

DALIBOR VRGOČ

IVAN (GIOVANNI) TANZLINGHER ZANOTTI –  
THE FOREFATHER OF THE CROATIAN MILITARY  
TERMINOLOGY<sup>1</sup>

1. *Introduction into the realm of manuscripts*<sup>2</sup>

[...] Furthermore, he compiled an Illyrian dictionary as well [...] although many of our [compatriots] have endeavoured to move that stone [of compiling the dictionary], on the matter of such importance, however, no one has proved more praiseworthy [than Tanzlingher]...<sup>3</sup>

The lexicographical *oeuvre* of Ivan (Giovanni) Tanzlingher Zanotti<sup>4</sup> (1651-1732) (henceforth Tanzlingher) is remarkable and intriguing from manifold vantage points. The sheer size of one of his extant

(<sup>1</sup>) We are grateful to unknown reviewers of this paper for some indeed valuable ideas and suggestions.

(<sup>2</sup>) For the sake of space further in the text the abbreviation *ms.* will be interchangeably used with its full form *manuscript*.

(<sup>3</sup>) “Componit adhuc et Dictionarium Illyricum [...] quamvis autem nonnulli ex nostratibus hunc lapidem movere adnixi sunt, nemo tamen hac in re tanti momenti eo se laudibilis gessit”, Giuseppe Ferrari Cupilli, *Della vita e degli scritti di Giovanni Tanzlingher Zanotti Canonico Zaratino*, “Annuario dalmatico”, Anno II. (1861), p. 102. These words of admiration for Tanzlingher, Ferrari Cupilli traces in a 1699 personal letter of Marko Dumanić (Dumaneo) (1628-1701) – an esteemed Dalmatian chronicler – written in Italian and sent to Tanzlingher. Among other things Dumanić quotes his bio-bibliographical résumé on Tanzlingher written in Latin, which Dumanić had prepared for a bibliographical lexicon he was working on – *Synopsis virorum illustrium Spalatensium* (1701). Special thanks to dr. sc. Sanja Perić Gavrančić from the Zagreb Institute for Croatian Language and Linguistics for her assistance in translation of Latin texts and further clarifications.

(<sup>4</sup>) Ivan (Giovanni) Tanzlingher Zanotti was a native of Zadar of mixed German-Croatian descent.

manuscript dictionaries – *Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi, italiano, illirico e latino* (1699/1704) – referred to in literature as the Padua manuscript, stretching over 1,318 of 32 x 45 cm format pages, speaks volumes about his dictionary-making commitment and endeavours. As Fin vividly portrays it, “with more than 87,000 Croatian, 34,000 Italian and 21,000 Latin lexical units, its author intended to demonstrate the vitality of the Croatian language”.<sup>5</sup> The recent research by Benacchio and Steenwijk<sup>6</sup> demonstrates that the voluminosity and lexical topicality of the Padua ms. can be ascribed to the fact that for Italian lemmata Tanzlingher almost evidently relied on prestigious and influential *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, no less. However, Tanzlingher in his oft-quoted preface provides a rationale for a myriad of Croatian equivalents in his dictionary, at the same time eulogising the Croatian language capacities and repertoire:

This book contains – for who would delve into it scrupulously – different or diverse seed and bloom of the Croatian, Slavic language and different utterances of all but every Italian word thus rebutting the lie of those claiming that our Croatian, Slavic language is fruitless and poor, and that one cannot find in it each Italian word interpreted, which – as evident from it – I interpreted, at places, by **one, two, three** or **more** words.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>(5)</sup> “[...] oltre 87.000 unità lessicali croate, 34.000 italiane e 21.000 latine, l’Autore intendeva dimostrare la vitalità della lingua croata”, Monica Fin, *Da Zara alla British Library: il curioso viaggio del Vocabolario dei tre nobilissimi linguaggi di Ivan Tanzlingher Zanotti*, “Italica Belgradensia”, (2019), No. speciale, *Studi in onore di Mirka Zogović*, pp. 83-94: 83.

<sup>(6)</sup> Rosanna Benacchio, Han Steenwijk, *La Crusca come fonte lessicografica in area dalmato-croata: la copia padovana del Vocabolario dei tre nobilissimi linguaggi di G. Tanzlingher-Zanotti (1651-1732)*, in *Il mondo slavo e l’Europa. Contributi presentati al VI Congresso Italiano di Slavistica*. A cura di M. C. Bragone, M. Bidovec. Firenze University Press, Firenze 2019, pp. 25-34. The Padua ms. bears two dates – 1699 and 1704 – the latter appearing at the end of the preface and the former preceding the start of the dictionary itself. Up until 1699 the *Crusca* had appeared in three editions and several re-issues: 1612, 1623 and 1691 edition. Benacchio and Steenwijk hypothesize that Tanzlingher probably might have relied on all three editions as his source for the Italian section in his dictionary.

<sup>(7)</sup> “V ovoj knjizi nahodi se, tko pomnjivo bude iskati, varstito ili razložito sime

In the same vein Tanzlingher in his preface postulates linguistic purism as one of his underpinnings, identifying the Italian language as the chief culprit for the corruption of the Croatian language:

[...] because of this detriment of our Liburnian, Dalmatian, Slavic, Croatian language, which grows like tares among the wheat in these Liburnian and Dalmatian lands, in such a way that a decent Croatian is not able to speak up in **clean, natural, Croatian Slavic language** anymore, without inadvertently mixing it or ruffling it with **Italian**.<sup>8</sup>

However, we will show further in the analysis that Tanzlingher was not even closely to such a degree antagonistic to borrowings, especially Turkish.

All in all, as fate would have it, what could have been a major lexicographic watershed at the turn of the eighteenth century – along with Vitezović's manuscript dictionary – has remained an unpublished lexical treasure trove, i.e. manuscripts.<sup>9</sup> The research conduct-

i cvit harvatskoga, slovinskoga jezika i varstiti izgovori od malo ne svake talijanske beside u kojoj očituje se laž protiva onim koji govore da naš harvatski, slovinski jezik neplodan i ubog jest i da se u njemu ne nahodi tomač od svake talijanske beside, koje na mista protomačih jedno, dvoje, troje i veče glasno, kako se u njoj očito vidi", Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik Ivana Tanzlinghera Zanottija*, "Rasprave: Časopis Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje", 37 (2011) 1, p. 206.

(<sup>8</sup>) "[...] nego sproku pohabe našega liburniačkoga, dalmatinskoga, slovinskoga, harvatskoga jezika, koja raste kano ljulj meju pčenicom u ove Dalmatinske i Liburniačke krajine, po načinu tomu, da ne umide veče Harvat junak svoju besidu izreči čistim naravskim, harvatskim slovinskiom jezikom, ako nju ne hoteči s talijanskom besidom ne pomiješa ili pomarsi". For the translation used here in English cfr. Nikola Vuletić, *Croatian in the Mediterranean context: language contacts in the Early Modern Croatian lexicography*, "Lexicographica", 33 (2018), pp. 69-94: 83.

(<sup>9</sup>) Unlike Ardelio Della Bella, a Ragusan Jesuit priest who in 1728 supported by the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith managed to publish his ground-breaking *Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illirico*, Tanzlingher did not enjoy much support from the ecclesiastical hierarchy. It seems that having been a Zadar's canon priest availed him little. Cfr. Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., p. 215. Ironically enough, some scientific research would seem to suggest that Tanzlingher himself could have taken part in the editing of Della Bella's dictionary, let alone that Della Bella in all likelihood resorted to Tanzlingher's manuscript dictionary as one of the sources for his work. Cfr. Nives Sironić-Bonefačić, *Nastanak i izvori Della Bellina rječnika (Dizionario italiano, latino, illirico, Venezia, 1728)*, in

ed thus far has documented four extant manuscripts, which today represent Tanzlingher's tangible lexicographical legacy. Benacchio and Steenwijk<sup>10</sup> thoroughly discussed the characteristics of all four manuscripts in their research devoted to Tanzlingher, while Vajs Vinja<sup>11</sup> published an exhaustive synoptic study of all four manuscripts upon the discovery of the fourth manuscript in 2009, i.e. the Zadar manuscript. Here, we will briefly list them according to the order of their discovery date, as featured in Steenwijk's acute investigation on chronological positioning of Tanzlingher's manuscripts.<sup>12</sup> For the purposes of this paper the manuscripts' titles, subtitles and back matter titles have been registered *in extenso*:

1) Zagreb manuscript (1679)

*Ditti... nel qual si dic... in lingua Illirica, et Ital...* with an appendix bearing the title *Epitteti raccolti da diversi auttori*

2) Padua manuscript (1699/1704)

*Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi, italiano, illirico e latino con l'aggiunta di molt'erbe semplici, e termini militari, raccolto dal Molto Reverendo Signor D. Giovanni Tanzlingher, Dottor, e Canonico di Zara*

3) London manuscript (1699)

*Isusovac Ardelio Della Bella (1655-1737): radovi međunarodnoga znanstvenog simpozija*. Ed. di D. Šimundža. Crkva u svijetu - Obnovljeni život, Split - Zagreb 1990, pp. 23-49.

(<sup>10</sup>) Rosanna Benacchio, Han Steenwijk, *Per un'edizione on line del Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi, italiano, illirico e latino di Giovanni Tanzlingher Zanotti (1699-1704)*, in *Uomini, opere e idee tra Occidente europeo e mondo slavo: Scritti offerti a Maria Luisa Ferrazzi*. A cura di A. Mingati, D. Cavaion, C. Criveller. Università degli Studi di Trento, Dipartimento di Studi Letterari, Linguistici e Filologici, Trento 2011, pp. 41-56.

(<sup>11</sup>) Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., pp. 199-260.

(<sup>12</sup>) Han Steenwijk, *Tanzlingher's trilingual dictionary: the relative chronology of the Zadar (sine anno) and Zagreb (1679) manuscripts*, in *Definitely Perfect: Festschrift for Janneke Kalsbeek*. Ed. di R. Genis, E. de Haard, R. Lučić. (Pegasus Oost Europese Studies, 29). Pegasus, Amsterdam 2017, pp. 617-640. Even though the Zadar ms. is *sine anno*, Steenwijk's thoroughgoing investigation dates it around 1672, positioning it as "the very first version of Tanzlingher's dictionary", cfr. *ivi*, p. 636.

*Vocabulario italiano, ed Illirico. Raccolto da Don Giovanni Tanzlingher. Dottore e Canonico di Zara with an appendix bearing the title Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo*

4) Zadar manuscript (c. 1672)

*Dittionario nel qual si dichiarano le parole Italiane in lingua Illirica et Latina.*

However, a comparative study of manuscripts was not pursued until 1953 when the second manuscript (the Padua manuscript) was brought to light by Arturo Cronia in one of his seminal articles<sup>13</sup> dedicated to Dalmatian lexicography. Until then, only one out of five<sup>14</sup> possible manuscripts had been known to have survived – the Zagreb manuscript. In 1959 Jolanda Marchiori undertook a substantial research of the Padua manuscript, the second manuscript to be unearthed.<sup>15</sup> In Marchiori's words, even though Tanzlingher did not "leave the impression of a versed lexicographer",<sup>16</sup> the "richness of his vocabulary",<sup>17</sup> his "copia verborum" and the very fact that a "considerable number of words could not be traced in the Academy's dictionary"<sup>18</sup> render his work extraordinary and impressive.

