

Developments in the Structure of Dictionaries of Foreign Words in Slovak

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Abstract

Slovak dictionaries developed significantly over the course of the past century. There is a long tradition of dictionaries of foreign words, inspired in part by German and Slavic examples. Since 1922, when the first dictionary of foreign words was published, more than forty dictionaries of this type have appeared. Such a quantity is impressive as it implies that on average, a new dictionary or revised edition was published nearly every two years. The main aim of this paper is to investigate the development in this genre of dictionaries. In order to do so, I compared five dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak SCSVS (1939), SCS (1953), SCS (1966), VSCS (1997) and SCSA (2005) with a central focus on their properties such as macrostructure, microstructure, intended users, and medium. A key selection criterion was that each of the five dictionaries represents a different historical period, which can be assumed to influence these properties. The results of the analysis are compared with the situation in German and English in the respective periods. This comparison determines the position of the Slovak tradition of dictionaries of foreign words in the broader European context.

Keywords: loanwords; dictionary definitions; native and non-native suffixes

1 Understanding of foreign words

Dictionaries of foreign words are monolingual dictionaries that are primarily designed for adult native speakers. In some cases, the title of a dictionary of foreign words implies that it is aimed at school pupils or university students. The most frequent reasons to use monolingual dictionaries are for the quick verification of orthography and approximate primary meaning (Nesi 2013). Although these findings concern monolingual dictionaries of general language, it can be assumed that understanding of foreign words is often a reason to use dictionaries of foreign words.

The origin of dictionaries in Europe was connected with the need to understand foreign words. Starting from the Middle Ages glosses of difficult words were included in Latin manuscripts. The glosses appeared in simple Latin, in the vernacular language or in both (Béjoint 2016: 9-10). Later, they were collected in separate, alphabetically ordered word

lists called *glossaries*. The glossaries were not dependent on any particular text. Then, glossaries were gradually expanded and included more information. In this way, glossaries developed into dictionaries. In Europe, bilingual dictionaries preceded monolingual dictionaries. Van Sterkenburg (2003: 9) further explains that the main reason was that people in Europe had edited more basic texts in foreign languages (in particular Latin) than in their own. This situation started changing from the sixteenth century when vernacular languages were used more frequently and in all contexts. This resulted in a more urgent need for a monolingual dictionary to be used by people in their professional lives and cultural activities (Béjoint 2016: 10).

The situation for English is characterized as “the hard word tradition” by Osselton (1983: 15). The first monolingual English dictionary *A Table Alphabeticall, conteyning and teaching the true writing and understanding of hard vsvall English wordes* by Robert Cawdrey contains 2,500 entries for hard words. It was published in 1604. Entries in Cawdrey’s dictionary such as *obdurate*, or *obeisance* represent words that were hard to understand. In contrast, common words such as *oak tree*, or *obey* were not included. Osselton (1983: 16) explains that understanding the meaning of hard words was crucial at that time in order to “enable a wider, unlatined, reading public to understand and to learn to use the new technical and abstract vocabulary of learned words, which in many cases thus became less ‘hard’ and were assimilated into the language”. The main functions of the earliest English dictionaries up to 1750 were cultural and educational. Béjoint (2000: 94) explains that especially many children, women and foreigners did not have access to education and dictionaries of hard words were often used as self-teaching tools. This changed in the eighteenth century when dictionaries “came to be seen as a scholarly record of the whole language” (Osselton 1983: 17). Here English followed languages such as Italian and French. It is understood that such a change needs some time to develop. Durkin (2016: 3) observes that “it was only very slowly that the general dictionary of a language emerged as a fundamental type, alongside the specialist lexicon of hard words, or the technical vocabulary of a particular field, and alongside the bilingual dictionary”.

Dictionaries of foreign words in German have a deep-rooted tradition of more than two hundred years. Heier (2012) gives a detailed account of the development of the lexicography of foreign words from 1800 to 2007. Hausmann (1985: 391) emphasizes two main functions of dictionaries of foreign words in German. On one hand, in line with Osselton (1983), it is the explanation of difficult words. On the other hand, it is a purist attempt to replace these words by words of native origin. Wiegand (2001: 59) prefers to view dictionaries of foreign words in German from a perspective of language contact dictionaries.

Dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak have a well-established tradition of more than one hundred years. The Slovak linguist, lexicographer and translator Peter Tvrdý (1850-1935) compiled the first dictionary of foreign words in Slovak in 1921. The first edition was published in 1922 and a revised and expanded edition appeared in 1932. The 1922 edition has 126 pages. Jóna (1961: 25) describes this dictionary as purely practical. In compiling it, Tvrdý was inspired by Czech, German and Hungarian encyclopaedic dictionaries (Jóna 1961: 25). Jarošová (2001: 28) emphasizes that Tvrdý provided a number of Slovak equivalents of foreign words that were missing in the Slovak vocabulary at that time. In mapping the history of Slovak dictionaries Hayeková (1992: 25) explains that the need for dictiona-

ries of foreign words increased after the Second World War, when borrowed words were often misused. In the Slovak context, an interest in language cultivation, which includes knowledge of words of non-native origin, was one of the key factors that contributed to the popularity of dictionaries of foreign words especially starting from the 1970s (Jarošová 2006: 423). On the basis of the intended user, Mistrík (1993: 406) distinguishes dictionaries of foreign words for the general public, academic users, and school users. The main functions of these types of dictionaries of foreign words are, in line with the English tradition described above, educational and cultural.

Against this background, a central aim of this paper is to investigate the developments in the structure of dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak over the past one hundred years. These developments are analysed in a sample of loanwords with clearly recognizable suffixes. Such loanwords with the same suffix tend to occur in larger sets. This means that speakers recognize their similarity and regularity, which may lead to a generalization and increase the degree of acceptability. The rest of the paper is organized in three sections. Section 2 gives a detailed account of dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak in the past one hundred years. Section 3 focuses on the representation of suffixed loanwords in the selection of Slovak dictionaries of foreign words. The final section summarizes the main findings and formulates some generalizations.

2 Slovak dictionaries of foreign words in the past one hundred years

In the Slovak lexicographic tradition, Mistrík (1993: 406) considers the dictionary of foreign words the most commonly used type of dictionary. It is a monolingual dictionary which explains the meaning of words and terms that were borrowed in Slovak. The main criteria for the explanation of meanings of loanwords are clarity, intelligibility, and accessibility to general users. In the case of specialized vocabulary items, explanations tend to be closer to regular dictionary definitions. Dictionary entries usually include information about the source language of a loanword, basic grammatical information, pronunciation especially if it differs considerably from the one predictable from the orthography, and style or register in which a loanword is used. Some dictionaries also give orthographic variants of a loanword reflecting the degree of adaptation in Slovak at the time of publication. The size of the dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak typically ranges from 10,000 to 60,000 words, but dictionaries of smaller (pocket) size have also been published.

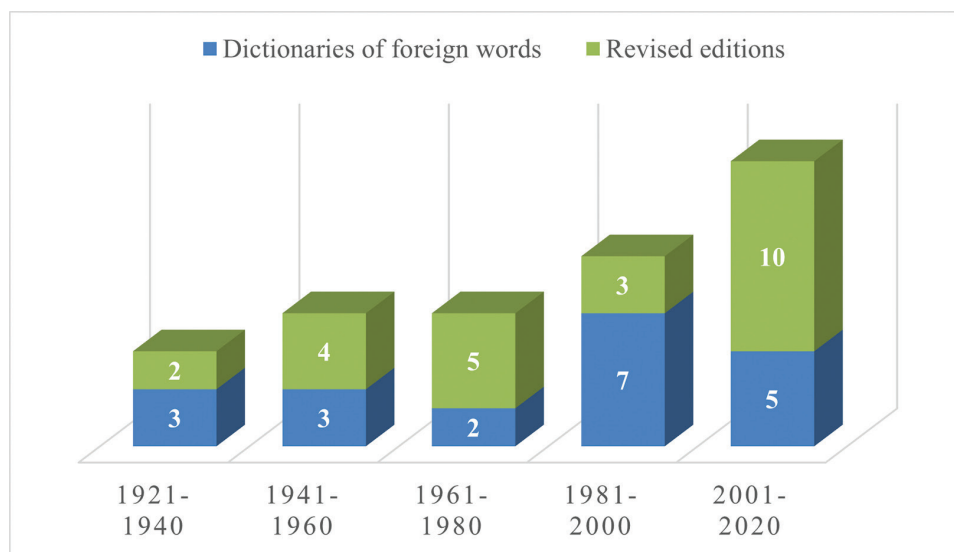


Figure 1: Dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak published by period

