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**Color Names in *Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice*
(Eng. *Russian-Latvian-German Dictionary*)
(1872) by K. Valdemārs**

17–19th century was a time of many publications in Latvian lexicography. Since 1685, many bilingual (German-Latvian and Latvian-German) and a number of multilingual lexicographical editions had appeared. The second half of the 19th century, too, saw the publication of several bilingual dictionaries – e.g., *Lettisch-deutsches Wörterbuch* (Eng. *Latvian-German Dictionary*) (1872) by K. K. Ulmanis, G. Braže's *Allererste Anleitung zum Gebrauche der lettischen Sprache für Deutsche* (Eng. *German-Latvian Dictionary*) (1875), and *Deutsch-lettisches Wörterbuch* (Eng. *German-Latvian Dictionary*) (1880) by both K. K. Ulmanis and G. Braže. This time was also significant due to the fact that, for the first time, a Latvian dictionary was not compiled by a German author as it was before, but by an ethnic Latvian public figure, the educated and active Krišjānis Valdemārs (1825–1891), a member of the Neo-Latvian movement.

During the time of writing the dictionary (in fact since 1867), K. Valdemārs lived in Russia and was involved in a number of public activities – e.g., he encouraged the founding of the first maritime society in Russia in 1873, and for a while was himself fulfilling the duties of its secretary; he was also the publisher and editor of the journal *Izvestiya Imperatorskogo obshchestva dlya sodeistviya russkomu torgovomu morehodstvu*; he also compiled the first list of Russian merchant fleet (Latvijas padomju enciklopēdija, LPE, 1987, p. 238).

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A major concern for K. Valdemārs was the domination of the German language in education, and the insufficient amount of resources allotted to Latvian and Estonian schools as compared to the German schools. In his letters to a number of high-rank Russian officials, he also pointed out the many obstacles to the acquisition of the Russian language in these schools and emphasized the fact that without proper knowledge of Russian, the local people (Latvians and Estonians) are deprived of the opportunity to find jobs beyond the borders of the Baltic provinces. According to K. Valdemārs, in order to function equally in the public life of Russia, the local population of the Baltics had to produce a large number of civil servants of various levels. Therefore his proposals for school reform stressed the importance of publishing Russian language textbooks. In K. Valdemārs' opinion, when increasing the funding for public education, the writing and publication of dictionaries (including Russian-Latvian and Latvian-Russian dictionaries) should be particularly supported (see Назарова, 2006).

The first dictionary, published as the result of these activities, was compiled by K. Valdemārs himself with the financial support from Russia's Ministry of Enlightenment. *Russian-Latvian-German Dictionary* was issued in Moscow in 1872 (Valdemārs, 1872, henceforth only page references will be given when analyzing the text of the dictionary).

As noted by linguist Liene Roze, the dictionary was originally conceived as a bilingual Russian-Latvian dictionary, but K. Valdemārs decided to add the German language in order to clarify the meaning of each Latvian word (L. Roze, 1982, p. 69). Daina Zemzare specifies that "the dictionary was meant for Latvians who were learning Russian, and for Russians learning Latvian" (Zemzare, 1961, p. 218). J. L. Nazarova also notes that K. Valdemārs, seeking financial resources for the publication of the dictionary, used political argumentation, writing that this dictionary would be necessary not only for the daily needs of Latvians, but also for the interests of Russian empire (Назарова, 2006). Seven years later, also in Moscow, another *Latvian-Russian-German Dictionary* came out, edited by K. Valdemārs and compiled by several well-known Latvian public and cultural figures of the time (Valdemārs, 1879).

An essential feature and novelty of these dictionaries was not only a quantitative enlargement (addition of another language), but also qualitative improvement – these dictionaries included new words coined by outstanding ethnic Latvian cultural activists of the time and members of the Neo-Latvian movement (such as J. Alunāns, A. Kronvalds and others), and also words coined by the authors of the dictionary, especially F. Brīvzemnieks. Many of these words are now widely used. Significantly, those dictionaries did not include the later so-called barbarisms (stigmatised borrowings) which can be found in K. K. Ulmanis' dictionary issued at the same time (1872) – e.g., *ādere* 'vein', *antvorte* 'answer', *bakūzis* 'bakery', *brūķēt* 'to use', etc.

Linguist Irina Dimante, describing the dictionary published in 1872, mentions that "since the dictionary was prepared during the time when Latvian written lan-

guage was being improved, its authors, considering it their duty to contribute to this process, included neologisms and recent borrowings in the dictionary.” She adds: “Thus this edition (like other Neo-Latvian publications) incorporated not only those new coinages that were already socially accepted, but also individual, occasional creations” (Диманте, 2006). As observed by L. Roze, the dictionary “contains translations of around 50,000 Russian-language words” (L. Roze, 1982, p. 70), and was the first Latvian dictionary that provided grammatical information – indicating parts of speech, gender, and particularities of inflection. For the improvement of writing system (the main problem being the diacritics), ideas and tips were searched for in the writings of other authors of the period. However, the issues of writing still remain unsolved in the dictionary. Philologist D. Zemzare, however, speaks of 37,000 words and 43 print sheets (Zemzare, 1961, p. 218).

This article aims to examine one particular lexical group as reflected in the *Russian-Latvian-German Dictionary* of 1872 – the names of colors. This group was chosen for several reasons. First and foremost, color names used in the Latvian language have been my main area of research for several years; secondly, in the dictionary of K. Valdemārs (as compared to other dictionaries of the same period) this lexical group is particularly extensive – there are plenty of adjectives expressing non-derivative color names, also adjectives that represent various color shades, a number of compound color names, and a large number of derived words pertaining to color names – adjectives expressing shades of colors and verbs based on color names. The dictionary also contains a number of nouns denoting animals of specific color, as well as adjectives expressing colors of animal fur or human hair. In general, we can say that such a rich lexical material pertaining to colors cannot be found in any of the earlier dictionaries, and even in some of the dictionaries created at a later time (e.g., *Latviešu valodas vārdnīca* (1923–1946) by K. Milenbahs) (ME, 1923–1932; EH, 1934–1946).

I have managed to identify a total of 146 entries representing colors or shades of colors (including compound words and derivatives). Since the number of entries denoting colors in the dictionary is so large, it was considered useful to look at them in alphabetical order by color groups, i.e. each group addresses entries designating one particular color and its shades, as well as compound words where one of the components is the respective color name or a derivative based thereupon. In a separate group, due to its specific character, we examine color names denoting animal fur and nouns denoting animals of the respective colors. Verbs based on color names or their metaphorical meanings will not be analyzed in this paper because semantically they do not represent colors, or their connection with the particular color names is relative.

In addition, I have attempted to compare some specific color names found in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary with Modern Russian and Latvian vocabulary.

The main objective of this article is the analysis of color names in one particular source – one of the most copious lexicographical editions compiled by a Latvian author

in the 19th century. In order to evaluate the color names used in this dictionary as fully as possible, some other lexicographical sources of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries are used for comparison and deeper semantic analysis of the respective words. The aim is to emphasize the qualitative (and also quantitative, as regards the number of color names) superiority of K. Valdemārs' dictionary among other Latvian bilingual dictionaries of the late 19th century.

