

On Historical-Grammatical Terminology in the RETROGRAM Project

Marijana Horvat, Sanja Perić Gavrančić

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Zagreb, Croatia

ABSTRACT

The paper examines the sources of a linguistic corpus explored and interpreted in the framework of the RETROGRAM project, carried out by the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics. The abovementioned sources comprise three pre-standard historical grammar books which, aside from the rules governing Italian, German and Latin, additionally include Croatian equivalents of grammatical terms, morphological paradigms as well as linguistic annotation.

Key words: RETROGRAM, grammatical terminology, pre-standard Croatian grammars, multi-level tagging

Introduction

The project Retro-digitization and Interpretation of Croatian Grammar Books before Illyrism – RETROGRAM^a focuses on multi-level tagging of transcriptions or translations from the three predetermined pre-standard Croatian grammars, and their cross-referencing with facsimiles (replicas of the source texts). Not all grammar books were written in Croatian, nor were they all grammars of the Croatian language. The Croatian grammar books with a foreign metalanguage contain a large Croatian corpus of conjugation and declension paradigms with Croatian examples. The grammar books of foreign languages (Italian, Latin, and German) add Croatian sections and illustrations and Croatian as a metalanguage to the totality of Croatian grammars¹. To find a default structure for such diverse grammars, required as a tagging prerequisite, the three grammars must either be transcribed and adapted to modern spelling (written in Croatian and old graphemic style) or translated into Croatian (where written in foreign languages). For that reason, this project is labeled as tagging of transcriptions and translations of the three predetermined pre-standard Croatian grammar books. The project aims to build a web portal of Croatian grammar books before Illyrism, populated with facsimiles, metadata, and transcriptions/trans-

lations from the three grammars, to facilitate morphological search across the three grammar books, as well as to boost their exploration and analysis. This website will be designed as an open-source portal. It will also feature a list of pre-standard Croatian grammatical terms and abbreviations for their cross-referencing with corresponding grammar sources.

Concerning grammatical terms in the pre-standard period of the Croatian language, it should be noted that the underlying feature of Croatian grammatology in the 17th and 18th centuries was multilingualism. It is important to remember this fact to grasp the specific circumstances surrounding the development of the Croatian literary language and the autonomy this language gained on the linguistic map of Europe at the time. The interaction between Croatian and other languages in its close vicinity relied on regional affiliations of Croatian territories to European capitals of culture (Italian in the south, German and Hungarian in the north), as well as on the historical and political backdrop against which multilingualism was established not only in the writing practice but also in the linguistic practice. Due to the abovementioned circumstances, linguistic resources (grammars and dictionaries) of the 17th and 18th centuries contain contrastive descriptions of the Croatian language, juxtaposed to Italian and German, and every so often to Hungarian. On top of that, the interconnection between Croatian and Latin should be underlined as well. Throughout the centuries, Latin, as the official language of the Church and Western

^a Supported by Croatian Science Foundation (in Croatian abbreviated as HRZZ) IP-2018-01-3585, project leader: Marijana Horvat, <https://retrogram.jezik.hr/>.

culture and academic studies, played a systemic and consistent role in creating Croatian written culture.²

