

REVIEWS

Ljudmila Bokal, ed. *Čebelarški terminološki slovar*. Ljubljana: Založba ZRC, ZRC SAZU and Lukovica: Čebelarška zveza Slovenije, 2008. 262 pp., €34.00 [= \$47.60] (cloth). ISBN: 978-961-6516-20-4 and 978-961-254-078-4.

One occasionally hears the rhetorical (and mischievous) question: “Which livestock are most numerous in Slovenia?” After exhausting the predictable guesses of cattle, pigs, chickens, and so on, the answer is—of course—bees. They are animals, after all, not crops.

Humor aside, everyone familiar with Slovenia is aware of the enormous cultural importance of apiculture in the country. From pride in the indigenous Carniolan honey bee (*Apis mellifera carnica*), to the Beekeeping Museum in Radovljica (founded in 1959), to the patron saints and many superstitions connected with beekeeping (cf. Baš 2004: 63–64), to the painted beehive panels on sale at the Ljubljana market—apiculture pervades Slovene life for locals and tourists alike. Even this reviewer’s own great-grandfather, Frank Peršin, persisted in raising bees after emigrating to Wisconsin. Beekeeping also has a global economic significance that goes beyond honey. In these days of increased focus on alternative medicine and naturopathy, marketing bee products such as propolis, royal jelly, and bee pollen has also acquired new money-making value.

Within this context, the publication of the new Slovene-English-German¹ *Čebelarski terminološki slovar* (Dictionary of Beekeeping Terminology, hereinafter *ČTS*) is most welcome, especially as an aid to translators. With approximately 2,800 items, it is roughly twice as comprehensive as the recent Apimondia glossary (Šerban 2003). It is also available in searchable format online at <http://bos.zrc-sazu.si/c/term/cebelarski/index.html>.

This dictionary joins the ranks of a growing number of high-quality and attractive lexicographic works published by the Fran Ramovš Slovene Language Institute at ZRC SAZU. Some of the works in this series (*Zbirka Slovarji*) have been strictly monolingual Slovene dictionaries (e.g., the 2005 *Geografski terminološki slovar* [Dictionary of Geographical Terminology] and the 2006 *Geološki terminološki slovar* [Dictionary of Geological Terminology]), whereas others have included equivalents in various languages alongside the Slovene explanations, such as the 2007 *Gledališki terminološki slovar* (Dictionary of Theater Terminology, with English and French). All of these works were produced in cooperation with experts at field-specific institutions (e.g., the geographical dictionary was co-issued by the Anton Melik Geographical Institute and the University of Ljubljana's Geography Department), which greatly aids their terminological accuracy.

Moreover, the works in this series have a structure and layout that is consistently clear and sophisticated, making them familiar for users of the series. For example, two typical articles² from *ČTS* read:

medéno víno -ega -a s nestrok. → *medica*

medíca -e ž alkoholna pijača iz fermentirane mešanice medu in vode, znana že pri starih Slovanih **S:** nestrok. medéno víno
PRIM.: medéni kís, medéni likér, medéni napítek, medénovec, medičar (2), medéno žgánje, medéno pívo, medéna penína

ang.: mead

nem.: Honigwein m., Met m.

The first item is a cross-reference to a preferable expression with the usage label *nestrok*. 'non-technical'. Nonetheless, it includes full accentuation and part-of-speech information, like the second item. The second is a typical article, with a Slovene explanation, synonyms (*S.*) including usage labels, terms for comparison (*PRIM.*), and equivalents in English (*ang.*) and German (*nem.*), the latter with gender labels. In addition, the botanical and zoological entries consistently have taxonomic labels (generally binomials), facilitating species identification.

¹ This review primarily focuses on the Slovene/English elements of *ČTS*, treating the German only peripherally.

² Unless otherwise noted, all references to items in this work are *sub verbo*.

