

CHURCH SLAVONIC AND CROATIAN HISTORICAL LEXICOGRAPHY
IN THE LEXICOGRAPHIC AGE OF GOLD

International conference *Church Slavonic and Croatian historical lexicography*
(Zagreb, June 29th – July 1st 2016)

Owing to the uncomparable quantity of people working on so many different dictionaries and with almost all results being splendid – claims Richard Bailey – we live in the golden age of lexicography. The current state, achievements and perspectives of Church Slavonic as well as Croatian historical lexicography in this presumed lexicographic age of gold were presented and discussed during the conference held in Zagreb (Croatia) from June 29th to July 1st 2016. The conference entitled *Crkvenoslavenska i hrvatska povijesna leksikografija (Church Slavonic and Croatian historical lexicography)* was organized by the Old Church Slavonic Institute under the patronage of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts. The main financial partner was the Croatian Science Foundation through the project *Theoretical and Applied linguistic research of the corpus of the Croatian Church Slavonic texts with the Dictionary of the Croatian Redaction of Church Slavonic compiling (Teoretsko i primijenjeno jezikoslovno istraživanje korpusa hrvatskih crkvenoslavenskih tekstova s izradom Rječnika crkvenoslavenskoga jezika hrvatske redakcije)*. The conference gathered lecturers from Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic,

Macedonia, the Netherlands, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland and host country Croatia.

The plenary session was opened by Anja NIKOLIĆ-HOYT (Zagreb) sharing her *View into the future and the past of (Croatian historical) lexicography* using Benešić's *Dictionary of the Croatian Literary Language from the National Revival to I. G. Kovačić (Rječnik hrvatskoga književnoga jezika od preporoda do I. G. Kovačića)* as an example. The current state and perspectives of Old Church Slavonic lexicography were presented by Zdenka RIBAROVA (Prague) with a special emphasis on the contribution of the four-volume *Dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic language (Slovník jazyka staroslověnského)* to the paleoslavonic lexicography development. Anna-Maria TOTOMANOVA (Sofia) introduced the open-access *Diachronic Corpus of Bulgarian Language (Диахронният корпус на българския език)* together with the digital tools for processing medieval Slavonic texts necessary for producing the web-based *Historical Dictionary of Bulgarian (Исторически речник на българския език)*.

The afternoon session included four more lectures. Johannes REINHART

(Vienna) presented the analysis of words in the *Dictionary of the Croatian redaction of Church Slavonic* (*Rječnik crkvenoslavenskoga jezika hrvatske redakcije*) that are not attested neither in previously mentioned *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského* nor Miklošič's *Lexicon palaeoslovenico-graeco-latinum* nor in the only Croatian historical *Dictionary of the Croatian or Serbian language* (1880–1976) (*Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika*). The first volume of the new etymological dictionary of Croatian and its contribution to the knowledge of Slavic etymology was the matter of Ranko MATASOVIĆ's (Zagreb) interest. Saskia PRONKTIETHOFF (Leiden) gave a talk about rich tradition and current projects regarding the Netherlands historical lexicography while Victor A. BARANOV (Izhevsk) concluded the session offering an insight into the creation and structure of *Manuscript* (Манускрипт), a digital historical corpus of medieval Old Church Slavonic and Russian written treasures of the XI–XV centuries.

The second working day of the conference started with the session devoted to the past, present and planned future of the long-term Old Church Slavonic and Church Slavonic lexicographic projects. Anica NAZOR (Zagreb) addressed how the compilation of the *Dictionary of the Croatian redaction of Church Slavonic* began in the context of the Moscow initiative for editing a dictionary of all redactions of Church Slavonic. Martina CHROMÁ (Prague) presented inno-

vations of the revised and completed edition of the *Old Church Slavonic Dictionary by the Manuscripts of the 10th–11th centuries* (*Старославянский словарь (по рукописям X–XI вв.)*), edited for the first time in Moscow in 1994, after which the aim and processing method of the *Addenda et corrigenda* to *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského*, being its fifth volume, was discussed by František ČAJKA (Prague). Václav ČERMÁK (Prague) concluded the session informing the audience about the history and problems of compiling the *Greek-Old Church Slavonic Index* (*Řecko-staroslověnský index*).