This type of contrastive layout is also a well-known constant in the history of Croatian linguistics, starting from Kašić's grammar and Mikalja's linguistic works (a dictionary and a grammar), in which Latin, Croatian, and Italian linguistic layers appear side by side. It is common knowledge that the first grammar book by Bartol Kašić (*Institutionum linguae Illyricae libri duo*)³ [The Outline of the Illyrian Language in Two Volumes], published in Rome in 1604, was composed in Latin, replicating the structure of Latin grammars. Ergo, Latin actively participated in the first efforts to standardize the Croatian language. At the same time, being the official European lingua franca of science and literature, it contributed to the affirmation of Croatian on the linguistic map of Europe. On the other hand, the Italian grammar by Jakov Mikalja (*Gramatika talijanska ukratko*)⁴ [A Short Italian Grammar], published in Loreto and Ancona (1649/1651, respectively), incorporated Croatian equivalents of grammatical terms and the Croatian linguistic narrative, painting a clear picture of the degree of maturity Croatian linguistic lexis attained in the first half of the 17th century. "Virtually 65 years after Mikalja, owing to Franciscans Toma Babić and Lovro Šitović, the grammars once again contained Croatian terms and Croatian translations of particular grammar rules".⁵ Toma Babić and Lovro Šitović were Franciscan grammarians credited with adapting Latin grammar to the mother tongue of their students by using Croatian as a metalanguage of the grammatical narrative in some sections. As a result, their grammars are also an invaluable source of pre-standard linguistic terminology (*Prima grammatical institutio pro tyronibus Illyricis accommodate [!] a patron f. Thoma Babych. [...] In hac secunda impressione clarior, et difusior. Venetiis. Apud Josephum Corona. MDCCXLV; Grammatica Latino-Illyrica ex Emmanuelis aliorumque approbatorum grammaticorum libris, juvenuti Illyricae studiose accommodata [!] a patre f. Laurentio de Gliubuschi. Venetiis, typis Antonii Bortoli. MDCCXIII*), but in this phase of the project, they were excluded from the analysis.

Furthermore, in the second half of the 18th century, the implicit Croatian standard in northern regions, i.e., Slavonia, was described in linguistic resources of a practical nature. The Enlightenment views on raising civilian awareness and spreading language education among the Slavonian population prompted the drafting of handbooks structured to incorporate, to a varying extent, both grammar and lexis, but also other add-ons, such as sample conversations and letter templates. Three Slavonian linguists may be singled out in this regard – Blaž Tadijanović (1728-1797), Matija Antun Relković (1732-1798), and Marijan Lanosović (1742-1812). In 1761 Blaž Tadijanović issued the first Slavonian textbook for learning Illyrian and German titled *Svašta po malo*⁶ [Miscellany]; in 1767 a bilingual grammar by Matija Antun Relković *Nova slavonska i nemačka gramatika (Neue Slavonische und Deutsche Grammatik)*⁷ [A New Slavonian and German Grammar] came

out. In 1778 a grammar by Marijan Lanosović *Neue Einleitung zur Slavonischen Sprache*⁸ [A New Introduction to the Slavonic Language] was released. Conceptually, the aforementioned grammar books were structured contrastively as either bilingual (Croatian-German) or trilingual (Latin-Croatian-German).

The Croatian grammatical terminology began to develop due to Jakov Mikalja, who, in his mid-17th century handbook *Gramatika talijanska ukratko*, was the first to employ Croatian as a metalanguage for describing and designating Italian grammatical categories. The development of Croatian linguistic terminology was resumed in the 18th century owing to the efforts of the abovementioned grammarians.

This paper looks at the three historical grammar books as a source of linguistic corpus analyzed and interpreted within the project Retro-digitization and Interpretation of Croatian Grammar Books before Illyrism – RETROGRAM: Mikalja's Italian grammar, Tadijanović's linguistic handbook for learning Illyrian and German, and Lanosović's Latin grammar. Their multilingual structure and the deployment of Croatian as a metalanguage of the grammatical narrative renders the foregoing Italian, German, and Latin grammars a valuable source of data on the creation of Croatian historical-grammatical terminology.