ČTS also contains numerous illustrations. Some, such as the *razpošiljalna matičnica* ‘queen mailing cage’ and *spodrezovalnik* ‘comb knife’, are extremely helpful for laypersons that cannot call to mind images of these technical devices. However, others such as the pictures of flowering *ajda* ‘buckwheat’ and *beli javor* ‘sycamore’ are more ornamental than informative.

The body of the dictionary is followed by comprehensive appendices for English-Slovene (e.g., mead ⇒ *medica*) and German-Slovene (e.g., Met m. ⇒ *medíca*), as well as a list of Latin-Slovene correspondences: primarily binomials (e.g., *Borago officinalis* ⇒ *bóreč*) and technical Latinisms (e.g., femur ⇒ *stêgno*). These make it possible to use the volume for encoding as well as decoding Slovene. Finally, there is a six-page list of short biographies of approximately eighty important beekeeping figures from Slovenia and abroad.

The accentuation in *ČTS* is comprehensive, marking both single lexemes and phrasal entries, and also includes accentual variants (e.g., both *skládovnica* and *skladóvnica* ‘stack’). The dictionary follows the latest standard accentuation as found in the 2001 normative guide (Toporišič 2001). For example, items prefixed with *pól-* ‘half, semi-’ are invariably marked with long open *ô* (as in the normative guide) rather than *pól-* (as in *SSKJ*). Thus one finds *pôlsêstra* ‘half-sister’ (*ČTS*, Toporišič 2001) rather than *pólsêstra* (*SSKJ*). However, there are also deviations from the normative guide. For example, *béli žépek* ‘winter savory’ (*Satureja montana*) is marked with long open *ê*, departing from both the *SSKJ* and the normative guide, which accentuate this lexeme as *žépek* with close *é* (in contrast to *žépek* ‘small pocket’). Nonetheless, the accentuation with *ê* is also found in Bezljaj’s etymological dictionary (1982, s.v. *ože`p*).

Although *ČTS* contains a great deal to be commended, it is also flawed by a number of shortcomings. These include missing glosses, misspellings and other errors, and a few terminological issues.

For a small number of items in the dictionary no English or German glosses are provided; for example, *filtrni prekat* (59). This term (referring to the modified digestive tract of a sap-sucking insect) is not particularly challenging and its straightforward English equivalent ‘filter chamber’ can be found in fairly elementary entomology textbooks (e.g., Waldbauer 2003: 180). The German equivalent, equally straightforward, is *Filterkammer*. Similarly, the untranslated *nožnični prekat* is the ‘spermatheca’ (Germ. *Samentasche* or *Spermathek*), the *obgoltni živčni obroc* is the ‘circumesophageal connectives’ or ‘commissure’ (Germ. *Schlundkonnectiven*), and the *ostroga* is the ‘pretarsus’ (Germ. *Prätarsus*; more often *Fußglied* or *Klauenglied*).

Other entries lacking glosses may not have established English equivalents, but are equally solvable; for example, *Frančič-Debelakova zaklada* can simply be translated as *Frančič-Debelak eke* (i.e., an extender frame). Yet others could have been simply described; for example, *medenovec* ‘herb-flavored honey liqueur’. Some untranslated items are more challenging; for example, *kas* is explained in Slovene as a miticide prepared from wormwood and pine to combat varroosis. This preparation is more generally known as KAS-81 (cf. Alekseenok & Shutov 1986). Despite consulting with several beekeepers in Slovenia and Montenegro, I have been unable to determine what KAS stands for (if indeed it is an acronym), but at the very least the English gloss ‘KAS-81 miticide’ or ‘KAS-81 acaricide’ would have been useful.

The dictionary also contains an appalling number of misspellings and other errors. These cannot be dismissed as “printer’s errors” or “typos” because, in fact, many of them are systematic. They are not mere slips of the fingers; that is, they are predictable types of errors that Slovenes regularly make in English. Regrettably, they are also glaring evidence that the English material in this work was never professionally copyedited or proofread, or even examined with a simple spell-checker. As such, they deserve discussion in order to raise awareness of what is, unfortunately, a frequent problem in Slovene publishing. They are grouped below into errata lists. Only first instances of repeating errors are cited (e.g., *rosemary* is misspelled s.v. *navadni rožmarin* and *rožmarinov med*).

