

Betacism in the dialect of Tolmin region, Slovenia

Abstract

"Korpus slovenskih besed Nova beseda (*Nova beseda, Text Corpus*)" is the source of lexicon of the literary Slovenian. This vocabulary was used to isolate the words containing the character "V". The dialectal forms of extracted literary words were then used for features of betacism. The results of this study indicate that conventional betacism is not at the root of the shift of the labio-dental "V" phoneme in literary Slovenian into the bi-labial "B" pronunciation in the dialect. Rather than being a mechanical (automatic) change (as may seem to be intuitive) it is rather the result of linguistic evolution from a primordial "U-like" sound in that dialect. The betacism is only the dialectal reaction to the foreign "V" sound where the "U-like" sound feels inappropriate. The primordial sounds in the dialect of Tolmin region were "U" and "B", whereas the sound "V" was introduced through foreign expressions and now by literary Slovenian. The dialects having the "U-like" forms are by several criteria more archaic than those having the sound "V" and this should be taken into account in linguistic classifications as well as in reconstructions.

Introduction

In the fifth grade of secondary school in the year 1954/55 Professor Janko Flander introduced us to betacism (he used the expression "betatizem"; others have called it "betalism" or "betaism"). It is the practice of substituting the B sound for V and sometimes other labials. I explained to him immediately and informatively that in the Tolmin region (western Slovenia, on the border with Italy) the betacistic B is not pronounced as a true B, where the lips are entirely closed before the pronunciation, but they are slightly open. Not knowing anything about previous studies of this phenomenon I suggested to him the use of the Greek letter Beta, β , in analogy to the use of the Greek letter Gamma, γ , to mark the fluid (non stop) G (voiced H, Czech H), which is also used in dialect of Tolmin. Demonstrably Slovenian dialectologists already knew this betacistic sound [1].

One of the early definitions of betacism we note in the Webster's dictionary from 1913 [2]: "Excessive or extended use of the b sound in speech, due to conversion of other sounds into it, as through inability to distinguish them from b, or because of difficulty in pronouncing them".

The state of the art at that time regarding the understanding of betacism in Slovenian was presented by F. Ramovš [3]. Betacism has been observed in Posočje (Soča valley), in Ziljska dolina (Gailtal in Austria), rarely in Gorenjsko (Carniola), in Rož (Austria), elsewhere in Koroško (Carinthia, Austria), as well as in Prekmurje (east of the river Mura). F. Ramovš also credited others for their work in the area of betacism and its evolution. The passage from V into B ($V > B$) is bound to labiodental V, i.e. it concerns only V before I, Y, E as well as V before L, but not W before A, O, U, and antecorsonantic and final U. M.L. Greenberg [4], pp. 151-153 presented the historical survey of its appearance in old manuscripts as well. This phenomenon is not observed prior to 1400 AD nor after 1500 AD.

Insofar that betacism is used as a tool to explain Slovenian antiquity [5], I decided to look closer at the betacism in my native dialect in the village Zatoľmin near Tolmin, Slovenia. Or more exactly, how it functioned there in my youth, between 1940 and 1960.

All two- to nine-character words containing the sign V were extracted from the "Korpus slovenskih besed Nova beseda" (*Nova beseda, Text Corpus*) [6], which contains about 162 millions words and includes also the Dictionary of Slovenian literary language, which contains 93,152 entries and 13,888 subentries.

First I considered the one- to six-character words. From those I selected the ones having equivalents in my native dialect.

The recapitulation of results is in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 provides data about a number of words, where I know only their betacistic forms as well as of those, where I know also the nonbetacistic form. Table 2 provides data about the number of words, where I know only their nonbetacistic form. The words themselves I present in the Appendix in Tables 3-13.

Features of the dialect of Tolmin region and the mode of presentating its phonemic system

First I present some characteristics of the dialect of Tolmin region. Its sounds are written here in the Slovenian annotation, not in English. The dialect of Tolmin region tends towards unstrained pronunciation of vowels; therefore it uses only open E and O, not the closed ones. Instead of closed E resp. O it uses JE (as in Engl. *yes*) or Jə, resp. *UO*. The sound I is quite open, and in some cases it is replaced by Jə or omitted

In this contribution I refrain from using the betacistic β but I use *B b* for easier readability. Significantly, regarding betacistic *B*, not all contemporary people in the Tolmin region (in this case in Zatoľmin) used the features of their dialect uniformly. By my observation, those being meticulous and having good musical ear used predominantly slightly open lips to utter the fluid *B*, whereas the others uttered the true stopped B. Universally they used the fluid *G* or voiced H as opposed to the stopped sound G. To present the fluid *G* I use for easier readability the sign *G g* and not γ .

The dialect of Tolmin region often uses half-sounds (reduced vowels). These are presented here using the sign ə (*schwa*). They can be long or short, stressed or not, more E-like or less E-like, tonally same, higher or lower than the neighboring vowels. The dialect of Tolmin region is quite "singing", tonal, but the tonality of the words is in most cases not presented here. Where it is, I marked it behind the word using dots like e.g. 1_1 , which means that the first syllable is of a higher tone than the second one. The difference between them is often a quinte, but I didn't study the tonality systematically.

The sound J (Engl. Y as in *yes*), and other sounds similar to it, which most of our linguists mark with different forms of the sign I, are here strictly presented using the sign J because their sound is in the dialect of Tolmin region much closer to the Slovenian sound J than I.

The sound U (as in Engl. *you*) can be a vowel forming syllables or consonantal *U* not forming syllables. The latter one is mostly accompanied by a vowel. I mark it strictly as *U*, although the linguists mark it either as W or as $\underset{\cdot}{U}$. In present contribution I strictly avoid, except in quotations, the signs that might appear ambiguous, e.g. the Latin characters q, w, x, y, as well as the Greek characters and most of the other signs used by linguists to make a complete linguistic notation. If someone would like to make a complete linguistic notation, I am at hers/his disposal.

The dialect of Tolmin region does not use true diphthongs. Where a combination of signs seems to be a diphthong, it is in fact composed of a vowel and of the consonant or semivowel J or consonantal (semivowel) *U* (W, $\underset{\cdot}{U}$).

Wherever it seemed necessary, I marked the stress: the acute $\grave{}$ for short ones, and the acute $\acute{}$ for long ones. The stress marks do not represent the closed E or O but only the position of the stress and the length of the otherwise opened E or O.

The betacistic form and its typical examples

The data for one- to six-character words are recapitulated in Tables 1 and 2. There are 1911 cases, in which the dialectal sound *U* corresponds to the literary Slovenian sound V. The dialectal sound *B* (and infrequently the stopped B) corresponds to the literary Slovenian sound V in 530 cases. In fifteen sets of words the V sound is simply lacking in the dialect. There are also cases where the dialect uses another word. For example, instead of 'črv' *worm* the 'ščurk' *worm* is substituted. Or the dialect uses several words to present the meaning of a literary one. Given data indicate that about 50 years ago in the dialect of Tolmin region presented the dialectal sound *U* more than $\frac{3}{4}$, i.e. 78.29% cases instead of the literary sound V, whereas the betacistic *B* or B in less than $\frac{1}{4}$, i.e. in 21.71% of cases.

Table 1. The number of words having the betacistic form as well as the number of them where besides the betacistic form I also know the nonbetacistic one.

Character doublet containing character V	B	U
va	6	1
ve	338	9
vi	160	3
vo	6	0
vu	0	0
vj	5	1
End of the word	6	4
ev	2	0
iv	7	1
Total	530	19

Table 2. The number of nonbetacistic words

Character doublet containing character V	U
ve	44
vi	64
vl	53
ev	209
iv	122
other*	1399
Total	1892

* All other doublets not considered elsewhere

Altogether: B in 530 words, i.e. 21.71% and U in 1911 words, i.e. 78.29%.

In all forms of 15 words the sound V is neither present nor replaced by any other one, e.g. in lit. cvr, kv, rv, žv, etc.

Typical words where betacism has not been noticed are for example:

- preposition 'v' meaning 'in', in dialect 'u',
- vol, vola, ... - uou, uàla, ... meaning 'ox, of the ox, etc.',
- words ending -ov in -eu, where in dialect is almost always -ou. An exception is e.g. the word lit. 'sov', meaning 'of the owls', where I know the form 'sou' as well as 'sab',
- words ending -av, where in dialect is almost always -au,
- words containing (-)va(-), where in dialect is almost always (-)ua(-),
- words ending -iv, where in dialect is almost always -iu,
- words containing -vd-, -vr-, -vs-, etc.

In connection to 'vol' an additional point: The draught animal - ox is in the dialect pronounced uou, whereas a load of leaves is uau.

Examples, where betacism appears or not. The order is: dialectal (literary) [English]:

dua, dbjə (dva, dve) [two (male, female)]; mæduá, mædbjé (midva, midve) [us (dual; male, female)];

dua, dbeh, dbem, dua, pr dbeh, z dbem (dva, dveh, dvema, dva, pri dveh, z dvema) [declination of two (male)];

bæduá, bædbjé (vidva, vidve) [two of you (male, female)]; bæduá¹, uáju¹, ... (vidva, vaju, ...) [two of you (male), of two of you];

druua ¹₁, dru, druam, druua, pr druuah, z druabmi, rarely z druumi (drva, drv, drvom, drva, pri drveh, z drvmi) [declination of *firewood*]

Betacism is observed as a rule at:

- words containing (-)ve-, (-)vi-:

dbjə (dve) [two f.], bəč (več) [more], bej (vej) [of branches], bjəm (vem) [I know], bjəš (veš) [you know], bicə, bic (vice, vic) [purgatory, of purgatory], bilə, bil (vile, vil) [forks, of forks], zbjə (izvé) [gets to know]

- Personal names like Eba (Eva), Ibo (Ivo). These names were not used in Zatoľmin till shortly before the World War II. The most illustrative development of this type during last hundred years is the personal name Ivan [John]. About 100 years ago the *U*-form Jəuan prevailed. Following the constant introduction of literary Slovenian in church and school since around 1900, the transition from Jə into I as well as from *U* to *B* and finally to *V* occurred. Thus we see the drift from Jəuan > İuan > İban > İvan. This is my personal experience. This begs the question of similarity between our dialectal form Jəuan and the Serbian Jovan. We know that until 1945 there was no contact with the Serbs. Did the Serbs experience the transition from *U* to *V* earlier?

Typical words where betacism is observed in the dialect of Tolmin region yet diminishing towards the east include:

Literary: vedeti, vem, veš [to know, I know, you know] - in the dialect of Tolmin region bjədət, bjəm, bjəš - in the dialect of Cerklno [6] and Idrija: uıdet, uım, uıš;

več [more] - bəč - uèč;

vej [of branches] - bèj - uèj;

vice, vic [purgatory, of purgatory] - bicə, bic - uıce, uıc;

vile, vil [forks, of forks] - bilə, bil - uıle, uıl;

zvédeti [to get to know], zvéém, zvéš, zvé, zvéva, zvésta, zvésta, zvémo, zvéste, zvédo - zbjədət, zbjəm, zbjəš, zbjə, zbjəua, zbjəsta, zbjəsta, zbjəma, zbjəstə, zbjədə - zuıdet, zuım, zuıš, zuı, zuıua, zuısta, zuısta, zuıma, zuıste, zuıje.

In the dialect of Tolmin region I know only of one word having preposition *vi-* meaning *out of*, in the betacistic form but having true *B*: bljəzə ¹₁, bljəzla ₁¹ [germinates, germinated f. i.e. *sprouts(ed) out of the earth*]. Greenberg [4], p. 152, presents for the more to the west positioned Robič the word *bedúbemo* [we dug out]. This case is familiar to me. Namely, some similar words with preposition *bə-* like *bədúbəm* have been used by elderly men, sometimes with a connotation of rebellion against the literary language. Since these words were considered old-fashioned, we the children did not use them and I don't remember them any more. In this respect of interest is also the case of the verb "pokvariti, pokvaril" [to damage, damaged]. We were taught to use the form 'pakuáru', whereas the adult men used mostly the word derived from German "verderben": sometimes 'bərdjərbou' and more often 'udjərbou'.

Betacism is usually considered as the use in speech of the *B* sound instead of *V* sound (*V* > *B*). The transition *V* > *B* would concern only *V* before *I*, *Y*, *E*, and *L* and not *W* before *A*, *O*, *U* as well as anteclassonantic and final *U* [3]. If we compare this statement with the situation presented in Tables 1 and 2, we can see that it holds true in the case of doublet *-VE-* in 337 vs. 53 cases and in the case of doublet *-VI-* in 160 vs. 67 cases. There is the question whether the dialect of Tolmin region "feels" a possibly different source of present-day vowels *E* and *I*. Anyway, before the ancient *Y* there is now the betacistic form, even true *B*, at least in the case of the preposition *vi-*. I would suggest that the experts in these matters check whether the

"Betacism in the way of the dialect of Tolmin region" might serve as a tool to distinguish between present-day E-s and I-s of different origin.

