NEIGHBOURHOOD

Lumbard fellowship on Alpine hinterland

The book of maps compiled in 1928-1943 like a gazetteer by the dialect reconnaissance of "**Sprach und Sach Atlas italiens und der südschweiz**" or the linguistic and ethnographic Atlas of Italy and Southernswiss (AIS) is an inventory of words or vocables and phrasal verbs used by indigenous peoples, is the so-called "**dialect** or **patuah**" and sometime "**ladin**" by various habits. The late study of the CNR map, in 1977, is a complete summary of the AIS reconnaissance, highlighting only 13 types of words of the Lumbard dialect, out of 33 types overall, but few other markers were highlighted early by the scholars and contributors of the AIS Atlas, such as Karl Jaberg, in 1933, with the map of "head" two types, in 1936 with the map of "feminine plurals" and the map of "grembiale" or such as Gerhard Rohlfs in 1937 with the map of 18 words, like "ortiga" and "incù" detailing basic "peninsular" differences.

Anyway, all these markers exit the CNR map limits, because this use overlaps the entire Alps.

The vocable for "head" has two types: word "**capo**" like "**co**" or "**cu**" and "**crap**" by mailanders are typical of five distinct "islands" such as Grisons, Milano-Bergamo-Brescia, Ladin Dolomites, Ladin-Furlan, Istrian midday shores, like five relics of a huge system, broken by the intrusion of "**testa**" from the italian language and intrusions of alien slavic and german languages.

The suffixes of feminine plurals have three types: with a vowel or a consonant, or neither. The vowel "**e**" appears between Istria, Veneto, Bellunese, Trentino, Brescia, Bergamo, next between Aosta, Turin, Cuneo, Savona, Genova, La Spezia, when the vowel "**i**" appears around Novara, Cremona, Mantua, Parma, plus enclaves of high Valtellina, Crema and Riva del Garda.

On the Alpine range, feminine words appear ending with "**as**" between Provence and Trieste, when feminine words end **without** a vowel from Lunigiana to the Po delta, from Plaisance to Domodossola and Valformazza, from Como to Valbregaglia and Tessin valley to Milan.

The word "**grembiale**" is used from Trieste to Ladin-Furlan and Dolomites, Trento, Verona, Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, next "**traversa**" in Veneto and Istria. Word "**bigaröl**" in Orobia. The word "**scossal**" and "**schoss**" from La Spezia, Genova, Parma, Plaisance, Milano, Como, Novara, Domodossola, Bellinzona, Chiavenna, Coira and St. Murezzan. The word "**fald**" is used in Piedmont, Aosta, Cuneo, Ventimiglia, Savoy and Provence. These idiosyncrasies seem chaotic at first, but other markers such as **egg**, **milk**, **today**, reveal a typical **fellowship**:

