



This book is being published in honour of
Stephen James Joyce's 80th Birthday: 15 February 1932.



Joyce Lexicography Volume Five

A Lexicon of "SMALL" Languages in *Finnegans Wake*

edited by C. George Sandulescu



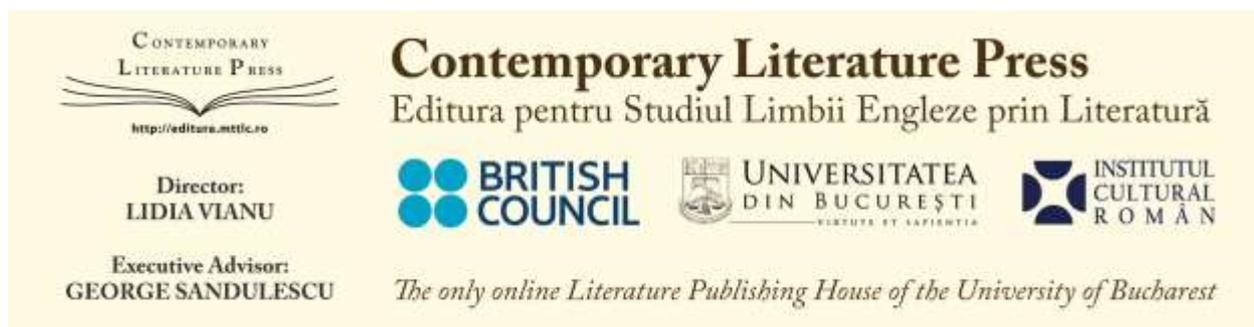
James Joyce

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 “Joyce Infixes by Ogden” by Thomas A. ZANIELLO, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Vol. IX, No. 5, October 1972, pp97-9.
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 “Armenian in *Finnegans Wake*” by I. MacARTHUR, V. Nersessian, & D. Rose, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, XIII, No. 3, June 1976, pp49-51.
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 “Breton in L a/b” by Danis ROSE, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, vol. XV, No. 6, December 1978, pp90-92.
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 “Italian Words and References in *Finnegans Wake* II.1” (Episode 9) by Luigi SCHENONI, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Volume XV, No 4, August 1978, pp51-55.
 “355.11 Slavansky Slavar, R. Slavyanskii Slovar (Slavonic Dictionary)” by Petr Skrabanek, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, Vol IX, No. 4, August 1972, pp 51- 68

Joyce Lexicography Volume Five

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John Furnival, *The Tower of Babel*, 1964

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București 2012



**To Mr and Mrs Stephen J. Joyce,
With admiration and gratitude
for their friendship.**

Montecarlo, 16 June 1990

C. George Săndulescu

In the picture, around *La Princesse Caroline de Monaco* and *Le Prince de Polignac*, her uncle, you can see Mr and Mrs **Stephen J. Joyce**, Miss Anne Yeats, the daughter of the poet, Mr and Mrs **Anthony Burgess**, the Irish painter Louis Le Broquy and his painter wife Anne Madden, as well as many notables from Ireland and Monaco, including the Irish Ambassador to France, and Mrs Nadia Lacoste, Director of the Monaco Press Centre. George Sandulescu is somewhere there too.

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Ezra Pound visited the tomb of James Joyce in Zurich in 1967

Holograph List of the Forty Languages
used by James Joyce in writing *Finnegans Wake*.

English
Irish
Norwegian
Latin
Greek
Chinook
Japanese
Esperanto
Volapuk
Norial
Flemish
French
Italian
Burmese
Basque
Welsh
Romanian
Dutch
German
Russian
Breton
Hebrew
Sanskrit
Kiswahili
Swedish
Spanish
Persian
Rumanian
Lithuanian
Malay
Finnish
Albanian
Icelandic
Arabic
Portuguese
Czech
Turkish
Polish
Ruthenian
Hungarian

James Joyce

James Joyce's List of Languages

numbered, in groups of five

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) English | (21) Breton |
| (2) Irish | (22) Hebrew |
| (3) Norwegian | (23) Sanskrit |
| (4) Latin | (24) Kisuaheli |
| (5) Greek | (25) Swedish |
| (6) Chinese | (26) Spanish |
| (7) Japanese | (27) Persian |
| (8) Esperanto | (28) Rumanian |
| (9) Volapuk | (29) Lithuanian |
| (10) Novial | (30) Malay |
| (11) Flemish | (31) Finnish |
| (12) French | (32) Albanian |
| (13) Italian | (33) Icelandic |
| (14) Burmese | (34) Arabic |
| (15) Basque | (35) Portuguese |
| (16) Welsh | (36) Czech |
| (17) Roumansch | (37) Turkish |
| (18) Dutch | (38) Polish |
| (19) German | (39) Ruthenian |
| (20) Russian | (40) Hungarian |

The List of “Small” Languages Commented

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. French Argot | not mentioned in Joyce’s list |
| 2. Irish Cant | Irish is mentioned in Joyce’s list under no 2, but Irish Cant is not mentioned |
| 3. Gypsy Language | not mentioned in Joyce’s list |
| 4. Albanian | mentioned under no 32 in Joyce’s list |
| 5. Lithuanian | mentioned under no 29 in Joyce’s list |
| 6. Japanese | mentioned under no 7 in Joyce’s list |
| 7. Esperanto,
Volapük, Novial | mentioned under nos 8, 9, 10 in Joyce’s list |
| 8. Kiswahili | mentioned under no 24 in Joyce’s list |
| 9. Cornish | not mentioned in Joyce’s list |
| 10. Greek | mentioned under no 5 in Joyce’s list |
| 11. Hebrew | mentioned under no 22 in Joyce’s list |
| 12. Eskimo | not mentioned in Joyce’s list |
| 13. Hungarian | mentioned under no 40 in Joyce’s list |
| 14. Finnish | mentioned under no 31 in Joyce’s list |
| 15. Armenian | not mentioned in Joyce’s list |
| 16. Anglo-Irish | mentioned under nos 1 and 2 separately, in Joyce’s list |
| 17. Breton | mentioned under no 21 in Joyce’s list |
| 18. Italian | mentioned under no 13 in Joyce’s list |
| 19. PanSlavonic | mentioned in Joyce’s list, as follows: Russian under no 20, Ukrainian (as Ruthenian) under no 39, Czech under no 36, Polish under no 38. Not mentioned: BeloRussian, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Bulgarian, Macedonian. |



The oldest representation of the Tower of Babel, carved on a black stone, 604-562 BCE

In the Joyce Lexicography Series:

Vol. 1. The **Romanian** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*

Vol. 2. Helmut Bonheim's **German** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*

Vol. 3. A Lexicon of **Common Scandinavian** in *Finnegans Wake*

Vol. 4. A Lexicon of **Allusions and Motifs** in *Finnegans Wake*

Vol. 5. A Lexicon of "**Small**" Languages in *Finnegans Wake*

In preparation:

Extracts from the **overall Romance** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*

Extracts from the **overall English** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*

A Few Practicalities

1. This is the first systematic attempt ever to **put together**, and begin to **coordinate**, the research done over many years on the languages in *Finnegans Wake*.

2. One should look at this book, and at the whole series for that matter, as being a pack of cards. In the sense that the language information in it in plenty will be shuffled and reshuffled again and again over time.

3. Many years ago—in the 1970’s and in the 1980’s—I was suggesting the concept of **Dictionary in the Head**, as rigorously constructed, analysed, and put across as N.Chomsky’s ever so central category of Linguistic Intuition. The only fundamental difference was that Chomsky was a one-language man, both literally and figuratively, whereas I was promoting, for Joyce’s sake, a Bill C. Babby (**FW230.04:4.5.6**) attitude to language that was in flagrant contrast to mainstream research, leading to linguistic competence.

4. Look at what you see in front of you the way you look at a hand of cards meant to be stored in your short-term memory for a few minutes at the most—the time the actual game lasts. Look in the same way into this multiLanguage lexicon for things you might NOT need, and again, look into it for things that you do need. If you happen to be in the middle of a research project, you may need them badly!

You are sure to discover **unexpected connections**, whoever you are; and this is the whole purpose of the exercise. An enigmatic clue at this point? Do please practise “une lecture paradigmatique”!

5. The book is made of bits and pieces. In exactly the way Joyce himself constructed his *Finnegans Wake* out of odds and ends—the **Tristan Tzara** kind of *collage* that was being put together in Paris at the same time... And Constantin **Brâncuși** was harping over and over the same image for years on end—also in the same artistic city of Paris. At the same time. Remember *Măiastra*, for heavens sake! The only Romanian word in the French language.

Remember that most of the bits and pieces do clash in unexpected ways. Instead of asking what they mean, go a step further, and start asking **WHY** they clash... So flagrantly. Do it for a change, if not for anything else...

6. Each **dictionary entry** anywhere is as **independent** as any single card of the Tarot pack: you can put it in your pocket and run away with it. Take the whole pack of cards if you need it. We are in Monte Carlo, and Joyce was the Man who broke the Bank here...

7. One thing that I have expressly done is that I have deliberately increased the lexicographic **PRECISION** of the Columns One and Two of the Lexicon. (In the former, I have added “the position in the line”; in the latter, I have added the immediate punctuation marks occurring both before and after the item under scrutiny.)

Why have I done that? Try to find out for yourselves. After a few weeks’ work, you’ll see that you come round to agreeing with me. (Illustrations and proof will be provided in due time...) (Write one thousand words about (**FW172.22:11.1.2.3.4** [**Guardacosta leporello? Szasas Kraicz!**]), if you do insist on a more down to earth discussion...)

8. You may object to **the word SMALL** in the very title, and you are sure to be wrong. In my formative years, and even later, I was fascinated by **relativity** as it appears first in Darwin at the age of ten, in Einstein at the age of fifteen, and in Benjamin Lee Whorf at the age of twenty. To say nothing of Salvador Dali, and Hieronymus Bosch, and Le Corbusier, my neighbour here. When it comes to relativity in value judgment you will bump into **Axiology**. And before passing judgment about *Finnegans Wake*, you will have to have a sound knowledge of

inter-language **Graphotactics**—and that is another hard nut to crack. Punning should suffice as illustration there for the moment.

Small languages? Russian was a very small language to me: just because it was imposed upon me by the “small” people who occupied half Europe for half a century. So was German, for the very same reasons. Though everybody forgets that German occupation lasted only five years, and the Soviet ideological occupation was fully there ten times longer. Then, I agree with Whorf thinking that Eskimo, or Corsican, or Monegasque are ‘great’ languages. After all, greatness in languages is all so relative... Give it a thought, before you pass water judgment, as Ulysses (1.357-8) says in Joyce.

9. Joyce was the very first European. Before, long before, all the other Brussels ones. And on his own ground—that of unified *langue et civilisation*. Which has not yet happened anywhere. And is not likely to happen either. That is precisely why the present volume is **the centrepiece** of the Lexicography Series. And that is why, I choose to dedicate it with admiration and respect to a member of Joyce’s family who had always shown an accurate understanding for what was going on around him about his grandfather.

In Monaco, I organised International Congresses for what I prefer to call The Supreme Quartet—Wilde, Joyce, Yeats, and Beckett, in that order. But they were ALL organised **with the Authors’ Families!** Grandsons for Wilde and Joyce. Son and Daughter for Yeats. Nephew and Niece for Samuel Beckett. They all came, and they all addressed the Conventions.

For Wilde, I discovered, to my great surprise, that it was the very first Conference ever organised anywhere in “**the world bludyn world**” (**FW593**.03:4.5.6.7).

All Conference Proceedings were published immediately after in *The Princess Grace Irish Library Series*, and are available in “**all the great libraries of the world, including Alexandria**” (*Ulysses* **3.142-3**).

The whole project was made possible through the benevolent and sustained encouragement of His Serene Highness Prince Rainier III, the then head of state... with whom I used to discuss on and off Ireland, and

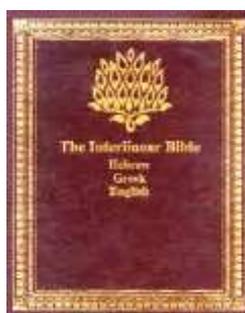
Princess Grace’s poetry recital, and Hollywood, the work of Celsius, Jameson, and even the stories written by Mrs De Valera. I think I was the only one who dared to tell political jokes to a head of state, and he would roar with laughter at each and every one of them. All of them European, of course.

10. As the **Joyce Lexicography Project** is indeed constant *Work in Progress*, your comments of all kinds – be they positive or negative – are more than welcome. Do not hesitate to correct, add, and improve, or take to pieces whenever you feel like it. I have seen enough adversity in this world not to bother at my age any more about negativity or blanket dismissal. So, fire away without fear. Or the opposite.

11. *Finnegans Wake* remains the greatest artistic and intellectual achievement of all times. And the advent of electronics in all its shapes and forms after World War Two, particularly from the United States, only reinforces its strength and its permanence. James Joyce has fully succeeded in creating an absolutely indestructible text. So, we remain morally bound to finding out the whys and wherefores of it. More than ever before.

Monaco, 15 February 2012

C. George SANDULESCU





Rue de l'Odéon, where at number 12 Sylvia Beach published James Joyce's *Ulysses* in 1922.

A Lexicon of FRENCH ARGOT

in *Finnegans Wake*

"French Argot" by **James S. ATHERTON** (1968), published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by C. Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968.



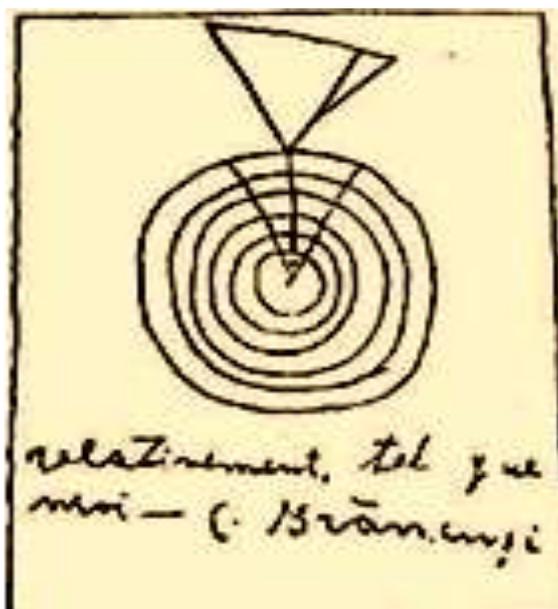
Valéry Larbaud lived for almost twenty years at 71 rue Cardinal Lemoine, and welcomed James Joyce, who finished *Ulysses* here.



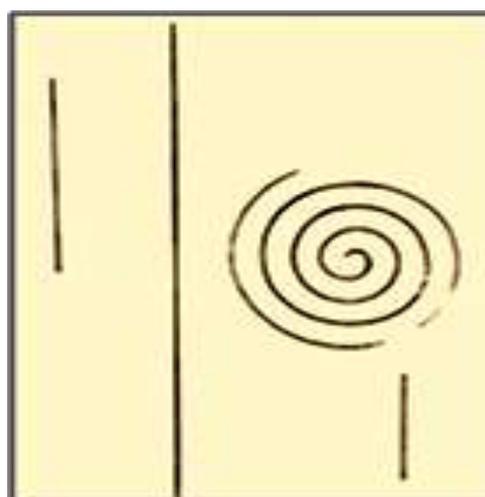
Address	FW	French	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
			Atherton 1968: quoting <i>Dict. of French Slang</i> by Olivier Leroy. London 1935. (Book in Joyce's Library!)		
606.32:3	appelled	faire des appels	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	to make amorous overtures	
203.27:4.5	arronged orranged	arranger	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	to spoil. demolish. wound	
003.15:3	Baba-	baba. babafier	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	astounded. to astound	(centum)
471.02:3	Bababadkessy	baba. babafier	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	astounded. to astound	
534.10:6	babad	baba. babafier	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	astounded. to astound	
552.28:5	babazounded	baba. babafier	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	astounded. to astound	
389.12:4	Bambam's bonniest	bamban	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(nickname for a lame person)	* (Banba, Ireland)
355.13:1.2	Beauty's bath	bath	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(good. tip-top)	* (Beauty of Bath English : an apple)
164.28:2	betteraved	betterave	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(nose, esp. bid and red like a beetroot)	
023.34:1	biff	biffe	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(trade of a rag picker)	
370.30:1	# Bounce!	Boum, voilà !	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(said by a waiter to mean that he has heard the customer's call)	(here the bar window drops before the waiter can say voilà—it is closing time, or “Es ist Polizeistunde!”)
538.19:4	choochoo	chouchou	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(darling. favourite)	(chouchouter French : to fondle)
343.25:4	Foinn	foin	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(tobacco)	
537.30:7.8	Frick's Flame	frick	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	money. expense	
233.27:4	Gau	gau	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(crab louse)	

116.19:5	gingin	ginginer	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to ogle)	(ginginer les hanches French : to walk swaying the hips)
267.22:7	mou	mou	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(human flesh. body)	
562.26:4	mou	mou	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(human flesh. body)	
246.26:5	orangeray	orange. avoir des oranges à l'étalage. sur son étagère	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	((of a woman) to have a full breast) (to have a bulky bosom)	
228.22:4	Paname-	Paname	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(Paris)	
370.06:4.5	pante blanche	pante	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(name given by swindlers to their prospective victims)	
534.27:10.11. 12.13.14	Strangler of soffiacated green parrots	perroquet. étrangler un perroquet (Literally: to strangle a parrot)	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to drink an absinthe (from its green colour))	
272.L1:1.2	Pige pas	piger	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to understand)	
143.32:6	pitounette	Pitou	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(French soldier (especially green from the country))	
164.11:4	platinism	platine (avoir une platine)	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to have the gift of the gab)	
177.12:3	Poisse!	poisse	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(1. bad luck 2. ponce) (poisser F : 1. to steal 2. to be caught. get nabbed 3. to be boring)	(tu nous poisses F : you're getting on our nerves) (all the given meanings seem to be implied here, says Atherton!)
064.15:1	Pompery	pomper	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to drink. to booze)	
359.29:2	rondinelles	rondin	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(woman's breast)	(rândunele pl. Romanian : swallows)
391.30:6	Rosse	rosse	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(rotter)	
203.08:3	lagos	Saint-Lago = Saint-Lazare	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(prison where prostitutes were kept)	
027:20:2	tamtammers	tam-tam faire du tam-tam	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to kick up a row)	

079.23:1	tapette	tapette avoir une fière tapette	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to be a chatterbox)	
510.20:2.3.4	trou Normend fashion	trou boire comme un trou	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(a hole of a place → to drink like a fish)	
282.L2:1.2	Truckey’s cant	truquer	<i>Dict. of French Slang</i>	(to fake)	



Brăncuși. 1929

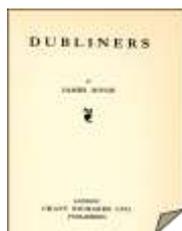


A Lexicon of IRISH CANT

in *Finnegans Wake*



“The Secret Languages of Ireland” by **Adaline GLASHEEN** (1968), published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by C. Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968.



N.B.: This discussion takes up the following sublanguages: (1) *Shelta*, (2) *Ogham*, (3) *Bog Latin*, (4) *Bearlagair Na Saer*, or *BNS*, for short, and (5) *Irish*.

Address	FW	Irish	Lg / Author Glasheen on <i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i> by R. A. Macalister, Cambridge 1937.	English	Comments
053.01:2	fin	fin	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	man	
059.24:1	Aratar	aratar	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	plough	
083.23:5	gamy	gami	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	bad	
089.30:5	shirt of two shifts	shirt of two strokes	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(Ogham cipher)
089.30:9	macoghamade	Mac (or Son) Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(→ Pig (Muc) Ogham)
089.30:12	Finn,	Finn's-ladder Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(this had three forms)
089.31:4	a head in thighs	Finn's-three-shanked Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		
089.31:8	under a bush	Head-in-a-bush Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		
089.31:5	Head	Head-under-a-bush Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		
089.32:4	a serpent	Serpent-through-the-heather Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		
089.32:8	millrace	Millrace Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		

033:1.2.3	arm bird colour	Arm, Bird, Colour Oghams	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		
033.33:4	defdum	Defdum.	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(Ogham is a language of signs and gestures. Hence, similar to the language of the deaf and dumb.)
033.33:10	glomsk	glomsk	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	man	(Shelta)
033.34:1	handy		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(Ogham is spoken with the hands.)
033.34:10	pigee-	Pig (Muc) Ogham	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(→ Mac (or Son) Ogham)
33.34:2.6	jotalpheson ... jasons,		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(Certain letters in Irish words are replaced by the name of the letter in Irish alphabet.)
033.35:6	ture as there’s an ital on atac.	true | tail | cat	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	true as there is a tail on a cat	(A : three distinct word-reversals) (atac Romanian : attack)
33.36:10	hankowchaff		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(Ogham is a method of ‘hand chaff’.) (Hangchow is also a capital-city)
090.34:1	Meirdreach an Oincuish!	merdrech	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	whore	(Irish)
090.34:3		Oinciu	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	Ireland	(Bog Latin)
108.29:1	Naysayers		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(BNS is the vernacular of the Masons)
109.01:5	cant		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	cant	(cant : secret slang)
202.20:9	gemman’s	gemin	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	fetter	(Irish)
219.03:8	scrab;	scrab	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	shilling	(BNS)
219.18:3	fern may cald us	fern	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	man	(BNS) (cald Romanian : warm)
223.10:5	, drim and drumming on her back	druim	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	back	(Irish) (A : Tautology !)
223.28:1.2.3	. A darktongues, kunning.		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(...they spoke in a dark tongue so that the chieftains standing by were unable to understand them...)

234.30:11	liber as they sea)	liber	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	sea	(Bog Latin)
235.16:6	. Oncaill’s	oncaill	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	to bury	(Bog Latin)
236.08:10	Niomon	Nionon	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	heaven	(Bog Latin)
237.33:4	. Labbeycliath	cliath	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	cleric	(Bog Latin) (Δ : Tautology !)
238.35:10	Teomeo! Daurdour!	Teo	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	God	(Bog Latin) (Δ : Tautology !)
238.35:11	! Daurdour!	Daur	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	God	(Bog Latin) (Δ : Tautology !)
239.31:2	a place where pigeons carry fire to seethe viands,		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(a BNS sentence , translated as: ‘ I saw pigeons bringing fire to boil meat at Dublin ’)
240.12:1	munchaowl,	munchaol	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	bad	(Bog Latin)
240.13:5	, by bletchendamacht of the golls,	betchennacht	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	blessing	(Bog Latin)
240.13:9	golls,	goll	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	blind	(Bog Latin)
241.28:1	gudth!	gudth	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	whore	(BNS)
242.20:2	samhar tionnor	samhar tionnor	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	podex + podex	(BNS + BNS)
243.29:2	Alpoleary	Ealp O’Laoghre	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	Baile AthaCliath : Dublin	(BNS)
243.29:2a		alp	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	town	
244.07:11.1	Ondslosby.	Ondslosbu	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	Britain	(Bog Latin)
244.08:1	-by	by	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	town	(Common Scandinavian)
244.14:3	ruodmark	ruodmarg	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	bog	(Bog Latin)

244.30:9	. Luathan?	luathan	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	bird	(Bog Latin)
246.27:4	, bartrossers,	bertroser	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	brother	(Bog Latin)
246.33:7	. Bettlimbraves.	betlin	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	contest	(Bog Latin)
250.34:12	cac	cac	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	excrement	+ (letter C of the alphabet...)
251.04:4	mun	mun	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	urine	
255.04:6	, Tamor! #	tamor	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	earth	(Bog Latin)
259.01:1	# Till tree from tree, tree among trees, tree over tree become stone to stone, stone between stones, stone under stone for ever.		<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>		(A BNS sentence translated as: ‘Stone to stone, stone between two stones, and stone over stone.’ It is a saying which refers to the bonds of Masonry.)
277.21:5	Blath	blath	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	flower	(Irish)
290.19:9 301.08:3	Multalusi moulylousy	motuils	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	myself	(Bog Latin)
296.06:3 296.F1:1.2	batom ... Parsee ffrench	batoma	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	policeman	(Shelta)
323.26:1	Riland’s	Rilantus	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	Ireland	(Shelta)
338.14:2	, mwilshsuni.	mwil / mwilsa	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	I / me	(Shelta)
338.21:8.9	urdlesh. Shelltoss	Sheldru	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	one of the names for Shelta	(→ FW338.25 : Tincurs tammit!)
338.35:2	minkerstary,	Minker’s tari	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	one of the names for Shelta	
339.05:8	metchennacht	metchennacht	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	a curse	(Bog Latin) (→ FW339.07:4 Bog carsse)

339.06:10.1	, gam cant.	Gam Cant	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	one of the names for <u>Shelta</u>	(<u>Shelta</u>)
346.32:5	spurk,	spurk	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	to flirt	(with other related meanings, far more rude! ...)
347.01:9	midril	midril	<i>The Secret Languages of Ireland</i>	devil	(<u>Shelta</u>)

A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in FW

A Lexicon of GYPSY LANGUAGE

in *Finnegans Wake*



“Borrowed Brogues” (Borrowed brogues **FW183.17:1.2**) by Fritz SENN, published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by C. Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968.

CONTEMPORARY
LITERATURE PRESS



<http://editura.mttlc.ro>

București 2012

Address	FW	Gypsy	Lg / Author	English	Comments
			Joyce himself had made use of a List of Words from <i>The Romany Rye</i> by George BORROW, published in London by John Murray in 1908.		
183.17:1.2	, borrowed brogues,		Gypsy		(The very Title of Fritz Senn's article systematised here!)
013.08:10.1	chabelshoveller	chabo	Gypsy	child. lad	(→ miry : my. mine)
065.27:1.2	chivee chivoo,	chive	Gypsy	to throw. pass a false coin	
032.15:7	Dook	dook	Gypsy	spirit. soul. demon. ghost	(→ Russian [duch])
071.19:1	Dook		Gypsy		
127.17:5	Dook		Gypsy		
309.16:7	duchy		Gypsy		
309.15:6	appearance		Gypsy		(appearance)
330.26:11	Dook		Gypsy		
354.19:6.8	, dook to dook,		Gypsy		
371.36:6	Dook		Gypsy		
395.06:1	duk,		Gypsy		
595.22:	Duhkha,		Gypsy		
595.30:3	dook		Gypsy		
060.36:9	drabs	drab	Gypsy	drug. poison	
436.26:7	drab.		Gypsy		
061.02:9	Doveland!)	Duvel	Gypsy	God	
178.35:6	Duvvelsache,		Gypsy		

350.15:7	! Dovolnoisers,		Gypsy		
535.15:3	Duyvil!		Gypsy		
327.34:9	dye,	dye	Gypsy	mother	
375.13:6	dye		Gypsy		
407.36:6	dye		Gypsy		
506.06:10	dye		Gypsy		
215.04:	Die eve, little eve,die!		Gypsy		
056.34:12	gav	gav	Gypsy	village. town	
365.31:10	gav		Gypsy		
003.08:4	gorgios	gorgio	Gypsy	stranger. non- gypsy. policeman. somebody else	
458.25:1	, gorgiose,		Gypsy		
075.11:9	habben	habben	Gypsy	food. victuals	
300.31:3	juggaleer's	juggal	Gypsy	dog	
609.25:1	# Juva:	juva	Gypsy	young woman	
004.02:2	! Brekkek Kekkek Kekkek!	kek	Gypsy	none	
590.19:6	, kek,		Gypsy		
187.21:7	lovom	lovo	Gypsy	coin	(money, if plural!)
472.19:7	nevertoolate to love		Gypsy		
472.22:3.4	, our rommanychiel!		Gypsy	Romany	(acknowledgment at source!)
245.13:10	Lubbernabohore	lubbeny	Gypsy	harlot	
338.32:5	mang!	mang	Gypsy	to beg	
349.02:2	,Mer	mer	Gypsy	to die	

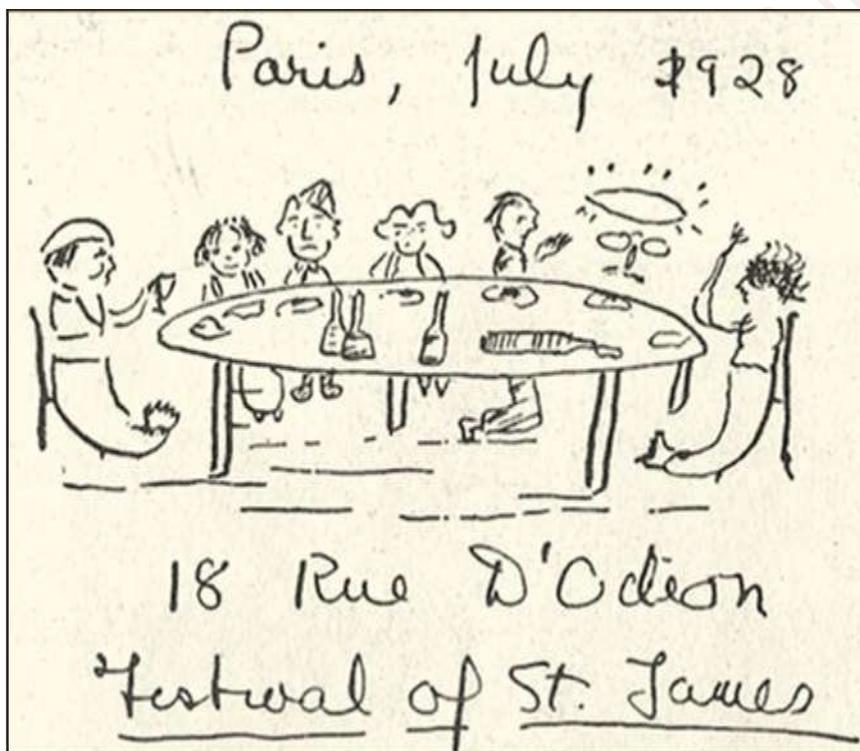
151.24:3	Mullocky	mullo	Gypsy	dead	
437.18:12	rawny.	rawnie	Gypsy	lady. wife	
526.25:1	rawkneepudsfrow se,	rawnie	Gypsy	lady. wife	
391.31:13	rom,	rom	Gypsy	husband. gypsy	
365.23:10	rovely	rovel	Gypsy	he weeps	
511.33:9	sap	sap	Gypsy	snake	
595.31:6	sap!		Gypsy		
061.20:8	sastra	sastra	Gypsy	iron	
183.01:5	scoppialamina	scoppelo	Gypsy	ninny	
231.04:1	shome. #	shan	Gypsy	thou art	
483.04:5	.Shan		Gypsy		
603.04:10.11. 12	!Schoen! Schoan! Shoon	shoon	Gypsy	to hear. listen	
339.18:4	shookatnaratatatt ar	shukaro	Gypsy	hammer	
561.08:2	sov	sove	Gypsy	sleep	(→ common Scandinavian!)
607.22:6	sovvy.		Gypsy		
068.34:10	.Tatcho,	tacho	Gypsy	true	
068.35:1	tawney	tawnie	Gypsy	of	(tawno : short. little)
387.19:8	Villem,	villaminni	Gypsy	it lightens	(villam Hungarian)
536.25:6	wel.	wel	Gypsy	to come. go	
525.20:3	vesh	wesh / vesh	Gypsy	forest	
265.27:7	wustworts	wust	Gypsy	to throw	
296.19:6	, yaghags	yag	Gypsy	fire	
302.08:6	, yaggy?		Gypsy		

387.10:5	yaghoodurt		Gypsy		
068.35:2	yeeklings!	yeck	Gypsy	one	
512.23:10	So lent she him ear to burrow his manhood ... and borrow his namas?		Gypsy		(Could Joyce have known that George Borrow was perhaps impotent, inquisitively inquires Fritz Senn in conclusion of his article)

A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in FW

A Lexicon of ALBANIAN

in *Finnegans Wake*



F. Scott Fitzgerald's drawing of his meeting with Joyce

“Albanian” by **Nathaniel HALPER** (1964/1968), published in AWN. *A Wake Newsletter*. New Series. Vol. 1. No. 1. Feb. 1964. pp. 3-4. *A Wake Digest*, edited by C. Hart & F. Senn. eds. Sydney U.P. 1968. pp. 54-55.

Episode 5 / E for Ena: FW114. line 21 to 29

(FW114.25:4 **Dalbania**)

Address	FW	Albanian	Lg / Author	English	Comments
114.23:12	ftofty	ftofte	Albanian / Halper	cold	
114.23:13	od	ode	Albanian / Halper	room	(odae. odaie Romanian : room)
114.24:8	karrig,	karrige	Albanian / Halper	seat	
114.24:10	darka	darke	Albanian / Halper	supper	
114.24:11	disheen	dysh	Albanian / Halper	in two parts	
114.25:2	voos	voze	Albanian / Halper	pot. jar.	(vaz. ulcior Romanian : pot.jar)
114.25:4	Dalbania		Albanian / Halper	Albania.	(Albania Romanian)
114.25:6	got-	gote	Albanian / Halper	drinking-glass	(gât Romanian : 1. neck 2. throat)
114.25:8	racky	raki	Albanian / Halper	brandy	(rachiu Romanian : brandy)
114.25:10	portogal	portogal	Albanian / Halper	orange (noun)	(portocală Romanian : orange)
114.26:3	buk	buk	Albanian / Halper	bread	
114.26:8	sofer	sofer	Albanian / Halper	dining-table	(sofa Romanian : dining table)
114.27:3	softball	safe	Albanian / Halper	glass-tumbler	
114.27:3b		boll	Albanian / Halper	ample	
114.27:4	sucker	sugar	Albanian / Halper	favourite	
114.27:5	motru	motru	Albanian / Halper	sister	(Motru Romanian name of river)
114.28:1	biribiyas	bir	Albanian / Halper	son	
		bije pl	Albanian / Halper	children	(Dabija Romanian : proper name)
114.28:3	nippies	nip	Albanian / Halper	nephew. grandson	(nepot Romanian : nephew) (nepot Romanian : grandson)
114.28:5	messas	mes	Albanian / Halper	suckling	

A Lexicon of LITHUANIAN

in *Finnegans Wake*



“Some Lithuanian Words in FW” by M.J.C. HODGART, published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by C. Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968. pp. 59-61.

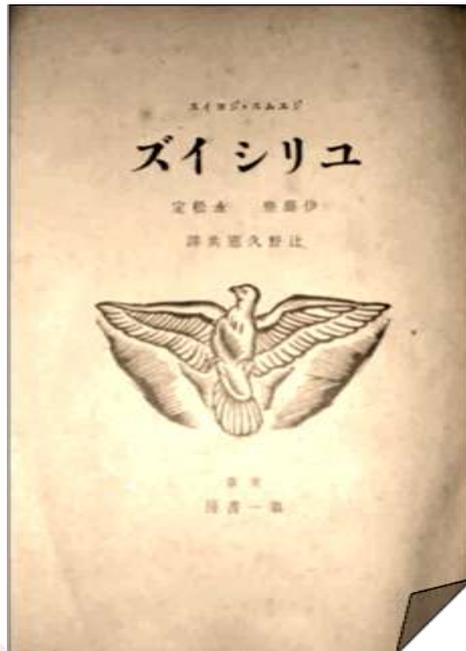
Address	FW	Lithuanian	Lg / Author	English	Comments
067.04:6	nakt	naktis	Lithuanian / Hodgart	night	
093.08:4	rawdownhams	raudonas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	red	
131.04:6	, Diener	diena	Lithuanian / Hodgart	day	
147.24:10	dieva.	dieva	Lithuanian / Hodgart	God	
172.23:3	? Szasas	šasas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	skin eruption. scurf	
173.34:2	inkstands,	inkstas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	kidney. testicle	
180.24:13	bullugs,	bulve	Lithuanian / Hodgart	potatoes	
185.34:5	Esuan	esu	Lithuanian / Hodgart	I am	
186.11:6	arklast fore	arklas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	plough	
186.11:8	arklyst	arklys	Lithuanian / Hodgart	horse	
186.22:1	stoties	stotis. stoties	Lithuanian / Hodgart	station	
186.28:9	Mergyt)	mergyte	Lithuanian / Hodgart	little girl	
186.31:7	grazious	grazus	Lithuanian / Hodgart	beautiful	
186.31:8	oras	oras	Lithuanian / Hodgart	air. weather	(oraş Romanian : town. city) (Shem says ‘beautiful weather’ to the whores)
186.33:1	Sergo,	sergantis	Lithuanian / Hodgart	sick	
187.01:5	shillto	šiltas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	warm	
187.01:6	shallto	šaltas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	cold	
187.01:7	slipny	slipnas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	weak	
187.01:8	stripny,	stripus	Lithuanian / Hodgart	strong	(‘a shilly-shallying slip of a stripling’)
187.02:3.8	allwhite ... balltossic	baltas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	white	(Δ : Tautology) (→ Baltic : countries / languages ...)
187.07:8	caledosian	Kaledos	Lithuanian / Hodgart	Christmas	

187.08:2	Lieutuvinisky	Lietuva	Lithuanian / Hodgart	Lithuania	
187.21:7	lovom	lova	Lithuanian / Hodgart	bed	
187.21:9	labaryntos,	labas rytas!	Lithuanian / Hodgart	good morning!	(labirint Romanian : labyrinth)
187.22:7	Tamstar	Tamsta	Lithuanian / Hodgart	Sir. Your Grace	
189.01:1.2	wious pish	pišu. pišti	Lithuanian / Hodgart	to have sexual intercourse	
202.16:1		upe	Lithuanian / Hodgart	river	(as is known, the word RIVER appears in many languages (Hungarian, finnish, Italian, Slavic, Japanese etc) in FW Episode 8!)
202.15:12	. Push up and push vardar and come to uphill headquarters!		Lithuanian / Hodgart	Let's have the names of ALP's lovers!	
202.16:4	vardar	vardas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	name	
247.19:1	Melained	melynas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	blue	
252.04:5	! Dvoinabrathran,	dvynas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	twin	
392.30:4	Duna	duona	Lithuanian / Hodgart	bread	
511.11:2	brollies	brolis	Lithuanian / Hodgart	brother	
511.11:4	sesuos	sesuo	Lithuanian / Hodgart	sister	
511.17:2	perkumiary	perkunas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	thunder	(as in Centum 2: Perko...)
511.17:7	pinnigay	pinigai	Lithuanian / Hodgart	money	
511.21:6	blogas	blogas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	bad	
511.27:4	shubladey's	šuba	Lithuanian / Hodgart	dress	
511.30:10	siderbrass	sidabras	Lithuanian / Hodgart	silver	
511.30:11	sehass	žiedas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	ring	
512.07:5	zodisfaction.	žodis	Lithuanian / Hodgart	word	
512.08:4	kished,	kišu. kišti	Lithuanian / Hodgart	to stick. to stuff	

512.08:7	. Vulturvarnar!	varna	Lithuanian / Hodgart	crow. raven	
512.16:2	<p>the circumconversioning of antelithual paganelles by a huggerknut cramwell energuman, or the caecodedition of an absquelitteris puttagonniane to the herreraism of a cabotinesque explouser?</p> <p>— I believe you. Taiptope reely, O reely!</p> <p>— Nautaey, nautaey, we’re nowhere without ye! In steam of kavos now arbatos above our hearths doth hum. And Malkos crackles logs of fun while Anglys cheers our ingles.</p>	<p>taip</p> <p>kava : coffe</p> <p>arbata : tea</p> <p>malkos : firewoof</p> <p>anglys : coal</p>	Lithuanian / Hodgart	<p>yes. so</p> <p>‘Instead of a Cross the Albatross about his neck was hung’</p>	<p>(refers to the forcible conversion to Christianity by the Prussian junkers, as brutal as Cromwell’s conquest of Ireland)</p> <p>(The illiterate savages say the Credo, but instead of the Cross they get English tea, and English king and English coal.)</p> <p>(Semitic M-L-CH)</p>
512.25:2	namas?	namas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	house	
512.34:9.1	bridge ... Tiltass	tiltas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	bridge	(A : Tautology)
625.27:1	dumblynass.	dumblynas	Lithuanian / Hodgart	bog	

A Lexicon of JAPANESE

in *Finnegans Wake*



James Joyce, *Ulysses* (Daichi Shobou, Tokyo, 1931).
Translated by Itou Sei and Nagamatsu Sadamu.