(<sup>13</sup>) Arturo Cronia, *Contributo alla lessicografia serbo-croata: un'inedita redazione trilingue del Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum di Fausto Veranzio*, "Ricerche slavistiche", II (1953), pp. 117-130.

(<sup>14</sup>) Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., p. 211. Meanwhile the *London* and *Zadar manuscripts* were discovered, which together with the manuscript in two huge volumes that Tanzlingher mentions in his testament (*Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi Linguaggi, cioè Italiano, Illirico et Latino* and *Indice Illirico*), and which according to his description does not coincide with any of the familiar manuscripts, leaves us with total of five manuscripts. The genesis of Tanzlingher's manuscripts remains rather enigmatic since the only dictionary that he explicitly mentions has not as yet reached us. Cfr. Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., pp. 210-211.

(<sup>15</sup>) Jolanda Marchiori, *Note al Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi italiano, illirico e latino del 1704 di Giovanni Tanzlingher Zanotti*. (Estratto dalle "Memorie della Accademia Patavina di SS. LL. AA.: Classe di Scienze morali, Lettere ed Arti", 72, 1959). Società Cooperativa Tipografica, Padova 1959, pp. 1-34.

(<sup>16</sup>) "non faccia l'impressione di un ferrato lessicografo", *ivi*, p. 10.

(<sup>17</sup>) "la sua ricchezza di voci", *ivi*, p. 18.

(<sup>18</sup>) "[...] ci stupisce, tra l'altro, il numero considerevole di voci che non figura-

The 1953 study by Matić on the Zagreb ms. was the first to have drawn due attention to the lexical correlation between the two dictionaries.<sup>19</sup> Finally, Marchiori concludes that despite all its errors *Vocabolario* still remains a “repertorium of considerable importance”.<sup>20</sup>

Research of Tanzlingher’s biographical, literary and lexicographic work commenced in the nineteenth century<sup>21</sup> continued sporadically in the twentieth century, and yielded several important studies.<sup>22</sup> Yet, Tanzlingher’s work had remained on the margins of scientific focus and destitute of a substantial appraisal until the twenty-first century when a number of authors – both from Croatia and abroad – spared no effort to meticulously investigate his opus, most notably his dictionaries. The result has been a growing body of literature acknowledging Tanzlingher’s valuable contribution to Croatian lexicography. The Padua manuscript was also 2012 digitized and made available online.<sup>23</sup>

no nel Dizionario dell’Accademia jugoslava di Zagabria”, *ivi*, p. 33. What Marchiori has in mind is a monumental *Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika*, also dubbed as *Akademijin rječnik* (ARJ) or *Rječnik JAZU*, issued in a time span of virtually one hundred years, 1880-1976.

(<sup>19</sup>) Tomo Matić, *Prva redakcija Tanclingerova rječnika*, “Rad JAZU”, 293 (1953), pp. 253-279.

(<sup>20</sup>) “[...] è sempre un ‘repertorium’ di considerevole importanza”, Jolanda Marchiori, *Note al Vocabolario...*, cit., p. 34.

(<sup>21</sup>) Giuseppe Ferrari Cupilli, *Della vita e degli scritti...*, cit., pp. 77-103.

(<sup>22</sup>) Cfr. Šime Urlić, *Ivan Tanzlingher Zanotti i njegove pjesme*, “Građa za povijest književnosti hrvatske”, 5 (1907), pp. 41-76; Tomo Matić, *Prva redakcija Tanclingerova rječnika...*, cit., pp. 253-279; Jolanda Marchiori, *Note al Vocabolario...*, cit., pp. 19-50.

(<sup>23</sup>) Owing to a project involving experts from Italy and Croatia – *Digitalizzazione e messa on line del Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi, italiano, illirico e latino di Tanzlingher*, that is part of a bigger project INTERREG IIIA, – ‘Tanzlingher hubs’ were organized at the Padua University (Rosanna Benacchio, Han Steenwijk, Alessandra Andolfo) and the Zagreb Institute for Croatian Language and Linguistics (Nada Vajs Vinja, Željko Jozić, Sanja Perić Gavrančić). The results of the project have been impressive and awe-inspiring: transcription, digitization and searchable according to multiple criteria web version of Tanzlingher’s *Padua manuscript* – the most sizeable of all four manuscripts, available at <<http://tanzlingher.signum.sns.it/>>.

Having mentioned the abundance of research on Tanzlingher in the last two decades, what captured our attention is that the descriptions of three out of four extant manuscripts thereof signal the presence of lexicographic supplements to the dictionaries, in other words annexed dictionaries.<sup>24</sup> Let us requote:

1) Padua manuscript (1699/1704)

*Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi, italiano, illirico e latino con l'aggiunta di molt'erbe semplici, e termini militari, raccolto dal Molto Reverendo Signor D. Giovanni Tanzlingher, Dottor, e Canonico di Zara*

2) London manuscript (1699)

*Vocabulario Italiano, ed Illirico* with an appendix bearing the title ***Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo***

3) Zagreb manuscript (1679)

*Ditti... nel qual si dic... in lingua Illirica, et Ital...* with an appendix bearing the title ***Epitteti raccolti da diversi auttori.***

Two out of three addenda are terminology-oriented: the *Padua manuscript* consists of herbal and military terminology, whereas the *London manuscript* consists of military terminology only. Given that our preliminary research suggests that this lexical repertoire has remained practically uncharted territory in the studies undertaken thus far, in this article we will examine this relatively small, yet trailblazing segment of Tanzlingher's lexicographical *opera omnia*. Therefore, the aim of this study is to expand current knowledge on

(<sup>24</sup>) Over the centuries of the evolution and affirmation of Croatian lexicography, 'annexed lexicography' – small-scale glossaries, word-lists, phrase books, vocabularies or dictionaries usually added as back matter to larger philological works such as grammars, dictionaries etc. – started to prove as an important link in the uninterrupted development of Croatian lexicography, from Vrančić's pioneering *Dictionarium* (1595) onwards. The customary term for such work in the Croatian linguistic meta-language is 'annexed dictionary' (*aneksni rječnik*). For more on the significance of annexed lexicography in the history of Croatian lexicography cfr. Igor Gostl, *Aneksna leksikografija XVIII. stoljeća*, "Filologija", 30-31 (1998), pp. 41-46.

Tanzlingher's terminological *oeuvre*, especially the military terminology as recorded in his general dictionary (Padua manuscript) and in what is likely the first-ever<sup>25</sup> Croatian military dictionary, *Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* (henceforth *Raccolta*). Apart from *Raccolta*'s formal properties, the analysis will explore its most distinctive lexicographic, lexical, word-formation and terminological attributes.

## 2. Tanzlingher's annexed lexicography

In her systematic study portraying all four manuscripts known to us to date,<sup>26</sup> Vajs Vinja synoptically portrayed both their common and their distinctive features. As far as the annexed lexicography is concerned, Vajs Vinja registered that the Padua manuscript physically lacked the herbal and military addendum by saying that "the dictionary is missing the addendum *di molti erbe semplici e termini militari*".<sup>27</sup> However, *Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* has survived as the London manuscript supplement. The glossary of epithets annexed to the Zagreb manuscript is present thereof, but since it is beyond the scope of this study it will be only parenthetically illustrated here.

(<sup>25</sup>) Bidirectional bilingual Hungarian-Croatian dictionary *Vojnički rječnik* (1900/1903) by Mavro Špicer et al. is considered to be the first official Croatian military dictionary, cfr. Marko Samardžija, *Hrvatski leksik i leksikografija u 19. stoljeću*, in *Povijest hrvatskoga jezika*, 4. knjiga: 19. stoljeće. Croatica, Zagreb 2015. For a more detailed account on this cfr. Dalibor Vrgoč, *Terminološki aspekti stvaranja hrvatskoga vojnoga nazivlja*. (Doctoral thesis). Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu, Zagreb 2020, pp. 170-173.

(<sup>26</sup>) Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., pp. 199-260.

(<sup>27</sup>) "[...] u rječniku se ne nalazi *odatak di molti erbe semplici e termini militari*", *ivi*, cit., p. 202. However, theoretically, this does not necessarily mean that originally there must have existed an addendum. First, the physical manuscript does not seem to be incomplete. Second, the manuscript's unabridged title could be interpreted that the general dictionary itself was enlarged by many herbal and military terms. This alternative approach is also justified but since it is not fundamental to our research, we will accept Vajs Vinja's interpretation.



### 2.1. *Epitteti raccolti da diversi auttori*<sup>28</sup>

The Zagreb ms. (1679) is the first of Tanzlingher's versions of dictionary to have a supplement. Entitled *Epitteti raccolti da diversi auttori* ("Epithets collected from diverse authors") it records certain nouns and cluster of epithets habitually co-occurring with them. More precisely, it falls into a category of adjective-noun collocations list. One general noun related to warfare found in the list is *rat* 'war'. Tanzlingher provided no less than 39 epithets common in his days in combination with the noun *rat*. One curiosity is that, unlike today, the noun was classified at the time as feminine grammatical gender, probably under the influence of Italian *guerra*, f.<sup>29</sup>

#### Rat<sup>30</sup>

Plaha / Viçgna / Vurimenita / Laçna / Opchienna / Brezsavçna / Treskouitta / Dugga / Kucchna / Scumgniua / Nestanouitta / Izuanska / Teska / Karuaua / Sctrasçna / Brezkonçana / Vurymenitta / Neprauedna / Nekoristna / Potrepechia / Plaçna / Morska / Vboyna / Xenska / Narauska / Potribgliua / Noua / Tayna / Poghibilna / Kuzna / Guscarska / Pametna / Mudra / Kragleuska / Nagla / Suetosquarna / Tolika / Stara / Nepostenna

### 3. *London manuscript*

Before focusing on the military dictionary, a brief overview of the outlines of the genesis and the "itinerary" of the London manuscript is needed. The first to draw attention to a possible new manuscript, alongside the Zagreb and Padua mss., was Sironić-Bonefačić in 1992. In a note to her larger study on Ardelio della Bella<sup>31</sup> the author cited a 1971 paper by Vladimir Markotić and a catalogue of

<sup>(28)</sup> N.B. This is Tanzlingher's literatim spelling – *epitteti* and *auttori*.

<sup>(29)</sup> Vitezović, likewise, in his *Lexicon Latino-Illyricum* records *rat* under the feminine grammatical gender s.v. *Velonozja rat*. Interestingly, Belostenec's *Gazophylacium* labels *rat* as 'D' – *dalmatice*, signalling its prevalence in Dalmatia.

<sup>(30)</sup> We owe a deep debt of gratitude to dr. sc. Nada Vajs Vinja for her expertise on the writing system in *Epitteti*.

<sup>(31)</sup> Nives Sironić-Bonefačić, *Ardelio della Bella i prvo izdanje njegova rječnika iz 1728. godine*, "Rad HAZU", 446 (1992), pp. 1-69 (note 7).

manuscripts thereof referring to Croatia in the British Museum.<sup>32</sup> The upshot of Markotić's scrutiny of the archives was a rather dense list of manuscripts among which was *Vocabulario italiano, ed Illirico*, dubbed today as *The London manuscript*, due to its place of keeping. Prior to this no mention of such version of dictionary had ever been made, neither in Tanzlingher's testament nor in Ferrari Cupilli's biographical study.