On the other hand there are the non-betacistic examples without exception all the 53 two- to six-character words containing the doublet -VL- in the literary Slovenian, to which I know the corresponding words in the dialect of Tolmin region. It seems as if Ramovš [2] and his sources were misled by the words having the preposition *vi-* followed by an L, stunted to *b-* followed by that L, although they recognize this preposition beyond any doubt.

Zatolmin belongs to the villages down in the Soča valley. In villages higher in the mountains there is by my memory more of the *U*-speech and less of the *B*-speech than in the valley. The arduous, "hard" life in the high altitude villages seems to correspond to "soft" palatization of the pronunciation. For example, literary Slovenian is 'mehke hruške' [read as: mehke hrushke, meaning *soft pears*], in Zatolmin 'mehnə hruškə; məhnicə', whereas in some of those villages 'meščə hruščə' [read as: meshchə hrushchə]. For the dialect of Tolmin region it is typical and consistent as pronunciation of all consonants and adaptable pronunciation of vowels, which are here and there even omitted. We see that especially when the sounds like *sh*, *ch*, etc are crowded. For example the rivulet Zadlaščica [Zadlashchitsa] is pronounced locally as Zadlaščca [Zadlashchtsa] rather than the literary Zadlaščica, or *Iuajncč* [Iuaynchch] instead of literary Ivančič [Ivanchich]. And the doublet -DL- is often used in the mountains, whereas in the valley only -L-.

In the Cerklno region the "U-speech" entirely prevails [7,8]. Only few exceptions are known there, where instead of literary *V* the sound *B* is pronounced. But even in these cases we also hear the *U*-pronunciation, e.g. lit. Slo. 'vinkla' [a special form of the kitchen table], in Cerklno 'binkla' and 'uinkla'. In Zatolmin I know only 'binklə', but 'uinkləl' [*right angle*, from Ger. Winkel].

A prime example of the Zatolmin dialect is manifest in the doublet -uj-, i.e. the sequence of the vowel *U* and consonant *J*, and less of -uj-, i.e. of two consonantal sounds, which have in the speech a similar role. Therefore we have there instead of -uj- mostly -bj-. But there are also few exceptions. These are the words derived from the verb 'veneti' [*to fade*] literary 'ovene, ovenel, uvene, uvenel, venejo, venela; ovela, uvela, uvele, uvelem, uveli, uvelih, uvelim, vela, velega, velemu', dialectal 'aujénə, aujéu, ujénə, ujéu, ujénəjə, ujénla; aujéla, ujéla, ujélə, ujéləm, ujél, ujéləh, ujéləm, ujéla, ujélga, ujélmu'. In all these cases we notice the same solution: *U* is very short and fused to *J*. To the contrary, in the literary 'ujela' [*caught f.*], dialectal 'ujela' the *U* sound is the norm and forms a syllable. In the Cerklno and Idrija region there is (to my knowledge) instead of -uj- always -uí-.

Among the words where one has to be cautious considering the betacism is e.g. lit. 'voda', vodén' [*water, watery*]. In the dialects considered here we deal only the form *uàda*, *uadjén*.

Discussion

The situation in the dialect of Tolmin region, as compared with the dialect of Cerklno, and the experience with transformation of personal names as *Jàuan* > *Ìuan* > *Ìban* > *Ìvan* indicates that betacism is not a natural internal development of the dialect itself but a result of two conflicting processes as the response to the outer influences:

- Tendency that the new sound would be pronounceable as close to the dialectal habits as possible,
- Effort to mimic the foreign sound as faithfully as possible.

Thus, in the dialect of Tolmin region, betacism is neither an internal nor a mechanical transformation of the sound *V* from literary Slovenian into the sound *B* in the dialect. To the contrary, the primeval dialectal sound is *U*, whereas the betacism is only the reaction to the introduction of the foreign sound *V* in the cases where the *U* sound was not felt appropriate since it was not close enough to the sound of the newly introduced word. Primordial sounds in

the dialect of Tolmin region (and of Cerknò) were thus $U(U)$ and B , whereas the sounds V and F were alien to these dialects. Foreigners had earlier introduced the sounds V and F and nowadays there is felt the impact of contemporary literary Slovenian, which is based on a few Central Slovenian dialects.

From this observation follows that the present definitions of betacism like that in ref. [2] are basically inappropriate and that the betacism is in fact an intermediate step in the conversion of the primordial U -like sound into V , i.e. for the development sequence of $U > B(B) > V$. In addition to the wrongly supposed direction in the Ramovš [3] description of the transition from V to B ($V > B$), there is also the incorrect hypothesis that V converts to B before L since in the dialect of Tolmin region we observe before an L not a B but a U . And that Ramovš [3] suggested to separate the sound W before A , O , U , and \underline{U} , since the W and \underline{U} were obviously not formed from V but they are the primordial sounds, which are being converted into V as they are called for by local convention.

This appears more clearly if we consider also the spread of sounds U and G . One or both appear in some non-Germanized areas, especially in remote places in the zone from the Adriatic Sea to the North Eastern region of Bohemia (Čechy) (e.g. Hronov [9] in the Northeastern Czech dialectal subgroup [10]). The Old Czech sound for present-day V was w (\underline{w}) and the changes took place after the 14th century AD: w (\underline{w}) $>$ b as well as w (\underline{w}) $>$ u [11], p. 97. On the other hand, Greenberg [4], p. 63, presenting the German-Slavic contact in the now Germanized regions in Austria indicates that Old Slovenian had no "V" phoneme and that it incorporated the phoneme "F" later than the phoneme "V"; and on p. 168, that the phonetic value of the Old Slavic $*v$ was the bilabial glide w or \underline{w} .

From these data we can conclude that the dialects, which still have the phonemes w or \underline{w} (or, as it is in use in present paper, U , u), are very archaic. They are older than those having the phoneme V . This coincides with some other views based on other criteria [12]. On the other hand, Ukrainian has U , whereas literary Russian, Czech, and Polish have V/F ; Slovenian Pannonian dialects have them as well.

Our linguists [13] explain this situation as the first wave of immigration of Slavs into present-day Slovenia from north around 550 AD. For this assumption there is no support in known sources. To the contrary, at that time the countryside in the Balkans in the Byzantine Empire was being depopulating and till about 630 AD when Croats and Serbs settled the (till then) Slovenian territories [14], there are known no reports about settling of Slavs; only of their raids and safe retreats. There are records of Slavic peasants living around Constantinople and Saloniki at that time. They were the same sort of Slavs as those crossing the Danube [15].

On the other hand, had the Slavs migrated from the Trans-Carpathian territory little before that time, how would we account for so remarkable diversity of idioms of different migration streams? The northern and the southeastern streams would not be so dissimilar that the differences could be noticed at the present time.

The languages, which are isolated from others, change very slowly, whereas those in contact with others mutate much faster. In remote places tongues retain archaic features while places of appreciable traffic undergo great linguistic changes. This is contrary to the supposition of those linguists who propose that after separation of a language community into isolated valleys the differentiation of their dialects escalates.

There is possibly another, better explanation for the U -sound zone from Adriatic to the Czech regions: The U and G sound containing speech derives from people who survived the Last Glacial Maximum in the Adriatic refuge. As the sea raised and flooded a substantial part of their territory, they were forced to look for their survival in the neighboring mountains as well as towards the north, in the foothills of the Eastern Alps, in present-day Czech Republic, Germany, and in time, as far as Scandinavia. Later, also, other peoples, speaking foreign

languages, settled among them. Therefore the primordial characteristics of the *U* and *G* sound present in a language slowly faded and remained only in places where the foreign influences were modest. Enforcement of the literary language promotes similar conformity.

Similarities to this type can be observed in the Mediterranean region:

- In territories of present day Greece, at the time of Mycenaean Culture and of Homer the *U* written with the digamma sign was still in use. (Also the Hittite name for the Troy was Wilusia). By the time of Classical Greek culture the digamma was absent in the Attic-Ionic dialect, whereas in other contemporary dialects it still existed [16]. In the Attic-Ionic dialect only beta was in use, which, in Byzantine Greek context, transmuted into a "V" sound;
- Betacism is known in Spain and in Naples [17]; Basques are almost exclusively B-speaking.
- Classic Latin had not different signs for U and V. There existed only U or *U* [16]. During the 3rd century AD, however, Latin starts to experience betacism [17]. Thus, *U* > B.
- *U* containing words can be observed also in North Africa, e.g. 'wadi' for *dry riverbeds*, where water flows in intermittent. (Note the similarity to the Slovenian dialectal 'uada' *water*)
- The interchanges of sounds V, B, and *U* are known not only in the Mediterranean region but also in Sanskrit (although in rare cases) [18]. The ancestors of Aryans seem to have separated from the proto-Slavic peoples in Europe about 8000 years ago [19].

This appears to be an ancient Mediterranean phenomenon, which is preserved only in some of the most archaic Slovenian dialects.

Where and when did the V sound originate and how did it penetrate into the regions of the Mediterranean area and Central Europe? This remains an open question. Our present state of knowledge leads us to speculate that the V sound arrived from somewhere east or north. General trends indicate an eastern origin. Changes in Latin and Czech indicate the Germanic influence. Changes in Slovenian dialects indicate the Germanic and Hungarian influence. The differences between Russian and Ukrainian might indicate the northern influence of the Finnic people into whose lands the ancestors of present-day Russians had expanded from Ukraine.

All the above-mentioned data indicate that a thorough rechecking of present views on this part of language development will be needed. Now we must also take into account recent linguistic, genetic, and other findings presented in the literature of the last decades.

What is the focus of disagreement between the thesis presented here, and the position of Slovenian linguists?

The so-called model influence seems to be in question. I translate:

"... (if) we do not have an objective verification, the science can be arbitrarily flawed in setting the models.

Consensus among scientists can endow a mere "thought model" with a status of a dogma.

Presumptions imbedded in such a model are contained in the result(s) of the use of the model."

"A model can be partly right and partly wrong. The reality test may confirm some line, whereas some other point may be deficient."

"Each model is hypothetical, whereas each hypothesis is not a model. It addresses only a particular sector of the reality."

"Science and philosophy are decided only by the arguments and not by *consensus plurimum* (consensus of majority)" [20].

Slovenian and several other linguists are working within an (arguably) flawed model, based on the presupposition of the arrival of Slavs in the 6th century AD from Trans-Carpathian area [13], Old Slavic would had been formed there, and subsequently splintered

and developed into contemporary Slavic languages and dialects. This flawed paradigm undermines all subsequent presumptions and explanations.

To understand scientific events, it is usually easier to master a succinct and parsimonious model. However, when such a model is elaborated, it has to accommodate volumes of additional data and contrary points of view, which were not predictable when the model was first proposed.

In the case at hand we need to take into account a model that would embrace the time-scale not only from the 6th century AD but also at least from the end of the Last Glacial Maximum. The area taken into account should embrace not only present Slavic territories but also a great part of Eurasia and North Africa. We must also take into account the findings that were not available when the present model was set up 150 to 200 years ago.

Had the results of the model generated in the last two centuries accounted for all the subsequently discovered facts then it could be considered as valid for the present. In our case, however, it does not seem to be true.

For example, the most archaic Slavic dialects are not in the Trans-Carpathian area, where the received model puts the origin and development of the Slavs, but rather in the region [12] where I am studying the phenomenon of betacism. Using a monogenetic (monocentric) model this would mean that the origin of Slavs was not in the Trans-Carpathian area but rather in the hinterland of the northern Adriatic Sea long before. It is possible that Slavs were even in the Adriatic refuges during the Last Glacial Maximum. Archaeology [21,22] indicates another similar refuge in the Balkans, and later in the Danube area, and also in the Black Sea region.

There arises the question: which of these glacial refuges should be considered the right one for the origin of Slavic languages. If we try to resolve it within a monocentric (monogenetic) model, then we have to choose arbitrarily and to weigh some in favor of others and which of them to be disqualified. If, however, we allow for a multicentric (polygenetic) origin and subsequent interlacing (mixing) of people of similar but not identical linguistic and genetic characteristics, molded subsequently by neolithisation, and so on, then we have a better chance to understand properly the events and to make reconstructions, which would be closer to the actual state of events than do the present-day models.

