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# Characteristics of the Technical Terminology in Vodnik's German-Slovene Dictionary (1804–1806)

Vodnikov rokopisni nemško-slovenski slovar *Slowenisches Wörterbuch – Slovensek Besednjak* (1804–1806) vsebuje tudi strokovno izrazje. V prispevku bom predstavila tipološke lastnosti slovenskega »posvetnega« strokovnega izrazja v začetnem obdobju načrtnega razvoja (na prelomu iz 18. v 19. stoletje), ko je slovenjenje terminologije potekalo še pod precejšnjim vplivom izhodiščnega nemškega jezika.

Vodnik's manuscript of the German-Slovene Dictionary, *Slowenisches Wörterbuch—Slovensek Besednjak* (1804–1806), includes technical terminology. This article will present the main typological characteristics of the Slovene secular technical terminology which developed at the turn of the 19th century, the period when Slovene technical terminology was just being formed and when the process of translating terminology into Slovene was still under considerable German influence, the language from which the terminology was translated.

**0.1** Every historical survey of the Slovene lexicography should take note of Vodnik's German-Slovene Dictionary, *Slowenisches Wörterbuch—Slovensek Besednjak* (1804–1806) although it has so far remained in a manuscript form (Breznik 1926: 169, Gadányi 1996, Ostromecka Franczak 2007: 51–52, Merše 2008: 153). Since this dictionary has not been readily accessible it has received only limited attention from the researchers; a large part of the dictionary was published—about half a century later—in Cigale's dictionary *Deutſch=ſloveniſches Wörterbuch* (Modic 1909: 417–418, Stabej 1966: 42–43, Legan Ravnikar 2008: 135–139).[1] In this paper I aim to evaluate Vodnik's lexicographical work within the framework of the old Slovene secular technical terminology.[2] The subject of this research is the terminology from various specialised technical fields which Vodnik included in the aforementioned bilingual dictionary.

[1] Initially the dictionary received more attention from the historians of the Slovene literature such as F. Wiesthaler, I. Prijatelj, F. Vidic, I. Grafenauer, F. Kidrič, A. Gspan, than from the linguists, e.g., I. Modic, F. Levstik (SBL 1986: 527–528).

[2] Christian terminology had been developing since Christianisation (cf. Legan Ravnikar 2008: 15–82). The very beginnings of the secular technical terminology occurred in the works of Slovene Protestant writers from the 16th century (Novak 2007: 266–276). The first methodical effort to form the Slovene terminology for various fields of specialised knowledge took place in the second half of the 18th century (Legan Ravnikar 2009: 54–57). At the initial stage of the development of the Slovene technical terminology, the main foci were the challenging morphological problems occurring in translations of foreign terms into Slovene (Orožen 1986: 133).

**0.2** The main objective of this research is to present the typological characteristics of the Slovene technical terminology in Vodnik's dictionary, which he wrote in the first decade of the 19th century and then continued to supplement almost until his death—the last recorded addition was dated 1817 (Modic 1909: 417, Stabej 1966: 42, Toporišič (SBL) 1986: 519). This research initiates several questions to be explored. Which technical terminology did Vodnik include in his dictionary and from where did he draw it? Does the dictionary encompass mainly general technical terms, i.e., those which were developed from the general terminology, or does it include also specialised terms which were attested as terms only? Did Vodnik state or indicate the qualifier defining a technical designation and/or the domain of its usage? To what extent did he include terminology that was already known and on what occasions did he form new terms? Bilingual lexicography, especially the terminological lexica, raises the problem of identifying correct equivalents in translation and accurate and unambiguous determination of the meaning. To what extent did the declared linguistic purism at the turn of the 19th century influence the formation of the technical terminology by Vodnik?[3]

**1** For the linguistic analysis of the dictionary, I have used the reverse Slovene-German dictionary which is available on index-cards kept in the Section for the History of Slovenian Language, the Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language, ZRC SAZU. Nearly fifty years ago, Jože Stabej made a complete copy of the dictionary's contents in an index file comprising paper slips on which the Slovene entries and their German equivalents were recorded.[4] My initial task was to identify the Slovene technical terms occurring among numerous bilingual and occasionally trilingual materials of the general dictionary. In order to gain a clearer insight into Vodnik's lexicographic heritage, I examined also Vodnik's materials recorded in his notebooks which he collected to be used for the German-Slovene dictionary; these are kept in manuscript form in the National and University Library in Ljubljana.[5] There

[3] On the origins and characteristics of purism of this period, see e.g., Orožen 2003: 397–409, Thomas 1997: 135–137.

[4] Stabej completed the copy in three years (1962–1965). In his report he stated that Vodnik's dictionary comprised of 139,488 Slovene words or entries, with 952 indices annotated, and the appendix, the *Pridav*, contained 698 Slovene names for birds and fish. The vocabulary consists of three layers: the terminology which Vodnik included already in his first edition in the first decade of the 19th century (around 105,000 words); the terminology which Vodnik supplemented between 1817 and 1819 (between 20,000 to 25,000 words); the remaining terminology which was annotated after Vodnik's death by many others who read and made use of Vodnik's dictionary (9,500 words). "Only a few of the words added by pencil are good new Slovene words, most of them are adopted from the Croatian language, from Murko's and Janežič's dictionary, etc. The annotated words are from 1850; however, some of them are older since they are written in the Bohorič alphabet" (Stabej 1966: 42). The chronological layers of annotations are clearly evident in the reversed dictionary since Stabej carefully noted all the chronological stages. The index file, which contains copies from the dictionary, comprises 50 boxes, each of them holding between 2500 and 3000 slips. On the paper slips one finds also Vodnik's original accentuation, which followed the spoken language of the time, except for newly formed words.

