Challenges of Croatian Linguistic Terminology – A Case Study of Onomastics

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ABSTRACT

The first part of the paper gives an overview of the Croatian Linguistic Terminology – Jena project stating its goals and achievements. The project is now (March 2023) in its last year. In the second part of the paper, plans and challenges of the project are discussed. Special attention is paid to the relation of linguistic terminology to anthropological (anthropolinguistic) terminology and the Jena project to the ANTRONA project, the first humanities and social sciences terminology project in the Struna program. The central part of the paper focuses on some of the most important issues and challenges (supported by examples) connected with the translation of Croatian onomastic terminology into English and vice versa.

Key words: *anthropology, anthropolinguistics, linguistic terminology, terminology, onomastics*

Introduction

The Croatian Linguistic Terminology – *Jena* project is at the moment of writing of this paper (March 2023) in its last year. *Jena* started as a year-and-a-half project financed by the Croatian Science Foundation (project number: Struna-2017-09-05) conducted at the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics in Zagreb. The project began on 24th May 2019 and ended on 23rd December 2020. After the end of the project financed by the Croatian Science Foundation, the work on linguistic terminology continued as *Jena* became an internal project of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics (1st January 2021 – 31st December 2023). The *Jena* project is conducted within the Croatian Special Field Terminology – *Struna* program.

The work on the *Struna* project (later program) started in 2008 and was also financed by the Croatian Science Foundation. The goal of the *Struna* program is to gradually make available online standardized and harmonized Croatian terminology of all professional domains. The need for term harmonization is caused by homonymy and synonymy. The standardization of terminologies in various subject fields frequently implies harmonization of concepts and/or terms within a subject field, across subject fields, and across languages.[1] International Experts from 31 fields (projects) have so far joined the *Struna* program

to standardize the terminology of their respective fields. These fields and *Struna* projects are: accounting, anatomy and physiology, anthropology, archeology, aviation and air traffic, cartography, Classical period archeology, cartography and geoinformatics, chemistry, civile engeneering, classical architecture, corrosion, dental medicine, EU law, genetics, hydraulics and pneumatics, machine elements, marine engineering, mathematics, mechanical engineering, musicology, ophthalmology, paleontology, pharmacology, physics, polymers, phytomedicine, Stone age archeology, wood technology.

At the moment of writing of this paper, 50274 entries have been entered into the *e-Struna* database. e-*Struna* is a normative database as terms are differentiated according to their normative status. For each concept, only one term is selected as the preferred term, and each term can have only one meaning, i.e., only one definition. The preferred term is determined using terminology principles as guidelines. More on the *Struna* program and the *e-Struna* database see on the *Struna* website[3], in papers by Bratanić, Ostroški Anić and Brač[4] and Brač and Lončar[5].

Jena was the last project to join the *Struna* program. At the moment of writing of this paper, 2831 entries were compiled within the *Jena* project and entered into the *e-Struna* database, 1029 are in the process of standardization, translation, and editing, and 1802 are completed and publicly available. In *Jena*, equivalents of Croatian

terms in English, German, French, Italian, Russian, Czech, and Swedish are given.

The main reasons for launching the *Jena* project were:

1. There are no contemporary explanatory Croatian dictionaries of linguistic terminology[6]. The existing dictionaries by Simeon[7] and Trask[8] are not normative and available online. Due to the time of their compilation, they do not include modern linguistic fields such as cognitive linguistics and generative grammar.

2. The need for an online explanatory linguistic dictionary/database is especially felt in schools, i.e., textbooks, tests, language competitions, and school leaving exams[9]. This was shown during the project Support to Curricular Reform in Croatia – Croatian Language funded by the British Council and the European Union and led by Dr. Victoria Clark, in which the problem of synonymous and polysemous terms in Croatian school documents was stressed as one of the essential problems of the Croatian Education System.

Although *Struna* is a normative terminological database, *Jena* is based on descriptive corpus analysis. The most important normative aspect of *Jena*, and all other *Struna* projects, is differentiating between the preferred, admitted, deprecated, obsolete, and jargon terms. Table 1 shows fields in the *Struna* database relevant for the *Jena* project[10]. Figure 1 shows the structure of a typical *Jena*

entry – entry: *analiza diskursa* (discourse analysis). The preferred term is *analiza diskursa* and synonymous terms are *diskursna analiza*, *raščlamba diskursa* (admitted terms) and *analiza diskurza*, *diskurzivna analiza* (deprecated terms). The note gives additional information on the meaning and use of the term discourse analysis.

Goals and achievements of the Jena project

In the *Jena* project application, these project goals and objectives were planned:

1. to compile 1,500 entries with definitions, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and equivalents in English, German, French, and Russian;

2. to launch a website on linguistic terminology on which all papers written during the project will be available;

3. to write an e-monograph on Croatian linguistic terminology.

