

## FROM THE HISTORY OF SLOVENE 19th-CENTURY LEXICOGRAPHY

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An important extension of the function of the developing literary Slavic languages and, related to this process, an intensive enrichment of their vocabulary with new means of expression were characteristic features of the linguistic development in the era of national and cultural enlightenment of the Slavic peoples of Central and South-Eastern Europe in the nineteenth century. It was during this era of intensive linguistic interaction among the Slavs that the vocabulary of most of them underwent radical changes, primarily in the sphere of scientific and specialized vocabulary and terminology.

The fundamentals of the Slovene literary language had been laid down by Trubar, Dalmatin and Bohorič in the 16th century; up to that time a distinct Slovene national literature had not existed and the language itself had not had a single literary norm but had rather been drawn from various dialectal bases.

In the mid thirties of the 19th century, the national-enlightenment movement known as the Illyrian Movement spread to some degree among the Croats and Slovenes. It became an important milestone in the history of these two Slavic peoples and had a very strong impact on the development of national awareness, economy, culture and language.<sup>1</sup> This movement was accompanied by a strange interweaving of the mutual cultural and linguistic relations between Slovene and Croatian, which resulted in the mutual enrichment of these two closely related languages by a large number of Slavisms.<sup>2</sup>

The concept of the Illyrian Movement, upon which this article will concentrate, is that of the literary-linguistic unification of the South Slavs, with which were associated concrete measures in relation to the creation of one common language for the South Slavs, called "Illyrian." The ideologues of the Illyrian Movement, Croats as well as Slovenes (Ljudevit Gaj, Stanko Vraz, and others), wrote extensively and persistently about the significance of the vernacular in the life of the people.

In the history of the Slovene literary language, the thirties, forties and fifties of the last century were characterized by

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<sup>1</sup> Inna Ivanovna Leščilovskaja, *Illirizm. K istorii xorvat. nac. Vozroždenija*. (Moscow: Nauka, 1968).

<sup>2</sup> Anton Breznik, *Življenje besed*. Priredil Jakob Šolar (Maribor: Obzorja, 1967) 125-258.

intensive word-creation: it was precisely in this period that the foundation of modern scientific terminology was laid down. The process of lexical rebuilding was marked by numerous examples of the drawing from other Slavic linguistic models, including Czech ones. After the rejection of the revolution of 1848-49, aspirations for the creation of a common South Slavic literary language lost their timeliness. In the Slovene lands, they were transformed into the idea of a common literary language for all Slovenes. The tradition of borrowing words from other Slavic linguistic sources, the beginning of which was laid down in the first phase of the Slovene national-linguistic revival, was however actively supported by the Slovene intelligentsia during the sixties, seventies and eighties of the 19th century, i.e., the decades following the fading away of the Illyrian Movement.

Already in the first lexicographic experiment of the initial phase of the Slovene national-linguistic revival — Anton Murko's *Deutsch-slowenisches und Slowenisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch* of 1832-33 — we find numerous Bohemianisms, which the compiler transferred into his dictionary together with Russianisms from Dobrovský's *Institutiones* and partially also from the Czech revival journals *Krok* and *Časopis českého Musea*: časopis, dokaz, čepica, lehkomyseľni, nabožen, priroda, protinožec, zvok, as well as others that nowadays comprise a regular part of the Slovene literary vocabulary.<sup>3</sup>

During the forties and fifties of the last century, several "Illyrian" dictionaries were published that differed in their principles for the choice of vocabulary. Some of these did not enjoy practical use among the South Slavs, while others were used by several generations of the national intelligentsia. In addition to this, the first lexicographic publication of the epoch of the Illyrian Movement — Adolph Richter and Adolph Baumann's *Illyrisch-deutsches und deutsch-illyrisches Handwörterbuch* of 1839-1840 — represents the last specimen of a "pre-revival" dictionary using archaic Dalmatian Slavic orthography. Over 20% of the words in this volume are Russianisms borrowed directly from Russian dictionaries.<sup>4</sup>

Richter and Ballman's dictionary, compiled on the scholarly bases of Ivan Mažuranić and J. Užarević's *Deutsch-ilirisches Wörterbuch / Nemačko-ilirski slovar*, lost its cognitive and applied importance right after its publication in 1840. But the appearance

<sup>3</sup> A. Breznik, "Dobrovskega vpliv na slovenski pismeni jezik," Jiří Horak, Matyáš Murko & Milkoš Weingart, eds, *Sborník statí k stému výročí smrti Josefa Dobrovského. K I. sjezdu slovanských filologů v Praze (1929)*. (Prague: Slovanský seminář University Karlovy, 1929) 1-22.