Table 1. Confusable letters

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English/Latin reads</i>	<i>Should read</i>
dekristalizacija medu	(de)crystallization	(de)crystallization
evkalipt	<i>Eucaliptus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus</i>
golt	hypopharinx	hypopharynx
hemolimfa	haemolimph	h(a)emolymph
kristalizacija medu	crystallization	crystallization
kristalizirani med	crystallized	crystallized
kristalizirati	crystallize	crystallize
dunajski panj	Vienna	Vienna
izvenčetni medovnik	nektary	nectary
kontrolni spomladanski pregled	inspektion	inspection
míšica raztegoválka zádka	protrector	protractor

Table 1 presents letters that Slovenes often confuse. The first seven items reflect the systematic use of *i* in Slovene for English *y* (cf. *simetrija* ‘symmetry’). The next shows both the influence of German *Wien* and typical Slovene confusion between *v* and *w* (a letter not used in Slovene). The following two reflect the systematic use of *k* in Slovene for English *c* (cf. *kakteja* ‘cactus’). Finally, the last reflects the Slovene lack of

phonological opposition between /ɛ/ and /æ/ and corresponding orthographic confusion (cf. *skener* ‘scanner’).

Table 2. Double/single letters

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English/Latin reads</i>	<i>Should read</i>
jeziček	glosa	glossa
navadna nokota	treefoil	trefoil
navadni oreh	walnut	walnut
navadni rožmarin	rosemary	rosemary
oljna repica	<i>Brasicca</i>	<i>Brassica</i>

The set of errors in table 2 reflects the fact that native Slovene words lack double letters except at morphological boundaries (e.g., *oddaja* ‘broadcast’). Such careless errors therefore quite often creep into English written by Slovenes.

Table 3. Proper names

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English/Slovene reads</i>	<i>Should read</i>
Belčičeva metoda	Belčič method	Belčić method
Boczonadijev panj	po Imreju Szaboju Boczonadiju, Boczonadi hive	po Imreju Boczonadiju Szaboju, Boczonádi hive
Dzierzonov panj	Dzierzon beehive	Dzierżonov panj, Dzierżon beehive
Koževnikova žleza	po Aleksandroviču Grigoriju Koževnikovu	po Grigoriju Aleksandroviču Koževnikovu
Langstrothov panjski sistem	po Lorenzu Lorrainu Langstrothu	po Lorenzu Lorrainu Langstrothu
Pelletova metoda	po Pelletu, Pellet method	Pellettova, po Pellettu, Pellett method
Prokopovičev panj	po . . . Petru Ivanoviču Prokopoviču, Prokopovič beehive	po . . . Petru Ivanovyču Prokopovyču, Prokopovych beehive

The limited material in table 3 highlights a number of problems often encountered in Slovene treatment of foreign names. First, their structure is often misunderstood (e.g., Boczonádi Szábo and Kozhevnikov). Second, there is frequent disregard of diacritics that do not correspond to those used in Slovene (e.g., Belčič, Boczonádi Szabó, and Dzierżon). Third, as mentioned above, non-Slovene spelling conventions such as confusable letters (e.g., Prokopovych) and double letters (e.g., Pellett and Langstroth) are often mangled. To err is certainly human, but errors such as these seriously undermine the quality of any scholarly undertaking. The relevant names from Table 3 are discussed below:

Josip Belčič, beekeeper (1907–87): the final *ć* is converted to *č* in the Slovene material (this is permitted by the 2001 normative guide; cf.

§1075); nonetheless, the English (and German) gloss should retain the original *é* rather than follow the Slovene convention.