Sources of Grammatical Terminology for the RETROGRAM Project

The RETROGRAM project, among other things, aims to tag and list grammatical terms derived from the three grammar books written in the Croatian metalanguage. The list of grammatical terms will be compiled in the ultimate phase of the project (2023). The terms will be categorized according to standard language hyperonyms with abbreviations cross-referencing them with the corresponding source grammars (e.g., *množina* [plural]: *broj većine* (Mik.), *broj mlogostruki* (Tad.), *broj veći* or *višjestavni*, *večestavno* (Lan.)). Not only will the list comprise the terms from the grammars by Mikalja, Tadijanović and Lanosović, but also from another four grammars: *Pomum granatum* by Josip Matijević (1771), *Syllabus vocabulorum Grammaticae Emmanuelis Alvares, in Croaticam linguam conversorum* by Tomo Mikloušić (1796), *Kratko naputjenje vu kruto hasnoviteh, i zevsema potrebnih temeljih dijačkoga jezika* [A Short Grammar of the Latin Language] by Antun Rožić (1820), and *Prvi temelji dijačkoga jezika za početnike vu domorodnom jeziku* [The First Elements of the Latin Language Written in Croatian] by Antun Rožić (1821). However, the four latter grammars are excluded from tagging and therefore left out from this paper, which, in its second part, describes the RETROGRAM tagging methodology for grammatical terms. As a result, tagging is applied to two categories of terms: the terms from the grammar books written in Croatian and the examples of paradigms from all the relevant

grammar books. The tags were created following the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) guidelines for encoding machine-readable texts in humanities. For tagging consistency sake, all three grammar books were marked up with uniform tags reduced to a default structure, which proved to be rather challenging since the TEI provides no grammar tagging scheme. Notably, in the first phase of this project, i.e. over four years, only morphological terminology will be marked up. However, the list of terms will eventually comprise the overall pre-standard Croatian grammatical terminology from the three sources mentioned above.

1. Jakov Mikalja, *Gramatika talijanska ukratko ili kratak nauk za naučiti latinski jezik* [A Short Italian Grammar or Short Instructions on How to Master Latin] (1649)

Jakov Mikalja authored a Croatian-Italian-Latin dictionary *Blago jezika slovinskoga ili slovník u komu izgovaraju se riječi slovinske latinski i dijački* [On the Treasures of the Slavonic Language or a Dictionary of Pronunciation of Slavonic, Latin and Italian Words; Slavonic = Croatian]. The printing of this dictionary was launched in Loreto in 1649 and completed in Ancona in 1651. The dictionary begins with a dedication in Latin, addresses the readership in Italian, proceeds with an overview of spelling and orthography in Latin and Croatian, and describes Italian grammar in Croatian: *Gramatika talijanska ukratko ili kratak nauk za naučiti latinski jezik* [A Short Italian Grammar or Short Instructions on How to Master Latin]. The grammar was printed as a supplement to the dictionary and in 1649 as a separate booklet in 500 copies. Still, nowadays, this separate book print can only rarely be found (one copy is stored at the Franciscan Library in Dubrovnik, call number 36-II-3). The very first reference to Mikalja's grammar book was made by Appendini.⁹ It is widely known that Mikalja's *Gramatika talijanska ukratko* represents the earliest source of Croatian grammatical terminology. For instance, Vrančić's five-language dictionary incorporates eighteen-odd words (e.g., *glass* [sound], *glasovit* [vocal], *govern* [speech], *govoren'je* [speaking], *rič* [word], etc.), some of which may be unequivocal. Still, some are only tentatively regarded as terms, found in Mikalja as well, even though their meaning in Mikalja's dictionary may differ from the meaning they signified in Vrančić's wordbook.¹⁰ Bartol Kašić used Latin as a metalanguage of the Croatian grammar book *Institutionum linguae Illyricae libri duo* (1604), which suggests that Mikalja was able to draw on Kašić's Croatian terms only from prefaces to the books in which Kašić touches upon linguistic matters, especially in his famous preface to *Ritual rimski* [Roman Rite] (1640).¹⁰ In his quest for proper terms, Mikalja adopted the incumbent solutions verified in practice, particularly from Vrančić and Kašić, and provided his solutions: by adopting or adapting foreign words and creating new terms, commonly translated from the corresponding Latin or Italian equivalents. Some of Mikalja's solutions remained at the level of hapax (e.g., *namisnik Amana* for pronoun), and

