

**Znanstveni projekt
130464 Hrvatska rječnička baština i prikaz rječničkoga znanja**

Popis digitaliziranih rječnika

Popis koji slijedi je na engleskom jeziku (osim bibliografskih podataka, budući da je priređen za okrugli stol Okrugli stol (27. svibnja 2005. u Dubrovniku): "Use of information technology in lexicography" s uvodnim izlaganjem voditelja prof. dr. sc. Damira Borasa: "'Croatian Dictionary Heritage" Project Presentation: Concepts, Results" u okviru međunarodne konferencije ITJ 2005: Information Technology and Journalism(direktori: Prelog; N; Hayes, Robert M.; Boras, D). Konferencija je održana u Dubrovniku od 23. - 27. svibnja 2005.

CROATIAN DICTIONARY HERITAGE
AND DICTIONARY KNOWLEDGE PRESENTATION
(CDH)

LIST OF DIGITIZED DICTIONARIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

a) MOST IMPORTANT DIGITIZED DICTIONARIES

1. Faustus Verantius (Faust Vrančić). **Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum Latinae, Italicae, Germanicae, Dalmaticae et Ungaricae cum vocabulis Dalmaticis quae Ungari sibi usurparunt.** Venice, 1595
The oldest Croatian printed dictionary published by famous Croatian author Faustus Verantius (Faust Frančić) in Venice, 1595, is multilingual one covering Latin, Italian, German, Croatian (Dalmatian) and Hungarian with 5411 entries (six preface and 128 dictionary pages in small format). It has been completely digitalized and transformed into the database with complete text of the dictionary and also with additional data
2. Lodereker, Petr; Vrancic Faust. **Dictionarium septem diversarum linguarum, videlicet Latine, Italice, Dalmatice, Bohemice, Polonice, Germanice, & Ungarice, ... collectum a Petro Lodereckero Prageno, Bohemo, &c.** Typographeus Ottmariansus (Praga), Praga, 1605
The second issue of the first printed dictionary of Faustus Verantius from 1595, Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europe linguarum, covering seven languages (Polish and Chechish/Bohemian languages added). It has been completely digitalized and database has been prepared on the basis of Vrancic's 1595 issue, and Polish and Chechish columns are beeing added.
3. Jacobus Micaglia (Jakov Mikalja). **Blago jezika slovinskoga ili Slovník u Komu izgovarajuse rjeci slovinske Latinski, i Diacki (Thesaurus linguae Illyricae sive Dictionarium Illyricum in quo verba Illyrica Italice, et Latine redduntur).** Rome, 1649-1651
The first dictionary with Croatian left side is the trilingual Croatian - Italian - Latin dictionary Blago jezika slovinskoga illi slovník (Thesaurus of the Croatian language or the Dictionary) published by Italian Jacobi Micalia in Loretto and Ancona 1649-1651. Croatian language appears under the name Slovinski which means Slavic, Italian language under the name Latin, and Latin language under the name Diacki (Diački) which literally means Scholarly. It consists of 16 preface and 864 dictionary pages which all have been digitally colour photographed in a very high resolution, all entry words

have been transformed into the text database, and first 700 out of 864 pages have been completely transcribed into the digital text.

4. Juraj Habelich. **Dictionar ili Réchi Szlovenske zvxega ukup zebrane, u red postaulylene, i Diachkemi zlahkotene trudom Jurja Habelicha, masnika Tovarustva Jesusevoga, na pomoch napredka u diachkom navuku skolneh mladenczeu horvatszkoga i szlovenszkoga naroda.** Graz, 1670

Croatian Jesuit and the most famous 17th' century Croatian writer in the Croatian Kajkavian dialect Juraj Habelich authors the small but very popular Croatian-Latin bilingual Dictionar ili Réchi Szlovenske (Dictionary or Croatian Words) published in Graz in 1670. The term Szlovenszki relates to the Kajkavian dialect of the Croatian language, but author dedicates the book to the scholarly youth of the Croatian (literally Horvatszkoga) and Slovenian (Szlovenszkoga) nation, because at that time both languages were very close. The dictionary consists of 11326 entries, and has been completely transcribed into the digital text and related database as well as into the standard resolution black and white digital photographs.

The internet site with dictionary text has been prepared.

