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# JUXTAPOSING THE CROATIAN MILITARY TERMINOLOGY OF TWO GROUND-BREAKING 19TH CENTURY DICTIONARIES

## Abstract

The aim of this paper was to revisit and shed new light on the generally accepted view that the impact of *German-Illyrian dictionary* (*Němačko-ilirski slovar*) by Ivan Mažuranić and Jakov Užarević of 1842 on Bogoslav Šulek's *German-Croatian dictionary* (*Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik*) of 1860 was decisive and indispensable in many aspects, nothing if not a fundamental dictionary in Šulek's work. This research was undertaken to put to the test this assertion by investigating more in depth the military subcorpora of both dictionaries, especially bearing in mind Šulek being the founding father of Croatian military terminology. The primary goal was to excerpt Croatian military terminology from both dictionaries in order for them to be mutually juxtaposed and made subject to a combination of quantitative and qualitative research. In terms of quantitative outcomes, we tried to detect and register German headwords and their corresponding Croatian equivalents to the most comprehensive extent possible, having produced two parallel subcorpora. The results of the correlational analysis prompted us to re-evaluate the proportions of Mažuranić and Užarević's influence on Šulek. In terms of qualitative results, the research primarily outlined the spectrum of word-formation methods in both dictionaries and linguistic purism tendencies. In the final analysis, it can be reasonably assumed that Šulek did resort to the *German-Illyrian dictionary* as one of his valuable sources but in all likelihood as an auxiliary one, let alone a fundamental one.

Key words: Croatian military terminology, Ivan Mažuranić, Jakov Užarević, Bogoslav Šulek, German-Illyrian dictionary, German-Croatian dictionary

## *1. Introduction*

19th century Croatian lexicography was marked by two pivotal and remarkable bilingual dictionaries issued in a time span of less than two decades – *Němačko-ilirski slovar* (*German-Illyrian dictionary*) by Ivan Mažuranić and Jakov Užarević

of 1842 and *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (*German-Croatian dictionary*) by Bogoslav Šulek of 1860. Their fates were mutually interwoven, especially having in mind that the Šulek's two-volume dictionary is deemed in Croatian literature to be lexically and conceptually influenced by its 1842 predecessor (Dukat 1937: 132; Vince 1990: 536). Amid the ongoing Croatian national revival, the approaching apex of the standardization process of the Croatian language and the galloping industrial, technical, technological and scientific progress Europewide, these two dictionaries marked a major watershed in the Croatian language revival. However, more than anything else, they played a role in filling the resulting terminological vacuum.

With this paper we seek to investigate the scale of the military terminology recorded in both of them and contrast these two subcorpora in terms of numbers, equivalence and word-formation. It is a widely held view that Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary (henceforth named 'MUR') had set the stage for Šulek's dictionary. Dukat (1937: 132) was nothing short of explicit when he declared their dictionary as one of "underpinnings upon which Šulek's dictionary rests". However, we specifically wish to investigate Šulek's reliance on Mažuranić and Užarević's lexis and terminological innovations. It is noteworthy mentioning that unlike many other disciplines and their corresponding terminology, linguistic identity symbolism is an inherent feature of military terminology. In Katičić's typology of terminologies,[1] military terminology (together with legal and state administration terminology) enjoys a rather unique status. Katičić classifies it under 'official', state-regulated terminology, sensitive to regime changes and strictly dependent on prescription (Katičić 1999: 302). Bearing this in mind, we cannot emphasize enough the merit of these two trailblazing dictionaries in the full affirmation of the Croatian language, scientific terminology-wise in particular.

Few studies have attempted (Bičanić 2018) to analyse the impact of MUR on Šulek's terminological repertoire, and none have regarding military terminology. Bičanić, in her analysis of religious terminology in both dictionaries, challenges the general view of Šulek having principally replicated MUR's solutions or utilised its models of word-formation (Samardžija 2004: 80). By the same token, the aim of our research is to broaden current insight into Šulek's reliance on MUR by juxtaposing the respective military terminology and drawing the appropriate inferences.

## *2. Two landmarks of the 19th century Croatian lexicography – theoretical and historical background*

### *2.1. The pre-Šulek Šulek*

Despite not being the first German-Croatian dictionary – *Nemacsko-Ilirski Rukoslovnik* by Rudolf Fröhlich (Veselić) of 1840 officially bears that title, lexicography historians consider it mediocre, below par where even the author himself labels it in the

1 Katičić (1999: 302) differentiates three types of terminologies: 1. official (military, legal and state administration) terminology, 2. scientific terminology, and 3. "cerebral" terminology. Katičić (1995: 21) recalls stirring up considerable controversy when he opposed claims that there was no such thing as Croatian military terminology, having in mind the terminology established by Šulek.

introduction as "rudis indigestaque moles"[2] – Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary is indisputably the very first modern dictionary in the history of Croatian lexicography (Dukat 1937: 97; Samardžija 2004). This is meant with respect to its conception, writing system, orthography, lexis and volume. In terms of its writing system MUR was publicized as "the first dictionary with organic orthography". After decades, even centuries, of non-uniform and varying writing systems utilized in Croatian lexicography, today's Croatian language – with minor modifications – inherits the standards as established in MUR in 1842. There were two more dictionary endeavours in years just after MUR. Josip Drobnić's *Ilirsko-němačko-talianski mali rěčnik* of 1846/1849 and Fröhlich's revised edition of his aforementioned dictionary *Rěčnik ilirskoga i němačkoga jezika jezika* of 1853/1854. However, none of them had the potential to outclass MUR (Putanec 1992: 13–14).

MUR was authored by Ivan Mažuranić (1814 – 1890) – one of the most prominent protagonists of the Croatian national revival, a poet, linguist, lawyer, politician and Ban of Croatia (*viceroy*) – together with his best man Jakov Užarević (1810 – 1881), an Osijek-born doctor[3] who never went into medical practice but primarily undertook journalistic, translation and linguistic ventures (Živančević 1979: 392). Despite being nominally co-authored, the role and commitment of Ivan Mažuranić in authoring the dictionary was crucial and prevailing (Dukat 1937: 132; Živančević 1979: 396; Vince 1990). MUR comprises over 40,000 German entries correspondingly solved by multiple Croatian equivalents that the authors excerpted from previously published dictionaries, other Slavic languages (predominantly Czech,[4] Russian and Slovene) and by creating numerous neologisms. With respect to neologisms, Gostl (1992: 129) directly correlates them to the critically acclaimed "modernity" of the dictionary. Furthermore, in times when the literary, technical, scientific and, generally, civilizational Croatian terminology was still in its infancy, MUR was the pioneering lexicographic deed to have addressed this pressing need. It is not presumptuous to assert that Mažuranić and Užarević had to develop the vast scientific terminology more or less from scratch.

Dukat (1937: 95) in his cutting-edge study on MUR strives to mitigate a handful of criticisms directed at Mažuranić and Užarević's endeavours (primarily expressed by Aleksandar Andrić under the pseudonym "Philoslav" in *Ost und West* magazine). Dukat especially challenges the criticism that the authors had neglected developing scientific terminology. He underlines that up until then people had not had at their disposal any technical terms, apart from some reserved for the most primitive peasant skills and craft. Therefore, alongside the sizeable proportion of general language presented in the dictionary, terminological breakthroughs in various

2 "A rough and unordered mass" (Ovid's *Metamorphoses* 1,7).

3 Užarević's doctoral thesis on jaundice *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-practica: De ictero* specifies his origins as "Užarević J. Slavonita Essekinensis".

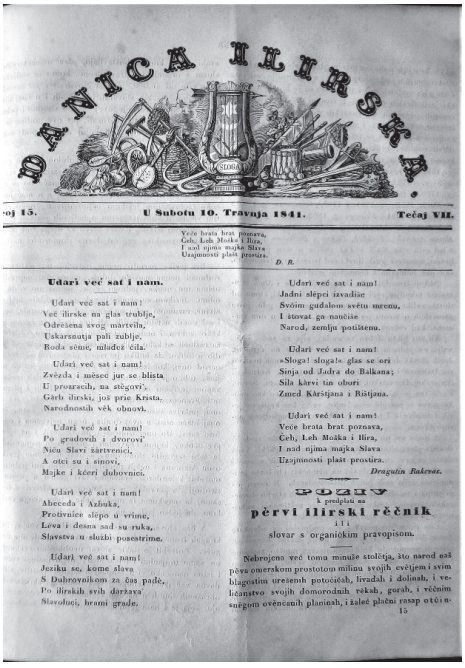
4 Ljudevit Jonke (1965: 151–163) in his study exploring 19th century bohemisms in the Croatian language differentiates three waves of Czech words loaned into Croatian. MUR's bohemisms pertain to the first wave. Some of bohemisms Jonke listed still in use in standard Croatian language are: *časopis*, *dosljedan*, *naslov*, *nježan*, *obrazovati*, *obred*, *obzor*, *okolnost*, *opseg*, *pokus*, *povod*, *predmet*, *prevaga*, *poprsje*, *podneblje*, *skromnost*, *stupanj*, *učinak*, *uspjeh*, *ustav*, *zavod*, *zbirka*. MUR's authors in the introduction precisely among Russian and Slovene dictionaries name influential *Slownik česko-německý* (1835 – 1839) by Josef Jakub Jungmann as one of top three dictionaries consulted.

scientific disciplines are rather prominent. That very lexical diversification prompted Vladoje Dukat to label it as "our very first modern dictionary" (Samardžija 2006: 52). Irrespective of some of its drawbacks (e.g. some awkward neologisms) and the fact that due to its hefty price it was literally unobtainable for the larger public, MUR – together with its successor, Šulek's *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* – remains a hallmark of modern Croatian lexicography (Vince 2002: 584, Frančić and Petrović 2016: 98). Ultimately, the MUR's reputation was recognized beyond the Croatian borders – predominantly in Slavic journals and magazines (Prag, Warsaw), but German as well (Leipzig) – and by prominent figures of the Slavistic world of the time, Pavol Jozef Šafárik and Vatroslav Jagić to name but a few. Undoubtedly, MUR was published as an answer to "the compelling need because many learned Croats knew German lexis better than Croatian" (Katičić 2015: 42).

When it comes to scientific terminology Gostl reasserts that none of the predecessors could measure up to MUR, Karadžić's dictionary included (Gostl 1992: 129). Perhaps in more figurative terms of Vladoje Dukat (1937: 15) when reflecting on pre-MUR dictionaries: "even though having been published after 1800 they still – with their lacking fund of words – actually belong to Middle Ages, while M.[5] introduces us into a new era". The coryphaeus of Slavic studies, Vatroslav Jagić, admits that MUR indebted Slavic philology with "such a useful handbook for that time like no other in Serbian and Croatian literature and which is much more critical and better than Stulli's dictionary" (Živančević 1979: 399). Finally, Vince reiterates earlier eulogies on its modernity underlining that MUR is "our first specimen of modern lexicography that had already been perfectly developed in other nations, but had not reached us up to that time" (Vince 1990: 252).