“japlatin, with my yuonkle’s owlseller” (FW467.14:8) by **Philip L. GRAHAM**, published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by Clive Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968.

Adress	FW	Japanese	Lg / Author	English	Comments
031.30:6	, japijap cheerilycherrily,		Japanese/ Graham		*(> FW031.31:3 tree)
036.04:3	hakusai	Hokusai	Japanese/ Graham		(haku Japanese : to wear)
054.33:9	mutsohito	(hito : person) (muttsu : six (never with persons))	Japanese/ Graham		
070.30:4	sake		Japanese/ Graham		(for the sake of)
081.33:7	Nippoluono engaging Wei- Ling-Taou		Japanese/ Graham	(Napoleon engaging Wellington)	(mention of the Sino- Japanese war) (Vico : reducing two countries to the common denominator of the all-hero!)
090.27:9	yappanoise		Japanese/ Graham	the Japanese language	(> japonais French!)
096.12:7	mushymushy,	(telephone greeting)	Japanese/ Graham	(hello (on the phone))	
200.23:6	Shoeben-	shoben	Japanese/ Graham	urine	
231.09:10	Shina		Japanese/ Graham	(China)	*(FW231.10 : yoru : night) (yume : dream)
233.34:4	tsukisaki	tsuki	Japanese/ Graham	(moon)	* (saki : tip) (sukiyaki)
233.35:10	.Makoto!	makoto	Japanese/ Graham	(truth. reality. sincerity)	
244.18:5	our highly honourworthy salutable spouse-		Japanese/ Graham	(translation loan to refer to one's wife)	(haha : mum) (cheechee : dad)
244.26:9	! ? Noh ? !		Japanese/ Graham		
245.02:7	. Kikikuki.	kiku	Japanese/ Graham	(to listen. hear. ask)	
276.15:6	Nippon		Japanese/ Graham	Japan	

287.F4:6	Teangtaggle,		Japanese/ Graham		(‘reference to the linguistic theory that Japanese is related to the Ugro-Altaic Languages’) (‘Finnish + Hungarian...’)
312.18:9	to		Japanese/ Graham	and	
315.22:5	, nogeysokey	Nagasaki	Japanese/ Graham	Nagasaki	
317.02:3	Patriki San Saki	Mr Patrick (saint)	Japanese/ Graham	St Patrick	(‘the suggestion that Saint Patrick is a Japanese...’)
320.05:5	,(fouyoufoukou!)	fuyu	Japanese/ Graham	winter	(fuku : suit)
329.10:9	bonzeye nappin	(bonzai : ?) (Nippon : Japan)	Japanese/ Graham	(bonzai) (Japan)	
336.20:7	Shinshin. Shinshin. #	shin	Japanese/ Graham	truth	+ (→FW336.20.1 Drouth is stronger than faction) (Δ : Tautology!)
339.02:2	!Sehyoh narar,	sayonara	Japanese/ Graham	farewell	
339.03:2	anoyato.	ano	Japanese/ Graham	that	(yato : burglar) (Icon daikon Japanese: turnip)
354.24:4	samurraised	Samurai	Japanese/ Graham	samurai	
408.26:3	! Bonzeye !	banzai	Japanese/ Graham	(a cheer)	
467.14:8	, japlatin, with my yuonkle’s owlseller,		Japanese/ Graham		
484.26:1	Washywatchy wataywatashy! Oiraseshore bukujibun! Watacooshy lot!	watakusi / watashi / boku / jibun	Japanese/ Graham	“ I ”	(all the forms for ‘ I ’, expressing different levels of politeness) *(oiru : to grow old)
500.20:1	# — Zinzin. #	zenzen	Japanese/ Graham	nothing	
531.35:10	Yokan		Japanese/ Graham	a Japanese confection	
535.19:3	! Noksagt !	Nagasaki	Japanese/ Graham		(→ nog sagt Common Scandinavian : enough said!)
535.20:2	shugon !	shogun	Japanese/ Graham	shogun	

539.11:3	shintoad,	Shinto	Japanese/ Graham	Shinto	
542.25:2	to		Japanese/ Graham	and	→ (Romeo and Juliet)
548.09:5	hochsized,	Hokusai	Japanese/ Graham	Hokusai	
550.28:9	kiotowing	Kyoto	Japanese/ Graham	Kyoto	
611.11:4	noh		Japanese/ Graham		
612.11:2	, kirikirikiring,	kiri	Japanese/ Graham	fog	
612.18:4	shiroskuro		Japanese/ Graham	chiaroscuro	(shiroi : white) (kuroi : black)
612.20:6	Iro's	iro	Japanese/ Graham	colour	

A Lexicon of ESPERANTO, VOLAPÜK, NOVIAL

in *Finnegans Wake*



The International Language for Russians.
Zamenhof's first textbook of Esperanto, 1887.

“Artificial Languages” by **M. J. C. HODGART**, published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by Clive Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968.

Address	FW	Esperanto etc	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
034.31:9	Zessid’s our kadem, villapleach, vollapluck. Fikup, for flesh nelly, el mundo nov, zole flen!		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	Necessity is our school. Volapück	(Volapück was another artificial language, together with Novial)
241.15:7	Talop’s		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	Australia	
408.19:11	lofobsed		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	we love	
250.10:2	Spoken. # # So now be hushy, little pukers!		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs		(pukers : speakers)
438.02:1	(malbongusta,		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	in bad taste	
052.14:4	Spegulo ne helpas al malbellulo, Mi Kredas ke vi estas prava, Via dote la vizago rispondas fraulino)		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	mirror not helps ugly person, I believe that you are right, your as-dowry the face replies miss	
160.29:12	Sgunoshooto estas preter la tapizo malgranda. Lilegas al si en sia chambro. Kelkefoje functas, kelkefoje srumpas Shultroj. Hourdian Kiel vi fatras mia nigra sinjoro?		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	xxxx is by the carpet little. He reads to himself in his room. Sometimes works, sometimes xxx. How do you fare, my black sir?	
565.26:1	— <i>Li ne dormis?</i> — <i>S! Malbone dormas.</i> — <i>Kia li krias nikte?</i> — <i>Parolas infanetes.S!</i>		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	-He not slept? -Badly sleeps. -What he cries nightly? -Words babyish.	

465.13:2	Idos		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs		(Ido was an attempt to reform Esperanto in 1907)
351.15:7	noviality		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs	Novial : an artificial lg	
267.18:5	. Adamman,		Hodgart on Artificial Lgs		



Jan Breughel: The Tower of Babel

A Lexicon of KISWAHILI

in *Finnegans Wake*



Peter Breughel: The Tower of Babel, 1563

“Kiswahili Words in *Finnegans Wake*” by **Jack P. DALTON**, published in *A Wake Digest*, edited by Clive Hart & F. Senn. Sydney U.P. 1968.

Address	FW	Kiswahili / English	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
023.07:1	radi	(radi : thunder)	Kiswahili / Dalton	thunder	(part of Second Centum) (item discussed in the Postscript)
204.03:6	. That was kissuahealing with bantur for balm!		Kiswahili / Dalton		(Epigraph)
198.11:7	, nyumba noo, chamba choo,	(nyumba: house) (noo : a large whetstone) (chamba : a hiding place) (choo : privy)	Kiswahili / Dalton	house | whetstone | a hiding place | privy	* (chamba : to wash one's private parts (esp of a woman))
198.16:7	sina feza		Kiswahili / Dalton	'I have no money'	
198.16:9	me	(mimi → mi : I / me)	Kiswahili / Dalton	I / me	
198.16:10	absantee		Kiswahili / Dalton	thanks	
199.12:10	, Wendawanda,		Kiswahili / Dalton	a fingerthick	
199.16:11	, yayis,	yayi	Kiswahili / Dalton	egg	
199.20:2	(hamjambo, bana?)	(hamjambo : are you) (bana : sir / mister)	Kiswahili / Dalton	a greeting → How are you, Sir?	(hamjambo is plural) (bana is singular)
201.23:10	homa	homa	Kiswahili / Dalton	fever	
201.24:6	mahun of the horse		Kiswahili / Dalton	horseman	
201.25:2	bundukiboi meet askarigal.	(bunduki : gun) (boi: houseboy) (askari : soldier)	Kiswahili / Dalton	gun | houseboy | soldier	
201.30:4	meanacuminamoyas.	mia kumi na moja	Kiswahili / Dalton	(one) hundred and ten and one | (one) hundred and eleven	(this is CORRECT Kiswahili!) (kumi na moja : eleven)
203.31:3	! But the majik wavus has elfun anon meshes.	(maji : water) (wavu : net. fishnet) (elfu : 1,000)	Kiswahili / Dalton	water | fishnet | one thousand	

203.32:2.7	Simba... Oga	(simba : lion) (oga : bath) (koga : to bathe)	Kiswahili / Dalton	lion | bath | to bathe | fear | cowardice	+(oga : fear. cowardice)
204.21:9	,Mtu or Mti,	(mtu / mti : man)	Kiswahili / Dalton	man | river	+(mto : river) (Δ : Tautology!)
206.28:3	pooleypooley.	(polipoli : slowly)	Kiswahili / Dalton	slowly	
209.11:4	tumbo	(tembo : palmwine)	Kiswahili / Dalton	palmwine | belly | bowels	+(tumbo : belly) +(utumbo : bowels)
237.15:1	, our barnaboy, our chepachap,	(barua : letter) (chapa : stamp)	Kiswahili / Dalton	letter | stamp	
237.30:7	! The rains of Demani are masikal as of yere.	(demani : springtime) (masika : autumn)	Kiswahili / Dalton	springtime | autumn	
237.31:5	Baraza	baraza	Kiswahili / Dalton	veranda	
237.31:9	. Siker of calmy days.	(siku : day)	Kiswahili / Dalton	day	

A Lexicon of CORNISH

in *Finnegans Wake*



Pieter Breughel the Younger: The Tower of Babel, 1563

“The Language of Tintangle” by **Roland McHUGH**, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Vol.VIII, No.5, October 1971. pp76-7

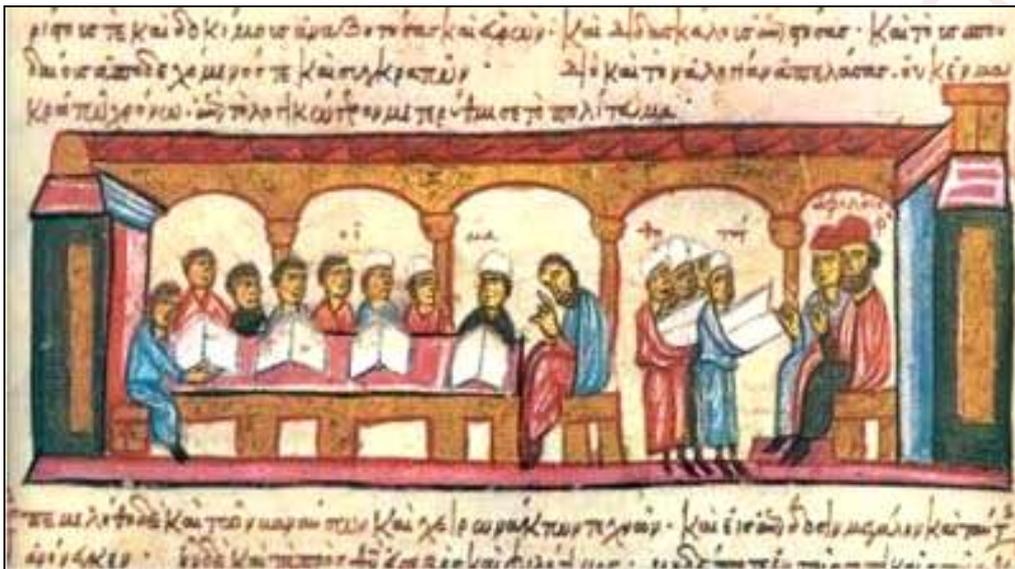
Address	FW	Cornish	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
007.14:2	pyth	pyth	Cornish / McHugh	a thing. an article. a substance	
017.08:5	wad	wad	Cornish / McHugh	a forefather	
020.01:3	ban	ban	Cornish / McHugh	a height. a mountain	(word identical in Welsh)
020.18:3	.Dor. #	dor	Cornish / McHugh	earth. the earth. ground. land	(dor Romanian : longing. yearning)
056.34:4	? Tal	tal	Cornish / McHugh	high. tall. eminent	(word identical in Welsh)
061.21:4	cor	cor	Cornish / McHugh	manner. sort. way	
072.03:3	Ban	ban	Cornish / McHugh	a height. mountain	(word identical in Welsh)
156.21:4	, amsered	amser	Cornish / McHugh	time	(word identical in Welsh)
160.12:2	Conna	conna	Cornish / McHugh	the neck	
171.34:12	Caer	caer	Cornish / McHugh	town. castle	(word identical in Welsh)
182.22:8	goyls	goyl	Cornish / McHugh	the sail of a ship	
213.21:4	! Aman.	aman	Cornish / McHugh	up. upwards	
230.33:1	glos	glos	Cornish / McHugh	pang. pain. anguish	
241.28:4	zouz !	zoulz	Cornish / McHugh	a shilling	
248.20:9	, hys	hys	Cornish / McHugh	longitude. length of place or time. duration	
254.29:4	! Hoet	hoet	Cornish / McHugh	a duck	
256.18:3	tasbooks	tas	Cornish / McHugh	a father	
262.F3:6	tynwalled	tyn	Cornish / McHugh	tight. straight	(word identical in Welsh)
273.F8:3	, Tad,	tad	Cornish / McHugh	a father	(word identical in Welsh)
278.20:7	, fen	fen	Cornish / McHugh	strong. strenuous. eager	
284.10:4	pell	pell	Cornish / McHugh	distant. remote. far. long	(word identical in Welsh)

290.18:1	islands	isel	Cornish / McHugh	low. humble. lowly	(word identical in Welsh)
304.20:3	whas ?	whas	Cornish / McHugh	good	
311.12:1	Anow	anow	Cornish / McHugh	the mouth	
317.14:9	ven	ven	Cornish / McHugh	a woman	
323.20:6	Iseland	isel	Cornish / McHugh	low. humble. lowly	(word identical in Welsh)
332.10:6	goth	goth	Cornish / McHugh	pride	(word identical in Welsh)
332.14:7	chi,	chi	Cornish / McHugh	dog	
341.19:5	Caerholme	caer	Cornish / McHugh	town. castle	(word identical in Welsh)
347.08:11	Oirish	oir	Cornish / McHugh	cold. frigid	
356.03:3	Gow,	gow	Cornish / McHugh	falsehood. lie	
372.28:6	Dew	dew	Cornish / McHugh	two	
406.22:4	, aman,	aman	Cornish / McHugh	up. upwards	
412.18:11	bihan,	bihan	Cornish / McHugh	little. small	
416.04:11	sair	sair	Cornish / McHugh	an artificer. wright. artisan. craftsman	
416.05:1	sair	sair	Cornish / McHugh	an artificer. wright. artisan. craftsman	
427.22:6	oliphants	oliphant	Cornish / McHugh	elephant	
431.06:10	lavariant,	lavar	Cornish / McHugh	utterance. speech. voice. a saying. a word. a proverb	
434.19:2	henna	henna	Cornish / McHugh	the one there. that one. that	
446.06:7	Armor	armor	Cornish / McHugh	a surge or wave of the sea.	(in the present context, the word Armorica is of course implied)
449.07:3	tristys	tristys	Cornish / McHugh	sadness. sorrow	
471.11:12	hes	hes	Cornish / McHugh	a swarm	
481.20:2	Tad,	tad	Cornish / McHugh	a father	(word identical in Welsh)
483.29:8	ayr,	ayr	Cornish / McHugh	air. sky	
486.27:4	, trenned	trenna	Cornish / McHugh	to thunder	

487.11:10	apert,	apert	Cornish / McHugh	open. unconcealed. perfect	
498.13:4	awan,	awan	Cornish / McHugh	a river. torrent. landflood	
499.13:5	flam	flan	Cornish / McHugh	a flame	(word identical in Welsh)
510.24:11	Fyn's	fyn	Cornish / McHugh	a head	
513.12:7	! Taranta	taran	Cornish / McHugh	thunder	(word identical in Welsh)
526.23:1	glans	glan	Cornish / McHugh	the bank. side or brink of a river	(word identical in Welsh)
536.25:6	wel.	wel	Cornish / McHugh	better	
538.21:8	tew	tew	Cornish / McHugh	thick. gross. fat foggy	(word identical in Welsh)
575.24:10	Dar,	dar	Cornish / McHugh	sadness. sorrow	
579.28:10	Har	har	Cornish / McHugh	slaughter	(har Romanian : grace. gift)
593.15:7	baallad	baal	Cornish / McHugh	a spade. shovel	
594.29:12	duan	duan	Cornish / McHugh	grief. sorrow	
607.11:11	nam	nam	Cornish / McHugh	an exception. defect. fault. blemish. offence. sin	(word identical in Welsh)
607.12:1	nam	nam	Cornish / McHugh	an exception. defect. fault. blemish. offence. sin	(word identical in Welsh)
628.08:10	, taddy,	tad	Cornish / McHugh	a father	(word identical in Welsh)

A Lexicon of GREEK

in *Finnegans Wake*



The University of Constantinople, founded in 425 A.D.

"Greek in 'The Mookse and the Gripes'" (FW pp 152–6) by **Ioanna IOANNIDOU** and **Leo KNUTH**, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Vol.VIII, No.6, Dec. 1971, pp83-88.



N. B. **Addresses in RED** represent authorial inadvertences !

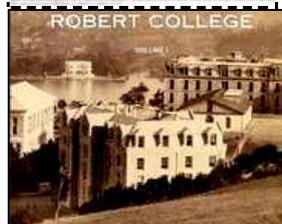
Address	FW	Greek	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
152.15:2	Mookse	muxa	Greek / Ioannidou	snot. mucus	
152.15:5	Gripes	grippe	Greek / Ioannidou	influenza	
152.16:7	hybrede	ubristes	Greek / Ioannidou	arrogant. debauched	
152.19:7	archun-	archon	Greek / Ioannidou	ruler. lord	
152.22:7	gammon	gamon	Greek / Ioannidou	marriage. sexual intercourse	
152.27:9.1	pintacoste	pentekostes	Greek / Ioannidou	Pentecost	
152.28:2	hortoducts	orthodoxous	Greek / Ioannidou	orthodox	
152.28:4	currycombs	katakombes	Greek / Ioannidou	catacombs	
152.35:7a	pentia-	pentas	Greek / Ioannidou	unit of five	
152.35:9a	parsecs	parallaxis	Greek / Ioannidou	change	(parsec : a unit of measurement equal to ... 3.26 light-years)
152.36:1	azylium	asulon azulon	Greek / Ioannidou	- sanctuary. shelter - dull. without zeal	
153.02:5	propicies	prophēteies	Greek / Ioannidou	prophecies	
153.04:14	Ninon.	nun ōn ninnion	Greek / Ioannidou	- ever present - baby. doll	
153.06:9	rinn	run	Greek / Ioannidou	nose	
153.10:13	olum,	diaolon	Greek / Ioannidou	devil	
153.12:12	times?	times	Greek / Ioannidou	honour. price	(Acc. pl.)
153.15:9	frons;	phronis phreno	Greek / Ioannidou	- prudence. wisdom - brake (of vehicle)	
153.20:6	now's	nous	Greek / Ioannidou	mind. intellect	
153.25:3a	popos-	popos	Greek / Ioannidou	(baby's) bottom	

153.26:7a	encycli-	egkulô egkulios egkulikôs	Greek / Ioannidou	- to gyrate. circle - Papal letter - in circles	
153.27:4	-petriark	patriarchês duo patriarchikos	Greek / Ioannidou	patriarch. archbishop with double authority	
153.27:10	athemyst-	athemistos amethustos	Greek / Ioannidou	- illicit. illegitimate - not drunk. sober	
153.29:7a	Triumph-	thriambos	Greek / Ioannidou	hymn to Dionyssus, victory	
153.34:4	Lio	luô	Greek / Ioannidou	to untie. loosen. solve	(ancient Greek) (it is used as a paragon of verbal conjugation) (it is also the Chinese word for ‘ six ’)
154.04:9	aulne	ola einai	Greek / Ioannidou	all that is	
154.04:11	lithial	lithos lêthê	Greek / Ioannidou	- stone - oblivion	
154.05:7	liseias?	luseias	Greek / Ioannidou	may you solve / explain	
154.05:7b	-eias	eis uios ios	Greek / Ioannidou	- one son - microbe. ‘bug’	
154.07:6a	telesphorous-	telesphorô	Greek / Ioannidou	- to fulfil. succeed - efficient. effective	
154.08:4	sysssymusses	sussômos	Greek / Ioannidou	united in one body. entire	
154.08:7	zozzymusses	zôsimos	Greek / Ioannidou	viable. capable of living	
154.10:4	nouse	nous	Greek / Ioannidou	mind. intellect	
154.11:1	anathomy	- anatomê - anathema	Greek / Ioannidou	- anatomy - curse (of God/Church)	
154.11:2b	-boos	bous	Greek / Ioannidou	bull. ox	
154.13:4	,satraps!	satrapes	Greek / Ioannidou	rulers. the five leaders of the philistines	
154.16:13	time,	timê	Greek / Ioannidou	honour. price	

154.18:6	achilles,	achilleios pterna	Greek / Ioannidou	tendon of Achilles	(there are several allusions to other primitive cultures..)
154.18:9	obolum,	obolon	Greek / Ioannidou	coin. money for the Church	(a-și da obolul Romanian : to make one's contribution)
154.20:3	, eugenious	eugenos	Greek / Ioannidou	politely. nobly	
154.21:1	grogory	gorgos	Greek / Ioannidou	wilde. fierce. quick	
154.21:3	. Quote	katêgoria	Greek / Ioannidou	accusation	
154.23:2	,barbarousse.	barbaros	Greek / Ioannidou	foreign(er)	
154.23:10	Irene	eirênê	Greek / Ioannidou	peace	(“Let Greek peace be Latin, at the end of a Germanic war!”)
155.01:10	pseudowaiter,	pseudo-	Greek / Ioannidou	false	
155.05:5.1	.Novarome,	nea Rômê	Greek / Ioannidou	New Rome	
155.09:5	crammer	krima	Greek / Ioannidou	offence. sin. judgment. punishment	
155.13:2	sowsieved	sôsibion	Greek / Ioannidou	life-belt. life-boat	
155.16:13	! Parysis,	parisos	Greek / Ioannidou	equal	
155.19:10.1	Cospol's	kôs / polis	Greek / Ioannidou	Constantinople	(an allusion to the Emperor Constantine , and possibly to Constantin Brancusi too, for having shapewrucked Joyce himself!)
155.22:4	. Tomes. #	tomes	Greek / Ioannidou	felled trees with branches cut off	
155.26:7.8	Sophy Barratt's,	sophoi barate	Greek / Ioannidou	wise men hit	
155.28:7	prolegs,	prolegomena	Greek / Ioannidou	preface	
155.31:3+5	Niklaus ... (Niklaus	Nikolaos	Greek / Ioannidou	the victorious one	

155.31:6	Alopysius	alópêx	Greek / Ioannidou	fox	(includes Aloysius , whose name Joyce took at his confirmation)
155.32:7	Neuclidius	eu kleidi	Greek / Ioannidou	good key	
155.33:1	exagoras	agora	Greek / Ioannidou	market	(inexagoras : ‘in and out of the market’) (There is a reference to Anaxagoras !)
155.33:7 155.34:1	Orasmus Amenius,	erasimos	Greek / Ioannidou	charming. lovable	(Dutch humanist Erasmus is accompanied by Dutch theologian Arminius !)
155.34:3	Anacleus	ana	Greek / Ioannidou	again. anew. up	
155.34:8	Malachy	malakas	Greek / Ioannidou	masturbator	
155.36:4	formolon,	formolê	Greek / Ioannidou	poison. antiseptic	
156.02:10	dioram	diorama	Greek / Ioannidou	diorama	
156.05:4	Pontius	pontos	Greek / Ioannidou	sea	
156.05:5	Pilax	pêlêx	Greek / Ioannidou	helmet. serpent crest	(Pontius Pilate : his name suggests a Greek seaman armed with a Latin spear... becoming a Shakespearean Ancient Mariner !)
156.11:1a	mono-	mono	Greek / Ioannidou	one	
156.11:1b	-physicking	phusikê	Greek / Ioannidou	natural science	
156.12:5	sarnchnachtiers	sarx	Greek / Ioannidou	flesh	
156.13:2	silipses	sullêpsis	Greek / Ioannidou	conception	
156.13:5	aspillouts	aspilos	Greek / Ioannidou	immaculate	
156.13:8a	ache-	archê	Greek / Ioannidou	beginning	
156.13:8b	-poreoozers	porizô	Greek / Ioannidou	to originate. cause to begin	
156.13:11.1. 2	haggyown pneumax	agion pneuma	Greek / Ioannidou	holy ghost	
156.14:4	synerethetise	sunerethizô	Greek / Ioannidou	to excite mutually	

156.15:9.1	sakellaries	sakellarioi	Greek / Ioannidou	ecclesiastical dignitaries	
156.16:8	synodals	sunodos	Greek / Ioannidou	assembly. synod	
156.17:4	-greasymost	chrêsimos	Greek / Ioannidou	useful. valid	
156.17:10	philioquus	philiios	Greek / Ioannidou	favourite. dear	
156.26:2	Elelijiacks,	elegeiakos	Greek / Ioannidou	elegiac	
156.36:2	!(Hourihaleine)	ôraia Elenê	Greek / Ioannidou	beautiful Helen	

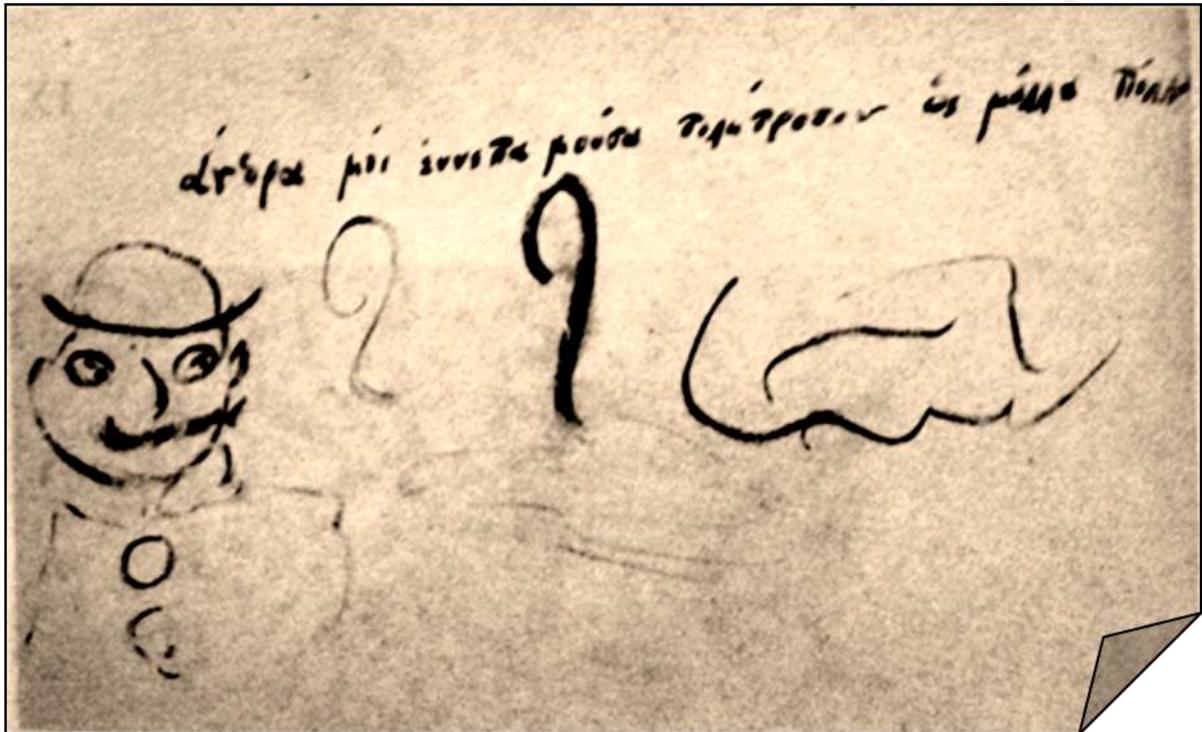


Robert College Istanbul,
founded in 1863



A Lexicon of HEBREW

in *Finnegans Wake*



Joyce's caricature of Leopold Bloom

"Hebrew in the Wake" by **David GOODWIN**, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Vol.IX, No.4, August 1972, pp68-75

Address	FW	Hebrew	Language / Author	English	Comments
004.04:4	Malachus	(melech : king)	Hebrew / Goodwin	1. kingdom 2. prophet Malachi	
007.14:11	behemoth		Hebrew / Goodwin	beasts. animals	
010.15:2	.Hney, hney, hney!		Hebrew / Goodwin	here is. behold	
013.24:6	. (Adar.)		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. to glorify. extoll 2. twelfth month	
013.25:7	. (Nizam.)		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. angry 2. first month of year	(nizam : angry) (Nizam : the first month of the year)
013.26:5	. (Tamuz.)		Hebrew / Goodwin	fourth month of year	
013.28:11	. (Succoth.)		Hebrew / Goodwin	Feast of the Tabernacles	(→ Succath) (a harvest festival, observed joyously in booths (Succah) decorated with fruits and vegetables)
014.08:6	minion		Hebrew / Goodwin	(10, or 12, men in a ritual congregation)	
020.18:3	. Dor.		Hebrew / Goodwin	generation	(dor Romanian : longing. yearning)
021.08:6	ainway		Hebrew / Goodwin	none. no	
029.13:7	zephiroth		Hebrew / Goodwin		(levels of consciousness in The Cabala)
030.10:7	, the Dumlat,		Hebrew / Goodwin	the Talmud	(Δ: word revesal!)
030.11:3	Hofed-ben-Edar,		Hebrew / Goodwin	name...	(a Hebrew sounding name; no translation has been found)
030.14:6	, Hag		Hebrew / Goodwin	holiday	
032.04:8	Hokmah,		Hebrew / Goodwin	wisdom	
034.03:2a	Gamelaxarksky)	gamel	Hebrew / Goodwin	camel	
034.29:4	Rosasharon!)	Rosh Ha Shanah	Hebrew / Goodwin	The Jewish New Year	*('Rose of Sharon' in <i>The Song of Songs</i> 2:1)

034.31:9.	. Zessid's our kadem,		Hebrew / Goodwin	(this whitewash / lime) (progress)	('this whitewash lime is our progress')
038.30:7	Havvah ban-Annah—		Hebrew / Goodwin	Eve, son of Annah	
041.28:5	Messiagh		Hebrew / Goodwin	Messiah	
044.13:5	Coll		Hebrew / Goodwin	voice	*(possibly the word col , meaning 'everything')
046.v.19:3a L?	gammelhole		Hebrew / Goodwin	camel	
046.v.20:6a	gammelhore		Hebrew / Goodwin	camel	
050.14:4	Levey		Hebrew / Goodwin	heart	*(a member of the priestly tribe of Levi)
054.11:3	har		Hebrew / Goodwin	mountain	(har Romanian : grace. gift)
059.34:4	har		Hebrew / Goodwin	mountain	(har Romanian : grace. gift)
073.15:3	Elf,		Hebrew / Goodwin	thousand	
075.14:5	shamanah,		Hebrew / Goodwin	that he counted	
077.25:6	Pelah		Hebrew / Goodwin	wonder	
078.09:5	Gehinnon,		Hebrew / Goodwin	hell	
083.34:1	hillelulia,		Hebrew / Goodwin	(hallel : praise) (Hallelujah)	+(Hillel is an ancient teacher)
086.08:5	Meleky,		Hebrew / Goodwin	my king	*(→ also FW004.04:4)
087.08:4	Temorah,		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. barter. exchange 2. a book of Talmud	(a book of the Talmud describing the exchange of one sacrificial animal for another)
090.18:10a	Gemellus		Hebrew / Goodwin	camel	(→FW034.03:2a)
103.08:5	Nabuch		Hebrew / Goodwin	perplexed	(Moses Maimonides's Famous book <i>The Guide for the Perplexed (Moreh Nabuchim)</i>)
110.13:11	ken		Hebrew / Goodwin	yes	
110.14:3	Zot		Hebrew / Goodwin	this. that	

114.26:8	sofer		Hebrew / Goodwin	book	(sofer Romanian : driver)
118.18:2.3	, Soferim Bebel,		Hebrew / Goodwin	(the books of the Bible)	(sofer Hebrew : book) (sofer Romanian : driver)
123.05:6	paraphe,		Hebrew / Goodwin	to fasten	
130.03:5	yeladst		Hebrew / Goodwin	boy	
136.14:8	, Emmet,		Hebrew / Goodwin	truth. really	
148.21:11	sorrasims		Hebrew / Goodwin	roots	
149.20:6	sophology		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. end 2. study of ends	(and, of course, the study of truth)
150.28:2	,5688, A.M.)		Hebrew / Goodwin	1928 A. D.	(in the Hebrew calendar)
153.24:7	Seter		Hebrew / Goodwin	secret	
176.04:3	, Adam and Ell,		Hebrew / Goodwin	man and God	
177.22:7	Bethgelert)	beth	Hebrew / Goodwin	house	(house of Gelert)
182.10:10	seriph	seraph	Hebrew / Goodwin	angel	
186.30:8	bethels	beth	Hebrew / Goodwin	the house of God	(the Temple in Jerusalem)
201.30:5	. Olaph lamm et,		Hebrew / Goodwin	the letters Aleph & Lammed	(these letters spell the word E L, meaning God)
201.34:6	Yakov	Yakov	Hebrew / Goodwin	Jacob	
209.23:1	ain	ain	Hebrew / Goodwin	1. none 2. no	
226.20:1	sheraph	seraph	Hebrew / Goodwin	angel	
237.26:9	. Elleb Inam,		Hebrew / Goodwin	place names	(place names mentioned in the Bible) (they have not yet been located by archaeologists)
241.28:4	zouz !		Hebrew / Goodwin	to move	
243.04:5	Ani		Hebrew / Goodwin	I	
245.05:7.8	Hanoukan’s lamp.		Hebrew / Goodwin	Hannukah	(the Feast of Lights) (→ the books of the Maccabees in the Apocrypha)

245.36:5b	Pouropourim	Purim	Hebrew / Goodwin	Purim	(Purim is a joyous holiday) (→ <i>The Book of Esther</i>) (purim Hebrew : lots. portions)
246.06:2	! God es El ?		Hebrew / Goodwin		(man and God)
255.04:6	, Tamor ! #		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. barter. exchange 2. a book of Talmud	(a book of the Talmud describing the exchange of one sacrificial animal for another)
256.34:11	. Caspi,		Hebrew / Goodwin	my money	
258.03:3	,lammalelouh,		Hebrew / Goodwin	why not	(or: why not her)
258.05:3	! Kidoosh!		Hebrew / Goodwin	holy	(prayer before drinking wine)
258.09:12	Mezouzalem	Mezouzah Jerusalem	Hebrew / Goodwin	Mezouzah Jerusalem	(Mezouzah is a locket containing the Jewish declaration of faith—the Sh'ma: “Here O Israel, the Lord our God, The Lord is One!”) (→ FW258.13 this entire passage)
258.10:8	Makal		Hebrew / Goodwin	rod	
261.23:1	Ainsoph,		Hebrew / Goodwin	without end	(a Cabbalistic term)
267.18:5	Adamman,		Hebrew / Goodwin	man and God	
268.10:1	minions’		Hebrew / Goodwin	(10, or 12, men in a ritual congregation)	
273.14:1	goy		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. a gentile 2. a nation	
273.20:5	gar		Hebrew / Goodwin	to dwell	
275.05:4	gammel		Hebrew / Goodwin	camel	
276.F4:4	Askinwhose?		Hebrew / Goodwin	Ashkenazi	(a European Jew)
278.F2:16	beth	beth	Hebrew / Goodwin	house	
283.25:7	doddhunters		Hebrew / Goodwin	1.uncle 2.friend 3.lover	
283.28:7a	dorrhea	dor	Hebrew / Goodwin	generation	(diaree Romanian : diarrhea)
284.F4:2	Baruch		Hebrew / Goodwin	blessed	(first word of many prayers)

