

# 1. Uvod

## 1.1. Kaj je zgodovinsko jezikoslovje

Zgodovinsko jezikoslovje preučuje jezikovne spremembe; kako se jezik spreminja skozi čas.

### 1.1.1. Kaj 'ni' zgodovinsko jezikoslovje

- zgodovina jezikoslovja;
- kako se je razvil jezik, npr. iz nečloveških sistemov sporazumevanja;
- ohranjanje čistega, pravilnega jezika, preprečevanje sprememb;
- (le etimologija besed).

## 1.2. Kaj preučuje zgodovinsko jezikoslovje

*diahrono jezikoslovje*: grško *dia-* 'skozi'; *chronos* 'čas'; preučevanje jezika skozi čas;

*sinhrono jezikoslovje*: preučevanje jezika na neki časovni točki;

- kakšne so bile spremembe iz npr. stare angleščine do srednje in moderne angleščine;
- spremembe, ki se pokažejo pri primerjavi jezikov → primerjalno jezikoslovje;

- zakaj se jeziki spreminjajo.

### 1.3. Tipi jezikovnih sprememb

Zgled: stara angleščina → srednja angleščina → moderna angleščina

#### 1.3.1. Stara angleščina

- Britansko otočje, invazija Anglov in Sasov, približno leta 500;
- administrativni zapiski, zgodovinske kronike, verska besedila, literarna dela.

Besedilo 1: odlomek iz leta 878, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Anglosaška kronika)

Besedilo 2: odlomek z grobim prevodom v moderno angleščino

Besedilo 3: prevod odlomka v moderno angleščino

#### Primerjava:

##### a) zapis

- $\theta$ ,  $\delta$  = th;  $\text{æ}$  = a;

## b) besedišče

- prepoznamo: *her* 'here', *and* 'and', *æfter* 'after', *θær* 'there', *his* 'his', *θæt* 'that', *him* 'him';
- nekoliko težje *cyning*, *cyng* 'king', *rad* 'rode', *niht* 'nights', *wolde*, *woldon* 'would', *sæt* 'sat';
- komaj prepoznavne: *aðas* 'oaths', *gefeah* 'fought', *ealne* 'all', *wið* 'with' (s pomenom 'proti', kot danes v *withstand*);
- ostalo je popolnoma obskurno, besede za 'army', 'kingdom', 'put to flight', 'fortress', 'baptism', 'they' so izginile iz besedišča angleškega jezika.

## c) slovnica

- besedni red:  
'and it put to flight' namesto 'and put it to flight';  
'it after rode' namesto 'rode after it';  
  
'then gave the army him hostages' namesto  
'then the army gave him hostages';

'promised that their king baptism receive would'  
namesto 'promised that their king would  
receive baptism'.

➤ 'male' besede/slovnične besede:

*him* ali *hine* za 'it';

*θæt, se* za 'the', drugačna pravila rabe člena;

različne končnice: 'would' wolde, woldon;  
niht 'nights' nima končnice.

#### d) izgovarjava

➤ *gefehte, niht, fulwihte* so izgovorjene z  
velarnim pripornikom [x];

➤ praktično vsi samoglasniki so se drugače  
izgovarjali kot v moderni angleščini.

### **1.3.2. Srednja angleščina**

Srednja angleščina: pozno 11. stoletje – pozno 15.  
stoletje

Besedilo 4: Chaucer: *A Treatise on the Astrolabe*  
(druga polovica 14. stoletja)

Lyte Lowys my sone, I aperceyve wel by certeyne evydences thyn abilite to lerne sciences touching nombres and proporciouns; and as wel considre I thy besy praier in special to lerne the tretys of the Astrelabie. Than for as moche as a filosofre saith, "he wrappith him in his frend, that condescendith to the rightfule praiers of his frend," therefore have I yeven the a suffisant Astrolabie as for oure orizonte, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde; upon which, by mediacioun of this litel tretys, I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions aperteynyng to the same instrument.