With this paper we seek to specifically scrutinize its military terminology and shed more light on its imminent evolution by juxtaposing it to the terminology of Bogoslav Šulek – the founding father of Croatian military terminology – in his *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik*. Bearing in mind that MUR's lexis is deemed in literature to have in a large degree influenced Šulek's dictionary (Šulek himself in the *Foreword* admits to have a long way back been enlarging Mažuranić and Užarević's repertoire), contrasting corpora of both in the field of military terminology becomes furthermore purposeful. Therefore, a due insight into Šulek's dictionary, its genesis and the profound impact it exerted on the Croatian lexicography needs to be further portrayed.

5 Dukat's abbreviation for MUR.



DANICA ILIRSKA.

U Subotu 10. Travnja 1841. Tečaj VII.

Udari već sat i nam.

Udari već sat i nam!
Već ilirske na glas trublje,
Odrješena svog mártvila,
Uskarsnuta pali žublje,
Roda sèmè, mladez cila.

Udari već sat i nam!
Zvězda i mèsec jur se blista
U prozorih, na stógovi,
Gárb ilirski, još prie Krista,
Narodnosth vèk obnovi.

Udari već sat i nam!
Po gradovih i dvorovi
Neću Slavi žártvenici,
A oci su i sinovi,
Majke i kćeri duhovnici.

Udari već sat i nam!
Abeceda i Ázbuka,
Protivnice slépo u vrime,
Léva i désna sad su ruka,
Slavstva u službi posestrime.

Udari već sat i nam!
Jezika se, kúme slava
S Dubrovnikom za čas padè,
Po ilirskih svih državah
Slavohoci, hrami grade.

Udari već sat i nam!
Jadni slépci izvadise
Svóm gudalom svétu mrcmu,
I stovat ga nauèise
Narod, zemlju potištenu.

Udari već sat i nam!
»Sloga! slogaše glas se ori
Srnja od Jadra do Balkana;
Sila kèrvi tin oburi
Zmed Kárštjana i Ristjana.

Udari već sat i nam!
Veće brata brat poznava,
Čeh, Leh Moáka i Ilira,
I nad njima majka Slava
Uzajmnosti plašt prostira.

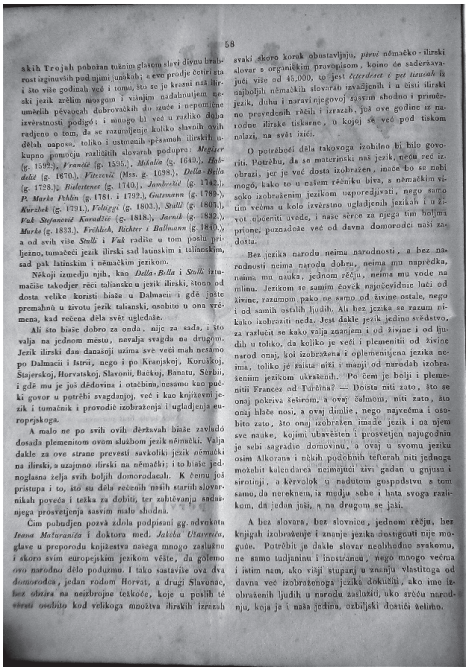
*Dragutin Rakovac.*

POZIV
k predplatu na
prvi ilirski rěčnik
i li
slovar s organičkim pravopisom.

Nebrojena već tomu minuše stoléćja, što narod naš pèva onemrlom prostotom milina svojih cvětjem i svim blagostim uresenih potocéćah, livadah, i dolinah, i veličanstvo svojih domorodnih rekah, gorah, i vrěćim snegom ověncanih planinah, i žalec plačni rasap otóim-



*Image 1. Subscription call for the* German-Illyrian Dictionary *10 April 1841*





skih Trojah pobožan tàkim glasom slavi divnu lepo-

rost izgnanstvah pod njimi umrlih, a ever prodje četiri sta

i sto vise godinah već i tomu, što je krasni naš ilir-

ski jezik srčkim nesgonom i vanjim nadahnutjem sve-

umělih pěvavcah dubrovačkih do same i nepremine

izvrsnosti podigò; i smuge bi već u rvilako dobra

redjeno o tom, da se razumjenje koliko slavonih ovih

dělah napose, toliko i ostalemih spisanih ilirskih u-

kupno pomoćju vrlinskih slovarah podupre: *Mrazović*

(g. 1592.), *Pavašić* (g. 1595.), *Mikalja* (g. 1649.), *Zoh-*

*delić* (g. 1670.), *Pavlović* (Mrs. g. 1038.), *Della-Bella*

(g. 1728.), *Ridetenere* (g. 1740.), *Jambrešić* (g. 1742.),

*P. Marko Pohlin* (g. 1781. i 1792.), *Gutsmann* (g. 1789.),

*Kurtzbek* (g. 1791.), *Velzeger* (g. 1803.), *Stulli* (g. 1803.),

*Fak-Stajnerović Kosmatčić* (g. 1818.), *Jarnik* (g. 1832.),

*Marke* (g. 1832.), *Frölich, Richter i Ballmann* (g. 1840.),

a od svih vise *Stulli* i *Fak* radiše u tom poslu pri-

ljezno, tumačeći jezik ilirski sad latinskim i talijanskim,

sad pak latinskim i němačkim jezikom.

Někoji smetnju nju, kao *Della-Bella* i *Stulli* ita-

mačine također réci talijanske u jezik ilirski, stono od

dosta velike koristi biše u Dalmaciu i gdě jošte

premahnù u životu jezik talijanski, osobito u ona vré-

mena, kad rečena dela svět ugledahu.

Ali sto biše dobro za onda, nije za sada, i što

valja na jednom městu, navalja svagda na drugom.

Jezik ilirski dan današnji uzima sve veći mah nesamo

po Dalmaciu i Istrù, nego i po Kranjskoj, Koruškoj,

Štajerskoj, Horvatskoj, Slavoniu, Bačkoj, Banatu, Srbii,

i gdě mu je još dědovina i otačbina, nesamo kao pu-

ki govor u putrěhi svagdanjoj, već i kao književni je-

zik i tumačnik i provodic izobraženja i ugladjenja eu-

ropejskoga.

A malo ne po svih ovih državah biše zavladò

dosadà plemenitom ovom slažbom jezik němački. Valja

dakle za ove strane prevesti savršeni jezik němački

na ilirski, a uzajmno ilirski na němački; i to biše jed-

noglasna želja svih boljih domorodacah. K čemu još

pristupa i to, što su dela rečenih naših starih slovar-

nikah poveća i teška za dobiti, ter sobivanja sacuva-

nja pravitejnja savrsim malo ahodna.

Čim pobudjen pozvà sdola podpisani gg. odvetnik

*Ivana Mataranića* i doktora med. *Jakiba Ubavenića*,

glave u preporodu književstva naiega mnogo zaslužne

i skoro svim europejskim jezikom vešte, da golemo

*ovo narodnoi delo* podjume. I tako sastavše ova dva

*domorodca*, jedan rodom Horvat, a drugi Slavonac,

bez obzira na nezbrojne težkoće, koje u posih te

*strani osobito kod* velikoga množtva ilirskih izrecah

svaki skoro korak obustavljaju, *pèrvi* němačko-ilirski

slovar s organičkim pravopisom, koimo će zadèrżava-

jući, više od 40.000, u jesti *čtvérdeset i pet tisućah* ili

još više godinah već i tomu, što se je krasni naš ir-

ugladjeni, němačkih slovarah izvažljenih i u tisti ilirski

jezik, duha i naravi njegovoj zgsem shodno i priměr-

no prevedenih rěčih i izrazah, još ove godine iz na-

rodne ilirske tiskarne, u kojoi se već pod tiskom

nalazi, na svět izići.

O potrebnosti dela takvoga izobilno bi bilo govo-

riti. Potrěba, da se materinski naš jezik, među svi-

obrazi, jer je već dosta izobražen, imće što se nebi

mogò, kako to u našem rěčniku biva, s němačkim vi-

soko izobraženim jezikom usporedjivati, nego samo

tim većma u kolo izvrstno ugledenih jezikah i u zi-

vot uplesti nèdà, i naše srce za njega tim bolima

prisne puznadeše već od davna domorodci naši zo-

dista.

Bez jezika narodu nèima narodnosti, a bez na-

rodnosti nèima naroda dobra, nèima ni napredka,

nèima ni nauka, jednom rěčju, nèima ni vrèdne na-

silima. Jerimem se samim čovek najodličnije lući od

živine, razumom pako ne samo od živine ostale, nego

i od samih ostalih ljudih. Ali bez jezika se razumu ni-

kako izobraziti neda. Jest dakle jezik jedino sredstvo,

za razlučit se kako valja razumom i od živine i od lju-

di, u tolikoj, da koliko je veći i plemenitii od živine

narod onaj, koi izobražena i oplemenjena jezika ne-

ma, toliko je ravno niti s manji od narodah izobra-

ženim jezikom ukrašenih. Po čem je bolji i plemeni-

tii Francez od Turčina? — Dòista nit zato, što se

onaj pokriva šeširom, a ovaj čalmom, nit zato, što

onaj hlače nosi, a ovaj dimlje, nego najvećma i osob-

bito zato, što onaj izobražen imade jezik i na njem

sve nauke, kojimi obavěsten i prosvetjen najugodnio

je sebi sagradie domovinu, a ovaj u svoima jeziku

osim Alkorana i nikih pùdobnih tefterah niti jednoga

možebit kalendárcà nemnogici kèv godan u gruzu i

sirotinji, a kèrvolok u nadutom gospodstvu a tem

samu, da nereknem, za mudja sebe i hita svoga razi-

kom, da jedan još, a na drugom se jaši.

A bez slovara, bez slovnice, jednom rěčju, bez

knjigah izobraženje i znanje jezika dostignuti nije mo-

guće. Potrěbit je dakle slovar neobhodno svakomu,

ne samo tudjinini i inostrancu, nego mnogo većma

i istim nam, ako višj stupanj u znanju vlastitoga od

davna već izobraženoga jezika dokušiti, ako ono iz-

obražen ljudih u narodu zaslužiti, ako rěčiu narod-

nju, koja je i naša jedina, ozbiljni dostiči želimo.

*Image 2. Subscription call for the* German-Illyrian Dictionary *10 April 1841 (cont.)*

### *2.2. The founding father of Croatian military terminology*

Bogoslav Šulek (1816 – 1895), a Slovak-born polymath, publicist, philologist and above all else lexicographer, remains a colossal figure in Croatian scientific terminology in general (Frančić, Petrović 2016). Šulek's terminological oeuvre is immense, unparalleled in the 19th century and the growing body of literature has acknowledged this, particularly over the last decades.[6] Apart from *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (1860) Šulek authored two more impressive terminological works – *Hrvatsko-njemačko-talijanski rječnik znanstvenoga nazivlja I i II* (1874/1875) (Croatian-German-Italian Dictionary of Scientific Terminology) and *Jugoslavenski imenik bilja* (1879) (Yugoslav Glossary of Plants). However, one of his hallmarks is his outstanding merit for founding Croatian military terminology (Pranjković 1999, Horvat i Mihaljević 2019: 47).