some were taken over by grammarians later on. As an illustration, Mikalja was the first who use the term *riječ* [word] for a verb, translated from the Latin polysemous term *verbal* and Italian *verbo*, and subsequently appropriated by e.g., Babić, Šitović, Della Bella, Belostenec, Relković, Lanosović, and Stulli. Mikalja introduced the term *način* [mood] into Croatian, translated directly from the Latin *modus* [mood]. In the grammatical category of nominal words, Mikalja used the core term *ime* (Latin *nomen*)[nominal], postmodified by attributes to derive terms for specific meanings, e.g. *time stojeće* [noun] and *time ganutivo* [adjective], translated from Latin terms *nomen fixed* [noun] and *nomen mobile* [adjective], attested afterwards in the works by grammarians Toma Babić (with his variant *ganutljivo*) and Lovro Šitović.

2. Blaž Tadijanović, *Svašta po malo iliti kratko složenje imena i riči u ilirski i njemački jezik* [Miscellany, or a Short Illyrian and German Grammar] (1761)

Conceptually, a linguistic manual *Svašta po malo* by Blaž Tadijanović contains several parts collectively purposed for language learning. This manual is the first Croatian-German grammar book and workbook and the first secular work of the Slavonian literary revival in the post-Ottoman period. Tadijanović's grammar opens with a *Pridgovor* [Preface], stating the aim of the book, followed by a section with instructions for its use, guidelines for pronunciation of German sounds, basic rules for the use of articles in German, abbreviations, punctuation, upper- and lowercase letters and other tips and tricks on how to improve writing skills. A conceptually compiled bilingual dictionary succeeds the preface, the most comprehensive part of the book (120 pages), and the section related to grammar. The book also comprises examples of conversation in Croatian and German, folk proverbs, letter templates in Croatian and German, as well as military, ecclesiastical, and secular ranking titles in French, and the final section in which the writer bids farewell to the reader ends with a multiplication table. The grammar-related section is titled *Drugi dil, u komu se uzdržaje način od prigibanja Amana* [Second part, including declensions and conjugations] and spans 14 pages. This section begins with a review of articles in German and proceeds with the declension of nouns and pronouns, as well as the conjugation of verbs *biti* [to be] and *ljubiti* [to love] in Croatian and German. The grammar is described comparatively, with a list of juxtaposed examples and paradigms in Croatian and German. In other words, this grammar book features both Croatian and German linguistic features. Its metalanguage is Croatian, meaning this grammar book is a significant source of pre-standard grammatical terms.

3. Marijan Lanosović, *Uvod u latinsko riči slaganje* [An Introduction to Latin Grammar] (1776)

The Latin textbook *Uvod u Latino riči slogan s nikima nimačkog jezika biličkama*¹¹ [An Introduction to Latin Grammar with some Annotations in German] (1776) by

Marijan Lanosović is featured as an essential step forward in the development of Croatian linguistic terminology in papers exploring historical linguistics. In the vein of Latin grammar by Franciscans Toma Babić and Lovro Šitović, Lanosović expanded the use of Croatian grammatical metalanguage to all segments of the linguistic narrative and compiled the first grammar of Latin written entirely in Croatian with Croatian translations of Latin morphological paradigms. Such conception of Lanosović's *Uvod u Latino riči slogan* offers a better insight into the development of the Croatian literary language than the author's grammar of the Croatian language *Neue Einleitung zur Slavonischen Sprache*. The metatext in the latter book is written in German and consequently omits the data the former book captures. This example proves the well-known fact that Latin grammar books, adapted to the mother tongue of students at theological seminaries, may provide access to a greater multitude of linguistic data than Croatian grammar books written in other languages, such as Kašić's and Della Bella's grammar books issued earlier, where Croatian was predominantly used only for illustrative purposes.