The first-ever description of the genesis, "itinerary" and linguistic characteristics of the London ms. was presented in Bockholt, Meštrović and Vajs.<sup>33</sup> Interestingly, the dictionary displays the same date (1699) as the Padua ms., with which it shares remarkable lexical resemblance.<sup>34</sup> Still, keeping in mind diverse writing system, orthography, handwriting, non-parallelisms and lacunas between the two, the London ms. can beyond doubt be treated as a separate dictionary.<sup>35</sup> When contrasted to other manuscripts, the London ms. is Tanzlingher's only bilingual dictionary (Italian-Croatian), while the remaining three comprise Italian, Croatian and Latin languages. According to its *ex libris* and research, it had at least two "custodians", in Fin's wording<sup>36</sup> – for a short period of time it belonged to an English linguist and bibliophile Richard Heber (1773-1833), who purchased it in 1830 at an auction selling the bibliophilic legacy of a polyglot and philhellene Frederick North, 5th Earl of Guilford (1766-1827). The British Museum Library purchased the manuscript in 1836 and it has been kept there ever since (sign. 10.360).

However, owing to the most recent pioneering insights by Monica Fin on the genesis, dating and background of the London ms., a rather novel perspective could be adopted. Tracing back the manuscript custodianship Fin contextualizes its genesis, situating it in a broader frame of Frederick North's devotion to languages (Croatian

<sup>(32)</sup> Vladimir Markotić, *Manuscripts referring to Croatia in the British Museum in London*, "Radovi Hrvatskoga povijesnog instituta u Rimu", III-IV (1971), p. 269.

<sup>(33)</sup> Volker Bockholt, Zrnka Meštrović, Nada Vajs, *Nepoznati dvojezični rječnik Ivana Tanzlinghera Zanottija*, "Filologija: časopis Razreda za filološke znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti", 36-37 (2001), pp. 45-59.

<sup>(34)</sup> Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., p. 255.

<sup>(35)</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 247-248.

<sup>(36)</sup> Monica Fin, *Da Zara alla British Library...*, cit., p. 86.

including), his wealth of contacts throughout the Mediterranean – among others in Dubrovnik and Zadar – and his lifelong commitment of establishing the Ionian Academy,<sup>37</sup> ultimately furnishing it with his magnificent library. Towards the end of his life North was particularly busy searching for “manuals, dictionaries and grammar books”<sup>38</sup> for the young students of his Academy.<sup>39</sup> Fin underlines that when North was destitute of a book needed for his Academy he was not reluctant of making it, no less, *ex novo*.<sup>40</sup> Such was the case of a grammar book *Grammatica pratica della lingua Illirica*, preserved today at the Kent County Archives, previously having survived in North’s archive, but shared the same fate as the London ms. of remaining an unpublished manuscript.

According to Fin’s research *Grammatica* (an adespota) and Tanzlingher’s *Vocabulario* share some strikingly parallel features: both are envisaged as one-volume, bilingual, Italian-Croatian philological manuals, and both display similar accuracy, homogeneity, arrangement and practicality, as if the authors had been adhering to uniformly designed guidelines.<sup>41</sup> Finally, quoting Benacchio and Steenwijk, the London ms. does indeed distinguish itself from other manuscripts for an “exceptional linguistic correctness”.<sup>42</sup> Taking all this into consideration, Fin suggests that *Vocabulario* (London ms.) together with *Grammatica* were drafts of publications-to-be intended for students of Croatian (“Illyrian”) language at the Ionian Academy – making it a “perfect starting kit for somebody taking up learning of a foreign language”.<sup>43</sup> The second, “simpler”, working hypothesis suggested by Fin is that the London ms. was produced to meet Frederick North’s personal zeal for learning languages, includ-

(<sup>37</sup>) The Ionian Academy in Corfu was the first Greek academic institution in modern times and the precursor of the Ionian University.

(<sup>38</sup>) Monica Fin, *Da Zara alla British Library...*, cit., p. 92.

(<sup>39</sup>) Monica Partridge, *The First Practical Grammar and Reader of Illyrian?*, “Suvremena lingvistika”, 41-42 (1996) 1-2, pp. 497-502: 502.

(<sup>40</sup>) Monica Fin, *Da Zara alla British Library...*, cit., p. 92.

(<sup>41</sup>) *Ivi*, p. 93.

(<sup>42</sup>) Rosanna Benacchio, Han Steenwijk, *Per un’edizione on line...*, cit., p. 44.

(<sup>43</sup>) “[...] il perfetto kit di partenza per chi si appresta a studiare una lingua straniera”, Monica Fin, *Da Zara alla British Library...*, cit., p. 93.

ing Croatian.<sup>44</sup> In the final analysis, cognisant of the fact that there have been no written accounts suggesting that Tanzlingher had ever compiled a bilingual dictionary, Fin's approach to *Vocabulario*'s genesis seems plausible and rather convincing.

Since the focus of this study is Tanzlingher's military terminology – more specifically his military annexed dictionary allotted to the back matter of the London ms. – it bears noting another formal parallel with the Padua manuscript. It seems that both dictionaries were envisaged with an addendum of military terms. However, in the available version of the Padua ms. addendum is missing, whereas *Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* addendum has been preserved next to the London ms.<sup>45</sup>

Let us now turn to our main question of interest – linguistic and terminological portrayal of Tanzlingher's military terminology, both in the Padua ms. and London ms. annexed dictionary.

#### 4. *Tanzlingher's military terminology – analysis*

As already mentioned, since the Padua ms. is today accessible and browsable online, Tanzlingher's annexed military dictionary from the London ms., when needed, will be predominately juxtaposed to the Padua ms.<sup>46</sup>

The research conducted thus far on Tanzlingher's manuscripts regularly emphasize the profusion of the lexicon therein, and the wealth of terminology pertaining to various domains, scientific disciplines and professions. Already Marchiori argued that within the “copia verborum [...] ample space is occupied by terms...”,<sup>47</sup> while Benacchio and Steenwijk in 2011 reiterate that not even the Academy's

<sup>(44)</sup> *Ivi*, p. 93.

<sup>(45)</sup> For the alternative approach to the issue of (non-)existence of the addendum to the Padua ms. cf. note 27.

<sup>(46)</sup> Our profound thanks go to prof. Han Steenwijk from the University of Padua for sharing with us valuable knowledge on the digitized version of the Padua manuscript.

<sup>(47)</sup> “[...] la ‘copia verborum’ [...] dove trovano ampio spazio i termini”, Jolanda Marchiori, *Note al Vocabolario...*, cit., p. 8.

twenty-three volumes of *Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika* (ARj) had registered vast number of them, many of which refer to diverse domains – “public and private sphere, religious domain, public administration, household, agriculture”, to name but a few.<sup>48</sup> Furthermore, Vajs Vinja dedicated an in-depth study on phytonyms in Tanzlingher’s manuscripts, the outcome of which was of a considerable Croatian phytonymic corpus.<sup>49</sup> Likewise, the author extracted the terminology developed by Tanzlingher for diverse scientific disciplines (e.g. *astronomy – zvjezdopazja; geography – okosvjetščina, svjetomirina, zemljopiska; mathematics – kolikavina, kolikstvinna; grammar – gramatika, slovstvo, slovovnica*),<sup>50</sup> manifesting again his purist ardour and word-formation originality. If we further explore his handling of terminology one can observe that Tanzlingher himself devised domain labels in his dictionary metalanguage and conventions (Padua ms.). Even though his inventory of labels is not granulated to such a degree – as it is common practice in modern dictionary-making – still we can track several of them, military domain likewise (*term. mil.*). However, it is worth noting that consulting the domain labels inventory can be misleading. The overall terminological corpus (and specific subcorpora) is much more extensive and not restricted to the registered domain labels only, demonstrating Tanzlingher’s considerable terminological acumen.

#### 4.1. *Military terminology in the London manuscript*

At the outset, it should be emphasized that Tanzlingher often provides a semantic specification or folk definition in Italian next to a headword, which significantly facilitated the search and insight into the meaning of a headword. Furthermore, Tanzlingher the lexicographer is characterized by his evident proclivity for linguistic purism, thus where not constrained, he does not resort to a foreign language for word-loaning. Still, despite advocating native Croatian elements, the military subcorpora is not bereft of Italianisms (*Armiraglia, Lombardijr, Kočiga*), Germanisms (*Pančijr, Scglyen*), Turkisms (*Ba-*

<sup>(48)</sup> Rosanna Benacchio, Han Steenwijk, *Per un’edizione on line...*, cit., p. 46.

<sup>(49)</sup> Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., pp. 199-260.

<sup>(50)</sup> *Ivi*, pp. 248-255.

*ryaktaar, Delya, Dundarnik, Kalpak, Meteriz Topigija*), Hungarianisms (*Harç, Seregh, Tabor, Taraska, Patançyà*), which Tanzlingher, as a rule, retrieves from Croatian supradialects, dialects and vernaculars. Furthermore, as far as the dictionary conception is concerned, another peculiarity distinguishes Tanzlingher – the elaboration of polysemic lexemes. Let us exemplify this for the sake of argument with the Padua ms. examples – s.v. *milizia* Tanzlingher lists three separate headwords followed by an Italian semantic specification, Croatian and Latin equivalents, all relevant to military terminology:

**milizia<sup>1</sup>** *arte della guerra.* | Voyeuaanyè. Voinuuscanyè. Boiniçkstuò. Boitirraneyè. Voinijksctuò. Voiscka. Voinnà. Boibyeenyè. Haruaanyè. | Militia. Res militaris.

**milizia<sup>2</sup>** *per esercito di gente armata.* | Voiskà. Oruxdianni. Oruxdijçi. Borreenyè. Voistuò. Silla. Voinijçi. Haruaçi. Boitirrauçi. Boibik. Boibyaaçi. Plaachniçi. | Copiae. Milites.

**milizia<sup>3</sup>** *per ordine di grado cavalleresco.* | Vitexyè. Vyetexyè. Vyetexoui. Voiniçyà. Hrabrenniçi. Hrabryà. | Militia.

Taking a step further in research of the occurrence of military terminology in Tanzlingher, for the sake of illustration 83 randomly selected terms from the Padua ms. are provided (cfr. Table 1):

Italian term	Croatian equivalents (Padua ms.)
<b>Alfiere</b>   quel che porta l'insegna; banderajo	Dundarnik. Zastaunik. Baryaktaar. Stygonos. Stigonossitegl. Stijgonossaaç.
<b>Ammiraglio</b>   titolo di capitano d'armate di mare	Voisko morske glauaar. Varseni brodaar. Armiraglia.
<b>Archibuso</b>   moschetto, pistola	Puskà. Tupeka. Puskiçà.
<b>Armajuolo</b>   che fabbrica le armi	Oruxdyaç. Oruxdyà. Kovaç od oruxia.
<b>Armamento<sup>1</sup></b>   luogo, dove si ripongono, e conservano l'armi, armeria	Oruxdischyè.
<b>Armamento<sup>2</sup></b>   ogni sorta d'arma, e di	Boyuhran.