Figure 1 gives an overview of the number of dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak that were published during five twenty-year periods starting from 1921. Since 1922, when the first dictionary of foreign words was published, more than forty dictionaries of this type have appeared. This number includes revised editions of previously published dictionaries. It is obvious that the number of dictionaries of foreign words increased considerably in the most recent periods. While in 1921-1940 one dictionary appeared every 4 years on average, in 2001-2020 one dictionary was published every 16 months. The number of such dictionaries is striking when we take into account the number of speakers of Slovak, amounting to slightly over 5 million potential dictionary users (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic 2025).

For the analysis, I selected one dictionary of foreign words from each of the five periods, SCSVS (1939), SCS (1953), SCS (1966), VSCS (1997) and SCSA (2005). A key criterion was that each of the five dictionaries represents a different historical period. This was assumed to have an impact on the inclusion of dictionary entries and their description. Before proceeding to the analysis, I will briefly describe each dictionary in the selection.

SCSVS (1939) was compiled by Jozef M. Prídavok. It was the first large dictionary of foreign words in Slovak. The dictionary has 704 pages and around 35,000 entries. The difference is considerable when we compare SCSVS (1939) with the very first dictionary of foreign words by Tvrdý (1922), which has 126 pages. Despite quite significant expansion in the second revised edition, Tvrdý (1932) has 216 pages, so that SCSVS (1939) stands out as a large dictionary. The foreword to SCSVS (1939) was written by Henrich Bartek (1907-1986), a prominent Slovak linguist, who helped Prídavok in finalizing the dictionary. Bartek views SCSVS (1939) as a continuation of the work started by Tvrdý. According to Bartek, the main advantage is the large number of appropriate Slovak equivalents offered for foreign words. At that time, a full-scale monolingual dictionary of contemporary Slovak was not available yet. This

means that SCSVS (1939) to some extent compensated for a missing monolingual dictionary. SCSVS (1939) contains a section with basic pronunciation rules in different languages from which loanwords are included in the dictionary. Each entry includes information about the origin of the loanword, sometimes also from which language it was borrowed into Slovak. For some loanwords, the pronunciation is provided in brackets as part of the dictionary entry. This can be illustrated by the English loanword *out-fighting* (aut fajtin) used in boxing or the French word *nouveau* (nuvó). SCSVS (1939) reflects a degree of adaptation of some loanwords, e.g. there is a separate entry for *orangeade* (oranžád) from French with a cross-reference to the orthographically adapted entry *oranžáda*.

SCS (1953) was edited by Anton Hollý and Ľudovít Zúbek. The editors collaborated with experts from different fields. SCS (1953) has 1052 pages and includes approximately 16,000 commonly used loanwords. The editors were inspired by Russian and Hungarian dictionaries of foreign words. The dictionary entries give information about the pronunciation where necessary as well as about the origin of the loanwords. In her review, Šalingová (1954: 95-96) gives a critical account of the unsystematic and therefore sometimes misleading information about pronunciation. For example, *chevette* borrowed from French does not give the pronunciation. For another French loanword *ateliér* there is a note (vyslov 'pronounce' atelié) despite the meanwhile established adapted pronunciation *ateliér*. The dictionary is not only linguistic in nature but also encyclopaedic (Mistrík, 1993: 406). This explains that despite the larger number of pages, it has fewer entries than SCSVS (1939). Šalingová (1954: 97) observes that the structure of individual entries does not follow any systematic pattern. Considerable differences occur in the length and quality of explanations. For Šalingová (1954: 97) it is obvious that the number of contributors was large, which may be seen as an advantage, but the final outcome is an inconsistent representation of entries. The editors applied a new approach to processing of word formation constituents used productively in other formations such as *chrono-*, *mega-*, or *chryzo-*, which Šalingová (1954: 98) sees positively. In Šalingová's overall evaluation of SCS (1953), the advantages outnumber the deficiencies.