It would be advisable to take seriously the conclusion of M. Alinei [23,24], that the Slavic ethnos existed already in Neolithic, in Mesolithic, and even already in Paleolithic, whereas the Trans-Carpathian model is completely untenable.

From this point of view we are also to consider the status of Old Church Slavonic. It is true that the Old Church Slavonic is the oldest exactly noted Slavic idiom and that some Eastern Slavic languages contain some archaic expressions. But from the observed relation of the sounds *U*, *B*, and *V* it follows that the most archaic and ancient is the *U*-type of pronunciation and therefore it would be more proper to take as the base for the reconstruction of *Old Slavic and *Indo-European the Slavic dialects where the older *U*-type of pronunciation prevails rather than the old liturgical language - which is of the younger *V*-type pronunciation and which has inordinately high number of nuances of East Slavic. We ought not try to develop the older *U*-type of pronunciation from the younger *V*-type of pronunciation. Such a paradigm shift may eliminate many inconsistencies in the reconstructions of *Old Slavic.

It seems obvious that due to the old flawed paradigm and lack of sufficiently old data for the entire Slovenian area, the old model proponents proclaim the younger forms to be primordial and are trying to find explanation for the evolution of the older forms from the younger ones.

If the *U*-type of sound in fact pre-dates the *V*-type pronunciation, we must question also whether the Veneti (in antiquity) used the labial-dental phoneme "V". Is it possible that some of the Ancient Greek authors derived the spelling "Ouednai" from a more archaic diction of "Ueneti" (Weneti), which would be in accordance also with the Latin [16] way of

pronunciation? We ought also question if the Venetic character that resembles the Latin "F" (and the Homeric "digamma") truly represents the labial-dental "V" or should we announce it more like a "W". These questions remain open for now.

Conclusion

Betacism is not restricted to the western Slovenian dialects. It is observed in many parts of Mediterranean and Central Europe. In the Hellenic world it continues from Mycenaean and Homeric time, through the classical, Roman and Byzantine incarnations. It expresses itself in 3rd century Roman Empire and to the present in Italy and on Iberian Peninsula, especially among Basques. To some limited extent it is found in ancient India. This is significant since the Aryans of India split off their Indo-European/Proto-Slavic roots about 8000 years ago [19]. We follow in many of these situations the gradual transformation from *U* to *B(B?)* type of pronunciation and the near-extinction of the *U* form. Finally we observe the *B(B)* to *V* and *F* progression which still continues. This is an extremely old phenomenon extending for at least 3000 years, and may be up to 8000 years. Therefore it is urgent to study this as well as some other phenomena within the frame of a model much broader in time and space rather than was considered till now. We must take into account many a data, which were not properly considered till now.

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APPENDIX

Betacistic forms

noticed in the Zatoľmin version of the dialect of Tolmin (Slovenia) in one- to six-character words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character V.

Table 3. Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet -VE-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
ve	<i>bjə; bədrúəje</i>
dve	<i>dbjə</i>
zvé	<i>zbjə</i>
več	<i>bəč</i>
vej	<i>bej</i>
vem	<i>bjəm</i>
veš	<i>bjəš, Idr. uíš</i>
cvek	<i>cbek</i>
cvét	<i>cbjət</i>
črev	<i>črjəu, črjəb</i>
dveh	<i>dbeh, dueh</i>

dvem	dbem
izvé	z bj á
mrve	mà rb ə
nove	nabə
prve	pə rb ə
sevé	sə bj á
sive	sibə
sove	sabə
svéč	sbejč
svet	s bj át
svét	s bj át
védi	b j ád
vedó	b j áda
vedu	b j ádu
veja	bejə
veje	bejə
veji	bej
vejo	bejə
velk	belk
vemo	b j áma
vera	b j ára
véri	b j ár
véro	b j ára
vetr	b j átr
veva	b j áua
zver	zberina
zveš	z bj áš
živé	žbìjə
žíve	žibə
žveč	žbječ
bogvé	bug bj ə
bohve	bug bj ə
bukve	buk b ə
cveka	cbeka
cveke	cbekə
cveki	cbeki
devet	dəbjet
dnéva	dnjebə ¹ ₁
dnéve	dnjebə ¹ ₁
dvema	dbem, duem
glave	glabə
grive	gribə
hleve	hljəbə, hljəuə
izvem	z bj əm
izveš	z bj áš
krave	krabə

krive	kribə
krivé	kribjə
letve	ljətbə
levem	ljəbmu
midve	mədbjə, meduə
mrtve	mərtbe, mərtuə
mrtvé	mrtbijə
njive	nibə, niuə
očeve	ačəbə
odveč	adbəč
otave	atabə, atauə
plave	plabə
pleve	pljəbə
ponve	panbə
povej	pabej
povem	pabjəm
poveš	pabjəš
prave	prabe
prvem	prbmu
revež	rjəbəž, saramak
rjave	arjabə
rjavé	arjabíjə
rjove	arjəbə
silve	silbə
siver	sibər
sveča	sbejčə
sveče	sbejčə
sveči	sbejč
svečo	sbejčə
svetá	sbjəta
svéta	sbjéta
tidve	tedbjə
trave	trabə
ulove	ulabjə
vdove	udabə
vdovi	udab
večal	bejču
večen	bjécən
večer	bəčjer, bčjer
večih	bəčih
večim	bəčm
večja	bejč
večna	bjécna
večne	bjécna
večni	bjécn
večno	bjécna
vedel	bjədu
vedet	bjədet
vedva	bəduá
vedve	bədbjə

vejah	<i>bejəh</i>
vejce	<i>bejca</i>
vejci	<i>bejc</i>
velik	<i>belk</i>
veren	<i>bjərən</i>
verna	<i>bjərna</i>
verne	<i>bjərnə</i>
verni	<i>bjərn</i>
veruj	<i>bjərji</i>
vesel	<i>bəsjeu</i>
vesta	<i>bjəsta</i>
veste	<i>bjəste</i>
vešča	<i>bjəščə</i>
vešči	<i>bjəšč</i>
veščo	<i>bjəščə</i>
véter	<i>bjətər</i>
vetra	<i>bjətra</i>
vetrc	<i>bjətrč</i>
vetru	<i>bjətru</i>
vezal	<i>bjézou</i>
vezan	<i>bjézan</i>
vezat	<i>bjézat</i>
vežem	<i>bjêžəm</i>
vežeš	<i>bjêžəš</i>
vidve	<i>bədbjə</i>
zavém	<i>zabjəm</i>
zvedó	<i>zbjəda</i>
zvedu	<i>zbjədu</i>
zvejo	<i>zbjəda</i>
zvemo	<i>zbjəma</i>
zvest	<i>zbjəst</i>
zveva	<i>zbjəua</i>
zvézd	<i>zbjəzd</i>
zveže	<i>zbježə</i>
zveži	<i>zbež</i>
živel	<i>žibu</i>
živét	<i>žbjət</i>
živež	<i>žibəš</i>
ajdove	<i>jejdabə</i>
bikove	<i>bəkabə, bəkauə</i>
bobove	<i>bababə</i>
bukove	<i>bukabə</i>
cvekar	<i>cbekar</i>
cvetna	<i>cbetna</i>
človek	<i>člebək gor. člouk</i>
čukove	<i>čukabə</i>
decove	<i>djəcabə</i>
deveta	<i>dəbeta</i>
dnevom	<i>dnjebəm</i>
dnevov	<i>dnjebou</i>

dopove	zapabjə
doživé	dažbijə
dreves	drəbjes
dvesto	dbjəstua
ficove	ficabə
figove	figabə
fonove	fuonabə
gotove	gatabə
goveje	gabejə
ihtave	ihtabə
ilovem	julabəm
izpove	pabjə
izvedo	zbjəda
izvemo	zbjəma
izveva	zbjəua
jalove	jalabə
janove	janabə
ježeve	jəžabə
kajvem	ki bjəm
kavern	kabern
krvave	kruábə
lapove	lapabə
levega	ljəbga
levemu	ljəbmu
levjem	lebjəm
levjih	lebjəh
levove	leuabə
lipove	lipabə
lojeve	luəjbə
medved	medbəd
mehove	məhuəbə, mjəhə
moževe	moužəbə
mrtvem	mərtabmu
murave	murabə
največ	nejbəč, narbəč
napové	napabjə
narveč	narbəč
novega	nabga
obedve	abədbjə
obrveh	abrbjəh
obutve	abutbə
obveza	abjeza
obveže	abježə
obveži	abež
odetve	adjətbə
odpove	adpabjə
odveza	adbjeza
odveže	adbježə
odveži	adbež
onedve	andbjə

onidve	andbjə
opleve	apljəbə
orlove	arlabə
oživel	ažibu
paštve	pajštə
plevel	pləbjeu
plevem	pljəbəm
plitve	plitbə
podkve	padkbə
poizve	pazbjə
polové	paləbjə
ponové	panəbjə
poveča	pabejčə
povedo	pəbjəda
povemo	pəbjəma
povest	pəbjəst
poveva	pəbjəua
poveži	pəbjəž, pabež
preveč	prebč
prvega	prbga
prvemu	prbmu
reveže	rjəbəžə
revežu	rjəbəžu
risove	risabə
rjavel	arjabu
rjovel	arjəbu
rjovem, rjovim	arjəbəm
rjoveš	arjəbəš
rokave	rakabə
reveža	rjəbəžə
satove	satuəbə, satə
seveda	səbjəde
spoved	spuəbed
spovej	spəbej
spovem	spəbjəm
surove	sarabə
svečam	sbejčəm
sveder	cbjədər
svetel	sbetu
svetem	sbjetmu
svetil	sbjətu
svetim	sbjətm
svetiš	sbjətš
svetit	sbətit
svetla	sbetla
tatove	tatabə, tatuəbə
titove	titabə
večajo(poveč.)	bejčəjə
večala	bejčəla
večale	bejčələ

večali	<i>bejčəl</i>
večati	<i>bejčət (povečevati)</i>
večera	<i>bəčjera</i>
večimi	<i>bəčmi</i>
večjem	<i>bejčəm</i>
večjih	<i>bejčih</i>
večjim	<i>bejčəm</i>
večnem	<i>bejčnəm</i>
vedela	<i>bjədla</i>
vedele	<i>bjədle</i>
vedeli	<i>bjədli</i>
vedril	<i>bədriu</i>
vedrim	<i>bədrim</i>
vedrit	<i>bədrīt</i>
vejama	<i>bejəm</i>
vejami	<i>bejmi</i>
vejica	<i>bejcə</i>
vejice	<i>bejcə</i>
vejici	<i>bejc</i>
velika	<i>bəlīka</i>
velike	<i>bəlīčə</i>
veliki	<i>bəlīč</i>
velīki	<i>belk</i>
vereje	<i>bərejə</i>
verjel	<i>bərjeu</i>
verjem	<i>bərjəm</i>
verješ	<i>bərješ</i>
veruje	<i>bjərjə</i>
vesela	<i>bəsela</i>
vesele	<i>bəsələ</i>
veselé	<i>bəsəlǰə</i>
veseli	<i>bəsəl</i>
veslal	<i>beslou</i>
vestna	<i>bjəstna</i>
veščam	<i>bjəščəm</i>
vetrič	<i>bjətrč</i>
vetrom	<i>bjətram</i>
vezáti	<i>bjezat</i>
vežejo	<i>bježəjə</i>
vežemo	<i>bježəma</i>
vežeta	<i>bježəta</i>
vežete	<i>bježətə</i>
veževa	<i>bježəua</i>
vežite	<i>bježtə</i>
vozove	<i>uazuəbə, uəzə</i>
zapové	<i>zapəbjə</i>
zavejo	<i>zəbjəda</i>
zaveva	<i>zəbjəua</i>
zavéza	<i>zəbjeza</i>
zaveži	<i>zəbež</i>

zdrave	zdrabə
zvečal	zbejču
zvečer	zbəčjér
zvédel	zbjədu
zvedet	zbjədət
zvédla	zbjədla
zvedli	zbjədli
zverin	zbərin
zvésta	zbjəsta
zveste	zbjəstə
zvezal	zbezou
zvezan	zbjezan
zvezat	zbezat
zvezda	zbjəzda
zvežem	zbježəm
zvežeš	zbježəš
žefove	žjefabə
živega	žibga
živela	žbjəla
živemu	žibmu
živeti	žbjət
žokove	žakabə
žvečil	žbječu
žvečim	žbječm
<u>žvečiš</u>	<u>žbječš</u>

