vestito." Sp. pajesico (sic), Tancredi. The Spanish form cited is not recorded. Tancredi could have meant pajecillo.

PACCHIONE, Neap., fat and slow. Sp. pachón, D'Ambra.

PAGNULETTA, Sic., kerchief. Traina suggests pannu, but this does not explain -gn. C. Salvioni is correct in saying of this word, "Non è altro che lo sp. pañoleta." ("Appunti meridionali", in Studi Romanzi, VI, 37.)

PALANGARU, Sic., fishing line with baited hooks attached at intervals along its length. Mod. Prov. and Cat. palangre, Carini, 54. For both the Catalan and Sicilian forms REW 6135b gives Gr. panagron. There is also a Sp. palangre.

PALATARU, BALATARU, Sic., palate. Sp. Cat. paladar. Traina registers balataru, showing p > b.


PANNIARI, Sic., to flicker uncertainly, as a flame. Sp. bandear, Gioeni, 210.

PANTURRU, Sic., fat and awkward person. Sp. panturra, Gioeni, 211; DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 137.

PAPARUNI, Sic., excellent, magnificent. Sp. opiparo, Gioeni, 212.

PAPAZICA, Sic., small bird. Sp. avecica, Avolio, 78.
PAPELLA, Cal., document. Mario Aragona believes that this is from Fr. papier. (1) While it is true that the French form gave Cat. papel, which in turn gave Sp. and Ptg. papel, it is more likely that the Calabrian form came from the Spanish or Catalan. Indeed, for the form papellu, Marzano says, "Gli spagnuoli ci hanno lasciato questa bella voce."

PAPELLO, Neap., decree or license. Sp. papiellos (sic), D'Ambra, Sp. papel, Zinno.

PAPELLU, Sic., a written note. Sp. papel, Avolio, 78.

PAPOSCIA, Neap.,
"Ernia ventosa". "Chiamasi anche 'pallone'. Dalla voce spagnuola papos, che dinota il gozzo, e significa parimenti quella gran pelle pendente dal collo de' buoi. La modestia esigeva questo modo di esprimersi metaforico." (Galiani)

D'Ambra also offers Sp. papos.


PAPPARIBBELLA, Sic., a foolish ridiculous person. Gioeni gives the history of this word, which goes back to 1412. The Catalan Bernardo Caprera, Count of Modica, made in that year an unsuccessful attempt upon the virtue of Queen Bianca, in Palermo. He was thenceforth referred to as guapo rebelde, which was altered into

(1) Mario Aragona: Di alcune parole calabresi che hanno riscontro nella lingua francese e non nell'italiana e della loro etimologia, Roma, 1921, 8.
vappu ribelli, and finally into papparibbella.
PARAGUANTO, Neap., tip, gratuity. According to Galiani from the Spanish. He cites the Spanish custom of wearing gloves, and of saying, when offering a tip, para guantes.
PARAGUANTU, Sic., tip, gratuity. Sp. paraguanente.
PARRUCCIANU, Sic., client, customer. Sp. parrochiano(sic), Gioeni, 213. Gioeni points out that the modern Sp. is parroquiano. Apparently, he was under the impression that it was once spelled with -ch-.
PARTITURI, Sic., place where flow of waters is divided.
Sp. partidor, Avolio, 78.
PASSAGAGGI, Sic., throng or crowd. Sp. pasacalle, Rew 6267.
PASSARICA, Cal., spleen. Sp. pajarilla, Rew 6268.
PASSAVULANTI, Sic., a sort of candy. Cat. passavolant, Sp. pasavolante, Avolio, 78. The semantic passage here is well-nigh impossible.

PASSIARE, Tar., to stroll. Sp. pasear, Voc.Tar.

PELEA, PELEJA, Neap., a pretext for a quarrel. Sp. pelea, Galiani, D'Ambra, Zinno. In the dialect of Montello, Capone attributes to the same source peleja, peleusso

(1)

PENNONE, Neap., pennant, banner. Sp. pendón, Galiani.
PENTATO, Neap., elegant, polished. Sp. pintado, Galiani, D'Ambra.
PERDICANA, Sic., young partridge. Sp. perdigana, Gioeni, 216.

PICATIGGHIU, Sic., resentment as the result of a quarrel. Cat. picadillo, Avolio, 78.

(1) G. Capone: "Noterelle etimologiche", in GB. VIII, 3, (1892), 19.
PICCA, Sic., small quantity. Cat. mica, Avolio, 78.
Gioeni, 217, rightfully rejects this opinion, on the grounds that mica is common to both Spanish and Italian. But more important is the fact that m does not change to p. He rightly surmised that Sic. picca is connected with It. piccolo, and he cites an old "radice romana pic." For It. piccolo, REW cites *pikk (Schallwort) 6494.

PILUCCHERI, Sic., hair-dresser. Pasqualino registers the word but offers no etyton. Avolio, 78, gives Sp. peluquero.
PINZEDDU, Sic., small brush. Pasqualino registers the word, but offers no etyton. Traina gives Sp. pincel; Avolio, 60, gives OFr. pencel.
PIRRARI, PIRRARIA, Sic., insult, opprobrium. For the first form Pasqualino says, "Non dubitatur esse a perru voce hispanica canis est." Traina gives Sp. perro.
PIRTICUNI, Sic., small shot for hunting. Sp. perdigón, Gioeni, 216, Avolio, 78.
PISTAGNI, Sic., fringes or edging. Registered in Som. 79; Sp. pestañas; It. pistagna,<Sp. pestaña, Ciglio, Migliorini-Duro.
PITORFU, Sic., stupid peasant. Cat. pitof, Avolio, 78.
PRECAVIRI, Sic., to forestall or prevent, to use caution.

Gioeni, 223, points out that this verb is lacking to Italian, French, Provençal and Catalan, but that it exists in Spanish and Portuguese, whence it probably came to Sicilian. Sp. precaver.

PRENZA, Sic., a press, as for wine. "Voce di forma spagnuola e portoghese prensa, di eguale accezione." Gioeni, 223.

PRESTAMU, Sic., a loan. Sp. préstamo.

PRIARISI, Sic., to be pleased. Cat. prearse, Avolio, 75.

REW 6746 gives Cat. prehar for Sic. priarisi and for Neap. prejarse.

PROPINA, Sic., "lucro straordinario, insolito." Traina.

The word exists in Italian, meaning an examiner's fee. The Sicilian meaning is the same as the Spanish, a tip or gratuity. Not listed in REW.

PUCCIA, Neap., as in pane di puccia, "quel pane bianco che si usa per far la zuppa. Viene dalla voce spagnuola puchera, che dinota pentola." Galiani.


PUESTO, Tar., stone or wooden base on which barrels are set. Sp. puesto, Voc. Tar.

PUNTAPEDI, Sic., a kick. Sp. puntapié, Piaggia, Traina.
PUNTARIA, Neap., Sp. puntería, Zinno.
PUNTARIA, Sic., aim, as in marksmanship. Cat. puntería, Avolio, 78.
PUNTIGHIU, Sic., punctilio, Sp. puntillo. It. puntiglio<
Sp. puntillo, Migliorini-Duro.
PURRITU, Sic., rotten putrid. Traina gives Fr. pourri.
However, Sp. podrido would seem a more obvious as well
as more likely source.
PURTALI, Sic., curtain, awning. Sp. portal, Traina.
PURTERA, Sic., internal door between rooms. Sp. portera,
Traina.
PURTUGALLU, Sic., orange, a fruit. From the name of the
country, Portugal, REW 6677. Also Cal. portucallu,
Tar. purtijallo, Neap. portogalle, Abbr. purtehalle.
DeGregorio's suggested source, StGlIt. VII, (1920), Ar.
burtukan is rejected in REW 6677 as "wenig wahrschein-
lich."
PUSATA, Sic., inn. Sp. posada, Traina, REW 6308. The
same source for Cal. posata, Marzano.
PUSENTU, Sic., room or chamber. Sp. aposento, Traina.
PUSINTARI, Sic., to lodge. Sp. aposentar, Traina, REW
6308.

RAMAJETTU, Cal., Sp. ramillete, Scerbo, 10. For ramagghietto, Marzano gives the same source.
RAMP, Sic., a gentle slope, ramp (?). Sp. rampa, Avolio, 78.
RASTU, Sic., trace, trail. Sp. rastro, Traina.
RECAMERA, Sic., a wife's allowance for clothing. Ptg. and Sp. recámere, Gioeni, 231.
RETRÈ, Sic., privy. Sp. retrete, Traina. Fr. retrait is
more likely.

REVETIELLO, Neap., Sp. ribete, Zinno.

RICAPITU, Sic., materials or supplies for a certain task or operation. The word is in all of Iberia — Cat. recapte, Ptg. recabedo, Sp. recado. Carini, 54, suggests that the Sicilian form is closest to the Cat. and Ptg. forms.

RICUERDO, Tar., object kept or given as a memento. Sp. recuerdo, Voc.Tar.

RIFFA, Sic., lottery. Sp. rifa, Avolio, 79.

RIFFA, Neap., lottery. Sp. rifa, Zinno.

RIGATTIARI, Sic., to haggle over the price of something. Sp. regatear, Traina.

RINGANERA, Sic., uniform line or row of objects. Cat. renglera, Sp. ringlera, Avolio, 79.


RINISCA, Sic., young lamb. Gioeni, 234, ingeniously suggests that this might be merinisca, from Sp. merino, with aphaeresis of the first syllable. The etymon given in REW 663, Gr. arniskos, ‘young lamb’, seems to be the correct one.

RINNALI, Sic., income. Cat. rendal, Avolio, 79.

RINTARI, Sic., to rinse, or wash with water. Cat. rintar, Gioeni, 34.

RIPILIARI, Sic., to pretend to quarrel. Sp. repelar,
Avolio, 79.
RIPILU, Sic., shaving against the grain. Sp. repelo, Cat. arrepel, Avolio, 79.
RIPILU, Cal., idem, Sp. repelo, Marzano.
RIVINTARI, Sic., to burst, to overwork. Sp. rebentar, Gioeni, 236.
RIVITARI, Sic., to double the stakes in gaming. Cat. revidar, Gioeni, 236.
ROBBIVICCHIARU, Sic., dealer in old clothes. Sp. ropavejero, Traina, Gioeni, 236.
RUA, Neap. Cat. rua, Zinno.
RUBBIGGHIA, Sic., gown worn by church servants. Perhaps from Cat. ropilla, Gioeni, 236.
RUNCUNI, Sic., storage place. Sp. rinconera, with analogy with cantuni, from It. cantoniera. Gioeni, 237. But it could have come from rincón.
RUSCIANU, Sic.

"Dicesi d'uomo di temperamento che abbonda di sangue; sanguigno. Forse voce nostrale sul tipo spagnuolo antico con x, adesso j; roxo, rosso, roxear, divenir rosso, roxizo, rossicció, ecc. In sic. ant. xiloccu, nixiu, Xacca, siclocu, nisciu, Sciacca, ecc." Gioeni, 237.

If Gioeni is correct, then this word would represent a literary influence.

RUTANCIA, Sic., iron hoop. Cat. rodanxa, Avolio, 79.
SACCARI, Sic., to obtain or succeed. Sp. sacar, Gioeni, 238.

SACCUDIARI, Sic., to beat or pummel someone. Sp. sacudir, Gioeni, 238.

SALIMOJA, Neap., brine. Sp. salmuera, D'Ambra. The Neap. form shows more affinity with It. salamoia than with the Sp. form. A Spanish origin is to be doubted.

SAMPAGGHJUNI, ZAPPAGHJUNI, Sic., mosquito. Cat. ceballon, saballó, OFr. sapagion, Avolio, 79. Schneegans, 133, from Cat. ceballon, saballó.

SANARI, Sic., to castrate. Cat. sanar, Avolio, 79. V. Rew 7566.

SANATODOS, Sic., panacea (humorous). Registered by Pasqualino and obviously Spanish.

SANATUTTU, Cal., panacea. Sp. sanatodos, Marzano.

SANNUCCA, Sic., if not, else, otherwise. Sp. si plus nunca, Fulci, 167.

SANSIGGHIU, Sic., healthy, sturdy. Sp. sansillo, Traina.

None of the Spanish dictionaries register sansillo.

SAPITURI, Sic., privy to. Sp. sabedor, LLat. sapitor, OFr. sapiteur, Avolio, 79.

SARACA, Neap., salted pilchard. Because of the Spaniards' fondness for this food, the word was used as a nickname
for them. Galiani.

SARACONE, Neap., man of sharp wits. This word is the aug. of saraca, and was used to describe some of the Spanish grandees who came to rule Naples. Galiani.

SARAU, Sic., evening entertainment, ball. Sp. sarao, Traina. REW 7841,2, traces the Sp. form to the Ptg. sarau, but does not mention the Sic. form.

SARCETORE, Neap., a mender. Sp. zarcidor, D'Ambra.

SARCIRI, Sic., to sew. Cat. sarcir, Avolio, 79.

SARGA, Cal., serge. Sp. sarga, Scerbo, 128, also 10.


Traina, REW 7478.

SAVANIELLO, Neap., cloth for wrapping about an infant.

Sp. sábana plus dim. suffix. Tancredi derives it from Sp. sabanilla.

SBANCARI, Sic., to win all at gaming. Cat. desbancar, Avolio, 79.

SBARDU, Sic., crowd or multitude. Cat. esbart, Avolio, 79.

SBARIARE, Neap., Sp. resbalar, Zinno.


SBRIARI, Sic., to knead. Cat. bregar, Avolio, 80. But Sp. bregar is more likely, since the Cat. form means "to beat hemp."

SBRINZARI, Sic., to cut finely. Sp. desbriznar, Avolio, 80.
SBRINZARISI, Sic., to break. Cat. esvinsarre, Avolio, 80.
SCACCIARI, Sic., to deceive with word or deed. Ptg. cachar, Gioeni, 244.
SCAFFARATA, Sic., show-case of glass. Sp. escaparate, Avolio, 80, R.E.W. 7672.
SCALFAMBRU, Sic., "Corpo qualunque a forma di scarpa."
Because of the collective suffix -ambru from Sp. -ambre, Gioeni, 244, believes this Sic. word is from a Spanish *escalfambre, which he says is not documented.
SCAMINARI, Sic., to go or lead astray. Sp. descaminar, Gioeni, 245.
SCAMMOZE, Neap., a sort of cheese. Sp. escamoches, remains of a meal. Since this cheese, scammoze was made from the left-overs of the making of the larger sized caciocavallo, the analogy is a simple one. Galiani.
SCAMPARE, Cal., to cease raining. Sp. escamper, Scerbo, 10, Marzano.
SCAMPARI, Sic., to cease raining. Sp. and Ptg. escamper, Gioeni, 245. Fr. decamper, Avolio, 63, is not likely. The Spanish origin of this and the preceding entry are not necessarily placed in doubt by Terlingen's claim (p. 178) that Sp. escamper is from It. scampare.
SCAMPAVIA, Sic., type of vessel used by Turkish pirates.

Sp. escampavia, Gioeni, 245.

SCANTU, Sic., fright. DeGregorio, ZRPh. 45: (1925), 305, states that this form goes back to Sic. spantu from Lat. expaventare. The Sic. is connected with Sp. Cat. Ptg. espanto, and the passage from -p- to -c- is explained by analogy of It. raspare, rascare, spuma, scuma. REW 3035 gives essentially the same explanation. Gioeni, 246, offers a more plausible explanation. Gioeni here reminds us that the Neap. form for this is schianto from the verb schiantare. The meaning of It. schianto is 'loud unexpected noise'. Gioeni suggests that the cause was taken for the effect, as in rossore for vergogna. The loss of the yod is explained by analogy; scacciata and 'mmisca for schiacciata and mischia.

SCAPECE, Neap. Galiani states, "Voce data a noi dagli spagnuoli che dicono escabeche." Galiani refers to ancient Roman cook books in which is described a favorite dish of one Apicius, a Roman patrician, whence esca Apicii and escabeche. Sp. escabeche, Zinno.

SCAPECE, Tar. and Abbr., v. supra.

SCAPECE, Sic., v. supra.

SCAPEZZARE, Neap., to break off short, to fall headlong.

Sp. descabezaz, D'Ambra.
SCARFARI, Sic., to warm, refl. to warm oneself before a fire. REW 1507 derives So. It. kalfare from Lat. caelefacere, pointing out that the connection between Lat. facere and Romance *fare is not clear. Traina says the Sic. form is from Gr. kalpho, 'I dry.' DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 58, declares the Sic. form is not from Sp. escalfar but from a *scalfare. Avolio, 80, derives the Sic. refl. form from Cat. escalfarse.


SCHETTU, Sic., simple, ingenious; unmarried man or woman. Sp. escuesto, Traina. In view of It. schietto, it seems unnecessary to resort to the Sp. form, which may itself indeed have come from the Italian. Monlau's derivation of the Sp. is quite unsatisfactory.

SCIAMARRU, Sic., rustic, coarse. Sp. chamarro, coat or jacket of lamb skin. The Sic. word was applied to a stupid, rough peasant. (Gioeni, 251.) It may be of interest to note that the Sp. form is from the Basque. (Gioeni, Monlau.)

SCIAMBERGA, Cal., "marsina, soprabito", Sp. chamberga, Marzano.
SCIAMMERICA, Tar., "abito da società." Sp. chamberga, 
Tara, 172.

SCIAVECA, Neap., fishing net. Sp. jébege, D'Ambra. The 
word is also in It., Abbr., and Sic. However, since 
the etymon is Ar. sabaka, Rew 7476a, it is reasonable 
to suppose that the southern dialects took it from Ar. 
or Sp., whence it was taken into Italian.

SCOMETIRI, O Sic., to incite against, to urge. Cat. 
escometer, Avolio, 172, fn. 1.

SCOPA, Neap., broom, unnecessarily attributed to Sp. 
escoba by D'Ambra. V. Rew 7734.

SCOPIGLIA, Neap., gold and silver chips and clippings, as 
in the goldsmith's art. Needlessly attributed to Sp. 
escobilla by D'Ambra. Zinno, Rew 7736.

SCORRIATO, Neap., a whip. Sp. zurriaga, D'Ambra. Not 
likely. The Neap. form is probably from ex-corium-are.

SCOTTU, Sic., woollen textile. Cat. escot, Avolio, 80.

SCRIVANIA, Tar., writing table, desk. "Anche in Toscana 
dicesi scrivanía e deriva dalla voce Sp. escribánía." 
Voc.Tar. But Migliorini-Duro trace It. scrivanía to 
Lat. scriba, scribanía.

SCUPETTA, Sic., rifle, shot-gun. Sp. escopeta, Avolio, 
80; Traina suggests both the Spanish form and Fr. 
escopette. From the same source, Cal. scupetta, 
Marzano.
SCUPPETTA, Neap. Sp. escopeta, Zinno.


SCUTTIARI, Sic., the first pruning of the vine. Frequentative of Sp. escotar, Gioeni, 255. The Sp. form means to cut to size.

SUZZIUSU, Sic., spiteful. Cat. astucios, Avolio, 80.

SECARA, SECLA, SEGARI, Sic., beet. Traina citing Vinci, attributes it to Sp. acelgas. REW 7919a, says the connection here is not clear, but offers no further explanation.

SECONA, Sic., revenue, income assigned to the bishop. Sp. hacienda, Cat. hisenda; the double nn in the Sic. form precludes its possible derivation from OFr. assener, 'to assign.' Gioeni, 255.


SFRAGARI, Sic., to waste or spoil. Cat. destragar, Avolio, 80. As Gioeni, 258, points out, the passage of -t- to -f- cannot be satisfactorily explained. He suggests Fr. frayer. It is likely that this Sic. form represents a mixture of several elements. There is in Sic. another word meaning very nearly the same as
sfregari. This is sfardari. REW 3162a, registers a Fr. fauder, "ein Stuck Tuch brechen." Sfardari may be a derivative of fauder. Sfardari in turn may have had the effect of changing the -t- of Sp. estragar so that it resulted in Sic. sfregari.

SGANARE, Neap., to satiate, to satisfy one's will. Sp. gana, Galiani. This would be similar to It. sfamare, from fame. Still, the Neap. form may have come from Sp. desganar.

SGRANCIARI, Sic., to scratch. Cat. esgarranxar, Avolio, 80.


SICILIA in FARI SICILIA, Sic., to stay away from school or work one or more times. Possibly Sp. cesillo, dim. of cese, cessation, interruption. Gioeni, 261. But cesillo is not registered in the Spanish dictionaries.


SIMANA, Cal., week. Sp. semana, Scerbo, 10.

SINZIGGHIU, Sic., simple. Sp. sencillo, Traina, REW 7938.

SIRI, Sic., var. of essiri, to be. Sp. ser, Gioeni, 262.