In 1841, as fate would have it, the very first public text that Šulek authored, as a 25-year old pressman-apprentice[7] in the periodical *Croatia* (cf. Image 3),[8] was about the upcoming Mažuranić and Užarević's *Němačko-ilirski slovar*, no less. In the article, Šulek jumps on the MUR anticipation bandwagon (*sehnlich erwartete deutsch-ilirische Wörterbuch*) by heralding and publicizing its importance and innovativeness in contrast to previous dictionaries e.g. Stulli, Jambrešić or Karadžić among others (Fruk

6 For instance, see more in Moguš 1998.

7 Šulek here used *Bohuslaw* as his pen-name.

8 *Ilirische Literatur*. Bohuslaw. In: *Croatia*, 18 May 1841, III, no. 40.

1998: 68–69). He criticizes MUR's predecessors and their repertoire for being "more provincially than nationally oriented" (*mehr Provinzial als Nazional*) and not arising from the contemporary state of affairs in the language. Finally, Šulek also ascribes their unfitness to the "endless orthographic disorder" (*endlose ortographische Verwirrung*) they display. Announcing the novelty of the writing system put to use in MUR, Šulek evokes famous philologists Rasmus Rask and Pavol Jozef Šafárik [9] speaking highly of that spelling (*elche die berühmtesten Philologen (z. B. Rask, Safarik u. A.) für die Vollkommenste aller europäischen Rechtschreibungen erklärten*).

Interestingly enough, Šulek applauds MUR for not having any "newly forged words understandable only to their originators" (*keine neugeschmiedete, nur ihren Urhebern verständliche*) but only those scattered in the dictionaries of old or "living in the mouth of the people" (*oder doch in dem Munde des Volkes fortleben*). However, Dukat (1937: 106) justly expresses doubts about this and rather convincingly contests Šulek's claim by listing words coined according to Czech, Russian and German models, and the foreign dictionaries they reached for.



CROATIA.

Zeitschrift

für vaterländisches Interesse, Wissen, Kunst, Literatur, Theater u. Mode.

№ 40. DRITTER JAHRGANG. Dienstag den 18. Mai 1841.

Meteorologische Anzeigen vom 17. Mai

Pränumeration: Halbjährig 2 fl. — Ganzjährig 4 fl. C. M.

Mittelst Postversendung: Halbjährig 2 fl. 30 kr. — Ganzjährig 5 fl. 12 kr. CM.

## Illirische Literatur.

Mit Vergnügen erfahren wir, daß das so sehnlich erwartete deutsch-illirische Wörterbuch bereits dem Drucke übergeben worden ist, und in Bälde erscheinen wird. — Die illirische Literatur leidet zwar keinen Mangel an Wörterbüchern, und die Werke eines Stulli, Jambrešić, Vuk u. s. w. sind in mancher Hinsicht vortrefflich. Aber theils waren die Verfasser zu engherzig und einseitig, indem sie nur auf ihre nächste Umgebung Rücksicht nahmen, und darum mehr Provinzial- als National-Wörterbücher lieferten; theils gingen sie nicht von jenem Standpunkte aus, auf welchem sich zur Zeit die üppig aufblühende slawische Literatur befindet; theils war endlich auch die endlose ortographische Verwirrung Schuld daran, daß diese Wörterbücher ihrer Bestimmung nicht entsprachen. Auf die Aufforderung des Herrn Dr. Gaj übernahmen endlich die Herren Advocat Mažuranić und Dr. Med. Užarević, die nicht nur in der slawischen Sprache nach allen Mundarten, sondern auch in den meisten übrigen europäischen Sprachen gründlich bewandert sind, die Verfassung eines den Anforderungen unseres Zeitalters entsprechenden Wörterbuches, und daß sie ihre schwere Aufgabe ruhmvoll gelöst haben, beweist der einstimmige Beifall, welchen Männer, die in der Lexicographie gewichtige Stimme haben, ihrer Arbeit zollten. — Das gegenwärtige Wörterbuch ist durchaus mit der verbesserten organischen Ortographie geschrieben, welche die berühmtesten Philologen (z. B. Rask, Safarik u. A.) für die Vollkommenste aller europäischen Rechtschreibungen erklärten. Es wird alle deutschen Wörter und Redensarten, die in dergleichen Wörterbüchern vorkommen, mit illirischer Erklärung enthalten, demnach wird es gegen 40,000, sage vierzig tausend illirische Wörter in sich fassen, und dieß keine neugeschmiedete, nur ihren Urhebern verständliche, sondern blos solche Wörter, die in den ältern Werken zerstreut verzeichnet sind, oder doch in dem Munde des Volkes fortleben. — Erwägen wir, daß die gebildete englische Sprache ungefähr 2000 Wörter, und die magyarische (nach Dankovsky) gar nur etwa 5000 Stammwörter besitzt, so können wir es den Illiriern nicht verargen, wenn sie ihrer geschmeidigen Sprache so innig anhängen, und dieselbe mit den gebildetsten europäischen Sprachen in gleichen Rang stellen. — Dieß ist aber auch die trostigste Widerlegung jener unwissenden Skribler, die, gleich dem Blinden von Farben urtheilend, von dem Mangel, Armuth und Unbehülflichkeit der illirischen Sprache faseln. — Willkommen muß daher jedem Vaterlandsfreunde dieses neue Product der illirischen Literatur seyn, und zwar desto mehr, je wahrscheinlicher es ist, daß der Zeitpunkt nicht sehr fern seyn dürfte, wo die illirische Sprache die Geschäftssprache wird; und jeder muß sich zum Danke verpflichtet fühlen, sowohl den Verfassern als auch dem Herausgeber, der sich hiedurch eine neue Perle in seine Verdienstkrone einflechten wird. — Möchte nur auch der illirisch-deutsche Theil bald nachfolgen, wodurch die Illirier die Schätze, welche in ihrer wahrhaft schönen Sprache geschrieben sind, ihren übrigen Volksbrüdern und überhaupt der ganzen gelehrten Welt zugänglich machen. — Der Pränumerationspreis auf den deutsch-illirischen Theil beträgt 5 fl. C. M.; es wäre indessen zu wünschen, daß der Pränumerations-Termin (Monat Juni) verlängert werden möchte, damit sich auch minder Bemittelte dieses wichtige Werk anschaffen können.

Bohuslaw.

## Abd-el-Kader's Geburtsort.

In einem Wiesenthälchen der Ebene Eghres, deren Nordseite Maskara begränzt, liegt die Ghetna von Sidi Mahiddin, Abd-el-Kaders Geburtsort, wo stets das Oberhaupt der Familie Mahiddin seinen Sitz hat.

*Image 3. Šulek's article announcing Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary (1841)*

9 In 1847 Vjekoslav Babukić, in his letter to Vuk Stefanović Karadžić, dismissing Karadžić's suggestion to substitute Latin letters *ć, č, š, ž, ě* with Cyrillic letters, listed "Rask, Bopp, Keppen and Šafarik" as the "most glorious linguists" (*najslavniji jezikoslovci*) to have approved the Illyrian writing system (Babukić 1847: 71).

In turmoil of 1848 the Croatian language was granted 'diplomatic' (official) status by law and subsequently abruptly (*naprečac*)[10] introduced in state institutions and all spheres of public life. Consequently, a critical need for a bewildering array of scientific terms that needed establishment emerged. As presented before, that vacuum was filled to a degree in 1842 by MUR beyond question. Still, owing to rapid developments in all areas of human activities over two decades, the ever-growing terminological needs required immediate addressing for the full affirmation of the Croatian language to come about. Thus, after ten years of arduous work, in 1860, Šulek stepped in and produced a 70,000+ word, two-volume, bilingual dictionary.[11] As Samardžija (2004: 136) argues, in order to reach a full spectrum of multifunctionality the Croatian language needed to fill in evident void zones – primarily in terms of terminology – and here Šulek's contribution was unprecedented.

Right in the very *Foreword* Šulek pays due homage to MUR admitting that it was his principal point of departure in terms of lexicography. Still, later in the text he labels his own work as "the first experiment of scientific terminology" (*prvi pokus znanstvenoga nazivlja*).[12] Šulek precisely states terminological reasons for the endeavour he undertook since nobody up to him took up the work to produce a dictionary that would comprise "official and scientific terminology". Inevitably, such a large-scale terminological undertaking could not have been realized flawlessly. When criticized, this was regularly on account of his neologisms. Many of those were greeted with derision (dubbed "šulekisms") and unjustifiably and beyond measure attributed to Šulek. In fact, Šulek's methodology of word retrieval and word-formation was identical throughout all his dictionaries. Chief sources and methods in order of precedence were: Croatian supradialects, dialects and vernaculars thanks to a network of contributors,[13] several Croatian dictionaries, loanwords adapted from different Slavic languages (primarily Czech and Slovak, followed by Slovene, Russian and Old Church Slavonic) and coinage (Samardžija 2006: 54). Interestingly, Šulek in no uncertain terms asserted that he could always resort to other Slavic languages where he always found a right word (*utekoh se drugim slavenskim jezikom, gdě je uvěk nadjoh*).

If we argue further for the terminological prestige and uniqueness of his *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik*, it needs to be noted that Šulek explicitly listed nothing less than twenty-one scientific disciplines and professions in the dictionary's subject labels

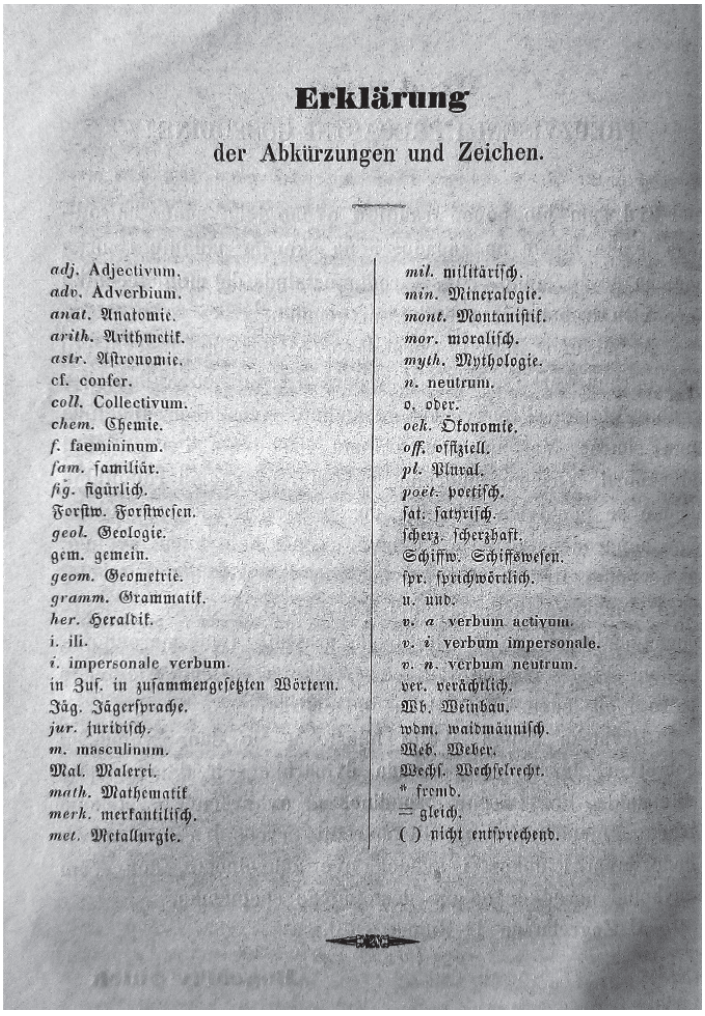
10 Šulek's famed wording in the *Foreword*. Up until then Latin had been the official language. For the status of the Latin language and, subsequently, moreover of the German language see more in Barić (2015: 21, 24).