Table 4. Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet -EV-

In Text Cp. [5] in Zatoľmin

eva	Eba
<u>plev</u>	<u>pljəb</u>

Table 5. Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet -VI-

In Text Cp. [5] in Zatoľmin

vi	Bi; bədruəj*; b-
vic	bìc za vice, vic
vil	bìl
vino	bina
lévi	ta ljəb, ljəu
devíc	debic
dnévi	dnjebi ¹
drévi	drjəbi
hlévi	hljəb, hljəui
levih	ljəbih
levim	ljəbəm
plevi	pljəb
vidve	bədbjə

vživi	užbi
ajdovi	jejdab
bikovi	bəkab
bobovi	babab
bogovi	baguəb
cvibah	acbibah
cvilil	cbilu
cvilim	cbilm
cviliš	cbilš
cvilit	cbilt
cviren	cbjərən
čukovi	čukab
dnevih	dnjebih
doživi	dažbi
figovi	figab
gotovi	gatab
ihtavi	ihtab
izvira	zbjəra
jalovi	jalab
janovi	janab
lapovi	lapab
lipovi	lipab
lojevi	luəjeb
lovijo	labijə
lovila	labila
loville	labilə
loville	labil
lovimo	labima
lovita	labita
lovite	labitə
loviti	labit
loviva	labiua
lukovi	lukab
mehovi	məhuəb, mjəhi
mihovi	mihab
moževi	muožəb
mrtvih	mərtbəh
mrtvim	mərtbəm
mrvice	mərbca
mrvice	mərbcə
mrvice	mərbc
mrvice	mərbca
mrvice	mərbli
muravi	murab
murovi	murab
najviš	narbiš
nalovi	nalabi
nalôvi	nalab
njivic	nibc
ocvirk	acbjərək

odviha	adbiha
omrtvi	amərtbi
opravi	aprab
orlovi	arlab
oslovi	mušab
oživil	ažibu
oživim	ažbim
oživíš	ažbiš
pasovi	pasuəbi
podnev	padnjeb
plitvi	plitbi
podkvi	padkbi
podviž	padbiž
polovi	palabi
ponovi	panab
ponoví	panabi
poživi	pažbi
pravic	prabic
pravih	prabih
pravim	prabm
praviš	prabš
pravit	prabt
pravjo	prabjə
pravmo	prabma
rjavih	arjabih
rodovi	raduəb
rokavi	rakabi
sadovi	saduəbi
sajavi	sajab
sovica	sabca
stavil	stabu
stavim	stabm
surovi	sarab
svinca	sbinca
svinja	sbinə
svinje	sbinə
svinji	sbin
svinjo	sbinə
švigne	šbignə
švigni	šbign
tatovi	tatab, tatuəb
titovi	titab
tutovi	tutab
ulovil	ulabu
ulovim	ulabm
uloviš	ulabiš
ustavi	ustab
vicajo	bicajə
vicale	bicalə
vídela	bidla

videle	<i>bidlə</i>
videli	<i>bidli</i>
videti	<i>bidət</i>
vidijo	<i>bidjə</i>
vidita	<i>bidta</i>
vidite	<i>bidtə</i>
vidiva	<i>bidua</i>
vihajo	<i>bihajə</i>
vihala	<i>bihala, uihala</i>
vihale	<i>bihalə</i>
vihali	<i>bihal</i>
vihalo	<i>bihala</i>
vihamo	<i>bihama</i>
vihata	<i>bihata</i>
vihati	<i>bihat</i>
viktor	<i>biktor</i>
vilami	<i>bilam</i>
vilice	<i>bilcə</i>
vinika	<i>bnika</i>
visoka	<i>bsaka</i>
visoki	<i>bsač</i>
visoko	<i>bsakuə</i>
vrhovi	<i>uərhi, uərhuəb</i>
vrtovi	<i>uərtuəbi, uərti</i>
vstávi	<i>ustáb</i>
zaviha	<i>zabiha</i>
zavihi	<i>zabihi</i>
zaživi	<i>zažbi</i>
zdravi	<i>zdrab</i>
zdraví	<i>zdrabə</i>
zetovi	<i>zjetab</i>
zmrvil	<i>zmrbu</i>
živijo	<i>žibjə</i>
živíjo	<i>žbijə</i>
živima	<i>žibəm</i>
živimi	<i>žibmi</i>
živimo	<i>žbima</i>
živina	<i>žbina</i>
živine	<i>žbinə</i>
živini	<i>žbin</i>
živino	<i>žbina</i>
živita	<i>žbita</i>
živite	<i>žbitə</i>
živiva	<i>žbiua</i>
žvinca	<i>žbinca</i>
žvižga	<i>žbižga</i>
žvižgi	<i>žbižgi</i>

Table 6. Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet -IV-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
divjad	<i>dibjačna</i>
divjak	<i>dibják</i>
divjih	<i>dibjih</i>
divjim	<i>dibjəm</i>
ivanka	<i>iuajnka, Ibanka</i>
ivanom	<i>ibanam</i>
<u>ivo</u>	<u><i>Ibo</i></u>

Table 7. Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character V before the character A, O, U, J, respectively, or as the last character.

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
mrva	<i>mərba</i>
vata	<i>bata</i>
vaza	<i>baza</i>
silva	<i>Silba</i>
važen	<i>bážən</i>
mrvami	<i>mərbam, məruam</i>
mrvo	<i>mərba</i>
švoh	<i>šbuoh</i>
silvo	<i>Silbo</i>
voják	<i>boják</i>
vojaki	<i>bojaki</i>
silvu	<i>Silbotu</i>
sovja	<i>sabjə</i>
sovje	<i>sabjə</i>
kravja	<i>krabjə, kraujə</i>
sovjih	<i>sabjəh</i>
sovjim	<i>sabjəm</i>
sov	<i>sab, sou</i>
krav	<i>krab, kráu</i>
obrv	<i>abərb</i>
trav	<i>trau, trab</i>
vdov	<i>udou, udab</i>
<u>postrv</u>	<u><i>pastrb</i></u>

Non-Betacistic forms

Table 8. Non-Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet -VE-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
ven	<i>uèn</i>
ves	<i>uès</i>
oves	<i>ous</i>
vela	<i>ujéla</i>
velb	<i>uejlb</i>
bovec	<i>bouc</i>
cvete	<i>cuodə</i>
davek	<i>dauk</i>
drveh	<i>drùuah</i>
kavec	<i>kauc</i>
livek	<i>ljəuk</i>
maver	<i>mauər</i>
ovela	<i>aujela</i>
ovene	<i>aujenə</i>
pevec	<i>pjəuc</i>
šavel	<i>šaulə</i>
uvela	<i>ujela</i>
uvele	<i>ujelə</i>
uveli	<i>ujel</i>
uvene	<i>ujenə</i>
velbi	<i>uejlbj</i>
živec	<i>žjəuc</i>
brivec	<i>brjəuc</i>
cvesti	<i>cuōst</i>
cvetem	<i>cuodəm</i>
cveteš	<i>cuodəš</i>
čevelj	<i>čjəuel</i>
čreves	<i>črjəu</i>
glaven	<i>glaun</i>
krivec	<i>krjəuc</i>
ovenel	<i>aujeu</i>
slavec	<i>slauc</i>
uvelem	<i>ujeləm</i>
uvelih	<i>ujelih</i>
uvelim	<i>ujeləm</i>
uvenel	<i>ujeu</i>
vdovec	<i>udouc</i>
velban	<i>uejlbān</i>
velbom	<i>uejlbām</i>
velbov	<i>uejlbou</i>
velega	<i>ujelga</i>
velemu	<i>ujelmu</i>
venejo	<i>ujenəjə</i>
<u>venela</u>	<u><i>ujenla</i></u>

Table 9. Non-Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet
-EV-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
lev	leu
ačev	àču
bevk	bjəuk, toda Beuk
čeva	čəua
drev	drjəu
hlev	hljəu
klev	kljəu
leva	leua
léva	ljəua
levo	ljəua
sevc	seuc
zeva	zjəua
zevi	zjəui
bevka	bjəuka
bevke	bjəuke
bevki	bjəuk
bukev	buka
čajev	čaju
čreva	črjəua
črevo	črjəua
debev	debu
deval	deuou
devam	djəuam
devaš	djəuaš
dreva	drjəua
drevo	drəuə
gožev	uažou
greva	grjeua
hleva	hljəua
hlevu	hljəu
ježev	jəžou
košev	kašou, kašu
krčev	krčou
letev	ljətu
levja	leujə
levje	leujə
levji	leuji
levom	leuam
levov	leuou
levpa	ljəupa
možev	muožou
mrtev	mərtu

nožev	<i>nuəžou</i>
očeva	<i>ačaua, ačuua</i>
odeva	<i>adjəua</i>
odmev	<i>admjəua</i>
pevca	<i>pjəuca</i>
pevce	<i>pjəucə</i>
pevci	<i>pjəuci</i>
pevcu	<i>pjəucu</i>
pleva	<i>pljəua</i>
ponev	<i>pānu</i>
ročev	<i>raču</i>
sevce	<i>seuce</i>
smeva	<i>smeua</i>
tičev	<i>tičou, tiču</i>
tršev	<i>tršou</i>
ujcev	<i>u̯icou</i>
začev	<i>začjeu</i>
zevaj	<i>zjəu̯i</i>
zeval	<i>zjəuou</i>
zevam	<i>zjəuam</i>
žgeva	<i>žgeua</i>
bereva	<i>berəua</i>
bevkah	<i>bjəukah</i>
blažev	<i>blažou</i>
bogcev	<i>buehcou</i>
bricev	<i>bricou</i>
britev	<i>britu</i>
cerkev	<i>cjərku</i>
črevah	<i>črjəuah</i>
čuševo	<i>čušaua</i>
dajeva	<i>dajəua</i>
dancev	<i>dancou</i>
debevc	<i>dəbjəuc</i>
dedcev	<i>djədcou</i>
dereva	<i>derəua</i>
devajo	<i>djəuajə</i>
devala	<i>dəuála</i>
devali	<i>dəuál</i>
devamo	<i>djəuama</i>
devana	<i>djəuana</i>
devate	<i>djəuatə</i>
devati	<i>djəuat</i>
deževa	<i>dəžaua</i>
drevja	<i>drjəulə¹₁</i>
drevje	<i>drjəulə¹₁</i>
drevju	<i>drjəulu</i>
drevov	<i>drjəouu</i>
drsiva	<i>puziua</i>
edijev	<i>ediju</i>
glažev	<i>glažou</i>

gobcev	<i>guobcou</i>
godcev	<i>guodcou</i>
godčev	<i>guodcou</i>
goževa	<i>uažoua</i>
hlevcu	<i>hljəučku</i>
hočeva	<i>čəua</i>
iščeva	<i>jəščəua</i>
jakčev	<i>jakču</i>
jakšev	<i>jakšou</i>
ježeva	<i>jəžaua</i>
joževa	<i>juóžətəua</i>
juncev	<i>juncou</i>
jurjev	<i>jurju</i>
kancev	<i>kancu</i>
klečev	<i>klečou</i>
knežev	<i>knjezou</i>
koncev	<i>kancu, kancou</i>
konjev	<i>kejnu</i>
korcev	<i>karcou</i>
koscev	<i>kascou</i>
krájev	<i>kraju</i>
križev	<i>križu</i>
kukčev	<i>kukču</i>
laževa	<i>lažəua</i>
levček	<i>leuč</i>
levova	<i>leuaua</i>
levovo	<i>leuaua</i>
lezeva	<i>ljəzəua</i>
lojeva	<i>luəjəua, luəjuua</i>
loncev	<i>lancou</i>
lovcev	<i>loucou</i>
marcev	<i>marcou</i>
mescev	<i>mjəscou</i>
mihčev	<i>mihču</i>
moljev	<i>mejlu</i>
moževa	<i>muožəua</i>
mulcev	<i>mulcou</i>
nečeva	<i>nejčəua</i>
nemcev	<i>njəmcou</i>
nemčev	<i>njəmcou</i>
neseva	<i>nesəua</i>
nikčev	<i>nikču</i>
nočeva	<i>nejčəua</i>
norcev	<i>narcou</i>
obutev	<i>abutu</i>
odetev	<i>adjətu</i>
odeval	<i>adeuou</i>
odevam	<i>adjəuam</i>
odevaš	<i>adjəuaš</i>
odmeva	<i>admjəua</i>