[5] Collections of manuscript materials for the dictionary are recorded in *SBL* 1986: 520–521. In some manuscript drafts of the dictionary, specialized terminology is collected, e.g.,

I observed that each German entry, comprising one or more words, is followed by one or more equivalents in Slovene which may be synonyms, hypernyms, hyponyms, doublets, word-forming variants and/or descriptive phrases. Various sources provide evidence that the vocabulary collected by Vodnik covered the widest regions of the Slovene ethnical territory of the time, drawing from spoken language and from the available written sources—printed as well as in manuscript form.[6] Through the wide range and variety of the sources that he drew from, Vodnik aimed to demonstrate the richness of the Slovene language and its equivalence with German; however, his accumulation of material seems occasionally excessive. Vodnik marked with a dash, positioned slightly to the right of the entry or in a new line under the entry, those (permanent) nominal and verbal constructions which explain the meaning of the entry and its usage or illustrate its usage. Since Vodnik initially conceived his dictionary to be trilingual, Latin equivalents are occasionally given, noted further to the right (on the last third of the page). Although it seems that Latin equivalents appear at random, they are more often used with technical terms or when technical meanings of general terms are given in order to disambiguate a meaning. Some entries and their translations equivalents have multiple meanings; Vodnik marked individual meanings with Arabic numbers whereas he used Roman letters (often inconsistently) to arrange longer entry articles containing designations comprising two or more words. Linguistic units are separated by a small or larger space, comma, colon and/or slash. The German adjectives which act as the first components of a compound are marked with the equality sign. Vodnik reviewed and amended the first draft of his dictionary several times which is evident from the frequent corrections that he added later. He crossed out some words or even the whole sections of entry articles and added new equivalents. Vodnik noted the geographic region where a word was used and the sources from which he obtained the word—he acknowledged the writer or the author of the dictionary from which he drew, e.g., Guts., Rav., Šmigoc; however, these information are sometimes inaccessible since his handwriting is often illegible. He added several semantic and stylistic qualifiers such as etim., fig., niedrig or »in der gemeinen Sprache« 'low'. At some points Vodnik indicated—by adding a question mark—that a translation was not yet conclusive or remained uncertain. He did not explicitly mark the technical usage of German entries and their Slovene

mining terminology, terms used in trade and crafts, terms used for relatives and friends. Such manuscript collections started to be more frequently produced in the second half of the 18th century, at the time of the onset of the modern empirical natural sciences in Europe.

[6] Vodnik intended to collect Slovene words from the entire Slovene ethnic region: from Carniola, Styria and Carinthia, which are the areas that most frequently referred to in his dictionary. Furthermore, he collected words from the Gorica region, from the region around Ptuj and the Rezija region; however, he did not include Slovenes from the Ogrska region (Hungary). The German entries were often founded on Adelung and, to a lesser extent, on Schiller (only as a check?); among Slovene dictionary writers, he gave consideration to Pohlin and Gutsman, and also to Croatian and other Slavonic dictionaries and linguistic works. In the process of collecting words for his dictionary, Vodnik was helped by several specialists from various fields, i.e., Anton(č)ič, F. Bilc, Hartman, F. Hladnik, J. Ilinić, U. Jarnik, M. Ravnikar, M. Schneider, K. Zois, J. Zupan, F. Cvetko, probably also J. Rudež (Toporišič (SBL) 1986: 520 –521, Toporišič 1987: 18–20). See also Modic 1909: 415–417, Cigale 1859: 80–82, Breznik 1926: 169, Kidrič 1929–38: 414–424, Merše 2008: 153.

equivalents, apart from the exceptions which will be especially noted later in this article. At the end of the manuscript, there is a nomenclature appended which follows the Latinised scientific systematisation: it contains indigenous birds systematised by genus, names of fish with the German and Slovene equivalents added, as well as plants and minerals.