<b>munizione ad uso di guerra</b>	
<b>Armata</b>   moltitudine di navigli armati congregati insieme	Vojska morska. Oruxtuò. Oruxnya. Korabglyagnà. Brodivinà. Pomooruschina.
<b>Armatamente</b>   con armi	S'oruxdyen. Oruxdyaatnò.
<b>Armato</b>   coperto e fornito d'armi	Oruxdyen. Oruxdyan. Oboruxdyan. Oruxyan. Oklopglyen.
<b>Armeggiamento</b>   l'armeggiare	Booy. Poboy. Çudnogledanyè. Raazboi.
<b>Armeggiare</b>   far spettacoli d'arme per allegrezza, e intertenimento	Boya çudno çinyenyè. Oruxdno kaaxanyè.
<b>Artiglieria</b>   strumento bellico per uso di batter ripari, o muraglie, fatto di metallo di forma colonnare, voto dentro	Top. Xelenka. Lumbarda.
<b>Assalto</b>   assalimento	Yurijt. Naaskok. Narijp. Naskoçenyè. Nahraap. Strumanyè. Naskok. Yaghma. Naprenyè. Nauaalyenyè. Narijplyenyè.
<b>Assediato</b>   che assedia	Okruxitegl. Zaasidnik. Odarxaaç. Podsidegl. Zaasednijk.
<b>Asta</b>	Kopglyè. Kopyè. Zidra. Zulliça
<b>Bacinetto</b>   celata	Sijssak. Koçiga. Scglyen. Koçigha. Koçigh.
<b>Balestra</b>   strumento da guerra per uso di saettare	Luuk. Loptiluuk. Samostrijgl. Samostryel.
<b>Balestratore</b>   balestriere	Lukoloptaar. Strijglyaç. Lukohittaç.
<b>Balestriera</b>   buca nelle muraglie, donde si balestra l'inimico	Lukoloptischyè. Poloxnischyè. Podboyaçniça. Puskariça.
<b>Battaglia</b>   fatto d'arme, combattimento d'eserciti nemici	Pokausctuò. Pobooy. Haarç. Udaragne.

	Hervagna. Oghrasc. Udra. Boyoruxdni. Udrenyè.
<b>Battagliare</b>   combattere	Booybitti. Voyskovatti. Poboritti. Boyovatti. Pobittisè. Bittisè. Harvattisè.
<b>Battagliatore</b>   combattitore	Voynijk. Boraaç. Poklaatnik. Harvaaç. Voysshaak. Branijk.
<b>Battagliatrice</b>   Voyniça. Boraçiça. Oruxdniça. Harvaatniça. Voyshaça	Voyniça. Boraçiça. Oruxdniça. Harvaatniça. Voyshaça. Poklatglyuicça. Braniteglyça. Braniça.
<b>Battaglietta</b>   diminut. di battaglia	Proboyak.
<b>Battaglione</b>   numero determinato di soldati schierati in battaglia	Buglyuk. Udragn. Poklaasctvina.
<b>Berrettone</b>	s.v. <i>Berretta con mostra di pelle</i> Kalpak.
<b>Bombarda</b>   ogni sorte di artiglieria da fuoco, cannone strumento da batter ripari, e muraglie, fatto di metallo di forma colonnare, vuoto	Top. Xeleenka. Lumbarda. Veliki ogagn. Tries umargli.
<b>Bombardiere</b>   colui, che carica, e scarica le artiglierie	Topçezyà. Topigija. Topçyà. Patançyaas. Lumbardijr.
<b>Campione</b> <sup>1</sup>   difensore, ma si dice di uomo prode in arme	Delya. Yunaak. Boynik. Syçyak. Varlijch. Varlyk.
<b>Campione</b> <sup>2</sup>   per duellante, lottatore	Zaatoçnik. Ratnik.
<b>Campionessa</b>	Varlijchniça.
<b>Cannòne</b>   artiglieria grossa	Topp. Taraaka. Vèllèpuç. Lumbaarda. Zidobub. Çyuinninà. Patançyà.
<b>Capitano</b>   guida, capo, governatore di soldati	Voyeuoddà. Çetni gluaaar. Gluaaar. Vodaaç. Poglaaunik.
<b>Capodieci</b>   capo, e guida di dieci	Dessetnijk. Vijnijk.



<b>Caporale</b>   sust. principale, guida	Glavaar. Poglaaunik. Halauz. Desseltonaçalnik. Zapouidnik.
<b>Caricare la balestra, archibuso, arco, e metterli in punto per tirare</b>	Napeeti. Nabitti. Nakarçati . Napreechi. Napuniti.
<b>Catafratta</b>   corsaletto	Pançijr. Oklopp.
<b>Centuria</b>   compagnia di cento fanti	Stotinika.
<b>Centurione</b>   capitano di cento uomini	Stotijnik. Stotnijk.
<b>Classe</b>   armata marittima, carovana di navili	Morska voiska. Pomooruschina. Mnox korabgl. Scaari. Schyedrina.
<b>Colubrina</b>   sorta di artiglieria	Tarascina. Çyvininà. Patançina. Topçininà. Razgrodnina.
<b>Combattente</b>   combattitore	Voiskaaç. Branitegl. Branijk. Brinijk. Voinijk. Rattnijk. Boraaç. Udritlegl. Boritegl. Harvaaç. Kyuaç. Pobooijnijk. Boyeuoyaaç. Bornik.
<b>Combattere</b> <sup>1</sup>   far battaglia insieme	Bittisè. Borittisè. Harvattisè. Udritscè. Bitti. Voiskovatti. Battiti. Voishouatti. Boyouatti. Voyovatti. Borritti. Poboyouatti. Harvatti. Bijvati. Harvaaçiti.
<b>Combattere</b> <sup>2</sup>   dare assalto, o batteria a muraglie	Jurijsciti. Naskaakati. Rijvati. Naskoçitti. Narijpiti. Navaaliti. Boobitti. Naprijti. Stramati.
<b>Combattimento</b>   combattere	Pobooi. Booy. Byenyè. Boyeuaanyè. Zamlatyenyè. Voiskovaanyè. Harvagna. Battyenye. Harvaanyè. Harvaçenyè.

	Nepopadenyè. Buxianyè. Buxyà. Byenyè. Borreenyè. Hartçenyè. Harçenyè. Braan. Boyoruxdyaanyè.
<b>Combattente</b>   che combatte	Boyaaç. Boyoboyaaç. Pobooinik. Voiskaaç. Harvaaç. Napopadavaç. Buxyaaç. Boraaç. Branitegl. Branijk. Boinijk. Hartçnik. Boyoruxdnijk. Vojevaaç. Poboritegl. Boyovaaç. Voisknijk. Napopadaaç.
<b>Combattitrice</b>	Boyariçà. Boyobyça. Pobooiniçà. Voiskariçà. Harvaça. Napopadaça. Napopadaviça. Buxyça. Buxyaviça. Boraça. Branitegliça. Braniça. Hartçniça. Boyoruxdniça. Booibyça. Voyevaça. Poboritegliça. Boyouaça. Vooiskniça.
<b>Correria</b>   lo scorrere, che fanno gli eserciti per il paese nemico	Nasertanyè. Zaplijnyenyè. Tarçanyà. Darçanyà. Navaaglyenyè. Tarçagnà. Darçagnà. Haritoglyensctuò.
<b>Corsiere</b>   caval bello, e nobile da guerra	Yedek. Provodnikogn. Teklaç. Plemiyedek.
<b>Custode</b>   custodio	Straaxnik. Straaxanin. Straaxaç.
<b>Defenditore</b>   che difende	Obranitegl. Bglyuudnik. Sahititegl. Zashititegl. Branijk. Krijlitegl. Schijtnik. Zashijtnik. Harvaaç.
<b>Difendimento</b>   difesa, il difendere	Braanyenyè. Obraanyenyè. Bglyudyenyè. Bremba.

	Obglyudyenyè. Obraamba. Schijtyenyè. Zaschijtyenyè. Krijlyenyè. Obrannà.
<b>Difesa</b>   posta innanzi il muro antemurale	Pridgradyè.
<b>Divisione a dritta serrate le file</b> , term. mil.	Razdijglyenyè na descnò zatuorite strukè.
<b>Duellante</b>   che duella, che combatte col suo nemico a corpo a corpo	Zaatoçnik. Zataçnik. Ratnik.
<b>Duello</b>   combattimento di due a corpo a corpo	Zaatik. Zaatikà. Zaatoçischyè. Meidaan. Zataç. Zaatokà.
<b>Esercito</b>   moltitudine di gente insieme armata per guerreggiare	Voiskà. Voistuò. Sillà. Mnoox. Mnoxtuò. Mnoxinà.
<b>Fucile</b>   ordigno di ferro per trar fuoco dalla pietra	Kressallò. Çakmak. Samokres. Oghgnillak.
<b>Gazzeria</b>   gazarra, strepito, o suono di strumenti bellici fatto per allegrezza	Puskanyè. Puçkanyè. Topçenyè. Patançanyè.
<b>Guarnigione</b>   guernigione, quantità de' soldati, che stanno per guardia di fortezza, presidio	Karscglyugh. Bropsa. Haan.
<b>Generale</b>   aggiunto del capitano, o comandante dell'esercito intero, che anche si dice in forza di sust.	Zapovidnijk. Xeneraal. Xeneraò. Opchenanin. Zeneraal.
<b>Guerra</b>	Raazboi. Pobooui. Booi. Voinijçyè. Razmirriçà. Rattyenyè. Voiskà. Rattenyà. Voyeuanyè.
<b>Guerriere</b>   sust. ammaestrato nell'arte della guerra	Voinijk. Boyumoguuch. Boyar. Boyunist. Boinijk.
<b>Guerriero</b>   atto, e acconcio a guerra	Voinijk. Rattnik. Voyouaaç. Voyeuatnik. Voyevatan. Voyeuataù. Ratglyù.
<b>Guerriera</b>	Voyeuatniçà. Voiniçà. Boyariçà.
<b>Legionario</b>   di legione	Çatnijk. Çopoornik.

<b>Legione</b>   squadra, schiera di soldati	Zaadruga. Çopper. Polkà. Çettà.
<b>Marchia</b> ,   contrammarchia, term. mil.	Hoddyenyè prama Hoddyenyù. Di zya prama di zij.
<b>Militare</b>   add. di milizia	Voinijčki. Voinuusni. Harvatčki. Boibyatçski. Harvaatnički.
<b>Milizia</b> <sup>1</sup>   arte della guerra	Voyeuaanyè. Voinuusanyè. Boiniçkstuò. Boitirraneyè. Voinijksctuò. Voiscka. Voinnà. Boibyeenyè. Haruaanyè.
<b>Milizia</b> <sup>2</sup>   per esercito di gente armata	Voiskà. Oruxdianni. Oruxdnijçi. Borreenyè. Voistuò. Silla. Voinijçi. Haruaçi. Boitirrauçi. Boibik. Boibyaaçi. Plaachniçi.
<b>Milizia</b> <sup>3</sup>   per ordine di grado cavalleresco	Vitexyè. Vyetexyè. Vyetexoui. Voiniçyà. Hrabrenniçi.
<b>Moschetto</b>   strumento bellico, oggi sorta d'arme da fuoco	Puskà.
<b>Pistola</b>   la più piccola tra l'arme da fuoco	Tupeka. Tabanza. Puskiçà. Maala puskiçà.
<b>Quartiere</b>   abitazione de' soldati	Xukup. Xuupukup. Postraxyè.
<b>Sagro</b>   per una sorte di pezzo d'artiglieria	Tarascaçak. Topçak. Topçich. Lumbaardiçà. Patançijch.
<b>Scudajo</b>   che fa gli scudi	Schitaaç. Schitaar.
<b>Scudiere</b>   quegli, che serve il cavaliere nelle bisogne dell'arme	Schitopruz. Schitodaatnik. Schitodaaç. Schitonos.
<b>Scudo</b>   arme ritonda per difesa	Schijt. Okolak. Kaçigh.
<b>Soldataglia</b>   moltitudine di vili soldati, e inesperti	Voiçyaryà. Voiniçijaryà. Falascinè. Piscyadya.