	egg	milk	today	water	word
	ö/eu ü/ue	*C/T*	*nc/nk*	*u/v and …/s*	*end with …/s*
Ladin **Cortina d'Ampezo**	vòo	(la*t*e)	ancuòi	aga	---
Ladin **Oltrechiusa**	guòvo	làte	ancuòi	àga/agh**es**	parol**a**/parol**es**
Ladin **Valle** di **Zoldo**	ùof	làt	incùoi	àiva	---
Ladin **Selva** di **Cadore**	vuof	(la*t*)	ancuoi	aiva/aive	parol**a**/parol**e**
Ladin **Lozzo** di **Cadore**	vuòu	làte	nkuòi	àga	---
Ladin **Livinallongo**	uof	lat	ncuoi	iega	---
Ladin **Val Badia**	ü/üs	lat	incö	ega/egh**es**	paror**a**
Ladin **Val Gardena**	uef/ueves	lat	ncuei	ega/egh**es**	parol**a**/parol**es**
Ladin **Val di Fassa**	ef/eves	lat	anché	èga/ègh**es**	parol**a**/parol**es**
Ladin **Val di Fiemme**	öf	lat	encöi	acua (aiva)	---
Ladin **Val di Non**	öf	lat	ancuòi	aqua (aqa)	---
Ladin **Campolongo** de **Comelico**	vövo	làte	incól	àga	paròl**a**/vèrb**o**
Ladin **Furlàn**	uf/ufs	lat	vué/ué	aghe/agh**is**	peraule/peraul**is**
Ladin **Cividale** del **Friuli**	uf/ufs	lat	ancoy	aghe/agh**is**	peraule/peraul**is**
Ladin Engiadin 'ota **Putér**	öv	lat	hoz	ova/ov**as**	pled
Ladin Engiadina bassa **Vallàder**	öv	lat	hoz	aua/au**as**	pled
Grisons **Surmiran**	ov	lat**g**	oz	ava	pled
Grisons **Sursilvan**	iev/ovs	lat**g**	oz	aua	plaid
Grisons **Sutsilvan**	ov	lat**g**	oz	aua	pled
Lombardy **Valtellina**	öf	lac	i/encö	aqua	parol**a**
Lombardy **Domodossola**	oef	lac	inkoey	akwa	---
Lombardy **Val Vigezzo**	èu	lac	inchéi	aque	paròl**e**
Lombardy **Bergamo/Berghem**	öv	lac	i/ancö	aqua (egua)	paròl**a**
Lombardy **Brescia/Bresa**	öv	lat	encö	aqua (aiva)	---
Lombardy **Cremona/Cremuna**	of	lat	inco	aqua	paròl**a**
Lombardy **Mantova/Mantua**	oeuv	lat	incoeu	aqua	parol**a**
Lombardy **Milano/Mailand**	öv/öf	lat	incoeu	aqua/av**es**	parol**a**
Aemilia **Piacenza/Plaisance**	cucòn	lat	incö	acqua	paròl**a**
Aemilia **Parma**	öv	lat	incò	acqua	paròl**a**
Aemilia **Modena**	ov	lat	incò	acqua	paròl**a**
Romagna **Cesenatico**	ov	lat	inkù	akwa	---
Liguria **Genova/Zena**	euvo	laete	ancheu	aegoa	paròl**a**/pàul**a**
Liguria **Nissa/Nizza**	ou	lac**h**	ancuèi	aiga	paraul**a**
Piedmont **Torino/Türin**	euv/öv	lait	ancöj	aqua/ev**a**	parol**a**/mòt
Piedmont **Boves**	uou	làt	encoe	èva	paraul**a**
Piedmont **Limone**	oeu	lat**s**	incöi	eigå	paraul**a**/paraul**as**
Savoy (Annecy) **Thones**	uà	lafé	invwe	ega	mo
Savoy (Modane) **Lanslevillard**	---	lahél	inkwe	---	parol**a**
Savoy **Tignes**	---	---	incwi	ega	parol**a**
Savoy (Grenoble) **Bernin**	oeu	lase	ankeu	ega	parol**a**
Savoy **Montricher-Albanne**	---	lashe	inkou	ega	parol**a**
Provence **Die**	uoou	la	einquei	aigå	---
Provence **Lallé en Valgodemar**	uou	lac**h**	incui	aiga	---
Provence **Queyras**	uou	lac**h**	encui	aigå	paraoul**å**
Provence **saint Veran**	---	lat**ch**	encuéy	aygå	paraoul**å**
Provence **Barcelonnette**	uòu	lac**h**	encuéi	aiga	paràoud**a**