SCS (1966) was edited by Samo Šaling, Mária Šalingová (aka Ivanová-Šalingová) and Ondrej Peter. This was the second, revised edition of a dictionary of foreign words first published in 1965. The third edition appeared in 1970, which shows the intensity of the effort of the editorial team. At the same time, the influx of new loanwords at these times is evident as significant revisions were introduced in a relatively short time. The 1966 dictionary includes around 27,000 entries and has 1139 pages. At the time of publication, it was the largest dictionary of foreign words (Michalus, 1966: 236) and one of the few to apply modern lexicographic methods. In his review, Michalus (1966: 236) emphasizes the careful selection of entries and the exclusion of loanwords that Slovak speakers do not perceive as foreign, e.g. *cisár* ('emperor'), *koruna* ('crown'), *král* ('king'). Among its strengths is the precise and succinct explanations of meaning. This contrasts with the approach in SCS (1953). Michalus (1966: 236) observes numerous loanwords that were not included in previously published dictionaries of foreign words, e.g. *beatnik*, *bestseller*, or *laser*. He makes only very few minor critical remarks. One of them concerns the imprecise information about currencies. The information about *libra* ('pound') as a currency in Australia was no longer valid due to the change to the Australian dollar in 1966, when SCS was published. SCS (1966) gives separate

entries for homonyms. Nesting and grammatical information are reduced to a minimum, which is in line with the purpose of this type of dictionary.

In VSCS (1997) the editors are again Samo Šaling and Mária Ivanová-Šalingová, now in collaboration with Zuzana Maníková. The dictionary is an expanded and thoroughly revised edition of the *Slovník cudzích slov A/Z* (1979, 1983 2nd edition, 1990 3rd edition) ('Dictionary of foreign words A/Z') edited by the same editorial team. VSCS (1997) has approximately 60,000 entries and 1310 pages. Four substantially revised editions were published in 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2008. The 2008 edition has more than 70,000 entries, which makes it a much larger dictionary of foreign words than earlier ones.

SCSA (2005) has a special status among the dictionaries in the selection, because it is a revised and expanded translation of a Czech dictionary, the *Akademický slovník cizích slov* ('Academic dictionary of foreign words'), published in 1995. Jiří Kraus was the main editor of the original Czech dictionary. The editors of the Slovak translation, revision and expansion were Ľubica Balážová and Ján Bosák. The first Slovak edition was published in 1997, the second appeared in 2005. It includes approximately 100,000 meanings of commonly used words, abbreviations and quotes of foreign origin. Loanwords typically used in Czech but not in Slovak were omitted and loanwords used currently in Slovak were added. Balážová and Bosák (1998: 344) describe that the use of a Czech dictionary as a basis was motivated on one hand by the lack of capacity for a completely new Slovak dictionary, on the other hand by the quality of the methodology adopted by Kraus. Kraus's team collaborated with a large database of consultants, around one hundreds experts from various fields, and designed a concise lexicographic structure of dictionary entries including frequent examples of their use and collocations. In her review of the first edition, Koncová (1997) observes a considerable increase of loanwords formed with neoclassical formatives in the first 1997 edition. In comparison with the Czech dictionary that includes 35 loanwords with *eko-* ('eco-'), the 1997 Slovak edition has approximately 60.

3 Representation of suffixed loanwords

For the analysis, I selected a section of 25 pages from SCSVS (1939), starting at Ni and ending with the first two pages covering the letter P. For the other 4 dictionaries, the corresponding section was selected. All omissions and new inclusions were recorded. Table 1 lists the number of loanwords in each dictionary of foreign words in the selection.

Dictionary of foreign words	Number of loanwords in the selection
SCSA (2005)	1,689 words
VSCS (1997)	1,206 words
SCSVS (1939)	1,094 words
SCS (1966)	928 words
SCS (1953)	633 words

Table 1: Number of loanwords in the selection of dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak.

In Table 1, the number of words in the sample in SCSVS (1939) is in the middle, with the two dictionaries published during communist times having fewer and the two latest dictionaries more entries. I analysed the entries from the perspective of their origin. For a more detailed analysis, I focused on loanwords that have a clearly recognizable suffix. The main reason was that in the case of larger sets of loanwords with the same suffix, speakers tend to recognize their similarity and regularity, which may lead to a generalization and increase the degree of acceptability. It may also lead to the emergence of competing, more native-like variants. The most frequent suffixes are *-ácia* ('-ation'), for instance, in *notifikácia* ('notification'), *-izmus* ('-ism') as in *noctambulizmus* ('noctambulism'), and *-ita* ('ity') as in *nudita* ('nudity'). These examples show that Slovak and English equivalents are very similar and easily recognisable. This influence of Latin and Greek can be observed not only in Slovak, but also in other European languages. A large number of words have been adopted in several languages with little modification. Such words usually formed on the basis of Greek or Latin roots are called *internationalisms*. In the sample, loanwords with the elements from Latin represent the largest class in all dictionaries except for SCSA (2005) and loanwords with the elements of Greek origin are the second largest class.