ognjev	<i>ejgnou</i>
ogrcev	<i>uagrcou</i>
ogreva	<i>agrjəua</i>
palcev	<i>paucou</i>
panjev	<i>pajnu</i>
paseva	<i>pasəua</i>
paševa	<i>pašaui</i>
pavelč	<i>pauiəlč</i>
pečeva	<i>pečəua</i>
pevajo	<i>pejjə</i>
pevcem	<i>pjəucam</i>
pevcev	<i>pjəucou</i>
pevcih	<i>pjəucih</i>
pevček	<i>pjəuč</i>
pevčev	<i>pjəucou</i>
pevkah	<i>pjəukah</i>
pevkam	<i>pjəukam</i>
pevska	<i>pjəuska</i>
pijeva	<i>pijəua</i>
piševa	<i>pišəua</i>
plavéh	<i>plauah</i>
plevah	<i>pljəuah</i>
plitev	<i>plitu</i>
podkev	<i>padku</i>
pojeva	<i>pəjəua</i>
polžev	<i>pužou</i>
prevre	<i>pəvure</i>
ptičev	<i>tiču</i>
rečeva	<i>rečəua</i>
rejcev	<i>rejcou</i>
rejčev	<i>rejcou</i>
reževa	<i>rjəžəua</i>
rilcev	<i>rilcou</i>
rogove	<i>rajje</i>
samcev	<i>samcou</i>
samčev	<i>samcou</i>
sedeva	<i>sjedəua</i>
sevcah	<i>seucəh</i>
tičeva	<i>tičəua</i>
tincev	<i>tincou</i>
toncev	<i>tuoncou</i>
uideva	<i>utečəua</i>
ujčeva	<i>uicaua</i>
umreva	<i>umreua</i>
urošev	<i>urošu</i>
vrneva	<i>uərnəua</i>
všteva	<i>uštjəua</i>
vžgala	<i>užgala</i>
zajcev	<i>zajcou</i>
zajčev	<i>zajcou</i>

zevajo	<i>zjəuajə</i>
zevala	<i>zjəuala</i>
zevale	<i>zjəualə</i>
zevali	<i>ziual</i>
zevnik	<i>zejunk</i>
zevnil	<i>zjəunu</i>
zmajev	<i>zmaju</i>
zráven	<i>zraun</i>
ženeva	<i>ženəua</i>
<u>žuljev</u>	<u><i>žuəjlu</i></u>

Table 10. Non-Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet
-VI-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
zevi	<i>zjəvi</i>
črevih	<i>črjəvih</i>
navije	<i>navijə</i>
navila	<i>navila</i>
navile	<i>navilə</i>
navili	<i>navil</i>
navilo	<i>navila</i>
navita	<i>navita</i>
navite	<i>navitə</i>
naviti	<i>navit</i>
navito	<i>navita</i>
otavič	<i>atauč</i>
ovijal	<i>aviuou</i>
ovijam	<i>aviuam</i>
ovijem	<i>avijəm</i>
oviješ	<i>avijəš</i>
ovijte	<i>avijtə</i>
ovinek	<i>avink</i>
ovinka	<i>avinka</i>
ovinke	<i>avinkə</i>
ovinki	<i>avinki</i>
ovinku	<i>avinku</i>
odvija	<i>aduiua</i>
odvila	<i>advila</i>
odvita	<i>advita</i>
podvil	<i>paduii</i>
povija	<i>paviua</i>
povije	<i>pavijə</i>
povila	<i>pavila</i>
povile	<i>pavilə</i>
povili	<i>pavil</i>
povilo	<i>pavila</i>
povita	<i>pavita</i>
povite	<i>pavitə</i>

poviti	<i>pauit</i>
povito	<i>pauita</i>
previj	<i>pəru</i>
previl	<i>pəruu</i>
sodóvi	<i>suodi</i>
svitek	<i>suitk</i>
svitka	<i>suitka</i>
svitke	<i>suitkə</i>
svitki	<i>suitki</i>
svitku	<i>suitku</i>
švigal	<i>šuiɡou</i>
švigam	<i>šuiɡam</i>
švigaš	<i>šuiɡaš</i>
vijemo	<i>uijəma</i>
vijeta	<i>uijəta</i>
vijete	<i>uijətə</i>
vijeva	<i>uijəua</i>
vozovi	<i>uəzi</i>
zavija	<i>zauijə</i>
zavila	<i>zauila</i>
zavíta	<i>zauita</i>
zavite	<i>zauitə</i>
zaviti	<i>zauit</i>
zvijal	<i>zuiuuou</i>
zvijam	<i>zuiuam</i>
zvijaš	<i>zuiuaš</i>
zvijem	<i>zuijəm</i>
zviješ	<i>zuijəš</i>
zvitih	<i>zuitəh</i>
<u>zvitim</u>	<u><i>zuitm</i></u>

Table 11. Non-Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet
-IV-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
čiv	<i>čjəu</i>
siv	<i>sjəu</i>
živ	<i>žjəu</i>
livek	<i>ljəuk</i>
živec	<i>žjəuc</i>
bodiva	<i>badiua</i>
bojiva	<i>bejua</i>
boriva	<i>bariua</i>
cediva	<i>cədiua</i>
cepiva	<i>cjəpuu</i>
čivkaj	<i>čjəuki</i>
čivkal	<i>čjəukou</i>
čivkaš	<i>čjəukaš</i>

čudiva	čudua
čutiva	čutua
deniva	dəniua
goriva	gariua
grivah	griuah
grivar	griuar
hodiva	huóduā
ivanca	iuajnca
ivanič	iuajnč
ivanov	iuanou
izlíva	zliua
izriva	zriua
kladiv	kladu
kosiva	kuosua, sjəčəua
krivač	kəruáč
kuriva	kurua
leziva	ljezua
leživa	ləžiua
livške	ljəuške
livški	ljəuški
ločiva	lačiua
lomiva	lamiua
maživa	mažua
meriva	mjəruā
miriva	məriua
mi-vam	mədruəj uam
moliva	maliua
naliva	naliua
nesiva	nəsiua
njivah	niuah
njivam	niuam
noriva	nariua
nosiva	nuosua
odliva	adliua
pasiva	pasua
paziva	ahtiua
pišiva	pišua
póčiva	puokənuā
počíva	pačiua
poliva	paliua
pomiva	pamiua
privre	pəruere
reciva	reciua
rediva	rədiua
rešiva	rəšiua
reživa	rjəžua, rəžiua
sediva	sədiua
sédiva	usjedua se
seliva	sjəluā
skriva	skriua

slivah	sliuah
snivaj	snjəui
snival	snjəuou
snivaš	snjəuaš
sodiva	suodua
šivajo	šiuajə
šivala	šiuala
šivale	šiualə
šivali	šiuál
šivalo	šiuala
šivamo	šiuama
šivana	šiuana
šivane	šiuanə
šivani	šiuan
šivank	šujajnka
šivata	šiuata
šivate	šiuatə
šivati	šiuat
teciva	lətiua
trpiva	tərpia
ulivaj	uliu
ulival	uliuou
umijva	umiu
umivaj	umiu
umival	umiuou
umivam	umiuam
umivaš	umiu
umivat	umiuat
umriva	umriu
uživaj	užiu
užival	užiuou
uživam	užiuam
uživaš	užiu
uživat	užiuat
vabiva	uábua
vlivaj	uliu
vlival	uliuou
vlivam	uliuam
vlivaš	uliu
vodiva	uadiua
voliva	ualua
vrníva	uərnua
zaliva	zaliua
zlival	zliuou
zlívam	zliuam
zlivaš	zliu
ženiva	žəniua
živali	žu
živcem	žiucam
živcev	žiucou

živcih	žiucih
živčēn	žiučēn
živčna	žiučna
živčne	žiučnə
živčni	žiučni
života	žuota
<u>životu</u>	<u>žuotu</u>

Tabela 12. Non-Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character doublet
-VL-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
vlak	ulak
vlec	uljēc
vleč	ulejč
vlij	ulij
vlil	uljěu, ulù
vlit	ulit
pavla	paula
pavle	paulə
vlačē	ulačə
vlada	ulada
vlaga	ulága
vlage	ulágə
vlago	ulága
vlaka	uláka
vlake	ulákə
vlaki	ulák
vlako	uláka
vleci	uljēc
vleče	uljěčə
vleči	ulejč
vleže	uljěžə
vlije	ulijə
vlila	ulila
vlile	ulilə
vlili	ulil
vlilo	ulila
vlita	ulita
vlite	ulitə
vliti	ulit
vlito	ulita
vliva	uliva
izvleč	zulejč
vlivaj	ulivi
vlival	uliuou
vlivam	uliuam
vlivaš	ulivaš

vlačil	ulaču
vlačim	ulačm
vlačiš	ulačš
vlačit	ulačit
vlakah	ulačəh
vlakam	ulačəm
vlažen	ulažən
vlečem	uljəčəm
vlečeš	uljəčəš
vlegel	uljegu
vlekel	uljəku
vležem	ulježəm
vlijem	ulijəm
vliješ	ulijəš
vlijte	ulijtə
<u>vlomil</u>	<u>ulamu</u>

Table 13. Other non-Betacistic forms in words having in the Text Corpus [5] the character -V-

<u>In Text Cp. [5]</u>	<u>in Zatoľmin</u>
v	u
drv	dru
dva	duá
hov	hou
nov	nou
ovc	ouc
ovs	ous
pav	pau
sva	suà
vam	uàm
vas	uàs .
vás	uás .
vaš	uàš
vdá	udá, sè udá
vôd	uad
vol	uou
voz	uəz
vre	urè
vrh	uèrh
vrv	uèrca
vsa	usà
vse	usè
vsi	usi
vso	usà
atov	tatou
avba	au ^h ba
avče	áu ^h čə
avto	òuto

bova	<i>boua, buoua</i>
davk	<i>dauk</i>
drva	<i>drúua</i>
fovš	<i>foušjén</i>
hval	<i>hual</i>
kvak	<i>kuak</i>
kvar	<i>pakuárjøn</i>
mavr	<i>máuər</i>
nova	<i>naua, noua</i>
novo	<i>naua</i>
novó	<i>nauuó</i>
ovac	<i>ouc</i>
ovca	<i>ouca</i>
ovcá	<i>oucá</i>
ovce	<i>ouce</i>
ovcé	<i>oucjé</i>
ovci	<i>ouc</i>
ovco	<i>ouca</i>
oves	<i>ous</i>
ovsa	<i>ousa</i>
ovsu	<i>ousu</i>
páva	<i>paua</i>
plav	<i>plou</i>
povh	<i>pəh</i>
prav	<i>prou</i>
prva	<i>prúua</i>
prvo	<i>prùua</i>
psov	<i>pəsou</i>
sova	<i>soua</i>
svak	<i>suak</i>
svoj	<i>suój</i>
švrk	<i>šuərkk</i>
rjav	<i>arjou</i>
tvoj	<i>tuój</i>
tvor	<i>tuər</i>
vaga	<i>uaga</i>
vama	<i>uama</i>
vamp	<i>uamp</i>
varh	<i>uárh</i>
vasí	<i>uasì</i>
vaša	<i>uáša</i>
vaše	<i>uášə</i>
vaši	<i>uáš</i>
vašk	<i>uáškk</i>
vašo	<i>uáša</i>
vbij	<i>ubi</i>
včas	<i>učás</i>
vdaj	<i>udej</i>
vdal	<i>udáu</i>

vdam	udám
vdan	udán
vdaš	udáš
vdel	ude <i>u</i>
vdov	udou
vdre	udre
vdri	udri
vdrl	udru
vdrť	udrt
vkuj	ukà <i>ui</i>
vkup	ukèp
vlak	ulak
vlec	uljéc
vleč	ulejč
vlij	ulij
vlil	uljé <i>u</i> , ulù
vlit	ulit
vmes	umjés
vmrl	umru
vnel	unjé <i>u</i>
vnuk	unuk
voda	<i>u</i> ada
vodá	<i>u</i> ad
vode	<i>u</i> adə
vodé	<i>u</i> adjé
vóde	<i>u</i> adə
vôdi	<i>u</i> àd
vodó	<i>u</i> aduó
vódo	<i>u</i> ada
voha	<i>u</i> əha
vojn	<i>u</i> ejsk
vola	<i>u</i> ala
vole	<i>u</i> alə
voli	<i>u</i> ali
vóli	<i>u</i> àl
volk	uk
voln	un
vonj	<i>u</i> ejn
vozi	<i>u</i> az
vpíj	upíj
vpil	upjé <i>u</i> , upù
vran	urán
vrat	urát
vrát	urát
vrba	<i>u</i> íba
vrbe	<i>u</i> íbə
vrbi	<i>u</i> íb
vrbo	<i>u</i> íba
vred	urjéd