In order to give an insight into the usage of the words, examples are given from late 19th century and also contemporary Russian, Latvian and German explanatory dictionaries, as well as from Latvian and Russian periodicals and fiction of the respective period.

The notion 'color'

To begin with, it seemed interesting to look at the representation of the noun *krāsa* (,color') itself in the said dictionary. The entry *цвѣтъ* (Modern Russian *цвет* 'color') is translated in Latvian (the original spelling and orthography used during that period is preserved in the quotations – e.g., vowel length in Latvian was then represented by adding *h* after the vowel, diphthong *ie* was spelt as *ee*, word-initial *z* was then represented by the letter *s*, etc.) as 1. *puķe* 'flower', 2. *seeds* 'blossom', 3. *krahsa*, *pehrwe* 'paint', and in German as 1. *Blume* 'flower', 2. *Blueth* 'blossom', 3. *Farbe* 'paint' (640), while the entry *краска* (which in Modern Russian basically means 'paint; substance used for coloring') is translated in Latvian as *krahsa*, *pehrwe* 'paint' and *waiga sarkanums* 'cheek redness' and in German as *Farbe* 'paint' and *Wangenroethe* 'cheek redness' (214). Since in the 19th-century Russian language the first meaning of the noun *краска* was 'красный цвѣтъ, краснота, краснина', the second meaning was 'всякое вещество, служащее для крашенія, для окраски во всё цвѣта', and the third meaning – 'румянец' (ТСД, 1881/1955b, p. 186), both Latvian and German translations in the analyzed dictionary can be regarded as fully adequate.

The use of the lexeme *краска* with the meanings 'красный цвѣтъ, краснота, краснина' and 'румянец' can be observed in the following examples from 19th-century Russian literature: „*Неужели,*” повторил молодой человек (и огненная краска покрыла лицо его), „*неужели никто не будет так счастлив, как Филипп?*” (Измайлов, В. В. Прекрасная Татьяна, живущая у подошвы Воробьевых гор, 1804, www.ruscorpora.ru); „*Я думаю, что да,*” сказал я, чувствуя, как голос мой дрожит и краска покрывает лицо при мысли, что пришло время доказать ему, что я умный (Толстой, Л. Н. Отрочество, 1854, www.ruscorpora.ru). The same meaning can be found in 20th century fiction as well: *Краска проступила на щеках издателя, глаза его сверкнули, чего я никак не предполагал, что это может быть.* (Булгаков, М. А. Театральный роман, 1936–1937, www.ruscorpora.ru); „*Товарищи,*”

проговорил Крымов, и злая краска выступила на его щеках,” серьёзной, товарищи, я прислан к вам партией.” (Гроссман, В. Жизнь и судьба, часть 2, 1960, www.ruscorpora.ru)

D. Zemzare in her study of Latvian language dictionaries says that in texts written during the second half of the 19th century, the German borrowing *perve/pehrwe* is gradually replaced by *krāsa*, but in the older dictionaries, the word *krāse* or *krāsa* was used in the meaning of ‘beauty’ (e.g., in G. Mancelius’ dictionary *Lettus* (1638) the word *krāse* is used in the entry *Schönheit* ‘beauty’. In 1865, A. Kronvalds used *spalva* and *perve* to denote the colors of animal fur, but already in 1868 he replaces the Germanism *perve* with the words *glīve* and *krāsla*. In 1896, the collocation *puķu krahsas* ‘flower colors’ appears in the newspaper “*Baltijas Vēstnesis*” (see Zemzare, 1961, pp. 293–295). The different uses of this noun are clearly shown by the entry *темноцветный* of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary, where we see both the Latvian translations *tumschkrahsigs* and *tumschpehrwigs*, and German translation *dunkelfarbig* ‘dark-colored’ (600).

The notion ‘black’ and its shades

The abstract color name is the adjective *чёрный*. The Russian part of the analyzed dictionary entry adds the word *-день* ‘day’ to the meaning Nr 3. The Latvian part provides the translation *melns* ‘black’, followed by Nr 2 giving a reference *fig.* and explanation *netihrs, nespodrs* ‘dirty’, and meaning Nr 3 with the translation *ļauna deena* ‘evil/unlucky day’. The German order is analogous: *schwarz*; 2 *fig. schmuzig*; 3 *Unglueckstag, Rothzeit* ‘unlucky day’ (644). It is not clear why the Russian part has no meaning 2, perhaps it is a technical error. On the positive side, this is the only color name in this dictionary provided with metaphorical meanings as well (‘dirty’, ‘evil’). There is also the adverb *чёрно* – Latvian *melni* and German *schwarz* ‘blackly’ (644).

Among the derivatives with the root *-черн-* we can mention *впрочень* – Latvian *melgani, pamelni* and German *schwaerzlich* ‘blackish’ (62); *почернелый* – Latvian *pamelnojees, melns tapis* and German *schwarz geworden* ‘blackened, having become black’ (450). To these, we could add the noun *зачернение* – Latvian *nomelnoschana* and German *Anschwarzen* ‘lit.: the process of blackening’ (170), which is based on the figurative use of the adjective *melns* – the verb derived thereof, i.e. *nomelnot* means ‘to slander’, i.e. to make someone appear morally dirty.

Among words with semantic restrictions, the adjective *вороной* – Latvian *melns, plahwainsch* and German *schwarz* ‘black’ (58) should be mentioned. In periodicals of the same period, the adjective *plahwainsch* could not be detected, thus its semantics can only be determined by judging from the Russian and German parts of the dictionary entry. In Modern Russian *вороной* is used only to refer to animal color: ‘о масти животных: чёрный’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 97). We can see this meaning

in examples from literature, e.g.: *Сокол, вороной, как жук, жеребец голландской породы, со свислым задом и поджарый, оказался немногочелушче Горностая.* (Тургенев И. С. Лебедянь, 1848, www.ruscorpora.ru); ... *ежеминутно мыслям моим являлся вороной скакун твой с своей стройной поступью, с своим гладким, прямым, как стрела, хребтом...* (Лермонтов, М. Ю. Герой нашего времени, 1839–1841, www.ruscorpora.ru).

The noun *чернавка* (derivative of the root *-черн-*) – Latvian *melnmate*; *melnite* and German *Bruenette*; *eine schwarze Kuh* ‘black-haired woman; black cow’ (644) also has semantic specification. In V. Dal’s dictionary *чернавка* is defined as ‘смуглянка’ (ТСД, 1882/1955d, p. 595). I have identified adjective *чернявый* ‘смуглый и черно-волосый’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 882) in Modern Russian. In Latvian, dark-haired people are denoted by the noun *tumšmatis*, *tumšmate* ‘dark-haired [man/woman]’, as well as the borrowed noun *brunets*, *brunete* ‘brunet, Brunette’. A black cow is referred to as *melnā*, *melnaļa*, *melnene* (see Zemzare, 1971, pp. 193–197). The German translation ‘schwarze Kuh’ remains unexplained, since neither Russian *чернавка*, nor Latvian *melnmate*; *melnite* are used to describe the color of a cow exclusively.

