

Uredili

**Nataša Jakop
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Pravopisna stikanja

Razprave o pravopisnih vprašanjih

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JUNCTURES OF ORTHOGRAPHY: SUMMARIES

Orthographic Norm versus the Norms of other Sciences and Fields of Human Activity

Tina Lengar Verovnik

In the article, the currently existing codified orthographic norms are presented with reference to four selected problem topics and paralleled with certain other norms significantly influencing the synchronous usage of written language. The expression “norm” or “norms” is to be understood in its broadest sense: at one end of the continuum as a formalized set of rules and regulations which, if ignored, may result in sanctions, and, at the other end, as a set of principles and guidelines organized according to unified rules and affecting, or regulating, any one sphere of human activity and behaviour. The discussion includes other possible reasons for the discrepancies between orthographically prescribed use and use deviating from it. Despite the weight of these reasons, the non-linguistic norms presented in this article appear to be an influential factor that can by no means be overlooked by contemporary normative linguistics.

Spelling Product Names and Brand Names

Helena Dobrovoljc

Product names and brand names are not the most typical representatives of the group of proper names that is considered to be a partly underdefined category of names. A special feature of product names is that they have various functions with regard to other object proper names, but there is also an unclear delineation between common names and proper names, which significantly exacerbates the problem of orthography in such names. In Slovene, these names cause dilemmas in capitalization and in the spelling of those object names whose adaptation is modelled on a foreign language (e.g., *Cockta* vs. *kokta*). The article presents three ways of spelling product names and brand names: capitalized (the fruit juice *Fruc*), capitalized or non-capitalized (all *Fruces* are free of preservatives, *fruc* is our best-selling juice) and exclusively non-capitalized (*kalodont* in the sense “tooth paste”). Drawing on the latest findings of onomasiologists, the differences between individual names are presented, while the lack of Slovene research in this field is also pointed out. In the continuation, along with a reference to the influence of legal norms (the Industrial Property Act) on registered trade names, some general suggestions are provided for the representation of the rule in a normative guide.

Spelling Adjectives in *-ov*, *-ev*, and *-in* Derived from Proper Names

Nataša Jakop

The article treats a special orthographic category of adjectives derived from proper names that leaves some open questions regarding the use of capital or non-capital letters, adaptation and adjective formation. The current Slovene Normative Guide has set the norm for these adjectives in principle to be non-capitalized, thus distancing itself from the traditional spelling of these adjectives in Slovene, as well as from language use. Consequently, it will be difficult to adhere unreservedly to the current orthographic rules in this particular category. In the article, we suggest an increase in drawing on (culturological) conventions according to which terms of address and respect are capitalized. We also provide a proposal for a new representation of adjectival headwords in the orthographic dictionary, which is designed to show the syntactic positions in which the adjective is capitalized and those in which it is not. This group of adjectives raises a question that the orthographic rules have not yet addressed, the question of adaptation. Due to an increase in variant forms, this will undoubtedly be one of the future tasks of contemporary normative linguistics.

Capitalization in Prepositional Proper Names

Helena Dobrovoljc

The article shows the extent to which problems in spelling prepositional names are related to the type of name, as different regularities are observable in personal names (*Friderik S praznim žepom*; *Rogerij iz Ljubljane*), object names (*gostilna Pod mostom*/*Gostilna pod mostom*), and geographical names (*Pri Treh Hišah*; *Pri Fari*; *Pod logom*). The latter represent a special difficulty, requiring the user to know whether the geographical proper name refers to a settlement, whether all but its first element are themselves proper names, whether the prepositional element is in fact part of the proper name, and which type of transformation is acceptable in prepositional proper names if we wish to preserve the possibility of their identification. Between 1962 and 1991, orthographic rules for these geographical names were changed three times in the Slovene Normative Guide, with the latest edition equating prepositional names with non-prepositional non-settlement names, which often creates dilemmas in spelling when the prepositional element receives a syntactic role. In the last section, the article proposes a change in codification rules by reconsidering the proposal laid out in the *Outline of the Rules for a New Slovene Normative Guide* (1981), according to which a post-prepositional element is capitalized. Also, the possibility of change in non-prepositional non-settlement names is pointed out, in relation to which the significance of public consensus is given special prominence.