map of **five wreckages** where vocables "**co**" or "**cu**" or "**crap**" are used instead of "**testa**" shows an ancient and diffuse style (or mentality) fastened by the Alpine range languages...
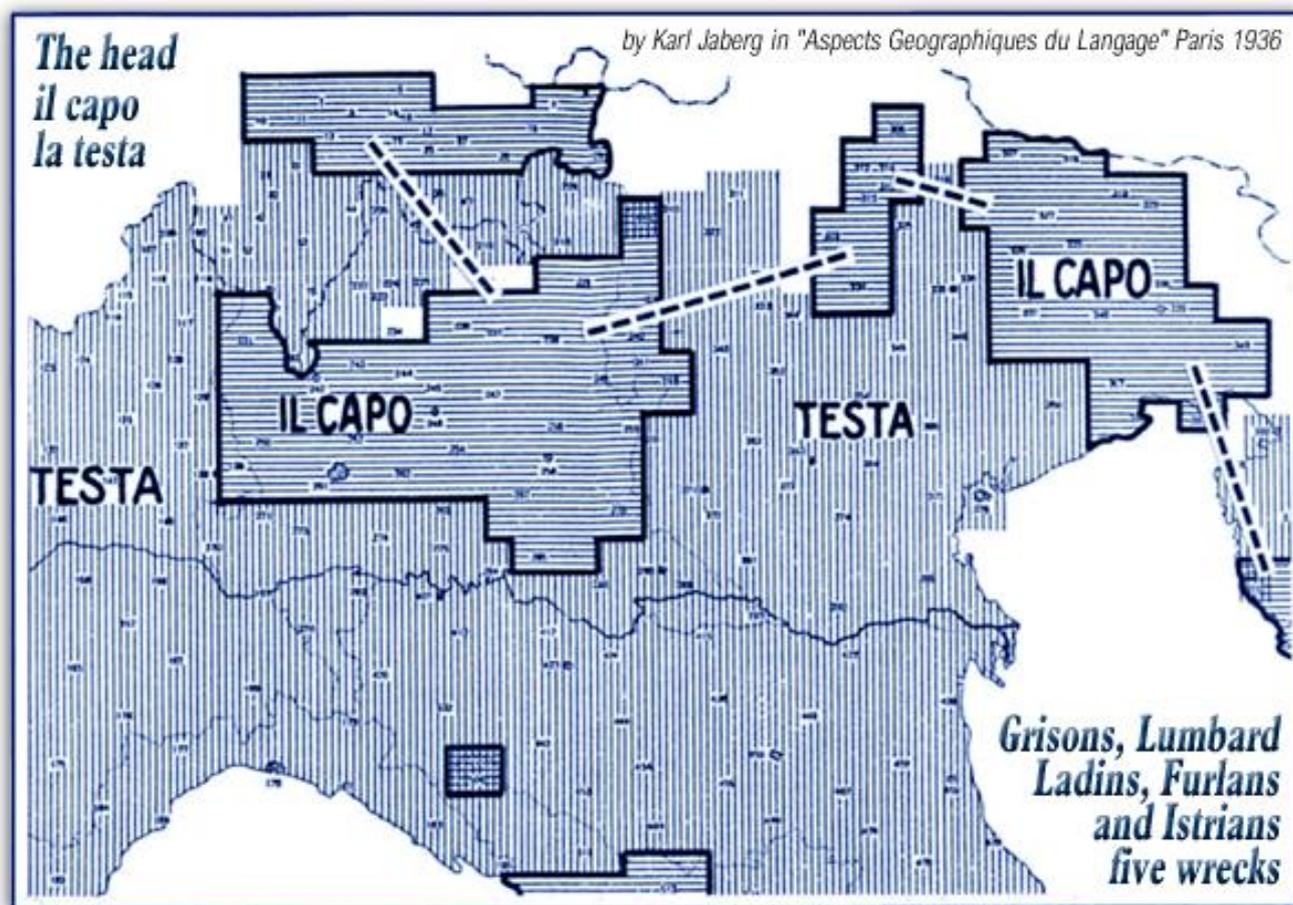

the positions of these five relics are inconsistent with any sort of mediaeval borders, nor feuds, nor barbarian settlers, neither Roman era so-called "regions" or provinces, when the use of "**testa**" is too late into romance and "vulgar" languages. Knowing that Latin "**caput**" not "testa" is taught everywhere (if the caput is the chief) it is obvious that Alpine hinterland use of capo/caput was retained despite the Roman system of conversation: or we do not know why other "romanised" territories failed to memorise capo/caput or co/cu and crap/crapa in their vocabulary. These five friendly "islands" in fact retained that same words being a very ancient social habit while a new word like "testa" intruded our hinterland. Many years ago: these five customizations suggest the standardised Chassey-Lagozza-Cortaillod CLC epoch.

Romanised or not, the Alpine hinterland preserves many ancient habits and practices, like in a Society that contains many social groups, and so actual variety is a mirror of his early origin. The map of **feminine plural suffixes** shows another "chaotic" picture:

the suffix "**E**" maybe along with suffix "**I**" could be a typical standardised custom or habit of a huge organization like the ancient CLC because a possible late mediaeval epoch will be inconsistent with the "**+**" of Milan, Como and Bologna: the "**+**" being without suffixes. During middle ages Milan and Como were not "friends" when Bologna remained "distant" from Como and Milan or Bergamo warrying costumes. The map seems a mirror of another epoch.