11 Indeed, Šulek's intention was to produce in a short time a small-scale dictionary for beginners based on MUR. However, the writing stretched over almost ten years and resulted in a huge, two-volume, 1,700+ page dictionary. MUR was being published in stages (booklets) from 1853 until 1860 when the complete dictionary saw the light of day (Frančić and Petrović 2016:98).

12 It bears mentioning that Jonke (1965:133) traces in Šulek's *Croatian-German-Italian Dictionary of Scientific Terminology* (1874/1875) numerous solutions probably taken from *Srpski rječnik* of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić. This still had not made it Šulek's basis for lexis.

13 Šulek explicitly expresses his appreciation in the *Foreword* to a network of contributors for their vocabulary/terminology contributions: protopriest Nikola Begović, philologist Adam Dragosavljević, Major Mijat Sabljar, ethnographer Mijat Stojanović, Captain Ivan Trnski and church historian Mane Sladović. Dukat (1943) wrote an exhaustive study on the impact of Ivan Trnski on Šulek's dictionaries.

table, the *mil*. (*militärifch*) label included (cf. Image 4).[14] Let us add, parenthetically, that subject labels were not envisioned in MUR's conception. Samardžija (2004: 109) identifies only forty lexemes in the dictionary to be attributed label *mil*. However, he infers that this is in line with the conception where a label was introduced only in polysemic entries e.g. s.v. *Deckung* 'pokrivanje; (*merk.*) sĕgurnost; (*mil.*) zaštita, zaklonba'. On the other hand, Samardžija detects around 550 more Croatian lexemes that could be deemed military likewise. The authors of this article challenge this estimate suggesting a more differentiated approach whereby the results are far higher, both as to German entries and corresponding Croatian equivalents.



**Erklärung**

der Abkürzungen und Zeichen.

*adj.* Adjectivum.
*adv.* Adverbium.
*anat.* Anatomie.
*arith.* Arithmetik.
*astr.* Aſtronomie.
cf. confer.
*coll.* Collectivum.
*chem.* Chemie.
*f.* faemininum.
*fam.* familiär.
*fig.* figürlich.
Forſtw. Forſtweſen.
*geol.* Geologie.
gem. gemein.
*geom.* Geometrie.
*gramm.* Grammatik.
*her.* Heraldik.
*i.* ili.
*i.* impersonale verbum.
in Zuſ. in zuſammengeſetzten Wörtern.
Jäg. Jägerſprache.
*jur.* juridiſch.
*m.* masculinum.
Mal. Malerei.
*math.* Mathematik.
*merk.* merkantiliſch.
*met.* Metallurgie.
*mil.* militäriſch.
*min.* Mineralogie.
*mont.* Montaniſtik.
*mor.* moraliſch.
*myth.* Mythologie.
*n.* neutrum.
o. oder.
*oek.* Ökonomie.
*off.* offiziell.
*pl.* Plural.
*poët.* poetiſch.
*ſat.* ſatyriſch.
ſcherz. ſcherzhaft.
Schiffw. Schiffsweſen.
ſpr. ſprichwörtlich.
u. und.
*v. a* verbum activum.
*v. i.* verbum impersonale.
*v. n.* verbum neutrum.
ver. verächtlich.
Wb. Weinbau.
wdm. waidmänniſch.
Web. Weber.
Wechſ. Wechſelrecht.
* fremd.
= gleich.
( ) nicht entſprechend.

*Image 4. Subject labels in Šulek's* German-Croatian Dictionary *(1860)*

14 Subject labels as listed: *anatomy*, *arithmetic*, *art (of painting)*, *astronomy*, *bill-of-exchange law*, *chemistry*, *economy*, *forestry*, *geology*, *geometry*, *grammar*, *heraldry*, *law*, *mathematics*, *metallurgy*, *minerology*, *military*, *mythology*, *shipbuilding*, *viticulture*, *weaving*.

Finally, Šulek was bestowed the title of the founding father of Croatian military terminology on account of his tremendous accomplishments in translating approximately twenty Hungarian military manuals saturated with terminology in the period 1870–1876.[15] Had he only developed the terminology established in his 1860 dictionary, even so it would have sufficed for establishing nothing less than the fundamental Croatian military terminology.

Having introduced these two titanic dictionaries and their authors, we will seek to examine and contrast the Croatian military terminology in both of them, drawing attention to the proportions of its evolution in 20-years' time and aiming to address dimensions of the widely held view of Šulek's reliance on Mažuranić and Užarević's lexis.

### *3. Methodological approach*

The primary goal of the study was to excerpt Croatian military terminology both from *Němačko-ilirski slovar* (1842) and *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (1860) in order for them to be mutually juxtaposed and made subject to a combination of quantitative and qualitative research. In terms of quantitative outcomes, we tried to detect and register German headwords and their corresponding Croatian equivalents to the most comprehensive extent possible, having produced two parallel subcorpora.[16] It is important to underline that the focus was on headwords (entries) only, not subheadword entries such as collocations, idioms, multi-word units etc. Bearing in mind the fact that MUR served Šulek as a lexical and conceptional underpinning, we contrasted the reached numbers and appropriately interpreted them. The results of the correlational analysis shed light on the proportions of MUR's presumed influence on Šulek.

As a preliminary step, we put to the test the volume of military terminology registered in both dictionaries by trying to find Croatian equivalents for names of ranks, units and duties as found in the official Austro-Hungarian handbook *Militär-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes*,[17] published in 1839. This preliminary stage proved indicative of the overall results. After producing two parallel subcorpora, we contrasted the sheer size of both, regarding the number of German headwords and the number of Croatian equivalents. We further explored different mutual ratios: the number of overlapping German headwords, absolute overlap of Croatian equivalents and absolute disparity. These measurable results raised the question of Šulek mirroring MUR, which was discussed later in the paper. In terms of qualitative results, the research primarily outlined the versatility of word-formation methods in both dictionaries and linguistic purism tendencies. For reasons of space, a full discussion of all linguistic levels are beyond the scope of this research.

The paper is organized as follows: introductory outlines, theoretical and historical framework of the conducted research, methodology applied, juxtaposition of the

15 Vrgoč (2020[b]) explores other notable and official pre-Šulek translations of military manuals into Croatian as yet not investigated.

16 The measurable results obtained from the research do not aspire to be exhaustive and integral, especially having in mind the interdisciplinarity inherent to military terminology.

17 The *Schematismus* is a handbook of all units of the army. It was published once per year starting about 1830 up to the World War I. The *Schematismus* lists the unit, the location of the unit and the officers in this unit.

subcorpora and discussion, and conclusion.

## *4. Juxtaposing MUR's and Šulek's military terminology – results and discussion*

### *4.1. Preliminary stage*

With regard to terminology, this paper corroborates the thesis accepted by Croatian linguists that Mažuranić and Užarević – in addition to excerpting terminology from the treasure of centuries-old tradition of Croatian lexicography – created a wealth of new terminology that did not exist before. To illustrate the terminological leap forward undertaken in this dictionary, we will list ranks, duties and units from an official 1839 Austrian-Hungarian publication (*Militär-Schematismus des Österreichischen Kaiserthumes*) and corresponding equivalents traced in MUR (cf. Table 1):

*Table 1. Terms from* Militär-Schematismus *and corresponding Croatian equivalents found in MUR*

| ***Militär-Schematismus* (1839)** | ***Němačko-ilirski slovar* (1842)** |
|---|---|
| *Feldmarfchall* | feldmaršal |
| *Feldzeugmeister* | generao od artilerie |
| *General der Cavallerie* | / |
| *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* | / |
| *General-Major* | generalmajor |
| *General* | generao, general |
| *Divisionär* | / |
| *Brigadier* | brigaděr |
| *Oberst* | obarstar |
| *Oberstlieutenant* | podobarstar |
| *Major* | major |
| *Hauptmann* | kapetan |
| *Hauptleute* | / |
| *Capitän-Lieutenant* | / |
| *Rittmeister* | kapetan konjanički |
| *Oberlieutenant* | / |
| *Unterlieutenant* | podlajtnant |
| *Officier* | oficir, častnik |
| *Regiment* | regement, regementa |
| *Infanterie(-Regiment)* | infanteria, pěšadia, pěšci |
| *Kürassier(-Regiment)* | oklopnik |
| *Dragoner(-Regiment)* | dragun |
| *Husaren(-Regiment)* | husar |
| *Chevaux-Legers(-Regiment)* | / |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Uhlanen(-Regiment)* | / |
| *Artillerie(-Regiment)* | artileria, topničtvo, oganj velji |
| *Bombardier(-Corps)* | bumbarděr |
| *Bataillon* | bataliun |
| *Commandant* | komandant, zapovědnik, čeonik |
| *Regiments-Adjutant* | / |

In a terminological sense the reliance on German terms as lexical templates is noticeable. However, this research also demonstrates the effort of the authors to develop Croatian equivalents by resorting to Croatian language material. Thus, we find in MUR e.g.: *oganj privodni*, *puškomet*, *okres*, *oružnica*, *slišalac vojnički*, *uhoda*, *uhodnik*, *motarna vojska*, *vojnik potajni*, *tělesnik*, *okas*, *vučac*, *stěnj*, *dvoboj*, *ranar vojnički*, *gradobrana*, *toparnica*, *naboj*…

However, as a step further this paper investigates Šulek's terminological interventions and innovations in relation to MUR. Suffice it to say that just s.v. *Krieg* and its associated derivatives (*Krieg =*), Šulek lists over 160 (!) German entries. If we would include also subheadword phrases, collocations, idioms and multi-word units in general, this number could easily reach several thousand German lexemes solved by even more Croatian equivalents. For the sake of illustration, we will repeat the *Militär-Schematismus* table, but this time with equivalents from both dictionaries (cf. Table 2):