**1.1** Vodnik's manuscript of the German-Slovene dictionary *Slowenisches Wörterbuch—Slovensek Besednjak* (1804–1806) includes general as well as specialised terminology from diverse fields of activity such as agriculture, various trades, army, technology, commerce and banking. Furthermore, he also includes terminology used in offices and administration, legal and political terminology (diplomatic!), vocabulary used in food preparation and household activities, calculation, linguistics (grammar and orthography), anatomy (especially obstetrics) and other areas (e.g., astronomy, astrology, geology, geography). I was able to identify the technical meaning of the Slovene terms which were translated equivalents of the German entries in several ways. In some instances, technical meanings of the Slovene terms were identified by those German entries which indicated Latin origins, e.g., in the military term Infanterie—*peštvo*, *pešci*;[7] in calculation Multipliziren—*množim*, *zmnožim* (later Vodnik crossed it out), cf. vermehren—*množim*, *pomnožim*, *vekšam*, *povekšam*; Multiplication—*množenje*; Multiplicandus—*množenka*, *množivna cifra*, *množenic*; substrahiren—*odkladam*;[8] Numeration—*štetva*, *številtva*. Elsewhere, Vodnik directly noted the area of a word's technical usage, e.g., in mathematical terms: Gleihung in der Algebra—*enakvanje*, *enačva*; Abschnitt, in der Mathematik, Segment—*krajc* 'odsek'; numeriren, in der Rehnenkunst—*šteti*; factor, in der Arithmetik—*pomožna cifra*, *številka* (added later by another author); in linguistic terminology: Punkt, in dem Schreiben—*pik*, *pika* (*točka*, *končaj* are added later by another author); Unterscheidungszeihen, in den Schriften—*molčaj*, *prepona* (Vodnik's later addition); Declination, decliniren, in der Sprachlehre—*preklanjati*, *sklanjam* (added later by another author); Artikel, in der Grammatik—*člen*, *spolak*; Activ, in d. gramm., die active Bedeutung—*djaven zalog*, vox activa; in chemistry, e.g., *rectifiziren*—in der Chymic *prežigati*, *prežgati* 'to purify with a repeated distillation'. (The term *prežigati* translates also the general terms *rösten*, *einbrennen*.)

## Typological Characteristics of Technical Terminology in the Dictionary

**2** In his preparation of the dictionary Vodnik followed the principle that every German word must have a particular Slovene equivalent. The linguistic analysis of

[7] In this article German entries in Vodnik's dictionary are quoted with all the errors and together with the phonemes which distinguish them from modern German, whereas the Slovene equivalents which Vodnik recorded in the Bohoričica script are transliterated into the Gajica script and recorded uncapitalized, without accent, their phonetic and morphological structure rendered exactly and transliterated into the modern script.

[8] Cf. odšte|ti 2 [é] (-jem) odštevati *abzählen*; denar: *hinzählen*, *hinblättern*; (šteti) *auszählen*, odšte|ti 1 [é] (-jem) odštevati matematika *subtrahieren*, *abziehen*; (poračunati) *abrechnen*, *aufsummieren* (Debenjak 2008b).

the technical terminology in his dictionary has evidenced that Vodnik more frequently attempted to translate the technical terminology than to take over the German terms and adapt them. The Slovene technical terms in the dictionary often do not display the original word-forming structure but are formed as calques, either at word-forming level (i.e., morphemes are translated one by one) or semantically (i.e., motivation for a specific meaning of a term is taken over from German). Technical terms in substantival form prevail; those in adjectival or verbal forms are rare, occurring mainly in technical terms expressed in a phrase. This is illustrated by the following example: it is characteristic for the military technical terminology that it contains many Slovene verbal terms which become a base for further derivation, e.g., *bojovati*, *vojskovati*, *strelati*. On the other hand, because Slovenia was at that time a part of the German regional, religious and cultural environment, the Slovene terms for certain areas such as law and administration were to a large extent adapted from German or indirectly, via German, from other languages.

**2.1** Vodnik translated German compounds into Slovene by phrases which were partly or completely formed as calques (e.g., one root morpheme from a German compound retained its meaning components in Slovene).[9] His choice of the Slovene technical terms consisting of two words instead of a compound was founded on the Slovene linguistic system. The analysis of the terminological materials in the dictionary has indicated three options followed by Vodnik in translating German compounds, discussed below [see 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3].

**2.1.1** German compounds are most frequently translated with a phrase consisting of two words, having an attribute to the left as the qualifier; in this case, a translated calque may alternate with a Slovene phrase: Nierenbraten—*ledvična pečenka*, *pečeno ledje*; Lungenader—*plučna žila*; Magenader—*želodcova žila*; Speicheldrüse—*slinska žleza*; Lungenentzündung—*čern ovčic*, *serčin* auch *plučen prisad*, *pluč'n sajovic*; Rechtslehre—*pravdni uk*, Rechtslehrer—*pravdni učenik*, Rehtsmittel—*pravdna pomoč*; Bergrechtsherr—*gorski gospod*; Stabsoffizier—*glavni oficir*; Erbgraf—*nastopni knez*; Unterkancler—*mali kanclir*; Amtssiegel—*pečat*, *službini pečat*, *opravilovi pečat*; Ostwind—*izehodni veter*, *jutrovi veter*, *burja*; Erdachse—*zemlina tečajnica*; Nelkenbraun—*nagelžbicne barve*, *nagelžbičasti*; Federwage—*prožna vaga*; Schweifstern—*repata zvezda*; Schwanzstern—*repasta zvezda* (cf. Komet—*curkasta zvezda*, *repata zvezda*); Sternputze /.../—*zvezdini otrinik*; Grudsylbe—*korenska zloga*; Endsylbe—*končajna zloga* (cf. betounte Sylbe—*povdarjan zlog*); Rechenschule—*števisko učilše*; Mutterzwiebel—*semenska čebula*, *semenski čebul*; Vorsitz, der rang im Sitzen über andern—*pervi sedež*, *pervo mesto*, *predsedež*; Hufschmied—*konjski kovač*, *podkovač*.[10]

[9] In the preparation of his bilingual dictionary, Gutsman also preferred to translate German compounds with phrases having an attribute situated on the left as qualifier. Typology of "slovenizing" of German compounds in Gutsman's dictionary (1789) was presented by Vidovič-Muha (1997: 40–48); she analysed them with regard to the chosen meaning components, morphological categories and meanings.

