

A DIACHRONIC DATABASE OF SLOVENIAN LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: The article describes the design of a diachronic terminological database of Slovenian linguistic terminology. The multilingual terminological database will include extensive information about linguistic terms (standardized written form, attested forms, pronunciation, synonyms, attested definition, idealized definition, detailed information on the concept, information on the grammar and the author of the grammar, bibliographic data). The article also contains a sample term record of the designed Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology, i.e. the term *ime* 'noun' from Valentin Vodnik's grammar *Pisменоft ali Gramatika sa Perve Shore* (1811).

DIAHRONA BAZA SLOVENSKE JEZIKOSLOVNE TERMINOLOGIJE

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Ključne besede: zgodovina jezikoslovja, jezikoslovna terminologija, metajezik, večjezična terminološka baza, slovníčarstvo

Izvleček: Članek opisuje zasnovo diahrone baze slovenske jezikoslovne terminologije. Večjezična terminološka baza bo vključevala številne podatke o jezikoslovnih terminih (poknjžena pisna oblika, izpričane oblike, izgovor, sinonimi, izpričana definicija, idealizirana definicija, podrobne informacije o

pojmu, informacije o slovnici in avtorju slovnice, bibliografski podatki). V članku je predstavljeno tudi poskusno geslo iz načrtovane Diachrone baze slovenske jezikoslovne terminologije, tj. termin *ime* 'samostalnik' iz slovnice Valentina Vodnika *Pifmenoft ali Gramatika sa Perve Shore* (1811).

1. Introduction

The article presents the design of a diachronic database of Slovenian linguistic terminology. At present, there is no complete database or dictionary of Slovenian linguistic terminology describing it in its diachronic perspective. The importance of diachronic research into linguistic terminology lies especially in the relevance of historical insights for linguists. In-depth knowledge of linguistic concepts and their history may be beneficial for linguists in many ways. For example, it enables them to recognize limitations of contemporary linguistic terminology and linguistic concepts and help them formulate new, original linguistic concepts and terms without merely reproducing old distinctions and presenting them as new.

The paper first briefly reviews existing lexicographic descriptions of Slovenian linguistic terminology and basic principles adhered to in the design of the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology. The second part of the article comprehensively describes the structure of the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology. The final part presents a sample term record of the envisaged database.

There are several dictionaries and other works that record and describe Slovenian linguistic terminology synchronically. One of the earliest dictionaries to include some linguistic terms is Gutsman's (1789) German-Slovenian dictionary. Vodnik's (1811) grammar includes a list of his grammatical terms with their German and Latin equivalents, which can be considered the first dictionary-like (terminographic) treatment of linguistic terminology dedicated exclusively to linguistic terminology. Other important lexicographic treatments of linguistic terminology include Cigale's *Znanstvena terminologija s posebnim ozirom na srednja učilišča* (Cigale, 1880), which is basically a German-

Slovenian dictionary of words and terms from many scientific fields (cf. Atelšek, 2019), Pleteršnik's ([1894/1895] 2014) *Slovensko-nemški slovar* (Slovenian-German dictionary) and other bilingual dictionaries. The earliest 20th-century terminological resource for Slovenian linguistic terminology is *Slovarček jezikoslovnega izrazja* (1973), a short dictionary of linguistic terms compiled by students of linguistics, whereas the most complete resource on Slovenian linguistic terminology is Toporišič's (1992) *Enciklopedija slovenskega jezika. Slovenski pravopis (Pravila)* (1991) also includes a list of terms used in the normative guide accompanied by their definitions. One of the most recent resources is *Slovensko-angleški glosar jezikoslovnega izrazja* authored by Sicherl and Žele (2015), which is a Slovenian-English dictionary of linguistic terms that provides English equivalents, but no definitions. A resource that should also be mentioned in reference to Slovenian linguistic terminology is Janez Rotar's database of terms, which consists of a considerable number of paper term records containing basic information on terms. This database is kept at the Section for the History of the Slovenian Language at ZRC SAZU, Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language. The design of a diachronic database of Slovenian linguistic terminology will benefit from insights of the above-mentioned descriptions as well as from treatments of linguistic terminology (and linguistic works) in other traditions (languages), such as Simeon (1969), Jedlička (1977/1979), Lewandowski (1979), Bussmann (1996), Colombat (2007–2019), Crystal (2008), Palumbo (2009), Ahmanova (2010), Brown & Miller (2013), Grammis (2021). Haßler & Neis (2009) and Colombat and Lahaussais (2019) are the resources that are particularly relevant to the design of the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology as their perspective is diachronic and historical.¹ The Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology aims at presenting a historical overview of Slovenian linguistic

¹ See also Merše and Novak (2001) for a design of a historical dictionary of the 16th century Slovenian literary language and Ahačič et al. (2021) for its first volume.

terminology.² The database will be a multilingual database as it must be able to accommodate terms in any metalanguage that was used in grammatical descriptions of Slovenian. The languages in the database will not be ordered in a hierarchy in the sense that all languages will be placed on an equal level: terms in all languages will be thus “mixed up”, but the language of each term will be clearly marked – the plurality of languages should thus not give rise to confusion.

The database will follow some basic principles:

1. Each term entry is linked to a specific grammar (or other linguistic work), which means that each term in the database may receive several entries (i.e. different authors using the same term, *signifiant*). The reason why terms records describing the same term are kept separate is that separate term records make it easier to capture peculiarities of term use related to a single linguistic work (author).

2. Different terms denoting the same or nearly the same concept will be related through an idealized concept system (so-called idealized definitions), which is intended to neutralize minor semantic (conceptual) differences between concepts in order to reflect similarity (identity) of concepts across different languages and authors as well as to allow terms denoting (nearly) the same concept to be retrieved easily.

3. The database is multilingual not only in that it records terms in different languages, but also in the language that is used for description of terms (i.e. metalinguistic³): in principle, each metalinguistic element of the database will be present in at least two languages (English + another language, preferably Slovenian).

4. The database is scientific and descriptive: terms (and concepts) are described authors must abstain from passing any judgement

² See Rotar (1958), Toporišič (1986), Ahačič (2007), Ahačič (2015), Trojar (2017) for more detailed accounts of the development of Slovenian linguistic terminology.