	Voiskarya. Voishaçya.
<b>Soldatesca</b>   milizia, adunanza di soldati.	Plaachniçyà. Plaachyeniçà. Falascia. Voinijçi. Voiska. Voiskyçya. Voyeuatniçi.
<b>Soldato</b>	Voinijk. Voiskaak. Voin. Voishaak. Ynaak. Voyeuatnik. Falaasc. Plaachni. Boinijk. Naaimeni. Mijtyeni. Plaachyeni.
<b>Trafuggitore</b>   soldato fuggitivo	Uskòk. Bigaaç. Bixaaç. Byegauaç. Byexauaç. Ubigaaç. Byeghlyuaç. Prikobixaaç

Table 1. Sample reflecting military terminology in Padua ms.

*Copia verborum*

Some general, still fundamental observations to emerge from the analysis were that Tanzlingher, whenever possible, relied on Croatian word-formation potentials to the utmost. This resulted in a dense series of Croatian synonyms, cumulative synonymy of predominantly monolexical equivalents to a single Italian headword. Let us further outline this from quantitative perspective and some word-formation strategies that Tanzlingher employed.

In a sample of 83 randomly selected Italian headwords related to military domain only five are followed by a single Croatian equivalent. For the remaining 78 Italian headwords, number of equivalents range from 2 to 19(!). For instance, s.v. *combattitrice* Tanzlingher lists 19 Croatian synonyms, one more than for its masculine counterpart *combattitore*. In that sense it bears parenthetically mentioning that striving to offer both masculine and feminine counterparts in a motion pair is one of Tanzlingher's traits (e.g. *batagliatore* – *battagliatrice*, *campione* – *campionessa*, *guerriero* – *guerriera*). Furthermore, the multitude of synonyms could be attributed to the pool of three Croatian supradialects that Tanzlingher retrieved vocabulary from, as he had stated to have been his methodo-

logy in the preface to the Zagreb ms.<sup>51</sup> Notwithstanding his purist zeal, one of the “side effects” of such approach were definitely *~isms* in Tanzlingher’s lexicon (e.g. Turkisms – *Buglyuk, Çakmak, Meidaan, Halauz, Delya, Yaghma*; Germanisms – *Pançijr*; Hungarisms – *Çopoor, Patançyà, Taraska*). Croatian supradialects served Tanzlingher as a vehicle for adopting foreign lexicon. We may assert that Tanzlingher’s dictionary could have served, *inter alia*, as a voluminous dictionary of Croatian synonyms; nothing short of a thesaurus. Suffice it to say that in our sample 83 Italian headwords are correspondingly solved by 450 Croatian equivalents. In terms of mutual ratio, 1:5.42.

As previously pointed out, many of the Tanzlingher’s words cannot be traced even in the huge Academy’s dictionary. This has been further supported by a recent study of Tanzlingher’s contributions to Croatian word-formation by Marijana Horvat.<sup>52</sup> Even though the research was done on a small-scale sample, the author identified many of Tanzlingher’s first recordings, *hapax legomena* and coinages. Moreover, beside first recordings and hapaxes, Horvat undertook a panoramic, yet valuable research about the versatility of word-formation techniques in Tanzlingher’s dictionary. This corroborates well with the *locus communis* of the Croatian historical lexicography – in the pre-standardization period of the Croatian language many of the lexicographers resorted to the productivity and versatility of Croatian word-formation potentials and to their own innovativeness to address the expanding body of vocabulary/terminology. On top of that, all dictionaries compiled at the time were multilingual, thus a foreign language corpus (in our case Italian) often dictated the development of the Croatian lexicon.

<sup>(51)</sup> Volker Bockholt, Zrnka Meštrović, Nada Vajs, *Nepoznati dvojezični rječnik...*, cit., p. 49.

<sup>(52)</sup> Marijana Horvat, *Tanzlingherovi prinosi rječotvorju*, in *Zadarski filološki dani 6*. Ed. R. Božić, K. Kuvač-Levačić. Sveučilište u Zadru, Zadar 2015, pp. 213-222.

*Word-formation*<sup>53</sup>

When analysing Tanzlingher's Croatian word-formation patterns one can observe the abundance of affixes (predominately suffixes) utilized by Tanzlingher, resulting in various derivatives. Many of Tanzlingher's neologisms ended as stillborn neologisms. Nevertheless, the huge pool of Croatian lexicon supplied by Tanzlingher could have proved valuable had it not remained a manuscript. Let us briefly outline the variety of Tanzlingher's word-formation strategies, forewarning that different approaches are probable given the etymological complexity intrinsic to historical lexicography.

Suffixation:

Suffix	Tanzlingher's hapax	First lexicographic attestation in Tanzlingher <sup>54</sup>	Tanzlingher's lexemes attested in earlier dictionaries
-ač	<i>Bigaač,</i> <i>Oruxdyač,</i> <i>Schitaač,</i> <i>Vojevaač</i>		<i>Haruač</i> (Mikalja <sup>55</sup> – <i>rrivač</i> )
-ak	<i>Proboyak,</i> <i>Okolak,</i> <i>Voiskaak,</i> <i>Voyshaak</i>		

(<sup>53</sup>) We appreciate very much the assistance and expertise of dr. sc. Marijana Horvat and dr. sc. Sanja Perić Gavrančić from the Zagreb Institute for Croatian Language and Linguistics on discerning Tanzlingher's some intricate word-formation solutions.

(<sup>54</sup>) These words were first recorded in Tanzlingher's dictionary, and confirmed in later Croatian dictionaries. This is known in Croatian lexicographic meta-language as *prvopotvrđenica*. N.B. Some of the words can be confirmed in *Lexicon Latino-Illyricum* by Pavao Ritter Vitezović (e.g. *vojničtvo*, *vojnistvo*, *vojškovanje*, *vojstvo*) but since his dictionary is *sine anno* and presumably written around the same time as Tanzlingher's, it is impossible to determine the possible interdependence between the two. Furthermore, Vajs Vinja confirms their mutual contacts from Tanzlingher's personal letter to Vitezović, cfr. Nada Vajs Vinja, *Još jedan rukopisni rječnik...*, cit., p. 216, note 86.

(<sup>55</sup>) *Blago jezika slovinskoga* (1649/1651) by Jakov Mikalja.

-ar		<i>Glavaar, Schitaar</i>	<i>Brodaar</i> (Mikalja – brodar)
-aš	<i>Falaasc, Patançyaas</i>		
-čina	<i>Patançina</i> <sup>56</sup>		
-džija		<i>Topçyà, Topigija</i>	
-ija	<i>Oruxdyà, Oruxnya, Voiçyaryà, Voiniçijaryà, Voiskarya, Voiskyçya</i>	<i>Patançyà</i>	<i>Piscyadya</i> (Mikalja – piŕcjadia)
-ina	<i>Schyedrina, Tarascina, Topçininà</i>		
-je	<i>Krijlyenyè, Battyenye, Oruxdischyè, Patançanyè, Postraxyè, Topçenyè, Vitexyè, Vyetexyè</i>	<i>Voiskovaanyè</i>	<i>Voyeuaanyè</i> (Mikalja – vojevanje), <i>Byenyè</i> (Vrančić <sup>57</sup> – biyenye), <i>Navaaglyenyè</i> (Vrančić – navalyenye)
-nica -ica	<i>Varlijchniçà, Boyariçà, Braniçà, Poboritegliçà</i>	<i>Oruxdniçà</i>	<i>Voyniçà</i> (Mikalja – vojniçà), <i>Branitegliçà</i> (Mikalja – branitegliçà)
-nik -ik	<i>Bornik, Çopoornik, Hartçnik</i>	<i>Çatnijk, Oruxdnijk, Zapovidnijk</i>	<i>Boinijk</i> (Mikalja – bojnik), <i>Dundarnik</i> (Mikalja – dundarniek), <i>Poglaaunik</i> (Vrančić –

(<sup>56</sup>) This formation, utilizing a Hungarian word stem and a Croatian suffix, can also be described as *patanç-* + *-ina*. ARj s.v. *patancija* suggests consulting two Hungarian words *pattany* ‘grenade’ or *pattantyús* ‘gunner’.

(<sup>57</sup>) *Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum* (1595) by Faust Vrančić.



			<i>Poglavnik</i> ), <i>Voinijk</i> (Vrančić – <i>vojnijk</i> ), <i>Zastaunik</i> (Vrančić – <i>zastavnik</i> ), <i>Branitegl</i> (Vrančić – <i>Branitely</i> ), <i>Podsidgegl</i> (Mikalja – <i>podfiditegl</i> )
<i>-ovina</i>		<i>Brodovina</i>	
<i>-stvo</i>	<i>Boiničstuò</i>	<i>Voinijksctuò</i>	
<i>-telj</i>		<i>Okruxitegl</i>	

Table 2. Word-formation in Padua ms.

Alongside suffixation, as one of the most productive word-formation processes, Tanzlingher relied heavily on compounding as technique. Hence *Boyoruxdnijk*, *Loptiluuk*, *Lukoloptaar*, *Samokres*, *Samostrijgl*, *Samostryel*, *Schitodaaç*, *Schitodaatnik*, *Schitonos*, *Schitoprutz*, *Stigonossitegl*, *Stijgonossaaç*, *Stygonos*, *Zidobub*. In terms of other affixes, we can exemplify prefixation in *Prikobixaaç* ‘deserter’ (*priko-* + *bižac*<sup>58</sup>) and simultaneous prefixation and suffixation in *Pomooruschina* ‘armada, navy’ (*po-* + *mor* + *-ušina*). One more prominent word-formation strategy in Tanzlingher are deverbative nouns with zero suffix, i.e., postverbals. Thus, we can find *Nahraap* < *Nahraapiti*, *Narijp*<sup>59</sup> < *Narijpti*, *Yurijt* < *Yurijsciti*.

<sup>(58)</sup> This formation can be approached as simultaneous prefixation and suffixation as well (*priko-* + *biž-* + *-ac*). Academy’s dictionary (ARj) records *bježac* only as found in the addendum of *Gazophylacium* (1740) by Ivan Belostenec s.v. *besécz*. Interestingly, ARj erroneously quotes no less than Tanzlingher as a literary source for this word in a poem *Skazovanje od čudnovate rati ka je bila pod Maltom, a za njom nasliduje rat od Klisa*. Šime Urlić had attributed this poem to Tanzlingher, which was later rebutted by Franjo Fancev. Cfr. Šime Urlić, *Ivan Tanzlingher Zanotti...*, cit., pp. 71-76; Franjo Fancev, *Prilozi za reviziju hrvatske bibliografije in Šišićev zbornik: mélanges Šišić. Zbornik naučnih radova Ferdi Šišiću povodom šezdesetogodišnjice života, 1869-1929, posvećuju prijatelji, štovatelji i učenici*. Ed. G. Novak. Tisk. C. Albrecht, Zagreb 1929 [1930], pp. 121-128.

<sup>(59)</sup> Tanzlingher’s “pen pal” Vitezović also records *narip* (lat. ‘irruptio’) in his manuscript dictionary *Lexicon Latino-Illyricum* (1700-1709), while Mikalja in his *Blago jezika slovinskoga* (1649/1651) has a suffixed noun *naripgljenje*. The very

It bears adding that Tanzlingher rarely tried to solve an Italian monolexical headword by a multiword expression (MWE) e.g. *Voijsko morske glauaar*, *Varscni brodaar*, *Voijska morska*, *Veliki ogagn*, *Tries umargli*, *Çetni glauaar*, *Hoddyenyè prama Hoddyenyù*, and these are recorded almost invariably next to monolexical equivalents. This corresponds well with the modern terminological principle that, if possible, it is always more beneficial for a term to be monolexical, rather than multilexical.