[10] In this dictionary, German compounds are only exceptionally translated into Slovene compounds.

**2.1.2** Phrases formed from German compounds and consisting of two words having an attributive qualifier situated on the left have an explicative role when they appear together with an already known, normatively formed Slovene derivative. Vodnik probably aimed to validate and affirm the vitality of word-formation in Slovene and the equality of Slovene with other, more widespread languages of the empire: Lungenkrankenheit—*plučna bolesen*, *plučnica*, *bolesen na pljučah* (cf. Schwindsucht—*plučnica*, *sušica* Hartm.); Amtsrichter—*sodnik*, *sodni gospod*; eine gewärmete Speise—*pogreta jed*, *pogretina*; Grützwurst—*kašnica*, *kašnata klobasa*; Mettwurst 'a kind of sausage'—*mesena klobasa*, *mesenica* (cf. Bratwurst 'a kind of sausage'—*rudeča klobasa*, *mesena klobasa*); Buchweizenbrot—*ajdovnik*, *ajdovi kruh*; Sommerweitzen—*jara pšenica*, *jarica* (cf.Winterweitzen—*ozimna pšenica*); Meßfaß—*merska posoda*, *merica*; Pulsschlag—*tepenje*, *trip*, *ciplin trip*; Leitstern—*vodivna zvezda*, *vodnica*; Bürgermeister—*mestni gospod*, *mestničar*; Kopfsteuer—*glavni davk*, *glavna dacia*, *glavnica*.

**2.1.3** Rarely did Vodnik translate German compounds by substantive phrases with attributes on the right and on the left—the latter are not normative in Slovene. Such examples are relatively few, e.g., Gerichtssaß—*v pravdah podložni*, *pravici podložni*; Gerichtsstand—*podložnost pod sodnio*; Kochbirn—*hruška za kuho*; Faselhammel—*oven za pleme*; Gestellstein—*kamen za plavž*, *kamen za peč*, *pečni kamen*; Wortfügung—*skladanje besedi*, *vezanje* (added by another author); Blutfluß—*kervimok*, *močenje kervi*, *kervin tok*; Fruchtwasserblase—*mehir sadne vode* oder *mehir otročje vode*. The usage of two words having both left and right attributes was probably alternatively found in the spoken language of the time since it occurred also in older, already well established technical terms, e.g., *satovni med*, *med v'satju*, *med v'satovju*, *sterd v'satovju*; Zuchtvieh—*plemenska živina*, *živina za pleme*.

**2.2** In the past, derivation was the most productive and researched method of word-formation in Slovene. In technical materials, ordinary derivatives are much more frequently used than the modified ones (e.g., diminutives: Lüftchen—*vetric*, *vetričik*) and the derivatives formed from a propositional relation. For example: Advocat—*besednik*, *pravdnik* (cf. Rechtsgelehrt—*besednek*, *pravdnek*); Gerichtskosten—*pravdnina*; Grafschaft—*knežia*, *grafia*; Gesetzgeber—*postavar*, (*postavodaj*), *zakonja*, (*zakonodaj*); Beratung—*posovet*, *posovetva*, *posovetovanje* (here Vodnik retains all the Russian vowels between consonants in the stem); Analogie—*pripodobnost*, *enakonost*; Blumenmonath—*cvetnar*; Fragezeichen—*prašaj*; Silbentabelle—*zlogovnik*. As it was in older periods of Slovene language history, at the time that the religious terminology had been formed, so it was in Vodnik's time: because of the limited understanding of morphemics in word-formation, semantically undifferentiated suffixes or suffixal morphemes having two or even three word-forming meanings were commonly used, e.g., Sauerbraten—*kisla pečenka*, *kislo pečenje*; Mondfinsternes—*mescovo mraknenje*, *mescov mrk*.[11] It was also due to the regional idiosyncrasies of the vocabulary that different suffixes were

[11] In older Christian terminology the usage of verbal nouns ending in *-nje* indicates that suffixal morphemes signify an action, a result of the action expressed by the verb and the place of the action (Legan Ravnikar 2008: 122–123). See Poglavja iz zgodovinskega besedotvorja: krščanska terminologija (ibid., 119–168).

often attached to the same word-forming base, e.g., Lederbereiter—*kožar*, *strojar*, *strojic*, *strojbar*; Erstgeboren—*pervorojeni*, *pervorojenčič*, *pervic*, *pervorojena*, *pervica*, *pervorojenka*, Vodnik added later also *pervenic* and *pervenka*. An increased number of synonyms and word-forming variants in the dictionary indicate that tentative attempts in the word-formation were attempted, that the usage of the technical terminology was not well established as yet, and that Vodnik was under the considerable influence of various dictionaries in other languages. It was not seldom that Vodnik added to or amended his materials in the manuscript, e.g., Drucken...—*natisniti*, *natiskati* (added later) *tiskam*, *pečatim* oder *pečatam* (Russian 'pečatat'); Art Stein, Holz—*art*, *spol kamena*, *spol drevesa* (initially Vodnik wrote *žlahta*, later he deleted it and added *spol*); Brüderschaft—*bratovšina*, *bratovstvo*, *bratinstvo*, (Vodnik's later addition) *bratstvo* R.; Colonie—*selo*, *seliše* (both deleted by Vodnik); Bärmutter—*maternica* (earlier Vodnik wrote three times *matrenica* and then deleted it).