³ Rey-Debove (1997, 42): “Il semble clair que le métalangage est un discours sur le langage (la linguistique étant le type scientifique de ce discours), le métamétalangage, un discours sur le métalangage ou la linguistique (la métalinguistique étant le type scientifique de ce discours), et le langage quaternaire, un discours sur le métamétalangage ou la métalinguistique (qui présente aussi un type scientifique).”

regarding terms and expressing preference for any one of them.⁴ Descriptiveness also applies to contemporary linguistic terminology.

The following section describes the elements of the database.

2. Structure of the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology

The Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology will consist of the elements that are listed in below. Each element of the database (e.g. 1.1, 1.2, see below) is described below. Note that each metalinguistic element (i.e. element describing the term) will be followed by an additional subelement stating the language of its superordinate element (i.e. Slovenian, English).

The database will include the following elements:

1.1 Tradition: Linguistic classification

The element provides information on the linguistic classification of the described language. Note that this element refers to the language that is described in a given grammar (linguistic text). For example, Greenberg's (2008) grammar of Slovenian (written in English) receives label "Slavic languages".⁵

1.2 Tradition: Described language

The element states which language (object language) is described in a given grammar (linguistic text). For example, Greenberg's

⁴ The Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology aims at being scientific. Being descriptive is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for it to be scientific. Traditional terminological dictionaries (produced within the so-called conceptual approach to terminology/terminography) are prescriptive and *ipso facto* non-scientific. One necessary condition for a linguistic enterprise to be scientific is to clearly distinguish between attested and non-attested linguistic data (in the present database, attested and non-attested (invented) forms are clearly marked as such, see below; in traditional terminological dictionaries, however, these types of data are mixed up and it is impossible to determine which information was indeed attested and which information is a result of prescriptive intervention).

⁵ Stating further subdivisions (East Slavic, South Slavic, West Slavic) is deemed unnecessary for the purposes of this database.

(2008) Slovenian grammar (written in English) receives label “Slovenian”. This element may be repeated multiple times (if there are several object languages).

1.3 Term language

The element states the language of the term described in the term record. Note that this element refers to the metalanguage (terminology) that is used in a given grammar (linguistic text). For example, terms in Greenberg’s (2008) grammar of Slovenian, which is written in English, receive label “English”.

2.1 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage

This element represents the headword of the terminological record. In Slovenian lexicography, the headword (lemma) is in principle in nominative singular. The term from a given grammar is presented in accordance with modern spelling rules relevant for the language in question. For example, the term *Laftno ime* as found in Vodnik’s (1811, 9) grammar here appears in modern (contemporary Slovenian) spelling: *lastno ime*. Note that the term that undergoes such process of spelling modernization may or may not be a term that is currently used in contemporary linguistic terminology.⁶

2.1.1 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (traditional notation, non-tonemic system)

This element states the pronunciation of the headword in the non-tonemic system in traditional notation, i.e. the notation that is standardly used in a given tradition. For example, in authoritative dictionaries of Slovenian (SSKJ2, Slovenski pravopis) the acute, circumflex and grave diacritics are used to indicate stress and vowel length (cf. Herrity 2016, 17), e.g. *samostálnik*, *něstíčno ločilo*, *gôvor*. This element is provided at least for those terms that

⁶ Rules regarding modernization (standardization) of lexis as established in Slovenian historical lexicography (e.g. Ahačič et al 2014, Ahačič et al 2021) will be respected. It should be made clear that the modernized (standardized) form in this database is in principle a result of a normative procedure in that it complies with contemporary orthography rules. This means that data contained in 2.1 should be in principle regarded as non-attested (even if the modernized form happens to coincide with an existing term in contemporary linguistic terminology). This is also true of pronunciation stated in elements 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4.

are still used today and whose pronunciations can be determined on the basis of audio recordings or retrieved from existing dictionaries.

2.1.2 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (IPA notation, non-tonemic system)

This element states the pronunciation of the headword in the non-tonemic system in IPA notation (cf. eSSKJ), e.g. samə'sta:lnik, 'nɛ'sti:ʃnə lə'ʃi:lə, 'gɔ:vɔr. This element is provided at least for those terms that are still used today and whose pronunciations can be determined on the basis of audio recordings or retrieved from existing dictionaries.

2.1.3 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (traditional notation, tonemic system)

This element states the pronunciation of the headword in the tonemic system in traditional notation, i.e. the notation that is standardly used in a given tradition. For example, in authoritative dictionaries of Slovenian (SSKJ2, Slovenski pravopis, eSSKJ) the acute, circumflex, grave and double grave diacritics are used to indicate stress, vowel length and pitch (cf. Herrity 2016, 17) as well as a dot marking high mid sounds, e.g. samostâlnik, nêstîčno ločîlo, gôvor. This element is provided at least for those terms that are still used today and whose pronunciations can be determined on the basis of audio recordings or retrieved from existing dictionaries.

2.1.4 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (IPA notation, tonemic system)

This element states the pronunciation of the headword in the tonemic system in IPA notation (cf. eSSKJ), e.g. samostá:lnik, néstí:ʃnə ləʃí:lə, gó:vɔr. This element is provided at least for those terms that are still used today and whose pronunciations can be determined on the basis of audio recordings or retrieved from existing dictionaries.

2.1.5 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Part of speech

This element states the part of speech category of the term, e.g. noun, verb. Most terms in this database are expected to be nouns.

2.1.6 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Gender

This element states the gender of the headword term in 2.1 (if the term is noun; in case the term belongs to any other part of speech, this element is left blank). For example, the term *lastno ime* (see above) would receive the gender label *neuter*. This element is of course only relevant if the language in question distinguishes grammatical genders. For example, this element is left blank when describing English terms.

2.1.7–2.1.24 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Case forms

These elements state case forms of the headword term in 2.1. For example, the Slovenian term *lastno ime* (see above) is attributed the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, instrumental forms in singular, dual and plural: *lastno ime, lastnega imena, lastnemu imenu, lastno ime...* This element is of course only relevant if the language in question distinguishes (morphological) cases; for example, English terms (nouns) are only attributed plural forms, e.g.: *proper names*.

