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Tadić M (2006), Croatian Lexicography. In: Keith Brown, (Editor-in-Chief) *Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics, Second Edition*, volume 3, pp. 295-297. Oxford: Elsevier.

Croatian See: Serbian–Croatian–Bosnian Linguistic Complex.

Croatian Lexicography

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Although there were traces of lexicographic interest on the Croatian side of the Adriatic in medieval Beneventan monasteries, in notes in the margins or at the ends of manuscripts, the first Croatian dictionary was not preserved from that source. The *Opera nuova che insegna a parlare la lingua schiavonesca* . . . was completed in Ancona (1527), and the author of this short Italian–Croatian dictionary for tradesmen, with a supplement on conversation, is believed to have been Petar Lupis Valentinian. The first Croatian dictionary published as a separate book was *Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum Latinae, Italicae, Germanicae, Dalmaticae et Ungaricae* by Faust Vrančić (1595). Including more than 5800 Croatian words, it stands as the first printed dictionary not only in Croatian, but also in Hungarian (see **Hungarian Lexicography**). Words from five languages were organized in columns, with translation equivalence represented in rows. Until the establishment of ‘Croatian’ as the national name in the 19th century, following the Latin tradition, Croatian was often called ‘Lingua Illyrica, Dalmatica, S(c)lavonica,’ and this practice was reflected in the titles of many dictionaries. *Razlika skladanja slovinska* by Bartol Kašić was completed in 1599 but left in manuscript form. It is the first dictionary organized around Croatian headwords and noting accentuation. Mikalja’s *Blago jezika slovinskoga* (1649) gave several meanings of headwords, usually accompanied by idioms. *Gazophylacium* by Belostenec (posthumously published, in 1740), written primarily for schools and thus widely accepted, spread the ideas of the Ozalj circle re the standardization of Croatian by amalgamation of three dialects (Čakavian, Kajkavian, Stokavian) by mixing them on both sides of the dictionary. In contrast, Habelić’s *Dictionar* (1670) followed the Jesuit doctrine of building the standard on a single dialect (in this case, Kajkavian). In the *Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illirico* (1728), Della Bella enriched lexicographic practice by introducing a list of sources and examples from literature.

Morphological information was also introduced, with supplementary inflectional and derivational word forms, along with a clear overall organization. Stulli’s trilogy of dictionaries (1801, 1806, and 1810) is the first example of an inverted dictionary, which gave readers the opportunity to search by Croatian, Italian, or Latin headwords.

Dictionaries by Mažuranić and Užarević (1842), Parčić (1858), and Šulek (1860; 1874–1875), in addition to their developed metalinguistic apparatus, introduced many new words required as a result of the industrial and scientific progress that took place during the 19th century. Šulek’s work (1874–1875) stills serves as a basic guide to modern Croatian scientific terminology.

These are the last important lexicographic works not affected by south Slavic (predominantly Serbian) influence, which was introduced by the romantic ideology of the Illyrian movement, which tried to politically unite the south Slavic nations. Following that ideology and the linguistic model of Vuk Karadžić of Serbia, the most influential Croatian philologists at the end of 19th century called themselves ‘Croatian Vukovians,’ thus opening the gates for the attempts at amalgamation of Croatian and Serbian – two languages that are genetically close but have completely different cultural traditions. The compiling and publishing of *Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika* (*Dictionary of the Croatian or Serbian language*) started in 1880 in Zagreb at the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, giving an example of this amalgamation in the very name of the dictionary. This process was highly asymmetrical. With the establishment of Yugoslavia after World War I, the political center of the country in Belgrade banned the usage of ‘separate’ Croatian and even Slovenian language names, calling the official language of the country ‘Serbo-Croato-Slovenian.’ Although it was given a single language name, the *Hrvatski rječnik* (Broz and Iveković, 1901) in its preface subscribed completely to this newly established ideology. This ‘equal situation’ (with the ‘state language’ named Serbo-Croatian but in fact predominantly Serbian) was perpetuated after World War II in Communist Yugoslavia, culminating in severe opposition to *Rječnik hrvatskosrpskoga*

književnog jezika (Declaration of the name and status of the Croatian literary language, 1967), which was compiled by Croatian writers, linguists, lexicographers, and the general public. It was only after the Republic of Croatia left the Yugoslav Federation that another general-purpose Croatian dictionary could be published under its natural name.

The Present: Monolingual, Multilingual, and Specialized Dictionaries and Corpora

Although by the late 20th century Croatian bilingual lexicography was very well developed, covering all the major world languages in both directions, no monolingual dictionaries under the name 'Croatian' had been published since 1901. The appearance of Anić's *Rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* (1991) excited the widest possible interest and was soon followed by additional printings, with the fourth edition (2003) appearing for the first time on CD-ROM. The competitive *Rječnik hrvatskoga jezika* appeared in 2000 but only in print, not in an electronic format. Specialized mono- and bilingual dictionaries (for loanwords, etymology, law, electrical engineering, information technology, linguistics, etc.) were also compiled during the second half of the 20th century and particularly in the 1990s. The large *Hrvatski enciklopedijski rječnik* appeared in 2002 (Matasović and Jojić), providing encyclopedic information in a general-purpose dictionary. Important lexicographic publishers include the Lexicographic Institute Miroslav Krleža, Školska knjiga, Novi liber, Ljevak, Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, and Globus.

For corpus building in Croatia, the Institute of Linguistics, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb is the referral institution. In addition to the corpora of old Croatian writers, it produced the *One million dictionary of Croatian literary language*, compiled by Milan Moguš (1976–1996) and comprising texts from five genres dating from 1938 to 1978. This was used as the source for the first frequency dictionary (*Hrvatski čestotni rječnik*, Moguš, 1999). At the same institution, the *Croatian national corpus* has been collected since 1998 and now comprises some 75 million entries (also Internet-searchable). It was followed by *Croatian–English parallel corpus* (3.5 million entries, sentence aligned) and the Internet-searchable *Croatian morphological lexicon*, which provides all the inflectional word forms for 33 500 lemmas, generated automatically. Unfortunately, Croatian lexicographic publishers have not

yet realized the full advantages of corpus-based lexicography, so there are still no commercially based large corpus building projects underway; rather, this is being done only by the academic community.

See also: Hungarian Lexicography; Italian Lexicography; Serbian Lexicography.

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