*Table 2. Terms from* Militär-Schematismus *and corresponding Croatian equivalents found both in MUR and Šulek*

| ***Militär-Schematismus* (1839)** | ***Němačko-ilirski slovar* (1842)** | ***Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (1860)** |
|---|---|---|
| *Feldmarfchall* | feldmaršal | glava vojske, maršal |
| *Feldzeugmeister* | generao od artilerie | general topništva |
| *General der Cavallerie* | / | / |
| *Feldmarschall-Lieutenant* | / | podmaršal; vojni doglavnik |
| *General-Major* | generalmajor | glavni četnik, generalmajor |
| *General* | generao, general | glavnik, general, djenerao |
| *Divisionär* | / | divizioner |
| *Brigadier* | brigaděr | brigadir |
| *Oberst* | obarstar | pukovnik, obrstar |
| *Oberstlieutenant* | podobarstar | podpukovnik |
| *Major* | major | četnik, major |
| *Hauptmann* | kapetan | satnik, kapetan |
| *Hauptleute* | / | satnici, kapetani |
| *Capitän-Lieutenant* | / | podsatnik |
| *Rittmeister* | kapetan konjanički | konj(an)ički satnik, kapetan |
| *Oberlieutenant* | / | nadporučnik, obrlaćman |
| *Unterlieutenant* | podlajtnant | podporučnik, untrlaćman |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Officier* | oficir, častnik | častnik |
| *Regiment* | regement, regementa | pukovina, puk, regimenta, regementa |
| *Infanterie(-Regiment)* | infanteria, pěšadia, pěšci | pěšadia; pěšaci / pěšačka pukovina (regimenta) |
| *Kürassier(-Regiment)* | oklopnik | oklopnik / oklopnička pukovina (regimenta) |
| *Dragoner(-Regiment)* | dragun | dragun / dragunska pukovina, regimenta |
| *Husaren(-Regiment)* | husar | husar / husarska pukovina |
| *Chevaux-Legers(-Regiment)* | / | brzo-konjanik |
| *Uhlanen(-Regiment)* | / | ulan / ulanska pukovina |
| *Artillerie(-Regiment)* | artileria, topničtvo, oganj velji | topništvo / topnička pukovina |
| *Bombardier(-Corps)* | bumbarděr | kumbaraš, kumbaradžija |
| *Bataillon* | bataliun | četa, tisućina, bataliun |
| *Commandant* | komandant, zapovědnik, čeonik | zapovědnik |
| *Regiments-Adjutant* | / | pukovinski (regimentski) pobočnik |

First thing that is noticeable is Šulek having addressed the gaps with newly introduced terms. For every German entry, bar one, Šulek provided a Croatian equivalent. Second, unlike Mažuranić and Užarević, Šulek almost strictly endeavoured to trace or coin a term relying on Croatian language material, alongside the loaned word: *General* = glavnik, *General-Major* = glavni četnik, *Unterlieutenant* = podporučnik, *Chevaux-Leger* = brzo-konjanik. Seldom, he fell short and mirrored the German model in the transfer only: *Divisionär* = divizionar, *Brigadier* = brigadir.[18]

### *4.2. Quantitative results of the juxtaposition*

As underlined before, the excerption focused both on German headwords and Croatian equivalents that the authors of both dictionaries provided (subheadword collocations, idioms, multiword units excluded). Even so, the reached numbers are quite impressive and indicative. In total, both dictionaries together, as excerpted, record 1,633 headwords related to military domain. Out of this, MUR records 504 headwords, whereas Šulek's figures are over twice as high i.e. 1,129 (124% higher). The sheer volume of Šulek's military terminology when compared to MUR would seem to suggest that Šulek did not merely reproduce Mažuranić and Užarević's lexis (cf. Image 5).

18 When establishing Croatian military terminology in early 1870's, Šulek introduced *dundarnik* as a substitute for *brigadir* but it did not take root (Vrgoč 2020[a]).

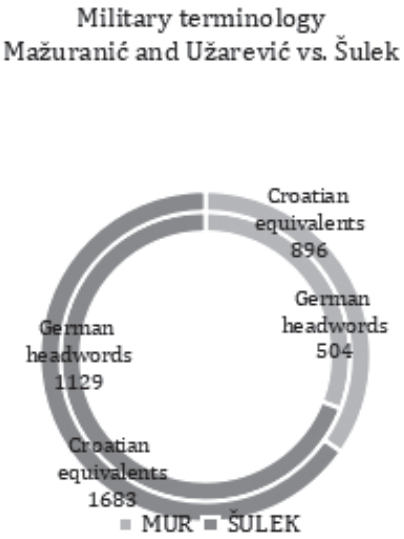



*Image 5. Military terminology in MUR and Šulek – quantitative data*

The steps that followed targeted the issues of various overlapping.

1. When contrasted, Šulek comprises all of MUR's German headwords, bar 31. In other words, 473 of MUR's headwords can be located as headwords in Šulek's dictionary as well. The remaining 656 headwords (out of 1,129) can be found in Šulek only. In terms of percentage, 93.8% of MUR's military terminology is traceable in Šulek. However, as we will demonstrate, this still does not substantiate utterly the thesis of MUR's decisive role in Šulek's terminology, if at all (cf. Image 6).

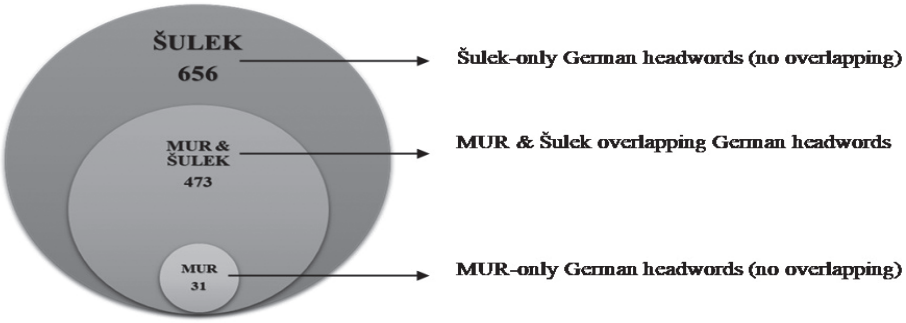



*Image 6. Overlap between MUR and Šulek*

2. The subcorpus of 473 overlapping German headwords needs to be further explored. Since the centrepiece of the research was to investigate Šulek mirroring MUR's lexis, the further scope of the research was twofold. First, the aim was to establish in the subcorpora of the overlapping German headwords number of those with absolute overlap of Croatian equivalents. More precisely, we wanted to observe

the absolute parity or mirroring of Croatian solutions between the two dictionaries – neither a term less nor a term more (cf. Image 7 and Image 8). The results were the following: **68** German headwords manifested an **absolute overlap** in terms of Croatian equivalents. In the context of 473 shared German headwords this means that Šulek had **only 14.3%** solved exactly the same as MUR did. Before showing the list in its entirety (cf. Table 3) it needs to be clarified that orthographic and word-order discrepancies were disregarded as a non-overlap criteria (e.g. *parvi hitac/ prvi hitac*, *ordia/ordija*, *vojničtvo/vojništvo*, *vojska narodna / narodna vojska*), whereas word-formation approaches (*nasarnutje/nasrt*, *obsadstvo/obsadnja*, *puška lovica/ (puška-lovnica*) were treated as different terms in this research:

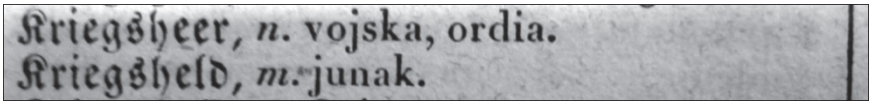

Kriegsheer, *n.* vojska, ordia.
Kriegsheld, *m.* junak.

*Image 7. Example from MUR* Kriegsheer *and* Kriegsheld

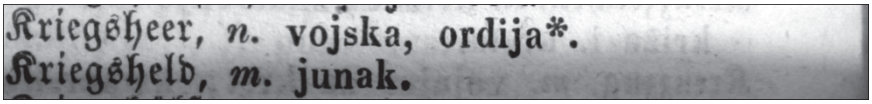

Kriegsheer, *n.* vojska, ordija*.
Kriegsheld, *m.* junak.

*Image 8. Example from Šulek* Kriegsheer *and* Kriegsheld

*Table 3. Absolute overlap between MUR and Šulek*

| German headword | ***Němačko-ilirski slovar*** **(1842)** | ***Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik*** **(1860)** |
|---|---|---|
| *Abfeuerung* | okres, pucanje | okres, pucanje |
| *Admiral* | admiral, vojvoda pomorski | pomorski vojvoda, admiral |
| *Anführerin* | vodja, čelovodja, zapovědnica, glava | vodja, čelovodja, zapovědnica, glava |
| *Anschuß* | parvi hitac | prvi hitac |
| *Auskundschafter* | uhoda, uvoda, uhodnik | uhoda (uvoda), uhodnik |
| *Befehlswort* | zapověd | zapověd |
| *Balefter* | samostrěl | samostrěl |
| *Belagerte* | obsědjenik, obsadjenik | obsadjenik, obsědjenik |
| *Belagerungsarmee* | obsadna vojska | obsadna vojska |
| *Brigade* | brigada | brigada |
| *Brigadier* | brigaděr | brigadir |
| *Büchfe* | puška | puška |
| *Büchfenmacher* | puškar | puškar |
| *Büchfenfchaft* | kundak, okas | okas, kundak |
| *Büchfenfchuß* | hitac; puškomet | hitac; puškomet |
| *Cadet* | kadet | kadet |
| *Carabinier* | karabinar | karabinar |
| *Degen* | spada, vučac | vučac, spada |
| *Docht* | stěnj, fitilj | stěnj, fitilj |
| *Dragoner* | dragun | dragun |
| *Feldwebel* | stražmeštar | stražmeštar |
| *Flinte* | puška | puška |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Flintenſchuh* | tok (od puške) | tok od puške |
| *Generalin* | generalica | generalica |
| *Gewehr* | oružje, puška | oružje; (*Flinte*) puška |
| *Gewehrhändler* | oružar | oružar |
| *Heerpauke* | talambas | talambas |
| *Heerſchaar* | četa | četa |
| *Helmbinde* | sveza od kacige | sveza od kacige |
| *Kanone* | top | top |
| *Kanonieren* | pucat iz topovah | pucati iz topovah |
| *Kriegend* | vojujuć, ratujuć | ratujući, vojujući |
| *Kriegsgericht* | vojni sud | vojni sud |
| *Kriegsheer* | vojska, ordia | vojska, ordija* |
| *Kriegsheld* | junak | junak |
| *Kundſchafter* | uhoda, špiun | uhoda, špiun |
| *Küraſſier* | oklopnik | oklopnik |
| *Landmilitz* | vojska narodna | narodna vojska |
| *Obergewehr* | puška; kopje | puška; koplje |
| *Panzer* | pancier; oklop | oklop, pancier |
| *Parade* | parada | (*mil.*) parada |
| *Pickelhaube* | kaciga | kaciga |
| *Rückzug* | uzmak; uzmicanje | (*mil.*) uzmak, uzmicanje |
| *Schlachtordnung* | bojni red | bojni red |
| *Schrotbüchſe* | ptičarica (puška) | (puška-)ptičarica |
| *Soldatenweſen* | vojničtvo, vojačtvo | vojništvo, vojaštvo |
| *Späher* | špia; spiun; uhoda, uhodnik | uhoda, uhodnik, špiun, špia |
| *Spion* | špiun, špia, uhoda, uhodnik | uhoda, uhodnik, špijun, špija |
| *Spioniren* | špiuniti, špiati, uhoditi | uhoditi, špijuniti, špijati |
| *Streifpartei* | četa | četa |
| *Streitwagen* | bojna kola | bojna kola |
| *Stück* | (*Kanone*) top | top |
| *Stückgießer* | topar | topar |
| *Stückgießerei* | toparnica | toparnica |
| *Stückpforte* | puškarica, puškarnica (od broda bojnoga) | puškarica, puškarnica (u broda) |
| *Stückwiſcher* | čistilica topovska | čistilica topovska |
| *Stürmer* | jurišnik | jurišnik |
| *Sturmhaube* | kaciga | kaciga |
| *Taktik* | ratoznanstvo, taktika | ratoznanstvo, taktika |
| *Truppe* | četa | (*mil.*) četa |
| *Unterfeldherr* | podvojvoda | podvojvoda |
| *Wache* | straža | (*mil.*) straža |
| *Wachgeld* | stražarina | stražarina |
| *Wachhaus* | stražara | stražara |
| *Wachmeiſter* | stražmeštar (u konjikah) | stražmeštar |
| *Wächterin* | stražarica, stražanka; čuvarica | stražarica, stražanka; čuvarica |
| *Waffen* | oružje | oružje |
| *Wehr, Wehre* | obrana, oružje | obrana; (*Waffen*) oružje |