SMAMMAI, Sic., to wean. Sp. and Cat. desmamar, Avolio, 80.
SOJA, Sic., intention, desire. Sp. suya, Avolio, 80.
SPACCIARI, Sic., to empty, disencumber. Cat. despatxar, Avolio, 80.
SPAGNARISI, Sic., to be afraid, to be timid. Gioeni, 264, lists Sic. spagna-re, stressed on the final vowel. He repeats the definition given by Traina, "Voce fanciullesca che vale sospensione di giuoco." Traina ventures a guess as to its meaning, 'frighten the king', or 'king of Spain'. Giovanni Meli uses spagna-re (1), and defines it in his Dizionario (2) as "Espressione usata da i ragazzi nel rappattumarsi." (3) Gioeni hence concludes that the word is an invitation, in the name of the King of Spain, to make peace and let by-gones be by-gones. Fulci, 199, has a different explanation. He says, "Derivo da quella d'un soldato spagnuolo sotto gli Aragonesi, dicendo le madri per intimorire i fanciulli... veni lu spagnolu." Whereas Gioeni's derivation leaves much to be desired semantically as well as phonologically, Fulci's satisfies in the former respect, but not in the latter. Avolio, 212, fn. 1, declares it comes from appagnarisi from

(3) Loc. cit.
Meli registers in his Dizionario the words appagnarisi, appagnatu, appagnetizzu, and appagnu. (1) For Cal. spagnarsi, Scerbo, 139, writes, "Cf. Sic. spagnarisi (appagnarisi). It would seem that the opinion of Avolio is the best one.

SPAGNARSI, Cal., to be frightened, to be timid. V. supra.

SPAGNULETTA, Sic., "Velo da capo, come da Spagna; Sp. panoleta. (2) Cf. supra, Sic. pagnuletta.

SPANTAVIDDANU, Sic., scarecrow. Sp. espantavillanos, Gioeni, 264. The Spanish word means 'gaudy objects, trinkets', as Gioeni points out. He avoids the semantic difficulty which this presents, stating merely that the Sicilians modified its meaning. Unfortunately, we have no better explanation.

SPANTO, Neap., "Cosa maravigliosa, orrore, paura, bellezza, cosa da ammirarsi, maraviglia stupore." Thus is this word defined by Galiani. He continues, "Voce restata a noi dagli spagnuoli, che dicono espantar per 'impaurire, recar stupore ecc.' Caix considers a Spanish source for this word unlikely, although he admits a semantic connection between the two words. However, he prefers spanto, which he says is the "nuovo participio di spandere, in luogo del più regolare spaso

(1) Loc. cit.
(2) C. Sapienza: "Etimologie popolari siciliane", StGlIt. VI, (1912), 21.
(expansus), meaning pompous, magnificent. This would seem to be a rather circuitous route. More nearly correct are Galiani and D'Ambra who give Sp. espantar, and Zinno, who gives Sp. espanto.

SPATANCIIA, Sic., a sort of sword. Cat. espadanya, Avolio, sl.

SPATUNI, Sic., eunuch, castrated person. Gioeni, 265, states that this is the Gr. spadon, of equal meaning. Since the word went into Latin, spado, -onis, into Sp. espadón, and into Cat. espado, Gioeni declares it is difficult to determine whence it came into Sicilian.

SPERTU, Sic., mentally alert. Sp. desperto, Ptg. desperto, Cat. despet, Gioeni, 265. Sp. experto is possibly a better source. For It. svelto, Migliorini-Duro give Sp. suelto. The Italian form could have given the Sicilian.

SPICARI, Sic., to un-stick. Sp. despegar, Avolio, sl.

SPICCHIARI, Sic., to shine like a mirror. Sp. espejea, Gioeni, 266. However, It. specchio should not be overlooked as a possible source.

SPIDDIZZATU, Sic., torn, badly dressed. Cat. despedassat, Avolio, sl.

SPIRANZARI, Sic., to deprive of hope, discourage. Sp. desesperanzar, Avolio, sl.

SQUITATO, Neap., bachelor. Sp. descuitando, D'Ambra. A
simple semantic passage.

STACCA, Sic., stake, picket, piece of wood on which notches are cut to keep a score or tally. Sp. estaca, Avolio, Sl.

STACCIUNARI, Sic., to remove the heel from shoes. Cat. destaconar, Avolio, S0.

STAFFERMU, Sic., tilting post. Gioeni, 268, seems to imply that the source is Sp., Ptg., or Cat. For Sp. estafermo, Monlau, Zerolo and Terlingen, 314, give It. sta fermo as the source. The Italian word for this object is quintana. Hence, it is likely that Sic. derived it from one or all of the Iberian forms.

STAGGHIATA, Sic., portion of work assigned. Sp. destajo, Traina. (1 > gghi?)

STANTALORA, Sic., mast on rear deck of ship. Cat. and Sp. estanterol, Gioeni, 268. REW 8231, states that from a Prov. estantarol came the It., Fr., Sp., Cat., and Ptg. forms. The word had wide currency in all Romance territory. Whether the Sic. form came in through the Sp. or Cat., as Gioeni states, or through Italian is difficult to determine.

STIGGHIUSU, Sic., that which splinters in breaking. Cat. estillos, Avolio, Sl, Schneegans, 133.

STIRRUZZARI, Sic., to break up clods of earth. Cat. desterrossar and esterrossar, Avolio, Sl.


DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 34, suggests extra + *fallarius, from falla, fallacia. It is a needless effort, for even assuming it to be correct, it would ill accord with the meaning he assigns to the word. A derivation from the Cat. estrafalaria, Avolio, 31, or from Sp. estrafalaric, Traina would be closer to the truth. Two other explanations can be suggested, one, extra + Ptg. falar. This would fall in neatly with the mean of Cal. strafalaru, (see next entry). The other explanation, extra + Sic. ladiu, lariu "ugly". But this would not account for the -fa-. To suggest the influence of It. strafalcione seems extreme.

STRAFALARU, Cal., 'sconchiuronato nel parlare, ridicolo'. Scerbo, 143. This would go with the Sic. and Neap. forms.

STRAGU, Sic., waste, destruction. Sp. estrago, Traina.

STRANCERU, Sic., "L'aggettivo stranceru, il quale manca al vsic. e ha il significato di estraneo nel giuoco delle carte è importazione castigliana (estrangero)".
Avolio, 81. But Sp. estrangero is not registered. Does he mean extranjero? Schneegans, 120, cites Cat. estraniero. STRANUTTARI, Sic., to spend a sleepless night. Cat. tranuitar, Avolio, 81.

STRAVERIU, Sic., incredible fact or event, a large amount, Traina. See next entry.

STREVERIO, Neap., great upheaval, disorder, cruelty. (Galiani). After referring to Lat. strepere, Galiani seems to imply that this word goes back to Strevier, under Philip II, a high official who massacred a great number of exiles. The best explanation is that of D'Ambrà, who suggests Lat. extra + verum.

STRICARI, Sic., to rub or scrub. Sp. estregar, Gioeni, 270; Cat. estregar, Avolio, 81.

STUJARI, Sic., to dry, to wipe dry. OFr. estoier or Sp. estrujar, Avolio, 64. DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 158, rejects this opinion, as well as Gioeni's, 271, from *suctiare. DeGregorio proposes instead *storeare from storea. REW 8325, gives *studiare.

SUCARRU, SUCARRU, Sic., cigar. Sp. cigarro, Avolio, 81.


SUGGHIUZZU, Sic., sob. Most likely from Sp. sollozo.

While It. singhiozzo is not completely to be rejected, the Sicilian passage of 1-yod to -gght is so regular as to favor the Spanish source.
SULITA, Sic., solitude. Gioeni points out, 273, that
this is neither an Italian nor French form. While OFr.
had soliteit, the Sic. form is from Sp. soledad.
SUMANA, Tar., week. Sp. semana, Voc.Tar. Tara 72. For
e_u, cf. sumentasemenza.
SUPORTU, Sic., a board to sustain a weight. Cat. sopport,
Avolio, §2.
SUPPAPPA, Sic., curb chain attached to bit and bridle. A
corruption of Sp. sobarba, Gioeni, 273.
SUPRASARTU, Sic., sudden fear. Cat. sobresalt, Avolio,
§2. Var. suprasaltu, suprasautu, Sp. sobresalto,
Traina. Also from Sp. sobresalto, Cal. suprasartu,
Marzano.
SUPRATAVULA, Sic., right after dinner. Cat. sobretuala,
Avolio, §2.
SUPRATUTTU, Sic., outer garment, overcoat. Cat. sobretot,
Avolio, §2. Also from the same source, Cal. supratuttu,
Marzano.
SURCARE, Tar., to make furrows, to plough. Sp. surcar,
Voc.Tar.
SURDATARA, Sic., prostitute (Traina). Sp. soldadera,
defined in Zerolo: Nombre que se daba a ciertas mujeres
de mal vivir, que tenían entrada en las casas de los
grandes y prelados. (s.v. soldadera.)
SURTERI, Sic., bachelor. Sp. soltero, Cat. solter,
Gioeni, 274, Avolio, 82. Schneegans cites only Cat.
solter.
SUSTU, Sic., annoyance, disgust. Probably from Sp. susto,
Traina.

T

TACCAGNARIA, Sic., niggardliness. Sp. tacañeria, Traina.
REW 8531 registers It. taccagno, from Gothic tahu,
whence Sp. tacaño. It is possible for Sic. taccagneria,
as well as the forms taccagnu, tagagnu, tagagnuni to
have come from the Italian form rather than from the
Spanish.
TACCHIARI, Sic., to spot or besmirch. Cat. tacar, Avolio,
82, Carini, 54.
TACCIA, Sic., small nail for shoe. Cat. tatxa, Sp. tacha,
Avolio, 82, Sp. tacha, Traina, Gioeni, 275.
TACCIA, Cal., idem. Sp. tacha, Scerbo, 10, also 147.
TAFANARIE, Neap., buttocks, posterior. Sp. tafanario,
REW 8521. It. tafanario <Sp. tafanario, Migliorini-
Duro.
TALAI, Sic., vantage point from which to see and not be
seen. Cat. and Sp. atalaya, Avolio, 82, Sp. atalaya,
Traina.
TALIARI, Sic., to look, to observe. Cat. talayar, Avolio, 82. From Sic. talai, Traina.


TAPPINA, Sic., slipper. Cat. tapi, Gioeni, 278, Carini, 54.

TAVEDDA, Sic., a crease in cloth. Cat. tavella, Avolio, 82,REW 8509.

TAVUTO, TAUTO, Neap., coffin. Sp. ataúd, D'Ambra.


TENNA, Sic., for bottega. Sp. tienda, Traina.


TIMPO, Tar., time. "Voce tutta spagnuola." Voc.Tar. (Sp. tiempo.)

TIMPA, Sic., crag, precipice (Avolio), hillock (REW), slight elevated place (Traina). Avolio, 82, gives Cat. timba, but REW 8739 gives *timpa, listing Cat. timpes, Valencian timpa, timba, but not listing Cat. timba. Traina gives Gr. tumbos.

TINA, Sic., vat. Listed beside Sp. tina in Som. 89.

TINGHITÈ, Sic., in profusion; "a bizzeffe", (Meli).

Gioeni offers two possible explanations. The first is the Cat. a tingut tè, literally, 'to that possessed,
have.' That is, 'to what you already have, add more.'

The other explanation stems from the propensity of the
Spanish language to reinforce verbs by repetition, a
use that is frequent in Sicilian. Hence from Sp. ten
gue ten could have come the Sic. tinguîtë. Var.
tignîtë, tichîtë.

TINTA, Sic., ink. Listed beside Sp. tintâ in Som. 89.
TIPU, Sic., full to satiety. Cat. tip, Gioeni, 232.
Gioeni connects Sic. attipari, -si, with Cat. atipar,
-se. However, REW 8263 attributes all of these forms
to Lat. stipare, with change of prefix.

TIRANTî, Sic., suspenders. Cat. and Sp. tirantes, Avolio,
82.

TIRANTî, Cal., idem. Sp. tirantes, Scerbo, 10.

TIRANTî, Neap., idem. Sp. tirantes, Zinno.

TIRRAGGIU, Sic., rent paid by tenant farmer to owner.
Cat. terratge, Avolio, 82.

TISTRARUTU, Sic., stubborn. Listed beside Sp. testarudo,
in Som. 88. Traina, Sp. testarudo; Avolio, 83, Cat.
tesurut.

TONTO, Neap., stupid person. Sp. tonto, Galiani, D'Ambra.

TOSELLO, Neap., canopy. Sp. dosel, D'Ambra, Zinno, REW
2755.


TRABBISUNNA, Sic., confusion, upset. Sp. trapisonda, Cat.
trapissonde, Gioeni, 283.

TRABBUSERU, Sic., deceiver. Gioeni, 283, lists after this Sic. form Sp. trapacero, Ptg. trapaceiro, and Cat. trapacero.

TRAGANTI, Sic., foolish credulous person. Sp., Ptg., Cat. tragar, Gioeni, 283.

TRAMPA, Sic., trap. Sp. trampa, Gioeni, 283.


TRAVISARI, Sic., to wager. Sp. atraversar (sic), Avolio, §3. Neither Monlau nor Zerolo list atraversar. Both list atravesar which Zerolo defines, 'to make side-bets, either as an active player in a game of chance, or as an on-looker.'

TRICCHI-TRACCHI, Sic., fire-cracker. Sp. triquitraque, Cat. trictrach, Avolio, §3.


TRINCHISI, Sic., a toast. Cat. trinquís, Avolio, §3.

TRIZZOLA, Sic., short carbine rifle. Cat. and Sp. tercerol, Avolio, §3. According to Zerolo, tercerol means 'that which occupies the third place or position.' Avolio obviously meant Sp. tercerola.

TRUINE~.
TRUNERA, Sic., loop-hole, embrasure. Listed beside Sp. tronera, in Som. 91. REW 8780 lists Sp. tronera from which came OIt. troniera, Fr. tronière, Ptg. troneira.
(A) TRUPEDDU, Sic., suddenly. Sp. de tropel, Cat. en tropel, Gioeni, 286.
TRUPPICARI, Sic., to stumble. Sp. trompicar, Traina, Avolio, §3. It is difficult to explain the loss of the -m- in the Sicilian form, unless influence of Sp. Ptg. tropezar is admitted.
TUCCHIENA, Sic., stone bench used by vendors. OCat. duquena, Avolio, §3.
TUERTO, Tar., "Voce spagnuola." Voc.Tar.
TUNTIGGHIU, Sic., hoopskirt, bustle. Sp. and Cat. tontillo, Gioeni, 287.
TURCIUNIARISI, Sic., to suffer colic. Sp. atorozonarse, Avolio, §3.
TURRUNDI, Sic., listed beside turrón in Som. 92. REW 8801 lists It. torrone from Sp. turrón. The Sicilian form can be from either of these. Migliorini-Duro give It. torrone < Sp. turrón.
TUSELLO, Sic., idem. Sp. dosel, Avolio, §3. From the same source, Cal. tusellu, Marzano.
TUVERA, Sic., part of bellows through which air is forced.
    Sp. tobera, Avolio, 83.

U

UNTARE, Cal., to grease, to spread salve, to anoint.
    Sp. untar, Soerbo, 151. REW lists an It. untar, 9057.
UOSEMO, Neap. Sp. husmo, Zinno.
USURERI, Sic., usurer. Cat. usurer, Avolio, 83.
UVERA, Sic., egg-cup. Cat. ouhera, Sp. huevera, Avolio, 83.

V

VALIA, Sic., merit. Sp., Ptg., Cat. valía.
VALINTIA, Sic., valor, heroic exploit, registered in Traina. From Sp. valentía.
VALINTIZZA, Sic., heroic exploit (ironical). There is possible influence of the Spanish substantive suffix -eza.
VAPPU, Sic., hired ruffian, ready with the fists. Sp. guapo, Traina. Traina adds, "In Napoli dicono guappu,
ch'io creo dallo spagnuolo *guapo, coraggioso.*

VARAGGHIU, Sic., yawn. Cat. *badall*, Avolio, 84. REW is more correct in attributing it to Lat. *bataculare*, 986. The OSic. form, cited by Avolio, *badaglu*, is clear evidence that the Catalan form is unnecessary.


VERDUCO, Neap., narrow quadrangular sword; metaphorically, dolt. Sp. *verdugo*. According to REW 9366a the Spanish form gave OIt. *verdugo*, a sword-cane. The first meaning in Zerolo is "renuevo o vástago del árbol." The passage from this to "sword" first and ultimately to "hangman" is explained by Monlau as "trasladados del de rama delgada." The Neapolitan meaning of "dolt" also may go back to the idea of a young and delicate shoot on a tree; from young to inexperienced, to inept, to dolt.

This opinion is borne out by REW 9335, in that It. vigliacco is attributed to Sp. bellaco. Migliorini-Duro give It. vigliacco < Sp. bellaco.

VINTIARI, Sic., to scent, sniff (as dogs), to have an inkling of some matter. Sp. ventear, Gioeni, 295.

VINTICCIOLU, Sic., a gentle wind. Cat. ventijol, Avolio, 84.


VIRDATE, Tar., truth. Sp. verdad.

VIRTATERU, Sic., true. Sp. verdadero, Traina, REW 9228 lists It. verdadero from Sp. verdadero.

VOLANDERI, Cal., fleeting. G. Alessio suggests a comparison of this word with Cat. volander and Sp. volandera, both of which have the same meaning. (1) The lack of this form in Italian seems to indicate an Iberian origin for the Calabrian word. Marzano cites Cat. volander.

VORZILLO, Neap., little purse or wallet. Sp. borsillo, D'Ambra. The Sp. borsillo listed by D'Ambra may be a misprint for bolsillo, since neither Monlau nor Zerolo registers the latter spelling. In any case, the change from -l- to -r- does not present any difficulty.

(1) "Note etimologiche", in ID XII, (1936), 80.
VRAZZU DI MARI, Sic., said of anyone who labors hard and usefully. Cat. bras de mar, Sp. braz de mar, Avolio, s4. This opinion may not be well-founded. Since neither Monlau nor Zerolo register Sp. braz, it may be assumed that Avolio meant brazo. Monlau does not register brazo de mar, but Zerolo gives two meanings: -17- Canal ancho y largo del mar, que entra tierra adentro. -40- Hecho un brazo de mar. loc. fig. y fam. Dícese de la persona ataviada con mucho lujo y lucimiento. Avolio lists the OSic. form, braczu di mari, so that while the Catalan source is not entirely impossible, it may be that the form is a native coinage.


VULANTERI, Sic., wanderer. Cat. volander, Avolio, s4.

Z

ZAFALI, Sic., shepherd. Sp. zagal. The common etymon for both these words is Ar. zagal, an adjective meaning 'brave, valiant,' (Rew 9589). The Spanish form means a spirited lad, a subordinate shepherd. This would indicate that the immediate source of the Sicilian
form is the Spanish rather than the Arabic. One difficulty remains, however, and that is the passage from -g- to -f-.

ZAFFIO, ZAFFEJO, Neap., ignorant, clumsy, coarse. "Voce lasciataci dagli Spagnuoli, che l'hanno nella loro lingua." Galiani. D'Ambra lists the Neapolitan word with the same meaning as Galiani, and derives it from Sp. zafio.


ZEMBRILLO, Neap., scornful term for 'child'. Both Galiani and D'Ambra give Sp. hombrillo, but this is phonologically most unlikely, and semantically as well.

ZENEFRA, ZINEFRA, Neap., fringe, as on curtains. Sp. cenefa, D'Ambra.

ZERREZERRE, Neap., a wooden toy producing a rattling sound, Sp. cencerro, D'Ambra, Zinno. D'Ambra states that these toys were used in improvised orchestras to serenade recently wedded elderly ladies and widowers, a practice which is interesting in view of Zerolo's definition of the Spanish word cencerrada: "Ruido desapacible, que se hace con cencerros, cuernos y otras cosas, para burlarse de los viudos la noche que se casan."
ZINEFFA, Sic., "Frangia che gira attorno al letto."
(Avolio.) Sp. zenefa, zenefa, Avolio, 84, Sp. zenefa,
Traina, citing Vinci.

ZOTTA, Sic., a whip. DeGregorio, StGlIt. I, (1899), 42,
connects It. ciottare with Sp. azote, azotar, and Sic.
zotta with It. ciottare. Traina gives Sp. azote for
the Sicilian form; Avolio, 84, gives Sp. azote and Ptg.
açute. Rew 7628 attributes the Sicilian form to Sp.
azote.

ZOTTE, Neap., a whipping, a lashing. Sp. azote, Galiani.

ZUMMARI, Sic., to buzz, as bees. Sp. zumbar, Gioeni, 304.

ZURRE ZURRE, Neap., buzzing, as of bees. Sp. zurrio,
D'Ambra.

ZURRIARI, Sic., "Lo stridere di certe cose fregate; o un
sughero tagliato o simile." (Gioeni) Sp. zurriar,
Gioeni, 304, Piaggia.