Little Lewis my son, I perceive well by certain evidences thine ability to learn sciences touching numbers and proportions; and as well consider I thy constant prayer in special to learn the treatise of the Astrolabe. Than for as much as a philosopher saith, "He wrappth him in his friend, that condescendth to the rightful prayers of his friend", therefore have I given thee a suffisant Astrolabe as for our horizons, compounded after latitude of Oxford; upon which, by means of this little treatise, I purpose to teach thee a certain number of conclusions pertaining to the same instrument.

## Primerjava:

- pisava: *nombres, tretys, litel, orizonte, mochel*;
- slovnica bolj podobna moderni, vendar obstajajo razlike: npr. končni <-e> se je izgovarjal (*certeyne*);
- besedišče:  
*yeven* je danes *given*;  
*condescendith* ('privoliti'); danes pomen 'prezirati'.

Kmalu po Chaucerjevi smrti (leta 1400) → velike spremembe v sistemu samoglasnikov (*Great Vowel Shift*), opuščanje končnic.

### 1.3.3. Moderna/sodobna angleščina

Od približno 16. stoletja naprej.

Besedilo 5: Shakespeare, Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,

By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

Shall I compare you to a summer's day?  
You are more lovely and more constant:  
Rough winds shake the beloved buds of May  
And summer is far too short:  
At times the sun is too hot,  
Or often goes behind the clouds;  
And everything beautiful sometime will lose its  
beauty,  
By misfortune or by nature's planned out course.  
But your youth shall not fade,  
Nor will you lose the beauty that you possess;  
Nor will death claim you for his own,  
Because in my eternal verse you will live forever.  
So long as there are people on this earth,  
So long will this poem live on, making you immortal.

<http://www.openculture.com/2013/09/what-shakespeare-sounded-like-to-shakespeare.html>

## 1.4. Odnos do spreminjanja jezika

Primer 1, 2: Trask's Historical linguistics: *chilled*,  
*hopefully*

- (1) Fortunately, I have a spare fan belt.
- (2) Frankly, you ought to stop seeing Bill.
- (3) Mercifully, the ceasefire appears to be holding.
- (4) Undoubtedly, she has something up her sleeve.
- (5) Hopefully, we'll be there in time for lunch.**
- (6) Honestly, you have no taste in clothes.  
(Trask 2007)

(7) I hope we'll be there in time for lunch, but I suspect we won't make it.

(8) #Hopefully, we'll be there in time for lunch, but I suspect we won't make it.

(Pinker 1994)

**hopefully = I hope and expect that**

Primer 3: trpnik v angleščini

- (9) My car is being repaired.
- (10) My house is being painted.
- (11) This problem is being discussed at today's meeting.  
(Trask 2007)



Do konca 18. stoletja namesto (9-11):

(12) My car is repairing.

(13) My house is painting.

(14) This problem is discussing at today's meeting.

Primer 4: latinščina

Primer 5: francoščina (Académie française,  
Francoska akademija)

*le haricot* proti *l'haricot* 'stročji fižol'

Kaj lahko zaključimo iz teh primerov? Jezikovne spremembe so neizbežne, nenehne in neprizanesljive. Jezik se spreminja ne samo skozi stoletja ali iz generacije v generacijo, ampak iz dneva v dan, iz tedna v teden.

## NALOGA

1. Poišči čim več sprememb, ki jih opaziš v sodobni slovenščini in ki so se zgodile v času tvojega življenja. Določi, ali so povezane z izgovorom, pomenom, morfologijo, skladnjo.
2. Poišči članke na temo ohranjanja slovenskega jezika v sedanji obliki, o tem, kaj je lepa slovenščina (npr. kak jezikovni kotic). Kakšen je odnos piscev do sprememb v jeziku?
3. Preberi besedilo. Kakšne so razlike med slovenščino v besedilu in slovenščino, ki jo govorimo danes. Napiši besedilo v sodobni slovenščini.