The notion ‘blue’ and its shades

Given the fact that there are two different names in Russian for naming dark and light color blue, we have to mention both adjectives denoting abstract light and dark blue color, respectively: *голубой* – Latvian *sils* (*ka debesis*) and German *blau*, *himmelblau* ‘blue, sky-blue’ and (101) *синий* – Latvian *sils*, *tumschi sils* and German *blau*, *dunkelblau* ‘blue, dark blue’ (557). Interestingly, the Latvian part of the dictionary entry translates *голубой* not as *gaiši zils* ‘light blue’ but *sils (ka debesis)* ‘blue (as sky)’, which essentially coincides with the explanations of adjective *zils* ‘blue’ in Modern Latvian dictionaries (see, for example, „Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca” and „Mūsdienu latviešu valodas vārdnīca” where *zils* is defined as ‘having the color of a clear sky’ (see LLVV, 1996, p. 636; MLVV, n.d.).

Along with these, the dictionary also includes the respective adverbs *голубо* – Latvian *sili* and German *blau* ‘blue’ (101), *сине* – Latvian *sili*, *tumschi sili* and German *blau*, *dunkelblau* ‘blue, dark blue’ (557), and derivatives from root *голуб-* and *-син-*: *голубой* (*голубоватый*) – Latvian *silgans*, *pasils* and German *blaeulich* ‘bluish’ (101), and *синий* (*синеватый*) – Latvian *pasils*, *silgans* and German *blaeulich* ‘bluish’ (557), *впросинь* – Latvian *silgani*, *eesili* and German *blaeulich* ‘bluish’ (62) *изсиня* – Latvian *silgani*, *pasili* and German *blaeulich* ‘bluish’ (186).

As in the cases before, there are nouns derived from adjectives *голубой* and *синий* and registered in the dictionary. They denote a blue spot or area, and in this specific case – also a blue paint or coloring: *голубизна* – Latvian *silums* and German *Blaue*

‘blueness’ (101) and *синева* – Latvian *silums*; *sila weeta* and German *Blaue, Blaeue; blauen Fleck* ‘blueness, blue spot’ (557); *синь* – Latvian *silums* ‘blueness’ and German *Blaue, blaue Farbe* ‘blueness, blue color’ (557), *синька* – Latvian *silums, sila krahsa* ‘blueness, blue color/paint’ and German *Staerkblau* ‘strong blue’ (557).

The authors of the dictionary have included a number of specific adjectives designating shades of blue. These are: 1) *воронь* – Latvian *plahwa (tehrauda) silums* ‘steel blueness’ and German *blaue Farbe (des Stahls)* ‘blue color (of steel)’ (58); 2) *индиго* – Latvian *indigo (krahsa)* ‘indigo (color)’ and German *Indigo* (189). Perhaps here an indigo pigment or dye is meant, rather than a blue shade; it is suggested by the fact that in Gotthard Friedrich Stender’s dictionary “Lettisches Lexikon” (1789) the Latvian translation of German *indigo* was only *sillaunas zahles, zillumta zahles* ‘blue stuff/pigment’ (Stender, 1789, p. 344), and also by the fact that in the 5th edition of J. Dravnieks’ *Svešvārdu grāmata* (1914) *indigo* (also a declinable form *indigs*) is defined as a *ziluma zāles, zila krāsviela* ‘blue stuff/pigment’ (Dravnieks, 1914, p. 135). In the Russian language, too, *индиго* can rather be regarded as a designation of a coloring substance (see e.g., *индиго* ‘синь, кубовая краска, синяя краска изъ перегнойки’ (ТСД, 1881/1955b, p. 44). The same can be said about German where, for instance, in *Handwörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache* (1924) *Indig* is defined as ‘ein vorzüglicher blauer Farbstoff aus Pflanzen’ (HDS, 1924, p. 335), a similar meaning can be found in the German language corpus (www.dwds.de); 3) *лазоревый, лазурный* – Latvian *debessilgans, lasurkrahsigs* ‘sky-blue, azure-colored’ and German *lazurfarben* ‘azure-colored’ (222). Interestingly, when translating Russian *лазоревый, лазурный*, the authors of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary have used the compound *debeszilgans* that was later attempted to eliminate for the purposes of language purity (more precisely, it was *debeszils* that was attacked, along with such a compounding model in general (see Endzelins, 1980, p. 39)) and the compound *lasurkrahsigs* that has not entered the standard language but could be analogous to a group of compounds with the component *krāsa*, e.g., *laškrāsa* ‘salmon color’); 4) *лазурь* – Latvian *lasure, debes silums (krahsa)* ‘azure, sky blueness (color)’ and German *Lazur* ‘azure’ (222); 5) *сизый* – Latvian *tumschi sils, sili laistidamees* ‘dark blue, shimmering blue’ and German *schwarzblau* ‘dark blue’ (557). I find interesting the Latvian translation *sili laistidamees* which rather precisely corresponds to the semantics of Russian *сизый* (see *сизый* ‘темный, черный съ просинью и съ бѣлесоватымъ, голубоватымъ отливомъ; сѣросиній, дикаго цвѣта съ синевою, съ голубой игрою’ (ТСД, 1882/1955d, p. 183). Modern Russian explanatory dictionary provides only one explanation for *сизый*: ‘тёмно серый с синеватым оттенком’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 716) that would rank the word with designations for shades of grey.

Besides the above-mentioned, we should note two more color names: *голубосѣрый* – Latvian *silipeleks* and German *blaugrau* ‘blue grey’ (101), and derivative *сѣтлосиній* – Latvian *gaischi sils, silgans* and German *hellblau* ‘light blue’ (551).

The notion ‘brown’ and its shades

In the context of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary we cannot really speak of a relatively neutral, abstract adjective denoting the color brown. Several entries of the dictionary include adjectives describing this color, but each of them both in Latvian and German has certain indicators of shades, semantic restriction or specification: 1) *бурый* – Latvian *bruhsns*, *tumši bruhsns* and German *braun*, *dunkelbraun* ‘brown, dark brown’ (29; here and henceforth emphasis mine). The quoted Russian word is one of the oldest designations of this color in the Russian language; initially used to describe the color of animals’ fur, but later its meaning was extended and specification was lost. Earlier it was used in almost all contexts and was well-known in popular language, and also folklore and literary works, but it is not clear whether it described any specific tonality. Old Russian word *бурый* seems to have had the same role of an abstract color name as the word *коричневый* in Modern Russian, however, *бурый* did not remain the abstract denominator for color brown because of its emotional expressiveness, and also due to the adjective *коричневый* entering the Russian language (Бахилина, 1975, pp. 208–209, 219–228).

A. Vasilyevich, too, gives the adjective *бурый* as the only one which, originally having exclusively denoted the color of a horse, has later acquired a broader field of usage. However it was still used (especially in folklore and fiction) basically to describe the color of animals (Василевич, 2007); 2) *мурýзий* – Latvian *tumschi bruhsns*, *behrs* and German *dunkelbraun* ‘dark brown’ (252), 3) *саврасый* – Latvian *gaischi behrs* and German *hellbraun* ‘light brown’ (544); 4) *караковый* – Latvian *tumschibruhsns*, *behrs* (*sirgs*) ‘dark brown (horse)’ and German *dunkelbraun* ‘dark brown’; in the Latvian translation the meaning is limited to denote only the brown color of a horse (198).