288.26:8	braim,		Hebrew / Goodwin	creations	
289.14:4	Ellishly		Hebrew / Goodwin	man and God	
296.28:7	peh,		Hebrew / Goodwin	mouth	
327.04:8b	-bat-		Hebrew / Goodwin	daughter of	
329.26:1a	bethehailey	beth	Hebrew / Goodwin	house	
334.33:9	Hey Tallaght		Hebrew / Goodwin		(the letters hav & dalad , forming the word had) (had : echo)
336.20:7.8	.Shinshin. Shinshin.	shin	Hebrew / Goodwin	the letter shin	((the letters shin & shin, making the word shesh) ((shesh : six) →300/1,200)
340.27:4	roshashanaral		Hebrew / Goodwin	The Jewish New Year	*('Rose of Sharon' in <i>The Song of Songs</i> 2:1)
344.25:8	sorafim	seraphim	Hebrew / Goodwin	angels	
347.21:1	Alam		Hebrew / Goodwin	mute	
348.07:9	buzzim		Hebrew / Goodwin	to despise	(plural)
350.02:10	garerden		Hebrew / Goodwin		
350.03:9	Hillel		Hebrew / Goodwin		(→FW083.34.1)
350.07:8	hen		Hebrew / Goodwin	favour	
350.08:7	Hanar.		Hebrew / Goodwin	the light. candle	
351.22:6	Tanah		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. she gave 2. a great teacher	(a great teacher mentioned as an authority in the Mishnah, a section of The Talmud)
351.23:1.2	meelisha's deelishas,		Hebrew / Goodwin	from kneading	
354.11:12	minnions		Hebrew / Goodwin	(10, or 12, men in a ritual congregation)	
358.18:1	Meschiameschiah,		Hebrew / Goodwin	to be martyred. give up one's soul	
362.31:4	sofa allbeit		Hebrew / Goodwin	end. study of ends	(the end of the alphabet)
366.17:6	Melekmans,	(melech : king)	Hebrew / Goodwin	1. kingdom 2. prophet Malachi	

374.22: 8	Namar		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. tiger 2. leopard	
406.28:1	! Houseanna!	Hosanna	Hebrew / Goodwin	Hosanna	(an exclamation of wonder and praise)
412.25:11	allbethy	beth	Hebrew / Goodwin	my house	
414.20:1	-cashl-		Hebrew / Goodwin	to grumble	(part of Centum 9)
415.11:9	the ra, the ra,		Hebrew / Goodwin	bad. evil	
415.12:1	the ra, the ra,		Hebrew / Goodwin	bad. evil	
417.12:8	Hosana	Hosanna	Hebrew / Goodwin	Hosanna	(an exclamation of wonder and praise)
417.13:1	cigals		Hebrew / Goodwin	a vowel	(a vowel in Hebrew alphabet)
417.25:6	. Emmet		Hebrew / Goodwin	truth. really	
421.02:1	Lemmas		Hebrew / Goodwin	why not	(or: why not her)
422.33:8	hem		Hebrew / Goodwin	they. them	
425.23:2	, Gaoy	goy	Hebrew / Goodwin	1. a gentile 2. a nation	
433.16:4	scroll end of sofas	soph sepher	Hebrew / Goodwin	1. end 2. study of ends	(and, of course, the study of truth)
433.16:12	Coll		Hebrew / Goodwin	voice	⁺ (possibly the word col , meaning ‘everything’)
453.22:4	Po		Hebrew / Goodwin	here	
455.22:1.2	Hyam Hyam’s		Hebrew / Goodwin	life	
469.02:1	tallmidy!		Hebrew / Goodwin	my Talmud	
469.14:3	, Sereth		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. ribbon 2. movie. film	
471.24:3	seraph’s	seraph	Hebrew / Goodwin	angel	
485.07:3.4	: Suck at!		Hebrew / Goodwin	Feast of the Tabernacles	(→ Succath) (a harvest festival, observed joyously in booths (Succah) decorated with fruits and vegetables)
491.17:1.2.3	—Marak! Marak! Marak!		Hebrew / Goodwin	soup	

493.32:7	Ani		Hebrew / Goodwin	I	
496.27:9	, Abha		Hebrew / Goodwin	father	
498.32:6	seraphim,		Hebrew / Goodwin	angels	
499.08:5	Hilill		Hebrew / Goodwin	to cry. lament	
499.08:7	Hallall		Hebrew / Goodwin	praises	(halal Romanian)
511.28:1	hubbishobbis,		Hebrew / Goodwin	sabbath	
524.31:2	, lamme		Hebrew / Goodwin	why not	(or: why not her)
533.08:7	Lambeyth		Hebrew / Goodwin		(the letters Lamad and Beth , forming the word :Lev , meaning ‘heart’.)
542.04:1	hurusalaming	salaam Jerusalem	Hebrew / Goodwin	salaam Jerusalem	(→FW258.09:12)
542.28:2	bethel		Hebrew / Goodwin	the house of God	(the Temple in Jerusalem)
546.04:2	neckname sh (		Hebrew / Goodwin	freckle	
549.28:6	Mahar,		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. tomorrow 2. after 3. faster	
550.12:3	meshallehs		Hebrew / Goodwin	to make tranquil	
552.25:4	adoom		Hebrew / Goodwin	red	
553.35:1	Hoseyeh!),		Hebrew / Goodwin	Hosea, the prophet	
557.03:6	hevel,		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. a pity 2.vanity 3. nothingness	
562.12:2	, blee		Hebrew / Goodwin	without	
564.21:3	paynims.		Hebrew / Goodwin	faces	
565.30:10	! Shoom		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. without 2. garlic	
579.28:10	Har		Hebrew / Goodwin	mountain	(har Romanian : grace. gift)
582.08:9.1.2	Taaffe to Auliffe		Hebrew / Goodwin		(‘from Z to A’ in the Hebrew alphabet)
586.26:1	caboosh		Hebrew / Goodwin	occupied	
587.31:3	? Briss!		Hebrew / Goodwin	1. a covenant 2. ceremony of circumcision	

590.17:5	Nephilim!		Hebrew / Goodwin	giants	⁺ (angels who married the daughters of men, in Genesis) ⁺ (literally : the fallen ones!)
594.21:10	ain	ain	Hebrew / Goodwin	1.none 2. no	
606.10:5	seraphic	seraph	Hebrew / Goodwin	angel	
607.08:4	Bethel,	beth	Hebrew / Goodwin	house	
612.15:7	! Sukkot?		Hebrew / Goodwin	Feast of the Tabernacles	(→ Succath) (a harvest festival, observed joyously in booths (Succah) decorated with fruits and vegetables)
622.07:1	po		Hebrew / Goodwin		
627.03:2	. Imlamaya.		Hebrew / Goodwin	why not	(or: why not her)
628.14:6	,memormee!		Hebrew / Goodwin		(if the two mem 's are placed at the beginning of the word mormee , the result is the phrase ' from my exaltation '.)



Mosaic of the zodiac with the Greek sun god Helios in the middle, found on the floor of a Jewish synagogue (6th cent. AD/CE) at Beit Alpha, Israel.

A Lexicon of ESKIMO

in *Finnegans Wake*



Tobias Verhaecht (1561-1631): The Tower of Babel.

"Joyce Infixed by Ogden" by Thomas A. ZANIELLO, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Vol. IX, No. 5, October 1972, pp97-9.

Address	FW	Eskimo	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
<i>Tales told of Shem and Shaun</i> (1929)	iglupakulia		Eskimo / Zaniello	(the big house which he built for himself and still possesses and which is no longer as good as formerly)	(polysyllabic interpenetration, or infixation in polysynthetic languages)
		iglu	Eskimo / Zaniello	(house)	
		iglu-a	Eskimo / Zaniello	(one man’s own house)	
		iglu-pak-a	Eskimo / Zaniello	(his big house)	
		iglu-pa-li-a	Eskimo / Zaniello	(the big house which he built and still possesses)	
		iglu-pa-ku-li-a	Eskimo / Zaniello	(the big house which he built for himself and still possesses and which is no longer as good as formerly)	
FW207.33:9	her hoogly igloo		The Editor		(the only instance of igloo/iglu left in the 1939 version of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> !)

A Lexicon of HUNGARIAN

in *Finnegans Wake*



Szombathely: The place where Leopold Bloom's father was born.

"Hungarian in *Finnegans Wake*" by **Ian MacARTHUR**, published in *A Wake Newlitter*, New Series, XII, No 5, October 1975, pp85-86.

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București 2012



The Bloom-ház is a 19th-century house,
the former residence of the Blum family.

N. B. **Addresses in RED** represent authorial inadvertences !

Address	FW	Hungarian	Language/ Author	English	Comments
019.23:4a	ivargraine	ivar	Hungarian / MacArthur	sex	
031.08:94	Haromphreyld	három	Hungarian / MacArthur	three	
032.14:3a	Haromphrey	három	Hungarian / MacArthur	three	
039.07:3	, evelo	évelő	Hungarian / MacArthur	perennial	
039.07:4	nevelo,	nevellő	Hungarian / MacArthur	tutor. trainer	
054.18:7a	. Kocshis,	kocsi	Hungarian / MacArthur	carriage. coach. car	
054.18:7	. Kocshis,	kocsis	Hungarian / MacArthur	driver. coachman	
054.18:8	szabad?	szabad	Hungarian / MacArthur	free	
057.18:7a	semmingly	semmi	Hungarian / MacArthur	nothing	
075.21:10	rab,	rab	Hungarian / MacArthur	slave	
088.14:11.1	Szerday's	szerda	Hungarian / MacArthur	Wednesday	

088.19:5a	tenyerdfuul	tányér	Hungarian / MacArthur	plate	
088.19:7	aastalled?	asztal	Hungarian / MacArthur	table	
088.19:8	? Ballera	balra	Hungarian / MacArthur	left	
088.19:9	jobbera	jobbra	Hungarian / MacArthur	right	
090.31:8	-nennyko-	mennykő	Hungarian / MacArthur	lightning	+(thunder) (in Centum 4!)
102.25:8	Narancy,	narancs	Hungarian / MacArthur	orange	
129.28:8	szumbath	szombat	Hungarian / MacArthur	Saturday	
129.29:3	wassarnap	vasárnap	Hungarian / MacArthur	Sunday	
131.13:2	Buddapest;	Budapest	Hungarian / MacArthur	Budapest	(Buda + Pesta)
162.19:8	keзом	kez	Hungarian / MacArthur	hand (keзом (plural) hands)	
162.21:1a	hazbane	haz	Hungarian / MacArthur	house	
171.09:6	hibat	hiba	Hungarian / MacArthur	defect. deformity	(hibă Romanian : defect. deformity)
171.24:5.8.9 171.25:1.2.3	jo... ,jo, jo,jo jo jo	jó	Hungarian / MacArthur	good. nice. pleasant	
171.25:11	az	az	Hungarian / MacArthur	the. that	
171.27:1a	feherbour	fehér	Hungarian / MacArthur	white	
171.27:1b	-bour	bor	Hungarian / MacArthur	wine	(collocation+cliché : white wine)
171.27:1b	-bour	bőr	Hungarian / MacArthur	skin	(collocation+cliché : white skin)
172.23:3	? Szasas	százaz	Hungarian / MacArthur	hundred	(the numeral)
171.27:4	Kraicz!)	krajcár	Hungarian / MacArthur	obsolete copper coin	(crăițari Romanian Balkan money during Austro- Hungarian Empire)
177.20:6	kavehazs,	kávéház	Hungarian / MacArthur	café	
180.08:4	Baraton	barát	Hungarian / MacArthur	friend. friar. monk	

181.36:2	Hamis,	hamis	Hungarian / MacArthur	false. counterfeit	
197.18:1.2	Dom Dombdomb	domb	Hungarian / MacArthur	hill	(dâmb Romanian : hill)
197.18:6	follyo!	folyo	Hungarian / MacArthur	river	
208.36:8	koros	koros	Hungarian / MacArthur	a river in Hungary	
239.01:2	bimboowood	bimbó	Hungarian / MacArthur	bud	(→FW239.02:11 burgeon)
258.11:5	Semmi.	semmi	Hungarian / MacArthur	nothing	‘Immi ammi Semmi.’ (relevant context!)
306.F5:1	Buba-	buba	Hungarian / MacArthur	little daughter	
306.F5:12	.Nyamnyam.	nyám-nyám	Hungarian / MacArthur	simpleton silly (adjective)	
309.23:14.1	melegoturny	meleg	Hungarian / MacArthur	heat. warm (adjective)	(meleag / meleaguri Romanian : territory. area. region)
327.28:4	ivary	- ivar - ivari	Hungarian / MacArthur	- sex - sexual	
333.01:7	szeszame	szesz	Hungarian / MacArthur	alcohol	
333.05:2	, szszuszschee	szusz	Hungarian / MacArthur	breath. wind	
346.16:5a	dombstom	domb	Hungarian / MacArthur	hill	(dâmb Romanian : hill)
403.08:5	kep	kép	Hungarian / MacArthur	face. likeness	(chip Romanian : face)
423.10:4	! Ickick	ikrek	Hungarian / MacArthur	twins	(→ ickick)
471.02:2a	! Bebebekka!	béke	Hungarian / MacArthur	peace	
475.02:2	!!! aggala!!!!	aggály	Hungarian / MacArthur	misgiving. anxiety	
475.13:6	. Aggala!!!!	aggály	Hungarian / MacArthur	misgiving. anxiety	
499.08:7	! Woe Hallall!	halál	Hungarian / MacArthur	death	
537.07:1	Anya,	anya	Hungarian / MacArthur	mother	
541.36:5b	Belvaros	város	Hungarian / MacArthur	town. city	(collocation+cliché : beautiful city)

547.06:9	wharom	három	Hungarian / MacArthur	three	
550.35:3a	aljambras	alj	Hungarian / MacArthur	bottom	
595.02:10	dombs	domb	Hungarian / MacArthur	hill	(dâmb Romanian : hill)
617.16:8	. Fing!	fing	Hungarian / MacArthur	fart	
617.17:3	. Fing	fing	Hungarian / MacArthur	fart	
623.15:8	elsor	első	Hungarian / MacArthur	first	
623.16:2a	magyerstrape.	magyar	Hungarian / MacArthur	Hungarian	





Svenolov Ehrén (1927-2004):
The giant Finn helps build Lund Cathedral.

A Lexicon of FINNISH

in *Finnegans Wake*



Lund Cathedral: The Crypt.

“Finnish Words in *Finnegans Wake*” by **Karl BARSCH**, published in *A Wake Newsletter*, New Series, XIII, No. 4, August 1976, pp73-4.

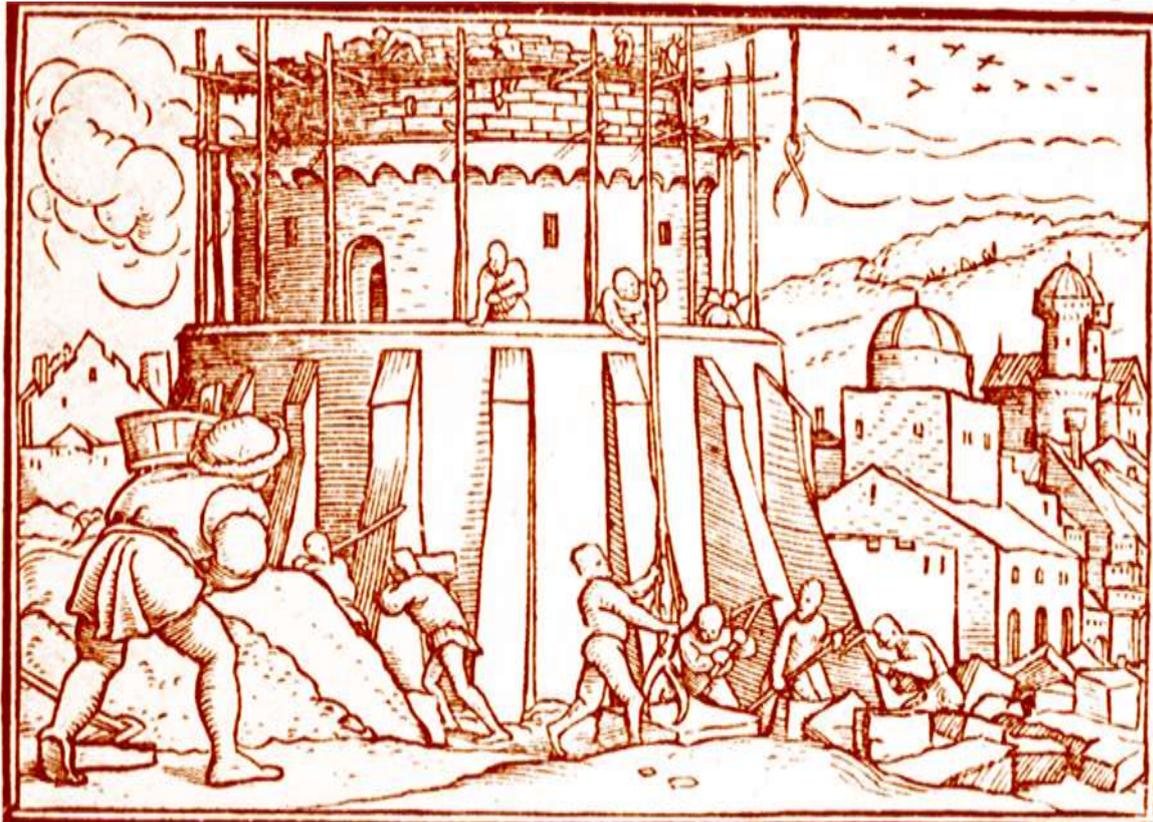
N. B. **Addresses in RED** represent authorial inadvertences !

Address	FW	Finnish	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
023. 05 :12	-ukkunun	ukkonen	Finnish / Barsch	thunder	(end of Centum 1)
034.06:7	sulhan	sulhanen	Finnish / Barsch	fiancé. bridegroom	
056.33:9	? Kivasti,	kivasti	Finnish / Barsch	nicely	
103.08:8	naaman	naama	Finnish / Barsch	face	
116.18:4	makeussin	makeus	Finnish / Barsch	sweetness	
162.25:1	onni	onni	Finnish / Barsch	luck	
162.25:2	vesy	vesi	Finnish / Barsch	water	
162.25:8	linnuts	linnut	Finnish / Barsch	birds	
162.26:4	uniun	uni	Finnish / Barsch	1. sleep 2. dream	
171.10:5	kukkakould flowrish	kukka	Finnish / Barsch	flower	(Δ : Tautology !)
176.27:10	Talviland,	talvi	Finnish / Barsch	winter	
178.01:10	lapsis	lapsi	Finnish / Barsch	child	
178.03:2	vanhaty	vanhat	Finnish / Barsch	old. the old ones	
178.33:11	Kalatavala,	Kalevala kala	Finnish / Barsch	Kalevala fish	
192.21:3	Paraskivee	Paasikivi	Finnish / Barsch		(Paasikivi: the seventh President of Finland between 1946-1956)
204.05:4	Naama's	naama	Finnish / Barsch	face	
208.23:6	joki's	joki	Finnish / Barsch	river	

281.01:1	Lammas	lammas	Finnish / Barsch	sheep	(singular)
285.17:5.1.2. 3	!) kaksitoista volts yksitoista volts kymmenen volts yhdeksän volts kahdeksan volts seitsemän volts kuusi volts viisi volts neljä volts kolme volts kaksi volts yksi!	12 : kaksitoista 11 : yksitoista 10 : kymmenen 9 : yhdeksän 8 : kahdeksan 7 : seitsemän 6 : kuusi 5 : viisi 4 : neljä 3 : kolme 2 : kaksi 1 : yksi	Finnish / Barsch	Finnish numerals from twelve to one	
323.26:12	ukonnen	ukkonen	Finnish / Barsch	thunder	
323.27:15.1	salamagunned	salama	Finnish / Barsch	lightning	
323.32:6	(Toni Lampi,	Lampi	Finnish / Barsch	common surname	
325.10:4	. (Kiskiviikko, Kalastus.	keskiviikko	Finnish / Barsch	Wednesday	
327.24:5	saksalaisance	saksalaiset	Finnish / Barsch	German(s)	
329.02:4	suomease	suomea	Finnish / Barsch	Finnish	
329.20:7	. Holyryssia,	ryssiä	Finnish / Barsch	Russian	(derogatory)
352.05:6	vadnhammaggs	vanhemmat	Finnish / Barsch	parents	
492.06:2	!!!!Pairaskivvymenas sed!!!!	perjantai Paasikivi	Finnish / Barsch	Friday	
549.22:3	ennempties	enempi	Finnish / Barsch	more	
621.09:11	Ilma.	ilma	Finnish / Barsch	1. air 2. weather	

A Lexicon of ARMENIAN

in *Finnegans Wake*



The Tower of Babel, woodcut by Hans Holbein the Younger, 1538.

“Armenian in *Finnegans Wake*” by **I. MacARTHUR, V. NERSESSIAN,**
& **D. ROSE**, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, XIII, No. 3,
June 1976, pp49-51.

Address	FW	Armenian	Language / Author	English	Comments
069.08:5	oré or	ore or	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	day by day	
069.09:2	Diggin	tikin	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	Mrs	
069.11:5	doun	toun	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	house	
069.12:5	lousaforitch	Lousavirič	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	Illuminator	(title given)
069.13:1	shoeshines	Soušan	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	woman	(name of woman)
075.02:3	Ariuz	aryuc	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	lion	
075.03:1	Marmarazalles	marmnakan	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	corporal	
107.19:5	kidooleyoon	gitutyun	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	knowledge	
107.20:2	lour	lur	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	news	
107.21:3	hasard	hazar	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	thousand	
107.22:1	Zerogh	tserek	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	day	
107.23:5	aysore	aysor	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	today	
107.36:2	, baroun	pared	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	food supplies	
108.17:5	, Kinihoun	gini	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	wine	
108.18:2a	measenmanonger	misen	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	meat	
108.19:8	barbar	barbar	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	barbarian	(dialect) (barbar Romanian : barbarian)
108.27:1	glorisol	klor	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	round	
108.28:2	cagacity	kalak	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	town	
113.04:6	Zovotri	ordi	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	son	
113.05:1	-merouvian;	merav	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	he is dead	
182.12:10	ghinee	gine	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	price	

241.32:6	osghirs	oski	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	gold	
242.02:4	Adenoiks,	atenok	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	formerly	
242.09:7	nerses	Nerses the Gracious	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	poet	(Armenian poet)
243.10:4	zoravarn	zoravar	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	general. commander	
243.33:9	Hrom	Hrom	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	Rome	
296.04:7	Araxes,	Arax	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	1. river 2. woman	
296.19:6.7	, yaghags hogwatz	yalags yocvoc	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	for. about for the souls	
296.20:2	arraquinonthia nce,	arak	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	virtue	
296.23:5	bironthiarn		Armenian / MacArthur et al.	nation	
296.24:2	hishtakatsch,	hreštak	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	angel	
296.F3:1	Thargam	targman	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	interpreter	
321.23:4	, giel	giel	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	haste	
338.23:11	Setanik	Satenik	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	name of woman	
340.32:8	dargman	targman	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	interpreter	(dragoman Romanian : interpreter)
340.34:8a	Zaravence,	cara	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	servant	
344.01:4	-sarsoon	sarsoun	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	shiver	
344.31:9	, Arram	Aram	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	name of male	
344.32:6	Deer Dirouchy,	Der Dirouhi	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	addressing priest	(form of address to a clergyman)
344.33:7	Saur	saur	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	sword	
344.34:5	arge	arje	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	a bear	
345.01:8	hair-	hayr	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	father	
345.02:3	Gospolis		Armenian / MacArthur et al.		

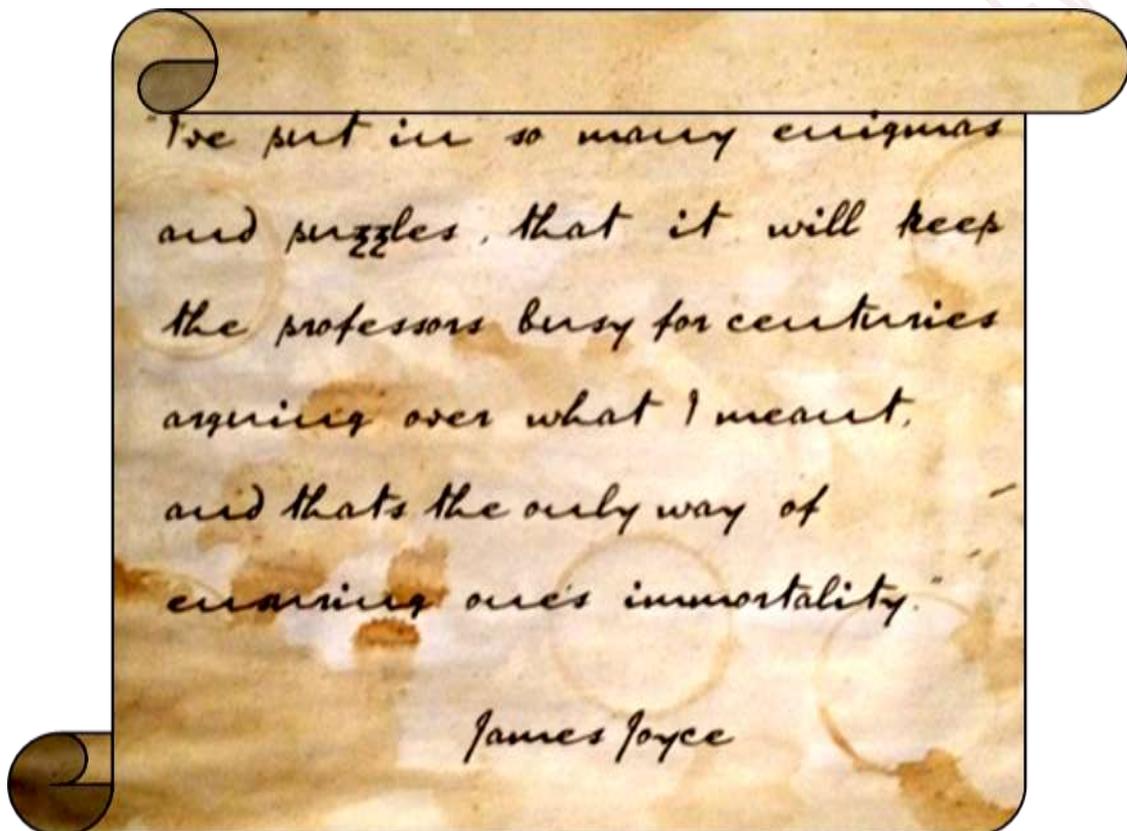
346.20:11	hov	hov	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	breeze	
346.21:2.3	az ov	cov	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	sea	(Mink’s Sea of Azov → Δ : Tautology!)
347.06:11. 1	, (hegheg	helel	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	torrent. flood	
348.36:4a	ohosili-	xosel	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	to speak	
354.20:1	oudchd	uxt	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	vow	
354.21:7b	-cacanoutioun	halalutyun	Armenian / MacArthur et al.	peace	
387.10:5	yaghoodourt		Armenian / MacArthur et al.		



William Page: Armenian at Constantiople, 1823

Skrabanek's MiniLexicon of Anglo-Irish

in *Finnegans Wake*



"Anglo-Irish in *Finnegans Wake*" by Petr SKRABANEK, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Vol. XIII, No. 5, October 1976, pp79-85.

Address	FW	Anglo-Irish	Lg/Author	English	Comments
005.03:4	clittering	clittering	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	noise of hurrying feet	(cliotar Irish : the noise of hurrying feet on stone)
009.24:1	(Bullsear!	bullsear	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a clown	(ballséir Irish : clown)
019.33:13	(signs on it!)	signs on it	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW274.10)
023.12:4	. Betoun	betune	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	between	(“The Lord betune us and harm” Le Fanu) (“God be betune uz and harm” S. Lover)
026.18:6	, metherjar,	medher	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	wooden drinking vessel	(meadar Irish : wooden drinking vessel) (→ also <i>Ulysses</i> 12.1211: the medher of dark strong foamy ale)
031.12:7	gorban,	gorb	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a ravenous eater. a glutton	(gorb Irish : a glutton) (→FW031.12:10 , ceasing to swallow.)
033.09:2	clawhammers	clawhammers	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	“an eejit”	(in Dublin lingo, ‘a Dublin type who is a bit of an eejit’ (from <i>The Irish Times</i>))
035.13:1	bamer,	bamer	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a straw hat	
039.33:12.1	, red biddy,	a red biddy	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a drink of red wine	(‘a drink of Dublin winos: a cheap wine, occasionally fortified with methylated spirits’)
046.01:5	E’erawan		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek		(combines Samuel Butler’s <i>Erewhon</i> , and the end of the phrase “Have you e’er a wan?”) (wan Anglo-Irish : one) (→FW510.27:1)
050.30:6	snob of the dunhill,		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a snot / snuff of a candle	(“a snuff of Dunhill tobacco”) (→ ‘to die dunghill’ + ‘to snuff it’)
051.02:8	possing		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	flooding	(possing-wet : saturated. wringing wet)

072.03:3	Ban	ban	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	(jocular:) Lord- lieutenant of Ireland	(ban Serbo-Croat : a provincial governor) ⁺⁺ (ban Romanian : provincial Governor in oldtime Romania)
077.15:3	blaetther	blather	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	boasting	(bladar Irish : flattery) (variation of blather / blether / blither / bladdher Anglo-Irish : boastful, nonsensical talk)
079.30:6	, moggies’	moggy	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a fat, lazy person	
087.31:5	bank from Banagher,		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a super-lie	(out-blarneying blarney) (from the phrase ‘that bangs Banagher and Banagher beats the Devil’) (there is a village Banagher , off Birr, in County Offaly)
093.15:2	hames,	hames	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a mess	(usually, in the phrase ‘to make a hames of something’)
093.24:2	plause	plausy	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	flattery	(plás Irish : flattery) (‘ he is a good hand at the plausy’)
097.30:4	libber	libber	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	an untidy person	(‘a flipper, an untidy person, careless about his dress and appearance’) (‘an easy-going ould sthree of a man’)
102.33:1	Goo,	goo	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a fool. a useless person	(guag Irish : a useless person. a fool) (→FW381.06:4 googs)
122.10:8	within an aim’s ace		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	very near. almost	(“within ambs-ace” Eric Partridge)
127.32:5	mausey	mausey	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	large hips. heavy buttocks	(más Irish : buttock) (‘having large hips or heavy buttocks’)
128.02:7	mouldystoned;	mouldy	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	drunk	(mouldy ≈ stoned ≈ drunk Irish slang) (Δ : Tautology !)
134.03:3	laveries	lavery	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	Irish pound notes	(Irish pound notes with the portrait of Lady Lavery posing as an Irish colleen)
138.08:10	motts	mott	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	girls	(from Romani mort)

140.34:7	(more power to you),		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW274.10:4.5)
153.36:11	jackasses all within bawl		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	too near	(‘I wouldn’t go within the bawl of an ass of him’)
156.23:1	botheared. #	botheared	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	partially deaf	
179.07:12	creased	creased	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	beaten	(creese / creesh Scottish : beaten)
179.08:12	gayboys. #		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	go-boy	(‘a sly fellow who goes about doing harm in secret’)
190.08:3	more grease to your elbow	more grease to your elbow	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	try harder don’t be lazy	(a combination of ‘put more elbow grease into it’ or ‘use a bit more elbow grease’ ≈ try harder. don’t be lazy)
191.04:2	Afferyank!	afferyank	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a massman. a crawthumper	(aifreannach Irish : a massman. a crawthumper)
191.11:9	, on his keeping	on his keeping	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	on the run (from the police)	(ar a choimhead Irish : runaway from the gardai)
193.02:9	crawsick	crawsick	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	stomach-sick. hangover	(‘he has a raging confusion in his craw’) (‘ill in the morning after a drinking bout’) (craosach Irish : gluttonous (with folk-etymology added to it))
195.03:6	sloothering	sloothering	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	‘soft-soap’. blarney	(‘this fellow would coax the birds off the bushes with his sloother’)
196.09:6	— hike!—	hike	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	go back! stop!	(call to a horse) (→FW377.23:2 ,hike.)
199.32:4	not a mag	not a mag	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	not a sound	(meig Irish : bleat of the goat) (also in ‘not a meg or geg’ ≈ not a sound or stir) (→ gíog ná míog Irish)
203.09:5	sarthin suir?	sarthin shure	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	confident. absolutely certain	(‘sarthin shure’ ≈ certain sure) (Joyce deviates from Anglo-Irish spelling on account of the context of rivers of this episode (súir Irish : water. a river))
209.06:1	twigged	to twig	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	to understand. know. notice. get the point	(‘When I hinted at what I wanted, he twigged me at once’) (tuigim Irish : I understand)

215.12:7	old skeowsha	(me) old skeowsha	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	(my) old friend	(usually 'me old skeowsha') (other spellings are sagowsha or skidosha) (it is very common, but the origin is unknown...)
215.14:2	, foostherfather	foostherfather	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	confusion. great fuss	(fooster ≈ bungler) (flurry. fluster. great fuss) ('What are you foostering at?') ('when a boy went to see a girl he was said he went foostering') (fústar Irish : fussiness etc)
215.31:8	chittering	chittering	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	constantly complaining	
222.06:12	betune	betune	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	between	(→FW023.12:4) ("The Lord betune us and harm" Le Fanu) ("God be betune uz and harm" S. Lover)
239.30:9	(mearing	mearing	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a boundary	(a boundary between two farms, two bogs, two fields, etc)
248.29:10.11	to twig	to twig	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	to understand. know. notice. get the point	(→FW209.06:1) ('When I hinted at what I wanted, he twigged me at once') (tuigim Irish : I understand)
253.16:10	Noodynaddy's	noody-naddy	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	hesitant in speech	(an ignorant, incapable person) (niúdar-neádar Irish : hesitancy) (niúdaimi-neádaimi Irish : a hesitant person)
253.27:5	fecking,	fecking	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	throwing (NOT the usual 'stealing')	('he was fecked out of the class' ≈ he was thrown out by the teacher')
257.17:4	, fecking	fecking	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	throwing (NOT the usual 'stealing')	('he was fecked out of the class' ≈ he was thrown out by the teacher')
269.22: 8	. Cookcook!	cook	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	hide-and-seek	('Hide-and-seek is often called Cook , because Cook! is sometimes the signal given that everyone is in hiding and the search may begin')
271.18:3	, Gam	gom	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	a softie. a fool.	(a soft fool of a fellow) (more often spelled gom) ('Don't think I am a fool or a gom or a gawk') (gam Irish : fool)
274.10:4	(more livepower elbow him!)		(Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek)	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW140.34:7)

275.09:7	, signs is on		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW140.34:10)
284.F4:8	Massach	massach	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	one with large hips	(One with large hips, thighs, or buttocks) (másach Irish : buttock)
288.F7:5	gatch		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	1. affected gesture 2. showing off	(affected gesture or movement of limb, body, or face) (showing off) (gáitse Irish : a showy gesture. a swagger)
303.04:4	. Fourth power to her illpogue!		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(→FW140.34:7) (now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW274.10:4.5)
304.26:5	delph.	delph	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	any crockery	(‘it is often heard in ‘wash the delph!’ ≈ doing the washing up of the dishes after a meal)
304.31:3	, cog , cog it out, here goes a sum.	cog	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	to crib (in school)	(P. W. Joyce gave the following example: ‘You cogged that sum’, which could have suggested to James Joyce the pun on ‘cogito ergo sum’)
313.29:11	gauger,	gouger / gowger	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	an unpleasant mediocrity	(‘a kind of half-way between a bowsie and a louser’ (a disagreeable ne’er-do-well’) (very current in Dublin, usually spelt gouger or gowger) (gabhadaire Irish : a cunning fellow)
321.01:8	no more powers to their elbow.	more powers to their elbow	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW140.34:7.8.9.1)
328.05:10	Andraws Meltons		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	pranks. tricks. shenanigans	(‘We’re used to Oliver’s andrewmartins!’) (Words spoken by an Irish politician in the mid-1970’s and also spelled as andramartins or anthramartins) (→FW392.03:4)
338.16:5	furry	furry	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	furzy	

351.16:7	Bonhamme		Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK		(banbh Irish : pigling) (combines bonhomme French with (bonham Anglo-Irish : suckling pig))
356.17:4	sowansopper.		Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	a kind of flummery	(sowan or sowens is a traditional dish eaten on Halowe'en) (the recipe of that is given by Joyce himself as gudhe rudhe brodhe with swedhe medhe ≈ a kind of flummery)
375.36:8	, moya!	moy-yah / mor-yah	Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	ironical interjection	(interjection implying doubt or irony) (marbh'eadh Irish ; as if it were so) (often spelt moy-yah or mor-yah)
377.23:2	, hike,	hike	Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	go back! stop!	(→FW196.09:6) (call to a horse) (→FW377.23:2 ,hike,)
381.05:5	mouldy		Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	drunk	(→FW128.02:7) (mouldy ≈ stoned ≈ drunk Irish slang) (Δ : Tautology !)
381.06:4	googs	goog gug / guggy (childish)	Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	1. egg (childish word) 2. a light-headed person	(googeen is a diminutive for eggs) (guag Irish : a light-headed person)
388.02:5	gink		Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	a small nose	(the oppoosite of conk (→FW388.01) (geannc Irish : a snub nose)
390.14:8	wangles.	wangle	Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	a fellow	('a tall, lanky, weak, young fellow')
392.03:4	andrewmartins	andrewmartins	Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	pranks. tricks. shenanigans	('We're used to Oliver's andrewmartins!') (Words spoken by an Irish politician in the mid-1970's and also spelled as andramartins or anthramartins)
393.02:3	signs on		Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(→FW019.33:13) (now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW274.10)
393.05:8	Andrew Martin	andrewmartins	Anglo-Irish / SkrabaneK	pranks. tricks. shenanigans	(→FW392.03:4) ('We're used to Oliver's andrewmartins!') (Words spoken by an Irish politician in the mid-1970's and also spelled as andramartins or anthramartins)

397.25:11	johnny magories	johnny magories	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	haws or hips	(mucóiri Irish : haws or hips)
409.15:2	meeow?	meeaw	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	misfortune	(mí-ádh Irish : ill-luck. misfortune) (‘he is a great meeaw’ ≈ an unfortunate person) (‘the meeah is on you’ ≈ you are unfortunate!)
426.25:5	betune	betune	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	between	(→FW023.12:4) (“The Lord betune us and harm” Le Fanu) (“God be betune uz and harm” S. Lover)
435.04:14	tony	tony	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	shoneen	(anglicised in speech and manners) * (‘he has a distinct English accent’)
436.26:1	gab	gab	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	chatter. prattle	(one gets ‘a gift of the gab’ after kissing the Blarney stone) (‘listen to all the old gab he goes on with’ ≈ ‘she subjected him to her small talk’)
454.15:1	jolly magorios		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	haws or hips	(→FW397.25:11.12) (mucóiri Irish : haws or hips)
456.03:9	protestants		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	potatoes	(prátaí Irish : potatoes)
459.24:12.1	bonhom	bonham	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek		(→FW351.16: pet pig)
463.07:9.10	aimer’s ace		(Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek)	very near. almost	(→FW122.10:8) (“within ambs-ace” Eric Partridge)
467.10:5	twig	to twig	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	to understand. know. notice. get the point	(→FW209.06:1) (‘When I hinted at what I wanted, he twigged me at once’) (tuigim Irish : I understand)
472.02:3	googoos		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	1. egg (childish word) 2. a light-headed person	(→FW381.06:4) (googeen is a diminutive for eggs) (guag Irish : a light-headed person)
475.34:6	,within the bawl of a mascot,		Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	too near	(→FW153.36:11) (‘I wouldn’t go within the bawl of an ass of him’)
488.06:8	ere yesterweek	ere yesterweek	Anglo-Irish / Skrabanek	the week before last	(arbhu i ndé Irish : the day before yesterday)

504.02:1	crans	crans	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	1. little tricks 2. dodges	(cranna Irish : little tricks. dodges) (always in the plural, as in Irish)
508.32:8	leg a bail	to take leg bail	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	to run away. to abscond	(‘He took leg bail on the spot, like a deer’)
510.27:8	e’er a one	e’er a one	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	‘something’	(earra Irish : article. goods) (arra Irish : an equivalent) (The question ‘Have you got a...’ is presumed) (The answer then is ‘I have <i>ne’er a one!</i> ’)
516.03:10	gag	gag	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a fop	(‘a conceited foppish young fellow who tries to figure as a swell’)
521.23:3	freckened	freckened	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	frightened	
524.36:1	doodah	doodah	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a fool	(dúdálaidhe Irish : a dunce. an awkward person)
532.01:1	eirenarch’s	herenarch	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	herenach	(a historical term for a church official) (airchinneach Irish : steward of church lands)
536.18:4	redde	to redde	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	to light (a pipe, or a fire)	
557.07:8	googoo	goog gug / guggy (childish)	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	1. egg (childish word) 2. a light-headed person	(→FW381.06:4) (googoo is a diminutive for eggs) (guag Irish : a light-headed person)
577.07:4	, great gas	great gas	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	fun	(a Dublin mother coming home from a hen party would say: ‘We had great gas!’ ≈ a lot of good-humoured fun and laugh) (‘He is a gas man!’ ≈ ‘there is a lot of fun with him’ / ‘he is a bit of a character!’)
581.07:4	betune	betune	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	between	(→FW023.12:4) (“The Lord betune us and harm” Le Fanu) (“God be betune uz and harm” S. Lover)
584.12:2	hooley pooley,	hooley-pooley	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a hubbub. a great din	(húille búille Irish : hullabaloo)
608.26:5	. Signs are on		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	(word of encouragement to piper or fiddler)	(→FW019.33:13) (now used as encouragement of any kind) (→FW275.09:7)

615.29:14	cafflers	caffler	Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	one who plays pranks	('a contemptible little fellow who gives saucy cheeky foolish talk') (cafaire Irish : a prater) (→ koffern German student slang : to prattle)
618.11:3	waxy		Anglo-Irish / Skrabaneck	a cobbler	('a cobbler, because he uses wax-end for stitching) (Up to about 1890, the waxies of Dublin held an annual gathering called The Waxies' Dargle)

A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in *Finnegans Wake*

A Lexicon of the BRETON Language

in *Finnegans Wake*



Ezra Pound, John Quinn, Ford Madox Ford, and James Joyce, in Pound's rooms in Paris, 1923

“Breton in L a/b” by **Danis ROSE**, published in *A Wake Newsletter*, New Series, vol. XV, No. 6, December 1978, pp90-92.