Suffixes "**S**" or "**A**" and "**N**" seem all on the Alpine range pastures, out of Lunigiana, or without any barbarian intrusions. That is to say a wide group with "**E**" and "**I**" with a montagnard group with "**S**" and "**A**" typical of our prehistory. Markers "**+**" of Milano Como Domodossola Bellinzona Lugano Chiavenna Pavia Plaisance Parma Bologna Ferrara show **elder** territories of Chassey-Lagozza-Cortaillod ...before use of any suffixes, of course.
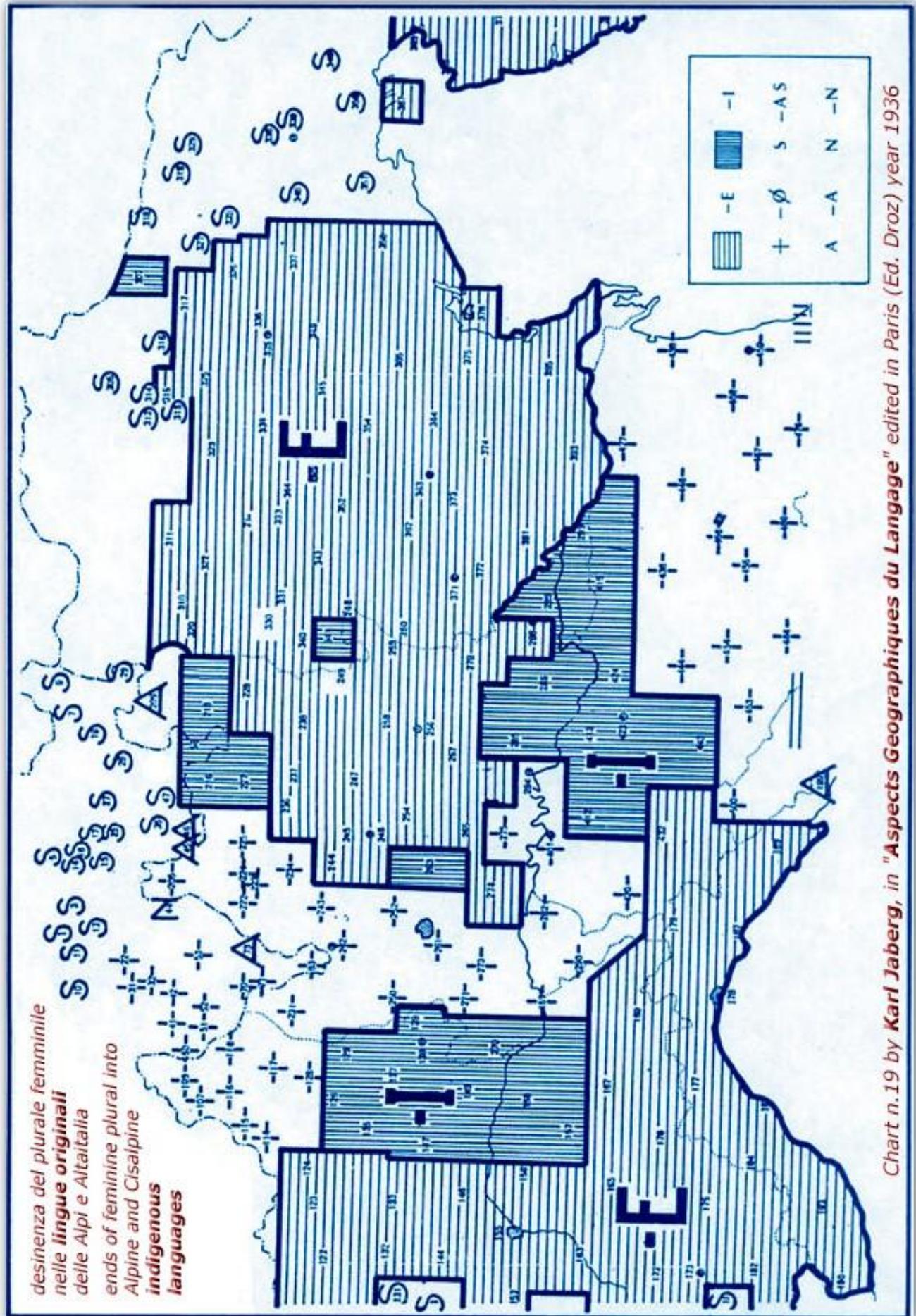
Ladin Grison: Putér and Vallàder in **Engiadina** valley compared with Val **Gardena**, Val **Badia**, and **Milano**			
*These **ü ö** and **s** are the whole words in **Glista da Temas** by Dicziunari **Puter** and Dicziunari **Vallader***			
Putér (vowel **ü** and vowel **ö**)	**Vallàder** (vowel **ü** and **ö**)	**Putér** (**s** final)	**Vallàder** (**s** final)
.	**büschmainta** (the clothes)	**alps** (alps)	**alps** (alps)
.	.	*alp*, in Milan	*alp*, in Milan
.	**cumün** (the municipality)	**ans** (years)	.
.	*chemun*, in Val Gardena	*an*, in Milan	.
.	*comun*, in Val Badia	**armas** (the army)	**armas** (the army)
.	**cumün**, in Milan	**ovas** (waters)	**auas** (waters)
.	.	*ega*, in Val Gardena	*ega*, in Val Gardena
flüm (the river)	**flüm** (the river)	*ega*, in Val Badia	*ega*, in Val Badia
flum, in Val Gardena	*flum*, in Val Gardena	*aqua/**aves**, in Milan*	*aqua/**aves**, in Milan*
rüs, in Val Badia	*rüs, in Val Badia*	.	**ballas** (balls)
fiüm, in Milan	*fiüm, in Milan*	.	*bal*, in Milan
.	.	**chavels** (hair)	**chavels** (hair)
früt (the fruit)	**früt** (the fruit)	*cavei*, in Milan	*cavei*, in Milan
versura, in Val Gardena	*versura*, in Val Gardena	**custabs** (letters)	**custabs** (letters)
ordöra, in Val Badia	*ordöra*, in Val Badia	.	**datas** (the dates)
früt, in Milan	*früt, in Milan*	**dis** (days)	**dis** (days)
.	.	*dì*, in Milan	*dì*, in Milan
imsüra (the measure)	**masüra** (the measure)	**festas** (the feasts)	**festas** (thee feasts)
mesura, in Val Gardena	*mesura*, in Val Gardena	*fest*, in Milan	*fest*, in Milan