The Patterns of Orthographic Adaptation of Recently Borrowed Words in Slovene

Aleksandra Bizjak Končar

The article examines how words recently borrowed into Slovene from Germanic and Romance languages are written. The examination of the material identified a large number of “intermediate” variants in which the nativization process had only partially been carried out, drawing attention to how demanding this process is for language users. Alongside standardized variants, new spelling variants have appeared that “go a step further” in the nativization process than is anticipated in the current normative guides. It is therefore necessary to shape dictio-

nary entries in a way that will inform users about the developmental tendencies of the language, clearly stating which phenomena in language use are part of the generally accepted standard language norm, and what their relationship is to the language system.

Working on this study, it became clear that it is not possible to make any generalisation about loan word adaptation patterns without a more thorough understanding of borrowing as a linguistic process of change in which it is impossible to predict which nativized forms will become established sooner, or which foreign forms will never be nativized, because this not only depends on internal linguistic rules but is also influenced by sociolinguistic factors.

The Phonological Adaptation of Proper Names from Languages With Non-Latin Writings

Aleš Pogačnik

The rule on the phonological adaptation of proper names from non-Latin writings is a major misconception of the current orthographic rules. The very division of languages into those with Latin and those with non-Latin writing is problematic, as is that which follows from this unnecessary division. It is false to claim that, as a rule, speakers of major languages phonologically adapt words and expressions from non-Latin writings, treating them according to their own traditions, or that there is no unified transliteration of all non-Latin writings. It is even less true that, in Slovene, words transliterated from non-Latin writings have been traditionally phonologically adapted, and that this practice is closely linked to the linguistic features of Slovene. How is it then that many Slovene authors disagree, taking the phonological adaptation of words from languages with non-Latin writing for granted? In the article, the reasons for this are investigated and arguments supporting this outdated rule are analyzed and refuted.

Endings in Foreign Masculine Proper Names from European Languages in Latin Writing

Marta Kocjan - Barle

In the article, non-Slovene letters as well as letters and letter sequences in Latin writing that have no correspondence with the Slovene letter-sound relation are presented. Special attention is given to the endings in foreign masculine proper names borrowed from European Latin writings, their spelling in non-central grammatical cases representing one of the most difficult orthographic issues (genitive and/or instrumental are added in the tables). Foreign spellings are accompanied by their Slovene phonological equivalents and their nativized pronunciation, and minor inconsistencies and deficiencies in the current Slovene Normative Guide are pointed out. In the concluding section, some orthographic rules and suggestions for a clearer illustration of the most difficult problems are listed (included is an overview in the form of a table).

The English Mute -e in Prescriptive Slovene Orthography

Gašper Ilc, Andrej Stopar

The article presents the treatment of the English word-final mute -e spelling rules in the Slovene Normative Guide (cf. Slovenski pravopis 2001). The discussion shows that the current Slovene orthography standards do not take into account all of the properties of the mute -e in English.

An analysis of examples from Slovene corpora indicates that this results in the inconsistent spelling of English proper nouns in Slovene oblique cases and possessive forms. The article advocates a modification of the existing rules towards a general (non)omission of the word-final mute -e.

Distinguishing Between Phrases and Compounds in Contemporary Language Material

Nataša Logar Berginc

The article discusses the principle of writing interfixal compounds as a single word or separately. It reviews their treatment in the past editions of the Slovene Normative Guide and in the Dictionary of the Standard Slovene Language, as well as contemporary use in the Gigafida corpus. The findings on this topical naming alternative were gathered from several recent word-formation and lexicographic analyses, as well as from certain other analyses. Finally, we draw attention to an on-line application model that could solve such spelling dilemmas in a user-friendly way.