The Russian adjective *мухортый* could be regarded as relatively neutral; in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary it is translated in Latvian as *behrs*, *bruhsns* and in German as *braun* ‘brown’ (252). However, it is not possible due to the fact that a Modern Russian dictionary indicates this adjective’s semantic restriction to the specific color of a horse: *о масти лошадей: гнедой с желтоватыми подпалинами* (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 371). This restriction is also pointed out in N. Bahilina’s book which illustrates *мухортый* with expressions *кобыла мухорта* and *грива мухорта* (Бахилина, 1975, p. 101). Examples from Russian literature confirm the semantic restriction of this word to denote only the color of a horse, for instance: ... *Мухортый, ободряя себя или призывая кого на помощь, заржал своим громким, залицистым голосом.* (Шестов, Л. И. На весах Иова, 1929, www.ruscorpora.ru); *Конь... был комиссованный, со сведенными зубами 29-летний мерин, худогривый, но хвостатый и редкой масти: спереди мухортый, а дальше чалый...* (Чудаков, А. Ложится мгла на старые ступени, „Знамя”, 2000, www.ruscorpora.ru).

The adjective *коричневый* is not to be found in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary because the word appeared in the Russian language in relatively recent times. Earliest texts

where it appears date back to the 17th century. Initially it occurred in business correspondence when referring to clothing and textile color; in the 18th century, too, *коричневый* and its older form *коричный* were mainly used in references to textiles and clothes (Бахилина, 1975, pp. 228–229). Russian linguist N. Bahilina writes that even in late 18th century and early 19th century the color name *коричневый* had a rather limited use (Бахилина, 1975, p. 229).

The Latvian part of the entry *мухортый*, however, has the relatively recent adjective *brūns* ‘brown’ (the first Latvian lexicographical source where it appeared was C. Fürecker’s *Letisches und Teutsches Wörterbuch* (1685). Until then, the word *bērs* was used to describe the brown color of horse fur, it can be found frequently in Latvian folk songs, e.g., *Bij manam tētiņam/ Pills stallītis bēru zirgu* (LD, n.d., 29652–0); *Kur tie dzima stalti vīri,/ Kur tie bēri kumeliņi,/ Pirtī dzima stalti vīri,/ Stallī bēri kumeliņi* (LD, n.d., 1147–1).

The entry *карий* (199) deserves special attention. This word in Modern Russian is used only to describe the brown color of human eyes and the coat of a horse (defined as ‘о цвете глаз и масти лошадей’ in ТСПЯ (1994, p. 244)), whereas in the Russian part of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary there are no such indications. In the Latvian part of the dictionary entry we see again the adjective denoting horse color *behrs* and the neutral color adjective *bruhns*, but in the German part we see *braun*, *braunroth* ‘brown, reddish brown’, which suggests that the Russian adjective probably also has some nuance that distinguishes it from a neutral brown color. This is also confirmed by N. Bahilina who writes that initially *карий*, as well as *гнедой*, was used to describe the color of a horse and only later it started to denote the color of human eyes (Бахилина, 1975, p. 208).

In the said dictionary we can also find two compounds with the component *бурый*: *чернобурый* – Latvian *tumschi bruhns* ‘dark brown’ and German *schwarzbraun* ‘lit.: black brown’ (644), and *свѣтлобурый* – Latvian *pabehrs*, *gaischi behrs* and German *hellbraun* ‘light brown’ (551).

The fact that nearly in every case the authors of the dictionary have added the adjective *bērs* (*behrs*) suggests that *караковый* and *карий*, *муръгий* and *мухортый*, and *саврасый* and *свѣтлобурый* were either considered as adjectives mainly used to describe horse coat, or we witness a kind of rivalry between *bērs* and *brūns* during that period. The first version is supported by the fact that also in V. Dahl’s dictionary (1863–1866), *караковый*, *мухортый* and *саврасый* are defined as adjectives that describe horse’s color or a horse with specific color features (ТСД 1, n.d.).

As concerns *свѣтлобурый* ‘light brown’, it is interesting to note that in Modern Latvian such nuances of the adjective *bērs* are practically no longer used. If the use of *gaiši bērs* can still, though rarely, be found, the derivative *pabērs* was not found in the language material I excerpted.

The dictionary of K. Valdemārs contains some more adjectives denoting brown color with a specific area of use. Thus *смуглость* and *смуглый* describe the color a person’s skin and people of the respective color. E.g., *смуглость* – Latvian *bruh-*

nums, tumscha seja ‘brownness, dark skin’ and German *braune Gesichtsfarbe* ‘brown face color’ (568); *смуглый* – Latvian *bruhns, tumschu seju* ‘brown, having a dark face’ and German *braun, bruenet* ‘brown, brunet’ (568). In Modern Latvian the analogue would be *melnīgsnējs* ‘darkish (of a face or person)’. However *брюнетъ; -нетка* ‘brunet, – nette’ reflects the color of human hair, i.e. people with the respective hair color; translated in Latvian as *tumsch-, bruhnmatīs, tumschsejs* ‘dark-, brown-haired, dark-faced’ and German *Brunette* ‘brown-haired [woman]’ (27). In periodicals of the time, noun *bruhnmatīs* was found in 21 case, in publications of 1886, 1892 and 1899 – e.g.: ... *tas otrs, bruhnmatīs, peedsihwo nu tik sawu diwdesmit peekto wasaru* ‘the other one, brown-haired man, is now living his 25th summer’ (Rota, 1886, Nov. 4); *sahrta bruhnmate* ‘a pink[-faced] brown-haired woman’ (Balss, 1892, Apr. 8); *skaists bruhnmatīs* ‘a handsome brown-haired man’ (Baltijas Vēstnesis, 1899, Jul. 29). (Periodicals) The designation of a dark-complexioned man *tumšsejs (tumschsejs)* is found in periodicals after 1906, in such phrases as *tumschseju wiireeschi* ‘dark-faced men’ (Mūsu Laiki, 1906, Apr. 1), *tumschsejas waigi* ‘dark-faced cheeks’ (Latviešu Avīzes, 1910, Feb. 3), and *tumschsejas panti* ‘lit.: dark-faced facial features’ (Mājas Viesis, 1910, Nov. 17) (Periodicals). Perhaps here we can see an attempt to coin new words – however, they have not been established in language.

The notion ‘green’ and its shades

Adjective *зелёный* – Latvian *salsch* and German *gruen* ‘green’ (173) and adverb *зелено* – Latvian *saļi* and German *gruen* ‘green’ (173) are to be considered as the abstract names denoting color green. The dictionary of K. Valdemārs also gives a variety of derivatives from the root *-зел-*, expressing reduction or increase of this color: *впрозелень* – Latvian *eesaļi, saļgani* and German *gruenlich* ‘greenish’ (62), *зеленоватый* – Latvian *ee-, pasalsch, saļgans* and German *gruenlich* ‘greenish’ (173); *иззелена* – Latvian *saļgani, pa-, eesaļi* and German *gruenlich* ‘greenish’ (183), as well as *позеленёлый* – Latvian *salsch tapis* and German *gruen anfaerben* ‘having become green’ (418), and *зеленёхонекъ* – Latvian *pavisam salsch* and German *ganz gruen* ‘quite green’ (173).