mosöra, in Val Badia	*mosöra*, in Val Badia	**giovarets** (toys)	**giovarets** (toys)
misüra, in Milan	*misüra, in Milan*	*giüghet*, in Milan	*giüghet*, in Milan
.	.	.	**ingiavineras** (riddles)
üsaunza (the habit)	**üsanza** (the habit)	**islas** (islands)	.
usanza, Val Badia, Gardena	*usanza*, Val Badia, Gardena	.	**lais** (lakes)
üsansa, in Milan	*üsansa, in Milan*	.	*lach*, in Milan
.	.	.	**mangiativas** (food)
verdüra (the vegetables)	**verdüra** (the vegetables)	**muntagnas** (mounts)	**muntognas** (mounts)
verdura, in Val Gardena	*verdura*, in Val Gardena	*munt*, in Val Badia	*munt*, in Val Badia
verzöra, in Val Badia	*verzöra*, in Val Badia	*mont*, Val Gardena	*mont*, Val Gardena
verdüra, in Milan	*verdüra, in Milan*	*muntagn*, in Milan	*muntagn*, in Milan
armas da fö (the firearms)	**armas da fö** (the firearms)	**pais** (weights)	**pais** (weights)
arma da fögh, in Milan	*arma da fögh*, in Milan	*pes, in Milan*	*pes, in Milan*
.	**aviöls** (the bees)	**pajais** (lands)	**pajais** (lands)
.	*avi*, in Milan	**prenoms** (names)	**prenoms** (names)
chadafö (the kitchen)	**chadafö** (the kitchen)	*nom*, in Milan	*nom*, in Milan
chaschöl (the cheese)	**chaschöl** (the cheese)	**temps** (times)	.
clinöz (jewel)	**clinöz** (jewel)	*temp*, in Milan	.
gös (gorge)	**gös** (gorge)	.	**tuortas** (pies)
gos, in Milan	*gos, in Milan*	.	*turt*, in Milan
ögl (the eye)	**ögl** (the eye)	.	**uras** (hours)
öc, in Milan	*öc*, in Milan	.	*hur*, in Milan
.	**öv** (the egg)	**utschels** (birds)	**utschels** (birds)
.	*öv*, in Milan	*üsèi*, in Milan	*üsèi*, in Milan
.	**ü**, in Val Badia	.	**vacanzas** (holidays)
.	*uef, in Val Gardena*	.	*vacans, in Milan*
proverbi, möd da dir	**proverbi, möd da dir**	**versins** (rhyme)	**versins** (rhyme)
dit, in Val Gardena	*dit*, in Val Gardena	*vers, in Milan*	*vers, in Milan*
manira da dì, in Val Badia	*manira da dì*, in Val Badia	**vias** (journeys)	**vias** (journeys)
prowerbis, in Milan	*prowerbis, in Milan*	*viag*, in Milan	*viag*, in Milan