N. B. **Addresses in RED** represent authorial inadvertences !

Address	FW	Breton	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
404.12:1	moren	moren	Breton / Danis Rose	fog	
404.12:4	glaow	glaow	Breton / Danis Rose	rain	
406.04:4.5	mar pilche!	mar pilch	Breton / Danis Rose	if you please!	
406.09:2	avalunch	avalou	Breton / Danis Rose	apples	(plural)
406.11:1	jistr	jistr	Breton / Danis Rose	cider	
406.16:5	, hig,	kig	Breton / Danis Rose	meat	
406.16:7	, hag,	hag	Breton / Danis Rose	and	(micro-contextualisation: becon...with..., hig, steak, hag, pepper...)
406.17:3	timmtomm	tomm	Breton / Danis Rose	warm	(Δ : reduplication !) (micro-contextualisation: ... hotted up timmtomm...)
406.21:4	. Burud	bara	Breton / Danis Rose	bread	
406.22:4	aman	aman	Breton / Danis Rose	butter	(micro-contextualisation: ...bread ... and ... butter ...)
407. 17 :10	brieze	Breiz	Breton / Danis Rose	Brittany	
407. 14 :2	Yverzone	Iverzon	Breton / Danis Rose	Ireland	
408.04:1	dowanouet	doanet	Breton / Danis Rose	sad	
408.10:14	loust	lous	Breton / Danis Rose	dirty	
408.35:12	coant!	koant	Breton / Danis Rose	gentle	
408.36:7	dronk	drouk	Breton / Danis Rose	wicked	
409.17:8	. Poumeerme!	poumer	Breton / Danis Rose	heavy	

410.08:8	, ercked	erc'h	Breton / Danis Rose	snow	
410.08:10	skorned	skorn	Breton / Danis Rose	ice	
410.09:2	grizzild	grizilh	Breton / Danis Rose	hail	(micro-contextualisation: ...snow ... and ... ice ...and...hail allover,)
411.17:7	muthar	mut	Breton / Danis Rose	ha!	
411.17:8	mat	mat	Breton / Danis Rose	good	
411.17:9	bonzar	bouzar	Breton / Danis Rose	deaf	
411.30:6	Saozon	Saozon	Breton / Danis Rose	English	
411.17:7	ruze!	ruz	Breton / Danis Rose	red	
412.10:1	Pontoffbellek	beleg	Breton / Danis Rose	priest	(pantofi Romanian : shoes)
412.10:4	Kisslemerched	merched	Breton / Danis Rose	daughters	(plural)
41210:6	ledan	ledan	Breton / Danis Rose	broad	
41210:7	triz	striz	Breton / Danis Rose	narrow	
412.18:10	teom	teo	Breton / Danis Rose	big	
412.18:11	bihan	bihan	Breton / Danis Rose	small	
413.29:4	! Qweer	gwir	Breton / Danis Rose	true	
413.29:6	gaon!	gaou	Breton / Danis Rose	false(hood)	
413.29:8	trouz	trouz	Breton / Danis Rose	noise	(micro-contextualisation: ! True but false(hood) ! Be noise ...)
420.20:1	Laonum	la-ouan	Breton / Danis Rose	gay	
421.08:1	Kaer	kaer	Breton / Danis Rose	beautiful	
422.02:10	klanver	klanv	Breton / Danis Rose	sick	
422.03:10	. Gach!	yac'h	Breton / Danis Rose	healthy	(micro-contextualisation: ... sick ... healthy ...)
423.03:	markshaire	Markhared	Breton / Danis Rose	Marguerite	(Margaret)
423.04:13	tud	Tud	Breton / Danis Rose	people	
423.05:3	bourighevisien	bourcheoisien	Breton / Danis Rose	bourgeois	
423.36:8.9	Bro Cahlls	Bro-C'hall	Breton / Danis Rose	France	

425.11:10	fall	fall	Breton / Danis Rose	bad	
425.18:6	braz,	braz	Breton / Danis Rose	grand	
426.07:3	krenfy	krenf	Breton / Danis Rose	strong	
426.10:12	semplgawn	sempl	Breton / Danis Rose	weak	
427.17:12	dall	dall	Breton / Danis Rose	blind	
429.22:2	, kozydozy,	koz	Breton / Danis Rose	old	(Δ : Reduplication , rhymed)
430.02:2	Benent	Beneat	Breton / Danis Rose		
430.02:4	Berched's	Berched	Breton / Danis Rose	Brigid	(Saint Berched's ...night-school...)
430.02.10:8:	jaonickally,	jaouank	Breton / Danis Rose	young	
430.02.13:9:	,(vil!)	vil	Breton / Danis Rose	ugly	(Δ : aside !)
431.20:2	,(brao!)	brao	Breton / Danis Rose	beautiful	(Δ : aside !)

A Lexicon of ITALIAN

in *Finnegans Wake*



"The Relevance of Italian in FW with Reference to I.1 - 8" by **Rosa Maria BOSINELLI**, published in *A WAKE NEWSLITTER*, New Series XIII. 2 (April 1976), pp 19 - 32.



Drawing by Federico Zuccaro
(1540/1541-1609)

Finnegans Wake, Part One

N. B. **Addresses in RED** represent authorial inadvertences !

Address	FW	Italian	Lg/ Author	English	Comments
003.01:1	riverrun	riverran	Italian / Bosinelli	they'll come again	
003.02:8	vicus	vico	Italian / Bosinelli	alley. lane	
003.08:4	gorgios	gorgo	Italian / Bosinelli	whirlpool	
003.15:3	-bada- -kammina -bronto -tuonn -trovar	bada camminarono brontolio tuono trovare	Italian / Bosinelli	be careful they walked rumble thunder to find	
004.04:5	Micgranes	micgrane	Italian / Bosinelli	penury. migraine	(migrenă Romanian : migraine)
006.01:9.1	noobibuss	nubi basse	Italian / Bosinelli	low clouds	
006.26:10	bockalips	- boccale - bocca	Italian / Bosinelli	- jug - mouth	
007.03:2	flittaflute	flutti afflitti	Italian / Bosinelli	wailing waves	
007.03:6	(O carina! O carina!)	O carina!	Italian / Bosinelli	that's nice! nice girl!	
007.08:8	.Grampupus	gran pupo	Italian / Bosinelli	big baby.	(→FW006.31:9 an overgrown babelin,)
007.28:1	Brontolone	brontolone	Italian / Bosinelli	grumbler	(→ a comedy by Carlo Goldoni entitled <i>Sior Todaro Brontolon</i>)
007.30:10	verdigrass,	verde	Italian / Bosinelli	green	
008.32:4	strategy	strale	Italian / Bosinelli	arrow	

009.35:10.1. 2	Gambariste della porca	Giambattista della Porta - gamba - bariste	Italian / Bosinelli	Giambattista della Porta - leg - barmaids	((1535 – 1615) scientist and playwright)
009.36:4	! Dalaveras fimmieras!	da vere femmine	Italian / Bosinelli	just like women!	
011.05:10	! Neblas	nebbia	Italian / Bosinelli	mist	
012.09:9	vesta	veste	Italian / Bosinelli	dress	
014.08:1	(sobralasolas!)	- asola - la sola	Italian / Bosinelli	- buttonhole - the only one	(→FW015.09)
015.15:7	surssur-	surssuro	Italian / Bosinelli	whisper	(susur Romanian : rustle. purl)
015.30:9	? Forshapen	forse	Italian / Bosinelli	perhaps	
015.36:4	alebrill	brillo	Italian / Bosinelli	tipsy. drunk	
016.28:1	rimimirim	mi rimiro	Italian / Bosinelli	I look at myself	
020.32:7	frasques	frasche frasche	Italian / Bosinelli	leafy branches flighty women	
022.23:7	(Dare! O dare!),	dare	Italian / Bosinelli	to give	
024.19:1	Kapelavaster	Vatelapesca	Italian / Bosinelli	(Who-knows-where ≈ the imaginary country of most Italian Fairy tales) (≈ Cockaigne)	(A: anagram)
025.09:6	Basilico’s	basilico	Italian / Bosinelli	basil	
027.15:4	Luna’s	luna	Italian / Bosinelli	moon	(<i>Il Conte di Luna</i> : character in Verdi) (lună Romanian : moon. month)
027.28:5	lumbos.	lombi	Italian / Bosinelli	loins	
029.28:7	(Tuttut’s cessa)	tutto un cesso	Italian / Bosinelli	it’s all a mess!	
029.29:11.1	innebbiated	annebbiato	Italian / Bosinelli	clouded. foggy	
031.20:7	Giubilei	giubilei	Italian / Bosinelli	jubilees	

031.24:5	preties	preti	Italian / Bosinelli	priests	
032.08:3	, Skertsiraizde	scherzi	Italian / Bosinelli	jokes	
032.24:11	(bassvoco)	bassa voce	Italian / Bosinelli	in a low voice	
035.11:13	oriulate	oriuolo	Italian / Bosinelli	clock. watch	
035.31:11	tonuant thunderous	tonante	Italian / Bosinelli	thundering	(A: Tautology!)
038.03:7	(porkograso!)	porco grasso	Italian / Bosinelli	fat pig	(porc gras Romanian : fat pig)
038.14:9	pispiigliando,	pispiigliando	Italian / Bosinelli	whispering	
039.07:4	, evelo nevelo,	è velo, nevelo?	Italian / Bosinelli	it's true, isn't it?	(parody of Chinese!)
040.05:1.3	moltapuke... voltapuke,	molta più una volta di più	Italian / Bosinelli	much more once more	
040.25:4	nano!)	nano	Italian / Bosinelli	dwarf	
041.19:6	linea and puncta	punto e linea	Italian / Bosinelli	dot and dash	(linie și punct Romanian : dot and dash)
043.36:11	sputabout,	sputa	Italian / Bosinelli	spit	
044.20:3	-chabatta-	ciabatta	Italian / Bosinelli	slipper. informally	
044.22:1	Ardite, arditi!	- arditi ! - audite ! - arditi	Italian / Bosinelli	- dare! - listen - shock troops	
045.28:1	Balbaccio, balbuccio!	-accio -uccio	Italian / Bosinelli		(the suffix -accio is a pejorative suffix !) – (the suffix -uccio is a diminutive suffix)
048.01:4	Corpo di barragio!	corpo di Bacco!	Italian / Bosinelli	By Jove !	
048.16:7	persins	persi persino	Italian / Bosinelli	lost even	
048.19:9	Osti-Fosti,	fosti	Italian / Bosinelli	you were (you died)	(oști Romanian : armies) (foști Romanian : former. formerly) (A reduplication)

048.23:1	Tuonisonian	suonanti tuoni	Italian / Bosinelli	thundering thunders	
048.24:2	Animandovites)	animando vite	Italian / Bosinelli	giving life	
049.03:2	(Okaroff?)	oca	Italian / Bosinelli	goose	
049.19:10	Orani	Oriani	Italian / Bosinelli	novelist	(Alfredo Oriani : novelist, playwright, essay-writer)
050.19:5	Padre Don Bruno	Padre Don Bruno	Italian / Bosinelli	Father Brown	
050.23:2	Fratomistor	frate	Italian / Bosinelli	brother. friar	(frate Romanian : brother. friar)
054.06:4	! Intendite! #	intendete	Italian / Bosinelli	listen and understand	
054.10:5	Casaconcordia:	casa concordia	Italian / Bosinelli	the house of peace	(casă Romanian : house)
054.12:1	Millecientoctoginta due	mille cento trenta due	Italian / Bosinelli	1132	
054.33:2	sgocciolated	sgocciolava	Italian / Bosinelli	dripped	
058.09:5	grida,	grida	Italian / Bosinelli	cries. shouts	
058.25:3	cappapee,	cappa. pi	Italian / Bosinelli	K P	
059.36:3	trotterella!	trotterella trotterella	Italian / Bosinelli	little trout he/she hops	
060.30:10	padre's	padre	Italian / Bosinelli	father	
061.01:3	, una mona.	una mona	Italian / Bosinelli	a silly cunt	
061.16:3	Questa and Puella,	questa o quella	Italian / Bosinelli	Verdi aria	(aria from Verdi's opera <i>Rigoletto</i>)
062.25:6	. (perorhaps!)	per ora perorare	Italian / Bosinelli	for the time being to plead	
064.31:4	fischial	me ne infischio	Italian / Bosinelli	I don't give a damn!	
064.31:7.1	Scapolopolos,	scapolo	Italian / Bosinelli	bachelor	

064.32:6	machelar’s	macellaio	Italian / Bosinelli	butcher	(măcelar Romanian : butcher)
067.31:11.1	magretta	magretta	Italian / Bosinelli	rather thin	
068.09:10	a la Zingara	alla zingara	Italian / Bosinelli	gypsy-like	
068.17:1	sfidare	sfidare	Italian / Bosinelli	to challenge	*(Romanian!)
068.19:6	Arcoforty,	arco forte	Italian / Bosinelli	bow strong	(‘Strongbow’)
069.36:2	(Gorbotipacco,	corpo di bacco!	Italian / Bosinelli	By Jove!	(parody on German vs Italian pronunciation)
070.05:10	Frankofurto	franco furto	Italian / Bosinelli	unpunished theft	(furt Romanian : theft)
075.07:11	. Fooi, fooi,	fui fuji	Italian / Bosinelli	I was run away quickly!	(dialect.)
078.32:5	(Ohiboh,	ohibò!	Italian / Bosinelli	fie!	
084.07:5	rialtos	rialto	Italian / Bosinelli	height. rise	
084.27:1.3	in...corso	in corso	Italian / Bosinelli	in progress	
084.34:2	paraflamme	parafiamme	Italian / Bosinelli	fire-guard	
084.36:4	,El Don de Dunelli,	el don de dunele	Italian / Bosinelli	Don Juan	(Venice dialect)
085.30:8	fesses	far fesso	Italian / Bosinelli	to make a fool of smb	
086.29:3	,Qui Sta Troia,	qui sta Troia questa troia!	Italian / Bosinelli	here is Troy what a whore!	
087.23:8	noveletta,	novelletta	Italian / Bosinelli	short story	
087.34:7	testis	testi	Italian / Bosinelli	witnesses	
088.17:9	,inquiline	inquilino	Italian / Bosinelli	tenant	
089.06:10.1	? Macchevuole!	ma che vuole!	Italian / Bosinelli	what do you expect!	
089.10:9	, cossa?	cozza	Italian / Bosinelli	what?	
089.11:3	corso	corso	Italian / Bosinelli	course	
090.31:8	-puttana-	puttana	Italian / Bosinelli	whore. strumpet	(part of Centum!)

092.07:3	tristitone	triste	Italian / Bosinelli	sad	
092.17:10	busses	basi	Italian / Bosinelli	kisses	(dialect.)
092.19:1	legando	legando	Italian / Bosinelli	tying	
092.19:10	pizzicagnoling	pizzicare	Italian / Bosinelli	to pinch. to itch	
092.25:9	Gemma	gemma	Italian / Bosinelli	gem	
093.16:1	donatrices,	donatrice	Italian / Bosinelli	donor. giver	
093.20:10	gaingridando:	gridando	Italian / Bosinelli	shouting	
093.21:2	! Verg!	vergogna!	Italian / Bosinelli	shame!	
097.14:2	volponism	volpone	Italian / Bosinelli	old fox	
098.29:8	citta!	città	Italian / Bosinelli	city	
098.31:11.2	rome and reme	Romolo e Remo	Italian / Bosinelli	Romulus and Remus	
099.09:2	, Carpulenta	corpulenta (fem)	Italian / Bosinelli	stout. fat	
102.15:3	, Sola,	sola	Italian / Bosinelli	alone	(feminine!)
102.25:9.1	, Giallia,	gialla	Italian / Bosinelli	yellow	(feminine!)
104.08:2	Stessa's	stessa	Italian / Bosinelli	herself	
104.15:10	Poppolin,	popolino	Italian / Bosinelli	the lower classes	
105.25:9	Attraente,	attraente	Italian / Bosinelli	attractive	
106.06:3	Tonnoburkes,	tonno	Italian / Bosinelli	tuna fish	
108.18:3	measenmanonger,	mise mano	Italian / Bosinelli	put his/her hand on	
108.28:2	cagacity	cagare	Italian / Bosinelli	to shit	
110.23:3	Premver	primavera	Italian / Bosinelli	spring	
112.07:10	Zingari	zingari	Italian / Bosinelli	gypsies	
113.26:5	talk straight turkey	parla turco	Italian / Bosinelli	he talks double-Dutch	
115.15:2	, prostituta in herba	prostituta in erba	Italian / Bosinelli	budding prostitute	

118.13:4	, Coccolanius	cocco coccolare	Italian / Bosinelli	the apple of one’s eye to cuddle	
122.16:3	rossy,	rossi	Italian / Bosinelli	the reds	
123.32:8	Hanno O’Nonhanno’s	hanno o non hanno	Italian / Bosinelli	they have or have not	(→FW182.20)
124.15:7	Prendergust	prender questo	Italian / Bosinelli	to take this	
124.25:2	Pratiland	prati	Italian / Bosinelli	meadows	
126.13:2	nudiboos	nudi	Italian / Bosinelli	bare. naked	
126.22:3	prodestung	prode	Italian / Bosinelli	brave	
127.08:2	Legge	legge	Italian / Bosinelli	law	
129.27:3	Illbelpaese	il bel paese	Italian / Bosinelli	the homeland	(brand name of packaged cheese)
129.30:3	Giroflee Giroflaa;	giro qui giro là	Italian / Bosinelli	I wander here and there	
129.35:2	Collesons	colle	Italian / Bosinelli	hill	
132.15:1	Miraculone,	- miracolone - mira - culone	Italian / Bosinelli	- great miracle - look - big arse	
132.15:2b	, Monstrucceleen;	uccellino	Italian / Bosinelli	little bird	(monstru Romanian : monster)
132.28:3	Melarancitrone	- mela - arancio	Italian / Bosinelli	- apple - orange	
132.29:3	; Gran Turco,	- gran Turco - granturco	Italian / Bosinelli	- Great Turk - maize	(turc Romanian : Turk)
132.36:6	sawyer		Italian / Bosinelli		(the Italian for ‘saw’ also means ‘masturbation’)
133.09:10	kay		Italian / Bosinelli		(the Italian for ‘to key’ also means ‘to fuck’)
133.28:6	babu;	babbo	Italian / Bosinelli	daddy	
133.35:11	Eachovos;	ovo/uovo	Italian / Bosinelli	egg	

146.35:9	, cigolo ,	cigolio	Italian / Bosinelli	squeaking	
147.24:9	chasta dieva.	Casta Diva	Italian / Bosinelli	The Moon	(aria from Bellini's <i>Norma</i>) (the goddess is The Moon)
147.33:7	, pipetta mia ,	- pupetta mia - pipetta	Italian / Bosinelli	- my little darling - little pipe	(pipetă Romanian : pipette)
147.35:7	, silenzioso ?	silenzioso	Italian / Bosinelli	silent	
148.02:1	? Misi, misi!	mi? sì	Italian / Bosinelli	me? Yes	(dialect.)
148.10:3	, chare!	care	Italian / Bosinelli	dear	(adj. fem. pl) (→FW148.11)
150.04:1	Talis de Talis ,	tal dei tali	Italian / Bosinelli	Mr So-and-so	
150.32:9	faroscope	faro	Italian / Bosinelli	lighthouse	(→FW150.33 this nightlife instrument) (far Romanian : lighthouse)
151.06:5	mandaboutwoma n	manda	Italian / Bosinelli	to send	
151.11:6	Levi-Brullo ,	brullo	Italian / Bosinelli	bare	
151.20:3	Mortadartella	mortadella	Italian / Bosinelli	mortadella salami	
151.23:11	! Tyro a toray!	tiratore	Italian / Bosinelli	marksman	
151.35:5	quandour (	quando	Italian / Bosinelli	when	
152.29:2	a spasso	a spasso	Italian / Bosinelli	(to go for) a walk	
152.31:10	lancia spezzata ,	lancia spezzata	Italian / Bosinelli	broken spear	
153.30:2	addetto	addetto	Italian / Bosinelli	assigned (to a service)	
154.04:6	, sanity?	Santità	Italian / Bosinelli	(Your) Holiness	
154.06:5	miserendissimest	miserandissimo	Italian / Bosinelli	most pitiful	
154.29:3	. Culla vosellina.	culla vosellina	Italian / Bosinelli	in a little voice	(dialect.)
155.24:3	cielung ,	cielo	Italian / Bosinelli	sky. heaven	

155.25:10	lucciolys	luciole	Italian / Bosinelli	fire-flies	
157.03:1	— Unuchorn!	un corno!	Italian / Bosinelli	fuck you!	
157.05:1	— Uvuloid!	uva	Italian / Bosinelli	grapes	
157.06:1	— Uskybeak!		Italian / Bosinelli		(the Italian for ‘beak’ also means ‘cuckold’)
157.08:1	# Nuvoletta	nuvoletta	Italian / Bosinelli	little cloud	(diminutive!)
157.13:12	nubied	nubi	Italian / Bosinelli	clouds	
157.24:5	, Nuvoluccia,	nuvoluccia	Italian / Bosinelli	little cloud	(diminutive!)
157.32:5	sfumastelliacinou s	- sfumato - stella	Italian / Bosinelli	- hazy - star	
158.01:9	madonine,	madonnina	Italian / Bosinelli	demure young lady	
158.03:6	Accanite,	accanito	Italian / Bosinelli	dogged	
158.20:1	, dormimust	dormi!	Italian / Bosinelli	sleep!	(dormi! Romanian : sleep! (imperative))
159.19:4	! Bast!	basta!	Italian / Bosinelli	stop it!	
159.28:2	Gnoccovitch.	gnocco	Italian / Bosinelli	dullard	
160.05:4	redcedera	edera	Italian / Bosinelli	ivy	(iederă Romanian : ivy)
160.29:12	Sgunoshooto	sconosciuto	Italian / Bosinelli	unknown	
161.03:2	Ciondolone’s	ciondolone	Italian / Bosinelli	lubberly fellow	
161.17:4	risicide	riso	Italian / Bosinelli	laugh	(‘killjoy!’)
162.15:14	) Ostiak della Vogul Marina!	Ostio della Vergine Maria	Italian / Bosinelli		(a blasphemous reference to the Virgin Mary)
164.30:3	Signorina Cuticura	Signorina. cute. cura	Italian / Bosinelli	Miss Skincare	
165.02:4	colpo di glottide	colpo di glottide	Italian / Bosinelli	a burst from the glottis	
165.06:3	, cantatrickee!	cantatrice	Italian / Bosinelli	female singer	

166.23:10	<i>seducente infanta</i>	seducente infanta	Italian / Bosinelli	seducing infanta	
167.19:1	nefand.	nefando	Italian / Bosinelli	nefarious	
169.23:3	, Griefotroffio,	brefotroffio	Italian / Bosinelli	foundligs' home	
172.01:6	Patatapapaveri's ,	- patata - papaveri	Italian / Bosinelli	- potato - poppy	
172.02:4	Ciaho, chavi!	- ciao - sciavi - ciavi	Italian / Bosinelli	- hallo! - slaves - keys	('slave' in Venitian) (dialect.)
172.22:1	. Anzi,	anzi	Italian / Bosinelli	on the contrary	
172.22:11.1	: Guardacosta	guardacoste	Italian / Bosinelli	coast-guard	(coastă Romanian : rib) (coastă Romanian : coast)
172.23:2	leporello?	Leporello	Italian / Bosinelli	servant in opera	(Don Juan's servant in <i>Don Giovanni</i>)
173.15:6	conclamazione (	conclamazione	Italian / Bosinelli	acclamation	
173.20:4	cornaille	corna	Italian / Bosinelli	horns	('cuckold')
177.10:10	stellas	stella	Italian / Bosinelli	star	(stea Romanian : stea)
178.15:5	massa,	massa	Italian / Bosinelli	crowd. mob	(masă Romanian : table)
178.17:5	, O pura e pia bella!	o pura e pia bella	Italian / Bosinelli	O pure and pious fair one	(→FW027.16 / 280.28 / 518.33)
178.24:7	ponte dei colori	Ponte dei Sospiri	Italian / Bosinelli	the bridge of colours	(The Bridge of Sighs, in Venice) (N.B. ponte is NOT italicised in FW text!)
178.27:3	peepestrella	- pipistrello - finestrella	Italian / Bosinelli	- bat - little window	
178.30:6	porcoghastly	porco	Italian / Bosinelli	1. pig 2. dirty	

180.15:2	Occidentaccia (	- accidentaccio! - occidente	Italian / Bosinelli	- damn! - the West	
181.11:5	puzzo	puzzo	Italian / Bosinelli	to stink	
181.12:1	pozzo.	pozzo	Italian / Bosinelli	1. well 2. cesspool	
182.20:1	Nichiabelli's	Machiavelli	Italian / Bosinelli	Machiavelli	(+ Old Nick)
182.20:4	Hanno, o Nonanno,	hanno o non hanno	Italian / Bosinelli	they have or have not	(→FW123.32)
182.21:3	Autore,	autore	Italian / Bosinelli	author	
182.28:6	frangipani.	Frangipani	Italian / Bosinelli	perfume...	(the red jasmine perfume is said to have been named after its creator) (the common surname Frangipani means 'bread breakers'!)
182.30:6	, Quivapieno,	Chi va piano... va lontano. - pieno	Italian / Bosinelli	Proverb - full	(≈ 'Slow and steady wins the race')
183.01:3	zolfor	zolfo	Italian / Bosinelli	sulphur	
183.01:5	scoppialamina	scoppia la mina scoppia l'anima scoppia lamina	Italian / Bosinelli	-the mine blows up -the soul bursts -thin plate bursts	
183.01:10.1	Queasysanos,	Qui si sana	Italian / Bosinelli	here we restore you to health	(the name of many nursing homes)
183.07:1	puzzonal	puzzone	Italian / Bosinelli	stinker	
183.10:6	imposts,	imposte	Italian / Bosinelli	shutters	
183.10:8	persianly	persiana	Italian / Bosinelli	window shutters	
183.22:8	, messes	messe	Italian / Bosinelli	crop	
184.29:2	uoves	uova	Italian / Bosinelli	eggs	
187.35:12.1	shemerieries.	scemerie	Italian / Bosinelli	stupidities	
189.14:8.1	educanded,	educande	Italian / Bosinelli	girl-boarders in convent schools	
191.35:1	, Baaboo,	babbo	Italian / Bosinelli	daddy	

192.03:8	lupo	lupo	Italian / Bosinelli	wolf	(lup Romanian : wolf)
192.36:9	balbettised	balbettare	Italian / Bosinelli	to stutter	
199.28:10	La Calunnia è un Vermicelli	‘La Calunnia è un Venticello’-vermicelli	Italian / Bosinelli	aria from opera -a kind of pasta	(aria from Rossini’s Il Barbiere di Siviglia) (‘calumny is like a breeze’)
200.35:7	, pian piena!	pian piano	Italian / Bosinelli	slowly, slowly	
201.18:11	della	della	Italian / Bosinelli	of the	
202.09:5	Fonte-in-Monte	fonte in monte	Italian / Bosinelli	the spring on the mountain	
205.27:1	Porta	porta	Italian / Bosinelli	door	
206.01:8	, fracassing	-fracasso -fracassare	Italian / Bosinelli	-din -to smash	
207.12:2	, Ciliegia Grande	ciliegia grande	Italian / Bosinelli	big cherry	
207.24:2	presta!	presto	Italian / Bosinelli	quick. nimble	
207.24:3	! Leste,	lesto	Italian / Bosinelli	quick	
207.26:2	? Bon a ventura?	Bonaventura	Italian / Bosinelli	philosopher	(philosopher and saint, contemporary of Thomas Aquinas)
208.13:7	tinto	tinto	Italian / Bosinelli	coloured	
209.24:11.1	Isolabella,	Isolabella	Italian / Bosinelli	an island	(an island in Lake Maggiore: ‘beautiful island’)
209.34:6	. Vivi	vivi	Italian / Bosinelli	live	
210.01:8	culdee sacco	cul di sacco	Italian / Bosinelli	1. blind alley 2. bottom of bag	(cul de sac French)
210.03:2	per ricorder	per ricordo	Italian / Bosinelli	- as a keepsake - for the record	
210.10:8	Piccolina	piccolina (fem)	Italian / Bosinelli	little	(piccolo : a small flute sounding an octave higher than the ordinary one) (piculină Romanian : piccolo)

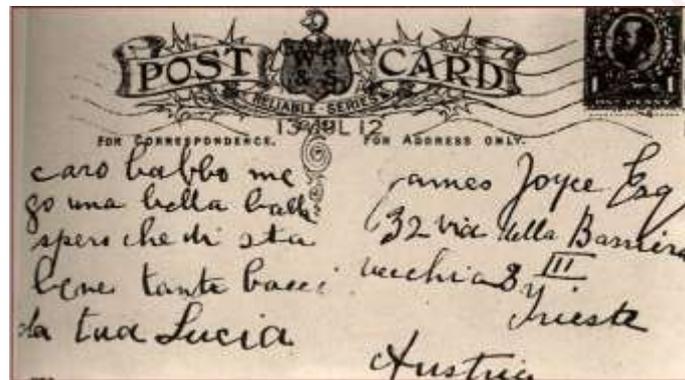
211.01:2	collera	collera	Italian / Bosinelli	anger	
211.14:1	Bellezza;	bellezza	Italian / Bosinelli	beauty	
211.24:5	speranza	speranza	Italian / Bosinelli	hope	(speranță Romanian : hope)
212.04:3	Rossa	rossa (fem)	Italian / Bosinelli	red	
212.11:9	Simpatica	simpatica	Italian / Bosinelli	nice	
212.12:3	Una	una	Italian / Bosinelli	one	
212.12:5	Laterza	Laterza - la terza	Italian / Bosinelli	name of a publisher - the third	(a publisher well known since 1903)
212.34:11	Senior ga dito: Faciasi Omo! E omo fu fò. ... Senior ga dito: Faciasi Hidamo! Hidamo se ga facessà.		Italian / Bosinelli	And God said: Let us make man. So God created man. And God said: Let us make Adam. And Adam was made...	(Mediaeval Italian version of Genesis 1:27 + 2:22 , most probably parodied...)
213.09:5	onder	onde	Italian / Bosinelli	waves	
215.04:2	lune,	lune	Italian / Bosinelli	moons	(lună Romanian : moon) (lună Romanian : month)
215.23:10	viricordo.	vi ricordo	Italian / Bosinelli	I remind you of something	



Cappella Palatina, Palermo, Sicily: Mosaic of The Tower of Babel

A Schenoni MiniLexicon of Italian

in *Finnegans Wake*



"Italian Words and References in *Finnegans Wake* II.1" (Episode 9) by **Luigi SCHENONI**, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, New Series, Volume XV, No 4, August 1978, pp51-55.

FW Episode NINE

Address	FW	Italian	Language / Author	English	Comments
219.05:3	massinees.	massi	Italian 9 / Schenoni	blocks. rocks	
220.20:8	monies,	mona	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. song 2. The Isle of Man 3. moon 4. Anglesey 5. “vagina”	(dialect.) 1. “Mona, my Own Love” 2. old name for ... 3. the moon... 4. classical name 5. “stupid person”
220.21:2	perdunament o,	perdonamento	Italian 9 / Schenoni	please excuse me!	(mock Italian)
220.21:6	, pulcinellis	Pulcinella	Italian 9 / Schenoni	Pulcinella	(Naples mask, male !)
221.22:3	Elanio Vitale.	elanio vitale	Italian 9 / Schenoni	élan vital	(→Henri Bergson)
221.23:5	, Incubone	incubone	Italian 9 / Schenoni	big nightmare	
222.12:1	catastrophear ,	casta	Italian 9 / Schenoni	chaste	(fem. sing.)
222.26:4	sbuffing	sbuffare	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to pant. puff. snort	
222.26:6	sputing,	sputare	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to spit	
222.26:7	, tussing	tossire	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to cough	(tuși Romanian : to cough)
222.27:10	brividies	brividi	Italian 9 / Schenoni	shivers	
223.03:2	agnols	agno agnoli	Italian 9 / Schenoni	lamb angels	(poetic) (obsolete)
223.07:2	, Pervinca	pervinca	Italian 9 / Schenoni	periwinkle	
223.08:10	melmelode	- melme - lode	Italian 9 / Schenoni	- mud - praise	
223.16:4	-Marengo	marengo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	napoleon	(coin)
224.11:7	colline	colline	Italian 9 / Schenoni	hills	*(coline Romanian : hills)

224.28:9	Quanty purty bellas, here, Madama Lifay!	O quante belle figlie, Madama Dorè!	Italian 9 / Schenoni	Oh, how many beautiful girls here, Madama Dorè!	
225.15:4	Mountagnone ,	montagnone	Italian 9 / Schenoni	big mountain	
225.33:6	pretti.	pretti	Italian 9 / Schenoni	pure. real. genuine	(masc. pl.)
226.15:4	, Minuscoline’s	minuscoline	Italian 9 / Schenoni	very tiny	
226.30:9	coloratura!	coloratura	Italian 9 / Schenoni	colouring	
226.31:5	Arancia,	arancia	Italian 9 / Schenoni	orange	
227.10:2	rickissime	ricchissime	Italian 9 / Schenoni	very rich	
227.16:5	papavere’s	papavero	Italian 9 / Schenoni	poppy	
227.19:2	vicereversing	vicere	Italian 9 / Schenoni	viceroy	(viceversa Romanian : viceversa) (vicerege Romanian : viceroy)
227.35:3	tastarin	tastare	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to touch. feel	
227.36:3	, imbretellated	imbretellare	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to provide with braces	(bretele Romanian : braces)
228.23:3	città immediata,	città immediata	Italian 9 / Schenoni	immediate town	(in feudal meaning)
228.27:5	liogotenente	luogotenente	Italian 9 / Schenoni	lieutenant	
228.28:7	deretane	deretano	Italian 9 / Schenoni	buttocks	
228.33:3	ghiornal,	giornale	Italian 9 / Schenoni	newspaper	(jurnal Romanian : newspaper)
228.34:9	Toumaria	tu, Maria	Italian 9 / Schenoni	you, Mary	(tu Romanian : you) (Maria Romanian : Mary)
228.35:6	. Salvo!	salvo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	safe	(masc. sing.)