The second point of consideration was to investigate the absolute disparity of

Croatian solutions between the two dictionaries in the subcorpus of 473 overlapping German headwords. Let us illustrate this graphically with several examples from the following reproduction images (cf. Images 9–12):

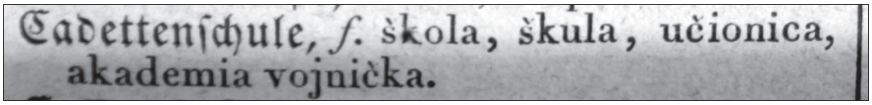

Cadettenſchule, *f.* škola, škula, učionica, akademia vojnička.

*Image 9. Example from MUR* Cadettenſchule

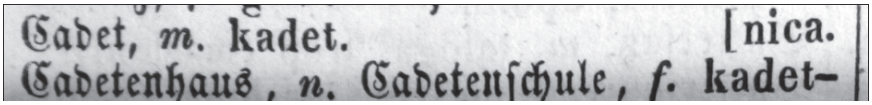

Cadet, *m.* kadet. [nica.
Cadetenhaus, *n.* Cadetenſchule, *f.* kadet-

*Image 10. Example from Šulek* Cadettenſchule


Batterie, *f.* bateria.

*Image 11. Example from MUR Batterie*

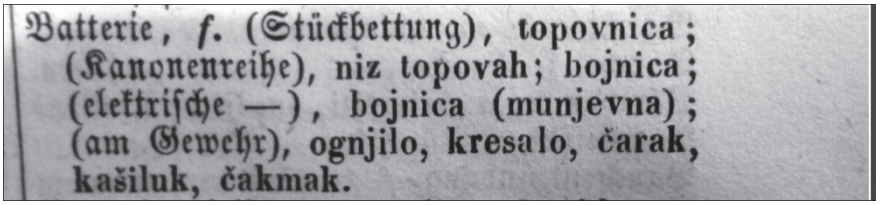

Batterie, *f.* (Stückbettung), topovnica; (Kanonenreihe), niz topovah; bojnica; (elektriſche —), bojnica (munjevna); (am Gewehr), ognjilo, kresalo, čarak, kašiluk, čakmak.

*Image 12. Example from Šulek Batterie*

After the excerption the results were the following: when the Croatian equivalents were contrasted to MUR's Croatian solutions, an **absolute disparity** was recorded in **136** Šulek's German headwords (cf. Table 4). In other words, within the overall amount of 473 overlapping German headwords, **28.7%** of Šulek's Croatian equivalents are **utterly different** than MUR's equivalents. Here we provide the list in its entirety:

*Table 4. Absolute disparity between MUR and Šulek*

| **German headword** | ***Němačko-ilirski slovar* (1842)** | ***Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (1860)** |
|---|---|---|
| *Abkriegen* | ratom osvojiti, oteti, otimati | izvojštiti |
| *Admiralsflagge* | stěg admiralski | pomorsko-vojvodska zastava |
| *Admiralſchiff* | brod, korablja admiralska | vojvodski brod |
| *Angriffskrieg* | udarni rat | navalan rat |
| *Angriffsweiſe* | udarno | navalno, napadice |
| *Aushub* | popis, kupljenje (vojnikah) | jedan stav vojnikah |
| *Bannerherr* | stěgonoša; zastavnik, barjaktar | stěgovnik |

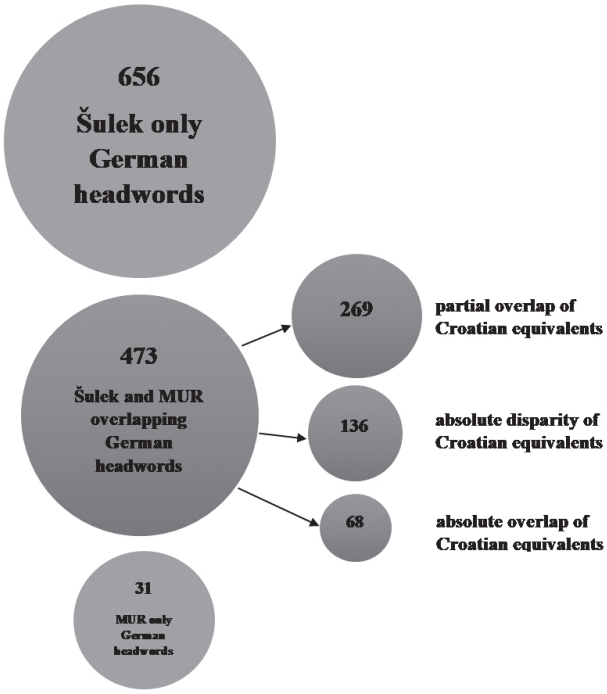
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Batterie* | bateria | topovnica; (*Kanonenreihe*) niz topovah; bojnica; (*electrifche* –), bojnica munjevna; (*am Gewehr*), ognjilo, kresalo, čarak, kašiluk, čakmak |
| *Befeftigung* | meteriz, šanac | (*mil.*) ogradba, obkop |
| *Bekrieger* | neprijatelj, protivnik, zavojštitelj | vojštitelj |
| *Belagerungsgefshütz* | obsadni, veliki topovi, obsadni, velji oganj | hrvajući topovi |
| *Belagerungswerke* | obsadne zabrane | obsadni opkopi |
| *Birfchrohr* | puška lovica | (puška-)lovnica, šešana, štuc |
| *Bombarde* | bumbarda | kumbara, lubarda |
| *Bombardier* | bumbarděr | kumbaraš, kumbaradžija |
| *Bombardiren* | bumbami pucati, biti, harvati bumbami | pucarati, kumbarati, kumbarami paliti, bombardovati |
| *Cadetenhaus (Cadetenfchule)* | škola, škula, učionica, akademia vojnička | kadetnica |
| *Caliber* | kalibar | ušće |
| *Calibermäßig* | kalibrovan | prema ušću |
| *Calibriren* | kalibrovati | měriti zrna (taneta) |
| *Centurie* | stotina; centuria (u starih Rimljanah) | satnija |
| *Contingent* | pripadak, pripad | dopadak, dotičak |
| *Dürchfetzen* | proći, preći | (*mil.*) predrěti |
| *Ehrenwache* | straža od časti | počastna straža |
| *Einbruch* | usarnutje, navala (neprijateljska) | (*der Decke*) provala, prolom |
| *Fahnenwache* | straža od tabora | zastavna straža |
| *Fahnenjunker* | podbarjaktar | zastavnik; barjaktar |
| *Feldartillerie* | artileria, topničtvo taborsko | bojno topništvo |
| *Feldbäcker* | pekar taborski | vojnički pekar |
| *Feldbett* | postelja taborska | vojnička postelja |
| *Feldgeräth* | pratež, partljaga vojnička | (*mil.*) bojna sprava, prtljaga |
| *Feldgefchrei* | vika, buka vojnička | bojna vika; (*Losung*) ratni znak |
| *Feldküche* | kuhinja taborska | bojna i. ratna kuhinja |
| *Feldmarfchall* | feldmaršal | glava vojske, maršal |
| *Feldprediger* | duhovnik taborski | vojnički duhovnik |
| *Feldfcherer* | felćer, felčar, ranar vojnički | vojnički vidar; vidar |
| *Feldfstück* | top | (*mil.*) laki top, šiba |
| *Feldwache* | straža od tabora | bojna i. taborska straža |
| *Feldzeichen* | znak, znamen vojnički | bojni znak |
| *Feldzeugmeister* | generao od artilerie | general topništva |
| *Feldzug* | vojska, pohod | vojnica, vojna |
| *Feuerwerker* | topnik; ognjanik | (*mil.*) ognjar |
| *Flaggenfschiff* | brod barjaktarski | brod-zastavnjak, stěgonosni brod |
| *Flügeladjutant* | pomoćnik taborski | pobočnik, priručnik |
| *Freibataillon* | bataliun dobrovoljski | dobrovoljačka, samovoljačka četa |
| *Ganeralität / Generalat* (Š) | generalstvo | glavništvo, djeneralija, generalat |
| *Garde* | garda, gvardia | straža |
| *Gardift* | gardista | stražanin f. *Nationalgardift* |
| *Gewehrprobe* | proba, provanje puške | ogledanje, kušanje puške |
| *Hauptwall* | glavni šanac | velik obkop |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Heerbann* | poziv na vojsku | narodni ustanak |
| *Heergeräth* | pratež, pàrtljaga vojnička | vojna sprava |
| *Hinterglied* | vàrsta zadnja | (*mil*.) stražnji niz |
| *Hornwerk* | rogalj (na tvàrdji) | (*mil*.) rogovje |
| *Insurgent* | insurgent | buntovnik |
| *Invalide* | invalid, nemoćnik | nemoćni vojnik, nemoćnjak |
| *Invalidenhaus* | kuća invalidska | vojnička nemoćnica |
| *Kanonenſchuß* | hitac od topa | topomet |
| *Kreuzzug* | križoboj, kàrstoboj, vojna sveta | vojnica za krst, križarska vojna |
| *Kriegscaſſe* | kasa, hazna vojnička | vojna pěneznica |
| *Kriegserklärung* | objavljenje rata | navěštaj, objava rata |
| *Kriegsflotte* | flota vojna | vojno brodovlje |
| *Kriegsgebrauch* | običaj vojni | ratna poraba; ratni običaj |
| *Kriegskunſt* | nauka od rata, taktika | vojna i ratna nauka; nauka o ratovanju |
| *Kriegslift* | varka vojna | ratna varka |
| *Kriegsmacht* | sila bojna | vojna sila |
| *Kriegsrüſtung* | priprava k ratu | sprema na rat; oružanje |
| *Kriegsſchiff* | bojni brod | vojni, ratni brod, ladjabojnica |
| *Kriegsſteuer* | harač, namet bojni | ratni porez, ratni namet |
| *Kriegszucht* | nauka vojna; red vojnički | ratni poredak, vojni zapt |
| *Landsknecht* | pěšak, vojnik, soldat | vojak |
| *Landſturm* | narodna insurekcia | (*mil*.) narodni ustanak |
| *Landwehr* | vojska narodna | domobrana; domobranstvo |
| *Leitfeuer* | trag od baruta; oganj privodni | běgući oganj, pobula |
| *Luftſchiffer* | brodar povětarni | zrakoplovac |
| *Marſch* | marš, put | hodja, hoda |
| *Marſchall* | maršal | domovnik, maršal (*Haushofmeister*) |
| *Marſchfertig* | spravan na marš | spreman na pohod, put |
| *Marſchiren* | marširati, putovati, ići | ići, hoditi, marširati |
| *Miliz* | vojska, vojstvo | narodna vojska |
| *Mitteltreffen* | srědnja vojska, sàrce od vojske | sréda |
| *Oberoffizier* | viši oficir | nadčastnik |
| *Oberſtlieutenant* | podobàrstar | podpukovnik |
| *Panzerhemd* | gvozdena, ljuskava košulja | željezna košulja |
| *Patrolle, Patrulle* | patrola, straža | obhodja, oblaz; oblaznica, patrola |
| *Piſtole* | pistola | mala puška, pištolja, pištolj |
| *Placken* | neuredno pucati, praskati | (*mil*.) pucarati |
| *Protznagel* | klin (u kolah topovskih) | topovski svornjak |
| *Quartiermeiſter* | meštar od kvartira | stanoredja, kvartirmajstor |
| *Rebell* | odpadnik, puntar, bunovnik | odmetnik |
| *Regimentsfeldſcheer* | felćer, felčar regementski | pukovinski (regimentski) stanoredja |
| *Regimentsquartiermeiſter* | regementski meštar od kvartirah | pukovinski (regimentski) stanoredja |
| *Regimentstambour* | regementski bubnjar | glavni bubnjar |
| *Reservecorps* | reserva | zastava, zapleće |
| *Rottenweiſe* | na čete | četimice; na povorke |
| *Rottmeiſter* | kaplar, tělesnik | desetnik |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Runde, Rundwache* | (*bei den Soldaten*) runda | (*mil.*) oblaz, okolka; dozor |
| *Schlachtpferd* | bojni konj, konj od boja | konj od mejdana |
| *Schleuder* | praća | (*mil.*) samostrěl |
| *Schützenhaus* | nišanište, strělište | streljana |
| *Seeoffizier* | pomorski oficir | pomorski častnik |
| *Soldatenfrau* | soldačka žena | vojnikovica; vojnikova, vojnička žena |
| *Soldatenleben* | život soldački | vojnovanje, vojnikovanje |
| *Stabsoffizier* | oficir od štapa, štapski oficir | poglaviti častnik, štapski častnik |
| *Stabsquartier* | štapski kvartir | poglaviti stan; stol |
| *Stellung* | razredjenje; položenje; posada | (*des Heeres*) položaj; razpologa, naredjaj; směštaj |
| *Stellvertreter* | naměstnik | (*mil.*) zaměnik |
| *Streichlinie* | linia od obrane | bočnica |
| *Streitart* | sěkira bojna | braduša, nadžak* |
| *Stückgut* | tuč (za topove) | topovina |
| *Stückjunker* | pomoćnik od artilerie | topnički kadet |
| *Stückknecht* | sluga, momak od artilerie | vozač topa |
| *Stückpferd* | konj od artilerie | topovski konj |
| *Sturmbock* | ovan (bojni) | zidoder |
| *Sturmdach* | kornjača (bojna) | bojna željvina |
| *Tzako* | čaka, klobuk (vojnički) | čakov |
| *Unter Abfeuerung der Kanonen* | pri pucnjavi, gromu topovah | uz grmljavinu topovah |
| *Unterlieutenant* | podlajtnant | podporučnik, untrlaćman |
| *Urlaub* | odpust | dopust, dopustica |
| *Vorderglied* | prednja vàrsta | (*mil.*) prva vrsta |
| *Vortrab* | prědnja straža | prednja četa, predvoj |
| *Wachparade* | parada (stražna) | ogled straže |
| *Wachſchiff* | stražni brod, brod od straže | ladja-stražarica; brod-stražar |
| *Wachtthurm* | stražni turan, toranj od straže | straževica, karaula* |
| *Wächterhäuschen* | stražarnica | stražnica, čuvarnica |
| *Waffenſchmied* | kovač od oružja | oružar |
| *Waffenſchmiede* | kovačnica, viganj, fabrika od oružja | oružarnica |
| *Waffenſtillſtand* | prestaja od oružja, sustava bojna, premirje | primirje, umir, uvěrica, mirno |
| *Waffenträger* | štitnik | štitonoša |
| *Wehrgeräth* | sprava od obrane | branila |
| *Wehrſtand* | stališ vojnički | vojinstvo, vojništvo |
| *Werbehaus* | kuća od zapisivanja vojnikah | snubionica |
| *Werbekreis* | kotar od zapisivanja vojnikah | snubilište; vojnički srez |
| *Werbeplatz* | město od zapisivanja vojnikah | vojno kupilište |
| *Werber* | zapisivalac (vojnikah) | (*Soldaten*-) kupivojska |
| *Zeughaus* | oružnica; oružište | oružana |