2.2.1–2.2.18 Attested term forms in original metalanguage

These elements state attested forms of the term as (if) they actually occur in the grammar (linguistic text). In principle, all forms of the term are cited here (i.e. 18 forms for Slovenian terms: 6 cases in 3 numbers) if they are present in the text in question. If some forms are missing (are not attested in the text in question), those elements are left blank. Note that each element is followed by a subelement containing a reference stating the page where the form occurs in the text (see below). Each of the 18 elements may be repeated (in case there are variant spelling forms). For example, the single occurrence of the term *Poglavitne shtivila* as found in Pohlin's (1768, 42) grammar would appear under element 2.2.13 (nominative plural) as: *Poglavitne shtivila*. This is the only attested form of the term, therefore the elements 2.2.1–2.2.12 and 2.2.14–2.2.18 are left blank.

2.2.1.1–2.2.18.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: Reference

These subelements contain reference data on the occurrences of the attested term forms stated in 2.2.1–2.2.18. For example, the term *Poglavitne shtivila* (see above) receives the following reference information: Pohlin 1768: 42 in the subelement 2.2.13.1.

2.3.1–2.3.18 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage

These elements state reconstructed (non-attested) forms of the term if they do not occur in the grammar (linguistic text). In this section, only those elements that were left blank in 2.2.1–2.2.18 are filled in (i.e. only those forms of the term that do not occur in the grammar are reconstructed here). For example, in the term record describing the term *Poglavitne shtivila* as found in Pohlin's grammar (see above) all elements except 2.3.13 will have to be filled in since the form *Poglavitne shtivila* (nominative plural) is the only attested form (cited in 2.2.13).⁷

2.4.1 Attested or non-attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): Traditional notation, non-tonemic system

This element states the pronunciation of the attested or non-attested nominative singular form of the term stated in 2.2.1 or 2.3.1. Note that the pronunciation indicated here is reconstructed (i.e. the likely pronunciation based on the written form of the term). The pronunciation stated here takes into account the non-tonemic system in traditional notation, i.e. the notation that is standardly used in a given tradition. For example, in authoritative dictionaries of Slovenian (SSKJ2, Slovenski pravopis) the acute, circumflex and grave diacritics are used to indicate stress and vowel length (cf. Herrity 2016, 17), e.g. samostálnik, nĕstíĕčno loĕílo, gôvor. This element may also be left blank if it is impossible to reconstruct the pronunciation of the term form.

2.4.2 Attested or non-attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): IPA notation, non-tonemic system

⁷ Two separate sections (sets of elements) for attested and non-attested forms (i.e. 2.2.1–2.2.18 and 2.3.1–2.3.18) are intended to keep attested and non-attested forms of the term completely separate. Non-attested forms may however prove useful in computer data processing.

This element states the pronunciation of the attested or non-attested nominative singular form of the term stated in 2.2.1 or 2.3.1. Note that the pronunciation indicated here is reconstructed (i.e. the likely pronunciation based on the written form of the term). The pronunciation stated here takes into account the non-tonemic system in IPA notation (cf. eSSKJ), e.g. samə'sta:lnik, 'nɛ'sti:ʃnə lə'ʃi:lə, 'gɔ:vər. This element may also be left blank if it is impossible to reconstruct the pronunciation of the term form.

2.4.3 Attested or non-attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): Traditional notation, tonemic system

This element states the pronunciation of the attested or non-attested nominative singular form of the term stated in 2.2.1 or 2.3.1. Note that the pronunciation indicated here is reconstructed (i.e. the likely pronunciation based on the written form of the term). The pronunciation stated here takes into account the tonemic system in traditional notation, i.e. the notation that is standardly used in a given tradition. For example, in authoritative dictionaries of Slovenian (SSKJ2, Slovenski pravopis, eSSKJ) the acute, circumflex, grave and double grave diacritics are used to indicate stress, vowel length and pitch (cf. Herrity 2016, 17) as well as a dot marking high mid sounds, e.g. samostâlnik, nêstično ločilo, gôvor. This element may also be left blank if it is impossible to reconstruct the pronunciation of the term form.

2.4.4 Attested or non-attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): IPA notation, tonemic system

This element states the pronunciation of the attested or non-attested nominative singular form of the term stated in 2.2.1 or 2.3.1. Note that the pronunciation indicated here is reconstructed (i.e. the likely pronunciation based on the written form of the term). The pronunciation stated here takes into account the tonemic system in IPA notation (cf. eSSKJ), e.g. samostá:lnik, néstí:ʃnə ləʃi:lə, gó:vər. This element may also be left blank if it is impossible to reconstruct the pronunciation of the term form.

3.1 Most frequent term denoting the concept

This element states the most frequent term in a series of synonymous terms denoting the same concept. For example, in Šuman's (1884) grammar the term *sklanjatev* is more frequently

used than the synonymous term *deklinacija*, therefore the term stated here would be *sklanjatev* (i.e. in all term records treating terms that denote this concept, including *sklanjatev* itself). Note that this element presents the term in the form as stated in 2.1 (in the respective term record).

3.2 Attested synonym in original metalanguage

This element contains a cross-reference to the term record describing the synonym of the term described in this term record. Note that this element contains a modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage as stated in 2.1 of the term record that describes the synonym. It should also be emphasized that synonyms may not be used equally frequently within a given grammar (linguistic work), which should be stated and commented on in 5.5. Note that this element may be repeated multiple times (since a term may have multiple synonyms). It is also important to stress the fact that a cross-reference does not have any normative value.

3.3 Commonly used synonym in contemporary terminology

This element contains the term (synonym) that is commonly used in contemporary terminology in a given language (1.2). This element may be left blank, if the concept denoted by the term (2.1) is no longer in use in contemporary linguistic terminology.

4.1 Attested equivalent in other metalanguage

This element contains the equivalent in a language different from the metalanguage of description (the language stated in 4.1 must thus be different from the one stated in 1.3). It is only filled in if the equivalent is provided by the author of the grammar (linguistic text). This element may be repeated if several equivalents are present in the text.

4.1.1 Attested equivalent in other metalanguage: Reference

In this element, reference data on the attested equivalent in other metalanguage (4.1) is provided.

4.1.2 Attested equivalent in other metalanguage: Modernized spelling

In this element, the equivalent from 4.1 is cited in accordance with modern spelling rules relevant for the language in question. If the

equivalent in 4.1 is already consistent with modern spelling rules, then the equivalent from 4.1 is simply repeated.