ZURRO, Neap., coarse, uncouth, rude. Sp. zurrón, D'Ambra.

gives the meaning "talmado y astuto" for Sp. zorro. In
addition to this meaning, Zerolo gives --4. fig. y fam.
Él que afecta simpleza e insulsez, especialmente por
no trabajar, y hace tarde y pesadamente las cosas. --9.
Hacerse uno el zorro. fr. fig. y fam. Aparentar
ignorancia o distracción. The Tarantine meaning can
be a result of a combination of the Spanish meanings.
ZUTTIARI, Sic., to whip or beat. From Sic. zotta which is from Sp. azote, Traina.
Chapter III

WORD PATTERNS

A BUCCA CHINA, adverbial phrase to express abundance or excess. MANGIAVA A BUCCA CHINA, MI NNI DICIA A BUCCA CHINA. In Spanish, a boca llena, abundance of threats, promises, words, insults. Cf. Eng. "he gave me a mouthful".

ACCUSI CARU SI VINNI? Said of a person one would like to see more frequently. Sp. ¿Tan caro se vende?

A DRITTU C A TORTU, by whatever means, rightly or wrongly. Sp. a tuertas y a derechas.

A LI VICCHIZZI, VALORI, Sp. a la vejez, viruelas.

A MIA CHI MI CUNTI, literally, why are you telling me about it? Like the Sp. ¿a mi qué me cuentas?, it means, "I'm not interested in or concerned with what you say." Note the redundant use of the personal pro-

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, the locutions listed are Sicilian. The Spanish correspondences are recorded in Caballero, Diccionario de modismos, unless another source is cited.
noun in both locutions.

AMMUZZU, profusely, in large quantities or numbers, as
FARI SORDI AMMUZZU; foolishly or thoughtlessly, as
PARRARI AMMUZZU; finally, as in the cry of street
vendors, registered in Som. 74, AMMUZZU I PIPI, FACEMU
AMMUZZU CU STI PISCI, "cioè ad occhio, senza pesarli."
Sp. a muchos, (Som. loc. cit.).


ARRASARISI L'OCCHI, to denote the welling-up of tears in
the eyes. This expression is registered by Gioeni,
33, beside Sp. arrasarse los ojos de lágrimas.
Caballero does not list this locution, but he does
have arrasados los ojos en lágrimas or en llanto. Un-
like the Sicilian, all of the Spanish versions mean
"to weep copiously."

ARRICUGGHIRISI, to return home, as from work or from a
trip; to retire for the day. Cf. Sp. a recogerser,
defined as, "A acostarse y en otros casos meterse en
casa."

ARRISICARI LU CORIU, to risk one's hide. (Meli, Diz.)

Sp. arriesgar la pelleja.

ATTILLARISI, to adorn oneself. Sp. atildar. (Zingarelli)

AVIRI MUNNU, to be experienced in the ways of the world.
(Meli, Diz.) Sp. tener mucho mundo.

AVIRI A UNU NTA VUCCA D'U STOMACU, to be utterly unable

AVVUCATU SENZA CAUSI, literally, a lawyer without cases to defend; metaphorically, anyone who has failed or has had but little success in a career. Sp. abogado sin pleitos. The Sicilian locution in addition contains a play on the word causi, which also means "pants, trousers", hence, a lawyer without pants, indigent.

BACIARI LI MANU, a term of greeting used by inferiors with superiors. In many of the small rural areas of Sicily, this expression is still current. (Som. 34) In the urban areas, however, it is used in a jocular way, BACIAMU LI MANU. The Spanish provenience of this formula is generally accepted without question. (1) Indeed, one of the most prominent linguistic remains of the Spanish domination is precisely the formula of polite address, together with titles of respect.

"Ma purtroppo è vero che anche noi Italiani nelle nostre parlare portiamo più di un segno delle antiche vergogne; quell'offerire ad ogni poco la nostra servitù, quel protestarci schiavo salutando.....quel magnifico titolo di eccellenza che in certi parti d'Italia s'usa dare a tutto pasto.....ricordano bruttamente quel tempo infelice, quando la vile adulazione spagnuola, per dirla coll'Àriosto, era giunta a cacciare la signoria perfino in bordello." (2)

(2) A. Zoncada: I dialetti d'ltalia, Pavia, 1875, 64-65.
The use of **VASARE LE MMANO** in Naples is attested by Croce. (1)

**BONA PASTA**, a gentle, easy-going, even-tempered person.

But in Sicilian, this locution is often used ironically to denote a person of low or untrustworthy character. Sp. **buena pasta**.

**BONU**, "that's enough", "O.K." Sp. **bueno**.

**BRUTTU E TUTTU**, expression, usually of surprise, used when someone whose appearance or reputation lead one to expect little of him, says or does something which raises one's opinion of him. Sp. **bruto y todo**.

**BUSCARISILLA**, to look for trouble and find it, to get a thrashing. Sp. **buscárelsea**.

**CACARISI DI PAURA**, to experience great fear. Sp. **cagarse de miedo**.

**CACATA RI PURCI**, to denote messiness, or smallness. Sp. **cagadas de pulga**.


**CAGGHIATU**, abashed, mortified. (Meli, **Diz.**) Sp. **callado**.


**CATTOLICU, -A**, as in the expression, "Pitrinu nun sì

(1) **Saggi sulla letteratura del '600**, Bari, 1911, 30.
senti cattolicu stamatina"; or "Chissu nun mi pari cattolicu." 'Peter isn't feeling just right this morning.' 'I don't like the looks of that.' Sp. cattolico, no estar uno muy cattolico, Caballero, Sbarbi.

Caudu com'a pisciazza, warm, tepid, said of wine or of water. Arag. "O vino está como pichau..." es decir caliente. (Cavero, 25)

Cchiu bboti di quantu pila avi ntesta, more times than he has hairs on his head. Sp. más veces que pelos tiene en la cabeza.

Cchiu bruttu di lu piccatu murtali, uglier than sin.
"Hace tres siglos se solía decir: Más feo que el pecado nefando. ... En Portugal se dice: Feio com'o pecado." (1)

Cchiu bruttu d'un duluri di notti, very ugly. Sp. más feo que un dolor a medianoche.

Cchiu nd'un annu ca nd'un jornu, to express the slowness with which a person moves or performs a task. Sp. más en tres días que en uno.

Cchiu vilinusa di na serpi, di na vipara, said of a person with a poisonous tongue. Sp. más venenosa que las víboras, que una serpiente.

Cci abbastà e cci asuperonchia, it is more than enough.
Sp. le basta y le sobra.

(1) Rodríguez Marín: Mil trescientas comparaciones populares...... Sevilla, 1899, 52.
CCI CADIU L'ARMA NTERRA, he lost all hope. Sp. se le cayó el alma a los pies.

CCI L'ÀJU NCHIUVATU CCA, in reference to something that causes mental anguish, an incubus. The expression is usually accompanied by a gesture of the hand to the heart. Sp. lo llevo clavado aquí.

CCI L'ÀJU NTA PUNT'A LINGUA, I have it on the tip of my tongue. Sp. lo tengo a la punta de la lengua.

CCI N'ÀJU LIVATU PIDOCCHI DI NTESNA, said of one, who, once in humble circumstances, has risen to a better state and has forgotten his old friends and those who have helped him. Sp. más piojos le he quitado de encima. Cf. Eng. "I knew him when."

CCI NASCIU, to express an essential characteristic of a person, or to explain a person's strange or stupid behavior. Sp. nacer con ello. Cf. Eng. "He was born that way."

CCI VOGGHIU OCHIU BENI DI STI PUPIDDI D'OCCHI, to love dearly. Sp. lo quiero más que a las niñas de mis ojos.

CC'UN PARMI DI VUCCA APERTA, with mouth wide open in dismay or surprise. Sp. con un palmo de boca abierta.

CHELLO CHE ECCE ECCE, Neap. There is no remedy, what is done is done. deRitis ties this expression to essere, taking ecce for ci è. E. Rocco derives it from Sp. lo
que es hecho es hecho. (1)

CHIDDU CHI VOLI DDIU, expression of patience in the face of adversity. Sp. lo que Dios quiera.


CHIOVIRI SUPRA LU VAGNATU, "sopraovvière un male all'altro." (Meli, Diz.) Sp. llover sobre mojado.

Cf. Eng. "It never rains but it pours."

CHISTU VALI UN PERÙ, having superlative qualities, said of persons or things. Sp. esto vale un Perú.

CHI TI POZZA SICCARI LA LINGUA, may your tongue become dessicated. Listed by Pitrè. (2) Sp. así se te secue la lengua.

COMU for QUANTU, as in A COMU VALI LA CARNI? A COMI NNI VOI? (3) The Spanish expression ¿a cómo? is very common in this meaning.

COMU I CRISTIANI, in proper fashion, like good people. Sp. como cristianos.

COMU LA FICI SO MÀ, stark naked. Sp. como su madre la perió.

COMU L'ÀI A.....? in asking about the health of someone's relative, as COMU L'ÀI A TTO MATRI? Sp. ¿cómo tienes a.....?

(1) In GE, 11, V, 87.
(2) Usi e costumi, II, 401.
(3) Fulci, op. cit. 166.
COMU LA VUCCA DU NFERNU, like the mouth of hell, said of one who is continuously cursing, or insulting others.

Sp. como la boca del infierno que siempre está vomitando fuego.

COMU LU TIZZUNI, very black. Sp. como el tizón. Sicilian also has GCHIU NIURU D'UN TIZZUNI. The Italian version is nero più che un tizzo spento, (Zingarelli, s.v. tizzo). Cf. Sp. más negro que un tisón, Ptg. más negro que un tizao. (1)

COMU S'A PASSA?, how are you getting along? Sp. cómo lo pasa Ud?

COMU STAMU?, how are you? Sp. cómo estamos?
CUCUZZA, a stupid person. Sp. calabaza.
CU L'AVIA A DIRI, who would have believed it? Sp. ¿quién lo había de decir?
CU PIRMISSU PARRANNU, saving your presence. Sp. con perdón sea dicho, used "después de una palabra que consideramos mal sonante."
CURNUTU E BASTUNIATU, insulted and injured as well. Sp. tras de cornudo, apaleado.
CURRENNU CURRENNU, quickly. Sp. a corre corriendo.

(1) Rodríguez Marín: op. cit. 70.
CU SPUTA NCIELU, NFACCIO GGI TORNAA, to denote that the harm one has tried to inflict upon others has resulted in one's own harm, or to one's own disadvantage. Sp. el que escupe al cielo en la cara le cae.

DARI ACQUAMMANU, to serve water for washing one's hands. Sp. dar aguamanos. (Som. 53)

DARI A STAGGHIU, to assign work by contract as against by the hour or the day. Sp. dar a destajo. (Som. 53)

DARICCOLLA CA CUCCHIAREDDA, to speak in the simplest terms so that no one may misunderstand. Sp. con cuchara. Cf. Eng. "to spoon-feed".

DARI MMASTU, to work so quickly that those who perform the following operation are kept busy. Cat. donar lo abast, defined, "Frase metafórica que expresa la facilitat, desembras y promptitut que té algú en lo despatxó manetj dels negocis ó altres coses; y así se diu: fulano dóna lo abast á tot." Dicc. llen. cat. s.v. abast.

DARISI A CANUSCIRI, to be known in one's true colors. Sp. darsé a conocer. The Spanish meaning is slightly different, defined by Caballero, "Metafórica y familiarmente acreditarse, popularizarse, llamar la atención de los demás en algún sentido."

DDOCU GGI DOLI, to indicate the essential, the crux of a situation. Sp. ahí le duele.
to be foreign to, or not concerned with some matter. Sp. en esto no tengo ni arte ni parte.

DI BONA GANA, willingly. (Meli, La fata galanti, I, 52, col. 384) Sp. de buena gana.

DON, DONNA, title of respect. "Usitatissimo in Sicilia." (Som. 54) This is another formula of polite address left in Sicily and Naples by the Spanish domination. The word DON was current in Italy for some years prior to the Spanish occupation, not before the names of persons, but before place names, as Porta Don Orso. It came to be used as a title before Christian names in Naples in the XVth century. (1) The use, or abuse, of it here must have reached considerable proportions if we are to judge from Galiani's curt definition, "Donno, don, titolo de' preti e de' nobili, oggi prostituito fino ai salsumai." (2) A century later, Andreoli defines it, "Titolo che si premette al nome delle persone di civil condizione." But he points out that its use, outside of the city of Naples, is restricted to the names of priests and nobles. In Sicily, the title is very common, but is not a sign of

(1) Croce: La lingua spagnuola in Italia, 43.
(2) Vocabolario napoletano, I, 137.
distinction since it is used indiscriminately. (1)

È BBONU PRI JITTARICCILLU È CANI, È PORCI, said of badly prepared food. Sp. bueno para echarse a los perros, a los cerdos.

È NA CIMICIA, NA PURCI, said of an annoying boring person, a pest. Sp. es un chinché.

È N'ARMUZZA DI DDIU, a gentle soul, who neither does evil, nor believes that others do it. Sp. es un alma de Dios.

ESSIRI BABBU, to be stupid, foolish. Sp. ser bobo.

ESSIRI CCHIU MALU D'UN DULUR'I DENTI, of a person, to be bad. Sp. ser más malo que un dolor de muelas.

ESSIRI FAGGHIU, to be unable to follow suit at cards.

Neapolitan has STARE FAGLIO in the same meaning.

(Note the use of STARE.) Sp. estar fallo.

ESSIRI FARINA D'U SO SACCU, usually in the negative, to denote that what a person says or does is not original with him. Sp. ser una cosa harina de otro costal.

ESSIRI FATTU, -A, to become, to turn into, to be reduced to. There are many locutions based on this, such as È FATTU NA BESTIA, È FATTU NA PICATA, È FATTU CA NUN SI CANUSCI CCHIU. Cf. the numerous Spanish locutions based on estar hecho in the same meaning.

(1) A. Schneegans: La Sicilia, prima versione italiana di Oscar Bulle. Firenze, Barbera, 1890, 427.
ESSIRI LESTU, to be ready, to be quick. Sp. estar listo.
ESSIRI MALU CRIATU, to be ill-bred; of children, to be ill-behaved. Sp. ser mal criado.
ESSIRI MUCCARUSU, literally, "to be a snot-nose." Said of an immature youth with pretensions to manhood. Sp. ser un mocoso.
ESSIRI NA CATAPRASIMA, an annoying person or thing, a badly botched job. It. *cataplasma* has the meaning of "bore, importunate person." Sp. ser un cataplasma.
ESSIRI SCARPARU, to lack skill in one's profession. Sp. ser zapatero, with a slightly different meaning, to be a person unworthy of esteem, respect, or consideration.
ESSIRI UGNA E CARNI, to be firmly devoted to one. Sp. ser uña y carne.
ESSIRI UN PEZZU DI PANI, to be good, kind, gentle. Sp. ser un pedazo de pan.
ESSIRI UN PUORCU SPINU, to be dirty, ill-kempt, filthy. Sp. ser puerco espín.
È UN PIDUCCHIUSU, literally, he is full of lice; said of a poor and lowly person. Sp. es un piojoso.
FARE DE LA TRIPPA CORAZZONE, Neap., to make courage out of fear. Sp. hacer de las tripas corazón. D'Ambra cites the following line from Cortese, "Fece, come disse lo spagnuolo, de la trippa corazzone." (s.v. corazzzone)
FARICCI LA CRUCI, to renounce, to have no more to do with a thing or person. Sp. *hacerle la cruz*.

FARICCI LA TESTA PEZZI PEZZI, to strike someone on the head. Sp. *hacerle pedazos la cabeza*. It may be of interest to note what Pagliaro says of the pattern represented by pezzi pezzi,

"Questo della ripetizione della parola per esprimere una certa nozione frequentativa è l'unico indizio superstite di un influsso arabo nel dominio della sintassi." (1)

FARICCI L'OLÈ AD UNU, to ridicule someone. (Meli, Diz.)

Sp. *ólé*.

FARICCI VILENU, a cursed aimed at someone who has robbed us of something. Sp. *así se le vuelva veneno*.

FARI CHIANGIRI TETRI, literally, to make the stones weep; said of a sad occasion or misfortune. Sp. *hacer llorar a las piedras*. Note the use of the personal accusative in both expressions.

FARI LA GATTA MORTA, to be a hypocrite, to feign humility, like Uriah Heep. Sp. *hacer la gata muerta*.

FARISI DI MILLI CULURA, to blush for shame. Sp. *ponerse de veinticinco colores*.

FARISI LU MUSSU LONGU, to show disgust or displeasure by pouting. Sp. *poner un hocico de vara y media*.

FULANU, to refer to someone whose name we cannot readily

---

recall, "so-and-so." Sp. fulano. (Som. 59)

FUMARISILLA, to grasp the significance of a remark or a situation; intentionally to withhold information. The Spanish fumarse tal cosa has most nearly the latter meaning.

FURFICIARI, to slander, to gossip maliciously. Sp. tener buena tijera; tijera.

GARRA, as in AVIRI NTA LI GARRI, to have in one's clutches, SCAPPARI DI LI GARRI, to escape from one's clutches. Both these locutions are registered by Avolio, 74, and attributed to Cat. escaparse de las garras.


IRI used with a present participle; IA CANTANNU, VA PARRANNU. This construction in Spanish (ir plus a present participle) is very common. (Som. 62)

JITTARICCI MANU, to lay hands upon a person violently. Sp. echarle mano.

JITTARI L'ARMA, to exert one's self excessively, to die. Sp. echar el alma, "fatigarse demasiado." (Caballero)

JITTARI U FICATU, to exert one's self physically. Sp. echando el hígado.

JUCARI GU DU MAZZI DI CARTI, literally, "to play with two
decks of cards." It is said of a double-dealing or hypocritical person. Sp. jugar con dos barajas.

L'ACQUA È PPI LI PISCI, literally, "water is for fishes", said by one who prefers to drink wine. Sp. el agua para los peces.

LANUZZA, in FARI LU PATRI LANUZZA, defined by Gioeni, 157, "fare il censore indefesso delle azioni altrui."

LANUZZA, according to Gioeni, would be a slight alteration of the Spanish proper name Laynez, which was the name of the immediate successor of Ignatius Loyola.

Meli, in La fata galante, V, 17, col. 428, writes, "E lu patri Lanuzza lu sai fari."

LECCA, in FIRRIARI LA LECCA E LA MECCA, meaning "to wander about the world." Gioeni, 160, is convinced this is an alteration of the Spanish ir de Ceca en Mecca. Carini, 54, gives the same explanation, citing in addition to the Spanish locution a Cat. anar de Ceca en Mecca.

Carini adds, quoting Labernia's dictionary, that Ceca referred to a mosque in Cordoba to which Mohamedans paid the same reverence as to Mecca. The locution is used by Meli in Don Chisciotto e Sanciu Panza, IX, 55, col. 616.

LI FIMMINI HANU SETTI SPIRDI COMU LI GATTI, literally, "women have seven lives, like cats." This expression is used to describe the endurance and perseverance of
women in the face of adversity. Italian has La gatta ha sette vite, e la donna sette più. Rodríguez Marín registers Tie siete bías, como los gatos, which he explains "por lo duros y resistentes." (1) The Sicilian expression seems closer in meaning to the Spanish.

LIVARISILLU D'A VUCCA, to deprive one's self of something, as food, in order to give it to another. Sp. quitárselo de la boca.

LU JIMMIRUTU NUN VIDI LU SO JIMMU, literally, "the hunch-back cannot see his own hump." That is, one is not aware of one's own defects and short-comings. Sp. ningún jorobado se ve la joroba. Caballero, Sbarbi.

LUCCO LUCCO, Neap., quickly, right away. Galiani, (1), and D'Ambra attribute this expression to Sp. luego. Caballero lists a luego, "pronto, en seguida", and Sbarbi registers de luego a luego and luego a luego, "con mucha prontitud; sin la menor dilación."

LU SINTIU DA SO VUCCA, I heard it from his own mouth. Sp. oírlo de su boca.

MAJU, the fifth month, May. In Som. 70, are listed a number of Sicilian locutions in which this term occurs;

(1) Rodríguez Marín: op. cit. 115.
(2) Galiani: Vocabolario napoletano-italiano, I, 199, s.v. LUCCO.
ACQUA RI MAJU, PANI PI TUTTU L'ANNU
Sp. agua de mayo, pan para todo el año.

DDISIATU COM'ACQUA RI MAJU
Sp. desead o como agua de mayo.

MARZU VINTUSU, APRILI CHIUVUSU FANNU A MAJU GRAZIUSU
Sp. Marzo ventoso y abril lluvioso sacan a mayo hermoso.

M'AJU A BIVIRI USO SANGU, literally, "I'm going to drink his blood." To express hatred or great anger. Sp. me he de beber su sangre.

MANCU NA MUSCA SI SINTIA, not a sound was heard. Sp. no se sentía una mosca.

MANCU SAPI' PATATI, literally, "he doesn't know potatoes." To be ignorant. Sp. no sabe ni una patata. Cf. Eng. "he doesn't know beans."

MANGIARISI LA CASTAGNA, to understand what it is all about. Sp. comerse la partida.