Besides the examples derived from Franciscan grammars modeled upon Álvarez, the corpus of Croatian linguistic terms in Lanosović's Latin textbook equally incorporates the first attestations by Jakov Mikalja published in his *Gramatika talijanska ukratko*. It has also been found that Lanosović relied on lexicographic reference books by Jakov Mikalja and Ardelio Della Bella, from where he sourced the incumbent Croatian equivalents of Italian and Latin linguistic terms. Because of Lanosović, some purely lexicographic attestations were elevated to the level of grammatical metalanguage, not only in Lanosović's Latin grammar but also in Croatian grammar books by younger authors. One of the Slavonian linguists from the second half of the 18th century, Matija Antun Relković,¹² comes to the fore as Lanosović's predecessor in forming new terms for grammatical categories. Lanosović borrowed only Croatian equivalents from the stock of linguistic terms in Relković's *Nova slavonska i nimačka gramatika* for the grammatical metatext of his grammar, shying away from Latin loanwords, and enlarged his corpus with Croatian terms attested in the earlier linguistic tradition, as well as with his own coined words. From such a perspective, Lanosović's approach departed from the earlier gramaticographic practice as the terms deployed by his predecessors were mimicked selectively. Lanosović appropriated only Croatian equivalents from the earlier tradition, and expanded the bequeathed legacy with new grammatical terms in Croatian.

Lanosović's purism integrated the pre-standard achievements in creating Croatian linguistic lexis and paved the way for the development of grammatical metalanguage in the forthcoming decades. This argument is proved by the fact that some linguistic terms, introduced into the grammatical narrative by Lanosović for the first time, were carried over and applied in the dramatic graphic practice of the 19th century. Therefore, Lanosović's Lat-

in grammar book may very well be considered the most invaluable source of exploration in the context of the history of Croatian linguistic terms.¹³

Illustration of Tagging

The tagging methodology had to be devised and developed in the framework of the RETROGRAM project since the TEI scheme lacked a tagging method or a model applicable to grammar books.^b As mentioned, the tags were designed following the TEI guidelines for humanities and aligned according to standard linguistic terms for all grammar books. The TEI header was developed for all grammar books,¹ with header tags and instructions listed in the corresponding digital grammar editions. In consequence, the terms applying to the category of parts of speech are given in Figure 1, those applying to the types of pronouns are given in Figure 2, while terms referring to tenses are presented in Figure 3, and those referring to numbers in Figure 4.

The terms are marked up as "term" and cross-referenced with the corresponding terms from the list in the header field of the digital grammar edition over the attribute "corresp." A single word may be cross-referenced with multiple terms. The aforesaid tagging methodology was employed in Mikalja's grammar (Figure 5), Tadijanović's grammar (Figure 6) and Lanosović's grammar (Figure 7).

```
<category xml:id="imenica">
  <catDesc>imenica</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="zamjenica">
  <catDesc>zamjenica</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="pridjev">
  <catDesc>pridjev</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="brojevi">
  <catDesc>brojevi</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="glagol">
  <catDesc>glagol</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="član">
  <catDesc>član</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="particip">
  <catDesc>particip</catDesc>
</category>
```

Fig. 1. Parts of speech: imenica=noun, zamjenica=pronoun, pridjev=adjective, brojevi=numbers, glagol=verb, član=article, particip=participle.

^b The tags were created by a project associate Petra Bago from the Department of Information and Communication Sciences of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb.

```

<category xml:id="Z_vrsta">
  <catDesc>vrsta zamjenice</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_osobna">
  <catDesc>osobna</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_pokazna">
  <catDesc>pokazna</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_neodredjena">
  <catDesc>neodređena</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_posvojna">
  <catDesc>posvojna</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_upitna">
  <catDesc>upitna</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_odnosna">
  <catDesc>odnosna</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_povratna">
  <catDesc>povratna</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="Z_povratno_posvojna">
  <catDesc>povratno-posvojna</catDesc>
</category>