4.1.3 Attested equivalent in other metalanguage: Language

The element states the language of the equivalent stated in 4.1.

4.2 Non-attested equivalent

This element states the equivalent of the term stated in 2.1. in other languages (English is obligatory [if not already stated in 4.1], but any language may be added). It should be emphasized that the equivalent stated here is in principle non-attested (i.e. not present in the grammar/linguistic text that is described in the present term record, cf. elements 7.1, 7.2, 7.2 below). The non-attested equivalent of the term (headword) is provided in 4.2 by the author of the term record and pertains to modern linguistic terminology.

4.2.1 Non-attested equivalent: Language

The element states the language of the equivalent stated in 4.2.

5.1 Term first recorded: Year

This element states the year in which the term in question was first recorded (i.e. the year of the publication of the grammar/linguistic work in which it appeared for the first time) in the language stated in 1.2. Note that this element records the first occurrence of the term denoting a specialized concept in linguistics. For example, the signifier *ime* was first recorded in Slovenian in the 10th century (see Snoj 2015, entry *ime*), but it was first used as a term in Vodnik's grammar (1811),⁸ for this reason the year stated here is: 1811. In some cases, a term in one grammar may denote a different concept than the same term in another grammar (for example *kratica* in Janežič (1863, 18) vs. *kratica* in Slovenski pravopis (1990, 200)). The only requirement is thus that the same term denote a certain specialized concept in linguistics (not necessarily the same one). Such conceptual differences are tolerated since other sections (elements) of the term record (especially 6.5 Additional

⁸ Note, however, that Pohlin (1768) uses terms *leſtnu ime* ('proper noun') and *imeńska beſſeda* ('nomen').

information on the concept) describe the precise conceptual content of the term in detail.⁹

5.2 Term first recorded: Author

This element states the author of the grammar (linguistic work) in which the term in question was first recorded. This element refers to the same grammar/linguistic work as the element 5.1.

5.3 Term first recorded: Grammar/linguistic work

This element states the grammar (linguistic work) in which the term in question was first recorded. This element refers to the same grammar/linguistic work as the elements 5.1 and 5.2.

5.4 Term first recorded: Cross-reference

This element contains a cross-reference to the term record describing the first occurrence of the term if such term record already exists. This element refers to the same grammar/linguistic work as the elements 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3. This element is left blank, if the term record describes the first occurrence of the term.

5.5 Additional information on the term

This element contains any piece of information on the term (signifier) that is considered relevant. For example, grammars which influenced term formation in a given grammar should be mentioned here. This element should also provide commentary on the frequency of the term in question (cf. element 3.2 Attested synonym in original metalanguage above).

5.6 Word-formation structure of the term/term origin

This element provides a description of the word-formation structure of the term or its origin (e.g. loan translation).

5.7 Examples of use

This element provides examples in which term is used in grammar/linguistic work. At least one example should be cited. Complete one-sentence examples are preferred. This element may be repeated multiple times.

5.7.1 Examples of use: Reference

This subelement contains reference data on the example of use cited in 5.7.

⁹ It is for this reason that the same terms from different grammars (linguistic works) receive separate terms records: different term records make it possible to keep track of subtle differences in the use of terms.

6.1 Idealized definition

This element provides a definition that makes reference to an *ad hoc* concept system (i.e. idealized system of definitions) that is constructed for the purposes of this database. The main purpose of this element is to create sufficiently general descriptions of concepts (so-called *idealized definitions* making part of an idealized concept system) so that such idealized definitions are able to subsume concepts in different concept systems (across different grammars in time, but also across different languages).¹⁰ Idealized definitions consist of four parts: the first part states the term to be defined in the definition. The second part states a quasi-superordinate concept, which is in principle as general as possible (e.g. *class of words*).¹¹ The third part states typical characteristics of the concept,¹² whereas the fourth part provides prototypical examples of the concept by means of autonyms, i.e. cited elements of (primary) language nested in metalanguage (secondary language). The preferred language of prototypical examples is English.

6.2 Attested definition in original metalanguage

¹⁰ Note that there may be differences between concept systems as to how similar concepts are defined and especially as to where concepts are nested within concept systems.

¹¹ This maximum generality allows concepts from different grammars to fit this idealized definition even if they differ in superordinate concepts, e.g. *prilog* ‘adjective’ in Janežič’s (1863) grammar has *ime* as its superordinate concept (*ime* groups together nouns, adjectives, numerals and pronouns), whereas the superordinate concept of *pridevnik* ‘adjective’ in Toporišič’s (2000) grammar is *pridevniška beseda* (which groups together adjectives, numerals and adjectival pronouns). A sufficiently general quasi-superordinate concept is able to incorporate both concepts.

¹² These characteristics are most often prototypical characteristics (and thus may not be delimiting). According to ISO 1087-1:2000(E/F) (2000, 3), a delimiting characteristic is an essential characteristic that distinguishes a concept from related concepts. A typical intensional definition in the conceptual approach to terminography states a superordinate concept and delimiting characteristics (cf. ISO 1087-1:2000(E/F) 2000, 3). Such intensional definitions (definitions *per genus et differentiam*) are inappropriate for the purpose idealized definitions are supposed to serve in this database: superordinate concepts may differ among grammars and it is often impossible to formulate delimiting characteristics (i.e. impossible to clearly delineate boundaries between concepts).

This element provides a definition of the term as found in the grammar/linguistic text. This element is left blank, if the grammar/linguistic text does not provide the definition of the term.

6.3 Attested definition in original metalanguage: Reference

This element provides a reference for the definition of the term as found in the grammar/linguistic text (cited in 6.2). This element is left blank, if the grammar/linguistic text does not provide the definition of the term.

6.4 Attested definition in original metalanguage: Translation into other languages

This element provides a translation of the definition of the term (stated in 6.2) into other languages. The definition should be translated at least into one other language (preferably English). This element may be repeated several times (translations in multiple languages).

6.4.1 Attested definition in original metalanguage: Translation into other languages: Language

This element states the language of the translated definition of the term stated in 6.4, for example English.