The next session brought forward a few issues concerning some new and planned lexicographic projects. Tatyana ILIEVA (Sofia) exposed achievements of the project *Old Bulgarian Translation of the Old Testament* (*Старобългарският превод на Стария завет*) and her own part in the lexicographic processing of the Major Prophets. Amir KAPETANOVIĆ (Zagreb) considered whether the *Stylistic determinants in the planned Old Croatian dictionary* and similar historical dictionaries are justified or not. Some problems concerning dictionary compilation of 16th-century Croatian were pointed out by Ivana ETEROVIĆ (Zagreb) together with the basic question – how many dictionaries should be required to cover that period known for its various literary idioms. Finally, Dubravka IVŠIĆ and Ankica ČILAŠ ŠIMPRAGA (Zagreb) brought to attention some difficulties with deter-

mining the oldest historical attestation of personal names in the currently-compiled *Dictionary of contemporary Croatian personal names (Rječnik hrvatskih osobnih imena)*.

Digitalization was the major concern of the following session. Mario ESSERT (Zagreb) introduced the new Croatian network framework focused on a new kind of thesaurus with morpho-semantic features of word, while Tijmen PRONK (Leiden) discussed strengths and weaknesses of the etymological databases on the internet. Scanned images of the source-card catalog conversion into a machine-readable form which was carried out on the *Dictionary of the Croatian redaction of Church Slavonic* corpus was presented by Lucija TURKALJ (Zagreb), while Štefan PILÁT (Prague) gave an insight into the aims, methods and expected outcome of the project GORAZD, digital portal of the Old Church Slavonic language.

Lectures given in the last session of the second working day shared common interest in the process of lemmatization. Yannis KAKRIDIS (Bern) pointed out some of the pitfalls that can be encountered in processing lemmatization in bilingual indices to Church Slavonic translations of the 14th century. Lemmatization problems connected with tagging Old Church Slavonic and Old Russian texts, arisen as a result of both insufficient knowledge of ancient languages and variations of lemma were discussed by Anna PICHKHADZE

(Moscow). Elias BOUNATIROU (Bern) argued that the lemmatization of the Ruthenian miscellany *Novyi Margarit (Новый Маргарит)* should be based on metaslavonic morphemes, i. e. that lemmatization should assign genetically different realizations to a unified basic form. The closing lecture of the second working day was delivered by Alexandra GJURKOVA (Skopje) and devoted to the status of conjunctions and conjunction groups in the Old Church Slavonic lexicography.

The close relation between lexicography and lexicology was confirmed by lectures given in the first session of the final working day. Petra STANKOVSKA (Ljubljana) emphasized that any description of the lexicon of Croatian Glagolitic breviaries should take into account the influence of different source-texts. The comparison of the lexicon of the *Second Beram Breviary (Drugi beramski brevijar)* with the first two volumes of the *Dictionary of the Croatian redaction of Church Slavonic* was presented by Milan MIHALJEVIĆ (Zagreb). The corpus of the same dictionary served for an analysis of zoonyms carried out by Antonija ZARADIJA KIŠ and Marinka ŠIMIĆ (Zagreb). The announced lecture by Liljana MAKARIJOSKA (Skopje) addressed hymnographic lexis and its contribution to the *Dictionary of the Macedonian Recension of Church Slavonic (Речник на црковнословенскиот јазик од македонска редакција)*.