MEGHIU DI CHIUSO O ME PAISI CI LU DAMU È PUORCI, that isn't fit for pigs. Sp. mejor que eso se lo dan a los cerdos en mi país.

MEMBRU PURRITU, "in senso osceno," (Som. 73) Sp. miembro podrido.

METTIRI LA TAVULA, to set the table. Sp. poner la mesa.

METTIRI MANU A NA COSA, to begin something. Sp. meter manos a una cosa.

MI LU DISSI N'O CIDDUZZU, a little bird told me, said to conceal one's source of information. Sp. me lo ha
dicho un pajarito.

MITTIRISI CU UNU, to quarrel or tangle with someone. Sp. meterse con uno.

MITTIRISI LA LINGUA NOCULU, identical with Sp. meterse la lengua en el culo, which Caballero defines, "Dejar de hablar por haber dicho alguna inconveniencia."

MITTIRISI NTESTA, to take a notion, to be certain or convinced. Sp. metersele en la cabeza.

MMENU RI DUI CREDDI, in a twinkling. Sp. en menos de dos oredos. (Som. 51) Cal. IN UN CREDDU is registered by Scerbo, 66.

MPRISTATU in LU RATU È DATU E LU MPRISTATU, MPRISTATU, what is given outright is given, and what is loaned is loaned, i.e. it must be given back. Sp. lo dado, dado y lo emprestado, emprestado. (Som. 56)

MUZZICARISI LI UVITA, literally, "to bite one's elbows." This expression denotes impotent rage. Spanish has nearly the same expression, but here it means great hunger. Sp. comerse or morderse los codos de hambre.

In both languages, the idea of impotence is prominent.

NA PALORA, may I have a word with you? Sp. una palabra. Note the metathesis of 1-r in both the Spanish and Sicilian.

NCA CHI S'AVIA CRIDUTU, well, what did you think? Used to indicate that the person addressed is out of line.
in his thinking, or that he is gravely mistaken in his opinion of us. Sp. ¿pues qué se había creído usted?

NUN VIDIMU NFACCI, defi, challenge, or threat. Sp. nos veremos en cara.

NUN VOI, SI GCI DICI E MALATI, literally, "Do you want any?" is asked only of sick people." Used in mild protest when a host continues to ask his guests if they want more of anything instead of proffering more. Sp. ¿quiere se les dice a los muertos.

NUN AVIRI TEMPU MANCU PI RASCARISI, literally, "not to have time to scratch one's self." To be very busy. Sp. no tener tiempo ni para rascarse.

NUN È COSA, it's no good. Sp. no es cosa.

NUN LU POZZU VIDIRI, I can't stand the sight of him. Sp. no le puedo ver.

NUN M'A POZZU CUDDARI, I can't swallow it, expression of disbelief; also of dislike. Sp. no la puedo tragar.

NUN MI FA NÈ CAUDU NÈ FRIDDU, it's all the same to me. Sp. no darle a uno una cosa ni frío ni calor.

NUN MI FARI PARRARI, literally, "don't make me talk," i.e. be quiet and don't force me to tell what I know about you. Sp. y no me hagas hablar.

NUN MI TRASI, I am unconvinced, I don't understand. Sp. no entrarle a uno una cosa.

NUN CI PUTIRI DIRI CHI SSU BEDDI S'OCCHI, see next entry.
NUN PUTERSE DICERE A UNO CHE BELL'UOCCHIE TIENE NFRONTE,
Neap. Andreoli defines, "Essere uno facilissimo a
risentirsi, non potergli toccare il naso." (s.v.
uocchio) This is the same meaning as the Sicilian
locution listed immediately above. Both the Sicilian
and the Neapolitan bear considerable resemblance to
the Sp. no atreverse a decirle a uno: 'buenos ojos
tienes', defined by Sbarbi, "no dirigirle la palabra,
no hacerle caso."

NUN SI PUTIRI GARRIARI, to be unable to move or budge,
literally or figuratively. Arag. No se puede garrirar,
Cavero, 19.

OCCHIU CA NUN VIDI, CORI CA NUN DOLI (NUN CHIANCI),
literally, when the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't
grieve. Cf. Sp. ojo que no vea, corazón que no llora.
(Som. 75)

OLÈ, in FARICCI OLÈ. Meli has, "Ci janu appressu
facennucci olè." Sp. olé. (Som. 75)

PASSATI LA MANU ÑTO PETTU, also METTITI LA MAÑU ÑTO PATTU,
literally, put your hand on your breast; be honest,
examine your conscience and then speak. Sp. métete la
mano en el pecho.

PESAMI, in DARI LU PESAMI AD UNU, registered by Gioeni
and defined, "Far le condoglianze." Gioeni attributes
this to Sp. dar el pésame, 217.

PETTU in the meaning "courage, fortitude." For example, AVIRI PETTU, (1), OMU DI PETTU, registered by Traina, s.v. pettu. Cf. Sp. pecho, as in a lo hecho pecho.

PICARISI, to become nettled or angered. Sp. picarse.

PICARISI DI NA COSA, to think one knows how to do something and to be proud of such ability. Sp. picarse de.

PIGGHIA, PIGGHIARU, etc., as in PIGGHIA E SINNI VA, PIGGHIARU E PARTERU. "Otros se sirven de tomé y tomamos, diciendo: 'tomé y vineme' y 'tomamos y vinimos.'" (2)

PIGGHIARI in CU PIGGHIA PIGGHIARU, "comunissima nel popolo."

Sp. quien pilla pilla. (Som. 79)

PIGGHIARISI U TEMPU COMU VENI, to take things as they come, to make the best of a bad situation. Sp. tomar el tiempo como viene.

PIGGHIATI CHISSA, literally, "take that"; it serves you right. Sp. tómate ésa.


Sp. píldora.

PISARI LU FRUMENTU, to thresh wheat. Sp. pisar. The Italian expression is "battere, trebbiare."

(1) G. M. Calvaruso: 'U bacca'ghiu, Catania, 1930, 134.
PURTARI NCODDU, to assume another's obligation, to carry on one's back, literally and figuratively. Cat. portar a coll, defined "frase metafórica y familiar. Carregarse algú ab las obligaciòns ó necesitats de altre." (Dic. llen. cat. s.v. coll)

QUASANTI, "a cagione, per colpa," (Meli, Diz.) Sp. causante.

RAPI L'OCCHI, literally, "open your eyes"; look where you're going. Sp. abre los ojos!

RAPI L'OCCHIU, be careful. Sp. abre el ojo! It should be noted that in Sicilian, this and the preceding locution are never confused. The first is in the nature of a warning and has a literal meaning. It is used when someone is walking where he shouldn't, or in reprimand of someone who through carelessness or discourtesy has bumped into us. The second has a figurative meaning and is used as an admonition to exercise caution in business or other dealings.

RAPIRICCI LA TESTA, to crack someone's skull. Sp. abrirle la cabeza.

RICRIARISI, to amuse or enjoy one's self. Sp. recrearse el ánimo. Also ARRICRIARISI.

RUSICARÌ L'OSSU, literally, "to gnaw at a bone"; to derive scant profit or benefit from something. Sp. roer un hueso.
SAPIRI DI PICCA, to denote complete satisfaction with something, usually food. Underlying the words of this locution is the idea that one would like more. Sp. saber de poco. Cf. Eng. "This tastes like more."

SBACANTARI LU SACCU, "Dir tutto quel che si sa." (Meli, Diz.) Sp. volcar el saco.

SECUUNNU, it depends. Sp. según.

SENNNU CA, since (causal); Sp. `siendo que, (Som. 87).

SENTIRI, to feel sorry. Sp. sentir. "Vidennulu acussi, lu sentu assai." (Meli, La fata galanti, III, 33, col. 406)

SENZA JIRI LUNTANU, to introduce an example or illustration of the point in question. Sp. sin ir más lejos.

SENZA RIBBICARI, humbly and obediently, without back-talk. Sp. sin replicar.

SENZA SAPIRI NÈ LEGGIRI NÈ SCRIVIRI, literally, "without knowing how to read or write." It is said of one who is favored in a material way through no effort on his part. Also expresses the idea that a person is not equal to the task set for him. Sp. sin saber leer ni escribir.

SETTIMISUZZU, child born seven months after conception. Sp. sietemesino, (Som. 72).

SICCARICCI A LINGUA, SICCARIITI A VUCCA, a curse aimed at
one who is always talking, or who speaks ill of us. Cf. Sp. así se le seque la lengua; así se te seque la boca.

SIMANA, weekly wages. Sp. semana.

STAMPARICCI CINCU JITA NFACCI, to slap someone's face. Sp. poner a uno cinco dedos en la cara.

STA PAPPANNU MUSCHI, he's loafing. Sp. estar papando moscas.

STATTI GUJETU, literally, "be quiet." Used to indicate that our patience is being sorely tried. Sp. estás quieto, Bias.

TAGGHIARICCI LA LINGUA A UNU, a threat voiced against one who speaks ill of us. Sp. cortarle la lengua.

TENERE for AVERE, Neap., TENG MO FAME, TENG MO NA COSA. Cf. Sp. tener.

TENERE for AVERE, Abbr., TENGHE LA FURIE, It. ho fretta, Sp. tengo prisa; TI LE QUATRINE? It. hai denari?

Sp. ¿tiene dinero?

TENIRE for AVERE, Cal., TIEGNU FAME, Sp. tengo hambre.

TENIRI for AVERE, "Eu tegnu un gran segretu." "Nè teni lu gran turcu tanti mogghi." (Meli) Also, TENI ACCURA, Sp. ten cuidado.

TERRA as in ITTARI TERRA, to abandon. Sp. echar tierra en un negocio, (Som. 39). Obviously, there is here analogy with the throwing of dirt on the coffin at a
funeral.

TURCIRICCI LU CODDU COM'A NA GADDINA, to twist someone's neck as one would a chicken's, usually an angry threat. Sp. *retorcerle el cuello como a una gallina.*

UNNI NUN C'È FARINA È TUTTU N'AMMUINA. Som. 73, connects this with Sp. *donde no hay harina todo es mochina.* This locution is not registered in Caballero, but it is listed in Sbarbi and in Rodríguez Marín. (1)

'UN SU SACCU, be patient and I'll tell you.' Sp. *no ser uno costal,* defined in Caballero, "No poderlo decir todo de una vez." Cf. Meli's definition of the Sicilian, "Non posso dir tutto in un attimo." (Diz.)

UNTARI, literally, to grease; metaphorically, to bribe.
Cf. Sp. untar.

VAJA, come, now. Sp. *vaya.*

VA SAPITI, how can you tell what will happen, etc. Sp. *vaya usted a saber.*

VASARU UNU LA CURRIA, to submit unwillingly. Som. 51, connects this with Sp. *besar uno la correa.*

VIDIRI LI STIDDI, to see stars; to denote severe pain caused by a blow, etc. Usually, in Sicilian, one says VIDIRI LI STIDDI DI MENZU JUORNU. Cf. Sp. *ver estrellas, ver las estrellas a medio día.* Both

(1) F. Rodríguez Marín: Más de 21000 refranes castellanos, Madrid, Tip. de la "Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos", 1926, 138.
Caballero and Sbarbi list the former expression, but Sbarbi has also the latter one.

VOSCENZA, formula of polite address, from Sp. uccelencia (sic), according to Traina. More probably from Sp. vuecelencia.

Chapter IV
SYNTAX, PHONOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY

1. THE USE OF THE PREP. A WITH THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

This is a linguistic problem of high interest and, to a large extent, still not satisfactorily solved. (1) Let us first consider this syntactical principle as it manifests itself in Sicily and elsewhere in Southern Italy.

"E va ciancennu ca persi a sua figghia, dove a sua figghia fa d'oggetto al verbo perdere, modo che ci è comune colla lingua spagnuola tra noi forse introdotto dal tempo del dominio spagnuolo, o derivato in Spagna e in Sicilia dal latino rustico del medio evo, trovandosi negli scritti di quel tempo tale agrammatichezza del quarto caso con la preposizione ad." (2)

"30. Complemento de' verbi attivi.—Io amo al tale diremmo noi invece di: io amo il tale, cioè daremmo il complemento di termine invece che il complemento oggetto." (3)

"Quando si tratta d'un complemento di persona, sia

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(2) I. Fulci: Lezioni filologiche sulla lingua siciliana, Catania 1855, 102.
(3) A. Traina: Vocabolarietto delle voci siciliane dissimili dalle italiane, Palermo 1888, 35.
Nome, sia pronome, esso complemento riceve la preposizione a (ad latino), p.e.: io cercu a mè frati; cu' voli a mia, aspittase a mè patri, ecc., e quando di un complimento di cosa, un accusativo senza preposizione: io cercu un libru, ecc. Parte di queste osservazioni hanno dei riscontri nello spagnuolo e nel latino."(1)

The Neapolitan preposition a, "è segno non solo del terzo ma benanche del quarto caso de' Latini, come nel castigliano. Ma non furono già gli Spagnuoli quelli che di una tal sintassi ci fossero stati insegnatori. Quando avremo veduto dagli elegantissimi tra i Latini dirsi indifferentemente: Hunc librum ad te mittam; Tibi aliquid de scriptis meis mittam; Cicerone--It clamor coelo; It tristis ad aethera clamor; Virgilio--Accede Nilo temere; Fedro; Non accedam ad illos: Terenzio; dell'analogia del terzo e del quarto caso latino avrem manifesta l'originaria derivazone."(2)

"Cospicuo ancora l'uso del dativo in luogo del caso diretto, allorché il nome è di persona: pিং।।ja a fratetta, chiama a Maria; la qual proprietà il calabro ha comune collo spagnuolo (e portoghese), col napoletano e leccese."(3)

(2) Vincenzo deRitis: Vocabolario Napoletano, Napoli 1846, vol. I, s.v. a (prep.).
(3) Francesco Scebò: Sul dialetto calabro, Firenze 1886, 65.
Finamore, (1), records an Abruzzese use of the personal accusative "con reggimento diretto." Ex. Vu a mmé? It. vuoi me?; vó a esse, It. vuole lui; sind'a mmé, It. sentimi.

"È da osservarsi che i Siciliani alle volte formano il quarto caso come gl'Italiani amu lu cori, timo l'ira e alle volte, e comunemente ne' nomi propri e ne' pronomi, lo formano come il terzo caso come iu cercu a Petru, iu amu a tia." (2)

This construction in Spanish, Catalan and Portuguese is well known and has been studied by many eminent scholars. (3) Still, the precise origin of this construction has not yet been definitively established. There are many who believe that it grew out of Vulgar Latin. "One thing is apparent from the fact that this syntactical principal is common to the various languages and dialects named above, namely, that the construction had its roots in some forms of Popular Latin, since these languages and

(1) G. Finamore: Vocabolario dell'uso abruzzone, 2a ed. Città di Castello, 1895, 28.
dialects are outgrowths of Popular Latin."(1) This opinion is shared by deRitis with regard to Neapolitan. But the examples he cites and which have been quoted appear to be, not accusatives, but datives, and hence not valid or pertinent. Fulci and Pitrè for Sicilian mention Vulgar Latin but offer no examples.

The fall of the Latin case endings was a primary cause of the rise of this construction. Languages which like French adopted a rigid word order did not find it necessary to use the preposition before a direct object. But in Spanish, with its very flexible word-order, it was difficult to distinguish subject and object after the fall of the case endings. "To sum up, the chief function of a in the accusative seemingly is to avoid ambiguity. As there might be ambiguity most often when the object of the verb is a potential agent—a person—the preposition is used oftenest with nouns that denote persons."(2)

This is precisely the case with Sicilian and other southern Italian dialects.

A Vulgar Latin origin for the Sicilian and Neapolitan use of a with the accusative would be obviously supported if a similar construction were also common to Italian.

(2) E. C. Hills: op. cit. 219.
But despite the fact that such a construction in Italian would be useful, as Hills points out (op. cit. 223) there is no evidence that it was ever part of the language nor is now in use. The historical fact of the Spanish domination of Sicily and Naples would tend to strengthen the contention that this construction in these dialects is of Spanish origin. (1) Even if it could be established that it is rooted in Vulgar Latin, the lack of it in Italian is evidence that its continued (and continuing) use in the dialects in question is due to Spanish influence.

2. AVIRI AS AN AUXILIARY VERB INSTEAD OF ESSIRI.

In Italian, there is a sharp line of demarcation between the uses of the verbs avere and essere as auxiliaries. In the dialects of Sicily and Calabria, however, the regular auxiliary for all but the passive voice is aviri and avere. "...ma pei siciliani può dirsi che essi riconoscono aviri per unico ausiliare, non facendo verun uso di essiri se non se ne' tempi de' passivi senza accompagnamento di statu.........Non solo gli attivi senza eccezione richiedono l'avere, ma pure i riflessi diretti o indiretti." (2)

"I passivi in tutti i lor tempi e modi son formati dall'ausiliare essiri col participio del verbo. Es.

(2) Fulci: op. cit. 153-154.
sugnu amatu, era amatu, ec. Ma nei tempi composti con statu sottentra l'ausiliare aviri. Così siccome nel verbo essere dicesi aju statu, si conserva lo stesso ausiliare ne' tempi aju statu amatu, avia statu amatu, avissi statu amatu, ec. La gente culta però l'accompagna coll'essere."(1)

"In generale, i verbi che nell'italiano vogliono l'essere, in siciliano prendono l'avere; ha chiuvutu, haju vinutu, s'avia circatu," (for passive).(2)

"La coniugazione dei tempi composti, nel vsic. del sec. XIV, è quasi sempre corretta: si accompagna cioè il verbo essere e i verbi intransitivi con l'ausiliare essere, e i verbi attivi con l'ausiliare avere. Rari i casi d'improprio uso del verbo avere. In tutta la Vita del B(eato) Corrado, (sec. XIV), per portar un esempio, capita due o tre volte. Negli scritti dei secoli posteriori la semplificazione appare progredita; ma non ancora accenna a diventare regola generale, come è adesso nel nuovo siciliano."(3)

"Coi verbi riflessivi, nei tempi composti, è preferito l'ausiliare avere all'essere, che pure può usarsi: m'aju fattu male. Anco col reciproco: s'hanu

(1) Fulci: op. cit. 154.
(2) Pitre: op. cit. ccxxviii.
(3) Avolio: op. cit. 109.
mbrigatu; ma pur si dice si sunu divisì, a indicare più lo stato che l'azione attuale. Il verbo avere è anche quasi esclusivamente usato coi verbi neutri: aju currutu: sono corso; ha chiovuto: è piovuto. Ma sempre signu statu."(1)

"Non so chi, se Francesi, Provenzali o Spagnuoli ci lasciò l'uso d'adoperare avere per essere, come ho stato, ho venuto, ecc."(2)

"L'uso de' due ausiliari esseri ed aviri nella sintassi siciliana si scambia, spesso adoperando l'uno invece dell'altro tanto co' verbi attivi come co' passivi o accoppiandoli tra loro, come aju statu invece di sono stato, che appunto corrisponde al francese j'ai été."(3)

The similarity with Spanish here needs no pointing out. There are, it is true, one or two points in common also with French. But it must be kept in mind that aviri in Sicilian, and used as an auxiliary, occupies the same position as does Sp. haber used as an auxiliary, while in French the verb être functions essentially as does essere in Italian.

3. INVARIAIBILITY OF SICILIAN PAST PARTICIPLE WITH AVIRI.

In Italian, there is flexibility in the use of the

(1) Scerbo: op. cit. 65.
(2) Traina: op. cit. 36.
(3) Melli: op. cit. col. 781.
past participle conjugated with avere in that the participle may or may not agree with the direct object. "Se il participio è posto dinanzi all'oggetto può tanto restare invariato quanto concordare; se tien dietro all'oggetto, concorda con esso." (1) In modern Italian usage, "In compound tenses with avere as auxiliary, the past participle agrees in gender and number with the preceding direct object conjunctive pronoun...........The past participle of a verb phrase may or may not agree with the antecedent of a relative pronoun object." (2)

In Sicilian, the past participle in compound tenses with avere remains invariable. (3) Pitrè offers the following examples: ha vinutu mè frati? Ha vinutu mè soru? Hannu vinutu nutizii? All these show the participle preceding the subject. The following examples, found in the work of Meli, illustrate the participle in post-position: .....atu curnutu affurtunatu multi parruccianeddì m'è livatu, (La fata galanti, II, 13, col. 391). Pindaru li soi premii avía chiantatu; multi così galanti avía purtatu, (ibid. II, 22, col. 391).

The construction is identical with that of Spanish:

(2) R. E. Young and M. Cantarella: Corso d'italiano, Macmillan, New York, 62 and 181.
(3) Pitrè: op. cit. ccviii.
"The past participle when conjugated with haber never agrees with its object." (1)

Worthy of note is the fact that when the Sicilian past participle comes after the conjunctions chi or ca (It. che), it is construed with essiri, and it agrees with the subject. Vinuti chi foru, s'hannu misu tutti a tavula. This constitutes a break from the Spanish construction and a return to the Italian.