6.5 Additional information on the concept

This element describes the concept represented by the term in question in greater detail. In principle (i.e. if relevant/possible), it provides information on: 1. superordinate concept(s) (e.g. *part of speech* for *noun*), 2. coordinate concept(s) (e.g. *adjective, numeral ...* for *noun*), 3. subordinate concept(s) (e.g. *proper noun* for *noun*), 4. characteristics of the concept formulated by the author of the grammar (linguistic text) (e.g. *number, gender ...* for *noun*). Note that information provided in this element is retrieved from the grammar (linguistic text). Any piece of information considered relevant may be added into this element. Extensive use of autonyms is encouraged in description of the concept.

7.1 Full title of the linguistic work

This element provides the full (unabridged) title of the linguistic work in which the term in question appears.

7.2 Abridged title of the linguistic work

This element provides a short title of the linguistic work in which the term in question appears. This element may be repeated multiple times.

7.3 Author of the linguistic work

This element states the author(s) of the grammar (linguistic work).

7.4 Short biographical data on the author

This element provides essential biographical information about the author(s) of the grammar (linguistic work).

7.5 Dominant metalanguage(s) of the grammar/linguistic work

This element states the dominant metalanguage(s) of the grammar (linguistic work) in question. This element may be repeated multiple times. For example, as Zagajšek's (1791) grammar is bilingual, two metalanguages are stated here, i.e. German and Slovenian.

7.6 Short description of the grammar/linguistic work

This element provides essential information about the grammar (linguistic work).

7.7 Date of publication: 1st edition

This element states the year in which the grammar (linguistic work) was first published (1st edition).

7.8 Used edition

This element states which edition of the grammar (linguistic work) was used to compile this term record, e.g. 5.

7.9 Date of used edition

This element states the publication year of the edition of the grammar (linguistic work) which was used to compile this term record. This date can be considered as the date to be attached to the term described in this term record.

7.10 Bibliographic data on the linguistic work (link)

This element contains links to records with bibliographic data on the grammar (linguistic work) in databases, such as Worldcat, Cobiss+. This element may be repeated multiple times.

7.11 Full text: Link

This element contains links to digitized text of the grammar (linguistic work) on websites, such as Google books, Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije, Internet Archive. This element may be repeated multiple times.

7.12 Other links: Slovenske slovnice in pravopisi

This element contains links to the description of the grammar (linguistic work) on the portal Slovenske slovnice in pravopisi.

7.13 Other links: Corpus de textes linguistiques fondamentaux

This element contains links to the description of the grammar (linguistic work) on the portal Corpus de textes linguistiques fondamentaux.

7.14 Other links: ...

This element contains other links relevant for the description of the grammar (linguistic work), e.g. to Wikipedia. This element may be repeated multiple times.

7.15 References

This element contains references on the literature used in the making of the term record. This element may be repeated multiple times (each reference in its own element).

8.1 Author of the term record

This element states the author of the term record.

8.2 Reviewer of the term record

This element states the reviewer of the term record. The term record should be reviewed by at least one reviewer.

8.3 Date of publication of the term record

This element states the date when the term record was first published.

8.4 Date of update

This element states the date when the term record was updated (changed in any way). This element may be repeated multiple times (multiple updates/corrections).

3. Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology: Sample Term Record

Table 1 below presents a sample term record (*ime* from Vodnik's (1811) grammar) in the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology. The term record is based on the database structure described in the previous section. As mentioned above,

the database is multilingual, which means that the contents of each metametalinguistic database element are presented in English and at least one other language. Each metametalinguistic database element is followed by a language code element (three-letter codes from ISO 639-2)¹³ marking the language of the element immediately above. Metalinguistic elements (i.e. terms and forms of terms, pronunciation) and some other elements in which the language is either not relevant (e.g. 8.2 Reviewer of the term record) are not followed by a language code element.

Database element	Content of the element
1.1 Tradition: Linguistic classification	Slavic languages
	eng
	slovenski jeziki
	slv
1.2 Tradition: Described language	Slovenian
	eng
	slovenščina
	slv
1.3	Slovenian

¹³ These codes were chosen so that the database can distinguish between different levels of descriptions of languages: the element *Slovenian* in 1.3 Term language is metametalinguistic (as it describes metalanguage), the element *eng* specifying the language of the element above itself is metametalinguistic (as it describes metalanguage). An example from the sample entry below: the element 4.1.3 (*Latin*) describes the language of the Latin term (equivalent) *nomen substantivum* and is therefore metametalinguistic, whereas the language code *eng* describes the language of the element 4.1.3 (i.e. *eng*) and is thus metametalinguistic.

Term language	
	eng
	slovenščina
	slv
2.1 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage	ime
2.1.1 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (traditional notation, non-tonemic system)	imé
2.1.2 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (IPA notation, non-tonemic system)	i'me:
2.1.3 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation	imê

(traditional notation, tonemic system)	
2.1.4 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Pronunciation (IPA notation, tonemic system)	imé:
2.1.5 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Part of speech	noun
	eng
	samostalnik
	slv
2.1.6 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: Gender	neuter
	eng
	srednji spol
	slv
2.1.7 Modernized spelling of the term in	ime

original metalanguage: nominative singular	
2.1.8 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: genitive singular	imena
2.1.9 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: dative singular	imenu
2.1.10 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: accusative singular	ime
2.1.11 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: locative singular	imenu
2.1.12 Modernized spelling of the term in	imenom

original metalanguage: instrumental singular	
2.1.13 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: nominative dual	imeni
2.1.14 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: genitive dual	imen
2.1.15 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: dative dual	imenoma
2.1.16 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: accusative dual	imeni
2.1.17 Modernized spelling of the term in original	imenih

metalanguage: locative dual	
2.1.18 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: instrumental dual	imenoma
2.1.19 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: nominative plural	imena
2.1.20 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: genitive plural	imen
2.1.21 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: dative plural	imenom
2.1.22 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage:	imena

accusative plural	
2.1.23 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: locative plural	imenih
2.1.24 Modernized spelling of the term in original metalanguage: instrumental plural	imeni
2.2.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative singular	ime
2.2.1.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 10
2.2.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative singular	Imé

2.2.1.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 9
2.2.2 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive singular	imena
2.2.2.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 39
2.2.3 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative singular	imenu
2.2.3.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 154
2.2.4	ime

Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative singular	
2.2.4.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 36
2.2.4 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative singular	imé
2.2.4.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 39
2.2.5 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative singular	imenu
2.2.5.1 Attested term forms in	Vodnik 1811: 38

original metalanguage: locative singular: Reference	
2.2.6 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental singular	imenam
2.2.6.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 38
2.2.6 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental singular	iménam
2.2.6.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental singular: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 116
2.2.7 Attested term forms in original	

metalinguage: nominative dual	
2.2.7.1 Attested term forms in original metalinguage: nominative dual: Reference	
2.2.8 Attested term forms in original metalinguage: genitive dual	
2.2.8.1 Attested term forms in original metalinguage: genitive dual: Reference	
2.2.9 Attested term forms in original metalinguage: dative dual	iménam
2.2.9.1 Attested term forms in original metalinguage: dative dual: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 36
2.2.10 Attested term	imena

forms in original metalanguage: accusative dual	
2.2.10.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative dual: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 115
2.2.11 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative dual	
2.2.11.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative dual: Reference	
2.2.12 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental dual	iménama
2.2.12.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental	Vodnik 1811: 115

dual: Reference	
2.2.13 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative plural	imena
2.2.13.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 132
2.2.13 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative plural	Iména
2.2.13.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 131
2.2.14 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive plural	imen

2.2.14.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 160
2.2.14 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive plural	imén
2.2.14.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 17
2.2.15 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative plural	imenam
2.2.15.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 36
2.2.16 Attested term forms in original	imena

metalanguage: accusative plural	
2.2.16.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 104
2.2.16 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative plural	iména
2.2.16.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 52
2.2.17 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative plural	imenih
2.2.17.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative	Vodnik 1811: VI

plural: Reference	
2.2.17 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative plural	iménih
2.2.17.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 67
2.2.18 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental plural	iméni
2.2.18.1 Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental plural: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 133
2.3.1 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative singular	
2.3.2	

Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive singular	
2.3.3 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative singular	
2.3.4 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative singular	
2.3.5 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative singular	
2.3.6 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental singular	
2.3.7 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage:	imena

nominative dual	
2.3.7 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative dual	iména
2.3.8 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive dual	imen
2.3.8 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive dual	imén
2.3.9 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative dual	
2.3.10 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: accusative dual	
2.3.11 Non-Attested term forms in original	imenih

metalanguage: locative dual	
2.3.11 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative dual	iménih
2.3.12 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental dual	
2.3.13 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: nominative plural	
2.3.14 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: genitive plural	
2.3.15 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: dative plural	
2.3.16 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage:	

accusative plural	
2.3.17 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: locative plural	
2.3.18 Non-Attested term forms in original metalanguage: instrumental plural	
2.4.1 Attested or Non-Attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): Traditional notation, non-tonemic system	imé
2.4.2 Attested or Non-Attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): IPA notation, non-tonemic system	i'me:
2.4.3 Attested or Non-Attested	imê

term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): Traditional notation, tonemic system	
2.4.4 Attested or Non-Attested term form: Pronunciation (nominative singular): IPA notation, tonemic system	imé:
3.1 Most frequent term denoting the concept	ime
3.2 Attested synonym in original metalanguage	
3.3 Commonly used synonym in contemporary terminology	samostalnik
4.1 Attested equivalent in other metalanguage	nomen substantivum
4.1.1	Vodnik 1811: 170

Attested equivalent in other metalanguage: Reference	
4.1.2 Attested equivalent in other metalanguage: Modernized spelling	nomen substantivum
4.1.3 Attested Equivalent in other metalanguage: Language	Latin
	eng
	latinščina
	slv
4.2 Non-Attested equivalent	noun
4.2.1 Non-Attested: equivalent: Language	English
	eng
	angleščina
	slv
4.2 Non-Attested equivalent	nom
4.2.1 Non-Attested equivalent: Language	French

	eng
	francoščina
	slv
5.1 Term first recorded: Year	1811
5.2 Term first recorded: Author	Valentin Vodnik
5.3 Term first recorded: Grammar/linguistic work	Pifmenoft ali Gramatika sa Perve Shole
5.4 Term first recorded: Cross-reference	
5.5 Additional information on the term	<p>The term <i>ime</i> (in this form) was first used by Valentin Vodnik. However, earlier Slovenian grammarians had used related terms for similar concepts: Pohlin (1768: 19) used the term <i>imęnska beffeda</i> ‘nomen’ and Zagajšek (1791: 23) used the term <i>immęnska beseda</i> ‘nomen’. The adjective <i>imęnski</i> is derived from the noun <i>ime</i> ‘name’.</p> <p>The term <i>ime</i> as used by Vodnik (1811) is neuter in singular (e.g. <i>navadno imę</i>, 33), masculine in dual (e.g. <i>Dva imęna</i>, 115), feminine in plural (e.g. <i>shęnske imęna</i>, 28). In his use of metalanguage, Vodnik is thus consistent with the rules he lays down in his grammar, see chapters on neuter nouns, adjectives and numerals (Vodnik 1811: 23–27, 36–37, 47).</p>
	eng

	<p>Termin <i>ime</i> (v tej obliki) je prvi uporabil Valentin Vodnik. Sorodne termine za označevanje podobnih pojmov pa sta pred njim uporabila že predhodna slovnika, in sicer Pohlin (1768: 19), ki je uporabil termin <i>imenska beseda</i> ‘<i>nomen</i>’, in Zagajšek (1791: 23), ki je uporabil termin <i>immennska beseda</i> ‘<i>nomen</i>’. Pridevnik <i>imenski</i> je izpeljan iz samostalnika <i>ime</i> ‘izraz, ki se uporablja za identifikacijo npr. osebe’.</p> <p>Termin <i>ime</i>, kot ga uporablja Vodnik (1811), je v ednini srednjega spola (npr. <i>navadno ime</i>, 33), moškega spola v dvojini (npr. <i>Dva imena</i>, 115) in ženskega spola v množini (npr. <i>shenske imena</i>, 28). Vodnik pri uporabi svojega metajezika torej sledi pravilom, določenim v svoji slovnici, gl. poglavja o samostalnikih srednjega spola, pridevniki in števnikih (Vodnik 1811: 23–27, 36–37, 47).</p>
	slv
5.6 Word-formation structure of the term/term origin	The term <i>ime</i> is a loan translation of Latin <i>nomen</i> ‘name’. The influence of Latin could be either direct or indirect (e.g. via Russian имя ‘name’ from Lomonosov’s (1755) grammar of Russian).
	eng
	Termin <i>ime</i> je kalk latinskega samostalnika <i>nomen</i> ‘name’. Vpliv latinščine bi bil lahko neposreden ali posreden (npr. prek ruskega имя ‘ime’ iz ruske slovnice Lomonosova (1755)).
	slv
5.7 Examples of use	Ime po tih padeshih na konzū pregibati imenujemo <i>ime sklanjati</i> .
5.7.1 Examples of use: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 13