In the next step, I reduced my selection to suffixed loanwords of non-native origin for which a competing word with a native suffix is available. This is illustrated in Table 2.

Non-native suffix	Native counterpart	Examples	
-ácia	-nie	Oscilácia	oscilovanie
-izmus	-stvo	nomádizmus	nomádstvo
-ita	-osť	objektivita	objektívnosť

Table 2: Loanwords with native and non-native suffixes

Table 2 displays three pairs of suffixed loanwords, one with a non-native suffix and the other one with a suffix, which is a native counterpart to the former. The two nouns are more or less synonymous. The suffixes *-ácia*, *-izmus*, and *-ita* tend to have equivalents in a number of other languages and are part of what is called international vocabulary. Doublets of the type in Table 2 are quite frequent and the nouns with a native suffix reflect a greater degree of nativization in Slovak. The data set includes a total number of 494 such loanword pairs with these three suffixes.

In the next step, the explanations used by lexicographers for the meanings of loanwords with the competing suffixes we saw in Table 2 were investigated. Their analysis in the dictionaries in the selection shows that the explanations can be divided into four basic types. Panocová (2024) gives a more detailed discussion of individual types in relation to suffixed loanwords. Type 1 is illustrated in (1).

- (1) SCSVS (1939) nikotinizmus otrava nikotínom
 ('nicotinism') ('poisoning by nicotine')

In (1), the definition gives a brief description explaining the meaning of the loanword. The dictionary definition in (1) is an example of a conventional definition. Here, SCSVS (1939) does not provide any additional information, e.g. about grammatical gender, inflection, origin. However, in most other entries SCSVS (1939) typically includes at least information about the source language of loanwords. Suffixed loanwords explained by a definition of Type 1 usually do not have corresponding one-word Slovak equivalents. This increased the chances of the use of such loanwords by speakers of Slovak. The use of loanwords is also supported by the principle of economy, because the alternative would involve using a longer descriptive phrase.

Type 2 includes definitions of suffixed loanwords with a direct native equivalent as presented in (2).

- (2) SCS (1966) *observácia* -ie ž. <lat.> odb. *pozorovanie, dohľad*
 ('observation') gen.sg fem. <Latin.> spec. ('observation, surveillance')

The example in (2) represents many cases in which also the base is a native equivalent. In (2), the noun *pozorovanie* ('observation') is based on the verb *pozorovať* ('observe'). In such instances, the use of the foreign word is stylistically marked. The native words tend to be more frequent in everyday communication. The dictionary entry illustrated in (2) provides information about the Latin origin of the suffixed loanword. Inflectional forms (genitive singular) and grammatical gender are included as a standard in the lexicographic representation of SCS (1966) and SCSA (2005). From the entry in (2), we can also read that *observácia* ('observation') is an example of specialized vocabulary.

Type 3 covers definitions as in (3), with a variant formed by means of a competing native suffix attached to the same base as the foreign word.

- (3) SCSA (2005) *pacifikácia* -ie ž. <l> *obnova mieru, pacifikovanie*
 ('pacification') gen.sg fem. <Latin.> ('restoration of peace, pacifying')

Entries of this type have the word with the native suffix as the last word in the definition, as an alternative to the preceding description. Dictionaries of foreign words published later, 1997 and 2005, tend to present such a variant with a native suffix more frequently in their definitions.

Type 4 includes cases when a dictionary of foreign words has both an entry for the loanwords and a separate entry for the variant with the competing native suffix. This is illustrated in (4) and (5).

- (4) SCSA (2005)

nitrocementácia -ie ž. <g+l> hut. *nitrocementovanie, kyanovanie*
 ('nitrocementation') gen.sg fem. <G+L> metallurgy ('nitrocementing, cyanidation')

In (4), the loanword with the native suffix appears in the definition, but it also has a separate entry in SCSA (2005). The loanword *nitrocementácia* ('nitrocementation') is of mixed Greek and Latin origin, the first component *nitro-*, related to *nitrogen*, is of Greek origin and

the second component *cement-* is of Latin origin. In SCSA (2005), the loanword with the native suffix has the entry given in (5).