vrel	ureu, urù
vrha	uèrha
vrhé	uèrhə
vrhi	uèrhi
vrhn	uèrhn
vrhu	uèrhu
vrne	uèrne
vrni	uèrn
vrta	uèrta
virtu	uèrtu
vrvi	uèrce
vrzi	uèrz
vrže	uèržə
vrži	uèrz
vržt	urejč
vsad	usàd; ùsad
vsaj	usej
vsak	usak
vseh	usəh
vsej	usì
vsem	usəm
vsuj	usuáj
vsul	usù
všil	ušiu
všit	ušit
vzél	uzjéu
vzem	uzəm
vzet	uzjet
vžge	užge
vžgi	užgi
vžil	užjóu
živo	žiuu, žuó
žvot	žuot
ajdov	jejdou
atova	tataua
atovo	tataua
basov	basou
batov	bətou
bikov	bəkou
bobov	babou
bogov	buəgou
bogón	bagou
bovca	bouca
bovcu	boucu
bovha	bəha

bovhe	bəhje
bovhi	bəh
bovho	bəha
bukov	bukou
bukvo	buka
cagov	cagou
čukov	čukou
decov	djəcou
dajva	dejua
davek	dauk
davka	dauka
davke	daukə
davki	dauki
dejva	dejua
domóv	dəmou
dómov	duəmou
dvoja	duəjnə
drvih	drùuah
drvni	druumi
držav	držau
dvoja	duəjnə
gadov	gadou
gapov	gapou
gláva	glaua
glavo	glaua
godov	guədou
govor	gauar
grmov	grmou
gvant	guant
hrvat	hruət
hvala	huala
ihtav	ihtou
imava	jəmaua
jalov	jalou
janov	janou
javor	jauar
jejva	jejua
ježov	jəžou
judov	judou
jugov	jugou
julov	julou
kavca	kauca
kavcu	kaucu
kavec	kauc
kavka	kauka
kavke	kaukə
kavki	kauk
kavko	kauka
klavž	klouž
kobav	kabáu

kolov	<i>kalou</i>
kosov	<i>kuosou</i>
kovač	<i>kauáč</i>
koval	<i>kàuiou</i>
kovam	<i>kouam</i>
kovan	<i>kauán</i>
krava	<i>kraua</i>
kravo	<i>kraua</i>
krčev	<i>krčou</i>
krnov	<i>krnou</i>
krtov	<i>krtou</i>
krvav	<i>kruáu</i>
krvjó	<i>krijə</i>
kvari	<i>kuár</i>
kupov	<i>kupou</i>
lahov	<i>lahou</i>
lanov	<i>lanou</i>
lapov	<i>lapou</i>
lavrč	<i>louərč</i>
lazov	<i>lazou</i>
lesov	<i>ljəsou</i>
levom	<i>leuam, leuəm</i>
levov	<i>leuou</i>
limov	<i>limou</i>
lipov	<i>lipou</i>
logov	<i>luo ou</i>
lokov	<i>luokou</i>
lomov	<i>lamou</i>
lovca	<i>louca</i>
lovre	<i>louɾə</i>
lukov	<i>lukou</i>
mavra	<i>maura</i>
mavre	<i>maurə</i>
mavri	<i>mauri</i>
mavro	<i>maura</i>
mavru	<i>mauru</i>
mahov	<i>mahou</i>
medov	<i>mjedou</i>
mehov	<i>mjəhou</i>
mejva	<i>mejua</i>
midvá	<i>məduá</i>
mihov	<i>mihou</i>
mijav	<i>mjau</i>
mrkov	<i>mrkou</i>
mrtva	<i>mərtua</i>
mrtvo	<i>mərtua</i>
nosov	<i>nuəsou, nasou</i>
navad	<i>nauad</i>
navrh	<i>nauərɥ</i>
nisva	<i>nisua</i>

novák	<i>nauak</i>
obuva	<i>abuua</i>
obvar	<i>abuar</i>
oglav	<i>aglou</i>
ognov	<i>ejgnou, ejgnu</i>
orlov	<i>arlou</i>
oslov	<i>mušou</i>
otava	<i>ataua</i>
ovadi	<i>auad</i>
ovaja	<i>auajə</i>
ovcah	<i>oucah</i>
ovcam	<i>oucam</i>
ovčja	<i>oučjə</i>
ovčje	<i>oučjə</i>
ovčji	<i>ouči</i>
ovčjo	<i>oučjə</i>
ovoħa	<i>auəħa</i>
ovsen	<i>ousjen</i>
ovsom	<i>ousam</i>
parov	<i>parou</i>
pasov	<i>pasou</i>
pavja	<i>paujə</i>
pavje	<i>paujə</i>
pavji	<i>pauji</i>
pavjo	<i>paujə</i>
pavla	<i>paula</i>
pavle	<i>paulə</i>
pavov	<i>pauou</i>
pejva	<i>pejua</i>
pekov	<i>pekou</i>
pisav	<i>pisau</i>
plava	<i>plaua</i>
plavo	<i>plaua</i>
pobov	<i>puəbou</i>
podov	<i>padou</i>
pojva	<i>pejua</i>
ponvo	<i>panu</i>
povab	<i>pauab</i>
povha	<i>puħa</i>
povhe	<i>puħə</i>
povhu	<i>puhu</i>
povoj	<i>pauēj</i>
povoz	<i>pauaz</i>
povrh	<i>pauərh</i>
prava	<i>praua</i>
pršov	<i>pršu</i>
prtov	<i>prtou</i>
rakov	<i>rakou</i>
raván	<i>rauán</i>
ravne	<i>ráunə</i>

rjava	arjava
rjavo	arjáua
robov	ruobou
rodóv	radou
rogov	ruəgou
rokav	rakáu
rusov	rusou
satov	satou
sinov	sínou
sirov	sjərou
slavc	slauc
sodov	suodou
sodov	suodou
sokov	sakóu
sovam	souam
sovra	soura
sovre	soure
sovri	sourə
sprva	upruua
srbov	srbou
srpov	srpou
surov	sarou
svaka	suaka
svake	suakə
svaki	suaki
svaku	suaku
svoja	sejə
svoji	sej
svojo	sejə
šavar, šavor	šauar
šumov	šumou
šusov	šusou
švrka	šuərka
tadvá	tjəlgá dua
tamav	ta mihn
trava	traua
trnov	trnou
tutov	tutou
tvoja	tějə
tvoje	tějə
tvoji	tej
tvojo	tejə
vabil	uabu
vabim	uabm
vabiš	uabš
vabit	uabit
vadla	uádla
vagah	uágah
vagal	uagou
vagan	uagan

vahta	<i>uahta</i>
vajen	<i>uajøn</i>
vajet	<i>uajøt</i>
vajin	<i>uaju</i>
vališ	<i>uališ</i>
valja	<i>uajlø</i>
vampa	<i>uámpa</i>
vánje	<i>ujnjé</i>
vánjo	<i>ujnjó</i>
vanju	<i>ujnøh</i>
varij	<i>uári</i>
varje	<i>uárua</i>
varji	<i>uáruí</i>
varte	<i>uártø</i>
varuh	<i>uarh</i>
váruj	<i>uar</i>
vaseh	<i>uasjøh</i>
vasem	<i>uasjøm</i>
vasjó	<i>uasjó</i>
vasmí	<i>uasmi</i>
vašem	<i>uašm</i>
vaših	<i>uaših</i>
vašim	<i>uašm</i>
vbija	<i>ubíua</i>
vbije	<i>ubijø</i>
vbila	<i>ubíla</i>
vbili	<i>ubíl</i>
vbode	<i>ubadø</i>
vboga	<i>buøga</i>
vboge	<i>buøjø</i>
vbogi	<i>buøj</i>
vcepi	<i>ucjøp</i>
včasi	<i>učas</i>
včeri	<i>učjéri</i>
vdari	<i>udár</i>
vdela	<i>udjøla</i>
vdeli	<i>udjøl</i>
vdene	<i>udjénø</i>
vdere	<i>udêrø</i>
vdeta	<i>udjøta</i>
vdeti	<i>udjøt</i>
vdeto	<i>udjøta</i>
vdeva	<i>udjøua</i>
vdira	<i>udjøra</i>
vdova	<i>udoua</i>
vdovo	<i>udoua</i>
vdrem	<i>udrèem</i>
vdreš	<i>udreš</i>
vdrla	<i>udørla</i>
vdrlø	<i>udørlø</i>

vdrli	udərli
vdrlo	udərli
vdrta	udərta
vdrte	udərtə
vdrti	udərt
vdrto	udərta
vgasí	ugasì
vgási	ugas
vjame	ujámə
vkaže	ukažə
vkopi	ukàpi
vkopu	ukàpu
vkuje	ukoua
vlačē	ulačə
vlada	ulada
vlaga	ulága
vlage	ulág ə
vlago	ulága
vlaka	uláka
vlake	ulákə
vlaki	ulák
vlako	uláka
vleci	uljəc
vleče	uljəčə
vleči	ulejč
vleže	uljêžə
vlije	ulijə
vlila	ulila
vlile	ulilə
vlili	ulil
vlilo	ulila
vlita	ulita
vlite	ulitə
vliti	ulit
vlito	ulita
vliva	uliuu
vmeša	umjəša
vmíra	umjəra
vmíri	umjər
vmrje	umərjə
vmrla	umərla
vname	unamə
vnela	unjêla
vnele	unjêlə
vneli	unjêl
vnelo	unjêla
vneta	unjêta
vnuku	unuku
vodah	uadah
vodeb	uadjəb

vodel	<i>uadu</i>
voden	<i>uadjén</i>
vodic	<i>uadic</i>
vohaj	<i>uahi</i>
vohal	<i>uahou</i>
voham	<i>uaham</i>
vohaš	<i>uahaš</i>
vohat	<i>uahat</i>
vojna	<i>uejska</i>
volar	<i>ualar</i>
volče	<i>učə</i>
volič	<i>ualč</i>
volil	<i>ualu</i>
volim	<i>ualm</i>
vôlit	<i>ualit</i>
volja	<i>uejlə</i>
volje	<i>uejlə</i>
vólje	<i>uejlə</i>
volji	<i>uejl</i>
voljo	<i>uejlə</i>
volka	<i>uka</i>
volke	<i>ukə</i>
volki	<i>uki</i>
volku	<i>uku</i>
volmi	<i>ualmi</i>
volna	<i>una</i>
volne	<i>unə</i>
volni	<i>un</i>
volno	<i>una</i>
volom	<i>ualam</i>
volov	<i>ualou</i>
vonja	<i>uejnə</i>
vosek	<i>uəsk</i>
voska	<i>uəska</i>
vošči	<i>uašč</i>
votel	<i>uatu</i>
votla	<i>uatla</i>
votle	<i>uatlə</i>
votli	<i>uatli</i>
votlí	<i>uatli</i>
votlo	<i>uatla</i>
vozec	<i>uišč</i>
vozel	<i>uazu</i>
vozil	<i>uazu</i>
vozim	<i>uazm</i>
voziš	<i>uazš</i>
vožit	<i>uazt</i>
vozla	<i>uazla</i>
vozle	<i>uazlə</i>
vozli	<i>uazli</i>

vozlu	<i>uazlu</i>
vozom	<i>uəzam</i>
vozov	<i>uəz</i>
vpaha	<i>upaha</i>
vpahi	<i>upahi</i>
vpáje	<i>upijə</i>
vpíjó	<i>upíjjə</i>
vpila	<i>upila</i>
vpile	<i>upilə</i>
vpili	<i>upil</i>
vpilo	<i>upila</i>
vpíše	<i>upišə</i>
vpíši	<i>upiš</i>
vpíti	<i>upit</i>
vrana	<i>urana</i>
vrane	<i>uranə</i>
vrani	<i>uran</i>
vrano	<i>urana</i>
vranu	<i>uranu</i>
vrase	<i>urasə</i>
vrata	<i>urata</i>
vratu	<i>uratu</i>
vratú	<i>uratu</i>
vrčic	<i>uərčic</i>
vreje	<i>urejə</i>
vréla	<i>urjəla</i>
vrele	<i>urjələ</i>
vreli	<i>urjəl</i>
vrelo	<i>urjəla</i>
vreme	<i>uremə</i>
vreti	<i>urjət</i>
vreže	<i>urjəžə</i>
vrgel	<i>uərgu</i>
vrgla	<i>uərgla</i>
vrgle	<i>uərgglə</i>
vrgli	<i>uərgli</i>
vrglo	<i>uərgla</i>
vrhih	<i>uərhih</i>
vrhom	<i>uərham</i>
vrhov	<i>uərhou</i>
vrisk	<i>urisk</i>
vrsno	<i>uərsna</i>
vrsta	<i>uərsta</i>
vrste	<i>uərstə</i>
vrtal	<i>uərtou</i>
vrtam	<i>uərtam</i>
vrtáš	<i>uərtáš</i>
vrtič	<i>uərtč</i>
vrtih	<i>uərtih</i>
vrtom	<i>uərtam</i>