Adjective *муровый* must be noted separately as it is not to be found neither in V. Dal’s dictionary, nor in Modern Russian explanatory dictionary, nor in Russian language corpus, but in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary it is translated into Latvian as a derived word *saļgans, pasalsch* and German *gruenlich* ‘greenish’ (252), so, obviously, it indicates a specific shade of green. N. Bahilina’s book gives, as we can assume, a semantically close compound *мурозелен* (Бахилина, 1975, p. 101).

Like with other color names, the dictionary gives a noun denoting a green spot or area, i.e. *зелёность* – Latvian *saļums, saļa krahsa* and German *Gruen, grueue Farbe* ‘greenness, green color’ (173).

The dictionary has also fixed a small number of compounds with the component *зелёный* which are sometimes translated in Latvian either with a corresponding compound or a simile construction, a collocation or a derivative, e.g.: *мёднозелёный* – Latvian *warsalsch, salsch ka warsch* ‘copper green, green as copper’ and German *kupfergruen* ‘copper green’ (254), *свётлозелёный* – Latvian *gaischi saļsch, saļgans* ‘light green, greenish’ and German *hellgruen* ‘light green’ (551).

Such compound color names also appear as nouns (with Latvian translation adding the feminine adjective, too), e.g., *мёдянка* – Latvian *wara saļums, warsaļa* ‘copper greenness, copper-green’ and German *Gruenspan* (254).

The notion ‘grey’ and its shades

The abstract adjective denoting the color grey in the said dictionary is *сёрый* – Latvian *pelēks* and German *grau* ‘grey’ (597). The dictionary has a number of derived color names *изсёра* – Latvian *ee-, papeleki, pelezigi* and German *graeulich* ‘greyish’ (186), as well as a number of nouns that represent grey spots or areas: *сёризна и сёрость* – Latvian *pelekums* and German *Grau* ‘greyness, grey spot’ (597); *сёрь* – Latvian *pelēka pehrwe, pelēkums* and German *graue Farbe* ‘grey color/paint’ (597). One compound color name with the component *сёрый* was also found: *свётлосёрый* – Latvian *gaischipeleks* and German *hellgrau* ‘light grey’ (551).

Among the names representing the grey color and its shades are a number of adjectives with a semantic specificity. These are: 1) *вороночальный* – Latvian *pelekscheķigs, melnblaiskainsch* and German *grauscheckig* (58), meaning ‘with grey or black spots; skewbald (of an animal)’, suggesting that in the Russian language this adjective is applied to animal’s color. (Latvian translations *pelekscheķigs* and *melnblaiskainsch* are not clear, these words cannot be found in early 19th century periodicals). In V. Dal’s dictionary *вороночальный* is defined as ‘вороной со сплошною примесью бёлесоватой, а иногда и рыжей шерсти’ (ТСД, 1880/1955a, p. 244), which would semantically correspond to Latvian *dūkans* or *salns*. In German, the word *grauscheckig* is used specifically to describe the coat of a horse (see HDS, 1924, p. 277: *grauscheckig, Grauschimmel, von Pferden*); 2) *мышастый* – Latvian *peļads, kā pele* and German *mausefarben* ‘mouse-colored’ (253), which in Modern Russian is used specifically to describe an animal’s color (‘о масти животных: серый, цвета мыши’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 372)). In V. Dal’s dictionary the definition is similar and points out a semantic specification: ‘цветом, мастью, шерстью на мышь похожий’ (ТСД, 1881/1955b, p. 367). It has no such restriction in Latvian. However, the word *peļads* selected by the authors of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary has not become part of the standard language; it seems not to have been used in early 19th century either, as testified by data from the periodicals. Proper Modern Latvian analogue might be *peļu pelēks*, also *pelēks kā pele* ‘mouse-grey’; 3) *неповидный и-поцветный* – Latvian *pelnads, peleks* and Ger-

man *aschfarbig, aschgrau* ‘ash-grey’ (365). In V. Dal’s dictionary it is defined as ‘на пепель похожий’ (ТСД, 1882/1955с, p. 30), which in this case might mean not only the typical color but also texture. In the same source we can find the adjective *пепелоцветный* ‘седой, дымчатый, дикий, голубосёрый’ (ТСД, 1882/1955с, p. 30). In another Russian explanatory dictionary a semantically similar word *пепельный* has an example *пепельные волосы* ‘ash-colored hair’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 498). However, it is clear that neither *пепловидный* nor *пеплоцветный* are abstract or neutral designations of the grey color. We can thereby observe the prototypical link with the noun *pelni*, which shows in the Latvian adjective *pelnains* as well. As for the Latvian part of the entry, it has to be said that the adjective *pelnāds* is not found in early 19th century periodicals, nor it has become a part of standard language vocabulary. However, the compound *pelnpelēks* and collocation *pelnu pelēks* ‘ash grey’ are used, as well as a comparative construction *pelēks kā pelni* ‘grey as ashes’; 4) *сивый* – Latvian *tumschi pelēks* and German *schwarzgrau* ‘dark grey’ (556). V. Dal’s dictionary gives a very detailed definition of *сивый*: ‘темно сизый, сёрый, седой, темный съ сединою, съ примесью бѣлесоватаго ибо пепельнаго’. An indication adds that the word is used to refer to an animal’s coat ‘о шерсти, масти’ (ТСД, 1882/1955д, p. 180); 5) *чагравый* – Latvian *peleks, ka pelni peleks* ‘grey, grey as ashes’ and German *aschgrau* ‘ash-grey’ (642). In V. Dal’s dictionary it is defined as ‘темнопепельнаго цвѣта, бурый, смурый’ (ТСД, 1882/1955д, p. 580). I have not found this word in Modern Russian. Modern Latvian analogues could be *pelnpelēks, pelnu pelēks*.

Besides the adjectives denoting specific grey color, the dictionary by K. Valdemārs also gives a noun based on the adjective *сивый*, representing certain presence of color grey. It is the feminine noun *сивизна* – Latvian *pelekums, peleka spalva* ‘greyness, grey fur’ and German *Graue* ‘greyness’ (556). In V. Dal’s dictionary this word is defined as ‘свойство, качество, цвѣтъ сиваго’, while the given example leads to think that this word was used to refer to greyness of old age – *сивизна въ бороду, чортъ въ ноги* (ТСД, 1882/1955д, p. 180). In a Modern Russian explanatory dictionary the color name *сивый* (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 715) can be found – its first meaning is ‘о масти животных, обычно лошадей: серовато-сизый’ ‘greyish (of animals, especially horses)’ and the other meaning is *седой, с проседью* ‘grey (hair, because of old age)’. Latvian has no specific designation for a horse with dark grey coat; grey horses are attributed the words *pelēks* ‘grey’ and *sirms* ‘grey (of old age)’, or, if they have spots, *ābolains* or *ziedains* ‘skewbald’ (A. Roze, 2012, pp. 294–295).

The notion ‘red’ and its shades

The abstract adjective denoting color *red* in the said dictionary is *красный* – Latvian *sarkans* and German *roth* ‘red’ (215); there is also an adverb *красно* – Latvian *sarkani* and German *roth* ‘red’ (214). The dictionary also gives a number of derivatives, based on the root *красн-*: *красноватый* – Latvian *pa-*, *eesarkans* and German *roetlich* ‘red-

dish' (214); до-красна – Latvian *lihds sarkans top* and German *bis zum Roth werden* 'till it gets red' (122), краснѣхонекѣ – Latvian *itin sarkans, pahr pahri sarkans* and German *ganz roth* 'very red' (214).