(5) SCSA (2005)

nitrocementovanie -ia s. <g+l> hut. sýtenie povrchu ocele súčasne dusíkom a uhlíkom, nitrocementácia, kyanovanie

(‘nitrocementating’) gen.sg neut. <G+L> metallurgy (‘saturation of the surface of steel simultaneously by nitrogen and carbon, nitrocementation, cyanidation’)

Both variants, with *-ácia* in (4) and with *-nie* in (5), are terms used in the field of metallurgy, which motivates listing them as two independent entries. Sometimes two entries are necessary due to semantic specialization. However, (4) and (5) are synonyms. The fact that the entry for the word with the native suffix contains the explanation of the meaning indicates that it is the preferred form. The entry in (4) can be interpreted as a referring entry.

The historical development of the use of the different types of definition can be represented as in Figure 2. Here all instances of a particular type are taken as one hundred per cent and the proportion of them occurring in each dictionary gives the value on the vertical scale.

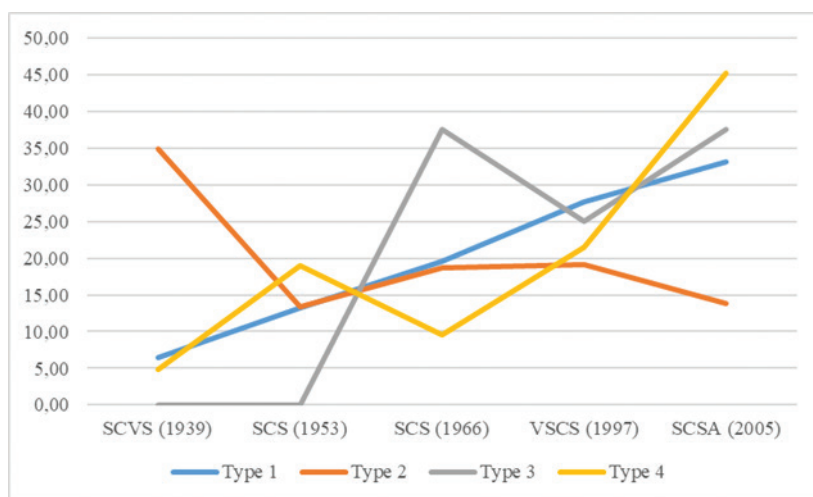


Figure 2: Development of types of definitions.

Dictionary definitions of Type 1 provide a concise descriptive phrase explaining the meaning of the loanword. Figure 2 shows that of all the occurrences of Type 1, nearly 7 per cent is in the oldest dictionary SCSV (1939) and about 33 per cent in the latest one SCSA (2005). The line shows a steady increase over time. This contrasts with the situation for Type 2. Type 2 includes definitions of suffixed loanwords with the help of a direct native equivalent. This type is very frequent in SCSV (1939), but then it declines sharply. More modern dictionaries tend to use it less frequently. This development reflects the emerging insight that synonyms are generally not ideal as definitions. Type 3 includes definitions with a variant formed with the same base but a competing native suffix. Figure 2 shows that Type 3 is not

used before 1966. The emergence of this type is important because it shows that the variant with a native suffix is perceived as less foreign and therefore suitable for explaining the meaning of the loanword with a non-native suffix. Alternatively, it might be a suggestion to replace the less adapted form by one with a native affix. The use of Type 3 can be linked to the more frequent use of words with a foreign base and a native suffix among Slovak speakers at the time of the compilation of this dictionary. The majority of examples are for nouns in *-ácia*. Type 4 includes cases where a dictionary of foreign words has entries both for the loanword and for the variant with a competing native suffix. The difference from Type 3 is that the word used as an explanation in Type 3 gets a separate entry in Type 4. The line in Figure 2 indicates that Type 4 is relatively rare in earlier dictionaries. Almost half of the occurrences are in the SCSA (2005) dictionary. A slight gradual increase in the use of Type 4 in more recent dictionaries indicates the relationship between these variants, which can be synonymous or semantically or stylistically differentiated. The resulting proportions of the definition types for each individual dictionary are not directly represented in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows them for the first and the last dictionary of my sample.