```

Fig. 2. Types of pronouns: Z vrsta=P type, Z osobna=P personal, Z pokazna=P demonstrative, Z neodređena=P indefinite, Z posvojna=P possessive, Z upitna=P interrogative, Z odnosna=P relative, Z povratna=P reflexive, Z povratno posvojna=P reflexive possessive.

```

<category xml:id="G_pluskvamperfekt">
  <catDesc>pluskvamperfekt</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="G_aorist">
  <catDesc>aorist</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="G_perfekt">
  <catDesc>perfekt</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="G_imperfekt">
  <catDesc>imperfekt</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="G_prezent">
  <catDesc>prezent</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="G_futur_I">
  <catDesc>futur I</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="G_futur_II">
  <catDesc>futur II</catDesc>
</category>

```

Fig. 3. Tense: G pluskvamperfekt=V past perfect, G aorist=V aorist, G perfekt=V perfect, G imperfekt=V past continuous, G prezent= V present, G futur I=V future, G futur II=V future perfect.

It should be underlined that tagged terms are always considered within a context and by examples. Thus, e.g. in the category of nominal words, both Mikalja and Lanosović have a core term *ime* [nominal] which corresponds

```

<category xml:id="broj">
  <catDesc>broj</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="jednina">
  <catDesc>jednina</catDesc>
</category>
<category xml:id="mnozina">
  <catDesc>množina</catDesc>
</category>

```

Fig. 4. Grammatical numbers: broj=grammatical number, jednina=singular, množina=plural.

```

<pb n="3"/>
<p>OD <term corresp="#imenica #pridjev">IMENA</term></p>

<p>Dvi su vrste <term corresp="#imenica #pridjev">imena</term>: <term corresp="#imenica">ime stojiće</term> i <term corresp="#pridjev">ime ganutivo</term>. Ono je <term corresp="#imenica">ime stojiće</term> koje samo po sebi može stati u besiedi, kakoti čoviek hodi, koni trči. A <term corresp="#pridjev">ime ganutivo</term> je koje ne može stati sam po sebi bez <term corresp="#imenica">imena stojićega</term>, kakoti ovo ime dobar, dobra, dobro <term corresp="#pridjev">ganutivo</term> je <term corresp="#pridjev">ime</term> jer se nahodi sad s jednim sad s drugim <term corresp="#imenica">imenom stojićiem</term> i tako rečemo: dobar čoviek, dobra žena, dobro diiete, i tako od ostalih.</p>

<pb n="10"/>
<p>OD <term corresp="#zamjenica">NAMISNIKA IMENA</term></p>
<p>Zova se <term corresp="#zamjenica">namisnik imena</term> iera se stavlja namiestu <term corresp="#imenica">imena</term>. Dvije su vrste <term corresp="#zamjenica">namisnika imena</term>, to jest <term corresp="#Z_osobna #Z_pokazna">prvorodni</term>, kakoti: io, tu, quello, questo - ja, ti, oni, ovi; i <term corresp="#Z_posvojna">ishodeći</term>, to jest koji ishodit od <term corresp="#Z_osobna #Z_pokazna">prvorodnoga</term>, kakoti: mio, tuo, suo - moi, tvoj, njegov.</p>

<pb n="4"/>
<p>Eto, u <term corresp="#jednina">jedinomu broju</term> svud je soldato, soldato, a u <term corresp="#mnozina">broju većine</term> svud je soldati, soldati, i ne prominjue se ino nego samo oni <term corresp="#clan">članci</term> koji se prid stavljaју.</p>

<pb n="5"/>
<p>Drugi <term corresp="#clan">članak</term> <term corresp="#musk">muški</term> lo stavlja se prid <term corresp="#imenica">imenom</term> koje počimlje slovom s, a za njim također slijedi drugo slovo neglasovito, alti dva, kakoti: lo spirito, lo sdegno, lo strepito, lo strale, lo scolare, lo scoglio...</p>

<pb n="15"/>
<p>OD <term corresp="#glagol">RIJEČI</term></p>

<pb n="16"/>
<p>Ima također <term corresp="#glagol">riječ</term> pet <term corresp="#vrijeme">vrijemena</term>, to jest <term corresp="#G_prezent">vrijeme sadašnje</term>, <term corresp="#G_imperfekt">vrijeme neizvršeno</term>, <term corresp="#G_perfekt">vrijeme prošasto</term>, <term corresp="#G_pluskvamperfekt">vrijeme veće neg prošasto</term> i <term corresp="#G_futur_I #G_futur_II">vrijeme koje ima doći</term>.</p>