The dictionary has several semantically specific adjectives and their derivatives naming different shades of red, including degree of brightness and intensity. One of these is *алый* – Latvian *gaischsarkans, sarts* and German *hellroth* 'light red' (3) with derivative *аловатый* – Latvian *pasarkans, sarts* and German *roetlich* 'reddish' (2). According to semantic equivalence, if *алый* is translated as *gaišsarkans, sārts* 'light red', the word *аловатый* should be interpreted as *pasarkans, pasārts* or *iesārts* 'light reddish'. However, the authors of K. Valdemārs dictionary have not done so, perhaps considering that *sārts* is itself a light color – a red with a reduced intensity, so further reduction is not necessary. Or else, they probably assumed that it is not used in the actual language.

The dictionary gives several derivatives from the nouns *багрѣц* – Latvian *purpurpehrwe* and German *Purpurfarbe* 'purple color/paint' (6) and *багрѣ* – Latvian *purpurs, purpurpehrwe, purpura krahsa* 'purple, purple paint, purple color' and German *Purpur* 'purple' (6). They are as follows: *багрѣцовый* – Latvian *tumschi sarkanots, purpursarkani pehrwets* 'painted dark red, painted purple' and German *mit Purpurfarbe [Purpurfaerben; roethen]* 'with purple paint [painted purple/red]' (6); *багрѣвый* – Latvian *purpurpehrwigs, tumschi sarkans* 'painted purple, dark red' and German *purpurfarben* 'to paint purple' (6); *багрѣный* – Latvian *purpursarkans, tumschi sarkans* 'purple red, dark red' and German *purpurroth* 'purple red' (6). In all these cases, except the adjective *багрѣный*, it seems that *krahsa, pehrwe, pehrwets, pehrwigs* is not used in the sense of 'color', but 'paint, pigment'. Similarly with several other color designations: *пурпурѣ* – Latvian *purpurs (tumschi sarkana krahsa)* 'purple, dark red color' and German *Purpur* 'purple' (508); *пурпурѣвый* – Latvian *purpura-, tumschi sarkans* 'purple, dark red' and German *purpurroth, purpurfarben* 'purple red, purple color' (508); *карминѣ* – Latvian *karmins (loti sarkana krahsa)* 'carmine (very red color)' and German *carmin* 'carmine' (199), and *червлѣнь* – Latvian *scharlaks, scharlaka krahsa* 'scarlet, scarlet color' and German *Scharlach* 'scarlet' (643).

As regards the word *пурпурѣ*, it seems that in this particular case a pigment or substance for coloring is meant in Russian, since the notion of color as such is expressed by two adjectives – *пурпурный* and *пурпурѣвый*, which are based on the noun *пурпур*. The same can be said about *карминѣ*; the shade of color is denoted by *карминовый* and *карминный*, based on the noun *кармин*. (Садыкова, 2008) The final word, *червлѣнь*, in Russian is also used to denote the coloring substance (see ТСД, 1882/1955d, p. 590), while the color shades are denoted by *червлѣный* and *червлѣчатый* derived from this noun. Meanwhile, Latvian *scharlaka krahsa* and German *scharlach* are undoubtedly denotations of the color (see Latvian *šarlaksarkans* 'bright red' (LLV, 1991, p. 336) and German *scharlach* 'leuchtend rote Farbe' (WDW, 2000, p. 1090) 'ein brennendes Rot mit einem Stich ins Gelbe' (HDS, 1924, p. 581)).

Just as it could be observed with other colors, a number of Latvian nouns with the suffix *-ums* can be found here. They denote red spots, areas etc. These are: *алость* – Latvian *sarkanums*, *sartums* and German *Rothe* ‘redness’ (2), *багрянность* – Latvian *purpursarkanums*, German *Purpurrothe* ‘lit.: purple redness’ (6) *зардёлость* – Latvian *sarkanums* and German *Roethe* ‘redness’ (162), *краснота* – Latvian *sarkanums* and German *Roethe* ‘redness’ (215). The word *запево* – Latvian *atsarkanums*, (*sarkana*) *blahsma* (*pee debes*) and German *Roethe* (*am Himmel*) ‘red glow (in the sky)’ (162) must be noted. Latvian linguist D. Zemzare in her work *Latviešu vārduņicas* claims that this noun (i.e., *atsarkanums*) was one of those neologisms that have not entered the standard language (Zemzare, 1961, p. 281).

The dictionary gives a number of compound color names with the component *красн-*. In some of them, for obvious reasons, there is no compound in the Latvian translation because such construction does not exist, e.g., *красноцветный* – Latvian *sarkans* and German *rothfarbig* ‘red-colored’ (215). Some translations use the structure of comparison or simile, e.g., *мясокрасный* – Latvian *sarkans* (*ka gaļa*) ‘red (as meat)’ and German *fleischroth* ‘meat-red’ (255), but some Latvian translations use both a compound and a simile with the component *sarkans*, e.g. *мёднокрасный* – Latvian *vařsarkans*, *sarkans kã warsch* ‘copper-red, red as copper’ and German *kupferroth* ‘copper-red’ (254). In some cases the Latvian translation has only a compound (or compounds) with the component *sarkans*, e.g., *краснобурый* – Latvian *sarkanbruhns*, *sarkanbehrs* and German *rothbraun* ‘red-brown’ (241), *алый* – Latvian *gaischsarkans*, *sarts* ‘light red, pink’ and German *hellroth* ‘light red’ (3). In one case, the Latvian part of the entry gives collocations with the component *sarkans*: *червонный* – Latvian *tumschi sarkans*; *дуката-[sarkans – A. R.]* ‘dark red, red as a ducat (coin)’ and German *purpurroth*; *Ducaten-[roth – A. R.]* ‘purple red, red as a ducat’ (643).

The adjective *бурнастый* – Latvian *sarkans ka lapsa*, *rauds* ‘red as a fox, ginger’ and German *fuchsroth* ‘fox-red’ (29) is also noteworthy. I have not managed to find this word either in Modern Russian explanatory dictionary, or in Russian language corpus, while V. Dal’s dictionary of 1880 does not provide this adjective with any color-related meaning, it is used to describe the appearance of some parts of a bird’s body: ‘о голубяхъ, курахъ и другихъ птицахъ: хохлатыйи, мохноногий’ (ТСД, 1880/1955a, p. 143). Meanwhile, the Latvian part of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary uses the simile *sarkans kã lapsa* and the adjective *rauds*, which is basically the same as *ruds* ‘ginger’. Fox as a prototype of a color is also found in the German compound *fuchsrot*.

The dictionary also has a number of semantically restricted nouns denoting the color red. These are, e.g., *румянец* – Latvian (*waiga*) *sartums*, *sarkanums* ‘redness [of face/cheeks]’, German *Gesichtsroethe* ‘redness of face’ (541), and *румяность* – Latvian (*waigu*) *sartums*, *sarkanums* ‘redness [of cheeks]’, German *Wangenroethe* ‘redness [of cheeks]’ (542). The adjective *румяный* (542) in Russian specifically refers to the color of a healthy, young-looking skin (see Бахилина, 1975, p. 116), while Latvian *sārts*, *sarkans* ‘pink, red’ or German *roth*

'red' has no such restriction. Another adjective: *рыжеватый* – Latvian *paruds, pasarkans* (*no mateem*) 'slightly ginger, reddish (of hair)', German *roetlich* 'reddish' (542).