<sup>4</sup> V. Dukat, "Richter-Ballmana-Frölichov rječnik," *Prilozi za književnost, jezik, istoriju i folklor* (Belgrade) 13/1-2 (1938) 1-11.

of this dictionary evoked a broad response in the Slavic press. While still in the process of revision, it was honored with high evaluations by Šafarik and other authorities among Slavic scholars.<sup>5</sup>

The two-volume *Ilirsko-němačko-talianski mali řečník* by the Slovene J. Drobnič, published in Vienna in 1846-49, was the first attempt at collaboration by Slovene and Croatian lexicographers, given that the supplements to that dictionary were compiled, "out of pure patriotism," by A. Mažuranić and V. Babukić.<sup>6</sup>

Anton Janežič's *Popólni ročni slovár slovénskega in němškega jezika* assumed a significant role in Slovene lexicography of the mid-19th century. Among other borrowings from Slavic languages (Old Church Slavonicisms, Russianisms, Croatisms, Polonisms) it contained a very large portion of Bohemianisms. Janežič's dictionary, too, contained many words of Russian origin that had been adopted by the Czech literary language at various stages of its development and then through the mediation of that language entered the literary language of the Slovenes. These words — such as činovnik, dejstvo, izvestje, objem, obred, parovoz, uzor, znak, žalost, etc. — were considered true Bohemianisms by the compiler of the dictionary; this is documented by relevant remarks by the author.

In the sphere of social-political vocabulary and terminology, the non-normativity of the Slovene language was especially well demonstrated after the events of the Revolution of 1848-49, when the question of translating all state laws into the languages of the Austrian Empire's Slavs required a response. With a view to regulating the administrative and legal use of words, a terminological committee was formed, which in 1850-53 organized three separate editions of a reference dictionary entitled *Juridisch-politische Terminologie für die slavischen Sprachen Österreichs*. Such famous representatives of Slovene scholarship as Miklosich and Cigale took part in the work of this committee.

The Slovene lexicographer working most successfully in the sixties, seventies and eighties of the 19th century was Matej Cigale, the compiler of the famous two-volume *Deutsch-slovenisches Wörterbuch*, which was over two thousand pages in length. Among the enormous quantity of terms used here for the first time on Slovene linguistic ground the dictionary registers several hundred Bohemianisms.

By this time, the process of the stabilization of the lexical inventory of the Slovene literary language had been completed.

<sup>5</sup> V. Dukat, "Rječnik Mažuranić a i Užarević a," *Rad JAZU* (Zagreb) 257 (1937) 83-132.

<sup>6</sup> J. Ravlič, "Matica hrvatska, 1842-1962," *Povijest Matice hrvatske* (1963) 18-58.

Its scientific terminology had been codified, being fixed in Cigale's *Znanstvena terminologija s posebnim ozirom na srednja učilišča*. This was the first Slovene terminological dictionary, the purpose of which was above all to fulfill the needs of national school education.

Among all the Slovene dictionaries of the last century, Czech vocabulary was best represented in the Maks Pleteršnik's two-volume *Slovensko-nemški slovar*. As a rule, the borrowings into Slovene in this publication were supplied with the appropriate labels, thus: češ., rus., hs. However, numerous Bohemianisms, such as drobnogled, dopisnica, dojem, dokaz, vlak, železnica, železničar etc., were not furnished with a label. Other words of Czech origin had become so acclimatized in the Slovene language that they were perceived by the compiler either as native words or as Croatisms, and were indicated with the label hs.<sup>7</sup> which is inserted after words such as čitanka, novine and others.

Apart from the dictionaries enumerated here, we find cases of sporadic use of Bohemianisms — mainly, narrowly-specialized terms — in the terminological fascicles published by the Matica slovenska: in works by Erjavec on chemistry, mineralogy, and zoology, by Tušek on physics and botany, by Ogrinec on astronomy, by Zajec on geography and geology, and so on.

An interesting page in the history of Slovene-Czech linguistic connections in the area of specialized terminology is represented by the publication of *Nauk o telovadbi*. This was a faithful rendering of the book *Názvosloví tělocvičné* by the founder of the "Sokol" Movement, the Czech M. Tyrš. It included, virtually without any changes, the complete Czech gymnastic and organizational terminology of the "Sokol" Movement. This terminology was codified by the larger Slovene dictionaries of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. In the thirties of this century, at the time of the evanescence of the "Sokol" Movement among the Slovenes, a certain part of the vocabulary entered the category of archaisms (gnezdo, jednota, okršek, sokol, sokolana, sokolstvo and others). In addition to this, numerous Bohemianisms, such as: bradlja, koza, telovadba, telovadno (društvo), telovadnica, doskočišče, etc., alongside compounds and Common Slavic roots: -klon-, -sed-, -skok-, -vis- and others of the type: skok, doskok, podskok, poskok, predskok, odskok, permanently entered the system of Slovene gymnastic terminology, as well as general literary use, where they successfully function even today.

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<sup>7</sup> Indicating hrvatsko ali srbsko.

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## **POVZETEK**

### **IZ ZGODOVINE SLOVENSKE LEKSIKOGRAFIJE DEVETNAJSTEGA STOLETJA**

*Članek se dotika faze intelektualizacije slovenskega knjižnega jezika v devetnajstem stoletju, predvsem v obdobju med slovarjema Antona Murka (1832-33) in Maksa Pleteršnika (1894-95), ki je prinašalo v slovensko publicistiko številne sodobne češke leksične tvorbe, mnoge od katerih so se v slovenski knjigi sprijele in udomačile.*