5. Joannis Belloszténecz (Ivan Belostenec). **Gazophylacium; seu latino-illyricorum onomatum aerarium, selectioribus synonymis, phraseologiis, verborum constructionibus metaphoris, adagiis ... et nunc primum peculiariter Illyriorum commodo apertum Gazophylacium illyrico-latinum.** Zagreb, 1740

Friar Ivan Belosztenez wrote the most important Croatian encyclopaedic dictionary in 1670 which was published in 1740, almost fifty five years after his death. It is a huge dictionary which consists of 22 pages of preface, 1288 pages of the Latin - Croatian part, and 650 pages of the Croatian - Latin followed by 42 pages of appendix.

The dictionary has been completely transcribed into the digital text as well as into the standard resolution black and white digital photographs. It comprises 39500 Latin-Croatian entries and 20200 Croatian-Latin entries excluding preface and appendix.

6. Ardelio Della Bella. **Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illyrico; cui si premettono alcuni avvertimenti per iscrivere e con facilita maggiore leggere le voci illiriche scritte con caratteri italiani, ed anche una breve grammatica per apprendere con proprieta la lingua illirica.** Venice, 1728

Ardelio della Bella, lexicographer and professor of theology published in 1728 in Venice huge Italian - Latin - Croatian dictionary (Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illyrico). The dictionary, which consists of 60 pages of comprehensive Croatian grammar and 448 pages of dictionary entries, has been completely digitally photographed in a very high resolution and all the text (except 40 pages still in preparation) has been transcribed into the digital form.

7. Ivan Mažuranić i Jakov Užarević. **Njemačko-ilirski slovar (Deutsch-illyrisches Wörterbuch).** Zagreb, 1842

It is a very important German-Croatian dictionary (Deutsch-illyrisches Wörterbuch) published in Zagreb, in 1842 by I. Mažuranić and J. Užarević with a very comprehensive, and with, for the Croatian language investigation, important Croatian right side.

It has been completely photographed in a very high resolution. The dictionary text is also completely transcribed into the digital text and the database preparation is in the due course.

Original German (Gothic) script was transliterated to Latin script.

8. Bartol Kašić. **Manuscript without a title (Croatian [Čakavic] - Italian dictionary),** Rome, 1599

Although not undersigned, there is a strong scientific evidence that this manuscript was written in Rome, around 1600, by Croatian Jesuit Bartol Kašić who prepared this dictionary as a supplement for Croatian language learning to his Croatian grammar, published in 1604. (*Institutiones linguae illyricae*, Rome 1604.).

Although it remained in the manuscript form, it was also scientifically proved that this dictionary was used as a basis for preparation of Croatian first bigger dictionary with the left Croatian side, the *Thesaurus of the Croatian language* or the *Dictionary* published by Italian Jacobi Micalia in Loretto and Ancona 1649-1651.

This 16th c. manuscript is preserved in the library of Minor Brethren in Dubrovnik, sign. 194

It has been completely photographed (260 manuscript pages), text has been completely transcribed into the digital form, and database with additional transliteration to the today's Croatian standard with 3613 entries has been prepared.

9. Altman, Josip; Stevan Bukl et al. **Rječnik njemačko-hrvatskoga tehnologičkoga nazivlja** za uporabu inženira, arhitekta, mehanika, zemljomjera, rudničkih mjernika, graditelja, gradj. obrtnika i t. d. trudom i troškom kluba inženira i arhitekta u Zagrebu. Zagreb, 1881.

German - Croatian (technical terminology); 417 pp. 26467 entries. Text has been completely digitized and complex database has been prepared.

10. Stulli, Joakim. **Rjecssoxje u komu donosuse upotrebljenja, urednia, mucsnia istieh jezika krasnoslovja nacsini, izgovaranja i prorjecsja. A—O.** Illir. Ital. Lat. Cfast drùga, Razdjeljak pârvi., Dubrovnik, 1805

The most comprehensive old Croatian - Italian - Latin dictionary, prepared by Croatian lexicographer Joakim Stulli (Stulić; Dubrovnik, 1730 - Dubrovnik, 1817), consists of 3 parts, each in two volumes. First one, published in 1801 in Buda (Budapest), was Latin - Italian - Croatian dictionary (*Lexicon latino-italico-illyricum*), the second one published in 1805 in Dubrovniku (*Rjecssoxje u komu donosuse upotrebljenja, uredna, mucsnia istieh jezika krasnoslovja nacsini, izgovaranja i prorjecsja*) contains Croatian - Italian - Latin dictionary, and third on, published also in Dubrovniku in 1810. contains Italian - Croatian - Latin dictionary (*Vocabolario italiano-illirico-latino*). On more than 4700 pages it consist of more than 80 thousands words.