229.32:1	moraculous	mora	Italian 9 / Schenoni	black-haired	(fem. sing.) (miraculos Romanian : miraculous)
230.04:6	. Babby,	babbi	Italian 9 / Schenoni	daddies	(familiar)
230.06:3	(osco de basco de pesco de bisco!)	Corpo di Bacco! Pezzo di bischero! a. Osco / Osci b. Basco c. basco d. pesco e. bisca f. bischero g. bischero	Italian 9 / Schenoni	By Jove! What a dolt you are! a. ancient people b. Basque c. beret d. peach tree e. gambling house f. tuning fork g. penis. # dolt. simpleton	(Osco / Osci are an ancient population of Southern Italy, whose main centre was Capua)
230.15:1	Casanuova	casa nuova	Italian 9 / Schenoni	new house	(casă nouă Romanian : new house)
230.16:7	! Occitantitem poli!	1. accidempoli 2. Occitania	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. dash. damn 2. Languedoc	
230.21:1	finjon	finjo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	I pretend. feign. sham. simulate	
230.27:6	grand carriero,	- gran carriera - grande	Italian 9 / Schenoni	- full speed - great. big	
230.31:6	Noverca,	noverca	Italian 9 / Schenoni	step-mother	(obsolete, or literary) (from the Latin)
230.33:8	socerine	socerine	Italian 9 / Schenoni	little mothers-in-law	(dialect.) (soacră Romanian : mother-in-law)
231.32:10	locofoco	a. loco b. foco	Italian 9 / Schenoni	a. place b. fire	(a. obsolete. dial.) (b. obsolete. poet.) (loc Romanian : place) (foc Romanian : fire)
232.16:4	leste.	leste	Italian 9 / Schenoni	nimble. quickwitted	(fem. sing.)
232.28:3	, sifadda,	siffatta	Italian 9 / Schenoni	such	(fem. sing)
233.27:6	! Micaco!	1. mi caco 2. macaco	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. I am shitting (in my pants) 2. macaque (zool.) 2b. runt (fig.)	(really, or fig.) (for fear)

233.30:7	inchamisas,	in camicia	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. in shirt sleeves 2. (of eggs) poached	(→FW234.01:5)
233.33:1	ciappacioppa-	1. ciappa 2. cioppa	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. to take 2. teat / to teat	(1. dialect.) (2. noun & verb)
233.34:1	melanmoon	mela	Italian 9 / Schenoni	apple	
234.01:2	. Hovobovo	1. ovo 2. bove	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. egg 2. ox	(1. popular) (2. literary)
234.01:3	hafogate	affogate	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. drawn 2. smothered 3. (of eggs) poached	(2. figurative.)
234.01:5	in kamicha!	in camicia	Italian 9 / Schenoni		(→FW233.30:7)
234.19:6	ripidarapidar pad	ripida	Italian 9 / Schenoni	steep	(fem. sing.) (repede adv. Romanian : steep)
236.07:9	Cantalamesse	1. Cantalamessa 2. canta la messa 3. messe	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. surname, Italian 2. he sings mass 3. crop. harvest	
236.29:3	cancanzanies	canzoni	Italian 9 / Schenoni	songs	*(a cancan zany English : a cancan buffoon or jester)
237.09:4	elixir. Lovelit!	Elisir d'Amore	Italian 9 / Schenoni	<i>The Elixir of Love</i>	(an 1832 opera by Donizetti)
237.26:8	Amanti.	amanti	Italian 9 / Schenoni	lovers	*(amant / amanți Romanian : lovers)
237.26:9	. Elleb Inam,	belle mani	Italian 9 / Schenoni	beautiful hands	(Δ : word + item reversal!)
237.30:10	Demani	domani	Italian 9 / Schenoni	tomorrow	(Δ : highlighting Italian word mani) (→ Δ : Tautology!)
238.23:8	Bianca Mutantini,	Bianca - mutandine	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. white 2. girl's name - drawers. knickers. panties	
238.24:2	conversa,	conversa	Italian 9 / Schenoni	lay sister	
238.33:5	. Caro	caro	Italian 9 / Schenoni	dear. expensive	
238.35:10	. Teomeo!	Dio mio!	Italian 9 / Schenoni	my God!	
239.01:2	bimboowood	bimbo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	child. boy	*(bamboo)
239.06:12	questuan	questua	Italian 9 / Schenoni	begging. collection	

239.27:2	gyrogyrorond o. #	giro giro tondo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	opening words of Italian nursery rhymes	(→ girotondo English : ring-a-ring-a-roses)
239.29:8	chiuff	ciuffo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	forelock. tuft (of hair)	*(ciuf Romanian : tuft of hair. shock of hair)
240.08:11	tumescinquin ance	inquinare	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to pollute	
240.11:5	, peccat	peccato peccato!	Italian 9 / Schenoni	sin What a pity! What a shame!	*(păcat / păcate Romanian : sin) *(ce păcat! Romanian : What a pity! What a shame!)
240.15:2	sporticolorissi mo,	colori	Italian 9 / Schenoni	colours	*(culoare / culori Romanian : colour(s))
241.01:5	digaditchies	diga	Italian 9 / Schenoni	dam. jetty. pier	*(dig Romanian : dam. jetty. pier) *(English : to dig a ditch !)
241.08:1	Collosul	sul collo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	on the neck	(Δ : item reversal!) *(colos+ul Romanian : The Colossus (of Rhodes...))
241.08:8	Scholarina	scolarina	Italian 9 / Schenoni	little schoolgirl	
241.21:6	prima	prima	Italian 9 / Schenoni	(the) first	(fem. sing.) (primul/prima Romanian : the first)
241.33:7	sempry	sempre	Italian 9 / Schenoni	always	*(to pry English : to inquire impertinently. peer inquisitively (into the affairs of others))
241.33:8	Lotta	lotta	Italian 9 / Schenoni	- fight. struggle - (sport) wrestling	
242.12:12	praverbs.	prave	Italian 9 / Schenoni	depraved. wicked. perverse	(obsolete or literary)
242.18:8	tuttut	tutto	Italian 9 / Schenoni	all. everything	
243.02:7	fiuming	fiumi	Italian 9 / Schenoni	rivers	
243.07:2	pignpugn	pigna pugno	Italian 9 / Schenoni	fist punch. blow	*(pumn Romanian : fist) (Δ : remarkable inter-language parophony !)
243.15:1	nutre	nutre	Italian 9 / Schenoni	he/she/it nourishes. feeds	

243.16:1	as sieme	assieme	Italian 9 / Schenoni	together	
243.16:7	Signur’s	Signur	Italian 9 / Schenoni	Sir. Mr. the Lord. God	(<u>dialect.</u>)
243.24:11.1	massa dinars	massa	Italian 9 / Schenoni	much. many	(<u>dialect.</u>)
243.34:5	mezzo scudo	mezzo scudo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	half a ‘scudo’	(ancient Italian coin)
243.34:8.10	Sant Orelli	- sant - Orelli	Italian 9 / Schenoni	saint - surname from Locarno	(<u>before vowels</u>)
244.05:8	Ceder,		Italian 9 / Schenoni		
244.14:10.1	Alvemmarea! marea	<u>a.</u> alveo <u>b.</u> marea	Italian 9 / Schenoni	river-bed tide	⁺ (albie <u>Romanian</u> : river-bed) ⁺ (marea <u>Romanian</u> : the tide)
244.15:9	belves	belve	Italian 9 / Schenoni	wild beasts	
245.02:8	.Hopopodrom e.	- Ho popò! - popò - dorme	Italian 9 / Schenoni	I’ve got to shit! arse he/she/it sleeps	(<u>familiar</u>) (<u>childish</u>) ⁺ (doarme <u>Romanian</u> : he/she/it sleeps)
245.11:1	pesciolines	pesciolini	Italian 9 / Schenoni	little fish	
246:10:1	Ansighosa	ansiosa	Italian 9 / Schenoni	anxious. worried	(<u>fem. sing.</u>)
246.20:2	for la bella!	1. la bella 2. far la bella	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. the beautiful one 2. to play decisive game (at cards)	(<u>fem. sing.</u>)
246.24:3	? Educande	educande	Italian 9 / Schenoni	girl boarders	
246.32:10	d’Anno	anno	Italian 9 / Schenoni	year	
246.33:6	tezones.	tenzone	Italian 9 / Schenoni	contest. duel	(<u>→Amaro dialect</u>)
247.09:4	smorfi	smorfia	Italian 9 / Schenoni	grimace. wry face	(<u>→Amaro dialect</u>)
247.09:7	poltri	poltrire	Italian 9 / Schenoni	1. to lie lazily in bed 2. to idle about	
247.09:12	tondo	tondo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	round	
247.20:2	Santalto,		Italian 9 / Schenoni		
248.05:4	piccions,		Italian 9 / Schenoni		

249.08:2	massicious	massiccio	Italian 9 / Schenoni	massive	
250.12:2	! Grandicellies,	grandicelli	Italian 9 / Schenoni	rather grown	(<u>masc. pl.</u>)
250.12:4.5	stay zitty!	state zitti!	Italian 9 / Schenoni	shut up!	
251.18:7	. A bimbamb bum!	bim bam bum	Italian 9 / Schenoni	to count out	(in children’s games)
251.25:6	Galilleotto!	galeotto	Italian 9 / Schenoni	galley-slave. convict	
251.26:13.1	Smacchia-	smacchia	Italian 9 / Schenoni	cleans	
251.27:1	-velluti	velluti	Italian 9 / Schenoni	velvet	
252.15:2	bivitellines,	- vitellini - vite	Italian 9 / Schenoni	little calves lives	(<u>plural</u>) (vite <u>Romanian</u> : livestock)
253.05:11	mappamund	mappamondo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	globe	
253.24:11	pomelo,	- pomo - melo	Italian 9 / Schenoni	- apple - apple-tree	
253.35:7	mauromormo	Mauro	Italian 9 / Schenoni	Italian surname	(San Mauro, a Benedictine, organised monastic life in 500 A.D.)
255.01:6	, Capellisato,	capelli	Italian 9 / Schenoni	hair	
255.13:9	quarantee	quaranta	Italian 9 / Schenoni	forty	
256.03:5	owreglias	oreglia	Italian 9 / Schenoni	ear	(<u>obsolete</u>)
256.09:8	galantifloures ,	galanti	Italian 9 / Schenoni	gallant	(<u>plural</u>)
256.35:11	. Caspi,	caspita!	Italian 9 / Schenoni	You don’t say so! Confound it all!	
257.02:10	stella’s	stella	Italian 9 / Schenoni	star	
257.04:10	Gran	gran	Italian 9 / Schenoni	great. big	
257.17:3	lasso,	lasso	Italian 9 / Schenoni	weary	(literary)

A Lexicon of PanSlavonic

in *Finnegans Wake*



Construction of the Tower of Babel in the Maciejowski Bible, Cracow, Middle Ages

“355.11 Slavansky Slavar, R. Slavyanskii Slovar (Slavonic Dictionary)”
by Petr SKRABANEK, published in *A Wake Newslitter*, Vol IX, No. 4,
August 1972, pp 51- 68



Russian lacquer box, 18th C: The Tower of Babel

Abbreviations: Russian. Ukrainian. BeloRussian. Czech. Slovak Sk.
Polish. Lusitanian Wendish W. Serbo-Croatian SC. Slovenian Sn.
Bulgarian. Macedonian.

N.B. 1: Not being a Slavonic language, though placed geographically right in the middle of them all, ‘**Romanian**’ is always written in full everywhere, in order to emphasise this Distinctive Feature ! **G.S.**

N.B. 2: Please note that Serbo-Croatian disappeared once the state of Yugoslavia disappeared. In consequence, nowadays, after Marshall Tito is gone, the Serbs use ‘**Serbian**’, and the Croats use ‘**Croatian**’. This recent change is, for the time being, **NOT** reflected in the present Dictionary. (All the more so as P. Skrabanek had published his Dictionary in *A Wake NewsLitter* as far back as August 1972... a time when Tito was at the height of his glory.) **G.S.**

N.B. 3: Now, more than 20 years after the collapse of Communism, there obviously is a somewhat different conception of ‘**PanSlavonic**’ **PS**; and **I attempted to reflect it as best I could** in the redrafting of the present Lexicon. **G. S.**



Bulgarian Manuscript: The destruction of the Tower of Babel

A Lexicon of PanSlavonic in *Finnegans Wake*

PART ONE:

1. Episode **A** for ADA (27 pages, from 003 to 029)
2. Episode **B** for BETT (18 pages, from 030 to 047)
3. Episode **C** for CELIA (27 pages, from 048 to 074)
4. Episode **D** for DELIA (29 pages, from 075 to 103)
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6. Episode **F** for FRETТА (43 pages, from 126 to 168)
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PART TWO:

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11. Episode **K** for KATTY (74 pages, from 309 to 382)
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PART THREE:

13. Episode **M** for MINA (26 pages, from 403 to 428)
14. Episode **N** for NIPPA (45 pages, from 429 to 473)
15. Episode **O** for OPSY (81 pages, from 474 to 554)
16. Episode **P** for POLL (36 pages, from 555 to 590)

PART FOUR:

17. Episode **Q** for QUEENIEE (36 pages, from 591 to 628)

N. B. **Addresses in RED** represent authorial inadvertences !

Ljubljana Railway Station,
Slovenia

A Lexicon of PanSlavonic PART ONE of FW

Episodes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. (FWpages 003 to 218).

Episode 1. Episode **A** for ADA (27 pages, from 003 to 029)

Address	FW	SlavData	Lg	English	Comments
004.06:4b	-stroms.	strom	<u>Cz</u>	tree	(→ <u>Du</u> : boom)
004.07:8	.Killykill-	Kolokol	<u>R</u>	a bell	
004.22:1	struxk	struk	<u>Cz</u>	a teat. udder	
005.05:11	: Wassaily	Vasilii	<u>R</u>	a fallen man. a drunkard	(hero of the Novgorod epic cycle)
008.19:1	dux	dukh	<u>R</u>	courage	(duh <u>Romanian</u> : spirit)
010.08:11	bluddle	blud	<u>R B SC</u>	lechery. fornication	
010.15:2	. Hney,	hnuj	<u>Sk W Be</u>	dung	*(hni <u>U</u> : dung)
010.35:9	glav	glava	<u>Sn SC B</u>	head	
011.09:9	peri	peri	<u>Cz</u>	feather	<u>PS</u>
013.09:4	mujikal	muzhik	<u>R</u>	peasant	(mujic <u>Romanian</u> : peasant !)
014.20:10.1	duran	duren	<u>U</u>	fool. idiot	
015.09:5	pax-	pakh pakh	<u>R</u> <u>U</u>	groin	
016.08:5	excheck	Czech	<u>Czech</u>	Czech	
017.24:4	, swete	svet	<u>RSC</u>	light	

017.24:6	brack.	brak brak	<u>R</u> <u>SC B</u>	marriage to wed	
019.29:14	, dugters	duga	<u>SC</u>	rainbow	
023.01:6	rudd	rud-	<u>PS</u>	red	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
023.06:1	-gromgre-	grom gre	<u>R</u>	thunder/s	(part of Centum 2)
023.16:5	nicky-	nicky	<u>Cz</u>	nulls. zeros	(nic PS: nothing)
023.16:6	malo	malo	<u>PS</u>	a little. wee	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
025.25:8	-hoch,	hoch	<u>Cz</u>	boy	
026.03:4	kis	kiz	<u>U</u>	dung	
027.26:9	Fetch neahere, Pat Koy! And fetch nouyou, Pam Yates!	vechnyi pokoi, na vechnuyu pamyat	<u>R</u>	eternal peace. for eternal memory. R.I.P.	
027.30:2	! So be yet!	sovet	<u>R</u>	Soviet	(→FW414.14 — So vi et!)
028.09:3	nesters	nestera	<u>CS</u>	niece	

Episode 2. Episode **B** for BETT (18 pages, from 030 to 047)

Address	FW	Slav Data	Lg	English	Comments
031.12:7	gorban,	gorban	<u>R</u>	hunchback	(gorbun R)
037.02:6	Sweatagore	Svyatogor	R	‘Holy Mount’	(supernatural hero of Russian folklore) (etym.related to St George)
037.03:3	dublnotch	dobro noc	PS	‘good night’	PanSlavonic (dobro noc Sn)
037.32:7	pilzenpie	Pizen pivo	Cz Cz	beer	(famous Bohemian beer)
040.07:11	rusin-	B.rusin			(pertaining to Western Ukainean provinces...)
040.07:7	bussy-	bezbo	R	godless	⁺ (Turkish...)
040.11:6	katya		R		(Slavonic nickname for Catherine)
041.32:4	Cujas	khui	R	penis	
043.33:3	Mr Delaney (Mr Delacey?),	mrdal	Cz	he fucked	(Read: he fucked Annie) (he fucked Issy)

Episode 3. Episode **C** for CELIA (27 pages, from 048 to 074)

Address	FW	SlavData	Lg	English	Comments
049.04:6	(Zassnoch!)	zasnut	<u>R</u>	to fall asleep	(zas non <u>Cz</u> : night again)
049.15:9	Horan,	hora	<u>Cz U</u>	mountain	
050.16:7	large amount of the humoresque)				(two most popular pieces by Bohemian composer Antonin Dvořák) (Largo is the second part of his <i>NewWorld Symphony</i>)
051.16:12	, da,	da	<u>R</u>	yes	(<u>Romanian</u>)
052.06:3	blood-	blud	<u>R</u>	lechery	(fornication)
054.08:9	, sobranje-	Subranie	<u>B</u>	parliament. meeting	(Bulgarian Parliament)
054.09:4	dumagirls,	Duma	<u>R</u>	parliament	(Russian Parliament between 1906 and 1917)
054.11:8	mladies,	mlad-	<u>PS</u>	1. youth 2. young	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
055.03:8	(Ilyam, Ilyum! Maeromor Mournomates!)	Il'ya Muromets	<u>R</u>	proper name	(a popular hero-warrior of Russian folklore)
055.16:3	peajagd)	pica	<u>Cz</u>	cunt	(pronounced [peecha])
055.24:11	intouristing	Inturist	<u>R</u>		(Russian Travel Agency)
055.34:7	Dyas	das	<u>Cz</u>	devil	(djas <u>W</u> : devil)
056.15:4	olover	olovo	<u>PS</u>	lead. Plumbum	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
056.36:4	-povengreskey.	vengerrskii	<u>R</u>	Hungarian	(the phrase <u>po vengerski R</u> : in the Hungarian language)

057.32:9	, maladik,	mladik	<u>Cz</u>	youngster. male teenager	
060.26:8	(Mr Danl	mrdán	<u>Cz</u>	fucked (past part.)	(mrdal <u>Cz</u> : he fucked)
063.06:4	wodkar	wodka	<u>P</u>	vodka	(from 'water of life' uisce beatha, in <u>Irish</u>)
064.06:2	byelo	bjelo	<u>PS</u>	white	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (Belorussia <u>R</u> : White Russia)
069.14:11	drema	drema	<u>R</u>	somnolence	
070.21:11a	bulsheywigger's	bolshevik	<u>R</u>	bolsheviks	+ (<u>Romanian!</u>)
070.29:10	isbar	izba	<u>R</u>	cottage	(izba <u>P</u> : room) + (<u>Romanian!</u>)
073.06:4	Crumlin,	Kreml	<u>R</u>	the Kremlin	*(Crumlin Road in Dublin) *(Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast)
074.11:8	Comestown-	mesto	<u>PS</u>	town	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (<u>Δ Tautology !</u>)

Episode 4. Episode **D** for DELIA (29 pages, from 075 to 103)

Address	FW	SlavData	Lg	English	Comments
076.31:10	Bog,	Bog	<u>PS</u>	God	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
077.13:4	Oorlog	orloj	<u>Cz</u>	orrery	(famous orrery in Prague) (orologiu <u>Romanian</u> : clock)
079.30:7	duggies,	duga	<u>SC</u>	rainbow	(duga <u>R</u> : arc)
081.15:4	, versts	versta	<u>R</u>	3,500 feet	(verstă <u>Romanian</u>)
081.18:7	cropatkin,		<u>≈R!</u>		(Croagh Patrick (1842 – 1921))
083.08:1a	porsenal	prase	<u>Cz</u>	pig	(porsenok <u>R</u> : pig)
084.02:1	huroochoos	khorosho	<u>R</u>	OK. so be it! good!	*(Horse Show <u>E</u>)
085.02:1	burrall	bura	<u>SC</u>	thunderstorm. storm	<u>PS</u>
086.10:2	pussas,	pusa	<u>Cz</u>	1. mouth 2. kiss	(pus <u>Irish</u> | puss <u>Swedish</u>)
088.36:3	? You butt	yebat	<u>R</u>	to fuck	<u>PS</u> (→FW088.28 yubeti)
090.31:8	. Bladyughfoul-	blyad'	<u>R</u>	whore	*(bloody awful)
091.36:3	,(Xaroshie, zdrst!	khorosho	<u>R</u>	OK	*(khoroshie <u>R</u> : good ones) *(zdravstvuyte <u>R</u> : be in good health <u>equivalent to</u> 'How are you')
093.14:4	Poser,	poser	<u>Cz</u>	shit it !	
094.16:2	mala	mal-	<u>PS</u>	small. wee	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
095.18:2.6	! Goborro... !Gobugga	bor buk	<u>PS</u> <u>PS</u>	pine-tree beech-tree	<u>PanSlavonic</u>

095.19:1	breezes!	briza	<u>Cz + PS</u>	birch-tree	
096.13:7	<i>drahereen</i>	drahý	<u>Cz</u>	darling	
097.31:3	, orelode!	orel	<u>PS</u>	eagle	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
098.28:11	Dub’s	dub	<u>PS</u>	oak-tree	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
099.17:10b	inkedup	dupa	<u>P</u>	arse	
100.05:2	! Pozor!	pozor	<u>Cz Sn</u> <u>SC</u>	attention	(pozor <u>B</u> | <u>R</u> : shame)
101.21:2	, da! da!	da	<u>R</u>	yes	(→FW051.16) *(<u>Romanian</u>)
101.26:11	pratschkats	prachka	<u>Sk R</u>	washer-woman	
101.28:4	zhanyzhonies,	zhony	<u>P</u>	1. wives 2. women	
102.15:1	Steploajazzyma	teplaya zima	<u>R</u>	warm winter	(teplo a zima <u>Cz</u> : hot and cold) *(steeplechase)
102.16:4	piecebag,	pizda	<u>P R Sk</u>	cunt	*(pizdă <u>Romanian</u> : cunt)
102.19:6	! Ogrowdnyk’s	ogrodnik	<u>P</u>	gardener	
102.19:8	herbata tay,	herbata	<u>P</u>	tea	(<u>Δ</u> : <u>Tautology!</u>)
102.26:3	, Marinka,		<u>Cz</u>	1. name for a skivvy 2. nickname for Mary 3. Galium odoratum 4. Asperula odorata 5. a novel by Czech poet K. H. Mácha	

Episode 5.

Episode **E** for ENA (22 pages, from 104 to 125)

Address	FW	SlavData	Lg	English	Comments
105.07:11	Zemzem	zem	<u>Cz</u> <u>Sk</u>	earth	
105.11:1	Orel Orel the King of Orlbrdsz,	- orel - olbrzym - brdo	<u>PS</u> <u>P</u> <u>SC</u>	- eagle - giant - mountain	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(O'Reilly)
106.17:1	Welikin's Douchka	velikan	<u>R</u>	giant	(→FW331.25 dochka <u>R</u> : little daughter)
106.23:10	, Alloloshia Popofetts		<u>R</u>	an epic hero	(Alesha Popovich : a hero of the Kiev epic Cycle) *(G. Popo, Vötz)
107.36:9	durn	durnoi	<u>R</u>	bad	
110.22:8	kuur?)	kur	<u>PS</u> <u>Cz</u>	fowl	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (kura <u>Sn</u> : hen)
111.03:4	biggod,	big	<u>U</u>	God	(<u>Δ</u> : <u>Tautology!</u>)
114.04:3	Nemzes	nemtsy	<u>R</u>	the Germans	*(neamț/nemți <u>Romanian</u> : the Germans)
114.05:7	Bulgarad	Bolgrad	<u>PS</u>	name of town	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (a Bulgarian town founded in Bessarabia in 1819) (→FW563.14)† (<u>Romanian</u>)
125.22:2	(kak, pfooi, bosh and fiety, much earny, Gus, poteen?	kak vy pozhivaete, moy cherny gospodin?	<u>R</u>	How are you, my black sir?	

Episode 6. Episode **F** for FRETТА (43 pages, from 126 to 168)

Address	FW	SlavData	Lg	English	Comments
126.03:10	wodes;	woda	<u>P</u> <u>PS</u>	water	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW324.18) (vodă <u>Romanian</u> : prince)
126.06:1a	storehundred	sto	<u>PS</u>	hundred	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (Δ : <u>Tautology!</u>) (sută <u>Romanian</u> : hundred) <u>PanSlavonic</u>
126.10:6b	maximost	most	<u>PS</u>	bridge	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
126.22:4	boyne;	boinya	<u>R</u>	slaughter. massacre	
128.07:10	dooms	dŭm	<u>PS</u>	house	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
130.33:8 105.11:1	, eorl <i>Orel Orel the King of Orłbrdsz,</i>	- orel - olbrzym - brdo	<u>PS</u> <u>P</u> <u>SC</u>	- eagle - giant - mountain	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(O'Reilly) (→FW105.11)
132.35:1	gorky	1. gor'kii 2. gorkii	<u>R</u>	1. bitter 2. hot	(3.Maxim Gorky, pseudonym of A. M. Peshkov, who was 'bitter' to the ruling class)
134.02:3	kraal	král	<u>Cz</u> <u>PS</u>	king	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (crai <u>Romanian</u> : prince. king)
135.10:5	Petrin,	Petrin		place name	(the highest hill in Prague)
136.08:4	Ostrov,	ostrov	<u>Cz</u> <u>R</u> <u>Sn</u> <u>B</u>	island	(ostrov <u>Romanian</u> : island)
136.32:6	rep,	rep	<u>SC</u>	tail	

137.33:3	jugoslaves;	jugo	<u>Sn</u> <u>SC</u>	south	(i.e. Croats, Serbians, and Slovenes)
144.30:4	Polkingtone,	polka	<u>Cz</u> <u>P</u>	polka	(Slavonic dance which originated in Prague in 1831) (polka ≈ Polish woman) (named to honour the then suppressed Poles) (→FW331.11 + 557.02)
145.34:11	bug	bog	<u>PS</u>	God	PanSlavonic (Δ : . Holy bug, → contextual confirmation of PanSlavonic meaning)
147.24:9	chasta dieva	chista deva	<u>PS</u> <u>Sn</u>	clean maiden	PanSlavonic (immaculate virgin)
151.06:5a	mandaboutwoman	manda	<u>R</u>	cunt	(manda <u>Cz</u> : buttocks) (→FW279.F31 + 530.33 etc)
154.23:6	orlog.	orloj	<u>Cz</u>	orrery	(famous orrery in Prague)(→FW077.13)
155.30:7a	vremiament	vremya	<u>R</u>	time	(vreme Romanian : weather. time)
155.30:8	tu cesses	- chasy - cas - tucet	<u>R</u> <u>PS</u> <u>Cz</u>	- clock. watch - time - twelve	PanSlavonic
155.35:9	Cheekee’s	CheKa	<u>R</u>	police	(the Soviet Secret Police)
156.10:2	sadcontras	Sadko	<u>R</u>	epic hero	(R. Sadlo : rich merchant from the Novgoorod epic cycle)
156.10:4	raskolly	1. raskol 2. raskol’nik	<u>R</u>	1. schism 2. schismatic dissenter	(3. răscoală Romanian : rebellion)
156.11:3	illsobordunates.	sobor	<u>R</u>	gathering	(National Assembly unde Ivan the Terrible) (sobor Romanian : assembly. meeting)
156.14:7	breadchestviousness	beschest’e	<u>R</u>	disgrace	
156.17:4	nepogreasymost	nepogreshimost	<u>R</u>	infallibility	
157.11:5	hochskied	hoch	<u>Cz</u>	kid. boy	
159.28:2	Gnoccovitch.		<u>R</u>	patronymic	(-evich ≈ son of (in patronymics))

159.28:7	! Horoseshoew!	khorosho	R	O. K.	*(Dublin Horse Show)
159.30:6	curillass ... slav to methodiousness		PS	Cyril and Methodius	PanSlavonic (Cyril and Methodius, the 'Apostles of Slaves' came to Moravia in 863)
162.15:13	Tobolosk)	Tobel'sk	R	old Siberian town	
162.27:7	mand	manda	R	cunt	(manda Cz : buttocks) (→FW279.F31 + 530.33 etc)

A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in FW

Episode 7. Episode **G** for GILDA (27 pages, from 169 to 195)

Address	FW	SlavData	Lg	English	Comments
170.10:5	Bohemeand	Boh	<u>Sk</u> <u>U</u>	God	+(The Bohemian Brothers)
170.16:7	yeat	est	<u>R</u>	eats	(ji <u>Cz</u> | <u>PS</u> : eats)
170.16:9	abblokooken	yabloko	<u>R</u> <u>PS</u>	apple	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
170.16:12	zmear	zmerti	<u>U</u>	to die	(zmar <u>Cz</u> : destruction)
170.17:3	zhooken,	zhuk	<u>R</u> <u>B</u> <u>P</u>	beetle. bug	
170.33:4	Balaclava			place name	(Crimean town of Sevastopol) (from Osmanli ‘balyklava’ ≈ fish pond)
170.34:5	Grex’s	grekh	<u>R</u>	sin	
172.11:4	, moravar,	Morava	<u>Cz</u>	Moravia	(Moravia and Bohemia (→FW170.10) are Czech provinces)
177.12:1	rybald	ryba	<u>Cz</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>PS</u>	fish	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
177.26:9	storik’s	- starik - sto	<u>R</u>	- old man - hundred	(stareț <u>Romanian</u> : abbot. father superior)
180.25:11	ycho	ykho	<u>R</u>	ear	(<u>Cyrillic</u> y gives <u>Latin</u> u)
185.34:6	Menschavik	menshevik	<u>R</u>	menshevik	
187.36:8	uterim,	utrom	<u>R</u>	in the morning	(úterý <u>Cz</u> : Tuesday)
193.14:6	barishnyas	barishnya	<u>R</u>	Miss	(barin’s daughter in Tsarist Russia)
193.17:7	! Iggri,	igry	<u>R</u>	games	

Episode 8. Episode **H** for HILDA (21 pages, from 196 to 218)

Address	FW	Slav Data	Lg	English	Comments
196.17:11	mouldaw	Muldaw	<u>PS</u>	the river Vltava	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (the river Vltava, passing through Prague) (→ moldav <u>Romanian</u> : inhabitant of Moldavia)
196.18:4	dneepers	Dnipro	<u>U</u>	the river Dnieper	
197.04:8	wiesel	Wisła	<u>P</u>	the river Vistula	
197.17:12	Don	Don	<u>R</u>	the river Don	
197.21:7	, Sabine	Savran	<u>R</u>	the river Savran	(the river Savran, tributary to the Bug)
198.05:2	Boyarka	boyarka	<u>R</u>	wife of a boyar	(→ <u>Romanian</u> , for boyar !)
198.05:4	Boyana	Boyan	<u>R</u>	epic hero	(a bard in the Lay of Igor)
198.26:7	? Sure	Sura	<u>R</u>	name of at least five rivers!	
199.14:5	dubber Dan	dober dan	<u>Sn SC</u>	Good Day !	(morning greeting)
199.16:11	, yayis,	jaje	<u>P SC</u>	egg	[†] (Yaik <u>Russian</u> : a river in the Ural)
199.25:12	sozh,	Sozh	<u>R</u>	river in Russia	(river tributary to the Dnieper)
199.27:7	vistule	Wisła	<u>P</u>	the river Vistula	(→FW197.04)
200.35:8	piena!	pěna	<u>PS</u>	foam	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
201.23:7	vesles	vesle	<u>PS</u>	oars	(→ vâsle <u>Romanian</u> : oars)
202.02:3b	sudsevers	sever	<u>PS</u>	North	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (The Souda, river in Russia)
202.15:2	Polistaman.	Polist	<u>R</u>	river	(river tributary to the Volchov and to the Lovot)

202.19:4	Niemen	Niemen		the Memel	(river in Russia) (in 1912, the frontier between Russia and Poland)
203.14:3	, narev,	Narev	<u>P</u>	the river Narev	(The Narev is a river in Poland)
203.26:4	bog	Bug	<u>P</u>	the river Bug	
204.34:4	oder	Odra	<u>P</u>	the river Oder	
205.22:4	, sava,	Sava	<u>PS</u>	a Balkan river	<u>PanSlavonic</u> + <u>Romanian</u>
205.34:5	-Neva	Neva	<u>R</u>	the river Neva	
207.08:10	, Annushka Lutetiavitch Pufflovah,		<u>PS</u>	pseudo-Russian name	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
208.01:1	elb.	Labe	<u>Cz</u>	the river Elba	(German name Elbe !)
208.02:6	. Save	Sava	<u>PS</u>	a Balkan river	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW205.22) + <u>Romanian</u>
208.13:6	hazevaipar	par	<u>R</u>	steam, vapour	*(vapori <u>Romanian</u> !)
208.15:2a	bloodorange	blud	<u>R</u>	lechery	
208.24:9	rrreke	reka	<u>PS</u>	river	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
208.36:8	koros	sorok	<u>R</u>	forty	(A : word reversal) (soroc <u>Romanian</u> : deadline)
209.17:6	pruth	Prut	<u>U</u>	the river Prut	(on-and-off border river with Romania, during World War Two) + <u>Romanian</u>
209.19:9	narrowa	Narova	<u>R</u>	the river Narova	(river in Russia)
209.35:7	sula,	Sula	<u>R</u>	rivers	(Five Russian rivers !)
209.36:12	chir	Chir	<u>R</u>	river	(a river tributary to the Don and to the Stochod)
210.06:11	buch.	Buh	<u>U</u>	the river Buh	(the river Buh is in the Ukraine)
210.35:9	niester	Niester	<u>U</u>	the Dniester	(important on-and-off border river with Romania, during the Two World Wars)
211.08:1	Lena	Lena	<u>R</u>	river Lena	(the river Lena is in Russia)

211.08:6	Ludmilla	Ludmilla	PS	saint-martyr	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (a Bohemian saint-martyr, strangled in 921) (she was te grandmother of St Wenceslas)
211.13:5	volgar	Volga	R PS	the river Volga	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
212.02:10	O.B.	ob	R	the river Ob	
212.31:1	dvine	Dvina	R	the river Dvina	(the river Dvina is in Russia)
213.04:8	isker	Iskur	B	the river Isker	(the river Isker is in Bulgaria)
213.08:8	lovat	Lovat	R	the river Lovat	(the river Lovat is in Russia)
213.09:2	moravar	Morava	Cz SC	river	(a river in Moravia)
214.35:13	draves	Drava	PS	river	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (the Balkan river Drava)
215.23:6	seim	Seim	1. R 2. P	river parliament	(1. a Russian river, tributary to the Dnieper) (2. The Polish Parliament)

A Lexicon of PanSlavonic PART TWO of FW

Episodes 9, 10, 11, and 12. (FWpages 219 to 399).

Episode 9: Episode I for ITA (41 pages, from 219 to 259)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
219.12:4	, Pobiedo	pobeda	<u>R</u>	victory	(pobjeda <u>SC</u>)
219.14:5	Bratislavoff (	Bratislava	<u>Sk</u>	the capital of Slovakia	(brat <u>PS</u> brother)
219.23:1	robot	robot	<u>Cz</u>		(term invented by Czech writer Karel Capek in his play R.U.R. in 1920) (robota <u>Cz</u> : hard labour)
221.08:2	no chee	noc	<u>PS</u>	night	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW338.21)
228.10:5	, pagoda	pogoda	<u>R P</u>	weather	
230.05:10	narrowedknee domum	Národní dům	<u>Cz</u>	National House. Paliament	
234.15:7	zvesdals	zvezda	<u>R</u>	star	* (vestal priestess)
239.14:10.11	Vania, Vania	Vanya	<u>R</u>	nickname for Ivan	(→ <u>Chekov</u> : <i>Uncle Vanya</i>)
242.12:12	praverbs.	pra-	<u>PS</u>	proto-	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→ proverb <u>Romanian</u> : proverb)
243.10:4	zoravarn	zorav	<u>Cz</u>	crane	
243.10:7a	givnergenral,	givno	<u>U</u>	shit	
243.14:3	Hetman	het'man	<u>U</u>	cossack commander in chief	(Hauptmann G) (hatman <u>Romanian</u> : hetman. leader of Cossacks)

243.15:8	, giantar	yantar	<u>R</u>	amber	
243.24:11	massa	maso	<u>PS</u>	meat	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
243.33:9	Hrom	hrom	<u>Cz</u>	thunder	
244.34:8a	loevdom	lev	<u>R PS</u>	lion	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
248.35:7	. Radouga,	raduga	<u>R</u>	rainbow	
251.01:7	? Nic	nic	<u>PS</u>	nothing	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
252.04:5	! Dvoinabrathran,	- dvoinya - brat'ya	<u>R</u>	- twin - brothers	
252.16:1	obscondgemeinded	obschina	<u>R</u>	community	(Gemeinde <u>G</u> : community) (<u>A</u> : <u>Tautology</u> !)
252.34:12	katadupe!	dupa	<u>P</u>	arse	*('pudendum muliebre')
253.03:7	Russky	ruskii	<u>R</u>	Russian	
253.04:1	suchky	suchki	<u>R</u>	whores	
253.04:10	slove	slovo	<u>PS</u>	word	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (slovă/ slove <u>Romanian</u> : word)
253.24:11	pomelo,	pomelo	<u>R</u>	broom	
257.28:3	... sakroidverj ...	zakroi dver'	<u>R</u>	shut the door!	