During the project, additional goals were set:

1. to increase the number of entries;

2. to compile a specialized linguistic corpus within SketchEngine[11], a corpus query system loaded with the corpora to support the analysis of language;

3. to add equivalents in Swedish, Czech, and Italian;

4. to publish a printed monograph (with additional content as compared to the e-monograph);

TABLE 1

FIELDS IN THE STRUNA DATABASE RELEVANT FOR *JENA*

Field	Explanation
entry word	one-word or a multi-word term
definition	one term has only one definition, usually consisting of *genus proximum* and *differentia specifica*
field	cognitive linguistics, contact linguistics, dialectology, ethnolinguistics, e-lexicography and corpus linguistics, generative linguistics, language history, lexicology, onomastics, orthography, phonetics, phraseology, pragmalinguistics, semantics, terminology, translation theory, valence theory, etc.
synonyms	divided into admitted, deprecated, obsolete, and jargon terms
antonyms	added to *e-Struna* to meet the needs of the *Jena* project
subordinate terms	defined in *Jena*
definition source	obligatory if the definition was taken over from a source
equivalents in English, German, French, Italian, Russian, Czech, and Swedish	written (or checked) by experts for each of the languages
abbreviation or acronym	if it exists
link to other resources	the entries are often linked to online resources
note	relevant additional information is given, e.g., why the preferred term was selected
context	given if it is illustrative for the meaning or the use of the term
context source	obligatory if the context is given
phase in the compilation process	these phases in the compilation process are recorded: written by the author, checked by the editor, reviewed by the terminologist, checked by the language editor, completed, and available online

analiza diskursa

definicija	proučavanje gramatičke i sadržajne strukture diskursa u skladu s jezičnim zakonitostima jezika unutar kojega se diskurs ostvaruje
istoznačnice	**dopušteni naziv:** diskursna analiza, raščlamba diskursa **nepreporučeni naziv:** analiza diskurza, diskurzivna analiza
istovrijednice	**engleski:** discourse analysis **njemački:** Diskursanalyse **francuski:** analyse de discours **ruski:** дискурс-анализ, анализ дискурса **talijanski:** analisi del discorso **češki:** analýza diskurzu, diskurzivní analýza **švedski:** diskursanalys
kratice	**engleska:** DA
napomena	Analizom diskursa postupci raščlanjivanja rečenične strukture primjenjuju se na jezične jedinice veće od rečenice. Naziv *analiza diskursa* preuzet je iz engleske literature, a u njemačkoj i nizozemskoj literaturi odgovara nazivu *tekstno jezikoslovlje*.
razredba	**polje:** filologija **grana:** opće jezikoslovlje (lingvistika) **projekt:** Hrvatsko jezikoslovno nazivlje (JENA)

Fig. 1. Entry discourse analysis (analiza diskursa) *in Jena.*

5. to publish a printed dictionary of linguistic terminology;

6. to create a reverse dictionary based on the *Jena* termlist.

The main achievement of the *Jena* project is the inclusion of almost 3000 terms into the *e-Struna* database. These are the additional achievements of the *Jena* project:

· compilation of a specialized linguistic corpus (*Jezikoslovni korpus*)

A specialized linguistic corpus created to meet the needs of the *Jena* project consisting of linguistic papers and monographs has been compiled. Data extraction from the corpus is performed with the Sketch Engine web tool, which allows the display of the lexeme context through Word Sketches, the most common collocations sorted into syntactic categories, and the discovery of good examples of word usage or collocations. Word Sketches are based on a developed Sketch Grammar for Croatian, which Nikola Ljubešić wrote for the Croatian Web Dictionary – *Mrežnik* project[12]. The linguistic corpus has been compiled by Josip Mihaljević and Mario Marković[13].

Jena is corpus-based and not corpus-driven. This means that the corpus and all data extracted from it serve only as guidelines to linguists and terminologists who use the corpus but can freely decide what should be included in the database, allowing the database to be supplemented with terms from other sources not attested in the corpus.

By comparing the word list of *hrWaC* – Croatian web corpus[14] and *Jezikoslovni korpus* potential terms are extracted, which are used as a control termlist for the terminological database. The term extraction process from the linguistic corpus is analyzed in Mihaljević.[15] However, the basic term list is created by project collaborators but was checked against the one created by Sketch Engine from the corpus. The *Jena* corpus is also a valuable tool for creating definitions and deciding on the normative status of synonymous terms. Other researchers can also use it independently of the *Jena* project.

· e-monograph and monograph *Hrvatsko jezikoslovno nazivlje* (Croatian Language Terminology)

At the end of the project financed by the Croatian Science Foundation, an e-monograph *Hrvatsko jezikoslovno nazivlje*[16] became publically available on the project website[17]. The monograph described specific problems connected with the standardization of terminology in each linguistics subfield and associating equivalents for each language introduced into the *e-Struna* database. This monograph was a starting point and the basis for the compilation of a revised and extended (11 new chapters were added, and all chapters have been revised) printed monograph published in 2023.[18]

· reverse dictionary

From the term list, a reverse dictionary has been compiled in which terms can be searched by their endings. This is possible both for one-word and multi-word terms. The reverse dictionary helps systematize and unify terminology and is used for normative decisions because terms with the same ending can be compared and harmonized.[19] Figure 2 shows terms ending in -*onim* in *Jena*. From them, adjectives should be derived in the same way (ending in -*onimni*).

Methodology

The methodology of this paper is based on the *Jena* methodology, and the *Jena* methodology is partly based on the methodology of the *Struna* program. However, the approach in *Jena* is normative and descriptive. The normative nature is shown in the following: 1. the choice between preferred, admitted, deprecated, obsolete, and jargon terms 2. the note in which the explanation of the normative choice is given. The descriptive nature of the *Jena* project can be deduced from the fact that it is based on a specialized internet corpus (as well as other sources) from which terms are extracted and that all synonymous terms that occur in linguistic terminology are recorded in the database.[15] An important tool in the systematization of linguistic terminology was the reverse dictionary of linguistic terminology.