**2.3** The latest technical notions in the dictionary are most frequently calqued and only rarely presented descriptively, e.g., Diät—*skerb za zdravje*, *varovam* (?) *zdravja*, *živež po bolniško*, *tanka hrana*, *mala jed*, *o malim* (?) *živež*; Beyessen—*podružna jed*, *pridav*, *prijed*, *perjed*, *zravnojed*. A particular example of the descriptive translation of a German entry which gives also synonym equivalents is the following: Afterdarm, der—*ritnik*, čevo, katiro na sonce hodi, *končnik*, *mastnica*; later Vodnik deleted it.

**3** In the manuscript dictionary many regional variants of technical terms for various work processes which were common to the entire Slovene population were recorded, e.g., terms used in agriculture, especially in fruit and wine growing and beekeeping, in the oldest trades practised in the country and towns, terms used in common activities such as cooking and housekeeping. The following examples can be compared: Handbeil—*sekirica*, *baltica*, *korošica*, *sekirčica*; Flegel—*cepec*, *cep*, *mlatilo*; Lebhonig—*iztlačeni med*, *med za klajo*, *pitanic*, *lepi med* (Vodnik *iztlačeni med* crossed out); Seimhonig—*cejeni med*, *cejena sterd*; Henne—*putica*, *kokoška*, *kurica*; Weinlese, die—*branje*, *bratva*, *terganje*, *tergatva*; Kuchen—*potica* N. Kr,[12] *povanca* Ribn., *gibanjca* Gorica, *gubanica* Hartm., *šarkelj* Schmigoc; Tausend—*jesar* -ara, *tisuč*, *deset sto*, *tavžent*; Trinkgeschirr—*pivna posoda*, *pitnik*, *čaša* J. K., *pehar* Rav.; Suppe—*župa*, *juha*, *čorba*; Speisesaal—*obediše*, *obednica* (Vodnik added a question mark), *jediše*, *gostiše*; ausweiden—*čevim*, *izčevim*, *jemlem*, *vzamem drob vun*, *trebim*, *iztrebim*, *iztrebušim* (cf. Bäuchung—*iztrebušenje*); auswölben—*velbam*, *zvelbam*, *slokam* oder *zlokam* Guts.

**4** The next characteristic of the historical technical terminology is homonymy. Since homonyms—including both homographs and homophones—occur in various specialised technical fields, their usage does not cause inconvenience. To illustrate their usage I have compared words for which Vodnik provided an accurate description of German entries, thus aiming to disambiguate their meanings and usage. The word *ladati* (and its word family) is an example of a homonymic term defined as a political term: Regierung—*vodenje*, *ladanje*, *kralovanje*, *gospodvanje*, *gospodarvanje*,

[12] Cf. the metaphorically transferred technical terms used in obstetrics: Mutterkuchen—Anatomie *materna potica* im Texte absolute *potica* 'placenta'.

*oblastvanje*, *oblastvo*; legal term: Theokratie 'a form of government'—*božje oblastvo*, *ladanje*; administrative term Gubernium—*ladanje* (added later by Vodnik), *poglavarstvo*; regieren, mit der höchsten Gewalt in einem Staate—*kralujem*, *ladam*, *cesarim*, *cesaričim*, mit einer mindern Gewalt—*gospodujem*, auch *ladam* (Vodnik's later addition), *gospodarim*; Landmann, Pfleger—*deželar*, *deželni ladavic*, *poglavar*; military term: überwinnen, 2. d. i. die Oberhand gewinnen—*premagati*, fr. *premagovati*, *ladam*, *obladam*; Siegen, über jemanden—*premagati koga*, *zmagati*, *koga ladam* St. Cvetko; Sieger—*premagavic*, *ladavic* St. Cvetko, *obladavic* Japel. Another interesting example is also *koželjnice* which occurs as an anatomical term: Spille 4. d. i. der Knochen /.../ die Speiche—*koželnica*; the technical term in gardening: Spindel 8. der lange /.../—*koželnica*; and as a device for ladies' hairdressing: Haarnadel—2. starke, lange, bey dem Frauenkopfputze—*koževnica*, *jegla*, *velka bucika*.