```

Fig. 5. Mikalja's grammar.

to both noun and adjective and is tagged accordingly as such (e.g., Mikalja: <p>Dvi su vrste <term corresp="#imenica #pridjev">imena</term>). By adding a corresponding attribute, both grammarians derive the terms for specific meanings, and thus noun is denoted by *ime stojiće* by Mikalja, and *ime posobito ili samostavno* by Lanosović, whereas adjective is signified by *ime ganutivo* by Mikalja and *ime pristavljeno ili primitljivo* by Lanosović (Table 1).

However, where a single term *ime* [nominal] occurs attribute-free in the nominal subheader and refers to

nouns only, i.e., when the context unequivocally indicates that the term *ime* [nominal] refers to noun only, such term is tagged accordingly (e.g., Mikalja: <p>Drugi, <term corresp="#clan">članak</term> <term corresp="#musk-i">muški</term> lo stavlja se prid <term corresp="#imenica">imenom</term> koje počimlje slovom s,...) with the following tag <term corresp="#imenica">, a ne <term corresp="#imenica #pridjev">. The same applies to the section on adjectives.

Tagging requires examples of terms from grammar books as illustrated by the attestation from Tadijanović's grammar, e.g. <term corresp="#G_prezent">vrime sadanje</term>, <term corresp="#G_futur_I">došasto</term> ili <term corresp="#G_perfekt">prošasto</term>, na priliku: ja jesam – ich bin, ja ljubim – ich liebe; ja sam bio – ich bin gewesen, ja sam ljubio – ich habe geliebet; ja ću biti – ich werde seyn, ja ću ljubiti – ich werde lieben.</p>. The examples clearly depict proper meaning of the term.

The marked-up examples of terms sourced from the three grammars undeniably reveal that they can be easily categorized according to the standard linguistic terms given in Table 1.

Conclusion

The project requires an interdisciplinary approach and cross-cutting scholarly collaboration, not only with and

REFERENCES

- HORVAT M, Rasprave: Časopis Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje 46/2 (2020) 635. — 2. DEMO Š, Latinski jezik kao nadnacionalni element u Hrvatskoj: primjer jezičnih priručnika. In: KEDRON K, PŘIHODA M (Eds): Etnicita Slovanského aréálu: Historické proměny a současný stav (Červený Kostelec, Praha, 2011). — 3. KAŠIĆ B, Institutionum linguae Illyricae libri duo. In: KAŠIĆ B, Institutionum linguae Illyricae libri duo / Osnove ilirskoga jezika u dvije knjige (Reprint of the first edition 1604) (Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Zagreb, 2002).
- MIKALJA J, Grammatika talianska u kratho illi kratak nauk za naucitti latinski jezik / Gramatika talijanska ukratko ili kratak nauk za naučiti latinski jezik. In: MIKALJA J, Gramatika talijanska ukratko ili kratak nauk za naučiti latinski jezik (Reprint of the first edition 1649, Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Zagreb, 2008) — 5. HORVAT M, KRAMARIĆ M, Rasprave: Časopis Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje 46/1 (2020) 93 — 6. TADIJANOVIĆ B, Svaschta po mallo illiti kratko sloxenyne immenah i ricsih u Illyrski i Nyemacski jezik / Svašta po malo illiti kratko složenje imena i riči u ilirski i njemački jezik. In: HORVAT M, RAMADANOVIĆ E, Jezikoslovni priručnik Blaža Tadijanovića Svašta po malo illiti kratko složenje imena i riči u ilirski i njemački jezik (1761.) (Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Zagreb, 2012) — 7. RELKOVIĆ MA, Nova slavonska i nimacska gramatika. Neue Slavonische und Deutsche Grammatik in drey Theile getheilet. [...] darnach folget ein Vocabularium oder Wörterbuch Slavonisch, und Deutsch, nebst einen Auszug der gemeinsten, und im Reden vorkommenden Gesprächen,