In the process of compilation of entries, these steps and substeps can be identified:

- selection of terms already in the *Struna* database that can be relevant for linguistic terminology;
- compilation of a preliminary termlist divided by subject fields; the *Jena* termlist was compiled by project collaborators divided into workgroups by subject fields[6];
- determining semantic relations: synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, meronyms[6];
- normative processing of synonyms guided by terminology principles[6];
- determining empty spaces in the system;
- defining terms (with notes and context);
- associating equivalents in the seven languages[19–25].

These steps are not linear, and a former step can be revised at each moment.

Selection of terms already in the e-Struna database relevant for Jena

At the beginning of the *Jena* project, some terms already in the *Struna* database relevant to linguistic terminology were selected. Most of these terms belonged to the project Basic anthropological terminology – *ANTRONA*. *ANTRONA* was a project of the Institute for Anthropological Research in Zagreb conducted in 2011 and 2012 and led by Anita Sujoldžić. The project aimed to create basic anthropological terminology as a first step in creating and developing Croatian terminology in humanities and social

odostražni rječnik

| onim | pronađi |

abionim	hagionim	nesonim
andronim	hidronim	ojkonim
antonim	hijeronim	oronim
antroponim	hilonim	paralionim
astronim	hodonim	paronim
bentonim	holonim	patronim
bionim	homonim	potamonim
deonim	hormonim	pseudonim
dijaplonim	horonim	sinonim
egzonim	idionim	skupni antroponim
endonim	individualni antroponim	speleonim
eponim	kozmonim	talasonim
etnonim	krematonim	teonim
fiktonim	kriptonim	toponim
fitonim	meronim	urbonim
geonim	metronim	zoonim
ginekonim	mikrotoponim	

Fig. 2. Reverse dictionary – terms ending in –onim.

sciences[26]. Traditionally, especially in the American tradition, anthropology is divided into four sub-fields: biological/physical, sociocultural, linguistic, and archaeological. Although this division has been increasingly criticized[27] linguistic anthropology remained one of the subfields in *e-Struna*. There are 200 terms belonging to linguistic anthropology in the *e-Struna* database. All of them were analyzed in *Jena*. If the term was considered relevant for linguistics and the same (or similar) definition could be accepted in linguistic terminology, the term was associated with the *Jena* project.

In the first phase of the *Jena* project, 102 terms from other projects were associated with the *Jena* project. However, while working on *Jena*, some of these terms were given a new linguistic definition different from that in other fields (marked by + in Table 2). Table 2 lists all terms from other projects associated with the *Jena* project. Table 2 shows that most of the selected terms belong to the *ANTRONA* project. Only a few terms belong to the project Croatian anatomical and physiological terminology – *HRANAFINA*. Selected terms having different entries in *ANTRONA* and *Jena* are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 2

TERMS FROM OTHER PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE *JENA* PROJECT

Term	English	Project	Linguistics
analiza diskursa	discourse analysis	*ANTRONA*	+
angularna vijuga	angular gyrus	*ANTRONA*	–
antropološka lingvistika	anthropological linguistics	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *antropološko jezikoslovlje*)
antroposemiotika	anthroposemiotics	*ANTRONA*	–
Brocino područje	Broca's area	*ANTRONA*	–
deiksa	deixis	*ANTRONA*	+
denotacija	denotation	*ANTRONA*	–
deskriptivizam	descriptivism	*ANTRONA*	–
diglosija	diglossia	*ANTRONA*	+
diskurs	discourse	*ANTRONA*	+
dvostruka artikulacija	double articulation, duality of patterning	*ANTRONA*	–
ekologija jezika	ecolinguistics, ecological linguistics, ecology of language	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *ekolingvistika*)
entekstualizacija	entextualization	*ANTRONA*	–
etnografija komunikacije	ethnography of communication, ethnography of speaking	*ANTRONA*	–
etnolingvistika	ethnolinguistics	*ANTRONA*	+
etnosemantika	ethnosemantics	*ANTRONA*	–
fatička komunikacija	phatic communion, phatic communication	*ANTRONA*	–
glotokronologija	glottochronology	*ANTRONA*	–
govorna zajednica	speech community	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *jezična zajednica*)
gubitak jezika	language loss	*ANTRONA*	–
izoglosa	isogloss	*ANTRONA*	+
izumiranje jezika	language death, language extinction	*ANTRONA*	–
jezična ideologija	language ideology	*ANTRONA*	–
jezična kompetencija	linguistic competence	*ANTRONA*	+
jezična politika	language policy	*ANTRONA*	–
jezična porodica	language family	*ANTRONA*	+
jezična rekurzija	linguistic recursion, linguistic recursivity	*ANTRONA*	+
jezična relativnost	linguistic relativity, linguistic relativism	*ANTRONA*	–
jezična socijalizacija	language socialization	*ANTRONA*	–
jezična struktura	structure	*ANTRONA*	+
jezična tipologija	linguistic typology	*ANTRONA*	+
jezična uporaba	linguistic performance	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *uporaba jezika*)
jezični bioprogram	language bioprogram hypothesis	*ANTRONA*	–
jezični determinizam	linguistic determinism	*ANTRONA*	–
jezični mit	language myth	*ANTRONA*	+
jezični repertoar	linguistic repertoire	*ANTRONA*	–