Modern Slovene Lexis in the Light of the Treatment of Noun Compounds in the Slovene Normative Guide 2001

Alenka Gložančev

The article deals with the problems of recent noun compounds whose first element is realized by a nominal/non-adjectival attribute of the *čip kartica* (chip card) or *all inclusive počitnice* (all inclusive holidays) type, particularly in the light of the treatment of compositionally similar lexemes in the Slovene Normative Guide 2001 (SP 2001), which lists them as compounds with a possible spelling variant (as one or two words). A detailed examination of SP 2001 from the perspective of its headword list, with a critical view of four potentially more problematic subcategories, shows that in this narrow, delicate segment of noun compounds SP 2001 leaves numerous questions unresolved. With its multiple units and diverse specific features, modern lexis relativizes the established typology and clearly shows the need for further reflection on and change of the formally and normatively established relations by SP 2001 in this special syntactic category.

Writing Headwords As One Word or Two Words in the Dictionary of Modern Lexis in Slovene

Boris Kern

The article presents a dictionary representation of phrases with a non-adjective+noun syntactic structure or non-adjective+noun compounds with infixes, as adopted in the *Dictionary of Modern Lexis in Slovene*. In the compilation, we have attempted to comply with the rules of the Slovene Normative Guide and the principles of contemporary word-formation theories, but have been forced to implement certain deviations from the norm due to an increasing number of instances of such phrases. Thus the first elements in non-adjective+noun phrases are labelled with “in adj. use”, while being listed either as subentries within the noun entries or as independent headwords (in cases where a “parallel” noun entry does not exist, e.g., *all inclusive*, *montessori*). Subentries that provide space for non-adjective+noun phrases have no independent explanation and do not list pronunciation, labels or potential spelling variant forms. The treatment of these headwords differs from the recorded usage (Nova beseda corpus) with respect to whether, in usage, these phrases are always spelled as two words (*ska glasba*), spelled as two words in most cases (*faks modem*), or predominantly spelled as one word (*popkultura*),

whereby the different uses are (also) due to the varying types of these phrases. Although spelling items as one or two words is primarily in the domain of orthographic (normative) dictionaries, no dictionary can avoid this topic entirely. In more than two thirds of such phrases, the *Dictionary of Modern Lexis in Slovene* only lists the two-word spellings, which is a considerable deviation from the established orthographic rules. The dictionary's departure from its predecessors is also noticeable in the fact that it is not conceived as a normative work: in the case of variant spellings, the user is not explicitly referred to one of the two variant forms (the variant spellings are separated by "and", which is of no normative value).

Punctuation Marks and Other Written Symbols in Electronic Texts

Mija Michelizza

Electronic texts and electronic communication bring new types of use of punctuation marks and written symbols, which is why a distinction has been introduced between text-external and text-central use of punctuation in these texts. Observing text-external use of punctuation, it needs to be pointed out that even in technology-related elements of communication, for example in electronic and Internet addresses, punctuation performs the basic function of separation. A different, text-central role is fulfilled by punctuation in emoticons, but, as the analysis shows (Michelizza 2011: 126–129), these are themselves frequently positioned in (the) place of punctuation marks. The manifold function of emoticons should by no means go unnoticed. Punctuation marks and written symbols also enable Web searching, e.g., individual patterns (an asterisk, for example, will replace an arbitrary number of characters, quotation marks will mark co-occurrence of the words in a search, etc.), or refine the Web search, e.g., the *number sign* or *hash tag* in the Najdi.si Web browser enables searches within an individual field: an Internet address, text, key words, etc. Punctuation marks and written symbols can also be used to introduce tags (for example *at sign* for answers, *number sign* for a Twitter topic), whereby a hyperlink is formed that facilitates orientation within a Web Site. Within the text-central use of punctuation, one can observe a tendency to omit punctuation, on the one hand, and to exaggerate in the use of punctuation, on the other. Omitting punctuation is more likely to occur in Text messages due to certain limitations of space, while overuse of punctuation is apparently typical of the Web and of e-mail messages, where such limitations are non-existent. Nevertheless, researchers observe both tendencies in various types of electronic communication. Furthermore, there is an increase in the use of other written symbols rarely used in non-electronic texts (e.g., #, *, etc.), as well as a growing influence of programming languages (e.g., angle brackets < > characteristic in HTML mark-up), while the use of "paired" punctuation and other written symbols represents a novelty (e.g., *res*, =res= or _res_ to emphasize parts of text). In the future, the use of the listed punctuation marks and other written symbols will need to be investigated in non-electronic texts.