4. NEAP. USE OF TENERE IN PLACE OF AVERE. (2)

Like the Spanish, Neapolitan expresses ownership or possession with the verb tenere, unlike Italian which uses avere. Andreoli defines Neap. tenere, "aver nelle mani, possedere, Tenere.--per avere semplicemente, Avere; es. Tengo dulore de capa, Tiene nu bello curaggio, e simili, Ho dolor di testa, Hai un bel coraggio, ecc." (3)

The following comprise a partial list of examples of this use of tenere in Neapolitan found in Andreoli's dictionary:

- tenere u fuoco nculo, It. avere il fuoco al culo,
  s.v. fuoco;
- chi tene poca capa, ha da tenè bone gamme, It.

(1) M. M. Ramsey: A Spanish Grammar, Henry Holt and Company, New York 1945, 74, sec. 188.
(2) For this usage outside of Naples in Southern Italy, see AIS, I, 51. See also Bourciez, 736.
(3) R. Andreoli: Vocabolario napoletano-italiano, Paravia, Torino, 1887, s.v. tenere.
chi non ha cervello abbia gambe, s.v. capa;
tenere u diavulo ncuorpo, It. essere astutissimo,
s.v. diavulo;
tenere na famme che se vede, It. avere una fame
che si vede, s.v. famme;
tenere stommaco, It. essere animoso, aver fegato;
tenere uno ncopp'u stommaco, It. non poterlo
patire, s.v. stommaco.

Scerbo (op. cit. 10), registers this use of tenere
for avere in the dialect of Calabria; tiegnu fame, Sp.
tengo hambre, It. ho fame. Its use is common also in
Sicily; Meli often writes teniri when Italian would re-
quire avere:

Eu tegnu un gran sigretu, (La fata galanti, VI,
23, col. 439).

Eu tegnu un'erva accusaì purtintusa, (ibid. VI,
27, col. 440).

Nè teni lu gran turcu tanti mogghi, (ibid. V, 4,
col. 426).

Nni teni scritti e carti? (Favuli morali,
Prefazioni, col. 291).

Also in Sicilian, teni accura, It. sta' attento, Sp. ten
cuidado.

The use of tenere for avere in Abbruzzese would seem
to be nearly as common as in Neapolitan. In his Preface,
Finamore, (20), lists a few expressions showing this use:

- ten glie la furie, It. ho fretta
- ten glie la sete, lu sonne, It. ho sete, sonno
té'na forze, It. ha una tale forza
té'na lengue, It. è linguacciuto

ti le quatrine? It. hai denari?
té la mójje, It. ha moglie

5. JIRE FOR ANDARI IN SICILIAN. (1)

"È d'osservarsi, che laddove in Toscana il comune è andare ed il particolare d'alcune città è gire; all'inversa in Sicilia il comune è jiri, ed andari è proprio soltanto di Messina e dintorni de essa." (2)

Sicilian does not appear to have adopted the use of andari in the meaning to walk as Spanish did. But the use of jiri closely parallels that of Sp. ir. This is especially evident in the progressive past tense; Sic. ia cantannu, Sp. iba cantando etc. Cf. also Sic. jiennu and Sp. yendo.

Neapolitan, too, shows a certain predilection for jire over andare. Some common idioms using jire are the following:

jire de presa apparently patterned after Sp. ir

(1) Bourciez, 221, points out that ire was retained in Iberia and in the south of Italy where andare scarcely penetrated. He makes no mention of Sicily, where this is especially true.

(2) Fulci: op. cit. 145.
de prisa;

jire attrasso, to be in arrears, It. essere o
trovarsi in ritardo, i.e. sono indietro con la
pigione, (Andreoli, s.v. attrasso);

jire p'ajuto, to go for help;

jire de purtante, It. andare da portante,
(Andreoli, s.v. purtante);

jire d'u cuorpo, It. andar di corpo, (ibid., s.v.
cuorpo).

Neap. essere juto, to be "gone" or done for, shows the
use of essere as auxiliary with verbs of motion, unlike
Sicilian and Spanish which use aviri and haber.

Since in Italian the verb ire and its variant gire
were once very common, it would be daring to claim that
their use in Sicilian and Neapolitan arose out of the
Spanish domination and the resulting linguistic influence
exerted upon these dialects by Spanish. However, in view
of the virtually complete disappearance of the It. ire
and gire (except in poetry), there is justification for
attributing the retention of jire in Naples and Sicily to
the linguistic impact in these territories of the Spanish
language and its corresponding form ir.

6. INFLECTED INFINITIVE IN OLD NEAPOLITAN.

Despite the fact that it may not denote influence of
Portuguese on Old Neapolitan, or the opposite, a certain
analogy in the respective morphology of the infinitive of verbs in these two languages may be worthy of some attention. Of the modern Romance languages, Portuguese alone shows an inflected infinitive. Yet in the XVth century, the same phenomenon is present in Neapolitan. (1) While this phenomenon goes much farther back in time for Portuguese, (2) there seems to be no evidence that it existed in Neapolitan prior to 1400.

While the Portuguese construction is more complex, and it is limited to the infinitive, in Neapolitan it was extended to the gerund and present participle as well. (3) According to Savi-Lopez (loc. cit.), these three verb forms could, when the subject of the sentence was plural, take a personal ending, -mo, -no, according as the subject was first or third person plural. He stresses the fact that they could, not should, do this, for this construction does not appear in all cases where it might be expected. (4) The second person plural might well have been included in this construction, but Savi-Lopez states that he was able to find but one example, and this in the work of Loise deRosa: "tutty andate per boccha de spata

(1) P. Savi-Lopez: "Studi di antico napoletano", ZRPh. XXIV, (1900), 501-507.
(2) José J. Nunes: Compendio de gramática histórica portuguenga, Lisboa 1919, 309, par. 35a.
(3) Savi-Lopez: op. cit. 502.
(4) idem, op. cit. 501.
esserove tagliate per ly piecze."

Among other writers of the Aragonese period in whose work this phenomenon occurs, Savi-Lopez cites the following authors: DelTuppo; "tenemo, secundo la santa fè catholica, esseremo stati non homicidi li occidituri, ante vendicature...." "et de po loro essereno tucti morti." DeMajo: "Dirimo.......per posseremo contemplare." ".oscerono a la campagna ad fareno di sè l'ultima prova." "Essendomo in tale abito adusati." This last example illustrates the inflected gerund.

Sannazzaro and Giordano Bruno were other writers who made use of this construction.(1)

It is true that this phenomenon arose in Portuguese long before it appeared in Naples. But it would be most difficult to establish a definite connection between them. The fact that in Neapolitan it is restricted to plural forms, besides being extended to the gerund and present participle bespeaks an independent development. The most likely explanation is offered by Savi-Lopez, "Una spinta analoga produsse anche il fenomeno nel napoletano."(2)

7. NEapolitan 'STARE' INSTEAD OF 'ESSERE'.

One of the features of Spanish syntax is the distinction between the verbs ser and estar. The distinction

(1) Savi-Lopez: op. cit. 502-503.
(2) idem, op. cit. 502.
between the corresponding Italian verbs, essere and stare is much less sharply drawn. In some cases, as in the use of stare with a present participle in the progressive tenses, the Italian is identical with the Spanish. The Spanish, however, makes much more use of estar in cases where Italian requires essere. This is especially true in instances of temporary or accidental condition and location.

Now the Neapolitan use of stare in the situations indicated above is closer to the Spanish than to the Italian. For example, Neap. cà stongo io, It. son qua io, "modo di garantire la certezza di ciò che si dice, quasi dichiarandosi pronto a qualsivoglia ammenda." (Andréoli, s.v. stare). In Spanish, this would be aquí estoy yo. Neap. addò sta fràteta? Sp. dónde está tu hermano? In Italian, dove sta tuo fratello? would mean 'where does your brother live?'

Following is a partial list of Neapolitan expressions with stare, selected at random and all of them from Andréoli.

stare a cavallo, It. essere a cavallo, s.v. cavallo.

stare cu altro ncapa, It. aver altro per la testa, s.v. capa.

addò sta je cu a capa, It. dove hai la testa,
s.v. capa.

stare attrassato, It. essere indietro o addietro, s.v. attrassato.

stare int'a l'uttantina, It. essere nell'ottantina, s.v. uttantina.

stare alleluja, It. essere avvinazzato, s.v. alleluja.

stare tra l'ancunia e u martiello, It. essere tra l'incudine e il martello, s.v. ancunia.

stare cuoncio, ironical, It. essere ubbriaco, s.v. cuoncio.

stare int'u limbo d'i Sante Patre, It. essere fuori del mondo, s.v. limbo.

stare a patrone, It. essere a padrone, a servizio altrui, s.v. patrone.

stare a pede, It. non aver denari, essere a piedi, s.v. pede.

stare mpericuolo, It. essere in pericolo, s.v. pericolo.

stare a purtata de fare na cosa, It. essere in grado di farla, s.v. purtata.

stare a quattuordecé, It. essere avvinazzato, s.v. quattuordecé.

stare a la sculatura, It. essere agli sgoccioli, s.v. sculatura.
stare a spasso, It. essere a spasso, s.v. spasso.
stare na spogna, It. esser tutto bagnato d'acqua
o di sudore, s.v. spogna.

Finamore, (1), points out an interesting exchange of avere for essere in Abruzzese. "Nel nostro uso," he says, "tra gli ausiliari essere e avere c'è sempre un conto aperto." He illustrates: hajje stato, It. sono stato; so' 'vute, It. ho avuto. Moreover, he adds, stare functions as an alter ego for essere:
sta' 'mmezzate, It. essere avvezzo
addó stf? It. dove sei?
steng' à la case, It. sono in casa
sta 'ssettate, It. è seduto
sta fatte bbone, It. è fatto bene

S. DIPHTHONGIZATION OF "E" AND "O" IN TARANTINO.

It has been pointed out that both Acquaviva and DeV Vincentiis were firm in their conviction regarding the importance of Spanish influence in the dialect of Taranto. (2) Not only has this influence been felt by the lexicon, but there seems to be evidence that it also was felt in the phonology and the morphology, albeit in a

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(1) Finamore: op. cit. 25.
very limited fashion. DeVincenziis says,

"...gli aragonesi scalcalati gli angioini aveano invaso il mezzodì d'Italia, ed in continuazione Carlo V costituiva il vice reame di Napoli e la dominazione di coloro di oltre due secoli co-naturalizzò gran parte del loro linguaggio e della flessione, e spagnuole sono veramente le voci apprättare, appriettato, lazzaro, lazzareddo ed altre moltissime: spagnuole son quelle che hanno nel radicale un ue invece di un o come in muerto, puerto, tuesto e simili, e le voci in -iento come viento, parmiento, ecc. e quelle che convertono l'e in ie come tiempo, tiesto e simili."(1)

Acquaviva supports this statement:

"Esempi di voci prettamente spagnuole che corrispondono alle nostre forme dialettali pure per effetto del processo di alterazione e corruzione fonetica (from Latin to the dialect) di cui più innanzi abbiamo fatto cenno...."(2)

Following this statement, he lists some sixty words, many of which show ie and ue for e and o respectively. Among them are the following: ciento, It. cento, Sp. ciento; tiempo, It. tempo, Sp. tiempo; viento, It. vento, Sp. viento; tiesto for It. tegame, Sp. tiesto; cuerno, It. corno, Sp. cuerno; muerto, It. morto, Sp. muerto; tuerto, It. torto, nuestro, It. nostro, Sp. nuestro; vuestro, It. vostro, Sp. vuestro; suegro, It. suocero, Sp. suegro.

The perfect identity of these Tarantine words with

(1) DeVincenziis: loc. cit.
(2) Acquaviva: op. cit. 71-72.
the Spanish is striking. The development of the vowels in question is the normal one for tonic short e and o in Spanish. In Tarantine this development occurs in words which in Spanish preserve the o. Acquaviva lists uette (74), It. otto, Sp. ocho, stating that the Tarantine form is from the French. He also lists sugetto "compagno uguale" from Lat. socius; this, in Italian and Spanish is socio (70), spuenzolo, "spondilo, frutto marino," from Greek σπονδύλος, but sponza, Lat. spongia, It. spugna, Sp. esponja; and socra, It. succera, Sp. suegra, next to suero.

To return to e > ie, Acquaviva says:

"Inoltre caratteristicamente spagnuolo è anche la desinenza in -miento che riscontriamo in molte nostre voci dialettali." (1)

He lists among others, ammuisciamento, attaccamiento, cecamiento, 'ncantamiento, 'ngraziamiento, rumpamiento, sbattimento, stunamiento (73). Some of these are obviously identical with Spanish forms, but others are Italian verb forms with the substantive suffix.

The temptation is strong to attribute both these phenomena to Spanish influence. However, the evidenced adduced cannot be considered conclusive. While the number of Tarantine examples cited is far less than all that

(1) Acquaviva: op. cit. 73.
might have been shown, it would be bold, indeed, to state that they are all due to Spanish influence. Neither of the authorities quoted gives any light on the pronunciation or spelling of the examples prior to the Spanish domination. Bertoni says, "Il ditt. ue (da uo) ha per confine settentrionale Bitonto, si estende per la provincia di Bari e per la Terra d'Otranto (a Taranto: puerche, buene, ecc.)..."(1) Meyer-Lübke also points out the fact of ue in Taranto.(2) But neither authority makes any association whatever with Spanish, nor mentions possible Spanish influence. This would seem to indicate that they consider the phenomenon to be an autonomous one. The fact that it occurs in Tar. uette and not in Sp. ocho, in Tar. suecro but not in socra, in Tar. suezzo and not in Sp. socio (the latter may be learned), and in Tar. dannamento, ingraziamiento, which have no counterpart in Spanish, would tend to support an independent Tarantine development. On the other hand, the fact that Tar. e and o diphthongize in a free or checked syllable (unlike Italian or French, which require an open syllable), is evidence of possible Spanish influence, since these vowels

undergo an identical treatment in the latter language.

9. REDUNDANT USE OF PERSONAL OBJECT PRONOUNS IN SICILIAN.

According to Ramsey, (1) the terminal form of the personal pronoun (disjunctive) is used in addition to the simple form (conjunctive) for emphasis or clearness. (Sec. 444) Either form of pronoun may come first but greater emphasis is expressed when the disjunctive precedes; when the conjunctive precedes, the verb goes between the two pronouns, otherwise the verb precedes both. (Sec. 445) (2)

Le enseño a ella el castellano.
Les escribiré a ellas una relación.
A él no le importa.
A ellos no les dirá nada.
A mí me parece que el hombre es loco.
Me parece a mí que no llegará hoy.

This usage, says Ramsey, is so general that it is extended to noun objects:

Al príncipe le han matado.
No le dan nada al mozo.
A los modernos les sucede lo contrario. (Sec. 446)

Bello (3) says essentially the same thing.

"Usanse a veces las dos formas simple y compuesta: Me reveló el secreto a mí; Te

(2) Ramsey says here "the verb either precedes or follows both." He gives no examples of the former case. He must have reference to an enclitic use of the conjunctive form.
ocultó la noticia a ti; Los socorrieron a ellos, pleonasmo muy del genio de la lengua castellana, y a veces necesario, sea para la claridad de la sentencia, sea para dar viveza a un contraste, o para llamar la atención a una particularidad significativa.... La forma compuesta supone regularmente la simple.... Absolutamente repugna a la lengua que se diga: A mí parece, en lugar de me o a mí me. "]

Keniston records usage of the redundant construction in Castilian prose of the XVIth century with an expressed object, noun or pronoun, direct or indirect. He attributes this practice to the great flexibility of Spanish word-order and to the need for identifying such Spanish forms as le, les, se, se. These are weak forms, and the Spanish tendency to emphasis and exaggeration probably contributed much in bringing into common use the disjunctive forms in a supporting phrase. This is no doubt the significance of Bello's expression, "pleonasmo muy del genio de la lengua castellana." In view of the foregoing, it will be of interest to point out first, that Spanish influence in Sicily was probably at its height in the XVIth century, second, that Sicilian word order has all the flexibility of Spanish, third, that the Sicilian conjunctive form cci is to the dialect

(1) Bello and Cuervo: op. cit. 288.
(3) Keniston: loc. cit.
(4) Bello and Cuervo: op. cit. 288.
what the forms **le** and **les** are to Spanish, and that it requires the same type of identification, and fourth, that Sicilian shares with Spanish a tendency toward emphasis and exaggeration. In Italian, the function of Sic. **coi** is performed by **gli** and **le**, thus precluding the possibility of ambiguity with regard to gender or number. It should be noteworthy, too, to mention that Italian is far less given to the redundant use of personal object pronouns.

A comparison of Spanish, Sicilian and Italian usage here may prove enlightening. The Spanish examples cited are all from Keniston, *loc. cit*.

**Redundant pronoun used after a strongly stressed noun or pronoun followed by a pause:**

a) **Sp.** Esto yo lo sé bien.  
**Sic.** Chiss' u sacči.  
**It.** Questo lo so.

b) **Sp.** A ti te llevará.  
**Sic.** Attia ti carriamu.  
**It.** Condurremo te.

**Redundant pronoun used with a stressed form of the indirect object pronoun:**

c) **Sp.** No le pesara a ella que la veas.  
**Sic.** Nun coi dispiaci ad idda ca la vidi.  
**It.** Non le dispiace che la veda.

d) **Sp.** Si le parece a vuessa merced.  
**Sic.** Si coi pari a bbosignuria.  
**It.** Se le pare.

**Redundant pronoun used if the indirect object is a noun or pronoun other than a personal pronoun:**

e) **Sp.** Yo les hablé a aquellos mensajeros.  
**Sic.** Eu coi parrai a chiddi missaggeri.  
**It.** Io parlai a quei messaggeri.
f) Sp. Le pesava tanto a mi padre.
   Sic. C'ci dulia tantu a me patri.
   It. Dolse tanto a mio padre (or gli dolse).

From these few examples, the close parallel between Spanish and Sicilian usage may be easily noted. It may serve a useful purpose, nevertheless, to cite a few more instances, taken at random from Meli, op. cit.

Li figghi sempri li disia morali. (col. 474)
E lu patri Lanuzza lu sai fara. (col. 428)
Nun la pigghiau ochiui, sai, la cannata. (col. 361)
A mia nun mi suffraga. (col. 313)
La pigghiau bona la pilucca. (col. 362)
Strunannucci la testa a li pirzuni. (col. 403)
Gia l'aju vistu quantu siti dotti. (col. 481)
A sti picciotti sempri li turmenti? (col. 474)
Rinnemuoci la fama a li poeti. (col. 484)
Chi mi giuvanu a mmia senza dinari? (col. 377)
A tia ti l'arrigalu. (col. 471)
Ma a mia nun m'apparteni, chiuju l'occhi. (col. 483)

Of Abbruzzese, Finamore (1) says, "Frequente è l'uso pleonastico dei pronomi." He illustrates as follows:

a mmé ne'm'mi da nnumené, It. non devi nominarmi
me cì-ì mess'a mé e'n ávetre, It. ci ha messo me
e un altro

n'n de l'á dat'a tté? It. non te l'ha dato?

Note that the redundant pronoun is used also with a direct object.

10. THE FEMININE FORM OF CERTAIN NOUNS

Bello says, (op. cit. 64),

(1) Finamore: op. cit. 22.
"En los sustantivos que significan empleos o cargos públicos, la terminación femenina se suele dar a la mujer del que los ejerce; y en este sentido se usan presidenta, regenta, almiranta; y si el cargo es de aquellos que pueden conferirse a mujeres, la desinencia femenina significa también o únicamente el cargo, como reina, priora, abadesa. Mas a veces se distingue: la regente es la que ejerce por sí la regencia, la regenta la mujer del regente."

Readers of Alarcón's El Capitán Veneno and El sombrero de tres picos will recall that in the former novel, the mother of Angustias is called la generala, and in the latter, Dona Mercedes is referred to as la Corregidora, and Frasquita as la molinera. It is clear that in the case of public offices, the feminine form is attributed to the wife of the office-holder, though she occupy no official position herself. In the case of trades and professions, the wife may, but does not necessarily have to, practice the trade or profession. The sole requirement is that her husband be engaged in it.

Zerolo (op. cit. s.v. abogada), says,

1. mujer del abogado.
2. fig. intercesora, o medianera.
3. la mujer que ejerce la abogacía, cosa que ya se ha visto en ambas Américas.

Again, Zerolo (op. cit. s.v. zapatera),

1. mujer del zapatero.
2. la que hace zapatos.
3. la que las vende.

Zerolo indicates that the Dictionary of the Spanish Acade-
my accepts all the above definitions except the third one under abogada.

An examination of Sicilian usage in this respect will show a close similarity in pattern with the Spanish. Fulci, (op. cit. 107), states,

"I nomi di coloro che esercitano professione arte o impiego, se tramutansi in femminile, esprimono la moglie, quantunque essa non sappia o non eserciti quel mestiere. Così lu nutaru e la nutara = moglie del notaio."

The dictionaries support this statement. Thus Traina (op. cit.) registers culunnella, la moglie del colonello. In Neapolitan, D'Ambra (op. cit.) registers voccera, moglie del macellaio.