TABLE 2

CONTINUED

Term	English	Project	Linguistics
jezični varijetet	language variety	*ANTRONA*	+
jezično djelovanje	languaging	*ANTRONA*	–
jezično tržište	linguistic market	*ANTRONA*	–
jezik	language	*ANTRONA*	+
		HRANAFINA	
kod	code	*ANTRONA*	–
komunikacija	communication	*ANTRONA*	+
komunikacijska situacija	communicative situation, speech situation	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *govorna situacija*)
komunikacijska upućenost	communicative competence	*ANTRONA*	–
konotacija	connotation	*ANTRONA*	–
kreolski jezik	creole language	*ANTRONA*	+
kritička analiza diskursa	critical discourse analysis	*ANTRONA*	–
lingua franca	lingua franca	*ANTRONA*	+
lingvistička antropologija	linguistic anthropology	*ANTRONA*	–
manjinski jezik	minority language	*ANTRONA*	+
međukulturna komunikacija	cross-cultural communication	*ANTRONA*	–
mehanizam za usvajanje jezika	language acquisition device	*ANTRONA*	–
meko nepce	soft palate	*HRANAFINA*	–
metajezik	metalanguage	*ANTRONA*	+
metapragmatika	metapragmatics	*ANTRONA*	–
miješanje kodova	code-mixin	*ANTRONA*	+
motorička teorija o razvoju jezika	motor theory of language origin, gestural theory of language origin	*ANTRONA*	–
nazivi oslovljavanja	address terms	*ANTRONA*	–
negativna uljudnost	negative politeness	*ANTRONA*	–
neverbalna komunikacija	non-verbal communication	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *negovorna komunikacija*)
nosna šupljina	cavum nasi, nasal cavity	*HRANAFINA*	–
obilježenost	markedness	*ANTRONA*	–
ogovaranje	gossip	*ANTRONA*	–
označenik	signified	*ANTRONA*	+
pidžin	pidgin	*ANTRONA*	+
pozitivna uljudnost	positive politeness	*ANTRONA*	–
prebacivanje kodova	code-switching	*ANTRONA*	–
pretpostavka o urođenosti jezika	innateness hypothesis	*ANTRONA*	–
približna univerzalija	near-universal	*ANTRONA*	–
prirodni semantički metajezik	NSM	*ANTRONA*	–
proizvoljnost	arbitrariness	*ANTRONA*	–
protudiskurs	counter-discourse	*ANTRONA*	–
relativna univerzalija	relative universal	*ANTRONA*	–
Sapir-Whorfova hipoteza	Sapir-Whorf hypothesis	*ANTRONA*	–
semantički primitivi	semantic primitives, semantic primes	*ANTRONA*	–
semiologija	semiology	*ANTRONA*	+
semiotika	semiotics	*ANTRONA*	+
semioza	semiosis	*ANTRONA*	–
signal	signal	*ANTRONA*	–
sociolingvistika	sociolinguistics	*ANTRONA*	+
spoznaja	cognition	*ANTRONA*	+
sustav glasovnih signala	call system	*ANTRONA*	–

TABLE 2

CONTINUED

Term	English	Project	Linguistics
tajni jezik	secret language	*ANTRONA*	–
taksonomija	taxonomy	*ANTRONA*	+
timeline rječnik	core vocabulary, basic vocabulary	*ANTRONA*	–
teorija modularnosti	modularity theory	*ANTRONA*	–
teorija prototipa	prototype theory	*ANTRONA*	+
teorija uljudnosti	politeness theory	*ANTRONA*	–
trop	trope	*ANTRONA*	–
tvrdo nepce	bony hard palate, hard palate	*HRANAFINA*	–
ugroženi jezik	endangered language	*ANTRONA*	–
uljudnost	politeness	*ANTRONA*	–
umjetni jezik	planned language, artificial language	*ANTRONA*	+
univerzalna gramatika	universal grammar	*ANTRONA*	+
usna šupljina	oral cavity, mouth	*HRANAFINA*	–
usvajanje jezika	language acquisition	*ANTRONA*	–
verbalna komunikacija	verbal communication	*ANTRONA*	+ (preferred term: *govorna komunikacija*)
vernakular	vernacular	*ANTRONA*	+
Wernickeovo područje	Wernicke's area	*ANTRONA*	–

According to *Struna* rules, in *e-Struna*, multiple entries should be avoided, and terms already in the *e-Struna* database should be associated with a new project whenever possible. However, in some cases, collaborators working on *Jena* decided to insert a new entry if the preferred term differs in the two fields (e.g., *ANTRONA: govorna zajednica – Jena: jezična zajednica*; *ANTRONA: ekologija jezika – Jena: ekolingvistika*), when the term forms relations to other terms in linguistics which are not noted in the other field (e.g., *pidžin*, *pidžinizacija*, *depidžinizacija*), when the term has multiple meanings within linguistics (e.g., *označenik*, *taksonomija*), etc.

Hypothesis

As Croatian Anthropological Terminology – *ANTRONA* was the first of the humanities and social sciences to have become a part of the *Struna* project, and as such, the first project to encounter the specific issues which arise in the process of standardizing and harmonizing of Croatian humanities and social sciences terminology, the hypothesis analyzed in this paper is that *Jena* shares the same challenges as *ANTRONA* but also has some different and specific challenges not analyzed in the papers on *ANTRONA*. This will be illustrated on selected examples from linguistic terminology. Two papers on the *ANTRONA* project were the starting point for this research[27,28].