To sum up, bearing in mind that the eighteenth-century Croatian is still in its pre-standardization era, lacking any word-formation canon, when lexicographers relied on work of their predecessors as models, we can argue that Tanzlingher was a true “word-formation virtuoso”.

#### 4.2. “*Raccolta d’alcuni termini militari che s’attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo*” – the first Croatian military dictionary

As stated above, unlike its counterpart in the Padua ms. (*L’aggiunta di molt’erbe semplici, e termini militari*), the supplement allotted to the back matter of the London ms. has survived and came to us as *Raccolta d’alcuni termini militari che s’attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo*. To the best of our knowledge the following portrayal is the pioneering attempt to present to the public what is possibly the first-ever Croatian military dictionary, notwithstanding its pocket dimensions. For this premier public description, we will concentrate research on some prominent lexicographic, lexical, word-formation and terminological features.

From the perspective of dictionary conception, the fundamental point resides in the question of why – out of variety of domains or scientific disciplines – Tanzlingher chose to separately excerpt, translate and establish none other than military terminology. As already discussed, not that other numerous domains – military included – had not already been abundantly recorded in his general dictionary. For now, one can only hypothesize, because neither

first published Croatian dictionary *Dictionarium quinque nobilissimarum Europae linguarum* (1595) by Faust Vrančić has *nariplyenye*. *Academy’s dictionary* records *nariip*, but only from a literary example by Antun Gleđević (1656/7-1728).

Tanzlingher nor other primary sources mention the military terminology *per se*. However, a reasonable assumption would be that the military lexicon imposed itself due to its topicality and the warfare affairs permeating every strata of the European society at the turn of the eighteenth century. There was, presumably, a growing need for addressing terminological gaps in the Croatian language. Thus, we can assume that it was essential for the military vocabulary of the day to be established and ultimately reflected in a separate dictionary.

#### *Formal characteristics*

As for the formal characteristics, the annexed, specialised dictionary shares the same features as the general dictionary immediately preceding it. The 20 x 28 cm format, in which the annexed dictionary itself occupies folio numbers 256-258 (pp. 511-515) in two columns with 49-60 rows. Since the handwriting is in all likelihood identical to the handwriting in the preceding general dictionary and it starts on the same folio (256 recto) where the main body finishes (256 verso), it can be reasonably assumed that – if not Tanzlingher’s autograph – the same scribe handwrote the entire London ms. Thus, it seems a well-grounded assumption that the military “pocket dictionary” is the product of Tanzlingher’s overall “lexicographical project”,<sup>60</sup> and not a supplement whose authorship originated elsewhere. When translated, the supplement is entitled *Collection of certain military terms scattered in Libro Maresciallo*. Notwithstanding the undertaken research it remains unclear what exactly would *Libro Maresciallo* as Tanzlingher’s source be. Just like his general dictionary, the annexed, specialised dictionary is bilingual, with Italian as the source language and Croatian as the target language.

The next feature to consider is the dictionary’s size. As for the quantitative analysis, *Raccolta* contains 353 Italian headwords and 377 Croatian equivalents. The following are 116 Italian headwords and corresponding Croatian equivalents selected to shed more light

<sup>(60)</sup> Steenwijk’s clear-cut syntagm on Tanzlingher’s decades-long labour devoted to dictionary-making, Han Steenwijk, *Tanzlingher’s trilingual dictionary...*, cit., p. 633.

on Tanzlingher as lexicographer. This is the alphabetical listing as arranged by Tanzlingher.

Italian headword	Croatian equivalents
<i>Alfier</i>	Bariaktar
<i>Anzianità</i>	Starexbina
<i>Arma perpendicolare</i>	Oruxije ù prav visseche
<i>Arma piatta</i>	Oruxie plosko
<i>Avvanzar terreno</i>	dobivatti zemglju
<i>Bacchetta di fucile</i>	Sibka od puske
<i>Bandiera</i>	Bariak
<i>Battaglione</i>	Buglijuk
<i>Battaglione quadrato</i>	Buglijuk četverochijosak <sup>61</sup>
<i>Battaglione quadrato à piede fermo</i>	Buglijuk četverochijosak stojjechi s'miron
<i>Marchia del Battag<sup>o</sup> quadrato</i>	Hodegnije buglijuka četverochijoska
<i>Battere le preghiere</i>	udarati molitve
<i>Berrettone</i>	Kalpak
<i>Bocca del fucile</i>	Bukka od puske
<i>Campo</i>	Tabor
<i>Calcio del fucile</i>	Kundak od puske
<i>Canna del fucile</i>	Cijv od puske

(<sup>61</sup>) For a more comprehensive insight into Tanzlingher's word-formation of *četverochijosak*, and the word-formation nest including *četverkutni*, *četvernuglost*, *četverkutmost*, *četvernugal*, *četvernuglo*, *četveronog*, *četverčošak* cfr. Marijana Horvat, *Tanzlingherovi prinosi rječotvorju...*, cit., p. 221. Notice again that Tanzlingher in *Raccolta* favours the Turkism (*čošak*) over Croatian words he has at hand in his general-purpose dictionary (*nugao*, *nugal*, *kut*).

<i>Cane del fucile</i>	Vuk od puske
<i>Carporale</i>	Dessetnik
<i>Capitano</i>	Voijvoda
<i>Capitan tenente</i>	Namiestnik voijvode
<i>Carica del fucile</i>	Fissek
<i>Cassa del fucile</i>	Oklop puske
<i>Centurone</i>	Kaijs od maça
<i>Coda del guardamano</i>	Kraj od branika
<i>Coda del regimento</i>	Plecchya od alaija
<i>Colonna</i>	Stabrò
<i>Colonnello</i>	Stupnik
<i>Colonnello d'Ispezione</i>	Stupnik od nazora
<i>Commandante del Corpo</i>	Zapovidnik od Slogha
<i>Consumare il fuoco</i>	Izvarscitti ogagn
<i>Contramarchia</i>	Suprod hodegnije
<i>Corpo di Milizie</i>	Slogh voijniki
<i>Corpo di Guardia</i>	Slog straxe
<i>Distacchare la marcia</i>	Otisnuti odegnije. Odluçiti.
<i>Distanza ordinaria</i>	Daglina razloxita
<i>Distanza ordinata</i>	Daglina odrediena
<i>Divisione</i>	Diglijenije
<i>Mezzo Divisione</i>	Polù Digljenije
<i>Ferro piatto</i>	Gvozdije plosko
<i>Forte di numero</i>	Snaxan od broija
<i>Fucilieri</i>	Puskari
<i>Funzione militare</i>	Dilovanije voijnisko

<i>Funzione civile</i>	Dilovanije Glijudsko
<i>Fuoco per esercizio</i>	Ogagn pò mustri
<i>Fuoco per Divisione</i>	Ogagn pò Diglijenije
<i>Fuoco per Pluttoni</i>	Ogagn pò Kittama
<i>Fuoco per Righe</i>	Ogagn pò Redove
<i>Fuoco col Battaglione Quadrato</i>	Ogagn s'buglijukom četverochijoskom
<i>Fuoco per Righe de pluttoni, rittirando alla Coda de pluttoni</i>	Ogagn po redove Kittah hodecchi na plecchia od Kittaa
<i>Fuoco avanz: terreno</i>	Ogagn dobivajjuchi zemgliju
<i>Fuoco ritirandosi, ò perdendo terreno</i>	Ogagn odstupajjuchi, ali ghubechi zemgliju
<i>Guardamano</i>	Branik
<i>Guarnigione</i>	Oboruxagnije
<i>Incontro</i>	Prighoda
<i>Incontro riguardevole</i>	Prighoda oghledna
<i>Linea del regim<sup>10</sup></i>	Red od alaija
<i>Mancanza di subordinanza</i>	Magnkanije od podloxnostva
<i>Maneggio dell'armi</i>	Vladagne od oruxia
<i>Marchia</i>	Hodegnie
<i>Marchiare</i>	Hoditti
<i>Marchia per Divis<sup>e</sup></i>	Odegnie za diglienija
<i>Marchia per Pluttoni</i>	Odegnie za Kitte
<i>Marchia in colonna</i>	Odegnie ù stabrù
<i>Marchia in Fianco</i>	Odegnije pò Boku
<i>Marchia in Colonna</i>	Odegnie ù Stabrù
<i>Intraprendere la Marchia con</i>	Poçeti hodegnije s'hodom

<i>passo regolato</i>	uredniem
<i>Militare ordinanza</i>	Vojniska naredba
<i>Milizia</i>	Vojstvo
<i>Moto equale</i>	Mah ijednak
<i>Nave</i>	Boinoma darveta
<i>Obliqua la linea del Reg<sup>10</sup></i>	Okrugli red alaija
<i>Occupare le prime distanze</i>	Pokritti parvè dagline
<i>Official d'onore</i>	Zapoviednik od postegnia
<i>Onore militare</i>	Postegnije vojnisko
<i>Ordine di Battaglia</i>	Red od Boija
<i>Ordine neccessario</i>	Zapovid potribni
<i>Parata</i>	Obrana
<i>Passo andante</i>	Korak hodechni
<i>Passo grave</i>	Korak teski. Hood tesk.
<i>Passo sollecito</i>	Korak barzi. Hood Barz.
<i>Passo ordinario</i>	Korak obiçni. Korak naravski.
<i>Passo regolato</i>	Korak uredni
<i>Passo adagio</i>	Korak laksi
<i>Con passo lento</i>	S'hodom tijhiem. S'hodom slabiem.
<i>Replicar il passo</i>	Prihoditti
<i>Perder terreno</i>	gubiti zemgliju
<i>Piazza d'arme</i>	Poglianna od oruxia
<i>Pietra d'azzalino</i>	Kremen
<i>Pluttone</i>	Kitta
<i>Positura del Reg<sup>10</sup></i>	Stojjegnije od alaija
<i>Presidio</i>	Straxa

<i>Punta della Spada</i>	Hart od maça
<i>Quartiere del Capitano</i>	Konak vojvode
<i>Rangare</i>	Domijestvati
<i>Rango</i>	Starexbina. Starinà.
<i>Rango d'onore</i>	Domijestvo od postegnia
<i>Rango degl'Uffiziali</i>	Domijestvo Zapoviednika
<i>Reggimento</i>	Alajj
<i>Reggimento sotto l'Armi</i>	Alajj pod Oruxiem
<i>Reggim<sup>lo</sup> in stato di far l'esercizio</i>	Alajj ù priliçi za uçiniti mustru
<i>Reggimento estero</i>	Alajj od drugoga Kraglija
<i>Reggistro militare</i>	Razpijs vojniçi
<i>Regola ferma</i>	Opaza stanovita. Raazlogh tvard.
<i>Riferire</i>	Povidati
<i>Rinforzare la marchia</i>	Prisnaxiti hodegnie
<i>Ritardare la marchia</i>	Uzteghnuti hodegnie
<i>Robba de soldati</i>	Hodora voijniska
<i>Sargente</i>	Cettorednik
<i>Sargente Maggior</i>	Cettorednik velliki
<i>Scarica generale</i>	Ogagn opchieni
<i>Secondo il loro grado, e anzianità</i>	Pò gniovoij glavarschini, i starexbini
<i>Senza riguardo d'anzianità</i>	Prez opaza od starexbine
<i>Sotto voce</i>	Podmuklo
<i>Uffiziali</i>	Vladaoçi. Zapoviedniçi.
<i>Bassi Uffiziali</i>	Poloxni Vladaoçi. Nixi Zapoviedniçi.

