The Morphology of 16th-Century Slovak Administrative-Legal Texts and the Question of Diglossia in Pre-Codification Slovakia

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Description

This study is a quantitative investigation of a large corpus of 16th-century Slovak administrative-legal texts that analyzes the degree of morphological normalization in early vernacular writing in the Slovak lands (prior to the codification of standard Slovak in the 18th and 19th centuries). Nine key morphological features are examined, and the patterns of normalization observed are assessed to determine their geographical scope and possible linguistic basis. Accompanying the morphological investigation is a theoretical and methodological discussion and application of Diglossia as a sociolinguistic framework for interpretation of the interaction of written Czech and Slovak in precodification Slovakia. This book thus provides both new empirical data on the language of 16th-century Slovak texts, as well as a conceptual model for sociolinguistic interpretation of the early developmental stages of vernacular writing in Slovakia.

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Sociolinguistically, many talk of diglossia when the spoken language of middle and upper classes is very different from the language used in formal writing: Tamil, Arabic, Kannada, Sinhalese are the most given examples, as for Western languages: Czech, Swiss German, Belgian Dutch, Greek in Cyprus and Portuguese in Brazil have been mentioned in this context. When languages were standardized back in the 19th century, Czechs chose a very conservative form as their standard language (based on the 17th century literary usage). The same thing happened in Brazil, the elites preferred Continental Port... I haven't really seen "A grammar of spoken Spanish" or "A grammar of spoken Slovak" but From the 10th century onward, Slovak began to develop independently. Very few written records of Old Slovak remain, mainly from the 13th century onwards, consisting of groups of words or single sentences. Fuller Slovak texts appeared starting from 15th century. The old Slovak language and its development can be research mainly through old Slovak toponyms, petrificated within Latin texts. Examples include crali (1113) > kráľ, king; dorz (1113) > dvorec; grinchar (1113) > hrnčiar, potter; mussenic (1113) > mučeník, martyr; scitar (1113) > štítar, shieldmaker; zaltinc (1156) > z The Morphology of 16th-Century Slovak Administrative-Legal Texts and the Question of Diglossia in Pre-Codification Slovakia. Slavistische Beiträge, 473 by Mark Richard Lauersdorf. The Morphology of 16th-Century Slovak Administrative-Legal Texts and the Question of Diglossia in Pre-Codification Slovakia. Slavistische Beiträge, 473 by Mark Richard Lauersdorf (pp. 607-608). Review by: George Cummins. Slovak language, Dialects, Morphology, 16th Century Slovakia, Diglossia, Language Standardization. Disciplines. Anthropological Linguistics and Sociolinguistics | Comparative and Historical Linguistics | Morphology. Notes. Band 473 of the Slavistische Beiträge series. Repository Citation. Lauersdorf, Mark Richard, "The Morphology of 16th-Century Slovak Administrative-Legal Texts and the Question of Diglossia in Pre-Codification Slovakia" (2010). Linguistics Faculty Book Gallery. 6. https://uknowledge.uky.edu/lin_book/6.