Jasna VINCE (Zagreb) opened the

following session with the presentation on morphological, syntactic and pragmatic factors affecting the choice of dictionary entries for substantivized words in Croatian Church Slavonic. Speaking about the same idiom Sandra POŽAR (Zagreb) discussed the degree of participle adjectivization and its reflection in lexicography. Relevance of the former topics for lexicographic practice was also confirmed in the announced lecture of Natalija ANDRIJEVSKA (Skopje), which was dedicated to the lexicographic approach to adjectivized and substantivized participial forms in Macedonian Church Slavonic. The session was continued by Barbara BALANTIĆ (Prague), who presented differences in verbs and verb forms among Old Church Slavonic and other Church Slavonic idioms, and concluded by Ana MIHALJEVIĆ (Zagreb), who carried out an analysis on the Latin and Italian influences on the lexicon and syntax in Jakov Mikalja's dictionary *Treasure of the Slavonic language* (*Blago jezika slovinskoga*, 17th cent.).

The closing session began with Viktor SAVIĆ (Belgrade) drawing attention to the importance of medieval Serbian monasteries' charters as sources for the *Dictionary of the Serbian Slavonic language* (*Српскословенски речник*). Katica TRAJKOVA's (Skopje) planned lecture was dedicated to the lexicographic status of multiword expressions, with reference to the *Dictionary of the Macedonian Recension of Church Slavonic*. Željka

BRLOBAŠ and Martina HORVAT (Zagreb) gave an overview of the method engaged in compiling the *Dictionary of the Croatian Kajkavian literary language* (*Rječnik hrvatskoga kajkavskoga književnog jezika*). Special attention to calques in the same dictionary was given by Ivana KLINČIĆ (Zagreb), who discussed challenges of their lexicographic description. Lexicographic methods were also discussed by the final lecturers Marija KLENOVAR, Ana KOVAČEVIĆ and Jozo VELA (Zagreb), together with other research challenges on compiling the *Dictionary of the Croatian redaction of Church Slavonic*.

Apart from the nine sessions and discussions between them, the conference included round table on the topic of *Academic status and evaluation of scholarly lexicography*. The introduction to the round table was given by Vida VUKOJA (Zagreb) who pointed out that creation and completion of scholarly lexicographic works are dependant on the praxis of their demarcation and evaluation. In Croatia, for example, historical lexicography is not acknowledged as an academic, not even philological discipline, but rather as a craft. Such a misplaced evaluation together with its consequences discourages scholars from finishing longstanding lexicographic projects, let alone engage in new ones. A similar situation is seen in Macedonia, as confirmed by Aleksandra GJURKOVA, and in Serbia, as explained by Viktor

SAVIĆ. On the contrary, when scholarly lexicography is valued as what it truly is, an academic discipline, lexicographic research and projects are continuously advancing. That is the case in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Russia, as argued by Anna-Maria TOTOMANOVA, Václav ČERMÁK, Tijmen PRONK and Victor BARANOV. Indirectly, the European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX) also joined the discussion, as Vida VUKOJA shared the information about the letter of support signed by Lars Trap-Jensen, the president of EURALEX. The board of EURALEX reminds that »[i]n the development and maintenance of a feeling of national and historical identity, language is central, and the dictionary is the key tool to accessing and recording that identity.« Furthermore, »[l]exicography is a supremely uniting discipline bringing together disciplines as diverse as language history, philology and computational and corpus linguistics«. Therefore, »scientifically based

lexicographic work should be formally recognized as a fully valid scientific activity on a par with scholarly monographs, peer-reviewed scientific papers and other traditional academic genres.« The round table participants and the audience couldn't agree more with the latter conclusion.

Overall, the conference was a welcome opportunity for scholars working in the field of Church Slavonic and Croatian historical lexicography to share and obtain information about their work and efforts. It highlighted the achievements together with the challenges of lexicography related to the history of Slavic languages. The amount of insightful and forward-looking presentations confirmed the potential and relevance of the field. However, one can only hope that everything said will be recognized in the sense of acknowledging the entitled academic status of historical lexicography. It is only then that the presumed golden age of lexicography will truly take its hold.

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