The Normative Treatment of Appositions

Tina Lengar Verovnik

The article's starting point is the syntactic-semantic definition of apposition in the fundamental Slovene linguistic literature. From this perspective, it critically assesses certain orthographic treatments, classifications and examples in which appositional phrases are not treated in the sections on apposition, in which illustrative examples are problematic, or in which, for a variety of reasons, a different use has been established in writing.

The Informativeness of the Orthographic Rules on Three Dots (Ellipsis)

Marta Kocjan - Barle

The article provides a collection of real-use examples, while the examples from the current Slovene Normative Guide are listed where appropriate and commented on if necessary. Technical terms, and some of their drawbacks, are presented from the section on orthographic rules and from the specialist literature dealing with elision marks. It is proposed that both the term “tripičje” and “tri pike” be listed as possible variants in the Guide. The core of the article explores the combination of three dots with other punctuation marks (e.g., dash, colon, brackets), and its potential replacement by them. The collected material confirms a need for rule complementation and listing informative examples, and, in particular, a need to eliminate any inconsistencies or vagueness. In the concluding section, a brief description of the role of three dots is given, as well as some suggestions for orthographic rules that would provide clear guidance for the user.

A Corpus Analysis of the Morphological Extension in Masculine Nouns in -o

Špela Arhar Holdt, Mojca Stritar

The article addresses the question of morphological extension in masculine nouns ending in a non-stressed *-o*. The information on this type of extension in the Slovene Normative Guide 2001 is paralleled with data from the Gigafida corpus, on the basis of which answers are provided to the following questions: which noun groups are more prone to extension in use, what are the possible reasons for this, and how could the findings based on the actual use of these nouns be exploited in a reformulation of the current rule? It has been established that extension in nouns, as shown by the Gigafida corpus, is largely dependent on context and authors' intentions. The analysis brings certain conclusions that should not be ignored in the preparation of new guidelines, such as the fact that extension is present not only in spoken but also in written Slovene, that it occurs both in standard and non-standard Slovene, and that it can be intentional or non-intentional in text production.

Slovene Orthography and Its False Prophets

Damjan Popič

The paper deals with parallel norms in Slovene, with regard to which the norm of language revisers often supersedes or simplifies the codification of Standard Slovene. We present a list of revision guidelines that are not part of the codification and exist solely as informal references of language revisers. In contrast to other cultures and their views, the Slovene tradition of language revision is largely occupied with the stylistic alteration of texts. While the reasons for this may be found in Slovenia's sociocultural background, several editing patterns are enforced following the example of the Slovene Normative Guide 2001, which encourages automated revision by means of a simplified and severely normative language policy.