	Moshke imena shivih stvari imajo edinji toshivni pádesh enak rodivnimu, imena neshivezhkih stvari pak enakiga imenvavnimu, fizer nifo med feboj nizh rasne.
	Vodnik 1811: 13
	Imena imajo <i>spol, shtevilo, padesh</i> ino <i>sklanjanje</i> .
	Vodnik 1811: 9
6.1 Idealized definition	Nouns are a class of words whose central members denote persons, places and things. Nouns are typically divided into proper nouns and common nouns. Nouns in different languages may distinguish gender and number and may inflect for case. Examples of nouns in English include <i>girl</i> 'young woman', <i>France</i> 'European country whose capital is Paris', <i>tree</i> 'tall plant with a stem, branches and leaves'.
	eng
	Samostalniki so razred besed, katerih osrednji predstavniki označujejo osebe, kraje in stvari. Samostalniki se običajno delijo na lastna imena in občna imena. Samostalniki v različnih jezikih lahko razlikujejo spol in število in se lahko pregibajo v sklonih. Primeri samostalnikov v angleščini so <i>girl</i> 'dekle', <i>France</i> 'Francija', <i>tree</i> 'drevo'.
	slv
6.2 Attested definition in original metalanguage	Ime je beseda, ktira kashe eno ofebo, eno stvar, poštavim: <i>Peter, Pavl, bukve, klobúk</i> .
6.3 Attested definition in original metalanguage: Reference	Vodnik 1811: 9

<p>6.4 Attested definition in original metalanguage: Translation into other languages</p>	<p>Noun is a word which indicates a person or a thing, such as <i>Peter</i> ['Peter'], <i>Pavl</i> ['Paul'], <i>bukve</i> ['book'], <i>klobúk</i> ['hat'].</p>
<p>6.4.1 Attested definition in original metalanguage: Translation into other languages: Language</p>	<p>English</p>
	<p>eng</p>
	<p>angleščina</p>
	<p>slv</p>
<p>6.6 Additional information on the concept</p>	<p>In Vodnik's grammar, <i>ime</i> ('noun') has <i>pleme besedi</i> ('part of speech') as its superordinate concept. There are 9 parts of speech: <i>ime</i> ('noun'), <i>perlog</i> ('adjective'), <i>imeštime</i> ('pronoun'), <i>glagol</i> ('verb'), <i>deleshje</i> ('participle'), <i>narezhje</i> ('adverb'), <i>ves</i> ('conjunction'), <i>medmet</i> ('interjection'). Nouns are divided into <i>narezhivne [iména]</i> ('common nouns', e.g. <i>zhlovek</i> 'human being') and <i>lastne [iména]</i> ('proper nouns', e.g. <i>Adam</i>). Nouns have a <i>spol</i> ('gender'), nouns distinguish 3 genders: <i>moshki spol</i> 'masculine', <i>shenski spol</i> 'feminine' and <i>frédni spol</i> 'neuter'), <i>shtevilo</i> ('number', nouns have 3 numbers: <i>edinje shtevilo</i> 'singular', <i>dvojtino shtevilo</i> 'dual', <i>mnoshno shtevilo</i> 'plural'), <i>pádesh</i> ('case', there are 6 cases: <i>imenváven</i> 'nominative', <i>rodíven</i> 'genitive', <i>dajáven</i> 'dative', <i>toshíven</i> 'accusative', <i>škasáven</i> 'locative', <i>šturíven</i></p>

	<p>‘instrumental’) and <i>fklanjanje</i> (‘declension’). There are 4 declensions: 1. <i>fklanjanje</i> ‘1st declension’: animate and inanimate masculine nouns, e.g. nom. sg. <i>ràk</i> ‘crab’, gen. sg. <i>ràk-a</i>; nom. sg. <i>kraj</i> ‘place’, gen. sg. <i>kraj-a</i>, 2. <i>fklanjanje</i> ‘2nd declension’: neuter nouns that end in <i>-o</i> or <i>-e</i>, e.g. nom. sg. <i>dél-o</i> ‘work’, gen. sg. <i>dél-a</i>, 3. <i>fklanjanje</i> ‘3rd declension’: feminine nouns that end in <i>-a</i>, e.g. nom. sg. <i>rib-a</i> ‘fish’, gen. sg. <i>rib-e</i>, 4. <i>fklanjanje</i> ‘4th declension’: polysyllabic feminine nouns that end in a consonant, e.g. nom. sg. <i>shivàl/shivàd</i> ‘animal’, gen. sg. <i>shivàl-i</i>.</p> <p>It is also worth mentioning that Vodnik’s (1811: 170) list of grammatical terms includes two Latin equivalents of <i>imé</i>: <i>nomen</i> (encompassing <i>nomen substantivum</i> and <i>nomen adiectivum</i>) and <i>nomen substantivum</i>. This indicates that Vodnik considered the term <i>imé</i> as polysemous. In his grammatical description, however, the term <i>imé</i> is used to designate ‘<i>nomen substantivum</i>’, i.e. ‘noun’.</p>
	eng
	<p>V Vodnikovi slovnici, ima <i>ime</i> (‘samostalnik’) nadredni pojem <i>pleme besedi</i> (‘besedna vrsta’). Vodnik ločuje 9 besednih vrst: <i>ime</i> (‘samostalnik’), <i>perlog</i> (‘pridevnik’), <i>namestime</i> (‘zaimek’), <i>glagol</i> (‘glagol’), <i>deleshje</i> (‘deležnik’), <i>narezhje</i> (‘prislov’), <i>ves</i> (‘veznik’), <i>medmet</i> (‘medmet’).</p> <p>Samostalniki se delijo na <i>narezhive [iména]</i> (‘občna imena’, npr. <i>zhlovek</i>) in <i>lastne [iména]</i> (‘lastna imena’, npr. <i>Adam</i>). Samostalniki imajo <i>spol</i> (‘spol’), ločujejo 3 spole: <i>moshki spol</i> ‘moški spol’, <i>shenski spol</i> ‘ženski spol’ in <i>frédni spol</i> ‘srednji spol’), <i>shtevilo</i> (‘število’, samostalniki imajo 3 spole: <i>edinje shtevilo</i> ‘ednina’, <i>dvojftno shtevilo</i> ‘dvojina’, <i>mnoshno shtevilo</i> ‘množina’), <i>pàdesh</i> (‘sklon’, obstaja 6</p>