Among other things, the dictionary contains the adjective *чермный* and collocation *Чермное море* – Latvian *sarkans; sarkana jūtra* and German *roth; das rothe Meer* 'red, the Red Sea' (644). Linguist and researcher of Russian color names N. Bahilina writes that the word *чермный* in Russian language is very archaic, it was used until the end of the 17th century and later lost in the standard language, but preserved in some dialects. She believes that *чермный* represents a bright, light red color (Бахилина, 1975, pp. 153, 154). The word had been used with the meaning of 'red' or 'purple', as well as of objects that are dyed with natural red pigments, but later it was used to refer to human hair or animal fur (Бахилина, 1975, pp. 155, 161). In V. Dal's dictionary this word is defined as 'червлёный, багровый, темнокрасный; мутнаго краснаго цвѣта' (ТСД, 1882/1955d, p. 593)

In the case of the compound *Чермное море*, we can assume two options – 1) to regard it as a symbolic name, actually unrelated to any specific shade of red (this assumption seems more probable, as the symbolic name *Чермное море* occurs in Russian already in 17th century texts (Бахилина, 1975, p. 92), 2) to regard it as representing the sea at sunset or sunrise when the waves have a red hue (suggested by the fact that neither Latvian *sarkanā jūra* nor German *das rothe Meer* in this entry are written with a capital letter. However, considering the period when the dictionary was made, this deviation from the current spelling rules could be understood).

The notion 'violet' and its shades

The dictionary contains only one adjective of this group: *лиловый* – Latvian *mehlsch, silgans* 'violet, bluish' and German *veilchenblau* 'violet-blue' (226). Although the authors of the dictionary explain this adjective in relation to color blue (*silgans, veilchenblau* – emphasis mine), we could say that Latvian *mēļš* (,dark blue, **blue with violet shade**' – emphasis mine), Russian *лиловый* (,цвета фиалки или тёмных соцветий сирени, фиолетовый" (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 327) and German *veilchenblau*, which is defined in other dictionaries both as 'blau' (WDW, 2000, p. 1319) and 'violet' (HDS, 1924, p. 758; WDW, 2000, p. 1319), suggest that this adjective could be considered as the only designation of the color violet in K. Valdemārs' dictionary.

The notion 'white' and its shades

This group contains words representing the color white and its shades.

The abstract color name given in the said dictionary is the adjective *бѣлый* with diminutive form *бѣленькій*, and adverb *бѣло*, translated in Latvian as *balts*, dim. *balt-isch, balti*, and in German as *weiß, rein* (31). The German word *rein* 'clean' suggests

that the authors noted this transferred meaning of the adjective *balts*, until then not indicated in any other lexicographical source of Latvian.

The compilers of the dictionary have provided a number of Russian adjectives indicating the intensification or weakening of the color white, based on the root *бѣл-*: *бѣлехонѣкъ* – Latvian *itin*, *pavisam balts* and German *ganz weiß* ‘completely white’ (30), *бѣловатый* – Latvian *balgans*, *pabalts* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (31), *бѣлявый* – Latvian *balgans*, *pabalts* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (31); *впробѣль* – Latvian *balgani*, *ee-*, *pabalti* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (62); *избѣла* – Latvian *eebalti*, *balgani*, *pabalti* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (130). In the latter two cases, we can see that the authors provided the Latvian part both with an adjective denoting a shade of white (*bālgani*), and words derived from the adverb *balti* with prefixes *ie* - and *pa-*. They are more or less often used in Modern Latvian, too.

Besides that K. Valdemārs’ dictionary also contains nouns denoting a white spot or area. Those are *бѣлизна* and *бѣлость* (both placed in the same entry) – Latvian *baltums* and German *Weisse* ‘whiteness’ (30), and *бѣлость* – Latvian *baltums* and German *Weisse* ‘whiteness’ (31) and *пробѣль* – Latvian *baltums*, *laukums* ‘whiteness; spot’ and German *Weisse*, *ein weißer Flecken* ‘whiteness, a white spot’ (485). The noun *пробѣль* is translated in the Latvian part of dictionary as *balta neapdrukata weeta*; fig. *truhkums* ‘white unprinted area, fig. omission’, but in the German part as *die weißgelassene Stelle* fig. *Auslassung* ‘an area left white, fig. omission’ (489).

In this dictionary we can see a number of compounds with the component *бѣло-*. Some of these are adjectives describing the appearances of living creatures, e.g., *бѣлобородый* – Latvian *baltbardis*, *baltbarsdigs* and German *weißbaertig* ‘white-bearded’ (31), *бѣлобрысый* – Latvian *kam balti usatschi* ‘lit.: who has white eyebrows’ and German *mit weißen Augenbrauen* ‘with white eyebrows’ (31), *бѣлобрюхий* – Latvian *baltwehderis* and German *weißbauchig* ‘white-bellied’ (31). Among these adjectives we will examine in greater detail *бѣловласый* – Latvian *baltmatis* and German *weißhaarig* ‘white-haired’ (31). Unfortunately, it is not known which semantics of the word was used by makers the K. Valdemārs’ dictionary.

Consulting the dictionary by Vladimir Dal published in 1880–1883, we can see that the Russian word *бѣловолосый* appears only in a terminological collocation *бѣловолосый ковыль*, while the semantically analogous *бѣлокурый* (with an indication *о челов.* ‘about a person’) is defined as ‘свѣлорусый, бѣловолосый, свѣтловолосый бѣлявый, блондинъ’ (ТСД, 1880/1955a, pp. 156, 157).

In Russian texts of the same period I could find neither *бѣловласый* nor *бѣловолосый*, while the collocation *бѣлые волосы* was rather frequently used to describe both grey and blond hair, for instance: *Подсудимый был худой, с тупым и равнодушным взглядом мальчик лет пятнадцати; он так был мал и сух, что казался еще моложе; бѣлые волосы у него острижены были в кружок и падали на лоб...*

(Златовратский, Н. Н. Крестьяне-присяжные, 1874, www.ruscorpora.ru); *Если б не белые волосы, несколько резких морщин на лбу и костыль – никто не сказал бы, что это старик.* (Гиппиус З. Н. Без талисмана, 1896, www.ruscorpora.ru).

In Latvian periodicals of the same period, the word occurs in the sense of ‘someone with fair, blond hair’, e.g., *baltmatis behrniņsch* ‘lit.: white-haired baby’ (Dienas Lapa, 1899, Aug. 28), *baltmatis jauneklis* ‘lit.: white-haired young man’ (Dienas Lapa, 1900, Jan. 15), *mihliga baltmate* ‘lit.: a lovely white-haired girl’ (Pēterburgas Avīzes, 1903, June 29). (Periodicals)

In German, however, the collocation *weißes Haar* denotes the hair *des Greises* ‘of a grey-haired person; of an old person’ (see HDS, 1924, p. 820).