**5** As a rule Vodnik did not adopt the German technical entries but rather searched for the Slovene terms or created new ones. In accordance with the convictions of the time, Vodnik believed that the Slovene language is sufficiently rich to allow finding a Slovene equivalent for each German word. He even did not adopt the terms of Latin origin which were already used in German but rather attempted to translate them; e.g., Addition—*soštetva* (later *sklada*); Algebra—*enačni vuk*; Belletrie—*navuk lepe besede*; Belletrist—*vučenik lepe besede*, *lep besedar*; Lexicon—*besediše* (cf. Wörterbuch—*besediše* later Vodnik deleted it and added *besednjak*); Appellativum—*ime*, *narečivno ime*; Apostropf—*pogolt*; Präposition—*predlog*; Adjectiv—*perlog*; Archiv—*pismiše*; Astronomie—*zvezdarija*; Astrognosie—*zvezdoznanje*; Ocean—*morje*, *velko morje*; Sternbild, Constellation—*ozvezdje*; Schwermesser, Barometer—*sapina vaga*.

**5.1** Doublets occur in the dictionary only with the oldest technical terms, originating from German, which were generally no longer perceived as foreign (i.e., complete phonetic and morphological adaptation, word families formed from derivatives comprising several derivational layers). Purists viewed these doublets as undesirable. Vodnik followed the beliefs of the time that new words that are to be introduced into Slovene in order to enrich the language must be drawn primarily from the related Slavonic languages as the most appropriate source for adoption (cf. the correspondence between Vodnik and Kopitar, published by Prijatelj (1924, 1926), Orel 1996: 146, Thomas 1997: 135–137). The competing relationships between doublets are evident in literary sources as well as in their representations in the dictionary. For example, the well established terms *dac* in *dacia,* adopted from German, are presented in the dictionary in the following way: Personal=Steuer—*osebinšen davk*, *životni davk*, *dac*; Steuer—*davk*, *davšina*; *dača* Shmig. and *dac* Vodnik's later additions (to *dacia od povžitine* Vodnik later added *povžitni* dac); Gabe, 2. Steuer, Abgabe—*davek*, *dajanje*, *davšina*, *dacia*, *dača* D., *danja*, *dača* Schmig. Vodnik decided to choose *davek* of Slavonic origin as a more appropriate term which he included in his dictionary with its derivatives: *davšina*, *davkar*, *davkovec* and *davšinar*, *davkovati* and *davkati*, *davkne bukve*, *davkija*, *davčna uprava* and *davknica*.

**5.2** In the beginning of the 19th century the Purist linguistic view became widely established and, consequently, influenced Vodnik; e.g., his terminology used

for household work, for calculation, linguistic terms, administrative and political terminology. Some terms that occur in Vodnik's grammar (1811) are found also in his dictionary: Vokal—*glasnik* (Selbstlauter—*glasnik* is Vodnik's later addition), *narečje* (later added to Adverbium), Mitlaut—*soglas*, Consonant—*soglasnik*, *zalog* (*djaven*, *terpiven*) 'mood of verbs', *zlog* etc. The survey of the dictionary's materials indicates that old adopted words, e.g., *rajtati* (and their word families), have competing equivalents from Russian and from Croatian which was geographically the nearest Slavonic language: calculiren—*preštevam*, *preštejem*, *rajtam*, *prerajtam*, *čislam*, *sčislam*; Arithmetik—*števia*, *števistvo*, *broj*; Berathung—*posovetva*, *posovetvanje*; Conferenz—*posovetovanje*, *pogovor*, *pomenitva*; Berathschlagen—*posovetvati se*, *sovet sturiti*, *sovet delati*, *imeti*, *pomeniti*, *meniti se*, *sovet sklepam*, *sklenem* (cf. Rathszimmer—*posvetvavnica*, *sovetna hiša*). It is evident from these examples that the Slovene word-forming bases were replaced by Slavonic, particularly those from Croatian and Russian (Vodnik believed that Russian was the closest to the Carniolan language) and due to its similarity, also from Old Church Slavonic.

**6** Another characteristic of Vodnik's technical terminology is his systematic formation of word families. The expansive array of word families is particularly evident because of the alphabetical order in the dictionary. An interesting example of a word family is the following: Gewaltgeber, d.i. Bewollmächtiger—*pooblastenic*, *pooblastenka*, *pooblastevic*, *pooblastivka*; Amwaldschaft, das Amt—*pooblastia* (Vodnik's later addition *pooblastija*), die Verrichtung—*pooblastenstvo*; Gewalthaber—autorisiren, d. i. bevollmächtigen—*dajem*, *dam oblast komu*, *pooblastujem*, *pooblastim koga*; Bevollmächtigung—*pooblastenje*; Gewaltbrief—*pooblastni list*.