These papers mention the following issues:

- English terminology is perceived not only as the most frequently used but also as the "original" terminology, which makes the use of English a matter of both convenience and precision. The English language has largely been accepted by the global scholarly community as their *lingua franca*.[27]

- Like other non-dominant languages, Croatian is continuously swamped with a large number of new English terms from all fields of knowledge.[28]

- Terminology is much more abundant and elaborate in English than in Croatian, which often makes using Croatian terminology arduous.[28]

- English and Croatian are not equally well equipped with appropriate terminological apparatus, especially since English is by far the largest source of new terms in virtually all disciplines. This results in an asymmetrical situation whereby English starts to permeate the other language as well, providing it with ready-made terminological solutions.[27]

- The major difficulties *ANTRONA* project encountered are a wide range of the interdisciplinary field of anthropology, including concepts and terms from natural and social sciences and humanities, as well as polysemy and fuzzy boundaries between the lexicon of the general language and specialized language.[28]

- Multiple meanings are a reality, and experience clearly points to the need to employ a more flexible and complex approach, which should find a way to combine terminological and lexicographical strategies.[27]

These problems fall into three categories:

- wide range of interdisciplinary fields as well as polysemy and fuzzy boundaries between the lexicon of the general language and specialized language;

TABLE 3

TERMS WITH DIFFERENT ENTRIES IN *ANTRONA* AND *JENA*

ANTRONA	*Jena*
pidžin **Definition:** *pojednostavnjen idiom koji nastaje zbog privremene potrebe za sporazumijevanjem među ljudima koji nemaju zajednički jezik* (a simplified idiom that arises due to the temporary need for communication between people who do not have a common language) **Allowed term:** *pidžinski jezik* **English:** pidgin **Context:** *Dobar je primjer trgovački pidžin russenorsk, koji se u devetnaestom stoljeću razvio između norveških ribara i ruskih trgovaca na graničnom području.* **Context source:** Comrie, B, S. Matthews, M. Polinsky. 2003. *Atlas jezika: Podrijetlo i razvitak jezika u svijetu.* Škarić, O. (trans.). Varaždin: Stanek doo. 144 **Note:** *Pidžin nastaje kao rezultat jezičnoga dodira u specifičnim okolnostima (npr. za potrebe trgovanja ili na kolonijalnim plantažama). Nije ničiji prvi jezik, a kada postane, dolazi do njegove nadgradnje. Ishod usvajanja pidžina kao prvoga jezika i spontane nadgradnje koja ga prati naziva se kreolskim jezikom.*	*pidžin* **Definition:** *jezik bez izvornih govornika koji je nastao dodirima različitih jezika u višejezičnoj zajednici te se upotrebljava kao lingua franca* (a language variety without native speakers which arises in the language contact situation of multilingualism, and which operates as a lingua franca) **Definition source:** Trudgill, Peter. 2003. *A Glossary of Sociolinguistics.* Oxford University Press. Oxford. 103. **Field:** *sociolingvistika* **English:** pidgin **German:** *Pidgin-Sprache, Pidgin* **French:** *pidgin* **Russian:** *пиджин* **Swedish:** *pidgin, pidginspråk* **Context:** *Pidžin nije ničiji materinski jezik, i nije uopće pravi jezik: nema prepoznatljivu gramatiku, vrlo je ograničen u onome što može prenijeti i različiti ga ljudi govore na različite načine.* **Context source:** Trask, Robert Lawrence. 2005. *Temeljni lingvistički pojmovi.* Školska knjiga. Zagreb. 241. **Note:** *Pidžin može postati materinski jezik kad djeca određene zajednice komuniciraju s drugom djecom pidžinom jer nemaju drugoga jezika. Tako ga pretvaraju u stvarni jezik, pri čemu utvrđuju gramatiku i proširuju rječnik.*
ekologija jezika **Definition:** *proučavanje jezika u odnosu na širi prirodni i društveni okoliš* (the study of language in relation to its broader natural and social environment) **Definition source:** Llamas, C, Mullany, L, Stockwell, P. The Routledge Companion to Sociolinguistics. London – New York: Routledge, 2007. 213 **Field:** *lingvistička antropologija* **English:** ecology of language	*ekolingvistika* **Definition:** *jezikoslovno područje koje proučava ulogu jezika u odnosu čovjeka prema prirodnome okolišu i biološkim vrstama te utjecaj prirodnoga okoliša na promjene u jeziku* (a linguistic field that studies the role of language in the relationship of man to the natural environment and biological species, and the influence of the natural environment on changes in language) **Field:** *pragmalingvistika* **Allowed term:** *ekologija jezika, lingvistička ekologija* **English:** ecolinguistics, ecological linguistics **German:** *Ökolinguistik* **French:** *écolinguistique* **Russian:** *эколингвистика* **Note:** *Ekolingvistika razvila se u okviru primijenjenoga jezikoslovlja te drugih izvanjezičnih znanstvenih spoznaja (ekologije, bioetike, sociologije). Osnove ekolingvistike postavljene su 90-ih godina 20. stoljeća u izlaganju Michaela Hallidaya* New ways of meaning: the challenge to applied linguistics (1990), *u kojemu se ističe uloga jezika u zaštiti i očuvanju ekosustava u okolnostima brzoga gospodarskog i industrijskog razvoja.*

- inflexibility of the *Struna* database connected with multiple meanings;
- problems associated with the correlation of Croatian and English terms.