Dangerous Liaisons Between Spoken and Written Language

Hotimir Tivadar

Unified Slovene “literary” language and its true dialectal basis has been extensively discussed in polemical debates both within the Slovene linguistic community and amongst the general

public. The leading linguists of the 20th century (Pogorelec 2011; Toporišič 2000) agreed that the language spoken in Ljubljana and the central regions of Slovenia had to be the basis for Slovene literary language. In the mid 20th century, Vodušek presented his ideas and reflections on speech and written language, emphasizing the excessive reliance of Slovene literary language on written language and advocating the introduction and cultivation of a living, functional non-dialectal language, which was meant to be spoken primarily by the Ljubljana intellectual elite. Vodušek's "reviving" of literary language through the spoken language of the Central Slovene elite was followed by Toporišič, who in his works explicitly highlighted Ljubljana speech as a component revitalizing Slovene literary language. Toporišič even claims that in this region "certain social strata of the population (particularly urban intellectuals) are, so to speak, 'born with' the spoken literary variant" (Toporišič 2004a: 17). On stating this, it needs to be emphasized that in the mid 20th century there did indeed exist a strong link with written language, which sheds more light on the claims of Vodušek, and later Toporišič. However, it needs to be stressed that literary language is by definition a linguistic phenomenon with an overtly unifying and national role, and goes beyond the level of the regional. Literary language is primarily a written language, and as such was also formed in the Slovene regions; the unification that took into account regional varieties was mainly completed, at least for the written code, in the 19th century. Spoken literary language, on the other hand, was formed based on written literary language; unlike primary, personal language, it is secondary, and by no means can it be equated with written language or be an exact "copy" of it – speech as sound can never be equated with writing as the visual sign. In the contemporary world, there is an ever greater diversification and liberalization of speech; the media promote various dialectal speeches, which are thus becoming public. Nevertheless, the majority of important public messages are still communicated in spoken literary language, which, by definition, as well as historically and in its current media variety, is a means of expression derived from written language and crossing regional borders. In principle, along with its written form, we acquire this variety in the process of education. The latter, therefore, bears the responsibility for its greater or lesser quality.

Terminology in the Slovene Normative Guide

Mateja Jemec Tomazin

Amongst the headwords in the Slovene Normative Guide 2001, approximately a tenth could be classified as terminological. A detailed treatment of the lexis labelled "pravn." ("legal") indicates that, in principle, terminological entries can be divided into groups including items ranging from fully-fledged terms to mere usage examples in individual fields. Some lexical items are not properly labelled (e.g., *življenjsko zavarovanje*), or the label "neobič." ("rare") can mislead the user into thinking that the term is inappropriate. In the design of a new normative guide, terminology should be given special attention, and consideration needs to be given to which terms should be included and which omitted. Those terms that have different meanings in different fields (e.g., *indikacija*, *modifikacija*) deserve special treatment. Attributing other social and functional varieties to the terms represented by foreign words can discourage a field specialist from using them, even though they may be common and used extensively in the particular field. Terminology and special use of terms can only be appropriately described in terminological databases and dictionaries, while general reference books ought to include lexis that is widely used (also beyond particular domains). The selection of this lexis must be determined by the corpora.

On Names for Inhabitants and Adjectives Derived from Slovene Place Names

Silvo Torkar

In the process of standardization in two language reference works (SKI 1985, SP 2001), names for inhabitants and adjectives derived from Slovene place names underwent radical intervention. All too often, the principle of “predictable” derivation from place names causes names for inhabitants and adjectives to be in conflict with the actual usage, and, most importantly, to disregard the special features of the Slovene name-formation process. Suffixes in Slovene place names (*-iče*, *-ica*, *-jane*, *-ina*, *-ek/-ik*, *-sk*, *-n*) have not always played a role in the derivation of inhabitant-naming and adjectival forms. A necessary but insufficient condition for their absence in the process is the fact that a toponym received the suffix only at the level of name-forming rather than when it was still a common name. In the design of normative guides, it is therefore necessary to take into account the fact that much of Slovene linguistic and social history is coded in names for inhabitants and adjectival derivatives from place names, and, consequently, to respect genuine name forms. Introducing so-called “predictable” derivatives in the category of place names would take an unnecessary toll on segments of Slovene linguistic and cultural heritage.

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