**7** It has been observed by scholars that Vodnik did not take into consideration the earlier terminology, e.g., this is shown by Pirnat (1984: 138–147) through the comparison of Vodnik's *Babishtva* (1818) with Makovec's translations (1782, 1788); and by Lausegger (1997: 8–18) through the comparison of Vodnik's articles, passages and manuscripts from the field of calculation and Pohlin's *Bukuvz sa rajtengo* (1781). The linguistic analysis of the dictionary has demonstrated that Vodnik improved several technical terms that had already been in usage; e.g., in the technical term used by Makovec: *dupla te medence* (Aushöhlung des Beckens), Vodnik removed the German influence by moving the attribute to the left: *medenčno duplo*. In his dictionary, there are recorded already established terms which are more suitably formed derivatives such as *izhodiše* (instead of Makovec's *vunhodiše*, Ausgang), *izmoljava* (instead of *vunmolenje*), *vhodiše* (instead of *noterhodiše*, Eingang). Through univerbisation Vodnik derived single technical terms from the phrases consisting of two words having an attribute on the left, e.g., *križec* (instead of Makovec's phrases *obročne kosti*, *križne kosti*), *lednica* (instead of *ledjena kost*, *ledinska kost*), *sednica*, also *sedna kost* (instead of *sedeča kost*, *sedenska kost*), *sramnica* (instead of *sramotna kost*).[13] However, there still remain phrases comprising two or three words in the dictionary.

[13] These word-formations which were firstly recorded in the dictionary are also found in Vodnik's translation of the Babiłhtva (Pirnat 1984: 141). M. Pirnat (1984) compared Vodnik's

**8** My survey of a considerable number of entries under each initial letter indicates that there are numerous technical terms comprising one or two words in Vodnik's dictionary and, consequently, it can be concluded that it served also as a technical dictionary. This can be illustrated on the example of anatomical terms: the dictionary includes terms for many kinds of bones in human body—a much greater number than would normally be expected in a general dictionary: Kreuzbein—*križna kost*, *križnica*; Wirbelbein—*križic*, *vretence*; *Siebbein—sitasta kost*; Marksknochen—*muzgata kost*; Schoßbein—*sramova kost*; Schambein—*sramova kost*, *dimen*, *na sramnica*, *sramna kost* (later deleted by Vodnik); Schlüsselbein—*kluč*, *ključna kost*, *ključnica*; Schlafbein—*sanska kost*, *škrenica* (?); Schinkenbein—*gnatnica*, *gnatna kost*; Scheitelbein—*temenska kost*; Röhrbein—*stegnova kost*; Heiligbein—*križnica*, *sveta kost*; Nackenbein—*tilna kost*; Schulterbein—*plečna kost*; Gesäßbein—*ritna kost*; Dickbein— *stegno*, *stegnova kost*, *kost v stegnu*; Hufbein—*ledna kost*; Backenbein—*lična kost*; Hinterhauptbein—*zatjilna kost*, *zatjilnica*; Fersenbein—*petna kost*; Darmbein—*ledna kost*, *ledjova kost*, *lednica*.[14]

**9** Conclusion

The analysis of the technical terminology in Vodnik's manuscript of the bilingual dictionary confirms that the process of translating terminology into Slovene at the turn of the 19th century was still under a considerable influence of German. It is apparent that the translations of technical terms were problematic in that period: when various authors attempted to translate and adapt technical texts they formed their own equivalents without taking into consideration the earlier existing technical terms available in written sources or those already used in practice. In the formation of new terms Vodnik often made calques, both in the word-formation and meaning, since he consistently avoided borrowing and adaptation of German terms. Following the ideas and practices of the second half of the 19th century, Vodnik included in his dictionary technical terms adopted from Slavonic languages, particularly from Croatian, Russian and Old Church Slavonic. The formation of variants for the technical terms, especially in new technical fields, indicates that technical terms were still not well established in the Enlightenment period and not yet generally accepted and used in the technical fields of the time. Vodnik's important role in the area of the technical lexicography, which—due to the circumstances—had to be developed within the framework of the general dictionary, must be acknowledged. The Slovene technical terminology in the dictionary influenced the later tradition of Slovene dictionaries: Vodnik's vocabulary

anatomical terminology with the terms recorded by his predecessor Makovec and with those developed in the textbooks on obstetrics about one hundred fifty years later (after World War II); Pirnat identified the links among these texts as well as the main differences. Jesenšek (2005: 164–165) is another author who compared the first Slovene description of the technical terminology for obstetrics, written by Makovec, with the terms recorded by Vodnik (1818) and their equivalents in the dictionaries by Pohlin (1781), Cigale (1860) and Pleteršnik (1894–95).

[14] Cf. in *SSKJ*: ♦ anat. *bedrna kost* stegnenica; *cevasta*, *ploščata kost*; *ekstremitetna kost*; *kopitna kost*; *križna kost* križnica; *prsna kost* kost prsnega koša, na katero so pritrjena rebra; *prsnica*; *gobasta zgradba kosti* zgradba, pri kateri je tkivo tako razporejeno, da so vmes luknjice; med. *fisura kosti*; obl. vzorec *ribja kost*, vzorec z diagonalno lomljenimi črtami; vet. *divja* ali *mrtva kost* grčast koščen izrastek na površini cevastih kosti.

was continued and invigorated in a published form in Cigale's *Deutſch=ſloveniſches Wörterbuch* (1860), from which material was gathered also by Caf, Janežič, Murko and Pleteršnik.[15]

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## Značilnosti strokovnega izrazja v Vodnikovem rokopisnem nemško-slovenskem slovarju (1804–1806)

Vodnikov rokopisni nemško-slovenski slovar *Slowenisches Wörterbuch – Slovensek Besednjak* (1804–1806) vsebuje tudi strokovno izrazje. Obsega osnovno in bolj specialno izrazje iz različnih strokovnih področij: kmetijstva, različnih obrti, vojske in tehnike, trgovine in bančništva. Sledijo uradovalno, upravno, pravno in politično (diplomacija!) izrazje, besedje s področja prehrane in gospodinjstva, računstva, jezikoslovja (slovnica in pravopis), anatomije (posebej porodništvo) in še od kod (npr. astronomija, astrologija, geologija, geografija). Vodnika je pri pisanju vodilo načelo, da mora imeti vsaka stvar posebno slovensko ime in da moramo pri bogatenju slovenskega besedišča najprej sprejemati besede iz sorodnih slovanskih jezikov.