Graphically illustrated, here are the proportions of overlaps between MUR and Šulek (Image 13):

*Image 13. Extended analysis of overlap between MUR and Šulek*




*4.3. Qualitative results of the juxtaposition – word-formation*

Even though measurable results are rather indicative and revealing, the qualitative results can furthermore contribute to the overall picture of Šulek's presumed dependence on MUR. As a result of research, we will give a general panorama of various word-formation hallmarks.

The most striking observation to emerge from the general overview when comparing the two dictionaries is the profusion of Šulek's lexis, and consequently the abundance of word-formation patterns. Suffice to list all the terms registered by Šulek deriving from the Croatian morpheme for a *rifle*, *pušk*: *puška (Schießgewehr)*, *puškar (Schütze)*, *puškara (Gewehrkammer)*, *puškarica (Stückpforte)*, *puškarnica (Schießfenfter, Schießfcharte)*, *puškobat (Stockflinte)*, *puškomet (Büchfenfchuß)*, *puškonoša (Büchfenfpanner)*, *puškovnica (Gewehrfchrank)*, *puškovnik (Büchfenwärter)*, *puškovrt (Büchfenbohrer)*, *puška-krvnica (Mordgewehr)*, *puška-ptičarica (Schrotbüchfe),* etc.[19]

Indeed, Šulek, alongside a plethora of Croatian solutions, registers internationalisms and loan-words as well, but not as nearly much as MUR does (*bateria*, *meteriz*, *šanac*, *kalibar*, *garda*, *gvardia*, *insurgent*…). Moreover, Šulek often signals as less appropriate some loan-words – in most cases Turcisms – with an asterisk (e.g. *barut**, *džebana**, *džida**, *karaula**, *katana**, *konak**, *mejdan*, *nadžak**, *nišan**, *ordija**, *puščana balota**,

19 Jonke (1965:143–150) elaborated *in extenso* on the productivity of Šulek's affixes and his preferences thereof.

*tane**). Beside various affixes that Šulek propagated (***-ba***, strělba; ***-ice***, četimice;[20] ***-ište***, snubilište; ***-je***, brodovlje; ***-met***, topomet; ***nad-***, nadčastnik; ***pra-***, pravojvoda), he also spared no effort to synthetize a concept into a single word or at least into a closed or hyphenated compound whenever possible: *linia od obrane* (MUR) – *bočnica* (Š), *brodar povětarni* (MUR) – *zrakoplovac* (Š), *sprava od obrane* (MUR) – *branila* (Š), *hitac od topa* (MUR) – *topomet* (Š), *stražni turan* (MUR) – *straževica* (Š), *soldačka žena* (MUR) – *vojnikovica* (Š), *bojni brod* (MUR) – *ladjabojnica* (Š), *vojska narodna* (MUR) – *domobrana*, *domobranstvo*.

Finally, all these results lend support to conclusions reached by Mihaljević (2015: 37) and Hudeček & Mihaljević (2019: 5) that Šulek was a modern lexicographer, an avant-garde scientist who first deliberated Croatian scientific terminology and what were to become terminological principles in the 20th century.

Beyond all doubt MUR was a trailblazing dictionary in many aspects, particularly in terms of word-formation, neologisms and orthography. Both dictionaries are philologically deeply rooted in the tenets of the *Zagreb philological school*,[21] which propagated unlocking and reinvigorating all the formation potentials of the Croatian language, among other things. This is also manifested in the purist leanings obvious in both dictionaries. On account of these two features Šulek's work provoked considerable academic controversy that was protracted into the 20th century as well. In terms of addressing the terminological needs, MUR set pioneering and cutting-edge standards for the time e.g. *dvobojnik* (*Duellant*), *gradobrana* (*Garnifon*), *motarna vojska* (*Beobachtungsarmee*), *ognjanik* (*Feuerwerker*), *puškarac* (*Blänker*), *tělesnik* (*Corporal*), *toparnica* (*Stückgießerei*), *uhodnik* (*Spion*). Still, Šulek in his dictionary exploits the formation potentials of the Croatian language to the utmost. When juxtaposed to MUR's solutions (cf. Table 5), it is apparent that in many cases Šulek pursued his own word-formation preferences, innovations and ideas:

*Table 5. Word formation in MUR and Šulek juxtaposed*

| **German headword** | ***Němačko-ilirski slovar* (1842)** | ***Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (1860)** |
|---|---|---|
| *Angriff* | nasrnutje | nasrt |
| *Arsenal* | oružnica | oružana |
| *Befeftigung* | meteriz, šanac | (*mil.*) ogradba, obkop |
| *Belagerungskunft* | obsadstvo | obsadnja |
| *Caliber* | kalibar | ušće |
| *Feuerwerker* | ognjanik | (*mil.*) ognjar |
| *Hinrichtung* | pogubljenje | poguba |
| *Hornwerk* | rogalj (na tvàrdji) | (*mil.*) rogovje |
| *Kanonenfchuß* | hitac od topa | topomet |
| *Kriegsflotte* | flota vojna | vojno brodovlje |
| *Kriegswefen* | rat, poslovi bojni | vojništvo |

20 Dukat (1943:25) in his exhaustive study on Ivan Trnski's role in Šulek's work detects adverbial suffix *-ice* as one of Trnski's interventions.