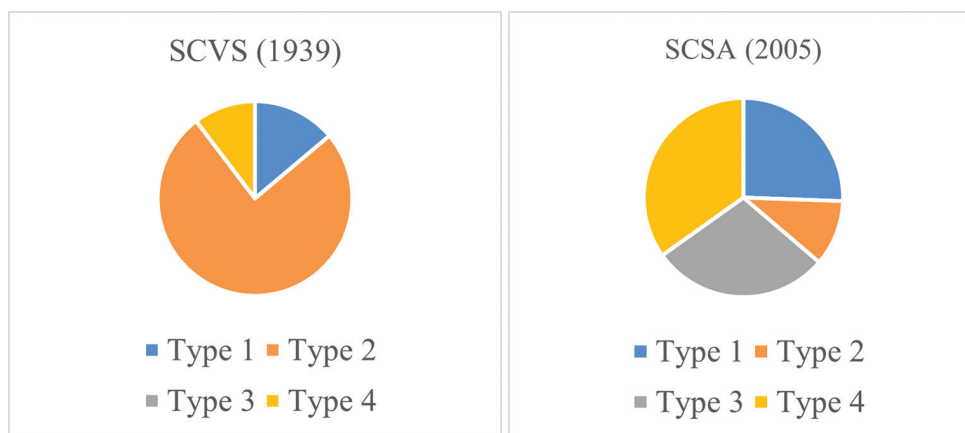


Figure 3: Comparison of definition types in SCVS (1939) and SCSA (2005).

On the left in Figure 3, we see how the different definition types were used in the oldest dictionary SCVS (1939) in the sample. This contrasts with the corresponding distribution for the latest dictionary SCSA (2005) on the right in Figure 3. The most striking difference between the two dictionaries concerns Type 2. Providing a synonym with a native base is by far the most common one in SCVS (1939), accounting for nearly 75 per cent of the cases. However, in SCSA (2005), Type 2 accounts for only a small minority of definitions, less than 14 per cent. A significant increase in the use of the Type 4 strategy, i.e. treating the words with foreign and with native suffixes in separate entries, can be observed in SCSA (2005). In addition, Type 3, which includes the word with the foreign base and the native suffix as part of the definition, did not occur in the older dictionary. On the other hand, this type is quite frequent in SCSA (2005). This development in Figure 3 reflects increasing insight in lexicographic theory. Synonyms are problematic as definitions. However, giving a word with the same base and a native suffix creates awareness of the word formation processes.

Treating these cognate forms in separate entries can be considered the most systematic presentation.

4 Conclusion

The main aim of this paper was to explore the developments in the structure of dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak over the past one hundred years. In this period, more than forty dictionaries were published. For the analysis, the selection included five dictionaries: SCSVS (1939), SCS (1953), SCS (1966), VSCS (1997) and SCSA (2005). Each of the five dictionaries represents a different historical period. The main function of the oldest dictionary was to explain difficult words. At this time, there was no monolingual dictionary of Slovak. This meant that SCSVS (1939) played an important role in providing native Slovak equivalents to foreign words. This corresponds to the observation that in many European languages, early dictionaries were not intended as full accounts of the vocabulary, but rather as dictionaries of hard words. SCS (1953) combined understanding of foreign words with expert knowledge mapped into encyclopaedic explanations. From the perspective of lexicographic methodology, early dictionaries were less consistent and less systematic. This changed with SCS (1966), which provides a good model of modern lexicographic practice. Distinctions between foreign words and adapted words in terms of orthography, pronunciation and perception of a degree of foreignness by Slovak speakers were elaborated in more detail. VSCS (1997) and SCSA (2005) represent a further stage in the qualitative development of this type of specialized dictionaries.

The analysis of the sample of loanwords with the clearly recognizable suffixes *-ácia* ('-ation'), *-izmus* ('-ism'), and *-ita* ('ity') illustrates this development. Four types of dictionary definitions were recognized. The use of these types in Slovak confirms the gradual integration of foreign words into present-day Slovak. This tendency is obvious in the emergence of competing equivalents combining a non-native base with a native suffix, synonymous with a non-native one. This indicates that large sets of suffixed loanwords are more likely to be perceived as analysable by Slovak speakers. It can also lead to the emergence of competing, more native-like variants. Therefore their lexicographic treatment in separate entries seems an appropriate and systematic solution.

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