among Croatian linguists but also with IT specialists. The project will enable search across pre-standard grammar books and offer a model for similar forthcoming explorations in the field of digital humanities. It will contribute to the systemic investigation of pre-standard Croatian grammar books, allow an integrated insight into the pre-standard Croatian grammatical tradition, and improve the conservation of the aforementioned corpus and heritage. Pre-standard Croatian grammatical terms will be marked up and uploaded as a list on the upcoming portal of Croatian grammar books before Illyrism, which will serve as a one-stop shop for the abundance and multitude of Croatian grammatical terms, and, hopefully, spark a more profound scholarly interest in this field.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported in part by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project Retro-digitization and Interpretation of Croatian Grammar Books before Illyrism, IP-2018-01-3585).

- für die Slavonische Jugend sowohl, als für die Teutsche Liebhaber dieser Sprache herausgegeben durch Mathiam Antonium Relkovich. [...] Zum erstenmal aufgelegt. Agram gedruckt durch Anton Jandera, p. t. Factorn 1767 (Zagreb, 1767) — 8. LANOSOVIĆ M, Neue Einleitung zur Slavonischen Sprache mit einem nützlichen Wörter- und Gesprächsbuche, auch einem Anhang verschiedener deutscher und slavonischer Briefe und einem kleinen Titularbuche versehen. Zum Gebrauche aller Liebhaber derselben herausgegeben von P. Marian Lanossovich (Johann Martin Diwalt, Osijek, 1778). — 9. JERNEJ J, Rad JAZU 388 (1981) 131 — 10. GABRIĆ-BAGARIĆ D, HORVAT M, Gramatika talijanska ukratko (1649.) Jakova Mikalje. In: MIKALJA J, Gramatika talijanska ukratko ili kratak nauk za naučiti latinski jezik (Reprint of the first edition 1649, Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Zagreb, 2008) — 11. LANOSOVIĆ M, Uvod u latinsko ricsih slaganje s' nikkima nimacskog jezika bilixkama za korist slovinskih mladichah sloxen po O. F. Marianu Lanossovichu Red. M. B. Od Obslux. Deroxave S. Ivan. Kapistrana mudroznanstva jurve shtiocu, a sadanjemu u Kraljevskoj Ucsionici Ossicskoj za vrime Ucsitelju. Pervi dio. S' dopushtenjem Starjih. (Ivan Martina Diwalt, Osijek, 1776) — 12. PTIČAR A, Rasprave Zavoda za jezik 13 (1987) 65 — 13. PERIĆ GAVRANČIĆ S, 2021. Latinska gramatika i hrvatski jezik Marijana Lanosovića. Jezičnopovijesna studija s pretiskom i transkripcijom izvornika Uvod u latinsko ricsih slaganje (Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje, Zagreb, 2021)

M. Horvat

Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, Republike Austrije 16, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
e-mail: mhorvat@ihjj.hr

O POVIJESNOME GRAMATIČKOM NAZIVLJU U PROJEKTU RETROGRAM

SAŽETAK

U radu se predstavljaju izvori jezikoslovne građe koja se analizira i interpretira u okviru projekta RETROGRAM, koji se provodi u Institutu za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje. Riječ je o trima dopreporodnim gramatikama koje uz opis talijanskoga, njemačkoga i latinskoga jezika donose hrvatske inačice gramatičkoga nazivlja, morfoloških paradigmi i tumačenja jezičnih sadržaja na hrvatskom jeziku: *Gramatika talijanska ukratko* Jakova Mikalje (1649./1651.), *Svašta po malo* Blaža Tadijanovića (1761.) i *Uvod u latinsko riči slaganje* Marijana Lanosovića (1776.).