Episode 10: Episode **J** for JESS (49 pages, from 260 to 308)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
264.02:2	proud,	proud	<u>Cz</u>	stream. current. electric current	
265.21:3	Vlossyhair,	vlasy	<u>Cz</u>	hair	(A : Tautology !) (Volos R : a pagan god) (Volsi Old Norse : priapus. phallus)
265.F5:14	chory	chorý	<u>Cz</u>	ill	
266.07:7	snoo.	snu	<u>Cz</u>	dream (locative)	
269.18:1	Boreas and glib	Boris and Gleb	R		(popular pair of Russian Orthodox saints-martyrs often depicted on Russian icons)
271.03:1.2	da, da				(→FW051.16)
274.24:2	starryk				(→FW177.26)
277.18:5	Sein	sen	<u>Cz P</u> <u>PS</u>	dream	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
285.11:8	mand				(→FW151.06)
287.17:1	odrer	odr	R	bed	(→FW204.34)
287.31:5	pizdrool				(→FW102.16)
288.18:3	znikznaks	- vznik - znak	<u>Cz</u> <u>PS</u>	- creation - sign	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
288.19:6.7	,Mr Dane!				(→FW060.26)
289.16:3	ostrovgods				(→FW136.08) (ostrov Romanian : island)
289.18:7	molniacs	molniya	R	lightning	
290.16:1	douche	susha	R Cz <u>PS</u>	soul	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (duše <u>Cz</u>)

290.F6:4	Dotsh	- doch - dozhd	<u>R</u>	- daughter - rain	
290.F6:13	obloquohy.	oblako	<u>R</u>	cloud	(oblohy <u>Cz</u> : firmament (<u>nominative pl</u> / <u>genitive sg</u>))
290.F7:5	rusin’s				(→FW040.07)
290.F7:8	Patomkin		<u>PS</u>	Prince Patomkin	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (a lover of Catherine the Great)
294.18:5	,Gorotsky Gollovar’s Troubles,	gorodskoi golova	<u>R</u>	(mayor under Catherine’s rule)	*(rubli <u>R</u> : roubles)
296.02:3	pervoy	pervyi	<u>R</u>	the first	
296.19:5.6	But, yahags	baba-yaga	<u>R</u>	baba-yaga	(a witch-hag in Russian folklore)
297.05:9	Sibernia	sibir	<u>R</u>	Sineria	*(Hibernia)
297.06:10	! Pisk!	- pyska - pysk	<u>R</u> <u>PS</u>	- infantile penis - lip	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
297.16:2	mech.	mech	<u>R</u>	sword	
297.28:5a	cressloggedlike	křeslo	<u>R Cz</u>	armchair	
297.F2:1	ugol	ugol	<u>R</u>	angle	
297.F2:4	Mi vidim mi	my vidim	<u>R</u>	we see	(vidim <u>Cz</u> : I see) (We see Mi ≈ 1001)
299.14:2	palce	palce	<u>Cz</u>	big toes	
301.02:1	lekar	lékař	<u>Cz</u>	doctor. physician	(leac <u>Romanian</u> : medicine. remedy)
302.06:7a	bistrispissing	bystryi	<u>R</u>	fast. quick	
302.08:6	,yaggy?				(→FW296.19)
302.18:3	aboleshqvick,	bolshevik	<u>R</u>	bolshevik	(→FW070.21)
305.05:2	Sim!	Sim	<u>R</u>	a pagan god	(a pagan god of ancient Russians, related to (<u>seime Latvian</u> : giant))

Episode 11: Episode **K** for KATTY (74 pages, from 309 to 382)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
309.12:11	sweatoslaves,	Svyatoslav svet	<u>R</u> <u>PS</u>	world	PanSlavonic (‘frommen Ruhm habend’ Vasmer)
309.16:7	duchy	dukhi	<u>R</u>	spirits. perfume	(duh Romanian : spirit)
310.15:4	Variagated	varyag	<u>R</u>	Varangian	
310.16:3	Askold	Askold	<u>R</u> <u>PS</u>	man-of-war	PanSlavonic (a Russian man-of-war under the command of vice-admiral Richard Pierse, anchored off Alexandria coast in 1914)
310.27:5	orel				(→FW105.11)
313.13:3	boyg				(→FW076.31)
313.14:10	pilsener ... baar				(→FW037.32)
314.13:2	muddies	mudi	<u>R</u>	testicles	
322.30:7	, mhos	mha	<u>Cz</u>	fog	
323.16:8	pushkalsson,	pushka	<u>R</u>	gun. cannon	(tsar-pushka <u>R</u> : large cannon cast in 1488, held in the Kremlin as a curiosity) *(son of a gun) (pușcă Romanian : rifle)
323.16:7	goragorridgorball yed	gora	<u>R</u>	mountain	*(gorit <u>R</u> : is on fire) *(gorb <u>R</u> : hump. hunch) *(gor Old English : dung)
323.17:9	potchatos	pochta	<u>R</u>	post. mail	(poștă / poștal Romanian corresponding noun & adjective!)
324.18:2	wodhalooing.	woda	<u>P</u>	water	(→FW126.03)

324.26:9	chattiry	chetyre	<u>R</u>	four	
324.29:2	kokkenhovens	hovno	<u>Cz</u>	shit	+(cacare Latin :: to shit) (A : Tautology !)
326.02:8	mardhyr	mrd-	<u>Cz Sn</u>	to fuck	(a + b = fuck her !)
326.25:5	Petricksburg?		<u>PS</u>	St Petersburg	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (The city was founded and named after Peter the Great in 1703) (It had many names—first Sankt-Piterburkh , later Sankt-Pitersburg , afterwards St Petersburg , or Petrograd) (It became Leningrad in the Soviet days, only to return to its initial name after 1990.) + (Saint Patrick , who brought Christianity to Ireland!)
327.34:10	, aasbukividdy,	azbuka vede	<u>R</u>	the Cyrillic alphabet I know	(The Cyrillic alphabet’s name is derived from the old Slavonic names for the first three letters of the alphabet A, B, V (az / buky / vede)) (vede : I know)
330.08:9	soloweys	solovei	<u>R</u>	nightingale	
331.25:6	velican	velikan	<u>R</u>	giant	
331.25:9	karlikeevna,	karlik	<u>R</u>	dwarf	(-evna in Russian patronymics : ‘daughter of’)
332.08:2	cheekars	CheKa	<u>R</u>	Soviet secret police	
332.19:12	ribbeunuch!	rebenok	<u>R</u>	child	
332.32:6	Sdrats ye, Gus Paudheen!	zdravstvuyte gospodin	<u>R</u>	“How do you do, Sir ?”	
332.36:2	. Check or slowback. Dvershen.	Czechoslovak version dveře	<u>Cz</u>	Czechoslovak version door	(Czechoslovak version !) (pronounced [dverzhe])
333.03:3.4.5	n z doer?	nazdar	<u>Cz</u>	Hello!	(Equivalent to the Russian zdravstvuyte !)
333.03:7.8.11	? An o. ... ne	- ano - ne	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	- yes - no	

333.04:6	Podomkin.	Potemkin	<u>PS</u>	Potemkin	PanSlavonic (General Grigor Potemkin—lover of Catherine the Great) (→FW290.F7:8) +(podomek Czech : man-servant)
333.04:8.9	anni slavey	ani slovo	<u>Cz</u>	hush! not a word!	
333.05:2	, szszuszcze	szczochy szczęść Boże szczać Szczecin	<u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u>	- to piss - God speed you! - to piss - Szczecin	(Polish town & harbour)
333.05:4	slowjaneska. #	sluzh- Slowianie	<u>PS</u> <u>P</u>	to serve. sermant Slavs	PanSlavonic (slujnic / slujnică Romanian : servant (male or female))
333.07:3	katekattershin	Kateřina	<u>Cz</u>	Catherine	
333.08:1.2	darsey dobrej,	daři dobře	<u>Cz</u>	keeping well	
333.09:5.6.7	, way boy wally,	- boi - bojovaly - vybojovaly	<u>PS</u> <u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	fight. battle they fought they won the battle	PanSlavonic
333.10:3	cavarnan	kavárna	<u>Cz</u>	coffee restaurant	
333.14:3	weerpovy	vrbový	<u>Cz</u>	willow	
333.14:5	dreevy	dříví	<u>Cz</u>	wood. timber	
333.28:7	, Podushka	poduška	<u>Cz</u>	pillow	(literally , ‘below the ear’) (→ French : oreiller)
333.31:6	gory,	- gora - gore	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	- mountain - sorrow	
333.33:4	bramborry	brambory	<u>Cz</u>	potatoes	
333.33:8	dorty	dorty	<u>Cz</u>	cakes	
333.35:6	chesty	chesty	<u>B</u>	frequent	
333.35:10	dauberg den	dobry den	<u>Cz</u>	good day	(→FW199.14:5.6)

333.36:2	noviny	noviny	<u>Cz</u>	news. newspaper	
333.36:7.10	toplots ... morrienbaths			Teplice Marienbad	(spa resorts in Bohemia) (Toplice <u>German</u> : Töplitz)
334.03:5	melost Panny	milost Panny milostpaní	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	grace Virgin ≈ <u>German</u> : gnädige Frau	
334.03:7	Kostello	kostel	<u>Cz</u>	church	
334.04: 3	Zid	Žid	<u>Cz</u>	a Jew	
334.18:7.8	. Prosim, prosit,	proším prosit	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	please. I beg of you to beg	
334.19:1.2	krk n	- krk - krkni	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	neck belch!	(<u>imperative</u>)
335.03:2	izba. #	izba	<u>R</u>	cottage. peasant house	(izbă <u>Romanian</u> : very poor cottage. a shack)
335.08:10	varlet	varle varlata	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	testis. testicle testes. testicles	
335.24:1	Paud the roosky	po russki	<u>R</u>	in Russian	+ (<u>Paderewsky</u>)
337.03:7	. Dupe. #	dupa	<u>P</u>	arse	(→FW252.34:12)
338.02:8	rackushant	Rakušan	<u>Cz</u>	an Austrian	
338.08:12	krashning	krasnyi krashe	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	red more beautiful	
338.13:13	da.		<u>R</u>		(→FW051.16) + (<u>Romanian</u>)
338.14:1	dada,		<u>R</u>		(→FW338.14:1 dada) + (<u>Romanian</u>)
338.14:7	. Sea vaast a pool!		<u>R</u>	Sevastopol	(town in the Crimea)
338.15:2	(porumptly	parom	<u>R</u>	ferry-boat	
338.19:3	gubernier-gerenal		<u>R</u>	governor-general	
338.19:7	Baltiskeeamore,	Baltiiskoe more	<u>R</u>	Baltic Sea	
338.21:6	nocadont	noc a den	<u>Cz</u>	night and day	

338.22:2	welltass	TASS	<u>R</u>	Soviet press agency	(Telegrafnoe agenstvo Sovetskogo Soyuza Russian : Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union)
338.22:7	Stranaslang	- strana - strana	<u>R</u> <u>Cz</u>	- country - political party	
338.22:9.1	Malorazzias	Malorossiia	<u>R</u>	Little Russia	(term used formerly by Russians for the Ukraine)
338.32:1	! Pook.	pukh	<u>R</u>	down	
338.32:6	! Upgo,	OGPU	<u>R</u>	Russian secret police	(Russian Secret Police) (A : word reversal)
338.32:7	, bobbycop!			General Bobrikov	(The Russian Governor of Finland was General Nikolai Bobrikov) (He was assassinated on Bloomsday 1904.)
339.04:4	gatovit	gotovit	<u>R</u>	he cooks	
339.04:10	Cheloven	chelovek	<u>R</u>	a man. a human being	
339.05:3	. Povar	povar	<u>R</u>	a cook	
339.05:5	pitschobed!	pishcha obed	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	a meal donner	
339.05:6	! Molodeztious	molodezh	<u>R</u>	the youth	
339.06:1	belaburt	buřt	<u>Cz</u>	≈ German Wurst	
339.06:3	pentschmyaso!	- pech - myaso	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	- to bake. to roast - meat	
339.06:4	! Bog				(→FW076.31:10)
339.09:4	sobarkar.	sobaka	<u>R</u>	a dog	
339.11:3	malakoiffed	moloko	<u>R</u>	milk	
339.11:7	varnashed	verneishii	<u>R</u>	the most faithful	
339.12:6	manchokuffs			Prince Menshikov	(Prince Menshikov was a general in the Crimean War)
339.14:4	Obriania’s	oborona obr	<u>R</u> <u>Cz</u>	defence giant	

339.26:5	<i>doped).</i>	dupa	<u>P</u>		(→FW252.34:12)
339.26:8	jupes	zhopa	<u>R</u>	arse	
340.01:1	<i>cettera,</i>	dcera. cera	<u>Cz</u>	daughter	
340.01:2	<i>-doubray).</i>	dobro	<u>R</u>	O.K.	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
		dobrej	<u>PS</u>	good	
340.02:4	lyewdsky	lyudskoi	<u>R</u>	Human	
340.05:3	<i>rutene</i>			Ukrainian. Ruthenian	(an example of Atherton's Law!)
340.05:9	<i>mistomist</i>	- misto - mist - mistomist	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u>	- town. place - bridge - town of towns	
340.06:1	<i>Lissnaluh</i>	- lis - lisna - luh	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u>	- wood. forest - wooded - plain overgrown with bushes	*(Lios na Luigh Irish)
340.08:1	karhags	karha	<u>U</u>	hag	((baba) hârca Romanian : very old, nasty witch in folk tales)
340.10:2	. Nye?	ne	<u>U</u>	no	
340.10:6	. Tak!	tak	<u>U</u>	yes	
340.14:9	widnows	vidnova	<u>U</u>	renewing	
340.16:11	, selo moy!	selo moe	<u>U</u>	my village	
340.18:1	easger	- Iskur - uskrs	<u>B</u> <u>SC</u>	- the river Isker - Easter	
340.18:3	sweeth	- svit - svet	<u>U</u> <u>PS</u>	world. universe 1. light 2. world	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
340.18:4	prolettas	- proletta - prolet	<u>B</u> <u>R</u>	the spring flight. bridge span	
340.20:4	). Bruinoboroff,	borov	<u>R</u>	hog	
340.21:7	Meideveide!	- med - medved	<u>PS</u> <u>PS</u>	honey bear	<u>PanSlavonic</u>

340.31:6	, pan!	pan	<u>PS</u>	gentleman. sir	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
340.34:7	Mujinsky’s Zaravence,	muzhits’kii charivnitsya	<u>U</u>	peasant witch	
340.35:6	sur	tsar	<u>R</u>	tsar	
340.35:9	Russers,	Rus ser-	<u>U</u> <u>PS</u>	the Ukraine shit	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (ancient name of Ukraine) (the Kievan State)
341.06:1	boyne!	- boinya - binya	<u>U</u> <u>R</u>	fight. battle slaughter. massacre	
341.07:6	lubbed	lyub-	<u>R</u> <u>U</u>	love	
341.07:7	beeyed	bii	<u>U</u>	<u>1.</u> fight <u>2.</u> fear	
341.09:6	balacleivka!	balalaika Balyleika	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	balalaika name of river	(a three-stringed guitar-like musical instrument) (the name of several rivers in the Volga-and-Don basins)
341.09:7	! Trovatorovitch!	tovarishch travit tsarevich	<u>R</u> <u>R</u> <u>R</u>	comrade to poison the tsar’s son	*(trouvère) *(troubadour)
341.09:8	! I trumble!			Ivan the Terrible	(→FW353.24:6 ivanmorinthorrorumble)
341.11:1	<i>howorodies</i>	hovoriti	<u>U</u>	to speak	
341.17:8	mlachy	mlechnyi	<u>R</u>	milky	
343.15:6	<i>scoopchina’s</i>	Skupshtina	<u>SC</u>	Jugoslav Parliament	
343.25:5	duhans!	duhan	<u>U</u> <u>SC</u>	a grand of tobacco	(duhan <u>Arabic</u> : to smoke)
343.25:8	after his obras	obrz	<u>PS</u>	image	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→ <u>Genesis</u> 1:27 in his own image) (obraz <u>Romanian</u> : cheek)
343.27:4b	pulversporochs	poroch	<u>R</u>	pulver. gun-powder	(<u>Δ</u> : <u>Tautology</u> !)

343.30:5	popes,	pop	R PS	a parish priest in the Orthodox Church	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (popă Romanian : priest)
343.32:1.2	cheateary gospels	chetyre gospoda Gospod	R R	four gentlemen God, the Lord	
343.34:3	Churopodvas		?P	jockstrap	
344.09:8	, studently	studen-	PS	cold	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
344.09:9	drops		Sn R W	shot	(lead pellets)
344.09:10	led,	led	PS	ice	<u>PanSlavonic</u> + (Plumbum)
344.10:2	ouchyotchy,	ushi otchii uši oči	R PS PS	father's ears ears eyes	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
344.14:3	nitshnykopfgobk nob	Nizhnii Novgorod	R	Nizhnii Novgorod	(Nizhnii Novgorod is a town on the Volga, named Gorki in Soviet times) (the name literally means Lower New Town) (→FW346.02))
344.30:7	,solongopatom.	potom	R	then. afterwards	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
344.32:7	Dirouchy,				(→FW344.10)
345.02:3	Gospolis fomiliours	Gospodi pomilui ny	OCS (Old Church Slavonic)	Lord have mercy upon us	(→ Kyrie eleison!) (→FW552.26)
345.13:3	). Merzmard!	mrd-	Cz Sn	fuck	
345.17:7	stoccan	stakan	R	a glass. tumbler	(stacană Romanian : a very big glass... a tankard. a mug)
345.24:2	oukosouso	uksus	R	vinegar	
346.03:3	ruddocks	rudoch	Cz	red Indian	
346.15:11.1	dubrin din				(→FW333.35:10.11)
346.21:2	az	az	B	I	(first person singular!)
346.23:8.1	Sayyessik, Ballygarry.	ezik bulgarski	B	the Bulgarian Language	

346.27:8	bog				(→FW076.31)
347.02:1	sbogom,	sbogom	<u>B</u>	farewell	(literally : ‘with God’) <u>PanSlavonic</u>
347.06:1	blodidens	den	<u>B</u>	day	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
347.06:3	godinats	godina	<u>B</u>	year	
347.07:4	wrainy	vreme	<u>B</u>	1. time 2. weather	(vreme Romanian : 1. time 2. weather)
347.07:5	wetter!)	veter	<u>R Sn</u>	wind	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
347.09:1	Krzerszonese	Karkonosze	<u>P</u>	Giant Mountains	
347.13:7	, old stile and new style			the two calendars	(Referring to the Gregorian and Julian Calendars) (the latter was adopted in Europe in 1582, but in Russia not until after the 1917 revolution)
347.30:8	topkats	topka	<u>B</u>	ball	
347.31:5	, orussheyng	oruzhie	<u>B</u>	weapon	
348.03:9	bitvalike	bitva	<u>R Cz</u>	battle	
348.05:9.1	postleadeny	posleden	<u>B</u>	last	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
348.10:4	boyars	boyarin	<u>R</u>	nobleman in Old Russia	(boier Romanian : landowner. aristocrat)
348.12:8	wody,	wody	<u>P</u>	water	(Gen. sg. or Nom. pl.) <u>PanSlavonic</u>
348.16:9.1	velligoolapnow!	velikolepnyi	<u>R</u>	magnificent	
348.17:5	currans,	kurgan	<u>R</u>	burial mound. burrow	(gorgan Romanian : barrow. hillock)
348.22:9.1	plumyumnetcies,	plemyyannitsy	<u>R</u>	nieces	
348.23:2	, Vjeras	Vera	<u>R</u>	Faith	
348.23:3	Vjenaskayas,	venskaya	<u>R</u>	Viennese	(→FW348.36) *(... vienne French)
348.23:6	Djadja	dyadya	<u>R</u>	uncle	
348.27:6	ras	raz	<u>R</u>	one time. once	

348.27:7	tryracy!	tri razy	<u>R</u>	three times	
348.34:7	, Sinya	- sin - sinja	<u>PS</u> <u>B</u>	son blue	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
348.34:8	Sonyavitches!		<u>R</u>		
348.35:5	raday	rady	<u>R</u> <u>PS</u>	are glad	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
349.15:3	, nichilite:	ničil	<u>Cz</u>	destroyed	
349.22:6.7.8 .9.10.1	, the latchet of Jan of Nepomuk,			Jan of Nepomuk	(<u>Czech saint-martyr</u> from the village of Nepomuk off Prague, drowned in the river Vltava by the orders of Wenceslas IV, when Jan refused to disclose the secret of the confession of the King's wife. In 1719, 330 years after his death, his tomb was opened, and his tongue alone was found fresh.)
349.26:2	notnoys	notnyi	<u>R</u>	music	(<u>adjective</u>)
350.06:4	olyovyover	- olovo - olivový olej	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	lead. Plumbum olive oil	
350.15:5.6	. Prostatates, pujealousties!	- prostite, pozhaluista! - pyje	<u>R</u> <u>Cz</u>	excuse me, please! penis	
350.15:7.1	! Dovolnoisers, prayshyous!	dovol'no, proshus	<u>R</u>	that's enough, thanks!	
350.19:4	prace!	- práce - prącie	<u>Cz</u> <u>P</u>	work penis	
350.20:1	cossakes	kozaki	<u>R</u> <u>U</u>	Cossacks	(he Cossacks settled in the Dnieper basin in the 17 th Century) (They were feared for their plundering expeditions) (Their strongholds were destroyed by Catherine the Great)
350.22:5	pukny	pěkný	<u>Cz</u>	nice	
350.26:6	, trouppers	trubka	<u>R</u>	tobacco-pipe	
350.33:8	komnate	komnata	<u>R</u>	room	
351.13:3	poppyrossies,	papirosy	<u>R</u>	cigarettes (with black tobacco)	(<u>Δ</u> : <u>pseudo-Tautology!!</u>)

351.13:5	Chorney	chorni	<u>U</u>	black	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
351.14:5a	. Pivorandbowl.	pivo	<u>PS</u>	beer	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (Peter and Paul)
351.18:5	strest.	strast	<u>R</u>	passion	
351.24:2	sunpictorsbosk.				(→FW326.25:4.5) (-pictor- Romanian : painter)
351.27:11.1	reptograd leanins				(→FW326.25:4.5)
351.36:2.3	rasky wolk,	ruskii volk	<u>R</u>	Russian wolf	
352.02:9	nemcon				(→FW114.04)
352.05:1	brichashert	břich	<u>Cz</u>	belly. abdomen	
352.16:8.9	bron a	bronya	<u>R</u>	armour	
352.17:2.3	volkar boastsung			Volga+boat+song	(The song of the boatsmen on the Volga)
352.18:5	umzemlianness	zemlya	<u>R</u>	land. earth	
352.23:7a	, bragadore-	braga	<u>R</u>	home-brewed beer	(bragă Romanian : millet beer)
352.34:2	O’Khorwan,	kurwa	<u>P</u>	whore	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (curvă Romanian : whore)
353.36:1	maikar,	maika	<u>B</u>	mother	(maică Romanian : 1. mother 2. nun)
353.03:7.11	sobber ... souber	sobor	<u>R</u>	1. cathedral 2. synod	(sobor Romanian : council. assembly. synod)
353.10:3	nyet	net	<u>R</u>	not. no	
353.14:1	Knout	knut	<u>R</u>	knout. Russian whip	(cnut Romanian : knout. Russian whip)
353.19:7	dobblenotch				(→FW037.03)
353.22:11	grosning	- groza - groznyi	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	thunder-storm terrible	(groaznic Romanian : terrible)
354.03:10	doorak	durak	<u>R</u>	idiot	

355.11:4.5	Slavansky Slavar.	slavyanskii slovar	<u>R</u>	Slavonic dictionary	(the very title of this Mini Lexicon of about 600 Slavonic words and phrases)
367.34:2	vode's			water	(→FW348.12)
367.35:2.3	dupest dupes				(→FW252.34:12)
371.22:2b	-Kishgmard	mrd-	<u>Sn</u> <u>Cz</u>	to fuck	
372.25:3	bruk,	bryukho	<u>R</u>	belly	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
372.28:1	# Hray!	hra hraj	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	play. game Play!	(<u>imperative !</u>)

Episode 12: Episode L for LOU (17 pages, from 383 to 402)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
392.25:3.4	Navellicky Kamen,	na veliký kámen	<u>Cz</u>	on a big stone	
396.24:9	mhost	mha	<u>Cz</u>	mist	
397.21:1	xmell	khmel	<u>R</u>	1. drunkenness 2. hops	
397.30:10	old style			Russian calendar	(Russian calendar before the 1917 Revolution) (→FW347.13:7.8)

A Lexicon of PanSlavonic PART THREE of FW

Episodes 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 pages 403 to 628.

Episode 13: Episode **M** for MINA (26 pages, from 403 to 428)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
404.24:10.1	krasnappoppsy	krasnopopskii	R	papal red	
408.30:10	hownow	howno hovno	W Cz	shit shit	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
409.29:6	sabotag.	sobota	PS	Saturday	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(sabotaj Romanian : sabotage)
411.17:8	mat	mat	R Sk	mother	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(mat Romanian : chess mate)
411.18:3	. Hek domov muj,	Kde domov muj?	Cz	Where is my home?	(The very first line of The Czech National Anthem)
414.20:1	-cashl-	kašel	PS	cough	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (part of Centum 9)
415.04:8	, diva	diva diva	U Cz	virgin. girl wild	*(diva Romanian : star. diva. primadonna)
415.10:2	rockcoach	rogach	R	stag-beetle	*(cockroach English) (Δ : item inversion!)
415.14:1	pszozlers	pszczolar	P	bee-keeper	
415.24:3	, zeemliangly	zemlya	R	earth. land	(→FW352.18:5)
415.26:4	! Pschla!	pchela	R	bee	<u>PanSlavonic</u>

415.34:9	voida	woda	<u>PS</u>	water	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (vodă <u>Romanian</u> : king. prince)
416.07:3	mouche	moucha	<u>Cz</u>	a fly	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (Δ : <u>inter-lang. Tautology !</u>)
416.07:7	muravyingly	muravei	<u>R</u>	an ant	
416.14:8	vosch	vosh	<u>R</u>	a louse	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
416.15:12	gnit!	gnida	<u>PS</u>	a nit	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (but here probably gnit <u>Old Icelandic</u>)
416.15:13	Bruko	bryuki	<u>R</u>	trousers	
416.16:5.9	osa ... osi	osa / vosa	<u>PS</u>	wasp	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
416.17:5	pikopeck	kopeyka	<u>R</u>	kopeck	(Russian small change...)
416.19:5	! O moy Bog,	o moi bog	<u>R</u>	O my God!	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
416.35:2a	, blohablasting	bloha	<u>R</u>	a flea	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
417.10:1	motylucky	motýlek	<u>R</u> <u>Cz</u>	butterfly	
417.12:2	babooshkees,	babochka babočka	<u>R</u> <u>Cz</u>	butterfly red admiral	(<i>Vanessa Atalanta</i>) (băbușcă <u>Romanian</u> : a very old country woman. a hag)
417.12:3	, smolking	smolkat	<u>R</u>	to fall silent	
417.23:2	ptchjelasys	pchela	<u>R</u>	bee	(→FW415.26:4)
418.14:4	Luse polkas,			Luisa's polka	(<i>Luisa's polka</i> : a popular composition by B. Smetana)
419.12:5a	velktingeling	velk	<u>PS</u>	big	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
422.07:9	brach	brach	<u>Cz</u>	comrade. mate	
423.16:7a	, bogorror,	bog	<u>PS</u>	God	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW076.31:10)

423.20:9	switchedupes.	svishch dupa	<u>R</u> <u>P</u>	knot hole arse. cunt	
423.36:11	Fran Czeschs	František	<u>Cz</u>	Schaurek	+(France) +(Bohemian Brethren)
424.01:5	Brat Slavos.	Bratislava brat	<u>Sk</u> <u>PS</u>	 brother	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW219.14:5)
424.09:3	. Prost bitten!	prosit	<u>Cz</u>	prosit! cheers!	(prosit <u>German</u> : cheers) (bitten <u>German</u> : to ask. to request. to beg) +(prost <u>Romanian</u> : stupid. silly)
424.09:6	Tiberia	Beria	<u>R</u>	NKVD chief	(Lavrentii Pavlovich <u>Beria</u> : chief of NKVD since 1938)
424.10:2	! Chaka	Cheka	<u>R</u>	Russian Secret Police	(Russian Secret Police) +(Checkhov, the writer)
424.35:6a	stolentelling!	sto	<u>PS</u>	hundred	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
425.18:5	go braz,	obraz	<u>PS</u>	picture. image	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (obraz <u>Romanian</u> : cheek)
425.22:7	bolshy	bol'shoi	<u>R</u>	great. big	
427.27:9	Moy,	moi	<u>R</u>	my	(<u>possessive adj.</u>)

Episode 14: Episode **N** for NIPPA (45 pages, from 429 to 473)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
429.22:2	, kozydozy,	kozy	<u>PS</u>	she-goats. female breasts	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (A: <u>Reduplication!</u>)
437.29:4	Mazourikawitch	mazurek	<u>P</u>	Masovian dance	(→FW159.28:2)
437.29:8	sukinsin	sukin syn	<u>R</u>	son of a bitch	
442.11:2	Peterborough		<u>R</u>	St Petersburg	(→FW326.25:5)
442.35:5	hogpew	OGPU	<u>R</u>	Russian Secret Police	(GPU / OGPU was the Soviet Secret Police between 1922 and 1934) (It had taken over from CheKa)
442.35:7	cheekars,	CheKa	<u>R</u>	Russian Secret Police	(CheKa was the first of a succession of Soviet Secret Police organizations. It was created in 1917 by Lenin himself)
445.34:4	rumilie	Rumelia		Rumelia	(since 1885 part of Bulgaria)
451.19:6	divy,	divy divy	<u>U</u> <u>Cz</u>	virgins wonders	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
457.12:9	to	to	<u>Cz</u>	it	
457.12:10	my	my	<u>Cz</u>	we	
457.12:11	onus	on	<u>Cz</u>	he	
457.12:12	yan	ja	<u>Cz</u>	I	(<u>first person sing.</u>)
457.13:1	tyan	ty	<u>Cz</u>	you	
457.26:8	, drawher	drahý	<u>Cz</u>	darling	(→FW096.13:7)
459.05:3	dutch,	doch	<u>R</u>	daughter	
463.24:4	Rossya,	Rossiya	<u>R</u>	Russia	

464.32:2b	Geesyhus?	husa	<u>Cz</u>	goose	
466.20:7.8	diva devoucha	divá děvucha diva	<u>Cz</u> <u>U</u>	mad girl girl	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
466.20:10	Dauber Dan	dobrý den	<u>Cz</u>	good day	(→FW333.35:10.11) <u>PanSlavonic</u>
471.04:9	! Mirra! Myrha!	mir myr	<u>R</u> <u>U</u>	peace peace	<u>PanSlavonic</u>

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Episode 15: Episode **O** for OPSY (81 pages, from 474 to 554)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
475.35:7	kapr	kapr	<u>Cz</u>	carp	*(caper <u>Latin</u> : goat) (capră <u>Romanian</u> : goat)
477.30:6	indo	do	<u>Cz</u>	in	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
480.31:11	, vuk vuk and vuk vuk	vuk	<u>SC</u>	wolf	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
482.11:7	weslarias	veslo	<u>PS</u>	oar	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (vâslă <u>Romanian</u> : oar)
485.06:4.5	Moy Bog's	moi bog	<u>R</u>	my God!	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW416.19:6.7)
487.22:11	Roma now	Romanov	<u>R</u>	Russian Tsar family	
489.09:6	Tass	T.A.S.S.	<u>R</u>	Soviet press agency	(Telegrafnoe agenstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz <u>Russian</u> : <u>Telegraph</u> <u>Agency of the Soviet</u> <u>Union</u>) (→FW338.22)
491.06:7	sokolist	sokol	<u>R</u>	falcon	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
491.06:8	besoops	sup	<u>PS</u>	vulture	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
492.09:3	diva,	diva diva	<u>U</u> <u>Cz</u>	virgin. girl wild	(→FW415.04:8) *(diva <u>Romanian</u> : star. diva. primadonna)
492.10:5	Wolossay's	vlasy <u>Volos</u>	<u>Cz</u> <u>R</u>	hair a pagan god	*(<u>Volsi Old Norse</u> : priapus. phallus)
492.10:9	Crasnian Sea	krasnyi	<u>R</u>	red	(The Red Sea !) (<u>Δ</u> : <u>IRONY</u> : with reference to the Soviet Union ?)

492.18:4	pilsens	Plzeň pivo	<u>Cz</u> <u>PS</u>	famous Bohemia beer beer	(→FW037.32:7) (Pilzen <u>German</u> : beer trademark) <u>PanSlavonic</u>
497.16:1	lodes	lodě	<u>Cz</u>	ships	
497.19:2	Boyards,	boyarin	<u>R</u>	nobleman in Old Russia	(→FW348.10:4) (boier <u>Romanian</u> : aristocratic landowner)
497.28:5	Rinseky Poppakork	Rimskii-Korsakov	<u>R</u>	Rimskii-Korsakov	(Russian composer) *(pop <u>Russian</u> : priest)
497.28:5	Piowtor the Grape	-	<u>R</u>	Peter the Great	
498.02:6	Cesarevitch	tsesarevich	<u>R</u>	heir-apparent to the throne of Russia	
498.13:1	Catchering,	-	<u>R</u>	Catherine the Great	(<u>Catherine the Great</u> , married to Peter, heir to tsarist throne) (erotic literature describes her as a nymphomaniac!)
498.14:8	granddaucher,	doch	<u>R</u>	daughter	
498.15:2	Liubokovskva,	lyubov lyubok	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	love kitsch	⁺ (Moskva <u>Russian</u> : Moscow)
498.19:6	pani’s	paní	<u>PS</u>	mistress. lady	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
498.23:7	Ogonoch	ogonek	<u>R</u>	light	(ignis fatuus)
499.01:7	bogey,				(→FW076.31:10)
499.07:9.1	Smirtsch!	śmierć	<u>P</u>	death	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
499.08:3	Smertz!	smert	<u>R</u> <u>U</u>	death	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
499.09:2	! Umartir!	umerti	<u>OCS</u>	to die	⁺ (martir <u>Romanian</u> : martyr)
499.10:5	! Ser Oh Ser!	ser-	<u>PS</u>	shit	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
500.17:1	—Slog	slog	<u>R</u>	syllable	
502.03:3	,jesse?	jesen	<u>Cz</u> <u>Sk</u> <u>Sn</u> <u>SC</u>	autumn	<u>PanSlavonic</u>

502.04:2	snaachtha	snfh snacha	<u>Cz</u> <u>PS</u>	snow daughter-in-law	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
502.05:1	zimalayars	zima jar	<u>PS</u> <u>Sk</u>	winter spring	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
502.06:7	, westnass	vesna	<u>R</u>	spring	
502.06:9	ostscent,	osen	<u>R</u>	autumn	
502.10:1	Lieto	leto	<u>R</u>	summer	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (leat <u>Romanian</u> : year)
502.19:7a	vodashouts	voda	<u>PS</u>	water	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(vodă <u>Romanian</u> : prince. king)
505.26:4	derevatov	dereva	<u>R</u>	trees	
509.03:2	. Vechers	večer	<u>PS</u>	evening	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
509.05:5	Tomsky,	Tomsk	<u>R</u>	Tomsk	(Siberian town named after the river Tom)
509.13:7	rooshiamarodnimad	Rossiya, moya rodnaya mat	<u>R</u>	Russia, my native mother	
513.11:3	kniejinsky	kněži	<u>PS</u>	priests	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(Nijinsky) *(cneaz <u>Romanian</u> : prince)
513.11:4a	choreopiscopally	choro	<u>B</u>	national round-dance	
513.12:4	colander	kolo	<u>Cz</u>	round-dance	
513.13:6	polcat,	polka	<u>Cz</u> <u>P</u>	polka. a dance	(Slavonic dance which originated in Prague in 1831) (named to honour the then suppressed Poles) (polka ≈ Polish woman) (→FW144.30 + 331.11 + 557.02)
514.22:2	. Hora	hora	<u>Cz</u> <u>U</u>	mountain	*(<u>Romanian</u> round- dance)
516.04:12	wesz,	wesz	<u>P</u>	louse	

516.09:3	plushkwadded	plyuskva	<u>U</u>	bed-bug	[†] (ploșniță Romanian : bed- bug)
516.10:4	mrowkas	mrowka	<u>P</u>	ant	
516.25:1	bog	bog	<u>PS</u>	God	PanSlavonic (→FW076.31)
517.11:6a	mardred	mrd-	<u>Cz Sn</u>	to fuck	
518.21:3	, mere	mir	<u>PS</u>	peace	PanSlavonic [†] (mere Romanian : apples)
518.21:5	woiney	vojna	<u>P</u>	war	PanSlavonic (voina I mir <u>PS</u> : <i>War and Peace</i>) (famous novel by Leon Tolstoi)
518.28:2	mujic	muzhik	<u>R</u>	peasant	[†] (mujic Romanian : Russian peasant)
518.31:8	voina	voina	<u>PS</u>	war	PanSlavonic
525.20:3	vesh	veš	<u>Cz</u>	louse	(→FW416.14) PanSlavonic
528.23:2	liryč and themodius		<u>PS</u>	Cyril and Methodius	PanSlavonic (→FW159.30) (The two ‘Apostles of Slavs’ came to Moravia in 863)
531.19:7	juppettes,	zhupa	<u>R</u>	arse	(→FW339.26)
531.36:9	Kovno-		<u>PS</u>	shit	PanSlavonic [†] (Lithuanian Kaunas) (→FW 408.30 + 624.08)
534.01:5	. Godnotch,		<u>PS</u>	Good Night!	PanSlavonic (→FW037.03)
534.02:6	! Tak.	tak tak	<u>U</u> <u>P</u> <u>PS</u>	yes so!	PanSlavonic [†] (tac Romanian : I am silent)

536.16:9	dhymful	dym	<u>PS</u>	smoke	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
536.18:1	divane!	divan	<u>SC</u>	beautiful	†(divan <u>Romanian</u> : 1. bed 2. Coucil of judges)
536.22 :2	voyce	vejce	<u>Cz</u>	testicle. egg	(<u>sing. and pl.</u>)
536.33:8	jurats,	dzhura. chura cureti	<u>U</u> <u>Sn</u>	orderly of a Cossack officer to piss	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
537.24:6	Cherna Djamja,	Cherna Dzhamiya	<u>B</u>	The Black Mosque in Sofia	
540.11:2	suke	suka	<u>P U R</u>	bitch. whore	
540.31:9	glovars’	glovar	<u>R</u>	leader	
541.04:5	chort	chert	<u>R</u>	devil	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
541.23:5	warschouw	Warszawa	<u>P</u>	Warsaw	
541.24:9a	praharfeast	Praha	<u>Cz</u>	Prague	
541.26:3	slobodens	sloboden	<u>Sn</u> <u>PS</u>	unmarried. single free	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (slobod <u>Romanian</u> : free)
548.01 :5	zivios,	zhivio	<u>SC</u>	prosit. your health	
549. 24 :6	sankt piotersbarq		<u>R</u>	St. Petersburg	
551. 32 :8.1	Hibernska Ulitzas	Hibernská Ulice		street	(a street in Prague where stands the former College of the <u>Irish Franciscans</u> founded in 1629, from which the street takes its name) (uliță <u>Romanian</u> : street)
551.35:2	kolossa!	kolossya kolesa	<u>U</u> <u>PS</u>	ears (of cereals) wheels	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
552. 27 :11	gospelly pewmillieu, christous pewmillieu	gospodi pomilui ny, khriste pomilui ny	<u>Old Church Slavo-nic</u>	Kirie eleison	(→FW345.02)
554.10:4	!Joahanahanahana!	hana	<u>Cz</u>	shame	(→ Thrice shame →FW618.10) †(<u>Hannahannas</u> : the goddess in the <u>Sumerian myth</u> of Telepinus)