Imre Boczonádi Szabó (conventional Hungarian order: *Boczonádi Szabó Imre*; 1847–1933): the long vowel marks are omitted not only in the Slovene description (this is stipulated by the normative guide; cf. §1083) but also in the English gloss *Boczonadi hive*, which is neither necessary nor uniform practice in professional literature. The double surname *Boczonádi Szabó* is incorrectly transposed (also in his biography on p. 253); *Szabó* was presumably misunderstood as a first name.

Jan Dzierżon (1811–1906): the *ż* is converted to *z* in the Slovene (this violates the normative guide, which stipulates that *ž* replace *z*; cf. §1078). The Polish diacritic need not be omitted in English.

Grigory Aleksandrovich Kozhevnikov (traditional English spelling: *Koschevnikov*, 1866–1933): in the Slovene description the first name and the patronymic are incorrectly transposed (also in his biography on p. 255)

Lorenzo Lorraine Langstroth (1810–1895): here and in all other references in *ČTS* to Langstroth (including his biography on p. 255) his middle name is misspelled with a single *r*.

Frank C. Pellett (1879–1951): the headword, Slovene description, and English and German glosses all incorrectly reduce the double *tt* to *t*. Vague descriptors such as “po Pelletu” highlight the frequent problem of identifying persons by last name only in Slovene scholarship, making it difficult to check facts (and correct errors).

Petro Ivanovych Prokopovych (1775–1850): the Slovene entry is presumably transliterated per Russian conventions (*-uy* → *-ič*) in the normative guide (cf. §1113) rather than the more appropriate Ukrainian (*-uy* → *-yč*; cf. §1114) (he is also identified as Ukrainian in his biography on p. 256). In any case, English transliterations from both Russian and Ukrainian generally use *ch* rather than *č*.

Regarding the biographies at the end of the volume, even more would have been welcome. Many specialists mentioned in the dictionary articles (e.g., Belčić and Pellet) are missing from the biographies, and some of those profiled in the biographies (e.g., Ludvig Armbruster and Avguštin Bukovec) do not figure in the dictionary articles.

Table 4 is a catchall for what may well be actual typos (e.g., *oregon*), mistakes that even untrained native speakers might make (e.g., *forcastable*, *marsh-mellow*), inconsistencies (e.g., *brood()nest*), and other errors.

Table 4. Other spelling errors

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English reads</i>	<i>Should read</i>
časovno nepredvidljiva čebelja paša	forecastable	forecastable
čebela zajedavka	cockoo	cuckoo
čebelarske hlače	beekeepers	beekeeper's
kranjičar	kranjič-s	<i>kranjič</i> beehives
navadna mahonija	oregon	Oregon
navadni slez	marsh-mellow	marshmallow
širiti gnezdo	brood nest . . . broodnest	brood nest

Table 5. Morphological errors

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English reads</i>	<i>Should read</i>
babji mlin	wifes'	wives'
dezoksiribonukleinska kislina	desoxyribonuclein	deoxyribonucleic
enooka čebela	cyclop honeybee	cyclops honeybee
evkalipt	eucalypt	eucalyptus
lapuh	colt's-foot	coltsfoot
ribonukleinska kislina	ribonuclein	ribonucleic
smrtoglavec	death head hawk moth	death's head hawk moth
spolni dimorfizem	sex dimorphism	sexual dimorphism
trebež	excrements	excrement

The morphological errors in table 5 include failures in morpho-phonemic alternation (*wifes'*), morphological transfer from Slovene (*desoxyribonuclein*, *eucalypt*, *ribonuclein*), singular derivation (*cyclop*), compounding (*colt's-foot*), possessives (*death*), adjective derivation (*sex*), and countability (*excrements*).

Table 6. Syntactic errors

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English/Slovene reads</i>	<i>Should read</i>
zazimljena čebelja družina	bee colony, prepared for winter	bee colony prepared for winter
poslikava panjskih končnic	painting on the beehive panels	painting on beehive panels
vleteti se	get used to new entrance location; return from orientation flight	get used to a new entrance location; return from an orientation flight
trigona	stingless bee Trigona	Trigona stingless bee
trigóna trigón	ž. mn.	trigóna trigóne, ž.