21 Šulek was one of the most prominent figures of the *Zagreb philological school*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Landwehr* | vojska narodna | domobrana; domobranstvo |
| *Luftfchiffer* | brodar povětarni | zrakoplovac |
| *Schießen* | strěljanje | strělba |
| *Streichlinie* | linia od obrane | bočnica |
| *Stückgut* | tuč (za topove) | topovina |
| *Sturmbock* | ovan (bojni) | zidoder |
| *Truppweife* | na čete | četimice |
| *Urlaub* | odpust | dopust, dopustica |
| *Wachfchiff* | stražni brod, brod od straže | ladja-stražarica; brod-stražar |
| *Waffenfchmied* | kovač od oružja | oružar |
| *Waffenträger* | štitnik | štitonoša |
| *Wehrgeräth* | sprava od obrane | branila |
| *Wehrftand* | stališ vojnički | vojinstvo, vojništvo |
| *Werbekreis* | kotar od zapisivanja vojnikah | snubilište; vojnički srez |
| *Werbeplatz* | město od zapisivanja vojnikah | vojno kupilište |
| *Werber* | zapisivalac (vojnikah) | (*Soldaten*-) kupivojska |
| *Zeughaus* | oružnica; oružište | oružana |

Taking all of this taken into account paints a broader portrait of Šulek presumably having only enlarged or updated Mažuranić and Užarević's *Slovar*.

### *4.4. Discussion*

The aim of this paper was to revisit the generally accepted view that MUR's impact on Šulek's *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* was decisive and indispensable in many aspects, nothing short of a fundamental dictionary for Šulek. We undertook this research to put to the test this assertion by investigating it more in depth on the military subcorpora of both dictionaries.

The measurable results reached in this paper considerably call into question MUR enjoying the *sine-qua-non* status for Šulek. First of all, Šulek **outnumbers MUR** in so many respects. The sheer volume of his German headwords and corresponding Croatian equivalents in military domain (>2x) is indicative enough. Šulek records 1,129, while MUR records 504 German headwords with 1,683 and 896 Croatian equivalents, respectively. The remarkable result is that German headwords in Šulek (not Croatian equivalents) **overlap with MUR only in 473 cases**. The upshot is that **656** German headwords are **exclusively Šulek's interventions**. If we would count subheadword entries – such as collocations, idioms and multi-word units – the numbers would reach several thousand solutions predominantly in Šulek's favour. However, the most revealing results emerged when we looked into the Croatian equivalents.

Bearing in mind the commonly assumed view, we had expected a manifold overlap between *Němačko-ilirski slovar* and *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik*, in the domain of military terminology as well. Yet contrary to expectations, this research traced

**only 68** cases of **absolute overlap** when analysing Croatian equivalents of German headwords. Furthermore, we located **136** German headwords with **absolute disparity** in Croatian equivalents. In **269** German headwords, we registered a **partial overlap**, that is Šulek alongside his own numerous equivalents listed terms that could be traced in MUR as well. Needless to say, Šulek frequently provided a myriad of solutions for a German headword, unlike MUR, which usually provided one or two equivalents.

When discussing the lexis overlap between the two dictionaries it is absolutely impossible to infer whether Šulek almost twenty years later merely adopted MUR's solutions or whether these were already fully fledged words at the time Šulek documented them. Initial observations had suggested that there was a link between *Němačko-ilirski slovar* and *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* – especially in terms of conception, orthography, openness to neologisms and word-formation patterns. Nonetheless, the mutual **ratios** and **percentages** suggested **Šulek's prevailing originality** in compiling the dictionary, at least as far as military terminology is concerned. On the subject of terminology, it was interesting to investigate the range of neologisms, word-formation models, innovativeness and, subsequently, similitude between the two. The results collected from the subcorpora support the idea that Šulek exploited the word-formation potentials of the Croatian language to the utmost, even at the expense of acceptability of some of them. Finally, yet importantly, it must be borne in mind that Šulek undertook all of his terminological work racing against time trying to address immediate and immense terminological demands that could no longer be postponed (Jonke 1965: 146).

## *5. Conclusion*

The purpose of this research was principally twofold:

1. To investigate and determine the volume of military terminology both in Mažuranić and Užarević's *Němačko-ilirski slovar* (*German-Illyrian Dictionary*) and Bogoslav Šulek's *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* (*German-Croatian Dictionary*) and,
2. To juxtapose the obtained subcorpora and, subsequently, given the quantitative and qualitative results to revisit the widely held view of Šulek's considerable reliance on Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary.

From a general vantage point Šulek was unquestionably inspired by Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary, whether in terms of conception, orthography, stance on neologisms, word-formation and linguistic purism. On top of that, Šulek himself admits to have been enlarging MUR for years (Šulek 1860: VII). Yet bearing in mind his monumental merit for Croatian scientific terminology, especially military terminology, we found it appropriate to investigate the dimensions of Šulek's possible diverging from MUR's solutions and word-formation models.

The results reached are more than indicative and convincing. Šulek's repertoire outnumbers MUR in so many aspects. First, over half of Šulek's German headwords related to military (**58%**) **cannot be found in MUR**. Second, in the remaining segment overlapping with MUR, Croatian equivalents were of the chief concern in order to analyse the dimensions of Šulek replicating MUR's solutions. The research reveals only **a minor number of absolute overlaps** (**14.3%**) and as much as double

the number of **absolute disparities** (**28.7%**). The rest manifests a partial overlap, meaning that in the abundance of Šulek's equivalents some of them are identical to those in MUR. As stated in the *Discussion*, it is hard to discern Šulek's methodology in this case: whether he, almost twenty years later, merely adopted MUR's solutions or whether these were already fully fledged words at the time Šulek documented them. To sum up, contrary to what would generally be expected, the correlated numbers suggest a considerable discordance in the overlap between the two dictionaries. Turning to the **qualitative results** of the research, they **further endorse** the standpoint according to which there is a good probability that Šulek **did not simply replicate and upgrade** MUR's terminological solutions and innovations. In essence, the array of Šulek's word-formation patterns and avant-garde terminological insights outperform MUR likewise. Taken together, this is in good agreement with Markus's argument that Šulek "first intended to expand the dictionary of Mažuranić and Užarević, but eventually wrote a new, significantly more extensive dictionary" (Markus 2008: 177).

Furthermore, this research proved to **correlate favourably** with recent findings by Petra Bičanić (Bičanić 2018) who drew similar conclusions investigating religious terminology in both dictionaries. Thus, substantiated by our quantifiable data and qualitative juxtaposition results, we are of the opinion that Šulek had not merely replicated or improved Mažuranić and Užarević's lexical repertoire, nor did he just enlarge their dictionary. It can be reasonably assumed that **Šulek did resort to MUR as one of his valuable sources** but in all likelihood as an **auxiliary one**. Šulek's well-articulated and ramified methodology of producing dictionaries and his reliance on manifold sources and contributors has further strengthened our conviction that he **fundamentally produced a new dictionary**. Future studies on the current topic are therefore welcomed in order to establish a comprehensive outlook on Šulek relying on MUR.

However, Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary undeniably remains a pioneering and trailblazing dictionary in the history of Croatian lexicography, especially considering its conception, approach to language planning and word-formation. These are the areas where it definitely parallels Šulek's strategy of dictionary-making.

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*Appendix*

*Images*

Image 1. Subscription call for the German-Illyrian Dictionary 10 April 1841 (Source: Zagreb City Library sign. R – 723 G.1841)
Image 2. Subscription call for the German-Illyrian Dictionary 10 April 1841 (cont.) (Source: Zagreb City Library sign. R - 723 G.1841)
Image 3. Šulek's article announcing Mažuranić and Užarević's dictionary (1841) (Source: screenshot taken on 07/04/2020 from https://books.google.hr/books?id=0o5bAAAAcAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)
Image 4. Subject labels in Šulek's *German-Croatian Dictionary* (1860) (Source: Šulek, 1860, p. V)
Image 5. Military terminology in MUR and Šulek – quantitative data
Image 6. Overlap between MUR and Šulek
Image 7. Example from MUR *Kriegsheer* and *Kriegsheld* (Source: Mažuranić and Užarević, 1842, p. 237)
Image 8. Example from Šulek *Kriegsheer* and *Kriegsheld* (Source: Šulek, 1860, p. 796)
Image 9. Example from MUR *Cadettenfchule* (Source: Mažuranić and Užarević, 1842, p. 116)
Image 10. Example from Šulek *Cadettenfchule* (Source: Šulek, 1860, p. 284)
Image 11. Example from MUR *Batterie* (Source: Mažuranić and Užarević, 1842, p. 73)
Image 12. Example from Šulek *Batterie* (Source: Šulek, 1860, p. 171)
Image 13. Extended analysis of overlap between MUR and Šulek

*Tables*

Table 1. Terms from *Militär-Schematismus* and corresponding Croatian equivalents found in MUR
Table 2. Terms from *Militär-Schematismus* and corresponding Croatian equivalents found both in MUR and Šulek
Table 3. Absolute overlap between MUR and Šulek
Table 4. Absolute disparity between MUR and Šulek
Table 5. Word formation in MUR and Šulek juxtaposed

# SUPOSTAVLJANJE HRVATSKOGA VOJNOG NAZIVLJA DVAJU PRIJELOMNIH RJEČNIKA 19. STOLJEĆA

## Sažetak

Cilj je ovoga istraživanja preispitati i baciti novo svjetlo na prošireni stav u literaturi kako je utjecaj *Němačko-ilirskoga slovara* Ivana Mažuranića i Jakova Užarevića iz 1842. na *Němačko-hrvatski rěčnik* Bogoslava Šuleka iz 1860. bio u mnogočemu presudan i neizostavan. Štoviše, da je bio temeljnim rječnikom Šulekova rada. Ovim se radom ta tvrdnja dublje istražuje na vojnom nazivlju obaju rječnika, a posebno imajući na umu kako se Bogoslava Šuleka smatra utemeljiteljem hrvatskog vojnog nazivlja. Primarni je cilj bio ekscerpirati vojno nazivlje obaju rječnika kako bi ga se međusobno supostavilo i podvrgnulo kombinaciji kvantitativne i kvalitativne raščlambe. U smislu kvantitativnih rezultata, nastojalo se u što iscrpnijoj mjeri pronaći i zabilježiti njemačke polazne natuknice i njihove hrvatske ekvivalente iz čega su proizišla dva paralelna potkorpusa. Rezultati suodnosne raščlambe znakovito su rasvijetlili dosege utjecaja Mažuranić-Užarevićeva rječnika na Šulekov rječnik. U smislu kvalitativnih rezultata, istraživanjem se izložila u glavnim crtama prije svega razrađenost tvorbenih obrazaca obaju rječnika i njihova puristička nastojanja. U konačnici, čini se opravdano pretpostaviti kako Šulek jest posezao za Mažuranić-Užarevićevim rječnikom kao jednom od svojih vrijednih izvora, no po svoj prilici kao pomoćnim rječnikom, a daleko od toga kao temeljem svojega rječnika.

Ključne riječi: hrvatsko vojno nazivlje, Ivan Mažuranić, Jakov Užarević, Bogoslav Šulek, Njemačko-ilirski slovar, Njemačko-hrvatski rječnik, Mažuranić-Užarevićev rječnik