The problem of interdisciplinary fields has not been noticed in linguistics. The issues of multiple meanings and the inflexibility of the *e-Struna* database have been analyzed in *Hrvatsko jezikoslovno nazivlje*[16]. The only solution was to have multiple entries in the database.

Different subject fields within linguistics have different relations to English. In the fields of cognitive linguistics and generative grammar, we can argue that "English permeates Croatian, providing it with ready-made terminological solutions and the problem is how to find adequate Croatian translations, English terminology is perceived not only as the most frequently used, but also as the "original" terminology, which makes the use of English a matter of both convenience and precision and English has largely been accepted as *lingua franca*"[27]. However, this is only true for some linguistic disciplines (generative grammar, cognitive linguistics), and even in them, efforts were made to find Croatian terms[29,30]. In traditional syntax, the problem is that English has an entirely different terminological system of complex sentences than Croatian, and it is challenging to find corresponding English terms for Croatian terms found in school textbooks and scientific papers, e.g., *uzročna rečenica* – causal sentence, causal clause, sentence with a causal clause.

The problem of English equivalents in *Jena* has been discussed in the paper by Ostroški Anić[19] in which she focuses on translating terms belonging to the history of

TABLE 4

GENERALLY USED AND ACCEPTED ONOMASTIC TERMS

English	Definition in *ICOS*	Croatian	Definition in *Jena*
endonym	the proper name of a geographical feature in an official or well-established language occurring in that area where the feature is situated	*endonim*	*ime zemljopisnoga objekta u nekome od jezika koji se pojavljuje na prostoru na kojemu se objekt nalazi*
family name	hereditary name of a family or a member of a family with such a name	*prezime*	*stalno, nepromjenjivo i nasljedno obiteljsko ime*
hydronym	name of a body of water	*hidronim*	*ime vodnoga objekta*
namegiver	person, community, authority or institution naming other persons, places, objects, etc.	*imenovatelj*	*osoba, skupina ljudi ili institucija koja imenuje druge osobe, mjesta, predmete i ostalo*
patronym	personal name originating from the father's name	*patronim*	*osobno ime koje svojim izrazom upućuje na osobno ime, društveni položaj, podrijetlo ili zanimanje oca osobe kojoj se nadijeva*

the Croatian language into English. However, she does not mention the problem of onomastic terminology, which will be discussed in this paper.

Correspondence of English and Croatian onomastic terminology

Croatian onomastic terminology is selected for the analysis of the correspondence of English and Croatian terms for these reasons:

· Onomastics is a discipline closely connected to anthropology[31,32]

· In the paper by Čilaš and Vidović[33], different challenges of creating onomastic terminology have been analyzed, but the problem of correspondence with English has not been the focus of analysis.

· In the paper by Ostroški Anić[19], problems of translating linguistic terminology into English have been analyzed. Still, onomastics has not been mentioned, and onomastics shows different problems in finding English equivalents from the language history analyzed in that paper.

· In *Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika*[34], a multilingual onomastic dictionary often used by Croatian onomasticians, onomastic terms have not been translated into English.

· Many onomastic terms introduced by Croatian onomasticians are not used in other languages.

· Some Croatian terms are false friends with English terms.

· In onomastics, the problem of term alignment can be viewed from both perspectives, Croatian terms that are difficult to translate into English and English terms that are difficult to translate into Croatian.

Corpus for this analysis consists of *ICOS* Onomastic terminology[35] (source for English terminology) and terms considered for inclusion into *e-Struna* and found in Croatian onomastic papers and *Jezikoslovni korpus*[13]. In *Jena*, 225 entries of onomastic terms have been compiled at the

moment of writing of this paper. In Čilaš and Vidović[33], they are divided into those included in *Osnoven sistem i terminologija na slovenskata onomastika*[34] and those not included in it.

In this paper, we will start our analysis with the dichotomy between generally used and accepted terms shown in Table 4 (which correspond in form and meaning) and those used by only one or a few Croatian authors shown in Table 5. All terms from Table 4 are included in the *e-Struna* database.

Due to the frequency, prevalence, and importance some of the terms from Table 5 are included into *e-Struna* database and translated into English. On the other hand, some English terms from *ICOS* do not have Croatian equivalents, or Croatian scientists use terms of entirely different motivation as shown in Table 6.

False friends

By comparing Croatian and English onomastic terminology, some false friends, i.e., terms having different meanings in English and Croatian, have been identified as shown in Table 7.