	<p>sklonov: <i>imenváven</i> ‘imenovalnik’, <i>rodíven</i> ‘rodilnik’, <i>dajáven</i> ‘dajalnik’, <i>toshíven</i> ‘tožilnik’, <i>fkasáven</i> ‘mestnik’, <i>sturíven</i> ‘orodnik’) in <i>fklanjanye</i> (‘sklanjatev’). Obstajajo 4 sklanjatev: 1. <i>fklanjanye</i> ‘1. sklanjatev’: za žive in nežive samostalnice moškega spola, npr. im. ed. <i>rák</i>, rod. ed. <i>rák-a</i>; im. ed. <i>kraj</i>, rod. ed. <i>kraj-a</i>, 2. <i>fklanjanye</i> ‘2. sklanjatev’: samostalniki srednjega spola, ki se končajo na <i>-o</i> ali <i>-e</i>, npr. im. ed. <i>dél-o</i>, rod. ed. <i>dél-a</i>, 3. <i>fklanjanye</i> ‘3. sklanjatev’: samostalniki ženskega spola, ki se končajo na <i>-a</i>, npr. im. ed. <i>rib-a</i>, rod. ed. <i>rib-e</i>, 4. <i>fklanjanye</i> ‘4. sklanjatev’: večzložni samostalniki ženskega spola, ki se končajo na soglasnik, npr. im. ed. <i>shivàl/shivàd</i> ‘animal’, rod. ed. <i>shivàl-i</i>.</p> <p>Omeniti velja, da Vodnikov seznam (1811: 170) slovnčnih terminov vsebuje dva latinska ustreznika za <i>imé</i>: <i>nomen</i> (ki združuje <i>nomen substantivum</i> in <i>nomen adiectivum</i>) in <i>nomen substantivum</i>. To pomeni, da je Vodnik imel termin <i>imé</i> za večpomenskega. V svojem slovnčnem opisu pa Vodnik termin <i>imé</i> uporablja v pomenu ‘<i>nomen substantivum</i>’ tj. ‘samostalnik’.</p>
	slv
7.1 Full title of the linguistic work	Pifmenoft ali Gramatika sa Perve Shole
7.2 Abridged title of the linguistic work	Pifmenoft
7.3 Author of the linguistic work	Valentin Vodnik

7.4 Short biographical data on the author	1758–1819. Vodnik was a Slovenian poet, journalist, grammarian, pedagogue and priest.
	eng
	1758–1819. Vodnik je bil slovenski pesnik, novinar, slovníčar, pedagog in duhovnik.
	slv
7.5 Dominant metalanguage/ metalanguages of the grammar/ linguistic work	Slovenian
	eng
	slovenščina
	slv
7.6 Short description of the grammar/ linguistic work	Normative didactic grammar. It was used as a textbook for teaching Slovenian in primary and secondary schools in the period 1811–1813. It exerted influence on posterior grammars, especially on didactic grammars published around 1850.
	eng
	Normativna didaktična slovnica. Uporabljala se je kot učbenik za poučevanje slovenščine v osnovnih in srednjih šolah v obdobju 1811–1813. Vplivala je na nadaljnje slovnice, zlasti na didaktične slovnice, objavljene okrog leta 1850.
	slv
7.7 Date of publication: 1 st edition	1811
7.8	1

Used edition	
7.9 Date of used edition	1811
7.10 Bibliographic data on the linguistic work (link)	https://plus.si.cobiss.net/opac7/bib/31827457
	http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/654677837
7.11 Full text: Link	https://www.dlib.si/details/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-DU5DNOB1
	https://books.google.si/books?id=eOJa4bqPUA8C&hl=sl&pg=PR1#v=onepage&q&f=false
	https://archive.org/details/pismenostaligra00vodngoog/page/n1/mode/2up
7.12 Other links: Slovenske slovnice in pravopisi	https://www.fran.si/slovnice-in-pravopisi/11/1811-vodnik
7.13 Other links: Corpus de textes linguistiques fondamentaux	http://ctlf.ens-lyon.fr/n_fiche.asp?n=596
7.14 Other links: ...	https://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi797061/
	https://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valentin_Vodnik
7.15 References	Kos, Janko, Toporišič, Jože, 1986 [2013]. Vodnik, Valentin (1758–1819). (<i>Slovenska biografija</i>). Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. Izvirna objava v: <i>Slovenski biografski leksikon</i> : 14. zv. Vode - Zdešar. Jože Munda et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti Znanstvenoraziskovalni

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8.1 Author of the term record	Mitja Trojar
8.2 Reviewer of the term record	
8.3 Date of publication of the term record	
8.4 Date of update	

Table 1: Sample Term Record in the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology: *ime* from Vodnik's (1811) grammar

4. Conclusion

The design of the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology presented above is the starting point of the research conducted on Slovenian linguistic terminology. The design as defined above will most certainly need to undergo modifications and improvements. The goals of the Diachronic Database of Slovenian Linguistic Terminology include: 1. presentation of the development of Slovenian linguistic terminology in a diachronic perspective, 2. showing that traditional terminological dictionaries (developed in the so-called conceptual approach) are problematic as they do not present terminology in its diachronic development and do not produce descriptions of terminology (terminological dictionaries in the conceptual approach are inherently prescriptive), 3. developing a model of a descriptive terminological database that could be applied to other disciplines.

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