Episode 16: Episode **P** for POLL (36 pages, from 555 to 590)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
555.20:1	badbrat	brat	<u>PS</u>	brother	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
558.07:9	nepmen's	N.E.P.	<u>R</u>	New Economic Policy	(Novaya ekonomicheskaya politika)
560.14:11	Boggey	bog	<u>PS</u>	God	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW076.31)
561.01:7	hoyhra,	hra	<u>Cz</u>	game. play	
561.10:10	pessname?	pes	<u>Cz</u>	dog	
563.07:11	sobrat!)	sobrat	<u>R</u>	fellow. brother	
563.14:6	bulgar			Bulgarian	(Volga Bulgars were Turkish-speaking people who merged with Slavs) (Bulgarus was a Bulgarian heretic accused of sexual perversions) (to bugger in English is derived from there) *(bulgar <u>Romanian</u> : Bulgarian)
563.23:13	blizky	blízky	<u>Cz</u>	close. intimate	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
563.35:5.6	. Vellicate nyche!	Velika noc Velikonoce	<u>Sn</u> <u>Cz</u>	Easter Easter	
564.21:4.5	Listneth! 'Tis	list tis	<u>Cz</u> <u>Cz</u>	a leaf yew-tree	
565.10:8	! Niet?	net	<u>R</u>	not. no. isn't it	
565.13:6	boyazhness!	bojazn	<u>R</u>	fear	
565.15:4	! Putshameyu!	pochemu	<u>R</u>	why	

565.21:9	, muy malinchily malchick!	moi malen'kii malchik	<u>R</u>	my little boy	
565.22:2	! Gothgorod	gorod god	<u>R</u> <u>R</u>	town year	
566.11:1	Katya	Katia	<u>R</u>	nickname for Catherine	(→FW040.11)
566.35:12	verst	versta	<u>R</u>	verst	(unit of measuring distance (3,500 feet)) *(verstă <u>Romanian</u> : verst)
567.06:5	(O my bog, O my bog,	O moi bog!	<u>PS</u>	Oh my God!	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW416.19)
567.08:4	glover's	glover	<u>R</u>	leader	(→FW540.31)
567.34:2	troykakyls	troika	<u>R</u>	troika	(troika : three horses harnessed abreast) *(troică <u>Romanian</u> : troika)
568.31:5	Serenemost	sere na most	<u>Cz</u>	he shits on the bridge	
568.33:2	youghta	yuft	<u>R</u>	yuft. Russian leather	*(iuft <u>Romanian</u> : yuft. Russian leather)
569.09:8	Weslen-	vesla	<u>PS</u>	oar	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (vâslă <u>Romanian</u> : oar)
575.24:10	Dar,	dar	<u>PS</u>	gift	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(dar <u>Romanian</u> : gift)
578.22:1	steptojazyma's	teplaya zima	<u>R</u>	warm winter	(→FW102.15)
580.01:9	vodavalls	voda	<u>PS</u>	water	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (vodă <u>Romanian</u> : prince. king)
589.33:10	hussites			hussites	(The followers of the heretic Jan Hus of Prague, burned in Constance in 1415)
590.11:9	plemyums.	plemyannitsy	<u>R</u>	nieces	(→FW348.22)

590.12:3	promishles!	promysl	<u>R</u>	providence	
590.20:9	mand!	manda	<u>R</u>	cunt	(→FW151.06 + 162.27)
		manda	<u>Cz</u>	buttocks	

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Episode 17: Episode **Q** for QUEENIEE (36 pages, from 591 to 628)

Address	FW	Data	Lg	English	Comments
593.03:6	bludyn	bluden bludan	<u>B</u> <u>SC</u>	lecherous lecherous	
593.06:2	Tass	T.A.S.S.	<u>R</u>	The Press Agency of the former Soviet Union	(→FW338.22)
601.21:8	Veslandrua’s,	veslo	<u>PS</u>	oar	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(vâslă <u>Romanian</u> : oar) *(Westland Row)
602.21:4	, Ciwareke,	reka	<u>PS</u>	river	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW208.24)
604.03:4	bog	bog	<u>PS</u>	God	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
605.02:7.8	douche douche,	dusha duše	<u>R</u> <u>Cz</u>	soul soul	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (→FW290.16)
605.07:7	praviloge	pravilo	<u>R</u>	rule. regulation	*(pravilă <u>Romanian</u> : law. code of laws)
607.08:5	, smolking	smolkat	<u>R</u>	to fall silent	(→FW417.12)
607.18:8	.Ni, gnid mig	ni na mig	<u>R</u>	not for a moment	
608.16:4	Stena	stena	<u>R Cz Sk</u> <u>B</u>	wall	
608.21:11	? Nyets,	nyet	<u>R</u>	not. no	(→FW353.10)
609.24:6	Domoyno?	domoi	<u>R</u>	home	
610.14:2	: Skulkasloot!	s kulkou	<u>Cz</u>	with a bullet	(→FW160.29:12 Sgunoshooto)
614.25:8	Deva.	deva	<u>PS</u>	girl	<u>PanSlavonic</u> *(Deva <u>Romanian</u> : name of town in Transylvania)

616.21:6	Skulksman	s kulkou	<u>Cz</u>	with a bullet	(→FW610.14) (→FW160.29:12 Sgunoshooto)
619.02:7	pan	pan	<u>PS</u>	Mr. gentleman	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
620.32:13	hospodch	hospoda	<u>Cz</u>	pub	
621.24:10	glave.	glava	<u>PS</u>	head	(→FW010.35) (glavă Romanian : head (pejorative))
623.07:5	newera's	nevera	<u>PS</u>	unfaithfulness	<u>PanSlavonic</u>
624.08:4	Gowans,	gowno	<u>P</u>	shit	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (Δ : 4+5: inter- language Tautology!)
624.08:5	,ser,	ser-	<u>PS</u>	shit	<u>PanSlavonic</u> (Δ : 4+5: inter- language Tautology!)
625.21:1.2.3	dim in dym	dim dym	<u>U</u> <u>U</u>	house smoke	
628.10:8	Arkangels	Arkhangel'sk	<u>R</u>	Arkhangel'sk	(the town of Arkhangel'sk is named after the monastery of Archangel Michael)

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Pieter Breughel the Elder: The Little Tower of Babel, 1563

George SANDULESCU

Languages & Linguistic Units



Specimen from Plantin's celebrated Polyglot Bible, Antwerp 1555.
 From right to left, top to bottom: Hebrew, Latin translation of Hebrew,
 Latin translation of Greek, Greek Septuagint.

Tout signe est un *renvoi*.
Roman Jakobson

First the units. The nature of unit interdependence derives from the fact that all linguistic units are hierarchically organized, with the larger units conventionally placed at the top of the scale and the smaller units placed at the bottom of the hierarchy. A very important point for a solid FW analysis lies in the statement that, hierarchically organized as they are, these units imply (or pre-suppose) other smaller units down the scale.

(HALLIDAY (1961:253)) So in the description of English the sentence consists of one or more complete clauses, the clause of one or more complete groups, the group of one or more complete words and the word of one or more complete morphemes. /... / *Yes* may be (i.e. may be an exponent of) one sentence which is one clause which is one group which is one word which is one morpheme.

On the basis of this approach, I here make the important suggestion that the frequently occurring one-word paragraphs of Part Four, e.g. ((597.30) Tom.), ((598.27) Tim.) etc. should within this frame of reference be each interpreted as a sentence or even as a discourse. For instance, if one possible reading of (597.30:1) is (tom **Swedish**: empty, void; vacant; base; blank; deserted), a gloss which, with slight variations, is echoed in Danish and Norwegian, then the propositional reading of this one-word paragraph is ‘It is void’ ‘It is empty’ ‘It is deserted’ and a

host of other possible paraphrases, including ‘vacuum exists’ and ‘vacuum prevails’. Passing on to the next stage and closely correlating (Tom.) with (Tim.) is likely to complicate the analysis considerably. (Tim.) in isolation and interpreted as a name of person can be exclamatory ‘There’s Tim’, or ‘Here comes Tim’ or ‘Tim is here’ etc. But the correlation between the two foregrounds language substance in a way that goes beyond standard semantic analysis. In addition, there are between them 32 lines of text which in a close Tom/Tim correlation hypothesis become a complex cartouche, holding about 400 words in a vice.

Consequently, in perfect accordance with Halliday’s scale of units –

(Tom.) is a paragraph which is a discourse which is a sentence which is a clause which is a group which is a word which is *at least* one morpheme, viz.

- (1) (tom **Swedish** | **Danish** | **Norwegian** | **Scandinavian**: empty),
- (2) (Tim/Tom/Tum/ Tam/Tem PERSON male name etc.) etc.

The words *at least* in the above analysis distinguish FW discourse from other discourse, habitually characterized by total disambiguation. The analysis certainly becomes more complex for more complex paragraphs.

The hierarchy of linguistic units is in point of actual fact a combination of two subhierarchies which are separated by the notion of semanteme, as suggested by Clive Hart (1962/1963). There is thus in linguistics (a) a scale of linguistic units which has been outlined by R. Jakobson (*passim.*), and Halliday in by now classical papers, and also (b) a hierarchy of what I would like to call sub-linguistic units, as outlined in part by Jakobson, echoed by Waugh (1976:60), and in part by

Haas (1970: *passim*). There are two things worth pointing out in connection with the hierarchy of sublinguistic units: (a) all these units are called ‘sublinguistic’ here **because they do not carry semantemes**; (b) this scale of sublinguistic units, unlike the scale of linguistic units, is, in its turn, split into two separate hierarchies: (a) the hierarchy of **phonemic** units; (b) the hierarchy of **graphemic** units.

Corresponding to these hierarchies of ‘objects’, there are of course the meta-hierarchies, one such hierarchy – the axiom, the principle, the maxim, the rule – forming the backbone of Part Three of the book *The Language of the Devil* (q.v.). In Section 3.1 of that book, there is a brief discussion of the **meta**-hierarchies in relation to the **object**-hierarchies. But there is at least one meta-hierarchy which will be accorded very little attention in this study for lack of space; that is the meta-hierarchy of -tactic subdisciplines:

1. Syntactics (as distinct from syntax)
2. Morphotactics
3. Phonotactics
4. Graphotactics.

They all deal with item-arrangement at various levels of the object-hierarchy. Transposition (q.v.), for instance, as discussed under the principle and rules bearing the same name, is an issue which ultimately belongs to graphotactics. This means that it deals with the systematic analysis of all possible grapheme arrangements. Sheridan Le Fanu’s discussion of *Mircalla is*, in a way, an exercise in graphotactics.

One important point of analytical procedure is that of correlating hierarchies, or subhierarchies, in a way which should suit the analysis.

The most important such correlation in *Finnegans Wake* is that between the grapheme and the phoneme. In ordinary language that is a two-way correlation, with the phoneme having the paramount role, as written language is roughly a transcription of the spoken.

The Hierarchies of Units

1. *The Hierarchy of LINGUISTIC Units:*

1. Discourse

2. Sentence

3. Clause

4. Group/Phrase

5. WORD

6. Morpheme

2. *The Hierarchy of SUBLINGUISTIC Units:*

(α) *PHONEMIC Units:*

1. Syllable

2. Diphthong

3. PHONEME

4. Distinctive Feature

(β) *GRAPHEMIC Units*:

1. Polygraph
2. Digraph
3. GRAPHEME
4. Distinctive Feature

NOTE: For the time being, the Semanteme and the Semantic Primitive have been left outside these hierarchies.

In the context of a FW discussion, however, it becomes a one-way correlation, with the grapheme having the absolutely paramount role. This is not at all the case in an ordinary language situation:

(HAAS (1970:1)) In being required constantly to pass from sounds to letters, and from letters to sounds, we are in the situation of a truly bilingual interpreter.

Establishing the true nature of the exact relationship between phonemes and graphemes is an operation fraught with dangers: particularly dangerous is the so-called referential interpretation of the grapheme, which is responsible for a large number of casualties among some FW scholars, who resorted to a somewhat rigid correlation of the two hierarchies:

(HAAS (1970:9)) It is tempting to try to provide for the operational use of phoneme-grapheme correspondence by interpreting it in *semantic* terms. We might then say that the graphemes are signs of phonemes – that they *refer* to sounds, and have in this sense, *referential meaning*. Phono-graphic correspondence would then be interpreted as *phono-graphic reference*. The ultimate elements of written utterances could not be meaningless then. Unlike

the phonemes, to which they correspond, they would be *signs* – though not of anything outside language. They would be signs precisely of those phonemes.

(*ibid.*:16)... the ascription of referential meaning to graphemes requires such qualifications as must, in the end, amount to its denial. The very relationship between letters and sounds is quite different from the relation between significant utterances, written or spoken, and the things to which they refer.

Passing on to the ontological status of both varieties of language messages, the very important point is made that independent existence in either of the two media is conceivable and possible, though in ordinary language the spoken can exist without the written, whereas the written, as a rule, postulates simultaneous, or at least prior, existence of the spoken:

(HAAS (1970:11)) A message can exist in either of the two media independently of the other. Even a language can. There is obviously speech without writing; and equally, though perhaps less obviously, it is possible, in understanding a written message, to ignore the phonetic realization of it – or indeed, as in the case of dead languages, to be simply ignorant of the corresponding sounds and yet understand what is written.

This is precisely the case with the language of the Devil, where silence also embraces its spoken component. In other words, it is silent not only on account of idiosyncratic information structuring, but also because it exhibits unilateral existence in the media, without ever having shown more than that. It is a language which is all meaning and no sound. Mortals are having difficulty with it solely in the area of its translatability – an operation performed upon the correspondence between writing and speech.

To end this brief discussion of language units, here is an interesting age-old Chinese distinction, which, I would like to think, could, with profit, be carried over into FW studies:

(CORDIER (1921:69)) Les Chinois divisent leurs mots en **mots pleins**, *che tseu*, qui ont une signification propre, et en *hiu tseu*, **mots vides**, qui servent en général de particules, à compléter le sens des mots pleins et à exprimer les rapports des mots entre eux. On divise les *che tseu* en deux sections, en *sen tseu* ou *huo tseu*, **mots vivants**, qui marquent l’action, les verbes par exemple, et en *se tseu*, **mots morts**, qui marquent la nature des choses, les substantifs par exemple.

One dichotomy is the modern Western binary classification into function-words and content-words, which is very valuable to FW-studies on account of the fact that it is very, very seldom that the structure of function-words is tampered with. The other distinction, equally valuable, has no clear equivalent in the European tradition, though certain languages exhibiting almost pathological growth of nominal constructions, like German or Scandinavian, may occasionally give anecdotal expression to it; the descriptive epithet *substantiosjuka* in Swedish is one such symptom. This Chinese-centred description of language not only leads to the creation of two new sets of features for the description of lexical items, [± FULL] and [± DEAD] words, but also opens up new directions of research. FW verbs are not only ‘live’ words, according to ancient Chinese grammarians, but also, more importantly, they practically hold the monopoly in accounting for propositional meaning; perhaps that is what the issue of dead words – the nominals – is all about. An internally consistent and rather exhaustive study of FW verbs and their use, with all nouns falling well into the background, as

any case-grammar model proposes, might conceivably throw new light on the clausal lattice of the book, and thus lead to a genuine understanding of the whole as a whole.

Joyce’s List of Languages

Of all Joyce’s manuscripts, the most important page has so far received the least attention. The page in question is Joyce’s own list of exactly forty languages – perhaps a symbolic number – to be found in Add. MS 47488 in the British Library, right at the end of *Finnegans Wake*, after its very last word. This fol. 180 written in 1938 is, in my opinion, a **document of vital importance** not only for a consistent understanding of *Finnegans Wake*, but also for the whole of Joyce. The list is written in red ink on blue paper. On the back of it there is the handwritten text to pages 628 and 629; or alternatively, the list itself is written on the back pages of the said manuscript. It bears no heading or title, but its entries are arranged into two more or less symmetrical columns. The second column ends in a categorical stroke, drawn in a firm hand, clearly implying either completion or finality or both. The most important inference to be derived from the way this list is structured is perhaps the fact that English is itself one of the forty languages, right at the top of the list, together with Irish. This means that in actual practice, the list is strong circumstantial evidence in support of the fact that **no specific**

distinction is drawn – by Joyce and his reader – between a foreign language and its opposite, i.e. a ‘non-foreign’ language.

Here is the actual list of James Joyce’s own ‘foreign and non-foreign’ languages arranged quite neatly in the two already mentioned columns. The numbering is mine. For facility of reference, I have arbitrarily subdivided the List into eight groups of five languages each:

JAMES JOYCE’S LIST OF LANGUAGES

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) English | (21) Breton |
| (2) Irish | (22) Hebrew |
| (3) Norwegian | (23) Sanskrit |
| (4) Latin | (24) Kisuaheli |
| (5) Greek | (25) Swedish |
| (6) Chinese | (26) Spanish |
| (7) Japanese | (27) Persian |
| (8) Esperanto | (28) Rumanian |
| (9) Volapuk | (29) Lithuanian |
| (10) Novial | (30) Malay |
| (11) Flemish | (31) Finnish |
| (12) French | (32) Albanian |
| (13) Italian | (33) Icelandic |
| (14) Burmese | (34) Arabic |
| (15) Basque | (35) Portuguese |
| (16) Welsh | (36) Czech |
| (17) Roumansch | (37) Turkish |
| (18) Dutch | (38) Polish |
| (19) German | (39) Ruthenian |
| (20) Russian | (40) Hungarian |

As I said, English is itself at the top of the List. Next to it is Irish, named ‘Irish’ and not Gaelic as the corresponding *FW Lexicon* prefers to call it, for largely unjustified reasons. The third language on the list is

Norwegian, and I think that both the naming of the language and its position on the list triggers an immediate association with Ibsen. The more so as the other major Scandinavian language – Swedish – is far down the list under No. 25, and Danish, the third Scandinavian language, and so extolled by FW scholars as being Joyce’s own window into things Scandinavian, is **not even mentioned** on the list at all. If Norwegian – this third language – were to trigger back cultural associations on the other two, then I am very, very tempted to say that Joyce’s first three languages mentioned on the list are (a) Shakespeare’s language, (b) fallen angel Parnell’s language, and (c) Ibsen’s language (though when Joyce wrote to Ibsen he wrote in Danish and when he translated James Stephen’s poem he translated it into Norwegian).

Next on the list are Latin and Greek – the ‘classical’ languages, one would think, tagging to them their specific cultural constituent. But then the strange thing is that Sanskrit – equally ‘renewable’ – comes on the list under No. 23, just before Swahili. Next on the list, two languages – Chinese and Japanese – are placed together for reasons of geographical proximity, similarity of exotic flavour, and like appearance of the script. The next group of languages is also well structured because under Nos. 8, 9, 10 it lists the three artificial languages – Esperanto, Volapuk, Novial. Then again, in the same way in which the distinction between foreign and non-foreign is *not* made at the very beginning by the very insertion of English, the distinction between *natural* and *artificial* languages is completely erased by the casual inclusion of Esperanto, Volapuk, and Novial, just before Flemish is mentioned under No. 11 (though Dutch comes later, under No. 18, presumably grouped together with German).

The list is not at all alphabetical, though certain groupings begin with the same letter of the alphabet, e.g. Flemish (11) and French (12), Burmese (14) and Basque (15), Swedish (25) and Spanish (26). If the fact is disregarded that Swahili is taken down as ‘Kisuaheli’, a variant, then the S grouping is extended to four: Sanskrit (23), Swahili (24), Swedish (25), and Spanish (26). Their all beginning with the same letter might point to the fact that the notes could have been made in conjunction with the examination of some alphabetical inventory of languages, such as language dictionaries, or tree diagrams showing relationships between families of languages (where some alphabetical ordering was quite conceivable).

Another important point to make is that though I have been describing here at length this list of languages, it must be clearly pointed out that it is not at all certain that this list *does* enumerate languages. The reason is that several ‘languages’ tend to have sublanguage status: not being national languages like Persian (27) or Icelandic (33), some of them, like Flemish (11), Roumansch (17), Breton (21) or Ruthenian (39), might be assimilated to dialects.

Another interesting point is that languages one is customarily in the habit of bracketing together, such as the Slavonic or Ugrofinnic languages, put up a randomly appearance. Finnish is No. 31 and Hungarian comes last under No. 40. From among the Slavic (or Slavonic) languages, Russian appears under No. 20, Czech under No. 36 and Polish under No. 38, separated from each other by the quite different Turkish language under No. 37. There is some faint suggestion here and there at geographical arrangement, as the last five languages

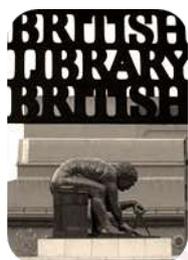
are all Balkan and East European. But then Albanian (32) appears between the ‘Scandinavian’ languages Finnish and Icelandic.

My final point is that this list compiled by Joyce himself is in no way exhaustive. Not only is Danish not mentioned, as was already pointed out, but there are quite a number of Cornish lexical items in *Finnegans Wake*, as Roland MacHugh pointed out, and Cornish is not mentioned at all on this list either. But the Joyce list remains an important document pointing to the *conscious* and *deliberate* use of a set of languages all put on a par.

Henri Cordier. 1921. *La Chine*. Payot. Paris.

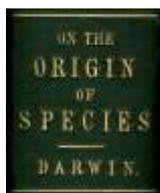
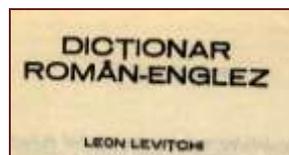
M.A.K. Halliday. 1961. ‘Categories of the Theory of Grammar’ in: *Word*, vol. 17 (1961), No. 3.

W. Haas. 1970. *Phono-Graphic Translation*, Manchester U.P.



Grammarians Macrobius
Ambrosius Theodosius (5th C)

Otto Jespersen (1860-1943)



Jean-François Champollion
(1790-1832)



Appendix One

From Beowulf to Virginia Woolf



Abel Grimmer (1570-1619)

By Way of Preface

Finnegans Wake is a funny book. It is not funny ha-ha! It is funny damn-difficult.

It is all the more pity that when most Joycean expertise take it in their hands they look as serious and as rigid and as official and as deprived of any sense of humour as all the employees coming under the holder of “The Holy Office” himself!

This Appendix Book is meant to remind you, at the low-brow level, how funny James Joyce could be! The only point to remember at this stage is that James Joyce himself was never a lowbrow. Nor were his children. Nor was T.S. Eliot. Nor was Ezra Pound. His two acquaintances, his sometimes friends, but always his staunch supporters.

If you still do not know what the difference is between a highbrow and a lowbrow, have a quick read of the two little essays by no other than Aldous Huxley and Gilbert Frankau, with texts also attached here in the Appendix.

Do remember that I am here making use of these two little essays in exactly the same way in which Shakespeare himself made use of the episode of "On the Knocking at the Gate in *Macbeth*", in order to ram the highbrow/lowbrow point with the 'subtlety' that may be required in order to fully understand the so very sudden recent publication of the story "The Cats of Copenhagen" in all its multiple and more than complex implications in the fields of personal biographies, editorial contact and pseudo-communication.

C. George Sandulescu

From Beowulf to Virginia Woolf

An Astounding and Wholly Unauthorized History of English
Literature

by

Robert Manson Myers, M.A. (Oxen)



Foreword

The present study grew out of a doctoral disputation written at a well-known continental finishing school; it appears only after years of expensive revision and research at the Harvard Theological Cemetery and the British Mausoleum. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby extended to my wife, who has requested that I withhold her name from the Index.

R. M. M.

Contents

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II	The Big Bad Wolf
III	Wolf-Gathering
IV	The She-Wolf
V	The Lone Wolf
VI	The Great Wolf
VII	The Wolf in Street Clothing
VIII	The Warp and the Wolf
IX	Dyed in the Wolf
X	Cry Woolf!



Chapter One:

The Wolf at the Door.

Who's afraid of the big Beowulf?
Olde Anguische Carol

1.1: At the door of English literature stands Beowulf, the great Dane, who once upon a time inhabited the forest primevil with Ethelwulf, his wife, and is therefore known as ‘The Noble Savage’. It would, of course, be absurd to dwell on Beowulf’s particulars in a brief survey such as this, especially since those details are fully recorded in Beowulf’s autobiographical beast epic, first published in 1066 as The Doomsday Book.

This famous first edition was printed on cotton manuscript, destroyed by fire in 1731, and later purchased from descendants of the Beowulf family by Andrew Carnegie. The original duodecimo is totally illegible. With the persistent efforts of scholars, however, it has emerged that Beowulf sailed forth boldly into the filth and froth of the

Firth of Forth in the spring of 596. Following his slaughter of Grendel (a task as odious as Oedipus' cleansing of the Aegean stables), the epic hero retraced his footsteps across the sea. His spritely narrative abounds with sketches of such Cro-Magnon dignitaries as Half-Dane, High-Shellac, and Wroth-Child.

Beowulf,

the great Dane,

Ethelwulf,

'The Noble Savage'

The Doomsday Book.

1731,

Andrew Carnegie.

duodecimo

the Firth of Forth

596.

Grendel

the Aegean stables)



1.2: Since England is located on the coast of Great Britain and therefore not far from the sea, she has always been subject to continental influences. Christianity was introduced by the Romans in 55 B.C., and it was not long before England was overrun by Angels, Sextons, and Jukes,

who settled north of the Humber River near the Ooze. The Angels and Sextons were superstitious people who still worshipped ghosts, goblins, virgins, and other supernatural monsters, but the Jukes followed the so-called Saline Law, according to which: (1) no man could be king if descended from a woman; and (2) one must take everything with a grain of salt.

1.3: Despite such laws the English throne continued to thrive, and the line of English kings accordingly includes such names as Old King Cole, the Little Lambe Prince, and the King of the Golden River. In order to stimulate the production of ballads, epics, and literature Old King Cole passed the Danelaw, the Poor Law, and the Ancren Rule, and in order to encourage the creation of sagas he himself, although unmarried at the time, translated the Gretchensaga into Olde Anguische.



1.4: Later Cynewulf, a Medium High German monk of St Edmunds, produced The Dream of the Rude, an ill-punctuated diatribe in Olde Norse. Subsequent criticism of Cynewulf's doggerel caused the rise of a fierce motto: "Bury St Edmunds" (presumably alive). Cynewulf had been a pupil of the Venerable Bede, the Wolfsbane. In his Two Years Before the Mass Bede explained how, as author of the Catholic Missile, he entered a monastery and in two years became the father of English literature.

1.5: Frequently Olde Anguische was translated into Gnostic and recited by barges who travelled about the country. Such verse was rugged, unkempt, and usually marked by Caesarean pause. Its two chief exponents were Etyhelred the Unread, son of Eveready the Red and Ethel the Unready, and St Wulfstan Wulfilas, a Goth who, beholding a moat in his brother's eye, translated the Bible into Gothic.



1.6: If the Venerable Bede was the father of English literature, then certainly Alfred the Great was its oldest son. In early youth Alfred founded the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the first English mouth organ, which continued on and off for more than two centuries. His chief significance, however, lies in his nephew King Arthur, who married the Lady of Shalott and thereupon founded the Order of the Knights of the Wife of Bath. Tales of adventure, especially in Arabia, were nightly related to King Arthur at the Crystal Palace by Zarathustra, one of his columbines, who seduced his with stories of Sin the Bad Sailor and the Four Horsemen of the Acropolis. At King Arthur's round-table discussions gathered the Idols of the King, and there one might have beheld such Idols as Launcelot, Excalibur, Childe Roland, and, of course, the page boy Bob.



Chapter Two: The Big Bad Wolf .

Pox vobiscum
Muddle Latin Proverb

2.1: Time before 1066 is now reckoned as 'Time In Memoriam.' In that year William the Conqueror and his merry men defeated Childe Harold at the Battle of Hastings, ruthlessly raised London to the ground, and immediately passed an edict forbidding all births, marriages and deaths in England for a period of one year. William was, according to his usual custom, killed in battle. Before his death, however, he was forced to sign the Magna Carta, a famous document providing that: (1) no man should be imprisoned for debt so long as he had the money to pay; and (2) no free man should be hanged twice for the same offence.



2.2: Later William established the Futile System, with its intricate relationships between lord, vessel, serf, and villain. His greatest contribution, of course, was the Guilt System, an organization designed

to encourage arts and graft. It was England’s foremost guild, the Early English Textile Society, that drew up the Mosaic Code, according to which medieval mosaic workers were permitted to send their children to the Merchant Sailors Mysteries.

2.3: In 878 Alfred the Great had passed the so-called ‘Grim’ Law, according to which Old English was to be superseded in 1066 by Middle English. Thus overnight the language and literature of England passed from infancy to adulthood, with three genders (masculine, feminine, and neutral), eight parts of speech (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions, verbs, adverbs, proverbs, and irregular verbs), and three cases (nominative, genitive, and ablative). And as a result of the Great Germanic Sound-Split, Ancient Illyrian *x* became Indo-Iranian *y* except when preceded by a penultimate ablative oblique.

2.4: Against this frightful background Middle English literature sprang up and even flourished. The Middle Ages were fond of romance, and English writers, following the example of Old High German *minnowingers*, enrolled at the London School of Courtly Love and produced courtly tales now known as *chansons de beau geste*. The typical medieval *chanson* presents a succession of nightly adventures, loosely related in French polysyllabic couplets.



2.5: Of the four great Middle Aged poets – Chaucer, Gore, Pearl the Poet, and the Peerless Plowman –, Chaucer was the first who dared forsake the classic Latin of his father to write in his mother’s tongue. In early youth Chaucer commenced The Canterbury Tales, a parchment of fools based on Boccaccio’s Consolation of Boethius—a collection of fourteenth-century pornographs. In 1066 an archbishop named St Thomas Aquinas had acquired an extraordinary reputation for holiness after being murdered by T. S. Eliot in Canterbury Cathedral. Chaucer’s Canterbury Pilgrims, best known as the Prodigal Fathers, tell Canterbury Tales as they make their annual Pilgrim’s Progress to St Thomas’ Canterbury shrine.

2.6: About this time Pearl the Poet, presumably female and therefore probably a nun, wrote Sir Gawain and the Green Girdle, in which she related how Sir Gawain, the Green Knight, was first beknighted and, adorning his coat of male, departed upon his *horse de combat* in quest of the Holy Grail. Other pious poets of the period include the Peerless Plowman, author of The Vision of Sir Launfal, and John Gore, the Black Death, who met a gruesome end when he was excommunicated by a papal bull.



2.7: During the Muddle Ages monks and nuns lived in a state of unbridled celibacy. Finding the Seven Cardinal Sins more engaging than

the Seven Deadly Virtues, such monks as John the Gaunt and Charles the Bald lived according to The Anglican Rule in constant communion with St Thomas More, St Thomas Browne, St Thomas Beecham, and sundry others of the clerical choler. While Abou Ben Adhem chanted Gloria in Excelsior to Charlie the Chaplain and Edward the Confessor, St Vincent Millay, clad in coat of alms, helped Monk Lewis found the Order of the Grey Friars. Medeval religious zeal was further expressed by John Wycliff (of Dover), who exhausted thousands of sinners to repentance. But when Wycliff translated the Old Testament into the New, he was condemned as hereditary and burned as a steak. Following his death several ‘University Wits’ instigated the so-called Pedant’s Revolt, upon which occasion Henry VI Part III made his astute observation: ‘The pedants are revolting’.

2.8: Religious fanaticism found expression also in medeval philosophy and drama. St Thomas Aquinas’ treatment of logic, ethics, and ascetics in *Summa Theologica* is the crowning achievement of Muddle Latin literature. In discussing Apostolic Secession, St Thomas (a monist) and Dunce Scotus (a duelist) caused much hare-splitting over the question of how many angels could dance at once on pins and needles.

2.9: Such debates appeared frequently in the mystery plays, miracle plays, and other dumb shows of the period. Chief among medeval dramatists was Mahatma Dante, whose *Divine Comedy* has become the favourite farce of all time. In three acts – Hell, Purgatory,

and Heaven—Dante described his love for Beatrice, the Blessed Damozel, revealing how he secured permission to go to hell, and how upon his arrival he found Beatrice out on a limbo. Living in the fourteenth century, Dante was at once a pre-Raphaelite and a forerunner of the Renaissance. He stood with one foot in the Middle Ages, while with the other he hailed the dawn of a new day.

A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in FW



Chapter Three: Wolf-Gathering.

A wolf's a wolf for a'that
— Burns

3.1: That literary period which lapsed from Chaucer to Shakespeare is now known as the Baron Period of English culture, since barons who were not themselves barren married baronesses who were, of course, especially barren. Throughout those Dark Ages England was known as the Dark Continent. Wolf-hunting had been a favourite pastime of the ancient Britons, but England, now wolfless, forsook Beowulf and Cynewulf for the saner joys of the printing press, the wine press, and John Skeleton, whose ghastly *Skeleton in Armor* is the only incunabulum now in the closet of the Shoreditch Public Library.

3.2: Most familiar to the specialist of fifteenth century literature is the popular ballad. Two types of ballads, both of French origin, dominated the late Middle English literary scene: the *ballet doux* and the *ballet ruse*. Each was a form of anesthetic dancing, and each employed such devices as monotonous, schenectady, illiteration, and eternal rhyme. Such great ballads as *The Fox and the Wolf* and *Little*

Red Robin Hood, by Wolfhound von Eschenbach, an extremely Low German of the fifteenth century, immediately suggest Barbarous Allen, Kemp Malone, and other cuckoo songs by Old Mother Goose, author of The Golden Egg. Even more brilliant is Thomas Rhymer’s Owl and Florence Nightingale, a satire on crows, pigeons, and other eavesdroppers.

3.3: During the fifteenth century Italy was ruled by Machiavelli, the Black Prince. Skilled in all forms of art and craft, Machiavelli believed that Virgil is its own reward. Accordingly he promoted the study of Sophocles, Aristotle, and Pluto, and later he built the Painter’s Palace of Pleasure to house masterpieces of Renaissance art. There one might have beheld the splendour of Archipelago’s murals – now on the dome of the Sistine Madonna – or the even more striking portraits of Rubens, whose keen interest in the female nude led him to be known as the father of the Renaissance. When one remembers the canvases of Andrea del Sarto, a designer of women whose reach unfortunately exceeded his grasp, one instantly recalls Fra Filippo Flippi, whose Adoration of Virgil is surpassed only by Fra Michael Angelico’s **Jewels** of the Madonna.



3.4: About this time Martin Luther was arrested for selling indulgences on the streets of Rome without a licence. For his doctoral degree this German scholar had written ninety-five theses – with

footnotes—, none of which had been published but all of which had been foolishly tacked on the doors of Wittenberg Cathedral. Provoked by this ex-cathedral defiance of Cannon Law, Pope Pontifex IX instantly excommunicated Luther from the Holy Roman Empire. But Luther girded his lions and deified the Pope. After a Diet of Bologna and a Diet of Worms he was naturally eager for a Reformation, and, filled with riotous indignation, he slew the papal bull and proclaimed his doctrine of transubstantiation by faith.

3.5: In the light of the Italian Renaissance and the Protestant Revolt, England found it wise to choose a house of a different colour. Accordingly Henry VIII (Prince Hal) was given full reign, and at the suggestion of his prime minister—Oliver Cromwell—he immediately proclaimed himself *Offender of the Faith*. Eventually Henry divorced Katharine the Great in order to marry Lady Zane Grey, whose father thereupon wrote his elegy in a country churchyard.



3.6: Throughout the Muddle Ages England had been Roman Catholic, but with Henry's divorce she became Christian, although the French still obstinately believed in God and remained Catholic. Sacred matters grew more complex with Bloody Mary, whose zeal for roasting

Protestants caused her brief reign to be known as the 'Shorter Cataclysm'. A distinct tone of unrest naturally pervades Tottel's Miscellany, which introduced the euphemisms of John Lyly and the Italian sonnets of Plutarch.

3.7: Meanwhile Christopher Columbus had sailed the ocean blue in search of the United States. Incensed, Queen Elizabeth demanded that English explorers at once circumnavigate the known universe. More incensed, Philip II of Spain sought to invade England with his Invisible Armada, but Sir Francis Drake spied them out while bowling and cried, "A sail! A sail!". Philip's defeat by Captain Kidd is now known as The Spanish Tragedy; or, Fifty Thousand Colleagues under the Sea.

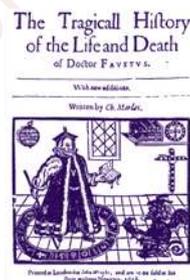


Chapter Four: The She-Wolf.

The specious times of great Elizabeth
– Tennyson

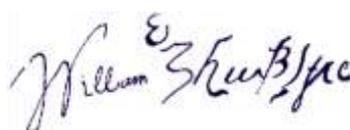
4.1: Growth of literary activity in Elizabethan England caused Elizabeth to be known as “The Virgin Queene”. As a queen she was highly successful. Clever and beautiful, with red hair and freckles, she was also wise and virtuous, and therefore she never married but instead swore like a sailor and painted herself and other things. Often she threw her spinsterhood into the sea of European politics, and, though neither Roman nor Catholic, she more than once threatened to execute all those who would not swear that she was the Pope. She was so fond of dresses that she was seldom seen without one on. One day, however, when she rode through Coventry with nothing on, Sir Walter Scott offered her his velvet cloak, upon which occasion Edmund Spenser dedicated to Elizabeth his masterpiece, The Virgin Queene. Although only six of the twelve proposed cantos of this poem have survived, Dr Johnson’s comment is still final: ‘Sir’, he once declared (breathing through his diagram), ‘one should dispense with any dispenser of Spenser.’

4.2: In order to appreciate Elizabethan drama one must first understand fully the Greek drama of the Age of Pericles. Following the victory of Thesaurus at the Battle of Salami (one of Caesar’s Pubic Wars), three Greek tragedians – Aeschylus, Socrates, and Euripides – settled near the Delphic Oracle (a volcano giving amphibious answers) to produce classical tragedy. According to Aristotle, ‘Tragedy is a purgative of the emotions through piety and fear, with the kathartics of these’. In classical tragedy all action occurs offstage. Following this difficult restriction, Socrates wrote such terrible tragedies as Electron and The Trichinae, both based on his philosophy that ‘No man knows anything’. Socrates was a stoic – a disciple of Zero – who thought of himself as a fly sent to **gad** about Athens, but he was also a heavy drinker, and in time hemlock corrupted his morals.



4.3: It was to the Greeks and Romans that Elizabethan dramatists looked for guidance in their early tragedies, most of which revolt against the conventions of Middle Age. The greatest Elizabethan playwright was Christopher Morley, a truly first-rate dramatist but for Shakespeare. In Doctor Faustus Morley’s tragic flaw was his failure to divide his plays into acts and scenes. For this fatal blunder he was never forgiven by Frances Bacon, a sister of Roger Bacon and the only reputable female

writer of the period. Bacon founded The Atlantic Monthly and originated the modern system of Inductive Thinking known as Bacon's Rebellion. Until recently the so-called Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy remained a mute question, but it has finally been established, after the perusal of a rare manuscript found in a bottle, that Shakespeare never wrote Shakespeare's plays. Actually they were written by another man of the same name.