Strokovni izrazi v slovarju dostikrat ne kažejo izvirnega besedotvornega razvoja, temveč kalkirano prevajanje, in sicer ne glede na besedotvorno vrsto nemške iztočnice. Nemške zloženke je Vodnik največkrat prevajal najprej z levoprilastkovnimi pridevniškimi zvezami, praviloma s prevzeto poimenovalno motivacijo ali vsaj z delno kalkiranostjo slovenskih ustreznic (npr. en korenski morfem nemške zloženke je v slovenščini ohranil pomenske sestavine). Na ta način se je izognil posnemanju frekventne nemške besedotvorne vrste (zloženke!) in se oprl na slovenski jezikovni sistem. Iz prilastkovnih zvez je tvoril izpeljanke (pri samostalnikih). Najnovejši strokovni pojmi so v slovarju izjemoma opisno poimenovani. Na poskusno tvorbo enobesednih in dvobesednih poimenovanj poleg variantnosti, neustaljene rabe, vpliva različnih tujejezičnih predlog in slovarjev kažejo tudi kasnejši Vodnikovi posegi v rokopisno gradivo. Primerjava besedotvornih modelov izpeljave potrjuje, da konec 18. in v začetku 19. stoletja obrazilni morfemi še niso jasno pomensko diferencirani. Tudi pri nizanju besedotvornih obrazil težnja po njihovi pomenski razločevalnosti iz slovarja ni razvidna. Pri dvojnicah (domače—prevzeto) je Vodnik večkrat navajal domačo tvorjenko kot prevzeti oz. mednarodni izraz. Ponekod je na strokovno rabo besed opozarjal s pripisi k nemškim iztočnicam, z latinskim izvorom nemških

iztočnic, z dodanimi latinskimi ustreznicami ali terminološkim kvalifikatorjem. Čeprav iz raziskave lahko povzamamo, da je bilo slovenjenje terminologije v Vodnikovem slovarju pod precejšnjim vplivom izhodiščnega nemškega jezika, mu vseeno priznavamo pionirsko vlogo v strokovni leksikografiji, ki se je na prelomu iz 18. v 19. stoletje po sili razmer razvijala v okviru splošnega slovarja.

## Characteristics of the Technical Terminology in Vodnik's German-Slovene Dictionary (1804–1806)

Vodnik's manuscript of the German-Slovene Dictionary, *Slowenisches Wörterbuch—Slovensek Besednjak* (1804–1806), includes technical terminology. It comprises general as well as specialised terminology from a range of technical areas: agriculture, various trades, army and technology, commerce and banking. Furthermore, it includes official, administrative, legal and political (diplomatic!) terminology, vocabulary used in food preparation and household activities, calculation, linguistics (grammar and orthography), anatomy (especially obstetrics), and other areas (e.g., astronomy, astrology, geology, geography). In his dictionary, Vodnik followed the principle that for every German word there should be a specific Slovene one and that the Slovene vocabulary should be enriched by adopting words primarily from the related Slavonic languages.

Technical terms in the dictionary frequently evidence that they are not the results of an original word-forming development but are calqued, regardless of the word-forming category of the corresponding German entry. Vodnik often translated German compounds by phrases comprising two words (having an attributive qualifier situated on the left) which were partly or completely formed as calques (e.g., one root morpheme from a German compound retained its meaning components in Slovene). Occasionally he formed further derivatives from these attributive constructions. The newest technical notions in the dictionary are only rarely presented descriptively. Vodnik's tentative attempts in forming terms comprising one or two words are indicated by many variants, their non-established usage, the influence of various other languages and dictionaries, as well as by Vodnik's later amendments and addition to his manuscript materials. The comparison of word-forming models of derivation confirms that at the turn of the 19$^{th}$ century suffixal morphemes had not been semantically well differentiated. Similarly, in words where a succession of word-forming suffixes was used, their function of semantic differentiation is not evident. In the case of doublets, Vodnik preferred the Slovene term to an adopted international one. Occasionally he indicated the technical usage of some words by notes added to the German entries which informed of Latin origin and added Latin equivalents or terminological qualifiers. Although the research demonstrates that the process of translating terminology into Slovene was in Vodnik's dictionary still under the considerable influence of German, his pioneering role in the technical

lexicography which was developing at the turn of the 19th century (inevitably still within the framework of the general dictionary), must be acknowledged.

Ključne besede: slovenščina, terminologija, začetek 19. stoletja
Keywords: Slovene language, terminology, early 19th century