In the framework of the project, the first part of the second volume has been completely photographed in very high resolution (XXXII + 727 pages), and digital text is under preparation.

b) OTHER SMALLER DIGITIZED DICTIONARIES

11. Libellus alphabeticus Cùm Nonnullis Catecheticis addito vocabulario brevi latino, illyrico, germanico (Rerum communiter occurrentium - cum licentia superiorum.), s. I. (probably in Slavonia), 1756. 68 pp.

Dictionary has been completely digitally photographed, and text was completely transformed into the digital form.

12. Mikoč, Jakov Anton, Rčnik Rukokretni, Rijeka 1852

In manuscript, preserved in Zagreb University Library (R 3403); Dictionary of nautical terms. Italian - Croatian; 80 pp; 10 lines in two columns;

Dictionary has been completely digitally photographed, and text was completely transformed into the digital form.

13. Babić, Božo. *Morski rječnik hrvacko-srpski. Usporedjen sa italijanskijem jezikom od jednoga pomorca.* Tisk. Appolonia i Kaprina, Trieste, 1870, 17 pp.
A comparative Croatian-Italian glossary of nautical terms. Dictionary has been completely digitally photographed, and text was completely transformed into the digital form and transformed to the complex database containing three other nautical dictionaries.
14. Babić, Božo. *Nazivlje korita i jedrila broda u hrvatskom, njemačkom i talijanskom jeziku.* Primorska tiskara, Kraljevica, 1877.
Terms for hulls and sailing boats in Croatian, German, and Italian. Dictionary has been completely digitally photographed, and text was completely transformed into the digital form and transformed to the complex database containing three other nautical dictionaries.
15. Babić, Božo. *Pomorski rječnik ili Nazivlje za brodarenje po moru.* Ivo Hreljanović, Senj, 1901. 59+1 pp.
Italian - Croatian - German nautical terminology. Dictionary has been completely digitally photographed, and text was completely transformed into the digital text and transformed to the complex database containing three other nautical dictionaries.
16. Broz, Ivan. *Hrvatski pravopis (=Croatian Orthography).* Nakl. Kr. hrv.-slav.-dalm. zemaljske vlade, Zagreb, 1893. xii + 133 pp.
Croatian orthography contains orthographic dictionary which has been completely digitally photographed, and text was completely transformed into the digital form. Database as well as www-page containing all the text including 3613 dictionary entries has been prepared.
17. Žepić, Milan. *Džepni rječnik latinskoga i hrvatskoga jezika za školsku upotrebu.* Vol. II. *Lexicon Latino-croaticum.* 2 ed, Zagreb, Hartman (St.Kugli), 1913, 371 pp.
Latin - Croatian pocket dictionary for high schools. Dictionary has been completely transliterated into the digital text and transformed to the complex database. It consists of 16208 dictionary entries.

c) CROATIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY (1860)

18. Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski (ed). **Bibliografija jugoslavenska (knjiga prva). Bibliografija Hrvatska (Dio prvi - Tiskane knjige).** Troškom društva za jugoslavensku povjestnicu i starine. U Zagrebu. Brzotiskom Dragutina Albrechta. 1860.
The first Croatian published bibliography, with 2963 bibliographic units (in which one can find about 3000 different publications) contains the first retrospective bibliography covering the period from the first printed Croatian book to the date of its publication (including addendum) in 1863. It was planned as a first book of general Yugoslav bibliography (with Serbian, Slovenian and Bulgarian bibliography) but Kukuljević did not succeed to do that.
It has been completely photographed in a very high resolution, and transformed to digital text (keeping original Glagolitic, Cyrillic and Latin script), and also transformed to the database. There is also a version with all other scripts transliterated to the Latin script.