4.4: William Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist the world has yet to produce. He came of a very respectable family and was, through no fault of his own, born in 1564 near Suffix, England. In extreme youth he settled at Windsor with his eight merry wives, where he remained until 1611, when he removed to Stratford-on-Auburn, more commonly known as the Deserted Village. Shakespeare is famous today chiefly for his plays, most of which have, unfortunately, been dramatized. As a child he wrote Love's Labour's Lust, to be followed shortly by As You Lack It – a high comedy –, The Merchant of Venus – a low comedy –, and Anatomy and Coleoptera – a comedy of errors. It is by his tragedies, however, that he is generally distinguished. Inspired by the works of Seneca – a Roman prefix under Emperor Trojan –, Shakespeare tragedies appear in blank verse – unrhymed ironic pentameter – and usually present a fool – sometimes Shakespeare himself. Best known are Othello [OtherLo, or [Hotelo, in French]] – the

first domestic tragedy –, King Lear – the last domestic tragedy, and Hamlet – a Danish tragedy [The Story of A/Two Great Dane(s)].

4.5: After her death in 1603 Queen Elizabeth graciously relinquished her throne to James I, reputed to be ‘the wildest fool in Christendom’. James believed in the Divine Rite of Kings, and after writing the St James Bible he became known as ‘Author and Finisher of the Faith’.



4.6: The St James Version of the Bible has been called ‘the noblest monument of English prose’. A glance at Bartlett’s Familiar Quotations reveals how many Bibulous passages have become part of our daily speech. In the Five Books of Moses, written on the famous Twelve Tables, we learn how Cain raised cane against Abel, how Jacob – son of Aesop – stole his brother’s birthmark, and how Moses led the children of Egypt into the Promised Land of Canada. It was on this memorable journey that Lot’s wife was sent into the desert to become a pillar of salt by day and a pillar of fire by night. Shortly thereafter we read how David the Psalmist married the Queen of Bathsheba and became the father of Solomon and Gomorrah, how Jonas the Whale swallowed Jude the Obscure, and how Eilajah abandoned Elisha, his wife, to go on a cruise with a widow.



Chapter Five: **The Lone Wolf.**

*Sunday is icumen in:
Lewdly sing cuckoo !
– Puritan Motto*

5.1: When Charles I, the Spanish Cavalier, descended to the English throne in 1625 he determined to prove his piety by stamping out all religion in England. Acting upon the advice of Archbishop Lawd, who was deeply religious and therefore obstinate and untruthful, he summoned all Puritans, Cavilists, Morons, Drunkards, and other Nonconformists and 'hurried them out of the land'. Later, when the Long Parliament finally dissolved into the Parliament of Fools, Charles I summoned the celebrated Rumpus Parliament, after which he was beheaded, declared unconstitutional, sold into government bonds, and speedily exisled.



5.2: Among the leaders of the so-called Puritan Interlewd, John Stuart Milton – the Last Puritan – was a poet of epic-making importance and one of the millstones of English literature. He was to the manor born. After choosing poetry as his vacation, he secured a poetic licence and embarked upon the threshold of a literary career.

5.3: Milton was a poet in all five senses, but he was sometimes deficient in taste. In ‘Lycidas’ he mourned the death of his friend, King Edward, through the allegorical disguise of St Peter and Ole Man River. In his ‘Sonnet on His Third Birthday’, which is indeed neither sonnet nor sequence, he followed the form of the Italian – Plutarchan – sonnet rhyming alibabacededegg. The triumph of his early years, however, came with ‘Ill Spenserioso’, a piece of Spenserian criticism in Italian anapestilent tetrimeter.

5.4: Milton’s prose tends to be dull and monogamous, and his verse is almost totally blank. But in Aeropagitica, modelled on Cicero’s ovals to Catiline, Milton’s conception of liberty becomes most striking: ‘I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virgin, unexorcised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race’. In the light of these lines Milton’s marriage to Mary Powell assumes the greatest impotence.

5.5: In his blindness Milton produced his most imperishable creation, Paradox Lost, which, although not a sonnet, is an admirable piece of verse and one of the best-punctuated poems in English. Like the epics of Homer, Virgil, and other epicures, Paradox Lost takes its inspiration from Holy Wit. For a scholarly appraisal of Eve’s Temptation, Stumble, and Fall one should consult Keats’ ‘Eve and St Agnes’, which pictures Ariel—an acute angel—and Uriel—an obtuse angel—at the precise moment when Eve, gazing on Satan with wild-eyed amusement, plucks Adam’s apple.

5.6: Before the publication of Paradox Lost the Puritan Interlewd had ended the Grate Fire of London and the Restoration of Charles II—Bonnie Prince Charlie—,whose coronation was greeted with shouts of applause in Pepys’ Dairy and throughout London. With the Carolingian Period officially commenced the Age of Innocents Abroad, during which the English court became decidedly French and therefore wicked. France was then in her Golden Age under Louis D’Or, also known as the Prodigal Son. Pleased with this state of extreme culture, Charles introduced into England such French innovations as Neo-Chasticism and the Bucolic Plague.

5.7: To Charles’ loose morals Nell Gwynn, a clown in Piccadilly Circus, was only the *natural* accompaniment. This ravishing creature was, roughly speaking, the positive symposium of pulchritude, and in addition she featured one of the most beautiful rhyme schemes in English literature. Even her participles dangled. It would, of course,

have been virtuously impossible for Charles to marry this loose liver, for she was decidedly a woman of the wrong world. In his hands the thing became a strumpet.

5.8: Shortly thereafter England decomposed Charles II and invited William the Silent to the British throne. William gladly accepted England's invitation – the Overture to the Flying Dutchman – and, once in London, he promptly passed the so-called Glorious Resolution, according to which: (1) no man might be beheaded without his own consent; (2) no king could order taxes without permission from Parliament; and (3) England would henceforth be a limited mockery.



Chapter Six:

The Great Wolf.

Hic sex rex
– Virgil

6.1: At the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1702 John Dryden honoured her ascent to the throne with an exquisite rime royal entitled **Anna Mirabile**, a coronach celebrating the domestic virtues of the new monarch. Thereupon Queen Anne officially inaugurated the Age of Popes and Swifts, and peace and prosperity raged throughout the island for more than a decade. English culture was at last *ruse in urbe*. Antiques were plentiful, and mistresses were quite common. Frequently such men of fashion as Beau Brummel, Beau Geste, and Beau Stratagem congregated for chocolate and politics at Will’s Coffin-House or spent a Sunday in the country with Sir Roger de Coverlet. It was indeed England’s Golden Age *par excellence*.

A. Pope.

6.2: To commemorate the accession of George I and the House of Hanover in 1714, Alexander Pope translated Virgil’s **Georgics** and

wrote an epistle to Dr Arbuthnot. For centuries Latin literature had been a source of unspeakable satisfaction to millions, and Pope established the Neo-Classical School in London to perpetrate Rome's legacy to Western civilization. Although the school was frequently closed for altercations, such ancient classics as Polonius, Calculus, and Livid were held in high esteem. In his translations Pope laboured to immortalize all the works of Leviticus, Parnassus, Octopus, and Marius the Epicurean.

6.3: Pope has been called 'the highest priest of an Age of Pose and Reason'. While still in infancy his parents read to him the complete works of Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth, and as a child he composed such bits of light society verse as 'The Ill-Tempered Clavichord' and 'My Bonnet Lies over the Ocean; or The Teapot Dome'. Eventually he translated Homer's **Idiot** and **Oddity** into impeccable heroic cutlets.



6.4: In 1712 Jacob Tonson published Locke's **Rape of the Pope**, a satire relating the melancholy story of a flirt whose coiffure was ruthlessly dishevelled during a card game at Hampton Roads. Although this piece was little more than a frank *tour de farce*, Pope construed Locke's poem as a personal affront—the Popish Plot—and retaliated in his didactic 'Peri-Bathos; or, The Art of Stinking in Poetry', another bit of light society verse, now preserved in the Vacuum at Rome. Some

critics consider Pope pedestrian because he wrote only in iambic feet, but of all English poets he is probably the most distinguished for polish and wit.

6.5: Parody and burlesque dominated Augustan England. In Treasure Island, a novel based on Mandeville’s Fable of the Birds and the Bees, Jonathan Swift proved that burlesque has a broad meaning, usually involving a take-off of some kind. In similar spirit William Hogarth depicted the human comedy in ‘The Rape’s Progress’, generally known as ‘The Prints Charming’. Finally John Gay’s Burglar’s Opera burlesqued Macbeth, a notorious highwayman whose wife dies of sleeping sickness in Act V.



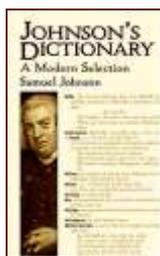
6.6: Neo-Chasticism witnessed also the rise of periodical literature. Some of the most conspicuous literary creations of Augustan England first appeared on the pages of The Harlem Miscellany and The Ladies’ Monthly. In 1709 Addison Steele commenced the Tatler and Spectator papers, semiweekly periodicals reporting births, deaths, marriages, and other public calamities. Aiming to ‘bring philology out of the clouds into clubs and coffin-houses’, Steele published hundreds of familiar essays from which The New Yorker can trace direct dissent.

6.7: At last Steele died of Addison’s disease, but his work was carried on by Lady Mary Worthless Montagu, and eighteenth-century

million-heiress whose celebrated Tour de France describes her travels in blue stockings in the Near East. In Alexandria, Mrs Montagu met Rosetta Stone, an early archaeologist, who provided her a key to the ancient Egyptian hydraulics on the Sphinx and the Pyrenees.

6.8: It was through Mrs Montagu’s introduction that Sir Horace Walpole, longest prime minister of England, began his distinguished correspondence with Lady Charlotte Russe of Moscow. Walpole lived on Raspberry Hill, an ancient Gothic ruin near Heathcliff. He studied for some years at Sheridan’s School, whence he wrote his well-known Letter from So Ho, a Citizen of the World, to His Friend Ching-Ching the Chinaman.

6.9: England’s interest in orientalism had commenced with Adam Smith’s Wealth of Natives early in the eighteenth century. Thereafter London was invaded by such famous orientals as Formosa and Mimosa, Fling Woo and Water Loo, and scores of others too humorous to mention. Through the good offices of Mikado, London emissary of the Japanese Shotgun, Pajama introduced to London drawing-rooms his wife Kimono, whom Boswell found to be an extraordinary example of ‘soft’ primitivism. Later a sharp contrast between oriental and occidental culture became apparent when Sing Sing, formerly known as Sing Sang Sung, introduced to Englishmen the philosophy of Buddha the Pest, and when Hegira, wife of Mohammed, published the Korean at the suggestion of the Hindu Marjoram.



Chapter Seven:

The Wolf in Street Clothing.

Le style c'est moi
– Dr Johnson

7.1: For half a century Dr Ben Johnson, Prince of Whales, figured very largely in London as the literary dictator of Augustan England. Even as a child he went to Juvenal Court to answer charges brought against his satires. Later he wrote Lord Chesterton's Dictionary, and in 1763 he met Boswell, who forthwith devoted himself to Johnson's career.

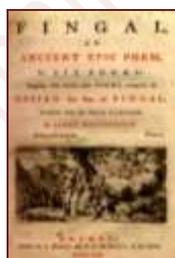
7.2: To Johnson it was a joy to breathe the Londonderry air. When he was not sharing a bottle of champagne with the Duchess of Brixton on Quality Street, he was enjoying a chat with the Countess of Ayrwyck over tea and strumpets on Back Street, or consuming Cheshire cheese with his daughter Irene at the Bore's Head Tavern on Fleet Street. Johnson made many fast friends in London, among the fastest being Dr Burney, father of Fanny Brice, and Edward Gibbon, whose *Decline and Fall* Fanny Brice said was neither Empire nor Chipendale.



7.3: Meanwhile English Neo-Chasticism had gone from bad to worst. One Thomas Gray—whose aunt, Lucy Gray, was a cousin of Wordsworth on his maternal side—had visited a romantic churchyard at Stoke Penge, where he had produced his famous ‘Allergy in a Country Churchyard’, beginning—

The curfew shall not ring tonight.

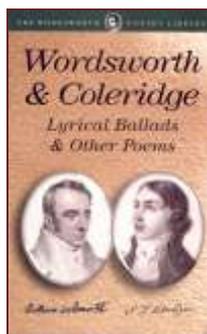
Inspired by her classic mews, Gray then wrote ‘An Ode on the Death of a Favourite Catfish Drowned in a Tub of Goldfinches’. At his death Dr Johnson composed Gray’s Elegy for the occasion, and even today tourists at Stoke Penge may see Gray’s effigy in the country churchyard.



7.4: Shortly thereafter the romantic precursor Edward Young attended the Graveyard School in the City of Dreadful Night, where he wrote his well-known thousand and one Night Thoughts, most famous of which are ‘The Twelfth Night’ and ‘The Night Before Christmas’. Later Thomas Percy inaugurated the Antiquarian Movement with his memorable Reliques of Ancient Poultry, which promptly inspired the forgeries of James Macpherson and Thomas Chatterton. Macpherson, the Young Pretender, first wrote Ossian and then produced Fragments of Ancient Pottery, a study of ceramic art in Fingal’s Cave. Although no

one knew at first whether Ossian was alive and composing or dead and decomposing. Dr Johnson finally proved that the poems were spurious and that Fingal's Cave was actually the work of Felix Mendelssohn.

7.5: Already Sir Walter Raleigh's Lay of the Last Minister, an attack on clerical immorality, had inspired such novelists as Henry Brooke – the fool of quality –, Henry Mackenzie – the man of feeling –, and Ann Gothica Radcliffe – the bride of Frankenstein. Mrs Radcliffe was born in the Castle of Otranto on Lake Erie. After reading Sir Horace Walpole's Castle of Othello she introduced the adventures of Shylock Holmes into *The Mistress of Udolpho*. Certainly Mrs Radcliffe is more to be pitied than censored, but Lady Jane Austen censored Mrs Radcliffe freely in the vitreous humour of her celebrated novel of manors, *Prudes and Prudence*.



Chapter EIGHT:

The Warp and The Wolf.

He who laughs least lasts best
– Shakespeare

8.1: With the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* William Wordsworth assumed the chief position in English letters formally held by Dr Johnson. Born in London, Wordsworth spent his childhood near the Great Lakes, among the Wigglesworths, Wordsworths, and Woolworths of Wordsworthshire. Later he attended Maudlin College, Oxford, where he invented perpetual emotion in his ‘Lines Composed near Northanger Abbey’. Flowers violently affected a man of Wordsworth’s constituency—especially cauliflowers, dactyls, and nevergreens—and even the meanest flower that blows brought his thoughts which lay, fortunately, too deep for tears. Following his marriage he assumed the name of ‘Daddy Wordsworth’ and speedily became one of England’s most prolific writers.

8.2: Wordsworth frequently wrote poems and prefaces, and sometimes he wrote literature. His most famous mistake appeared in 'The Solitary Reaper', composed by the seaside near Cathay: 'The child,' he wrote, 'is the father of the man'. He was particularly proud of his 'Ode on Imitations of Immortality from Regulations of Early Childhood', in which he maintained that rural life is found chiefly in the country. His pathetic fallacy, was, of course, his persistence in writing poetry even after his inspiration had ceased.



8.3: William Jennings Byron, author of 'Thanatopsis', is considered 'the playboy of the western world'. As a child he was called Harold, but at school he became known as the Wolf. At Harrow he played Rugby, served on the tennis team, and gambled on the village green with Bella Donna, an Italian lady of English distraction. Finally he married his first cousin, and the belles of London peeled forth. After that first fine careless rupture, however, the Byrons moved from Bond Street to Tobacco Road, where Lord Byron lived amid all the unadulterated lust practicable in a private household. On the morning after the appearance of English Birds and Scotch Retrievers he awoke to find himself, but was disappointed. Later he was exiled to Don Juan, whence he finally escaped to Greece. In Athens he visited the Palace Athena, the Pantheon, and the Apocalypse, and there, amid the throws of a wilde and wolfy love affair, he was inspired to compose 'Child Harold to the

Dark Tower Came'. After numerous touching scenes he died in the Battle of Marathon. Psychiatrists now believe that Byron suffered from lycanthropy, according to which one is cracked – symmetrically – and imagines himself to be and acts like a wolf. Certainly his sounding brass and tinkling symbols reveal a man less sinned against than sinning, but he was probably a good man underneath. His poetry embraces all mankind – especially persons of the opposite sex.



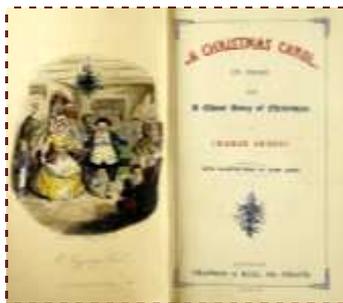
8.4: Most fragile of all romantic poets was Percy Bysshe Shelley, a victim of abnormal psychology, whom Benedict Arnold once called 'an ineffective Anglican flapping his lunatic wings in the void'. Shelley's poetry may be termed 'strictly platonic', but his private life found best expression in Promiscuous Unbound, a tragedy based on the philosophy of Plato and Isosceles. His belief in Pantheism first appeared in 'Adonais', a lament for Keats based on Byron's 'Lament for Adonais'. Unfortunately Shelley died while drowning in the Bay of Spumoni. A simple epithet lies on his tomb: 'Here lies one whose fame was writ in water'.

8.5: In his 'Ode on a Greasy Urn' John Keats proved himself the most sensual poet in the language. At twenty-five he married a musician named Agnes Dei, and on top of that he met a speedy death from

tuberoses. Keats' wife inspired 'The Keats of St Agnes', a narrative poem dedicated to Calliope, Errata, and Uranium. But his greatest contribution to English literature is his 'Ode to Madame Nightingale', addressed to the famous French opera singer who, filled with the milk of human kindness, nursed to health the British soldiers of the Crimean War.



A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in FW



Chapter NINE: **Dyed in The Wolf.**

Any poet in a storm
– Dr Johnson

9.1: In 1837 George III died of a cerebral hemorrhoid, and Queen Victoria, though asleep at the time, immediately ascended the English throne. Thereafter for more than fifty years England lived in the ‘splendid oscillation’ of her ivory tower. Under Lord George the Corn Laws were declared dull and void, and England began to manufacture iron and steel. During the Bore War Rudyard Kipling crystallized British imperialism in his classic *Wee Winnie Winkle*; or, *The Last Days in Bombay*. Finally, at the celebration of Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee in 1897, an invested choir of two thousand voices performed ‘Anchors Away’ before Lord Tweedsuit under the vast unsupported roof of the Crystal Palace.

9.2: An early Victorious prose writer of considerable prominence was Thomas Carlyle, a Scotchman whose wife, Jane Carlyle, was Welsh. Carlyle was Professor of Things in General at the University of Teufeldröckh. He was also an intimate friend of Ralph Walden Thoreau, pastor of First Utilitarian Church in Boston. Famous for his self-reliance, Thoreau founded the Transmigration Movement and preached the transmutation of souls, according to which God speaks to Transmigrationists through transoms.

9.3: It was this movement that prompted John Henry Newman to publish Masses from an Old Manse. Here Newman explained how, as a friend of Pope Interdict XII, he sold his manse, became a cardinal, and wrote 'Lead Kindly Light'. About this time Charles Darwin, Aldous Huxley's bulldog, announced his theory of evolution according to which 'ontology recapitulates philology'. Thereupon Cardinal Newman fiercely denounced Darwin from every pulpit in England. At once Huxley rose to Darwin's defence in *Point Counterpoint*, a text on musical theory, and Walter Horatio Pater, one of the sons of Baliol, proved himself the father of the Aesthetic Movement by calling Newman 'a child in the house'.

9.4: Victorious England also boasted a Dickens, a Thackeray, an Eliot, and a Trollope. In the hands of thees 'imminent Victorians' English fiction grew by leaps and bounds, and with the appearance of Nicholas Nickleby, the first cut-rate dime novel, English fiction at last came of

age. In Vanity Fair William Masterpiece Thackeray, editor of Blockhead's Magazine, reintroduced into fiction the English humours of the eighteenth century. Less of a classicist was George Fielding Eliot, whose Ramona, a tale of Savonaromola, foreshadowed Scenes from Clerical Life, an exposé of London office conditions.

9.5: In his imaginary conversations Walter Savage Landor, 'the grandest old Romeo of them all', stimulated an interest in classical iniquity which found notable expression in the verse of Tennyson and Browning. Throughout the work of these two poets one observes numerous allusions to such familiar myths as Juno and the Peacock, Cyclone and the Doldrums, Amoeba and the Myriads, and Orpheus and Euripides.

Come, my friends, 'tis not too late to seek a newer world.
— Alfred, Lord Tennyson, "Ulysses" (1833)

9.6: Unlike most poets Alfred Lloyd Tennyson neither smoked, drank, nor took poison. In early youth he published 'Crossing the Bar', a poem on the legal aspects of death written in the form of a tribute to the Anti-Saloon League. Seeking some momentum of his deceased friend Author Hallam, Tennyson wrote In Memorandum to perpetuate the death of Hallam while drowning across Lake Windermere in 1850. Robert Browning was so moved by this poem's expring religious message that he produced a dramatic monologue entitled Sordido, which he later presented to his wife Flush, whose lass-than-kind father then lived on Barrett Street near Berkeley Square. On their honeymoon

the Brownings visited Rome, Largetto, and Naples, after which Browning composed a toccata at Galuppi's and wrote the libretto for Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung.

A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in FW



Chapter TEN:

Cry Wolf !

Snap back with Steinbeck
– Contemptuary Slogan

10.1: At the end of Victoria’s reign cultural affairs were at high tide. Strindberg’s Peter and the Wolf had inspired the discords of Stravinsky’s Fire-cracker Suite, and Henri Matisse had discovered Modern Art at the Local Colour School in Paris. John Greenleaf Whistler had painted his mother; George Bernard Shaw had translated Voltaire’s Candide; and Arthur Wing Pinero had shocked Covent Garden with Sex Characters in Search of an Author. In London the Wilde Nineties officially commenced with the composition of ‘The Merry Widow Waltz’ and the publication of Henry James’ Aspirin Papers.



10.2: Like all great dramatists Oscar Wilde was Irish and always loved the Irish Free State. Actually, however, his ancestors were from Bohemia, and he himself eventually settled near his friend Audrey Beardsley in Middlesex. At Oxford Wilde scandalized the British Empire with his infamous Picture of Duncan Gray. And when Salomé and Delilah was first sung before a British audience by Gloria Swanson, even Queen Victoria shouted 'Paris forbid!' and promptly quitted the theatre. Accused of vice versa, Wilde was immediately sent to Coventry, a rotten borough, where he published A Ballad Read in Gaol.

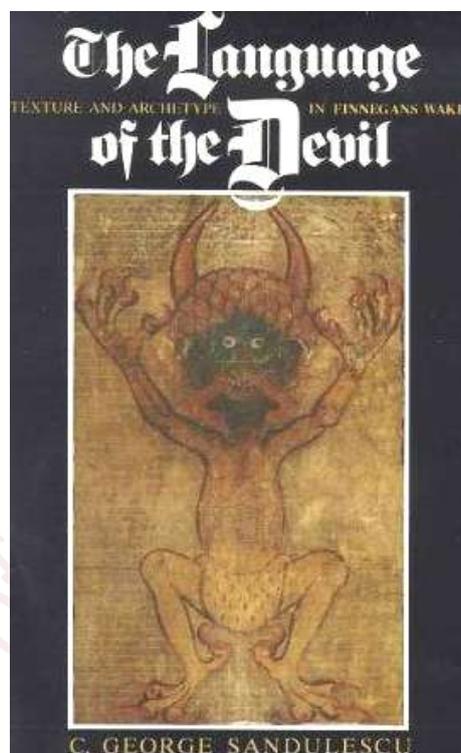
10.3: Wilde's plays were produced by Sir Max Beerbohm Tree, who also encouraged other dramatists of 'The English Pail' to follow the footsteps of Synge's Riders to the Sea. Accordingly such Irish playwrights as O'Casey studied the theories of Sigmund Freud, analyzed the works of Maxim Gorky, and turned for inspiration to Ibsen's Ugly Duckling.

10.4: Meanwhile Modern Poetry had begun in 1857 with the publication of Walt Whitman's Blades of Grass, a volume which introduced the use of free verse in English. Free verse is verse without rhyme or reason, as in Whitman's 'Psalm of Myself'. Following Whitman's free-verse tradition, Stephen Crane, brother of Ichabod Crane, felt encouraged to produce even more radical departures from

commonly excepted tradition and jumped off a boat, to be later commemorated by Imagist revolutionaries who cried, ‘A poem is like a mute fruit!’.

10.5: Those who keep abreast of the Times know that the field of modern fiction is hopelessly vast and complex. Such critics as Louis Academic and Bernard de Veto observe freudent tendencies in the contemptuary novel, while others re-echo the defeatism of Spengler’s Decline of Mae West. In the late nineteenth century William James, Henry James, and Jesse James upset American literature by becoming neutralized British citizens, and it was not until World War I that returning veteranarians fused new blood into contemptuary spirit. Any list of significant modern novelists must include such names as Matthew Arnold Bennett, John Erskine Caldwell, and Upton Sinclair Lewis, whose well-known Arrowshirt exposed Irving Babbitt and shaped the course of English friction.

10.6: At present, the greatest English wolf is Virginia Woolf, who employed the ‘scream-of-consciousness’ technique in Mrs Dashaway and Rum of One’s Own. Although she distinctly preferred novels to fiction, Mrs Woolf made substantial contributions in both fields and performed the vital function of bringing modern fiction to its present state of eloquence. And, unless something very foreseen occurs, it is probable that English literature will continue to flourish until the last syllabus of recorded time.



Appendix Two

Aldous HUXLEY. (1894-1963)

I Am a Highbrow (1933)

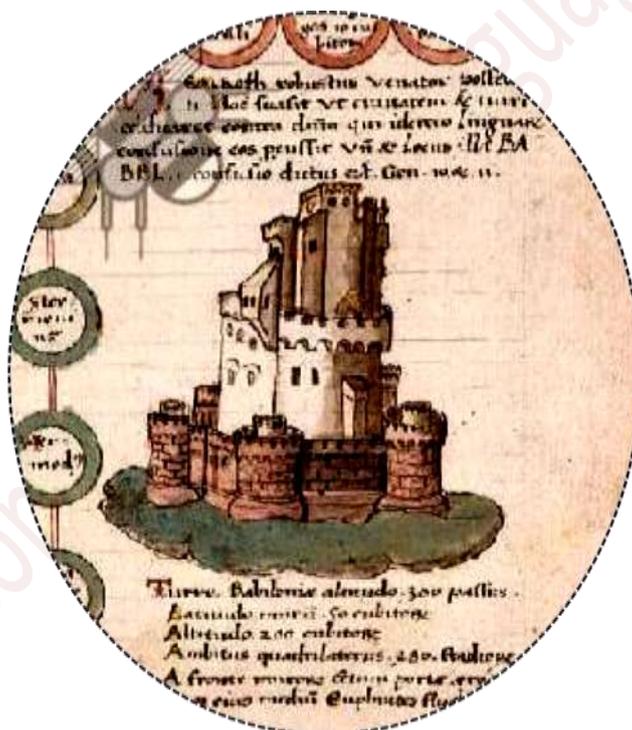


Illustration to a *Chronicle*, 1500-1550

To a great extent, of course, it is just a matter of taste. I am a highbrow for the same reason as I am an eater of strawberries. I enjoy the eating of strawberries and I enjoy the process and experiences, which are commonly qualified by the name of highbrow. Conversely, I am not a lowbrow, because I do not enjoy lowbrow process and experiences. Thus I derive a great deal less pleasure from dance music and thrillers than from the music, let us say, of Beethoven or the novels, for example, of Dostoyevsky; and the sex appeal of the girls on the covers of magazine seems to me less thrilling than the more complicated appeal to a great variety of feelings made by Rubens, an El Greco, a Constable, a Seurat. Again, I find the watching of a horse race or football matches less agreeable as an occupation than the acquisition and coordination of knowledge. Reading seems to me more entertaining than bridge or crossword puzzle. And the slaughtering of animals for fun is a pastime that leaves me either cold with disgust or hot with indignation. There is no disputing, says the proverb, about taste – though, in fact human beings spend at least half their leisure doing nothing else – and if high-browism and low-browism were exclusively (as it is certain that they are in great part) matters of individual taste, there would be no more to say about them than what I have said in the preceding lines.

But more than mere taste is at stake; and, realizing this, the supporters of either party have rationalized their preferences in terms of arguments that involve an appeal to more objective standards than those of simple personal preferences. Thus lowbrows are never weary of condemning highbrows for their “inhumanity”, nor of admiring themselves for being so admirable “human”. At the same time, they argue that they must be **in the right** because they are so much more numerous than the highbrows. To the attacks of lowbrows (attacks which have grown increasingly vocal and violent in the course of the last few years), the highbrows generally reply in a tone of patronizing contempt. They start, like the Pharisee in the parable, by thanking God that they are not as other men are, and proceed to paint a picture of those men, hardly more flattering than that which Swift painted of Yahoos. Then, explicitly or implicitly, they associate their highbrowism with virtue, and speak of

their own learned refinement as good and of their adversaries' ignorance and crudity as bad. Each party's arguments seem to me equally futile and each party's emotional attitude equally deplorable. Thus the lowbrows appeal to numbers cuts no ice at all. In 1600 the earth was not the centre of the universe because the majority then supposed it was; nor, because she had more readers, was Ella Wheeler Wilcox a better poet than Father Hopkins. As for lowbrows' claim to be specially "human", I for one have never been able to understand why it should be "inhuman" to use the faculties that distinguish us from pigs and geese, and "human" to use those which we share the lower animals. The highbrows reverse the numerical argument and imply that, because they are so few, they must therefore be right. But where they chiefly offend is in their pharisaical self-congratulation and contempt for others. In the past, the highbrows were alone in expressing a feeling of superiority; the lowbrows humbly accepted the position assigned to them. Recently, however, there has been a change, and lowbrows adopt towards highbrows exactly the same attitude as highbrows have always adopted towards them. Each highbrow did and does congratulate himself on being unique in his unlikeness to other men; and conversely each lowbrow now congratulates himself on being in some mystical way unique in his likeness - on being, so to say, outstandingly average and extraordinarily ordinary. The snarling of their respective egotisms add yet another discordant note to the contemporary babel. In point of fact, the question of rightness or wrongness simply does not enter into the dispute. **The difference between highbrows and lowbrows is essentially quantitative, not qualitative.** In certain respects (though not, perhaps, in others) the life of the highbrow is fuller than of the lowbrow. He is interested in a greater number and a greater variety of things; and his knowledge enables him rationally to coordinate more facts of experience than the lowbrow can do. The lowbrow lives in a world where events are isolated and unconnected; the highbrow, in one where knowledge has fused these isolated happenings into what is at least a partially comprehensible whole. In a certain sense, even the works of art admired by highbrows are quantitatively more considerable than the works admired by lowbrows. A Dostoyevsky novel contains, explicitly or

by implication, all that a thriller contains, plus a great deal more. The emotionalism which makes popular music popular is there in the best music, but it is transformed, refined and given a general significance by its association with other things. **The works of art appreciated by highbrows are in general qualitatively superior to those appreciated by lowbrows; and the effort to comprehend qualitatively superior work leads to an enrichment, a filling out of experience.** But even if these works were not qualitatively superior, they would still contribute to a fullness of experience by quantitatively more substantial and extensive. Now the fuller life is not, as such, good; nor, as such, is the emptier life bad. Any kind of life is only the raw material out of which individuals can make goodness or badness. Whether the relatively full life of highbrows is a more suitable material out of which to manufacture goodness than the relatively empty life of lowbrows, I do not know; but I think that, under whole, it maybe. That its content, judged by aesthetic and scientific standards, is intrinsically richer and more significant than the content of the typical lowbrow life, seems to me to be unquestionable. No less obvious is the fact that there are great numbers of people so constituted or so brought up that they cannot get so much pleasure out of processes and experiences which result in a rich, significant life, as they can get out of processes and experiences resulting in a poorer life less full of meaning. **We are back again where we started, among the taste and capacities of individual.**

Appendix Three

Gilbert FRANKAU (1884-1952)

I Am a Lowbrow (1933)



Marten van Valckenborch (1535-1612)

I am overtempted to quote against Mr Huxley:

I do not look for holy saints to guide me on my way,
Or male and female devilkins to lead my feet astray.
If these are added, I rejoice – if not, I shall not mind,
So long as I have leave and choice to meet my fellow-kind.
For as we come and as we go (and deadly-soon go we)
The People, Lord, Thy people, are good enough for me.

But that is Kipling, whom the sight of gallant men on gallant horses pelting over high timber at the risk of their necks in pursuit of a fox fills neither with cold disgust nor hot indignation!

Besides, Kipling ends his poem:

Deliver me from every pride – the Middle, High, and Low –
That bars me from a brother’s side, whatever pride he show.

So I prefer to sympathise with Mr Huxley and his brother highbrows because, really, they do miss such a lot of fun.

I cannot agree with my fellow-novelist, you see, that the life of the highbrow is relatively fuller than the life of the lowbrow. I believe it to be emptier.

And when he says that his “content” is intrinsically richer and more significant than mine, the very use of that word “significant” (hall-mark of all highbrows) gives me a slight pain.

For to me every manifestation of life is equally significant – whether it be a manly sport or those “private symbols” which our modern poets use to shield their private emotions from the contaminating crowd.

I cannot understand why Aldous Huxley should believe himself a better man than I am – or even than Gunga Din – because he finds the sex appeal of a Harrison Fisher girl less thrilling than that of a seventeenth-century beauty as depicted by

Rubens. Neither does it seem to me a proof of virtue that his book entertains him more than my bridge, while his statement that human beings spend at least half their leisure in disputing about tastes does not smack, to my essentially lowbrow mind, of the truth.

Highbrows may delight in such discussions, but for us, presumably lower organisms, the scant hours of leisure are too precious to waste in idle talk.

We are the Sons of Martha, and most of our day is spent in toil. Released from toil, we demand our simple enjoyments, claiming nothing for those enjoyments except that they help to relax either mind or body – for we lowbrows are still humble folk.

Mr Huxley is wrong – and possibly just a little too self-conscious – when he imagines us snarling at him for his enjoyment of Beethoven or Dostoevsky. We are quite content for him to have his symphonies and his Russian novels if only he will leave us alone with our jazz and our detective stories.

But the trouble is that he won't, and that he simply cannot get it into his great brain that our interests are just as wide as, and possibly even wider than, his own.

He claims the larger experience, and that we live in a world where events are “isolated and unconnected.” He maintains that his knowledge can fuse “isolated happenings into what is at least a partly comprehensible whole.”

I suggest the Apostle's “Much learning doth make thee mad.”

We lowbrows do not believe overmuch in learning – unless it is the study of our own particular trade. We hold that life is a simple affair of work and play, and that in almost every difficulty conscience and common sense are the truest guides.

And although we share Mr Huxley's respect for true science, which deals with material phenomena, we hold, with the dead satirist, that all Art is apt to be useless – unless the artist can convey the complexity of his own experience in simple words, in simple sounds, in simple brush-strokes, to us.

In this attitude towards Art, it seems to my small brain, has germinated the one and only quarrel between the highbrow and the lowbrow. The lowbrow says, in effect, “Be clear”; the highbrow, “It is clear, if only you weren't such a moron.”

This is mere ju-juism. This is mere snobbery. Yet it is worthy of a lowbrow’s sympathy, because most of us practise our ju-jus. Most of us are given to a little harmless snobbery when we ply our own particular trade.

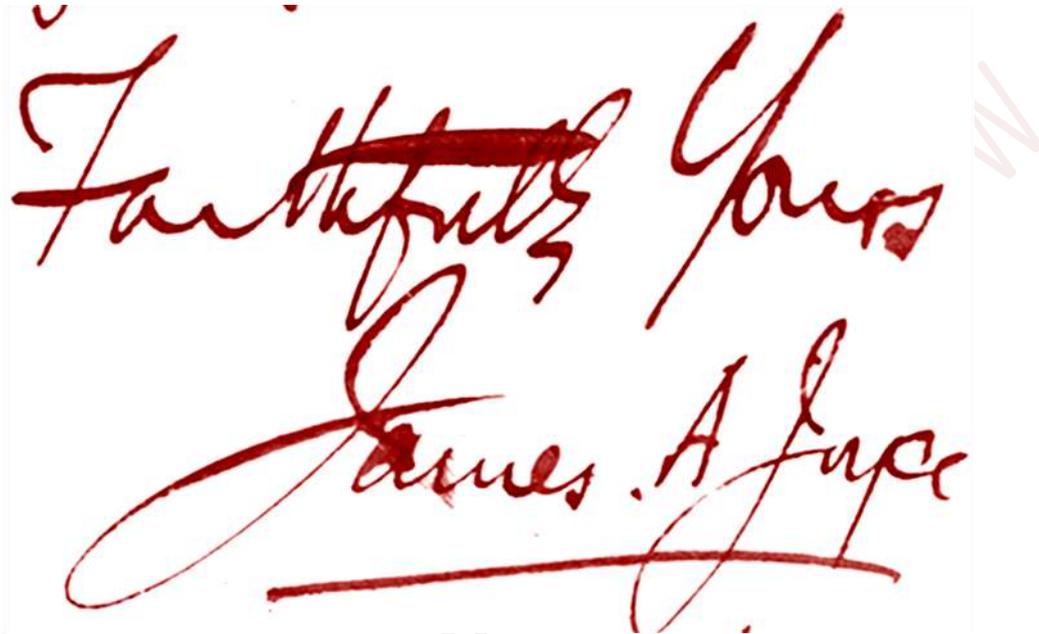
There was never a good workman without a slight superiority complex. The motor mechanic who tunes your engine is just as keen to make his craft a mystery as the surgeon who operates on your body or the barrister who conducts your case.

So why shouldn’t the author of such fine books as *Point Counterpoint* and *Brave New World* indulge his superiority complex? Why shouldn’t he bear ‘mid snow and ice his banner with that strange device, “Significant”?

I, a humble lowbrow, admire him all the more for it – even if I do hold that he might be a better artist if he could sympathise with the roaring crowd at a Cup Final.

But perhaps he does. Perhaps, secretly, he even envies the tired business man wrestling with his crossword puzzle.

For all heights are lonely. And surely even Mr Huxley must yearn, every now and again amidst his snow and ice, for the warm companionship of kindly, ordinary, everyday men and women, the kind who pick his strawberries for him – and might even read poetry if only a true poet would write to them in simple language of the simple things they know and love!



Faithfully Yours
James Joyce

A Lexicon of "Small"

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