vrto <i>v</i>	<i>u</i> ərtou
vr <i>v</i> ca	<i>u</i> ərc <i>a</i>
vr <i>v</i> ce	<i>u</i> ərcə
vr <i>v</i> ci	<i>u</i> ərc
vr <i>v</i> co	<i>u</i> ərc <i>a</i>
vrzel	<i>u</i> ərz <i>u</i>
vržem	<i>u</i> əržə <i>m</i>
vržen	<i>u</i> əržə <i>n</i>
vržeš	<i>u</i> əržəš
vsadi	usad
vsad <i>í</i>	usadi
vsáka	usaka
vsake	usakə
vsaki	usak
vsako	usaka
vsede	usjedə
vsedi	usjed
vsedu	usjedu
vsega	usega
vseka	usjəčə
vseku	usjəku
vsemi	usəm
vsemu	usəmu
vsesá	usəsa
vsipa	usu <i>ua</i>
vsral	usr <i>ou</i>
vsrka	usərka
vstal	ustou
vstat	ustat
vsuje	usuəjə
vsula	usula
vsule	usulə
vsuli	usul
vsulo	usula
vsuti	usut
vsuto	usuta
vsuva	usu <i>ua</i>
všili	ušil
všita	ušita
všite	ušitə
všiti	ušit
všito	ušita
všiva	uš <i>iu</i> a
vteče	utečə
vtika	utika
vtóni	utan
vtrdi	utrd
vtreh	u treh
vtrga	utr <i>ga</i>
vzáme	uzamə

vzéla	uzjela
vzele	uzjelə
vzeli	uzjel
vzemi	uzəm
vzéta	uzjeta
vzete	uzjetə
vzeti	uzjet
vzéto	uzjeta
vžgal	užgau
vžgan	užgan
vžgem	užgem
vžgeš	užgeš
vžíga	užiga
vžíva	užiua
zavrh	zauər̥h
zavri	zauri
zdrav	zdrou
zetov	zjetou
zidov	zidou
znava	znaua
zravn	zraun
zvali	zuali
zvoní	zuani
zvozi	zuaz
zvrha	zuər̥ha
zvrne	zuərnə
zvrni	zuərn
zvrta	zuər̥ta
žavba	žau̯ba
žgavc	žgau̯c
žilav	žilou
žitov	žitou
živót	žuot
žokov	žuókou; žakou
ajdova	jejdaua
ajdovk	jejdouk
anhovo	anhaua
basava	basaua
bavbav	baubau
bezgov	bəzou
bikova	bəkaua
bobkov	babkou
bobnov	buəbnou
bobova	babaua
bogova	buəgaua
bohvar	buhuar
borova	baraui
boštva	buəštua
botrov	buotrou
bovška	bouška

brezov	<i>brjəzou</i>
brinov	<i>brejnu</i>
brusov	<i>brusou</i>
bukova	<i>bukaua</i>
bukvah	<i>bukuəh</i>
bukvam	<i>bukuiam</i>
bulava	<i>bulaua</i>
cagava	<i>cagaua</i>
cincav	<i>cincou</i>
cudrov	<i>cuədrou</i>
cukova	<i>cukaua</i>
cukrov	<i>cukrou</i>
cuzava	<i>cuzaua</i>
čakava	<i>čakaua</i>
čargov	<i>čargou</i>
čebrov	<i>čəbrou</i>
čegava	<i>čəgá</i>
česnov	<i>čəsnikou</i>
češpov	<i>čjəšpou</i>
čokova	<i>čàkaua</i>
čolnov	<i>čuəlnou</i>
čukova	<i>čukaua</i>
davčah	<i>daučah</i>
davčen	<i>daučən</i>
decovo	<i>djəcaua</i>
delava	<i>djəlaua</i>
dihava	<i>dihaua</i>
dobrav	<i>dabráu</i>
dolgov	<i>dɡou</i>
dovoli	<i>daualí</i>
dovóli	<i>daual</i>
dovolj	<i>dast</i>
dovolu	<i>daualu</i>
dratov	<i>dratou</i>
drekov	<i>drekou</i>
drenov	<i>drjənou</i>
drsava	<i>drsaua</i>
duhkov	<i>duhcou</i>
duhova	<i>duhaua</i>
dvojem	<i>duəjnəm</i>
dvojen	<i>duəjən</i>
dvojna	<i>duəjnə</i>
dvojne	<i>duəjnə</i>
erjavc	<i>arjáu</i>
fantov	<i>puəbou</i>
faržov	<i>bžou</i>
ficovo	<i>ficaua</i>
figova	<i>figaua</i>
fonovo	<i>fuonaua</i>
fuksov	<i>fuksou</i>

gabrov	<i>gabrou</i>
gadova	<i>gadaua</i>
gamsov	<i>gamsou</i>
gankov	<i>gejnkou</i>
garjav	<i>garju</i>
glasov	<i>glasou</i>
glavah	<i>glauah</i>
glavam	<i>glauam</i>
glavna	<i>glaua</i>
glejva	<i>gljediua</i>
glogov	<i>glagou</i>
gobava	<i>guobaua</i>
gotova	<i>gatoua</i>
govoré	<i>gauarjə</i>
govorí	<i>gauari</i>
govóri	<i>gauar</i>
gradov	<i>grádou</i>
grafov	<i>gràfou</i>
grahov	<i>gráhou</i>
gravža	<i>grauža</i>
grehov	<i>grjəhou</i>
grejva	<i>grejua</i>
grmova	<i>grmaua</i>
grobov	<i>grabou</i>
grofov	<i>grafou</i>
gvanta	<i>guanta</i>
gvante	<i>guantə</i>
hlebov	<i>hljəbou</i>
hlipov	<i>hlipou</i>
hramov	<i>hramou</i>
hrbtov	<i>hrbtou, hrtou</i>
hrenov	<i>hrenou</i>
hribov	<i>hribou</i>
hrvata	<i>hruata</i>
hvalah	<i>hualah</i>
hvalam	<i>hualam</i>
hvalec	<i>hualc</i>
hvalil	<i>hualu</i>
hvalim	<i>hualm</i>
hvališ	<i>hualš</i>
hvalit	<i>hualit, hualt</i>
hvaljo	<i>hualjə</i>
igrava	<i>igraua</i>
ihtava	<i>ihtaua</i>
imejva	<i>mejua</i>
izdava	<i>zdaua</i>
izprva	<i>spruua</i>
izruva	<i>spul</i>
izvali	<i>zuali</i>
izvleč	<i>zulejč</i>

izvoħa	<i>zuəħa</i>
izvrni	<i>zuərn</i>
jagrov	<i>jagrou</i>
jahava	<i>jahaυa</i>
jalova	<i>jalaua</i>
jankov	<i>jankatou</i>
janova	<i>janaυa</i>
javdat	<i>joudat</i>
javora	<i>jaυarjə</i>
jogrov	<i>juogrou</i>
jugova	<i>jugaua</i>
juvanc	<i>iυájnc</i>
juvanu	<i>iυánu</i>
kavkah	<i>kaukah</i>
kavsat	<i>kausat</i>
klavže	<i>kloužə</i>
kamnov	<i>kámnou</i>
kdovse	<i>duə use</i>
kebrov	<i>čjebrou</i>
kendov	<i>čjendou</i>
kisova	<i>jeshaua</i>
klasov	<i>klasou</i>
klopov	<i>klapou</i>
kodrov	<i>kuədroυ</i>
koravd	<i>karaυd</i>
kosova	<i>kuəsaua</i>
koškov	<i>apərtnkou</i>
kotlov	<i>katlou</i>
kovača	<i>kauáčə</i>
kovače	<i>kauačə</i>
kovači	<i>kauači</i>
kovaču	<i>kauaču</i>
kovala	<i>kauála, kðuala</i>
kovati	<i>kouat, kauat</i>
kovter	<i>koutər</i>
kozlov	<i>kazlou</i>
kravah	<i>kraυah</i>
kravam	<i>kraυam</i>
kresov	<i>krjəsou</i>
krikov	<i>krikou</i>
kropov	<i>krapou</i>
krtova	<i>kərtaυa</i>
kruhov	<i>kruhou</i>
krvava	<i>kruáυa</i>
krvavo	<i>kruáυa</i>
kupvat	<i>kupáυat</i>
kvačka	<i>káčka</i>
kvanta	<i>kuanta</i>
kvaril	<i>kuáru</i>
kvarim	<i>kuárm</i>

kvariš	<i>kuárš</i>
kvarit	<i>kuárt</i>
lahova	<i>lahaua</i>
laktov	<i>lahtou</i>
lavrač	<i>louərč</i>
leskov	<i>ljəskou</i>
letvah	<i>ljətuh</i>
limova	<i>limaua</i>
limovo	<i>limaua</i>
lipova	<i>lipaua</i>
lovcem	<i>loucəm</i>
lovcev	<i>loucou</i>
lovcih	<i>loucih</i>
lovrič	<i>louərč</i>
lukova	<i>lukaia</i>
lukovo	<i>lukaia</i>
mačkov	<i>mačkou</i>
marava	<i>maraua</i>
mavrah	<i>maurah</i>
miklov	<i>miklou</i>
mikova	<i>mikou</i>
minkov	<i>minkou</i>
mjavka	<i>mjavka</i>
mlinov	<i>malnou</i>
mohova	<i>muohaua</i>
morava	<i>muorua</i>
mrakov	<i>mrakou</i>
murava	<i>muraua</i>
naukov	<i>naukou</i>
navada	<i>navada</i>
navade	<i>navadə</i>
navadi	<i>navad</i>
navadn	<i>navadn</i>
navado	<i>navada</i>
navazu	<i>navazu</i>
navrhu	<i>na uərhu</i>
nehava	<i>gejnəua</i>
neháva	<i>gejnuəjə</i>
nemcov	<i>njəmcou</i>
nižava	<i>nižaua</i>
njegov	<i>nəga</i>
njihov	<i>nəh</i>
nohtov	<i>nahtou</i>
novaka	<i>navaka</i>
nukova	<i>nukaia</i>
obadov	<i>abadou</i>
obadva	<i>abədua</i>
obnova	<i>abnoua</i>
obodov	<i>abuəd</i>
obuval	<i>abuuou</i>

obuvam	abu ^u am
obuvaš	abu ^u aš
obvari	abu ^{ar}
odvadi	adu ^{ad}
odvali	adu ^{ali}
odvalu	adu ^{alu}
odvzad	adadzad
okoval	aku ^{ou} ou
okovan	aku ^{au} an
okusov	aku ^{sou}
onadva	angadu ^a
orehov	arjə ^{hou}
orlova	arlu ^a
orlovo	arlu ^a
osatov	ə ^{stou}
osuval	as ^u ou
ošvrka	aš ^u ərka
otavah	ata ^u ah
otepov	atjə ^{pou}
ovaden	au ^{ad} ən
ovadil	au ^{adu}
ovadim	au ^{adm}
ovadiš	au ^{ad} š
ovadit	au ^{ast}
ovajaj	au ^{aji}
ovajal	au ^{aju}
ovajam	au ^{aj} əm
ovajan	au ^{aj} ən
ovajaš	au ^{aj} əš
ovajen	au ^{aj} ən
ovcami	ou ^{cam}
ovohal	au ^ə hou
ovoham	au ^ə ham
ovohan	au ^ə han
ovohat	au ^ə hat
ovsena	ou ^s jena
ovsene	ou ^s jenə
ovseni	ou ^s jen
packov	pac ^{kou}
padava	pa ^{da} ua
pajkov	pa ^{ajl} kou
pasava	pa ^{sa} ua
pavlom	pau ^{lam} edn., pau ^l əm množ.
pavlov	pau ^{lou}
pavola	pau ^{ala}
pavova	pau ^{au} a
pejdva	pe ^j ua
pekova	pe ^{ka} ua
peskov	pjə ^s kou
pešava	pjə ^š aua