While it is true that this pattern is present also in Italian, it is by no means so rigid or so common. Zingarelli (1) registers colonella, moglie del colonello, but Fanfani (2) does not. Both register mugnaio, mugnaia, and notaio, but neither has notaia. It. avvocata is listed by Fanfani, Zingarelli and Mari (3), but not one of them gives the meaning "wife of a lawyer." Mari gives "moglie del colonello" for It. colonella, but says it is used "scherzevolmente." Yet Mari does not likewise

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(2) P. Fanfani: Novissimo vocabolario della lingua italiana, Napoli, Morano, 12th ed. 1895.
qualify It. capitana, "la moglie del capitano." From the foregoing, it is evident that this usage is common to Spanish, Sicilian and Italian, but that in the first two, it is more nearly a rule than in Italian, where it is rather more unstable.

II. FUTURE TENSE IN SICILIAN.

According to Bertoni, all the Italian dialects have a double form for the future tense: the "futuro fuso," (which prevailed generally in Romance territory), from infinitive plus habeo, e.g. canterò, etc., and habeo a(d) or habeo d(e) a(d) plus infinitive. Naples and Abbruzzi prefer habeo d(e) a(d); Abbr. l'hai da dire (lo dirò), while in Sicily, the form habeo plus infinitive is more common; a cu l'è lassari li mi ricchizzi? (a chi lascerò le mie ricchezze?) (1)

The synthetic future from infinitive plus habeo in Sicilian developed into infinitive plus -aggu or -oggu, but these forms are practically obsolete. (2) In the common every day speech of the island, the present tense is used to express futurity. (3) According to DeGregorio, the forms in -aggu, -oggu expressed futurity but with a connotation of volition, whereas the forms aju a or è plus

(2) G. DeGregorio: Saggio di fonologia siciliana, Palermo, 1890, 9-10.
(3) DeGregorio: loc. cit.
infinitive denote less certainty. (1) Schneegans says that these latter forms express necessity rather than simple futurity, like Fr. j'ai a faire, or It. devo. (2) In disagreement with both Schneegans and DeGregorio upon this point is G. Bologna, who maintains that in the spoken language of Sicily, simple futurity is expressed by aju a or 6 plus an infinitive. (3)

According to Pitri, Sicilian has no "futuro composto." The function of this type of future is performed by the phrase haju a fari, haju ad aviri. The simple future is not used, its place being taken by the simple present tense. (4)

The present writer has spoken Sicilian since childhood, has spent a brief period of time in Sicily, and for the first thirty-five years of his life was in daily contact with Sicilians from all corners of the island. The number of times that he has heard the forms in -aggu, -oggu used is so infinitesimally small as to be utterly insignificant. The simple future has always been expressed by the present tense, bearing out the findings of

(2) H. Schneegans: Laute und Lautenwickelung des sizilianischen Dialektes, Trübner, Strassburg, 1888, 8-9. See also Bourciez, 270.
(3) G. Bologna: "Un testo in volgare siciliano del secolo XIV", in ASSO, V (1908), 246.
DeGregorio, in his later Saggio. The forms aju a or è plus infinitive are sometimes used to express the future, but it is a future colored by volition, mild obligation or necessity, or simply probable future. Some examples may serve to illustrate these points.

I. Present tense for future:
Dumani veni Peppi; Joe will come tomorrow.
A simana ca veni, cci scrivu; next week I'll write to him.
Massinnò cci rumpu li corna; or else I'll break his skull.

II. Uses of aju a and hè plus infinitive:
Ch'aju a fari? or Ch'è fari? What am I to do?
Dumani n'amu a divertiri. Tomorrow we'll have fun, i.e. we want to, we intend to, hence we probably shall.
A simana ca veni, hanu a partiri. They are to leave next week.
Iddu app'ad essiri. It must have been he; it was probably he; I'm not sure, but I think it was he.
Avia a viniri assira. He was to have come last night.
Thè chiantari. I shall give you the mitten, i.e. if I do what I ought to do, I shall.

A comparison of the examples in II with the uses of Sp. haber de will reveal certain similarities. Ramsey treats this Spanish construction very briefly, saying merely that when followed by an infinitive, haber de expresses "merely a probable futurity,—what is, or was, to happen in the natural course of events."(1) He illustrates with Qué he de hacer? (Cf. Sic. Ch'aju a fari?) Había de venir anoche. (Cf. Sic. Avia a viniri assira.)

(1) Ramsey: op. cit. 363.
Manana han de principiar las elecciones municipales. (Cf. Sic. Dumani han'a cuminzari l'elezioni.)

Bello is more explicit on this point than is Ramsey. Bello says,

"Haber de significa necesidad, deber: 'El buen ciudadano ha de obedecer a las leyes'. Pero solemos emplear esta frase con el solo objeto de significar un futuro: 'Mañana han de principiar las elecciones'." (1)

In this latter use, Bello continues, the time of the action is always posterior to that of the auxiliary. That is to say, if haber is in the present tense, the sentence indicates the future; if haber is in the past, the sentence indicates the conditional. (2) And, as Bello states, such forms as he de cantar, había de cantar give to the sentence a conjectural tone. This is because inherent in these forms there is what he calls "una relación de posterioridad," which makes them susceptible to a metaphorical undertone. He illustrates this with the following: Él hubo de estar entonces ausente. This sentence "representa la ausencia en pretérito, pero insinuando que no lo afirmamos con seguridad, sino que tenemos alguna razón para pensar así." (3)

These last remarks of Bello apply perfectly to the type of Sicilian expression cited above: Iddu app'ad

(1) Bello and Cuervo: op. cit. 231.
(2) Idem, loc. cit.
(3) Ibid.
esseiri. But in general, the pattern of meanings expressed
by Sp. haber de plus infinitive is strikingly similar to
that of Sic. aju a or hē plus infinitive.
12. THE SICILIAN IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

The Sicilian verbs of the first conjugation depart
from the Italian pattern with regard to the stress in the
first and second persons of the plural. In these two
instances, the Sicilian forms are identical with the
corresponding Spanish forms. For example: Sic. cantāvamu,
cantāvavu, Sp. cantábamos, cantabais, It. cantavamo,
cantavate. In the corresponding forms of the verb essiri,
the Spanish stress pattern also prevails in Sicilian; i.e.
Sic. èramu, èravu, Sp. éramos, erais, It. eravamo, eravate.

All other classes of verbs in Sicilian, as in
Spanish, are grouped into a single type of imperfect
tense, in -ia, whereas Italian has two, in -eva and -iva.
Sic. facia, vinia, Sp. hacía, venía, It. faceva, veniva.

To be sure, a Sicilian imperfect in -eva is docu-
mented, but it is not the popular spoken form. According
to Ducibella, the popular form is the one in -ia; the
other is from the literary and commercial language.(1)

The modern Italian conditional is a compound of the
infinitive and the forms of the preterite tense of avere.
Sicilian, however, forms its conditional after the Spanish

(1) op. cit. 18-21.
pattern, infinitive plus the imperfect of aviri. This is also true of Neapolitan. Examples: Sic. sarria, avirria, It. sarei, avei, Sp. seria, habría; Neap. mettarria, farria, It. mettereì, farei, Sp. metería, haría. It is to be noted that while Neapolitan continues to use the conditional, contemporary Sicilian substitutes the imperfect subjunctive.

13. MISCELLANEOUS SIMILARITIES.

a) Disjunctive pronouns of the first and second person plural compounded with reflex of Lat. alterum: Sic. nuàtri, nuàutri, vuàtri, vuàutri, Sp. nosotros, vosotros. Both Italian and French have analogous forms, noi altri, nous autres, but they have a somewhat different function and are in addition to the regular noi and nous, respectively. Zingarelli defines It. noi altri, "frequentativo, specialmente in alcuni dialetti, come nello spagnuolo." (s.v. noi) In Sicily, these forms are not restricted to the central group of dialects, as Palermo intimates.(1)

b) Whereas Italian shows an apocopated reflex of Lat. sapit, Sicilian, like Spanish, has the unapocopated form: Sic. sapi, sape, Sp. sabe, but It. sa. This form is general throughout the island and not

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restricted to central Sicily.

c) Also in general use is the feminine form of Lat. *florem*: Sic. *la sciuri*, Sp. *la flor*, but It. *il fiore*.


e) The names of the days of the week compounded with a reflex of Lat. *diem* represent the normal development in Italian and French. But in Sicilian and Spanish, these names are not compounded with *diem*, Sic. *luni*, *marti*, etc., Sp. *lunes*, *martes*, etc. Far from being restricted to central Sicily, as Palermo seems to suggest, these forms are regular throughout the island, as well as in some dialects of northeast Italy.(1)


14. SOME FEATURES OF CENTRAL SICILIAN.

A recent study of the dialect of Villalba in central Sicily by J. A. Palermo, points up a few striking similarities with Spanish. Among the isoglosses connecting

(1) See AIS, II, 329 ff.
Spain with central Sicily, Palermo discusses the following:

According to Palermo, this sound became in the rest of Sicily a labio-dental spirant, as in Italian.(1) This is not strictly accurate. Avolio states that in modern Sicilian, this sound became "...una labiale più debole, (11) v." (2) While Avolio's statement is somewhat vague, it seems apparent, at least, that he noted no dental element in this sound. Ducibella more accurately maintains that this sound in Sicilian is a bilabial spirant.(3)


c) A few cases of metathesis of r and l. Ex. Sp. palabra, Villalba palora, It. parola; Sp. árbol, Villalba árbulu, It. albero. The latter example is a case of dissimilation, rather than metathesis. Moreover, both examples are very common throughout the island, and not restricted to central Sicily.

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(1) Palermo, op. cit. 141 ff.
(2) Avolio, op. cit. 123.
(3) Ducibella, op. cit. 98.
INDEX VERBORUM

A

ABASTAR, (Sp.), to supply, to provide. s.v. ABBASTARI.

ABASTO, (Sp.), supply of provisions. s.v. ABBASTU.

ABATUD, (Cat.), down-cast, discouraged. s.v. ABBATTUTU.

ABOCAR, (Sp.), (nautical), to enter a channel.
   s.v. ABBUCCARESE.

ABOCAR, (Cat.), to pour, as water, wine. s.v. ABBUCCARE, ABBUCCARISI.

ABRIDERO, (Sp.), a variety of free-stone peach.
   s.v. APRITURO.

ACABAR, (Sp.), to finish, to complete. s.v. ACCABBARI, ACCAPARE.

ACAJARSE, (Cat.), to stoop or squat. s.v. AGGUACCIARISI.

ACEITERA, (Sp.), oil cruet. s.v. ACITERA.

ACELGAS, (Sp.), salt-wort, beets. s.v. SECARA.

ACERTAR, (Sp.), to hit the mark. s.v. NZIRTARI.

ACICALAR, (Sp.), to adorn or embellish. s.v. ACICALARI.

ACLUCAR, (Cat.), to narrow the eyes in an effort to see better. s.v. ACCHICCHIARI.

ACOFLARSE, (Arag.), to sprawl or sit lazily.
   s.v. ACCUFFULARISI.

ACOMPAÑAMIENTO, (Sp.), funeral cortege.
   s.v. ACCOMPÁGNAMENTO, ACCUMPAGNAMENTU.

ACOTXARSE, (Cat.), to wrap one's self up to keep warm.
   s.v. ACCUCCIARISI.

Note: In this index are listed only the words included in chapter II.
ACRIBAR, (Sp.), to sift. s.v. CRIVARI.

ACUDIR, (Sp.), to respond, to come to the rescue. s.v. ACCUDIRI.

ACHAQUE, (Sp.), indisposition, menstrual period. s.v. ACCHIACCU.

ADÉS, (Cat.), just now, right now. s.v. ADDESI.

ADONARSE, (Cat.), to become aware, to notice. s.v. ADDONARESE, ADDUNARISI.

ADREZOS, (Sp.), ornaments. s.v. ADDRIZZU.

ADUANA, (Sp.), customhouse. s.v. DUANA.

AFRENTOSO, (Sp.), ignominious. s.v. AFFRUNTUSU.

AFRONARSE, (Cat.), to be ashamed. s.v. AFFRUNTARISI.

AFRUTENTA, (Sp.), affront, insult. s.v. AFFRUNTO.

AFUFAR, (Sp.), to flee, to escape. s.v. AFFUFARE.

AGACHARSE, (Sp.), to stoop, to squat, to crouch. s.v. AGGUACCIARISI.

AGARRAR, AGARRO, (Sp.), to seize; theft. s.v. ACCARRUCCHIARI, AGGARRARI.

AGARROCHEAR, GARROCHA, (Sp.), to prick with a spear; a sort of pole with a hook attached to its end. s.v. ACCARRUCCHIARI.

AGUANTAR, (Sp., Cat.), to endure or resist. s.v. AGGUANTARI.

AGUANTAR, (Sp.), to bear, endure, resist. s.v. NGUANTARI.

AGOLLERA, (OCat.), tube for keeping needles. s.v. AGUGGHIERA.

AIXALAVAR, (Cat.), to rinse clothes. s.v. ASSAMMARARI.

AJUNTAR, (Sp.), to assemble. s.v. AGGHIONTARE.

AJUSTAR, (Sp.), to adapt, to adjust. s.v. AGGHIUSTARE.

ALBARÁN, (Sp.), royal grant, letter patent. s.v. ALBARANU, ARBARANU.
ALBARDÓN, (Sp.), pack saddle. s.v. VARDUNI.

ALBORNIA, (Sp.), glazed earthenware jug. s.v. BURNIA.

ALBORNOZ, (Sp.), coarse woolen stuff. s.v. ALBERNUZZE, ALBURNUZZU.

ALCANSAR, (Cat.), to acquire, to attain. s.v. ACCANZARI.

ALCANZAR, (Sp.), to acquire, to attain. s.v. ACCANZARI, ALCANZARE.

ALCOBA, (Sp.), alcove, bedroom. s.v. ARGUEVO.

ALENTAR, (Sp.), to breath. s.v. ARRINTARI.

ALEVE, (Sp.), treacherous. s.v. ALEVENTE.

ALFONSO of Aragon. s.v. ALFONSINA.

ALGUACIL, (Sp.), constable. s.v. AGUZZINO.

ALIFAR, (Sp.), to polish. s.v. ALLIFFARE, ALLIFFARI.

ALISTAR, (Sp.), to enlist, to enroll. s.v. ALLISTARI.

ALMORZAR, (Sp.), to breakfast. s.v. AMMORZARI.

ALTARICO, (Sp.), dim. of ALTAR, altar. s.v. ARTARICCHIU.

AMARRAR, (Sp.); to tie or fasten. s.v. AMMARRARE.

AMOHINARSE, (Sp., Cat.), to become upset. s.v. AMMUINARISI, AMMUINARSE.

AMOLAR, (Sp.), to whet or sharpen. s.v. AMMOLARE, AMMULARE, AMMULARI.

AMOLDARSE, (Sp.), to adapt or adjust one's conduct to a determined pattern. s.v. AMMIDDARISI.

AMOSCARSE, (Sp., Cat.), to become peeved. s.v. AMMASCARISI.

AMPARA, (Sp.), seizure of chattels. s.v. IMPARO, MPARA (Sic., and Tar.).

AMPARO, (Sp.), protection. s.v. AMPARA.

AMUSBAR, (Sp.), to throw back the ears. s.v. AMMASCARISI.
ANOMENADA, (Cat.), fame, reputation. s.v. NUMINATA.

APALABRAR, (Sp.), to make an agreement. s.v. APPALURARISI.

APARROQUIANARSE, (Cat.), to acquire customers.
   s.v. APPARRUCCHIANARISI.

APARTARSE, (Cat.), to draw aside, to separate.
   s.v. APPARTARISI.

APEGAR, (Cat.), to stick or adhere. s.v. MPICARI.

APLANCHAR, (Sp.), to iron clothes. s.v. MPIANCIARI.

APODERADO, (Sp.), empowered, authorized. s.v. APPODERATU.

APOSENTAR, (Sp.), to lodge. s.v. PUSINTARI.

APOSENTO, (Sp.), room, temporary habitation. s.v. PUSENTU.

APRETAR, (Sp.), to urge, to press. s.v. APPLETTARE, APPRITTARI.

APUNTALAR, (Cat.), to prop, to support. s.v. APPUNTALARI.

ARANDELA, (Sp.), washer. s.v. RANNULA.

ARGOLLA, (Sp.), ring or hoop. s.v. RAGOGGHIA.

ARRAPAR, (Cat.), to seize. s.v. ARRAPPARI.

ARRAPAR, (Sp.), to snatch or carry off. s.v. ARRAPARE.

ARRENDATARIO, (Sp.), tenant, lessee. s.v. ARRENNATARIO.

ARRISCAR, (Sp.) ~ to risk. s.v. ARRISICARI.

ARRIMARSE, (Sp.), to seek the shelter or protection of.
   s.v. ARRAMARE, -SE.

ARRISCAR, (Sp.), to risk. s.v. ARRISICARI.

ARROJAR, (Sp., Ptg.), to fling, to hurl. s.v. ARRUJARI.

ARRONSAR, (Cat.), to gather into a pile. s.v. ARRUNZARI.

ARTIMANHA, (Ptg.), stratagem. s.v. ARTIMAGNA.
ARTIMANYA, (Cat.), stratagem. s.v. ARTIMAGNA.

ASENTAR, (Sp.), to join or become associated with. s.v. ASSENTARE, -SI, ASSINTARI.

ASOMAR, (Sp.), to begin to appear. s.v. ASSUMARI.

ASOMBRAR, (Sp.), to frighten, to amaze. s.v. ASSUMBRARSI, ASSUMMIARISI.

ASOMBRO, (Sp.), fear. s.v. ASSUMBRU.

ASSOMBO, (Ptg.), fear. s.v. ASSUMBRU.

ASSORTAT, (Cat.), fortunate. s.v. ASSURTATU.

ASTUCIOS, (Cat.), fastidious. s.v. SDUZZIUSU.

ATALAYA, (Sp., Cat.), watch tower. s.v. TALAI.

ATAÚD, (Sp.), coffin. s.v. TAVUTO, TAVUTU.

A TINGUT TÉ, (Cat.), not listed in Labernia, which gives TINGUT and TÉ as past participle and imperative respectively of TENIR. s.v. TINGHITE.

ATOROZONARSE, (Sp.), to suffer colic. s.v. TURCIUNIARISI.

ATRÁS, (Sp.), backward. s.v. ARRASSARI.

ATRASAR, (Sp.), to be in debt, to be late. s.v. ATTRASSARE, (Cal. and Neap.), ATTRASSARI.

ATRASO, (Sp.), backwardness. s.v. ATTRASSU.

ATRAVESAR, (Sp.), to make side bets. s.v. TRAVIRSARI.

ATREVERSE, (Sp.), to dare. s.v. ATTREVIRE, ATTRIVIRISI.

ATURULLAR, (Cat.), to confuse, to leave speechless. s.v. ATTURILLARISI.

AVANTAL, (Sp.), apron. s.v. VANTALI.

AVECICA, (Sp.), little bird. s.v. PAPAZICA.

AVISTAR, (Cat.), to descry at a distance. s.v. ABBISTARE, (Cal.), AVVISTARI, (Sic.).
AVISTAR, (Sp.), to descry at a distance. s.v. ABBISTARE, (Neap.).
AZOTE, (Sp.), whip, scourge. s.v. ZOTTA, ZOTTE, ZUTTIARI.
AZUZAR, (Sp.), to incite. s.v. ASSUSSARI.

B

BACHILLERA, (Sp.), talkative woman. s.v. BANCILLERA.
BADALL, (Cat.), a yawn. s.v. VARAGHIU.
BAGASSER, (Cat.), maiden. s.v. BAGASERI.
BANDEAR, (Sp.), to move from side to side. s.v. PANNIARI.
BASQUEAR, (Sp.), to be nauseated or squeamish. s.v. ABBASCA.
BAYONETA, (Sp.), bayonet. s.v. BAINETTA.
BELLACO, (Sp.), artful, sly. s.v. VIGGHIACCU.
BERZA, (Sp.), cabbage. s.v. VIERZE.
BIZNAGA, (Sp.), wild fennel. s.v. BUSNAGA.
BLANDÓ, (Cat.), torch, large wax candle. s.v. BLANDUNI.
BORRACHO, (Sp.), drunkard. s.v. BORRACCIO.
BORRICO, (Sp.), small donkey. s.v. BURRICO.
BORSILLO, (Sp.), pocket. s.v. VORZILLO.
BOTIFARRA, (Cat.), sausage. s.v. BUTTAFAARI.
BRAS DE MAR, (Cat.), a narrow stretch of water coming inland from the sea, inland canal. s.v. VRAZZU DI MARI.
BRAZO DE MAR, (Sp.), well dressed person. s.v. VRAZZU DI MARI.
BREGAR, (Sp.), to knead dough. s.v. SBRIARI.
BRESCA, (Sp.), honeycomb. s.v. VRISCA.
BUJARRÓN, (Sp.), sodomite. s.v. BUZZARRUNI.
BULLA, (Sp.), throng, crowd. s.v. BUGLIA.
BUSCAR, (Sp.), to seek. s.v. ABBUSCARI, (Sic.), ibi, (Neap.), ABBOSCARA, (Neap. and Cal.), ABBUSCARE.