Table 6 summarizes syntactic errors in *ČTS*. The first example reflects the fact that Slovene relative clauses (full or reduced, and restrictive or non-restrictive) require introductory commas (e.g., *družina, pripravljena*

za prezimovanje). Unfortunately, this Slovene punctuation pattern has been transferred wholesale to many English entries. Without exhaustive listing every such examples (s.v. *AŽ-zaklada*, *kisla zalega*, *nadklada*, etc.), suffice it to say that this is a common error in *ČTS*. Article errors include incorrect additions (*the beehive panels*) and omissions (*orientation flight*). Compound errors such as *stingless bee Trigona* reflect the Slovene pattern of placing specifiers after generics (cf. *Pivovarna Union* ‘Union Brewery’). The last item appears to be a typo; presumably the headword was first entered as a plural (as is generally the case in other SAZU dictionaries from this series, such as the *Geološki terminološki slovar*) and then incompletely revised.

Table 7. Other glosses

<i>Sub verbo</i>	<i>English/German reads</i>	<i>Other gloss</i>
akaricid	acaricide	miticide
hladna stavba	Kaltbau, Längswabenstellung	Längsbau
lect	gingerbread	decorative lebkuchen
medenjak	honey pastry	gingerbread, lebkuchen
Millerjeva dodajalna matičnica	Miller-type queen cage	Miller introducing cage
poltopla stavba	transversely, Querbau	obliquely, Schrägbau
topla stavba	Warmbau	Querbau

In a number of cases, there are optional or additional terms that *ČTS* could have included (table 7). *Miticide* is quite a common term for the otherwise very correct *acaricide*. Alongside the very common German *Kaltbau* and the rather uncommon *Längswabenstellung*, the relatively common *Längsbau* is a useful term. Including glosses such as *hladna stavba* ‘Längsbau’ is especially useful for translation purposes because they do not exhibit root-by-root correspondences are therefore more difficult to translate than more transparent equivalents. Regarding the (non-edible decorative) *lect* and (edible) *medenjak*, ‘gingerbread’ is a reasonable translation but ‘honey pastry’ (more reminiscent of baklava) is not. Slovenes are curiously reluctant to translate these lexemes using the fully Anglicized term *lebkuchen* (which encompasses both ornate decorative creations and simpler cookies that may or may not contain eggs, ginger, and other ingredients). For *Millerjeva dodajalna matičnica*, the more common English term is ‘Miller introducing cage’ (cf. Dadant 1947: 94). There is some semantic confusion regarding the terms *poltopla stavba* and *topla stavba*. The first refers to orienting the combs diagonally (*poševno*) to the hive entrance and the second to orienting the combs perpendicular (*prečno*) to the hive entrance. Although both English *transverse* and German *quer* are somewhat ambiguous regarding diagonal versus perpendicular orientation, every German professional source I have found treats *Warmbau* and *Querbau* as synonyms (with a preference for *Querbau*). The more

appropriate English and German terms for *poltopla stavba* seem to be *obliquely* and *Schrägbau*.

Finally, there is at least one case in which the reader must “chase” a cross reference. *Manin med* is redirected to *manov med*, and this in turn is redirected to *gozdni med* ‘honeydew honey’.

Despite the extensive commentary above, this is not a “bad” dictionary. It is a solid and useful scholarly resource, and I look forward to the publication of additional dictionaries in this series. Unfortunately, it could have easily been executed with a great deal more care to avoid systematic simplistic and obvious errors—and, regrettably, it is not unique among Slovene works in these shortcomings. All professionals engaged in Slovene studies—translators, lexicographers, and scholars alike—should expect and demand better from publications with such prestigious credentials.

Donald F. Reindl, University of Ljubljana

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