Table 3. Military terminology sample from *Raccolta*, London ms.



*Lexicographic characteristics*

The first prominent feature to be considered from the lexicographic point of view is the hierarchy of headwords and their arrangement. The straight-alphabetic method (letter-by-letter), with all the headwords listed at the extreme left of each column is dominating the arrangement. However, in certain places Tanzlingher interpolates the sequence by a “subheadword”, heralding the present-day nest-alphabetic arrangement. These non-arbitrarily clustered (sub)headwords display in one place the combinatorial behaviour of the umbrella term. In other words, a range of multiword expressions are assembled together owing to the lexical association with their headword.<sup>62</sup> Let us illustrate this with Tanzlingherian nest-alphabetic arrangement:

↓abc	
<i>Battaglion quadrato</i>	Buglijuk četverochijosak
<i>Battaglion quadrato col centro voto</i>	Buglijuk četverochijosak s'sridom praznom
<i>Lato del Battaglion quadrato</i>	Strana od Buglijuka četverochijoska
<i>Battaglion quadrato in Marchia</i>	Buglijuk četverochijosak ù hodegnije
<i>Battaglion quadrato à piede fermo</i>	Buglijuk četverochijosak stojechi s'miron
<i>Formar marchiando il</i>	Zastvoritti hodecci buglijuk četverochijosak

<sup>(62)</sup> This arrangement was not a novelty in a relatively young Croatian lexicography. Mikalja's *Blago jezika slovinskoga* (1649/1651) had displayed a similar methodology. Mikalja heavily relied on 16th century Italian-Latin dictionaries that derived from the Latin dictionary by Ambrogio Calepino. By putting his Latin headwords as translations behind Italian headwords without changing the original alphabetical order in these Italian-Latin dictionaries subheadwords appear in a way which disturbs the alphabetical order. Tanzlingher was also acquainted with such Italian-Latin dictionaries, cfr. Han Steenwijk, *Le fonti lessicografiche del dizionario trilingue di Tanzlingher, il manoscritto di Zara*, in *Arturo Cronia: L'eredità di un maestro a cinquant'anni dalla scomparsa*. A cura di R. Benacchio e M. Fin. Esedra editrice, Padova 2019, pp. 185-204. Vrančić, however, in his *Dictionaryum* (1595) had displayed the straight, letter-by-letter list of monolexical entries.

<i>Batt<sup>ne</sup> Quadrato</i>	
<i>Rimettere il Battaglione quadrato in linea</i>	Izpraviti Buglijuk četverochijosak u red upravni
<i>Marchia del Battag<sup>o</sup> quadrato</i> <sup>63</sup>	Hodegnije buglijuka četverochijoska
<i>Battere la...</i> ↓abc (cont.)	

Table 4. Tanzlingherian nest-alphabetic arrangement

Truth be told, this method of arrangement is thin on the ground and not yet fine-tuned. Therefore, we cannot find for example *Bacchetta di fucile – Sibka od puske*, *Canna del fucile – Cijv od puske*, *Cane del fucile – Vuk od puske* in a nest right below *fucile* headword, but rather within a separate, straight-alphabetic list.

In terms of Tanzlingher's decision which types of lexical items to include in the dictionary, his repertoire is rather diversified. Apart from monolexical headwords, he included considerable number of different types of word combinations, broadly categorized here as multiword expressions:<sup>64</sup> *Anzianità*, *Battaglione*, *Pluttone*, *Bassi Ufficiali*, *Battaglione quadrato*, *Marchia del Battago quadrato*, *Capitan tenente*, *Forte di numero*, *Sotto voce*, *Mancanza di subordinanza*, *Fuoco per Righe de pluttoni*, *ritirando alla Coda de pluttoni* etc. Briefly, a range of multiword expressions are the prevalent building blocks of Tanzlingher's *Raccolta*.

#### *Lexical characteristics*

As for Tanzlingher's stance on loanwords adopted in *Raccolta*, one would expect his rigorous adhering to linguistic purism principles, as set in the preface to the Padua (and Zagreb) ms. Quite the opposite, the stratification of loanwords signals a considerable number of *~isms* in the target language, predominantly Turkisms: *alaij* 'regi-

<sup>(63)</sup> Throughout his dictionary Tanzlingher occasionally uses contracted forms with superscripts.

<sup>(64)</sup> A thoroughgoing subclassification of MWEs (compounds, fixed and semi-fixed expressions, free combinations, open and closed collocations) falls outside the scope of this paper.

ment', *bariak* 'banner', *bariaktar* 'standard-bearer', *buglijuk* 'battalion', *çeregh* 'quarter', *fissek* 'charge', *kaijs* (*od maça*) 'sword belt', *kalpak* 'beret', *konak* 'quarters', *kundak* (*od puske*) 'riflebutt', *meteriz* 'trench', *testir* 'licence' etc. This remains rather surprising because Tanzlingher had at hand some native Croatian solutions from his general dictionary (e.g. *stygonos*, *stigonossitegl*, *stijgonossaaç* vs. *bariaktar*; *udragh* vs. *bugliuk*...). Nevertheless, more often than not Tanzlingher tends to provide a Croatian equivalent without resorting to foreign language lexicon. With regard to Italianisms Vuletić likewise finds Tanzlingher favouring Turkish loanwords, highlighting his overtly "negative attitude towards the Italo-Romance lexical borrowings".<sup>65</sup> Since the Italian military terminology was a source language for Tanzlingher, one would expect more profound influence of Italian exerted on the Croatian terminology that was coming into being. Yet, in that regard Tanzlingher stayed true to his words from the preface. With some exceptions, though. One syntactic pattern typical for Italian is rather noticeable: the *of*-construction 'noun + *od* + genitive noun phrase':

<i>Bacchetta di fucile</i>	Sibka od puske
<i>Canna del fucile</i>	Cijv od puske
<i>Cane del fucile</i>	Vuk od puske
<i>Commandante del Corpo</i>	Zapovidnik od Slogha
<i>Forte di numero</i>	Snaxan od broija
<i>Linea del regim<sup>io</sup></i>	Red od alaija
<i>Mancanza di subordinanza</i>	Magnkanije od podloxnostva
<i>Maneggio dell'armi</i>	Vladagne od oruxia
<i>Ordine di Battaglia</i>	Red od Boija

However, there are cases where Tanzlingher manages to provide syntactically more acceptable solution:

<i>Corpo di Guardia</i>	Slog straxe
<i>Corpo di Milizie</i>	Slogh vojnički

<sup>(65)</sup> Nikola Vuletić, *Croatian in the Mediterranean context...*, cit., p. 86.

*Terminological characteristics*

From a terminological vantage point one salient feature emerges in *Raccolta*: unlike *Vocabulario* where lexical density is manifested in all its splendour, Tanzlingher diligently strives to offer a single Croatian equivalent for an Italian headword in *Raccolta*. In terms of ratio this is almost a clear-cut 1:1 ratio (1:1.06 precisely). At the detriment of lexical abundance Tanzlingher now produces an archetypal terminological pocket dictionary. As if Tanzlingher had anticipated what was to become one of the tenets of modern terminology, i.e., ‘the univocity principle’. The underlying idea is that one concept should be designated by one term only (monosemy) and one term should be assigned only to one concept (mononymy). Generally speaking, this bijective relation is an ideal that should be pursued in terminology work to avoid ambiguity. However, this is not always attainable, resulting often in synonymy and polysemy. Let us exemplify the above-discussed by juxtaposing the equivalents from the Padua manuscript and *Raccolta*:

Italian headword	Croatian (Padua ms.)	Croatian (Raccolta)
<i>alfiere</i>	Dundarnik. Zastaunik. Baryaktaar. Stygonos. Stigonossitegl. Stijgonossaaç.	Bariaktar
<i>battaglione</i>	Buglyuk. Udragn. Poklaasctvina.	Buglijuk
<i>capitano</i>	Voyeuoddà. Çetni gluaaar. Gluaaar. Vodaaç. Poglaaunik.	s.v. <i>capitano</i> Voijvoda
<i>caporale</i>	Glavaar. Poglaaunik. Halauz. Dessetonaçalnik. Zapouidnik.	s.v. <i>corporale</i> Dessetnik
<i>marchia</i> , term. mil.	Hoddyenyè prama Hoddyenyù. Di zya prama di zij.	Hodegnie
<i>milizia</i> <sup>1</sup> [arte della guerra]	Voyeuanyè. Voinuuscanyè. Boiniçkstuò.	Voijstvo

	Boitiranyè. Voinjksctuò. Voiska. Voinnà. Boibyeenyè. Haruaanyè.	
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Table 5. Juxtaposition of military terminology in Padua ms. and *Raccolta*

For the sake of clarity, we can only imagine how great a confusion would have emerged if troops had arbitrarily used rank names when addressing their superiors.

There is one more hallmark of *Raccolta* that appears visionary of Tanzlingher and which today is essentialised in one of the pillars of terminological work. Tanzlingher diligently strives to maintain terminological consistency throughout the dictionary and recognises a term as an integral part of the overall terminological system. Let us instantiate this first with an example from *Raccolta*:

Unilexical heaword	Multiword expression headwords
Marchia – <i>Hodegnie</i>	Marchia per <sup>66</sup> Divisione – <i>Odegnie za digljenija</i>
Divisione – <i>Diglijenije</i>	
Pluttone – <i>Kitta</i>	Marchia per Pluttoni – <i>Odegnie za kitte</i>
Fianco – <i>Bok</i>	Marchia in Fianco – <i>Odegnije pò boku</i>
Colonna – <i>Stabrò</i>	Marchia in Colonna – <i>Odegnie ù stabrù</i>

The first step Tanzlingher undertakes is to establish a univocal (simultaneously monosemous and mononymous) Croatian equivalent for an Italian unilexical headword. Congruently, in multi-word expressions, he perpetuates these very terms, staying consistent and unambiguous. Broadly speaking, some of the strategies employed in Tanzlingher's *Raccolta* are the precursor of modern terminological practices.

(<sup>66</sup>) I am grateful to Professor Han Steenwijk from the University of Padua and Professor Vinko Kovačić from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, for valuable suggestions regarding brevigraphs in *Raccolta*. In this instance Tanzlingher originally used a brevigraph for preposition *per*. Cfr. Adriano Cappelli, *Dizionario di Abbreviature latine ed italiane usate nelle carte e codici specialmente del medioevo riprodotte con oltre 14000 segni incisi*. Ulrico Hoepli, Milano 1929, p. 256.