Results

The conducted analysis shows these two points: 1. Multiple meanings often appear in linguistics, and the *Jena* project has also shown that a more flexible and complex approach should be used in *e-Struna*; 2. The global scholarly community has broadly accepted the English language as their lingua franca in some linguistic disciplines, such as generative grammar and cognitive linguistics. However, this is not true for all linguistic fields. The analysis shows that Croatian onomastics has many terms which have not yet been translated into English or their English equivalents occur only in the English abstract, summary or translation of papers by Croatian authors or other authors who are not native speakers of English. This is especially obvious in terminology connected with nam-

TABLE 5

ONOMASTIC TERMS USED BY ONLY ONE OR A FEW CROATIAN AUTHORS NOT FOUND IN *ICOS*

Croatian term	Definition, comment, or quotation	English
agrotoponim	Božanić (2020)[36]: *konstrukti agrarne djelatnosti.* The term *agrotoponym* is found also in Assenza[37].	constructs of agrarian activities
akronim	*Skračić (2011: 127)[38]: ime rta. Vuković (2077: 166)[39] uses the term akroterionim; this term was taken over by Božanić (2020: 33)[36]*	cape name
bentonim	Skračić (2011: 128)[38]: *ime konfiguracija na morskome dnu;* Božanić (2020: 91)[36] in his definition, includes objects above the sea; the English term *bentonym* occurs in abstracts and summaries of Croatian authors	name of the configuration of the seabed
dijaplonim	Vuković (2007: 180)[39]: *diaplonim: vlastito ime morskoga prolaza;* Skračić (2011: 128)[38]: *diaplonim: ime morskoga prolaza;* Božanić (2020: 92)[36]: *tjesnaci.*	name of a sea strait
edafonim	Skračić (2011: 109)[38]: *toponimi koji se odnose na konfiguracije tla;* Božanić (2011: 97)[36]; *vrste tla*	toponym refering to terrain configuration, type of soil
halieutikonim	Božanić (2020: 98)[36]: *imena prema artefaktima ribarske djelatnosti*	names motivated by the fishing artefact
hijeronim	Skračić (2011: 118)[38] *ime objekta religioznog i religiji bliskog sadržaja;* Božanić (2011: 100)[36]: *posvećeno mjesto;* Šimunović (2011: 74)[40]: *ime po patronu crkve*	name of a sacral object, sacred place; name after a church patron
hormonim	Skračić (2011: 127)[38]: *ime uvale;* Božanić (2020: 93)[36]: *uvale*	name of a bay
idionim	Putanec (1976: VI)[41]: *jezični znak za jedinku u vrsti.* In contemporary Croatian onomastics the term *ime* or *onim* is used.	linguistic sign for an individual in a class (now: *name* or *onyme*)
koinonim	Putanec (1976: VI)[41]: *jezični znak koji se odnosi na vrstu.* In contemporary Croatian onomastics the term *apelativ* is used.	linguistic sign for a class
litomorfonim	Božanić (2020: 98)[36]: *izrazite konfiguracije u obalnom litoralu;* Vuković (2007: 181)[39]: *litonim: toponim in the coastal region;* Skračić (2011: 126)[38] *thinks that the term litonim is not adequate and suggest paralionim*	name of a specific configuration in a coastal toponym
malakonim	Vinja (1998. – 2004)[42]: *naziv za vrste školjaka;* Skračić (2011: 77)[38]; Vuković (2007: 176)[39]	name of different shell types
odonim	Vuković (2007: 181)[39]: *vlastito ime dijela grada ili sela;* Božanić (2020: 99)[36]: *dijelovi izgrađenoga ljudskog habitata;* other authors use the term *hodonim* for the meaning 'names of city/village parts'	name of a part of a town or village
pedionim	Vuković (2007: 182)[39]: *vlastito ime polja ili doline;* Božanić (2020: 95)[36]: *dolci, padine, strane dolova i uzvisina, polja, šume;* other authors cover the meaning 'names of slopes, sides of valleys and hills, fields, forests by terms *oronim, hilonim* and/or *mikrotoponim*	name of a field or valley
polemotoponim	Božanić (2020: 99)[36]: *izgradeni objekti militarnoga karaktera*	built military objects
skopeleonim	Vuković (2007: 182)[39]: *vlastito ime nadvodne hridine;* Božanić (2020: 92)[36]: *nadmorje*	name of a cliff above the sea

TABLE 6

TERMS FROM *ICOS* NOT USED IN CROATIAN ONOMASTICS

English	Definition in *ICOS*	Comment
allonym	a variant of a name stemming from the same etymological root – e. g., *Joe* for *Joseph*	The term *alonim* is not used in Croatian onomastics, although it is recorded in the *Proleksis enciklopedija* (https://proleksis.lzmk.hr/8116/). In Croatian onomastic terminology allonym corresponds to *varijantno ime* (variant name).
brand-name	proper name of a brand, e.g. *Toyota*	In Croatian onomastics, brand names belong to chrematonyms; there is no term referring only to brand-names.
by-name	informal, additional name of a person, a place, an object, etc. – e.g. John Brown alias *Shorty* in English, Juana Martinéz alias *Morena* in Spanish, Staffan Nyström alias *Lane* in Swedish, *Big Apple* for New York, *Big Blue* for IBM	This concept does not exist in Croatian onomastics. Sometimes the term *antonomazija* is used, but it denotes a stylistic figure or phenomenon, not an onomastic unit as toponym, hidronym, etc. It could be called *antonomazionim*, but this term is not used.
field name	name of a small piece of rural land	In Croatian onomastic terminology, field names belong to microtoponyms.