C

CABE, (Sp.), stroke of a ball in the game of Argolla. s.v. CAPU.
CABECEAR, (Sp., Ptg.), to nod or shake the head. s.v. CAPUZZIARI.
CABEZA, (Sp.), head, mind. s.v. ACCAPEZZARE, CAPEZZA, CAVESA, MALACAPEZZA.
CABEZADA, (Sp.), a butt given with the head. s.v. CAPIZZATA.
CABEZUDO, (Sp.), headstrong. s.v. CAPIZZUTU.
CACHAR, (Ptg.), to break faith, to lay snares. s.v. SCACCIARI.
CACHOPO, (Sp.), dry tree stump. s.v. CACIOPPU.
CACHUMBO, (Sp.), hard shell of fruit. s.v. CACIUMMU.
CAER A MARES, (Sp.), to fall in torrents, in abundance. s.v. CARRAMANU, CARRAMIARI.
CAHIZ, (Sp.), unit of measure, about twelve bushels. s.v. CAFISU.
CAJÓN, (Sp.), box, drawer. s.v. CASCIUNI.
CALABOZO, (Sp.), dungeon, cell, jail. s.v. CARABOZZO, CARABOZZU.
CALABRIAR, (Sp.), to mix wines. s.v. CAPRIATA.
CALESERO, (Sp.), driver of a carriage. s.v. GALISSERI.
CALLAR, (Sp., Cat.), to be silent. s.v. CAGGHIARI, CAGLIARE, MBUCCAGGHIARI.
CAMINANT, (Cat.), traveler. s.v. CAMINANTI.
CAMINANTE, (Sp.), groom or stable boy. s.v. CAMINANTE.
CAMORRA, (Sp.), quarrel, row. s.v. CAMORRA, CAMURRIA.
CANADA, (Cat.), earthen pitcher. s.v. CANNATA.
CAPACHA, (Sp.), a hamper. s.v. CAPASA.
CAPEAR, (Sp.), to rob someone's cloak. s.v. CAPPEARE.
CAPOLEAR, (Sp.), to hash, mince or chop. s.v. CAPULIARI.
CAPONADA, (Sp., Cat.), a sort of tid-bit. s.v. CAPUNATA.
CARA, (Sp.), face, visage. s.v. CAIRA, (Neap.).
CARACOL, (Sp.), winding staircase. s.v. CARACO, CARAGOLU.
CARCAREAR, (Sp.), to cackle. s.v. CARCARIARI.
CARINHO, (Ptg.), affection. s.v. CARIGNA.
CARIÑO, (Sp.), affection. s.v. CARIGNA.
CARLOS, (Sp.), proper name. s.v. CARLENTINI.
CARNICER, (Cat.), butcher. s.v. CARNIZZERI.
CARNICERO, (Sp.), butcher. s.v. CARNIZZERI.
CARREAR, (Sp.), to transport. s.v. CARRIARI.
CARRETILLA, (Cat.), a sort of firecracker. s.v. CARRITTIGHIU.
CARROMATO, (Sp.), a long, narrow two-wheeled cart with tilt. s.v. CARRUMATTU.
CARTABÓN, (Sp.), carpenter's square. s.v. CARTABONU.
CARTERA, (Sp.), portfolio, wallet. s.v. CARTIERA.
CASCAR, (Sp.), to break into pieces. s.v. CASCARE, CAZZARE.
CASCARILLA, (Sp.), Peruvian bark. s.v. CASCARIGGHIA.

CASERAS MULAS, (Sp.), mules of one’s own, as opposed to hired mules. s.v. CASAMULO.

CAYLAR, (OCat.), to hesitate, to be silent. s.v. NGADDARI.

CAZOLETA, (Sp.), perfuming pan. s.v. CAZZULETTA.

CEBALLON, (Cat.), insect engendered from fly’s eggs laid in meat. s.v. SAMPAGGHJUNI.

CENCERRO, (Sp.), cow bell, ill-tuned guitar. s.v. ZERREZERRE.

CENEFJA, (Sp.), flounce or trim. s.v. ZENEFFA, ZINEFFA.

GENIZA, (Sp.), ashes, cinders. s.v. GENISA, GINISI.

CEROSO, (Sp.), waxy, containing wax. s.v. CIRUSU.

*CESILLO, (Sp.), diminutive of CESE, cessation. s.v. SICILIA.

CIGARRO, (Sp.), cigar. s.v. SICARRO, SUCARRU.

CIGUENA, (Sp.), crane. s.v. CICOGNA.

CINCHA, (Sp.), girth, cinch. s.v. CINCEDDA.

CLAPAR, (Cat.), to spot or stain. s.v. NCHIAPPARI.

CLAVETER, (Cat.), maker of keys. s.v. CHIAVITTERI.

CLOSCA, (Cat.), the hard shell of some fruits. s.v. CROZZA.

CODICIAR, (Sp.), to covet. s.v. CUDICIARI.

COGUJADA, (Sp.), crested lark. s.v. GUGUCCIATA.

COLADA, (Sp.), wash, as of clothes. s.v. CULATA.

COL VERDA, (Cat.), a type of cabbage. s.v. CODDI VIRDI.

COMARCA, (Sp.), territory, region. s.v. CUMARCA.

COMO, (Sp.), how, in what manner, as, like. s.v. COMU.
CONFITERÍA, (Sp.), confectioner's shop. s.v. CUNFITTARIA.
CONFITES, (Sp.), dainties, bonbons. s.v. CUNFETTA.
CONORT, (Cat.), comfort, consolation. s.v. CUNORTU.
CORAZÓN, (Sp.), heart, courage, spirit. s.v. CORAZZONE.
COSTURERA, (Sp.), seamstress. s.v. COSTURERA.
CRECIENTE, (Sp.), leaven, yeast. s.v. CRISCENTI.
CREIXIMONI, (Cat.), growth, increase. s.v. CRISCIMUGNA.
CRIADO, (Sp.), servant, menial. s.v. CRIATO, CRIATU.
CRIANZA, (Sp.), breeding, manners. s.v. CRIANZA.
CUARTILLO, (Sp.), fourth part of one real. s.v. QUARTICHIU.
CUERNO, (Sp.), horn of an animal. s.v. CUERNO.
CUERO, (Sp.), leather, pelt, hide. s.v. CUERO.
CUERPO, (Sp.), body. s.v. CUERPO.
CURANDERO, (Sp.), medicaster, quack. s.v. CURANDERO.

CH

CHALECO, (Sp.), vest. s.v. GILECCU, GIALECCO.
CHAMARRO, (Sp.), coarse wool coat. s.v. SCIAMARRU.
CHAMBERGA, (Sp.), long wide cassock. s.v. GIAMERGA, SCIAMBERGA, SCIAMMERICA.
CHAMORRADA, (Sp.), a blow with a bald head. s.v. CIANCIAMURRATA.
CHANTRE, (Sp.), precentor. s.v. CIANTRU.
CHASCO, (Sp.), failure, disappointment. s.v. CIASCO.
CHINCHARRAZO, (Sp.), a slap with a sword or a flat object. s.v. CIANCIAMURRATA.
CHITO, (Sp.), hush! s.v. CCITTU.
CHOCCHO, (Sp.), dotard. s.v. CIOCIU.
CHOLLA, (Sp.), skull, head, noodle. s.v. CIOLLA.
CHORIZO, (Sp.), pork sausage. s.v. CERISSO.
CHUCHERÍA, (Sp.), gewgaw, trinket. s.v. GIUGIAREDDI.
CHULEAR, (Sp.), to jest with, to poke fun at. s.v. CIULLIARI.

D

DESAIRE, (Sp.), rebuff, slight, disrespect. s.v. DISARIA.
DESASTRAT, (Cat.), luckless, ill-starred. s.v. DISASTRATU.
DESBANCAR, (Cat.), to break the bank in gaming. s.v. SBÁNCARI.
DESBRIZNAR, (Sp.), to chop or mince, as meat. s.v. SBÍNZARI.
DESCABEZAR, (Sp.), to behead, to lop off. s.v. SCÁPEZZARE.
DESCAMINAR, (Sp.), to misguide or mislead. s.v. SCAMINARI.
DESCUIDO, (Sp.), carelessness. s.v. DISCUITU.
DESCUITADO, (Sp.), living without trouble or care. s.v. SQUITATO.
DESDICHA, (Sp.), misfortune, ill-luck. s.v. DESDETTA.
DESENFADO, (Sp.), freedom, ease. s.v. DISINFADO.
DESESPEPERANZAR, (Sp.), to deprive of hope. s.v. SPIRAÍZARI.
DESGANAR, (Sp.), to lose one's appetite or interest. s.v. SGANARE.
DESMAMAR, (Sp., Cat.), to wean. s.v. SMAMMARI.
DESMAYADO, (Sp.), part participle of DESMAYAR, to faint.  
  s.v. SMAIATO.

DESPATXAR, (Cat.), to abbreviate or conclude, to expedite.  
  s.v. SPACCIARI.

DESPEDASSAT, (Cat.), broken up into bits.  
  s.v. SPIDDIZZATU.

DESPEGAR, (Sp.), to unglue.  s.v. SPICARI.

DESPIERTO, (Sp.), vigilant, smart.  s.v. SPERTU.

DESQUOTE, (Sp.), revenge, retaliation.  s.v. DESQUITO.

DESSABORAT, (OCat.), tasteless, insipid.  s.v. DISAMURATU.

DESTACONAR, (Cat.), to wear away one's shoes at the heel,  
  to remove the heel from a shoe.  
  s.v. STACCUNARI.

DESTAJO, (Sp.), job, taskwork.  s.v. STAGGHIU.

DESTERROSSAR, ESTERROSSAR, (Cat.), to break up earth, to  
  plough.  s.v. STIRRUZZARI.

DESTIERRO, (Sp.), exile, banishment.  s.v. DISTERRU.

DESTRAGAR, (Cat.), to cause damage or harm.  
  s.v. SFRAGARI.

DESVARIAR, (Sp.), to rave or rant.  s.v. SBARIUNE.

DE TROPEL, (Sp.), tumultuously.  s.v. (A) TRUPPEDDU.

DISFRAZ, (Sp.), mask, costume, disguise.  s.v. SFRARZO.

DOMEÑAR, (Sp.), to tame, master, or subdue.  
  s.v. DUMMINIAVA.

DON, (Sp.), title used before Christian name of men.  
  s.v. DONNO.

DONAIRE, (Sp.), witticism.  s.v. DUNAIRU.

DOSEL, (Sp.), canopy, dais.  s.v. TOSELLO, TUSELLO,  
  TUSELLU.
DUEÑA, (Sp.), title used before Christian name of a woman. s.v. DOÑA.

DUQUENA, (OCat.), customs house. s.v. TUCCHIENA.

E

ECHAR AL CUERVO, (Sp.), to seek one's own advantage or financial profit. s.v. ACIACUORVO, ECCIACUORVO.

ELLA, (Sp.), she, her, personal pronoun, feminine, 3rd singular. s.v. EGLIA.

EMBARGO, (Sp.), embargo, sequestration. s.v. MBARGU.

EMBORRACHAR, (Sp.), to intoxicate. s.v. MBORRACCIARE, MBURRACCIARISI, MBURRACCIARSI.

EMBRIAGO, (Sp.), intoxicated. s.v. MBREJACO, MBRIACO.

EMPAÑADA, (Sp.), meat pie. s.v. MPANATA, (Sic. and Neap.).

EMPEZAR, (Sp.), to begin. s.v. APPIZZARI, MPIZZARI.

EMPONSOÑAR, (Sp.), to poison. s.v. APPUNCZUNARI.

EMPREÑAR, (Sp.), to impregnate, to beget. s.v. MPRENAIRE.

EMPIresa, (Sp.), enterprise, undertaking. s.v. IMPRISUSU.

EMPUJAR, (Sp.), to push or shove. s.v. MPUNARl.

ENCARAMAR, (Sp.), to raise, to climb. s.v. CARRAMANU, CARRAMIARI.

EN CAYRE, (Cat.), squared. s.v. CAIRA, (Sic.).

ENCERTAR, (Cat.), to hit the mark, to succeed. s.v. NZIR TARI.

ENFADAR, (Sp.), to vex or anger. s.v. NFADADO, NFADARI, NFADO.

ENFORMATJAT, (Cat.), with ESTAR MAL-, to be badly off. s.v. NFURMAGGIATU.
ENGASTAR, (Sp.), to set, to enchase. s.v. INGASTARI, NGASTARI.

ENGORROSO, (Cat.), troublesome, annoying. s.v. NGHIRRIUSU.

ENGRIFAR, (Sp.), to curl or crimp; to make the hair stand on end, as from fright or anger. s.v. NGRIFARI.

ENMURREARSE, (Cat.), to be annoyed. s.v. MUTRIARISI.

ENSAYAR, (Sp.), to try, to practice. s.v. INSAGARE, NZAJARI.

ENTESAR, (Sp.), to make taut, to stretch. s.v. NTISARE.

ENTIBAR, (Sp.), to prop, to shore up. s.v. NTIPARI.

ENTORTIJAR, (Sp.), to twist or curl. s.v. NTURTIGGHIARE.

ENTRANAS, (Sp.), entrails. s.v. ENTRAGNE, ENTRAGNI, NTRAGNE.

ENTROPEL, (Cat.), tumultuously. s.v. (A) TRUPPEDDU.

ESBART, (Cat.), crowd of people or animals in one place. s.v. SBARDU.

ESCABECHE, (Sp.), pickled fish. s.v. ASCAPEGE, SCAPECE, SCAPECI.

*ESCALFAMBRE, (Sp.). s.v. SCALFAMBRU.

ESCALFAR, (Sp.), to warm. s.v. SCARFARI.

ESCAMOCHOS, (Sp.), remnants of a meal. s.v. SCAMMOZE.

ESCAMPAR, (Sp.), to stop raining. s.v. SCAMPARE, SCAMPARI.

ESCAMPAVÍA, (Sp.), revenue cutter. s.v. SCAMPAVIA.

ESCAÑO, (Sp.), a low stool. s.v. SCAGNU.

ESCAPARATE, (Sp.), show window. s.v. SCAFFARATA.

ESCARMENTAR, (Sp.), to correct severely, to inflict punishment. s.v. SCARMINTARI.
ESCOBA, (Sp.), broom. s.v. SCOPA.
ESCOBILLA, (Sp.), gold or silver sweepings. s.v. SCOPIGLIA.
ESCOMÉTRER, (Cat.), to attack, to hurl one's self. s.v. SCOMETIRI.
ESCOPTA, (Sp.), shot-gun. s.v. SCUPETTA, SCUPPETTA.
ESCOT, (Cat.), fine wool cloth. s.v. SCOTTU.
ESCOTAR, (Sp.), to cut to size. s.v. SCUTTIARI.
ESCRIBANÍA, (Sp.), portable writing stand. s.v. SCRIVANIA.
ESCUETO, (Sp.), free from encumbrances. s.v. SCHETTU.
ESGARRANXAR, (Cat.), to scratch with the finger nails, etc. s.v. SGRANCIARI.
ESPADANYA, (Cat.), reed mace, a kind of grass, tall and sword-shaped. s.v. SPATANCIA.
ESPADÓN, (Sp.), eunuch. s.v. SPATUNI.
ESPANTAVILLANOS, (Sp.), gaudy trinkets. s.v. SPANTAVIDDANU.
ESPANTO, (Sp., Cat.; Ptg.), fright, terror. s.v. SCANTU, SPÁNTO.
ESPEJEAR, (Sp.), to shine. s.v. SPICHIARI.
ESTACA, (Sp.), a stake. s.v. STACCA.
ESTAFERMO, (Sp.), tilting post. s.v. STAFFERMU.
ESTANTEROL, (Sp.), mast on ship. s.v. STANTALORA.
ESTILLOS, (Cat.), that which splinters in breaking. s.v. STIGGIUSU.
ESTRAFALARIO, (Sp.), slovenly, queer, eccentric. s.v. STRAFALARIO, STRAFALARIU, STRAFALARU.
ESTRAGO, (Sp.), havoc, ruin, ravage. s.v. STRAGU.
ESTRANGERO, (Cat.), outsider, foreigner, stranger.  
 s.v. STRANCERU.

ESTREGAR, (Sp., Cat.), to rub or scour.  s.v. STRICARI.

ESTRUJAR, (Sp.), to press or squeeze.  s.v. STUJARI.

ESVINSARSE, (Cat.), to be ruptured, disjointed, loose.  
 s.v. SBRÍNZARISI.

F

FALLAR, (Sp.), to ruff (at cards), to be wanting.  
 s.v. FAGLIARE.

FANFARRÓN, (Sp.), braggart, bully.  s.v. FANFARONE.

FARALLÓN, (Sp.), headland, cliff.  s.v. FARAGGHIUNI.

FARAUTE, (Sp.), messenger, busy-body.  s.v. FARABUTTO, 
FARABUTTU.

FELIPE, (Sp.), proper name.  s.v. FELUSSE.

FERRANTE, (Arag.), proper name.  s.v. FERRANNINA.

FINESTRAL, (Cat.), large window.  s.v. FINISTRALI.

FLAMANT, (Cat.), new, bright, shiny.  s.v. FRAMANTI.

FONDAL, (Cat.), bottom, lowest point.  s.v. FUNNALI.

FRAZADA, (Sp.), blanket.  s.v. FRAZZATA.

FRISOLES, (Sp.), kidney beans.  s.v. FRISOLE.

FRONTAL, (Cat.), relating to the forehead.  s.v. FRUNTALI.

FUEGO, (Sp.), fire.  s.v. FUECO.

FULANO, (Sp.), so-and-so.  s.v. FILANU.

G

GACHO, (Sp.), turned down, as of horns; slouched down, as  
of hats.  s.v. CACCIOTTU.
GAFA, (Sp.), a hook or grapple. s.v. GAFFA.

GALLEAR, (Sp.), to strut, to crow or bully. s.v. GADDIARI.

GANAR, (Sp., Ptg.), to gain, to earn, to win. s.v. AGANARI.

GARAPIÑA, (Sp.), congealed particles of any liquid. s.v. CARAPEGNA.

GARIOTA, (Sp.), sentry box. s.v. GALITTA.

GARITA, (Sp.), night heron. s.v. GRASSOTTA.

GAYOLA, (OCat.), cage. s.v. GAIOLA.

GORRA, (Sp.), cap. s.v. GORRA.

GRANZA, (Sp.), chaff, dross. s.v. GRANZA.

GRAPA, (Sp.), a clamp. s.v. AGGRAPPARE.

GREÑA, (Sp.), entangled or matted hair. s.v. GREGNA.

GREU, (Cat.), in SABER GREU, to taste bad. s.v. GREVIU.

GRUESO, (Sp.), thick, bulky, corpulent. s.v. GRUESO.

GUANTE, (Sp.), charitable collection. s.v. NGUANTU.

GUAPO, (Sp.), brave, daring; quarrelsome person. s.v. GUAPPO, GUAPPU, VAPPU, VUAPPO.

GUAPO REBELDE, (Sp.), daring rebel. s.v. PAPPARIBBELLA.

GUASTOS, (OSp.), costs, expenses. s.v. GUASTI.

H

HABANA, (Sp.), name of city in Cuba. s.v. LAVANA.

HACIENDA, (Sp.), estate, wealth, landed property. s.v. SENNA.

HALLAR, (Sp.), to find. s.v. ACCHIARE.

HARAGÁN, (Sp.), idler, loafer. s.v. FARRACANI, FERRACANI.
HENCHIMIENTO, (Sp.), filling. s.v. INGHIMIINTO.
HOMBRILLO, (Sp.), yoke of a shirt. s.v. ZEMBRILLO.
HOY, (Sp.), today. s.v. OI.
HUERTO, (Sp.), orchard, fruit garden. s.v. UERTO.
HUEVERA, (Sp.), egg cup. s.v. UVERA.
HUEVO, (Sp.), egg. s.v. UEVO.
HUEVOS DE FALTRIQUERA, (Sp.), candied egg yolks. s.v. OVA FALDICCHERE.
HUSMO, (Sp.), taint of meat. s.v. UOSEMO.

J

JÁBEGA, (Sp.), fishing smack, dragnet. s.v. SCIAVECA.
JACO, (Sp.), short jacket. s.v. GIACCU.
JADEAR, (Sp.), to pant. s.v. JATARE.
JÍCARA, (Sp.), a cup. s.v. CICHIRA.
JIFA, (Sp.), refuse of slaughtered animals. s.v. JIFFULA.
JUNTA, (Sp.), board or council. s.v. GIONTA.