### 5. Conclusion

The legacy of more than three decades-long lexicographic project (1672-1704) by Ivan (Giovanni) Tanzlingher Zanotti (1651-1732) is awe-inspiring and, we may safely assert, monumental. As far as the current state of research goes, four manuscripts (apparently two versions) of his Italian-Croatian-Latin dictionary have survived and are preserved today in Zadar, Zagreb, Padua and London. Due to their manuscript status, their influence on the Croatian lexicography and language was not even closely far-reaching as that some other Croatian dictionaries published at the time (e.g. Mikalja, Della Bella etc.). However, after some occasional studies on Tanzlingher's lexicographic *oeuvre* undertaken in the nineteenth and twentieth century, the twenty-first century proved pivotal exploration-wise. Tanzlingher scholarly "hubs" from Padua and Zagreb produced several cutting-edge studies on Tanzlingher's manuscripts from manifold aspects. Among other things, the studies revealed the existence of valuable supplementary material in the back matter of some manuscripts. In the tradition of the Croatian lexicographic metalanguage we dubbed these in the paper as 'annexed dictionaries'.<sup>67</sup> The earliest supplement, *Epitteti raccolti da diversi auttori*, is a collocationesque dictionary of epithets found in the Zagreb manuscript (1679). It records nouns handpicked by Tanzlingher along with the clusters of epithets commonly co-occurring with them. The second supplement possibly referred to in the title of the Padua manuscript (1699/1704) – *L'aggiunta di molt'erbe semplici, e termini militari* – treating both herbal and military terminology is missing in the manuscript extant today. Finally, the back matter of the London manuscript (1699) adorns a specialised, Italian-Croatian pocket dictionary *Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo*. This, presumably the first-ever Croatian military dictionary, was

<sup>(67)</sup> Needless to say, such small-scale, rudimentary lexicographic works do not exhibit the sophistication of fully fledged dictionaries in the modern sense of the word 'dictionary'. Still, being precursors of special-purpose (terminology) and special-aspects (epithets) lexicography, one can fairly label them as 'dictionaries' in the broader sense of the term.

of major interest in this research, alongside Tanzlingher's military terminology in the Padua manuscript.

Despite the evident and long-standing scholarly interest in Tanzlingher's lexicographic work, to the best of our knowledge no one has investigated his military terminology and his military dictionary *per se*. This study has proved that Tanzlingher was, among other domains, remarkably conversant in and enthusiastic about developing Croatian military terminology. The end results were impressive: a substantial portion of military terminology occupying his general dictionary on the one side and a separate, specialised dictionary devoted to military terminology on the other. Since the analysis revealed a fundamental variance between the two, we will approach this concluding section from two angles: Tanzlingher's military lexicon in his general-purpose vs. special-purpose dictionaries.

In his general dictionary (Padua manuscript) Tanzlingher recorded a considerable number of military-related Italian headwords, sometimes signalling them with the *mil. term* domain label. Just like in most other instances throughout the dictionary Tanzlingher solved them with a series of Croatian equivalents, manifesting his favouring of Croatian word-formation potentials. Although many of them ended as stillborn neologisms, either due to blatant purism, erroneous formation strategies or awkwardness, one cannot deny Tanzlingher's commitment to salvage Croatian linguistic stratum and word-formation capacities from oblivion. In pre-standardization era of the Croatian language it was common practice for lexicographers to rely on their predecessors or contemporaries for lexicon and word-formation patterns, and to produce abundance of potentially new words. This was especially due to void places in the Croatian lexicon waiting to be occupied. Tanzlingher was no exception in that matter. Thus, his lexical contribution should be valorised within such a context as well. Our lexical and word-formation analysis demonstrated that even though Tanzlingher diligently strived to create Croatian equivalents from native elements, the military subcorpus is not devoid of loanwords whatsoever. To portray this more vividly for the reader, he formed Croatian words combining foreign independent words and Croatian affixes (e.g. *Çopoornik* 'legionary') or compounding Croatian stems and foreign independent words (e.g. *Ple-*

*miyede* ‘noble warhorse’), no less. However, the overt favouring of Turkisms over other languages – especially Italian – is evident throughout the dictionary.<sup>68</sup> To conclude, the terminology developed in Tanzlingher’s general dictionary alone would have sufficed for establishing a fundamental eighteenth-century Croatian military terminology corpus. By compiling an additional small-size, specialised dictionary Tanzlingher’s legacy becomes even more admirable.

Turning now to Italian-Croatian military dictionary found in the London manuscript – *Raccolta d’alcuni termini militari che s’attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* – one fundamental feature sets it apart from the military terminology that Tanzlingher established in the general dictionary preceding it: *Raccolta* displays properties typical for a terminological dictionary. In more concrete terms, Tanzlingher in virtually all instances provides a single lexical equivalent for a source language headword, approximating thus to one of the tenets of modern terminology, the univocity ideal, *avant la lettre*. Moreover, once he establishes a single ‘preferred’ term he mobilizes it again in various combinations of multiword expressions, thus preserving terminological consistency and reducing ambiguity and synonymy. Conversely, he employs the opposite, yet appropriate strategy in his general dictionary, where Croatian synonymy abounds. These customized approaches are beyond doubt pertinent to the general dictionary vs. specialised dictionary compiling. As far as the repertoire of lexical items included in the dictionary, multiword expressions dominate the lexicon. It bears noting here that multiword expressions are the lexical linchpin of today’s specialised vocabulary across the vast spectrum of domains. Furthermore, this study

<sup>(68)</sup> However, it is safe to assume that his approach to terminology was influenced by his knowledge of foreign languages. It is certain that he knew Italian, but the question is to what extent was he acquainted with Turkish and to what degree could he recognise loanwords related to that language. Today, in the modern Croatian language there are lexemes that are no longer felt as foreign, i.e. Turkish (*top, čaj, kiša, boja...*) and are known as *usvojenice*. Those are considerably fewer than obvious Turkisms though (e.g. *barjak, čelik, kajmak, kapija, pamuk*). On the other hand, at the time Tanzlingher compiled his dictionary, Croatia had been bordering Ottoman Empire for over 200 years, and it seems hardly plausible that a man of such erudition would not have recognised influence of Turkish language.



demonstrated that Tanzlingher, even when attempting to establish Croatian terminology, is not highly conservative and does not refrain from using loanwords. In this regard Turkisms remain his loanwords of choice.<sup>69</sup> Finally, Tanzlingher's headword organization occasionally borders on nest-alphabetic arrangement, facilitating thus logical navigation through the dictionary.

*Raccolta* is a miniature, bilingual dictionary featuring 353 Italian headwords and 377 Croatian equivalents, destitute of any other linguistic information. Regardless of its accurate lexicographic positioning within the reference work typology, we labelled it a 'dictionary' in the broadest sense of the term due to its manifold pioneering features and given the status of lexicography of the day.<sup>70</sup> It is difficult to ascertain Tanzlingher's motives to amplify his general dictionary with a separate, annexed dictionary devoted to military terminology, out of vast range of domains requiring Croatian terminological response. However, we can reiterate the hypothesis from the discussion that the military lexicon demanded to be addressed in all likelihood due to its topicality and the warfare momentum increasing in the European society at the turn of the eighteenth century. Hence the immediate and ever-present peril of "fierce and ceaseless warfare"<sup>71</sup> with Ottomans in the Dalmatian hinterland that Tanzlingher explicitly mentions in the preface to his dictionary. Therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that it was essential for the military vocabulary to be established at the time and ultimately reflected in a separate, auxiliary dictionary.

This study was undertaken primarily to further acquaintance of the academic community with the lexicographic legacy of Ivan (Gio-

<sup>(69)</sup> For alternative approach to Tanzlingher's loanwords of choice cfr. note 68.

<sup>(70)</sup> In a similar vein Valentin Putanec labelled *Opera nuova che insegna a parlare la lingua schiavonesca* (1527) – published in Ancona and believed to be authored by Petar Lupis Valentinian – as a bilingual bidirectional Italian-Croatian 'dictionary', despite having only 8 pages and comprising 196 Italian headwords and 328 Croatian equivalents. This lexicographic opusculum formally shifts the birth of Croatian lexicography to 1527, i.e., 68 years prior to Vrančić's *Dictionarium*, cfr. Valentin Putanec, *Talijansko-hrvatski i hrvatsko-talijanski rječnik Petra Lupisa Valentiana (Ankona, 1527)*, "Filologija", 9 (1980), pp. 101-138.

<sup>(71)</sup> "[...] ove ljute i nepristane rati..." in the preface to the Padua manuscript (1699).

vanni) Tanzlingher Zanotti, especially by exploring his military terminology. We were particularly keen to bring to attention his bilingual military dictionary – albeit limited in size and forming part of his London manuscript general dictionary – and to examine it from angles we saw adequate for this premier public portrayal. Therefore, we hinted at some of its formal, lexical, lexicographical and terminological aspects. Strikingly for the time, this ‘pocket dictionary’, with just under four hundred Croatian terms, exhibits some traits fundamental to contemporary theory of terminology. These were given due attention in the paper. Additionally, after the undertaken lexical analysis we established *Raccolta* cannot be considered merely an offshoot of Tanzlingher’s general dictionary, but a standalone military terminology manual, even if adjoining the main body dictionary. Ultimately, Tanzlingher proved that the Croatian language of the time – be it due to lexical repertoire available up to then, or Tanzlingher the lexicographer in his own right, was vital enough to respond to terminological needs even in specialist fields such as military.

This brings us to a concluding remark in Tanzlingher-related research. Bogoslav Šulek (1816-1895), a major figure of Croatian lexicography, justly bears the title of “the founding father of Croatian scientific terminology”,<sup>72</sup> among else of Croatian military terminology. Likewise, *Vojnički rječnik* (1900/1903) by Mavro Špicer *et al.* is deemed in literature as the first official Croatian military dictionary. Having presented for the first time Tanzlingher’s valuable work on military terminology – however modest it may seem – it would not be an exaggeration to bestow upon Ivan (Giovanni) Tanzlingher Zanotti the title of “the forefather of Croatian military terminology” and, congruously, *Raccolta d’alcuni termini militari che s’attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* “the first Croatian military dictionary”.<sup>73</sup>

(<sup>72</sup>) Igor Gostl, *Bogoslav Šulek, otac hrvatskoga znanstvenoga nazivlja*, “Radovi Leksikografskoga zavoda Miroslav Krleža”, 5 (1996), pp. 9-58.

(<sup>73</sup>) Cfr. Dalibor Vrgoč, *Terminološki aspekti...*, cit., pp. 108-112.

## SAŽETAK

Hrvatska leksikografija baštini od Ivana Tanzlinghera Zanottija znatan trojezični rječnik sačuvan u četiri rukopisa (dvije inačice) koji se u posljednja dva desetljeća sve temeljitije proučavaju. U ovom se radu nastoji istražiti vojno nazivlje u Tanzlingherovu leksikografskom opusu, a posebno se želi osvijetliti postojanje aneksnoga, talijansko-hrvatskoga vojnog rječnika – *Raccolta d'alcuni termini militari che s'attrovano sparsi nel Libro Maresciallo* (Zbirka pojedinih vojnih naziva razasutih u Libro Maresciallo) – koji se čuva u Britanskoj knjižnici kao dio Londonskog rukopisa Tanzlingherova općeg rječnika. Po svoj prilici, riječ je o prvom hrvatskom vojnom rječniku, koji se ovim radom iznosi na svjetlo dana. Istraživanjem se po prvi put s leksikografskoga, leksičkoga, terminološkoga i tvorbenog motrišta paralelno sagledava Tanzlingherov vojnoleksički fond u *Zbirci vojnih naziva* te njegov mrežno dostupan opći rječnik – Padovanski rukopis. Rezultati istraživanja dokazuju kako vojnoleksička građa njegova općega rječnika ostaje nevjerojatnim nazivotvornim dosegom i bez *Zbirke vojnih naziva*, a s njom kanonik iz Zadra zaslužuje ponijeti naslov „praoca hrvatskoga vojnog nazivlja”.