pirhov	<i>pjərhou</i>
piskov	<i>piskou</i>
piškav	<i>piškou</i>
plavaj	<i>plaui</i>
plaval	<i>plauou</i>
plavam	<i>plauam</i>
plavaš	<i>plauaš</i>
plavat	<i>plauat</i>
plazov	<i>plazou</i>
plesov	<i>pljesou</i>
plitva	<i>plitua</i>
pljuva	<i>plūua</i>
podvrh	<i>paduərḥ</i>
pokrov	<i>pàkrou</i>
pokvar	<i>pakuar</i>
polhov	<i>puhou</i>
ponvah	<i>panuah</i>
popkov	<i>puopkou</i>
poprov	<i>pàprou</i>
postov	<i>pastou</i>
posuva	<i>pasuua</i>
povabi	<i>pauab</i>
povabu	<i>pauabu</i>
povaha	<i>pauəha</i>
povali	<i>paual</i>
povhom	<i>puhəm</i>
povhov	<i>puhou</i>
povoaha	<i>pauəha</i>
povoja	<i>pauējə</i>
povoje	<i>pauējə</i>
povoji	<i>pauēji</i>
povoju	<i>pauēju</i>
povozi	<i>pauaz</i>
povozu	<i>pauazu</i>
povrem	<i>paurem</i>
povrhu	<i>pauərḥ</i>
povrne	<i>pauərṇə</i>
povrni	<i>pauərṇ</i>
povrnt	<i>pauərṇt</i>
povrnu	<i>pauərṇu</i>
povrta	<i>pauərta</i>
povrže	<i>pauəržə</i>
povsod	<i>pausaruod</i>
pragov	<i>pragou</i>
prahov	<i>prahou</i>
prodov	<i>pruodou</i>
prstov	<i>prstou</i>
prtovč	<i>prjətouč</i>
pubčov	<i>puəbču</i>
pustov	<i>pustou</i>

puzava	puzaua
rakova	rakaua
ravneh	rounah
razvad	razuad
risova	risaua
rokava	rakaua
rokavu	rakauu
rovníc	rounc
sejmov	səmnou
seskov	səsou
sezuva	zzuua
sinova	sinaua
sirkov	sjərkou
sirova	sjəraua
skoval	skouou
skovan	skauan
slavca	slauca
slavcu	slaucu
slavka	slauka
slišva	slišua
smejva	smejua
smrkav	smərkou
sodóvi	suodi
sovami	souam
sovdat	soudat
spijva	spijua
splava	splaua
srkava	sərkaua
stojva	stejua
stolov	stalou
surova	saroua
svakom	suakam
svojem	sejəm
svojim	sejəm
svojmu	sejmu
šmonov	šmonou
šejva	šejua
štorov	štuorou
švrkne	šuərkne
švrkni	šuerkn
tatova	tataua
tatovo	tataua
tičkov	tičkou
titova	titaua
travah	trauah
travam	trauam
travnk	traunk
trgovc	trgouc
tropov	trapou
tutovo	tutaua

tvojem	tejəm
tvojga	tejga
tvojih	tejəh
tvojim	tejəm
tvojmu	tejmu
umijva	umijua
upajva	upiua
urhova	uərhaua
vabijo	uabjə
vabila	uabila
vabile	uabilə
vabili	uabil
vabimo	uabma
vabita	uabta
vabite	uabtə
vabiti	uabit
vabiva	uabua
vagajo	uagajə
vagati	uagat
vahtal	uahtou
vajeno	uajəna
vajeti	uajət
vajina	uaju
vajine	uaju
vajini	uaju
valijo	uajləjə
valila	uajlila
valile	uajlilə
valili	uajlil
valimo	uajləma
valita	uajləta
valite	uajlətə
valiti	uajlat
valjaj	uajli
valjal	uajlu
valjam	uajlem
valjaš	uajləš
vampom	uampam
vampov	uampou
vanjga	u nəga
varuha	uarha
varuhe	uarhə
varuhi	uarhi
varuhu	uarhu
varuje	uarjə
vasuje	uasuejə
vasvat	uasúuat
vašega	uažga
vašemu	uašmu
vašima	uašəm

vašimi	<i>u</i> šmi
vcepil	ucjəpu
vcepim	ucjəpm
vcepiš	ucjəpš
včasih	učas
včeraĵ	učjeri
vdahni	udəhn
vdajmo	udejma
vdajte	udejtə
vdiral	udjərou
vdiram	udjəram
vdovah	udouah
vdovec	udouc
vdreĵo	udreĵə
vdremo	udrema
vdreta	udresta
vdrete	udrestə
vdreti	udrjət
vdrite	udritə
velbov	<i>uejlbou</i>
vgasne	ugasi
vgasni	ugas
vgnede	ugnedə
vglene	ukljenə
vgleni	uklen
vkoval	ukouou
vkovan	ukauan
vkupaj	ukəp
vlačil	ulaču
vlačim	ulačm
vlačiš	ulačš
vlačit	ulačit
vlakah	ulačəh
vlakam	ulačəm
vlažen	ulažən
vlečem	uljəčəm
vlečeš	uljəčəš
vlegel	uljegu
vlekel	uljəku
vležem	ulježəm
vlijem	ulijəm
vliješ	ulijəš
vlijte	ulitə
vlomil	ulamu
vnukom	unukəm
vnukov	unukou
vodebi	<i>u</i> adjəbi
vodeno	<i>u</i> adjena
vodica	<i>u</i> adica
vodice	<i>u</i> adicə

vodijo	<i>uadjə</i>
vodíti	<i>uadit</i>
vodiva	<i>uadiua</i>
vohajo	<i>uəhajə</i>
vohamo	<i>uəhama</i>
vohate	<i>uəhatə</i>
vohati	<i>uəhat</i>
vojska	<i>uejska</i>
volcjé	<i>uki</i>
volčah	<i>učəh</i>
volčan	<i>učən, učan</i>
volijo	<i>ualjə</i>
volila	<i>ualila</i>
volile	<i>ualilə</i>
volili	<i>ualil</i>
volimo	<i>ualma</i>
volita	<i>ualta</i>
volite	<i>ualtə; ualitə!</i>
voliti	<i>ualit</i>
voliva	<i>ualua</i>
volkec	<i>ukč</i>
volkom	<i>ukəm</i>
volkov	<i>ukou</i>
vonjaj	<i>uejni</i>
vonjal	<i>uejnu</i>
vonjam	<i>uejnəm</i>
vonjaš	<i>uejnəš</i>
vonjat	<i>uejnət</i>
voskom	<i>uəskam</i>
voskov	<i>uəskou</i>
voščil	<i>uašču</i>
voščim	<i>uaščm</i>
voščit	<i>uaščit</i>
votlih	<i>uatlih</i>
votlil	<i>uatlu</i>
votlim	<i>uatlim</i>
vozijo	<i>uazjə</i>
vozíla	<i>uazila</i>
vozíti	<i>uazit</i>
voziva	<i>uazua, uaziua!</i>
vozlal	<i>uazlou</i>
vozlič	<i>uazlč</i>
vozlja	<i>uazla</i>
vozlom	<i>uazlam</i>
vozlov	<i>uazlou</i>
vozovi	<i>uəzi</i>
vožnja	<i>uažnə</i>
vpičil	<i>upiknu</i>
vpijem	<i>upijəm</i>
vpiješ	<i>upijəš</i>

vpjmo	upjma
vpjta	upjta
vpjte	upjtə
vpisan	upisan
vpisat	upisat
vpíšem	upíšəm
vpíšeš	upíšeš
vpitje	upitjə
vplete	upledə
vpraša	praša
vpreže	uprježə
vpreži	uprjež
vrabec	grabc
vranah	uranah
vranam	uranam
vranom	uranəm
vranov	uranou
vrasel	urasu
vrasla	urasla
vreden	urjədən
vredna	urjədna
vredne	urjədne
vrenje	urejnə
vrešči	prəščī
vrezal	urjəzou
vrezan	urjəzan
vrežem	urjəžəm
vrhnja	uərhne
vrhnje	uərhne
vrhnji	uərhni
vriska	uriska
vrnejo	uərnəjə
vrnemo	uərnəma
vrneta	uərnəta
vrnete	uərnətə
vrneva	uərnəua
vrníla	uərníla
vrnimo	uərníma
vrnita	uərníta
vrnite	uərnítə
vrniti	uərnít
vrníva	uərníua
vrnjen	uərnən
vrsnem	uərsnəm
vrsnik	uərsnk
vrstah	uərstah
vrstam	uərstam
vrtajo	uərtajə
vrtala	uərtala
vrtale	uərtalə

vrtali	<i>uortal</i>
vrtamo	<i>uortama</i>
vrtata	<i>uortata</i>
vrtate	<i>uortatə</i>
vrtati	<i>uortat</i>
vrvica	<i>uerca</i>
vrzeli	<i>uerzjəl</i>
vrzimo	<i>uərzima</i>
vrzita	<i>uərzita</i>
vrzite	<i>uərzitə</i>
vrziva	<i>uərziva</i>
vržejo	<i>uəržəjə</i>
vržemo	<i>uəržəmə</i>
vržena	<i>uəržəna</i>
vsadil	<i>usadu</i>
vsadim	<i>usadim</i>
vsadiš	<i>usadiš</i>
vsakem	<i>usakmu</i>
vsakič	<i>usakərt</i>
vsedel	<i>usjedu</i>
vsedeš	<i>usjedəš</i>
vsedla	<i>usjedla</i>
vsedli	<i>usjedli</i>
vseeno	<i>usaadna</i>
vsejaj	<i>usej</i>
vsejem	<i>usejəm</i>
vsekaj	<i>usjəc</i>
vsekal	<i>usjəku</i>
vsekam	<i>usjəčəm</i>
vsekan	<i>usjəčən</i>
vselil	<i>uselu</i>
vselim	<i>usjelm</i>
vseliš	<i>usjelš</i>
vsilim	<i>usilm</i>
vsiliš	<i>usilš</i>
vsi(e)	<i>usi(e)</i>
vsrkaj	<i>usrki</i>
vsrkal	<i>usrkou</i>
vsrkam	<i>usrkam</i>
vsrkaš	<i>usərkaš</i>
vstala	<i>ustála</i>
vstale	<i>ustálə</i>
vstali	<i>ustál</i>
vstalo	<i>ustála</i>
vstane	<i>ustánə</i>
vstani	<i>ustàn</i>
vstati	<i>ustát</i>
vsujem	<i>usuəjəm</i>
vsujte	<i>usuəjtə</i>
vsuval	<i>usùuou</i>

všiješ	ušijəš
všteje	uštejə
vštela	uštjəla
všteli	uštjəl
vštelo	uštjəla
všteta	uštjəta
vštete	uštjətə
všteti	uštjət
všteto	uštjəta
všteva	uštjəua
vštric	uštric
vštuli	uštul
vtakne	utaknə
vtakni	utəkn
vtikaj	utiki
vtikal	utikou
vtikam	utikam
vtikaš	utikaš
vtikat	utikat
vtopil	utapu
vtrgal	utrɡou
vzamem	uzaməm
vzameš	uzaməš
vzdrži!	zdərž!
vzdrží	zdərži
vzetem	uzjetmu
vzetih	uzjetih
vzetim	uzjetm
vzhaja	ushajə
vzidaj	uzidi
vzidal	uzidou
vzidam	uzidam
vzidan	uzidan
vzidaš	uzidaš
vzredi	zredi
vžagal	užagou
vžgala	užgala
vžgale	užgalə
vžgali	užgal
vžgati	užgat
vžgejo	užgejə
vžgemo	užgema
vžgeta	užgeta
vžgite	užgitə
vžigal	užigou
vžigam	užigam
vžigaš	užigaš
vžitek	užitk
vživaj	užiui
vžival	užiuiou

zavali	zauali
zavoħa	zauøħa
zavolj	zauelj
zavpij	zaupi
zavpil	zaupu
zavrel	zauru
zavrem	zaurejøm
zavreš	zaurejøš
zavrha	zauørħa
zavrhu	zauørħu
zavrtí	zasuka
zdráva	zdraua
zdravo	zdraua
zetovo	zjetaua
zidava	zidaua
zvabil	zuabu
zvabim	zuabm
zvabiš	zuabš
zvalil	zualu
zvalim	zualm
zvališ	zuališ
zvleci	zuljəc
zvleče	zuljəčə
zvleči	zulejč
zvohal	zuøħou
zvonca	zuonca, zonca
zvonec	zuonc, zonc
zvonil	zuanu, zonu
zvonim	zuonm
zvoniš	zuonš
zvonit	zuanit
zvonom	zuønám
zvonóv	zuonou
zvozil	zuazu
zvozim	zuazm
zvoziš	zuazš
zvožen	zuažən
zvrgel	zuərgu
zvrgla	zuərgla
zvrgle	zuərglə
zvrgli	zuərgli
zvrhan	uərħan
zvertal	zuərtou
žaltav	žautou
žefovo	žjefaua
žegnov	žjegnou
žilava	žilaua
života	žuota
životu	žuotu
žokova	žakaua