L

LACAYO, (Sp.), lackey, groom. s.v. LACCAIU.
*LACHADA, (Sp.), whey. s.v. LACCIATA.
LAGAÑOSO, (Sp.), bleary-eyed. s.v. LAGNUSU.
LANZAR, (Sp.), to vomit. s.v. LANZARI.
LASTIMA, (Sp.), pity, pitiful object. s.v. LASTIMA.
LAUS, (Cat.), praise. s.v. LAUSU.
LAVANDERA, (Sp.), washer woman. s.v. LAVANNA.
LÁZARO, (Sp.), beggar. s.v. LAZZARONE.
LENQUADO, (Sp.), sole, flounder (fish). s.v. LINGUATA.
LEVANTAR, (Sp.), to recruit, to enlist. s.v. ALLEVANTARE, LIVANTARI.
LIBERTAR, (Sp.), to rid or clear. s.v. ALLIBIRTARI.
LIENZA, (Sp.), narrow strip of cloth. s.v. LENDA.
LIMPIO, (Sp.), clean, clear. s.v. LIMBIE, LIMPIU.

LL

LLEGAR, (Sp.), to arrive. s.v. AGGHICARI, CHICARI.
LLINYOL, (Cat.), thread treated with pitch, used by cobblers. s.v. LIGNOLU.

M

MACHO, (Sp.), he-mule. s.v. MACCIU.
MADRASTRA, (Sp.), step-mother. s.v. MARASTRA.
MALPARAT, (Cat.), badly off. s.v. MALUPARATU.
MALQUERER, (Sp.), to dislike. s.v. MALICERIRI.
MANGONEAR, (Sp.), to meddle or pry. s.v. MANGUNIARISI.
MANOPEAR, (Sp.), to handle or touch. s.v. MUSUNIAR.
MANT, (OCat.), great, illustrious. s.v. MANTU.
MANTA, (Cat.), covering, blanket. s.v. MANTA.
MANTECA, (Sp.), lard, fat, butter, pomade. s.v. MANTECA.
MANTEQUILLA, (Sp.), butter, hard sauce. s.v. MANTICHIGGHIA.
MANA, (Sp.), skill, dexterity. s.v. MAGNA.
MARIDET, (Cat.), container for hot embers to warm the hands, brasier. s.v. MARITEDDU.
MARTINET, (Cat.), drop hammer, pile driver.
s.v. MARTINETTU.

MÁS ALTO, (Sp.), comparative of ALTO.  s.v. MASAUDO.

MASCARAR, (Cat.), to soil, to dirty, to smear with soot.
s.v. MASCARIARI.

MATA, (Sp.), grove, copse.  s.v. MATTA.

MATANZA, (Sp.), slaughter.  s.v. MATTANZA.

MAULA, (Sp., Cat.), cunning, craft.  s.v. MAULA.

MAZAMORRA, (Sp.), crumbs, small bits.  s.v. MAZZAMORRA.

MECHA, (Sp.), wick.  s.v. MECCIA.

MELSA, (Cat.), spleen, bile.  s.v. MEUZA.

MENEAR LA COLA, (Sp.), to wag the tail.  s.v. MANIARI, MANIATA.

MENEARSE, (Sp.), to hustle.  s.v. MINNIARISI.

MENOSPRECIAR, (Sp.), to underrate.  s.v. MINISPREZZARI.

MERINO, (Sp.), merino sheep.  s.v. MERINOS, RINISCA.

MERMELEADA, (Sp.), marmalade.  s.v. MARMILLATA.

MESERO, (Sp.), journeyman who works for monthly wages.
  s.v. MISARULO.

METXA, (Cat.), lamp-wick.  s.v. MECCIA.

MICA, (Cat.), small portion.  s.v. PICCA.

MOCADERO, (Sp.), handkerchief.  s.v. MUGGATURI.

MOČO MORILLO, (Sp.), little Moorish lad.
  s.v. MAZZAMAURIELLO.

MODORRA, (Sp.), dull, stupid.  s.v. MUDURRU.

MONTERA, (Sp.), cloth cap.  s.v. MUNTERA.

MONTÓN, (Sp.), heap, pile.  s.v. MONTONE.

MORENA, (Sp.), whole-wheat bread.  s.v. MURINU.
MOSQUITO, (Sp.), mosquito. s.v. MUSCHITTA.

MOTXA, (Cat.), shorn, maimed, mutilated. s.v. MUZA.

MUCHA, (Sp.), much, a great deal. s.v. MUCIA.

MUCHACHA, (Sp.), girl. s.v. MUCCIACIA.

MUCHO ME PESA, (Sp.), I am very sorry. s.v. MUCCIO-ME-PESA.

MUERTO, (Sp.), dead, deceased. s.v. MUERTO.

N

NACARA, (Cat.), mother-of-pearl. s.v. NACCARA.

NEVERA, (Sp.), ice house. s.v. NIVERA.

NIMIO, (Sp., Cat.), prolix, excessive. s.v. NIMIU.

NIÑA, (Sp.), pupil of the eye. s.v. NINNA.

NIÑERÍA, (Sp.), childish action. s.v. GNIGNARIA.

NIÑO, (Sp.), infant. s.v. NINNO, (Neap. and Tar.).

NODRIZA, (Sp.), nurse maid. s.v. NURRIZZA, NUTRIZZA.

NONAT, (Cat.), born through Caesarian section. NUNNATU.

NYCH, (ESTAR NYCH), (Cat.), to be like cat and dog. s.v. NICCHI.

Ñ

ÑOÑO, (Sp.), dotard, feeble minded. s.v. GNOGNO.

O

OLFATEAR, (Sp.), to scent, to sniff. s.v. FATTIARI.

OLLA PODRIDA, (Sp.), pot-pourri. s.v. OGLIA POTRITA.
OPÍPARO, (Sp.), sumptuous. s.v. PAPARUNI.
OTRO, (Sp.), other. s.v. OTRO.
OUHERA, (Cat.), egg cup. s.v. UVERA.

P

PAJARILLA, (Sp.), spleen, milt of a hog.
s.v. PASSARICA.

PAJECILLO, (Sp.), diminutive of PAJE, little page.
s.v. PÁCCHESICCO.

PALADAR, (Sp., Cat.), palate. s.v. PALATARU.

PALANGRE, (Cat.), line with several fish-hooks.
s.v. PALANARU.

PALILLO, (Sp.), toothpick. s.v. PALICO, PALICOU.

PALMATORIA, (Sp., Cat., Ptg.), small candlestick.
s.v. PALMATORIA.

PANTURRA, (Ptg.), paunch, belly. s.v. PANTURRU.

PAÑOLETA, (Sp.), triangular shawl. s.v. PAGNULETTA,
SPAGNULETTA.

PAPAR, (Sp.), to swallow without chewing.
s.v. PAPPARE.

PAPASAL, (Sp.), bagatelle. s.v. PAPPASALE.

PAPEL, (Sp.), paper, document. s.v. PAPEL, PAPELLU.

PAPO, (Sp.), anterior lower part of an animal's neck.
s.v. PAPOSCIA.

PARAGUANTES, (Sp.), tip or gratuity. s.v. PARAGUANTO,
PARAGUANTU.

PARROQUIANO, (Sp.), customer, client.
s.v. PARRUCCIANU.

PARTIDOR, (Sp.), divider, cleaver. s.v. PARTITURI.
PASACALLE, (Sp.), lively music for marching.  
    s.v. PASSAGAGGI, PASSAGAGGI, PASSAGAGLIO.

PASAMANO, (Sp.), hand rail, banister. s.v. PASSAMANO, PASSAMANU.

PASAVOLANTE, (Sp.), hasty action. s.v. PASSAVULANTI.

PASEAR, (Sp.), to stroll. s.v. PASSIARE.

PASSAVOLANT, (Cat.), rapid thoughtless action.  
    s.v. PASSAVULANTI.

PACHÓN, (Sp.), phlegmatic man. s.v. PACCHIONE.

PACHORRA, (Sp.), sluggishness. s.v. PACIORNIA.

PEGADO, (Sp.), patch, sticking plaster. s.v. PICATA.

PEGAR, (Sp.), to stick or adhere. s.v. MPICARI.

PELEA, (Sp.), fight, scuffle. s.v. PELEA.

PELUQUERO, (Sp.), hairdresser. s.v. PILUCCHERI.

PENDÓN, (Sp.), banner, gonfalon. s.v. PENNONE.

PEQUEÑO, (Sp.), small. s.v. PICCEGNU.

PERDIGANA, (Sp.), young partridge. s.v. PERDICANA.

PERDIGÓN, (Sp.), bird shot. s.v. PIRTICUNI.

PERRO, (Sp.), dog. s.v. CANIPERRU, MIPIRRARI, PERRO, PIIRRARI.

PÉSAME, (Sp.), condolence. s.v. PESAMI.

PESTAÑAS, (Sp.), eyelashes, fringe or edging.  
    s.v. PISTAGNI.

PICADILLO, (Cat.), resentment at an offense.  
    s.v. PICATIGGHIU.

PÍCARO, (Sp.), rogue, knave, rascal. s.v. PICARU.

PINGEL, (Sp.), artist's brush. s.v. PINZEDDU.

PINTA, (Sp.), spot or mark; in the plural, spots on the skin from malignant fevers. s.v. PINTU.
PINTADO, (Sp.), just right, exact. s.v. PENTADO.
PITOF, (Cat.), drunkard. s.v. PITORFU.
PODrido, (Sp.), rotten, rotted. s.v. PRRITU.
PORTAL, (Sp.), entry, entrance. s.v. PURTALI.
PORTERA, (Sp.), door keeper, attendant. s.v. PURTERA.
PORTUGAL, name of the country. s.v. PURTUGALLU.
POSADA, (Sp.), inn, tavern. s.v. PUSATA.
PREARSE, PREHAR, (Cat.), to be pleased. s.v. PRIARISI.
PRECAVER, (Sp.), to prevent, to obviate. s.v. PRICAVIRI.
PRENSA, (Sp., Ptg.), wine press. s.v. PRENZA.
PRESTAMO, (Sp.), a loan. s.v. PRESTAMU.
PROPINA, (Sp.), tip, gratuity. s.v. PROPINA.
PROVECHO, (Sp.), advantage, benefit, profit. s.v. APPROVECCIARE, APPRUVICCIARI.
PUCHERA, (Sp.), cooking pot. s.v. PUCCIA.
PUERCO, (Sp.), pig. s.v. PUERCO.
PUERRO, (Sp.), leak. s.v. PUERRO.
PUESTO, (Sp.), past participle of PONER; set, placed. s.v. PUESTO.
PUNTAPIÉ, (Sp.), a kick. s.v. PUNTAPEDI.
PUNTERÍA, (Sp.), aim, as in shooting a weapon. s.v. PUNTARIA, (Neap. and Sic.).
PUNTILLO, (Sp.), punctillo. s.v. PUNTIGGHIU.

QUEMAR, (Sp.), to burn. s.v. CAMIARI.
Ramillete, (Sp.), bouquet, nosegay. s.v. Gramaghietru, Ramaglietto, Ramajiettu.

Rampa, (Sp.), slope. s.v. Rampa.

Randa, (Sp.), lace trimming. s.v. Ranna.

Rasgunar, (Sp.), to scratch. s.v. Rascagnare.

Rastro, (Sp.), track, trail, scent. s.v. Rastu.

Rayo, (Sp.), spoke of a wheel. s.v. Raio.

Rebentar, (Sp.), to become fatigued from excess of labor. s.v. Rivintari.

Recado, (Sp.), equipment. s.v. Ricapitu.

Recamara, (Sp.), boudoir, dressing room. s.v. Recammera.

Recentar, (OsP.), to rinse. s.v. Arricintari.

Recogerse, (Sp.), to go home, to retire. s.v. Arricugghirisi.

Recogerse, (Ptg.), to go home, to retire. s.v. Arricugghirisi.

Recolherse, (Ptg.), to go home, to retire. s.v. Arricugghirisi.

Recuerdo, (Sp.), keepsake, memento. s.v. Recuerdo.

Regatear, (Sp.), to haggle or bargain over a price. s.v. Rigattari.

Rendal, (Cat.), income, that which produces utility or benefit. s.v. Rinnali.

Rentar, (Cat.), to wash, to clean with soap and water. s.v. Rintari.

Repelar, (Sp.), to pull out some one's hair. s.v. Ripilari.

Repeleo, (Sp.), anything that goes against the grain, cross fibre. s.v. Ripilu, (Sic. and Cal.).

Resbalar, (Sp.), to slip or slide. s.v. Sbariare.

Retrete, (Sp.), privy. s.v. Retre.
REVENTAR, (Sp.), to burst. s.v. ARREVENTARE, ARRIVINTARI.
REVIDAR, (Cat.). s.v. RIVITARI.
RIBETE, (Sp.), trimming. s.v. REVETIELLO.
RIFA, (Sp.), raffle. s.v. RIFFA, (Neap. and Sic.).
RINCÓN, (Sp.), corner. s.v. RUNOUNI.
RINGLERA, (Sp.), a row or file. s.v. RINGANERA, RINGHERA.
RODANXA, (Cat.), iron hoop. s.v. RUTANCIA.
ROPAVEJERO, (Sp.), old-clothes dealer. s.v. ROBBIVICHIARU.
ROPILLA, (Cat.). s.v. RUBBIGHHA.
ROSQUILLA, (Sp.), ring-shaped fancy cake. s.v. RASCHIGGHHA.
ROXEAR, (O.Sp.), to redden. s.v. RUSCIANU.
RUA, (Cat.), street. s.v. RUA.

S
SABALLO, (Cat.), a large fly. s.v. SAMPAGGHHJUNI.
SABEDOR, (Sp.), informed, privy to.
SACAR, (Sp.), to get or obtain. s.v. SACCARI.
SACUDIR, (Sp.), to shake or beat. s.v. SACCUDIARI.
SALMUERA, (Sp.), brine, pickle. s.v. SALIMOJA.
SANAR, (Cat.). s.v. SANARI.
SANATODOS, (Sp.), cure-all. s.v. SANATODOS, SANATUTTU.
SARAO, (Sp.), evening party. s.v. SARAU.
SARCIR, (Cat.), to sew. s.v. SARCIRI.
SARVA, (Sp.), silk serge or twill. s.v. SARGA.
SÁVANA, (Sp.), bed sheet. s.v. NZAVANARI, SAVANA, SAVANIELLO.

SEMANA, (Sp.), week. s.v. SIMANA, SUMANA.

SENCILLO, (Sp.), simple, artless. s.v. NZENZIGLIO, SINZIGNIU.

SER, (Sp.), to be. s.v. SIRI.

SILLETTA, (Sp.), bed pan. s.v. SILLETTA.

SI plus NUNCA, (Sp.). s.v. SANNUNCA.

SOBARBA, (Sp.), noseband of a bridle. s.v. SUPPAPPA.

SOBRESALTO, (Sp.), sudden surprise or fear. s.v. SUPRASARUTU.

SOBRETAULA, (Cat.), immediately after dinner. s.v. SUPRATAVULA.

SOBRETOT, (Cat.), overcoat. s.v. SUPRATUTTU.

SOLANA, (Sp.), sunny place. s.v. SULANA.

SOLDADERA, (Sp.), prostitute. s.v. SURDATARA.

SOLEDAD, (Sp.), solitude. s.v. SULITA.

SOLTER, (Cat.), bachelor. s.v. SURTERI.

SOLTERO, (Sp.), bachelor. s.v. SOLTIERO, SURTERI.

SOLLOZO, (Sp.), sob. s.v. SUGGHIUZZU.

SOPORT, (Cat.), assistance, support. s.v. SUPORTU.

SUENO, (Sp.), sound. s.v. SUENO.

SUEÑO, (Sp.), sleep, dream. s.v. SUENNO.

SURCAR, (Sp.), to plough, to cut through. s.v. SURCARE.

SUSTO, (Sp.), fright, shock. s.v. SUSTU.

SUYA, (Sp.), his, hers. s.v. SOJA.
TACAÑERIA, (Sp.), stinginess. s.v. TACCAGNARIA.

TAGAR, (Cat.), to spot, besmirch. s.v. TACCHIARI.

TACHA, (Sp.), large tack. s.v. TACCIA, (Sic., Tar.).

TACHONAR, (Sp.), to ornament with nails. s.v. NTACCIUNARI.

TAFANARIO, (Sp.), buttocks. s.v. TAFANARIE.

TAJADA, (Sp.), a slice. s.v. TAGGIATA.

TALAYAR, (Cat.), to watch from a vantage point. s.v. TALIARI.

TANTICO, (Sp.), a little bit. s.v. TANTICCHIA.

TAPI, (Cat.), a type of slipper. s.v. TAPPI."
TOBERA, (Sp.), part of bellows. s.v. TUVERA.
TOCINO, (Sp.), bacon, salt pork. s.v. TOSINO, TUSINU.
TONTILLO, (Sp.), hoop skirt. s.v. TUNTIGGHIU.
TONTO, (Sp.), stupid. s.v. NTONTARO, TONTO.
TRAGAR, (Sp., Cat., Ptg.), to swallow. s.v. TRAGANTI.
TRAMPA, (Sp.), trap, snare. s.v. TRAMPA.
TRANCO, (Sp., Ptg.), a long stride. s.v. TRANGU.
TRANUITAR, (Cat.), to spend a wakeful night. s.v. STRANUTTARI.
TRANCH, (Cat.), jolt, jerk. s.v. TRANGU.
TRAPACEIRO, (Ptg.), a cheat. s.v. TRABBUSERU.
TRAPACERO, (Sp.), a cheat. s.v. TRABBUSERU.
TRAPALÓN, (Sp.), cheat, humbug. s.v. TRAPULONE.
TRAPISONDA, (Sp.), bustle, brawl. s.v. TRABBISUNNA.
TRINQUIS, (Cat.), a toast. s.v. TRINCHISI.
TRIQUITRAQUE, (Sp.), firecracker. s.v. TRICCHI-TRACCHI, TRICCHITRACCO.
TROMPICAR, (Sp.), to trip. s.v. TRUPPICARI.
TRONERA, (Sp.), embrasure, loop-hole. s.v. TRUINERA, TRUNERA.
TROPEZAR, (Sp., Ptg.), to stumble. s.v. TRUPPICARI.
TRUENO, (Sp.), thunder. s.v. TRUENO.
TUERTO, (Sp.), crooked. s.v. TUERTO.
TURRAR, (Sp.), to toast or broil. s.v. ATTURRARI.
TURRON, (Sp.), nougat. s.v. TURRUNI.
U

UFANO, (Sp.), conceited, haughty. s.v. OFANO, OFANU.
UNTAR, (Sp.), to grease, to anoint. s.v. UNTARE.
USERER, (Cat.), usurer. s.v. USURERI.

V

VALENTIA, (Sp.), valor, feat, exploit. s.v. VALINTIA.
VALIA, (Sp., Ptg.), value, worth. s.v. VALIA.
VAREAR, (Sp.), to cudgel or beat. s.v. VARRIARE.
VASQUINA, (Sp.), woman's outer skirt. s.v. BASCHIGNA.
VAYA, (Sp., Cat.), interjection, come, now. s.v. VAJA.
VAYNA, (Sp.), sheath. s.v. VAINA.
VENENO, (Sp.), poison. s.v. ABBENENARE.
VENJA, (Cat.), vengeance. s.v. VENCIA.
VENTEAR, (Sp.), to smell, scent, sniff. s.v. VINTIARI.
VENTIJOL, (Cat.), wind from the northeast. s.v. VINTICCIOLU.
VENTRUDO, (Sp.), big bellied. s.v. VINTRUTU.
VERDAD, (Sp.), truth. s.v. VIRDATE.
VERDADERO, (Sp.), true. s.v. VIRTATERU.
VERDUGO, (Sp.), young shoot of a tree, duelling rapier. s.v. VERDUCO.
VOLANDER, (Cat.), wandering, roaming. s.v. VOLANDERI, VULANTERI.
VOLANDERO, (Sp.), fleeting. s.v. VOLANDERI.
VUELO, (Sp.), flight. s.v. VUELO.
Y

YESERA, (Sp.), gypsum pit. s.v. JISSERA.

YO, (Sp.), personal pronoun, first person singular. s.v. JO.

Z

ZAFIO, (Sp.), coarse, uncivil, ignorant. s.v. ZAFFIO.

ZAGAL, (Sp.), shepherd boy. s.v. ZAFALI.

ZANCARRÓN, (Sp.), fleshless bone. s.v. ZANCARRONE, ZANCARRUNI.

ZORRO, (Sp.), slow, cunning, foxy. s.v. ZURRONE.

ZUMBAR, (Sp.), to buzz, to hum. s.v. ZUMMARl.

ZURRIAGA, (Sp.), thong, whip. s.v. SCORRIATO, SCURRIATO.

ZURRIAR, (Sp.), to sound hoarse. s.v. AZZURRARI.

ZURRIAR, (Sp.), to hum, to buzz. s.v. ZURRIARI.

ZURRÓN, (Sp.), shepherd's pouch. s.v. ZURRO.
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