TABLE 7

FALSE FRIENDS

English	Definition	Croatian term and comment	Definition in *Jena*
anthroponymy	the set of anthroponyms within a specific territory/region, language, period of time, etc. (NOTE: Sometimes also used for a branch of onomastics scholarly studying anthroponyms which is not recommended.)	*antroponomastika* One English term has two meanings, one of which is not recommended. In Croatian, two terms exist for these two different meanings. *antroponimija*	*dio onomastike koji proučava antroponime, zakonitosti njihova nastanka, razvoja i funkcioniranja* *cjelokupnost antroponima u određenome području, jeziku i razdoblju*
deonym	common noun derived or originating from a proper name – e.g., *'tweed'* from the river name Tweed, *'watt'* from the family name Watt, Spanish *quevedos* 'pince-nez, a kind of glasses' from the surname *Quevedo*, Asturian *xuan* 'simpleton, dullard, dimwit' from the personal name *Xuan*.	*eponim* In Croatian and some other Slavic onomastic terminologies, *deonim* denotes a name derived from another name. The Croatian term *eponim* corresponds to the meaning given in *ICOS*[35]	*opća imenica nastala od kojega imena*
ergonomic	name of a product or a brand; NOTE: The term 'chrematonym' in some languages is used in this sense, but it can also have a broader meaning (i.e. proper names of social events, institutions, organisations…)	*krematonim* Vuković (2007: 180)[39] uses the term *ergonim* but it refers not only to product or brand names but also to celestial bodies; the term *ergonim* is not generally accepted while most authors use a broader term *krematonim*. The term *ergonim* is mentioned by Šimunović[40] and Skračić[38] but they do not define it.	*ime za objekte, pojave i odnose nastale ljudskom djelatnošću;*
gynekonym (not in ICOS[35])	female name	*ginekonim* In Croatian onomastic terminology gineconym denotes a nickname derived from the mother's name.	*dodatak antroponimijskoj formuli muške osobe izveden od ženskoga osobnog imena ili nadimka*
hodonym	route name (i.e. proper name of a street, square, motorway, country road, path, tunnel, ford, bridge, footbridge, railway line, etc.) – e.g., *Portobello Road, Eurotunnel, Via Baltica, Marktgasse, D1*	*hodonim* *Hodonim* (according to Šimunović (2009: 77)[40] and Skračić (2011: 119)[38] refers also to districts, which is not the case in *ICOS*[35].	*ime prometnice*
oronym	proper name of an elevated formation of the terrain (i.e. name of a mountain, mountain range, highland, upland, hill, rock etc.) – e.g. *Aconcagua, Elbrus, Rocky Mountains, die Alpen*. (NOTE: By geographers, the term 'oronym' is sometimes used in a broader sense and includes also proper names of valleys, lowlands, etc.)	*oronim* In *Osnoven sistem* oronyms include bentonymes and microtoponyms; Šimunović (2009: 78)[40]: *vlastito ime reljefnog objekta na zemaljskoj kugli*. The Croatian term *oronim* used to refer to geomorphological forms under the sea. Today, the term *bentonim* is used (Skračić 2011: 78)[38]. In *ICOS*[35], seabed forms are not oronyms.	*ime prirodnoga uzdignuća i s njime povezanoga reljefnoga oblika*

ing different maritime objects. In onomastic terminology, no Anglicisms have been recorded. This shows that in linguistics, it is not true that terminology is much more abundant and elaborate in English than in Croatian. English and Croatian are not equally well equipped with appropriate terminological apparatus. However, in some linguistic disciplines such as onomastics, Croatian is better equipped than English when analyzing, e.g., names connected with the sea and maritime objects. This results in an asymmetrical situation, but English is in some linguistic fields not the dominant language.

Conclusion

Linguistic terminology partly enters into the general language and overlaps with the terminology of other fields, i.e., communicology, defectology, psychology, librarianship, etc. In this paper, the connection between linguistics and anthropology has been highlighted.

Croatian onomastic terminology developed in collaboration with onomastic terminology of other Slavonic languages and English does not have the leading role and cannot be considered a *lingua franca* for onomastics. During the *Jena* project it has been noticed that the situation is similar in dialectology (e.g. it is difficult to find adequate English terms to differentiate between terms *dijalekt* and *narječje*). The research on onomastic terminology has shown the relationship between the language used by a community and the natural ecosystem within which the community lives. New terms introduced into onomastic terminology depend on the names that exist in a cetarin area as terms for names of entities that exist in

the county where the language is used will be introduced into the terminology of the language, e.g. Croatian onomastic terminology reflects the specific geomorphological characteristics of the Croatian sea, seabed, cliff, and coast.

Linguistic terms entered into *e-Struna* database will be the basis for future work on linguistic terminology, and new terms will be permanently added. The existing entries will be revised if needed.

Acknowledgments

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HRVATSKO JEZIKOSLOVNO NAZIVLJE – CILJEVI, POSTIGNUĆA I IZAZOVI (S POSEBNIM OBZIROM NA ONOMASTIČKO NAZIVLJE)

S A Ž E T A K

U prvome se dijelu članka daje pregled rada na projektu "Hrvatsko jezikoslovno nazivlje – Jena" te navode ciljevi i postignuća projekta. Trenutačno je (ožujak 2023.) projekt u posljednjoj godini. U drugome se dijelu govori o planovima i izazovima projekta. Posebna je pozornost usmjerena odnosu između jezikoslovnoga i antropološkoga (antropolingvističkoga) nazivlja te se uspoređuje projekt Jena s projektom ANTRONA, prvim projektom u društvenim i humanističkom znanostima koji je bio uključen u program Struna. U središnjemu se dijelu rada govori o problemima i izazovima u prevođenju hrvatskih onomastičkih naziva na engleski i engleskih onomastičkih naziva na hrvatski.