In Modern Russian the compound *беловолосый* is relatively rare. *Dictionary of Russian Synonyms* provides the word *беловолосый* with a synonym ‘седоволосый’ (СРС, n.d.), while T. Jefremova’s dictionary defines it as ‘имеющий очень светлые, почти белые или седые волосы’ (НСРЯ, n.d.). Semantically it might correspond to the meaning *белоголовый* (which in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary is translated as Latvian ‘baltgalwis, balgalwis’ and German ‘weißkoepig’ (31)) – ‘имеющий светлые или седые волосы’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 43).

In Modern Latvian, too, the use of the compound *baltmatis* is relatively infrequent (e.g., in the contemporary periodicals site *news.lv* only two instances of use of this word appear (NEWS)). The description *baltiem matiem* ‘with white hair’ would correspond to *sirms* ‘grey/white [because of old age]’, but fair hair is mostly denoted by the borrowed adjective *blonds* ‘blonde’.

In K. Valdemārs’ dictionary, there is only one compound word with the component *balts* and describing color: *бѣлоснѣжный* – Latvian *balts kā sneegs* and German *weiß wie Schnee* ‘lit.: white as snow’ (31). In Latvian translation we see the comparative construction which was used in analogous cases during that period and earlier (such usages appear already in „*Lettisch-Deutsches Lexicon*” (1685) by J. Langijs, „*Lettisches Lexikon*” (1789) by G. F. Stender, *Deutsch-lettisches Wörterbuch* (1880) by K. K. Ulmann and G. Brasche. Interestingly, the German part of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary uses the same model as in Latvian, although German dictionaries published in the same period and earlier used the semantically analogous German compound word *schneeweiß* (Langius, 1685/1936, p. 28; Stender, 1789, p. 692), or the phrase *schnee weiß* (Ulmann & Brasche, 1880, p. 760).

The notion ‘yellow’ and its shades

The abstract name of the color yellow is represented in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary by Russian adjective *жёлтый* – Latvian *dzeltens, seltens* and German *gelb* ‘yellow’ (139), and adverb *жёлто* – Latvian *dseltenī, seltenī* and German *gelb* ‘yellow’ (139). We might hypothetically assume that the adjective *seltens* and adverb *seltenī* meant *zeltains* and

zeltaini, i.e. ‘having the characteristic yellow color of gold; having the characteristic luster of gold’ (definition from LLVV, 1996, p. 590). Still, it remains just a hypothesis which could not be verified, for example, by examining the periodicals of the time, where *seltens* seems to be used only with the semantics of ‘yellow’, e.g.: *Papihrs ir seltens un slihts* ‘The paper is yellowish and of bad quality’ (Latviešu Avīzes, 1867, Jun. 21.); ...*ohtrs* [karogs] *seltens ar diwgalwu ehrgli* ... ‘the other [flag] was yellow with a two-headed eagle’ (Latviešu Avīzes, 1868, Jan. 31) (Periodicals).

The compilers of the dictionary have also included derivatives with the component -жёлт-, -желт-, -жёл-: e.g. *впрожелть* – Latvian *eedselteni*, *padselteni*, *dseltenigi* and German *gelblich* ‘yellowish’ (62); *жёлтенький* – Latvian *padseltens* and German *gelblich* ‘yellowish’ (139); *желтоватый* – Latvian *ee-*, *padseltens* and German *gelblich* ‘yellowish’ (139); *изжелта* – Latvian *pa-*, *eedselteni* and German *gelblich* ‘yellowish’ (183). Again, in the Latvian part we can see nearly all the possible range of derivatives with *dzeltens*, representing reduction of the intensity of the color (derivatives with prefixes *ie-*, *pa-*, and the suffix *-īg-*), suggesting how widespread these derivatives were in the Latvian language of the period.

Among other derivatives, there is also the entry *пожёлклый и пожелтёлый* – Latvian *padseltejis*, *dseltens tapis* and German *gelb geworden* ‘having become yellow’ (417). The adjectives *пожёлклый* and *пожелтёлый* are derived from Russian verbs *пожелкнуть* and *пожелтеть* that have been defined as ‘пожелтеть от порчи, или увядая’ and ‘стать желтым’, respectively (ТСД, 1882/1955с, p. 221). We can see that these words, especially the adjective *пожёлклый*, are semantically restricted to describe the color of a sick person’s skin or of withering leaves. The analogue in Modern Latvian would be *sadzeltējis*, *nodzeltējis*, which is commonly attributed to old paper and tree leaves in autumn. Among derivatives we should also mention the noun *желтизна* – Latvian *dseltenums* ‘yellowness, yellow spot’ and German *Gelbe*, *gelbe Farbe* ‘yellowness, yellow color’ (139). The dictionary also contains a compound word with the component -жёлт-: *свётложёлтый* – Latvian *gaischi dseltens*, *eedseltens* and German *hellgelb* ‘light yellow’ (551), and another compound color name expressing the golden shade of yellow: *златоцветный* – Latvian *seltads*, *seltens* ‘golden’ and German *goldfarbig*, *goldgelb* ‘gold-colored, yellow as gold’ (175). In Modern Latvian the relevant adjective *zeltains* prevails, occasionally the compound *zeltadzeltens* is also used (defined as ‘yellow with a golden hue or shine’ in LLVV, 1996, p. 591). The form *zeltāds* (*seltads*) has not survived in Standard Latvian, just like *zeltens* (*seltens*), maybe because of its similarity with the adjective *dzeltens*.

Other adjectives denoting yellow or its shades have a semantic specification or restriction. One of these color names is *бланжевый* – Latvian *gaischi dseltens*, *eedseltens*, *pals* and German *blaßgelb* ‘light yellow, pale yellow’ (19). In the Russian language it has been defined as ‘тёльного телесного цвета’ (ТСД, 1880/1955а, p. 96). In the examples found in fiction, it seems that *бланжевый* rather describes a shade

of an orange color, e.g.: *Вначале синие горы стали темнеть; запад горит вовсю, постепенно из огненного цвета окрашиваясь вбланжевый.* (Козлов, П. К. Географический дневник Тибетской экспедиции 1923–1926 гг. №4, 1925–1926, www.ruscorpora.ru); *Волос у меня везде лисий, бланжевый, а по рукам с красной...* (Бунин, И. А. Хороших кровей, 1913, www.ruscorpora.ru); *Нос сильно бланжевый... а, однако, сам довольно мрачен.* (Богданов, А. А. Провокация, 1908, www.ruscorpora.ru).

Speaking of the Latvian part of the entry, we can see that this adjective clearly indicates a reduced intensity of the color yellow, while *pals* (*pāls* or *palsš*?) is the name of the color which is often attributed to the hair of an animal, usually a horse (especially if *pals* stands for *pāls* – an adjective describing a pale, yellowish gray horse, whose tail and mane are the same color as the body, or white (see A. Roze, 2012, p. 294)). For the German part, K. Valdemārs has chosen a neutral word denoting pale yellowish color (see e.g. WDW, 2000, p. 280).

The adjective *палевый* – Latvian *los*, *eedzeltens*, *pals* and German *hellgelb* ‘pale yellow’ (361) also has a semantic specification. This entry is of interest because the authors have tried to reflect in Latvian as fully as possible the semantics of Russian *палевый*, providing as a translation three Latvian color names, each of which has its own area of usage and expresses certain color nuance. Thus the adjective *loss* (*los*) is used mainly to denote the color of an animal (usually a domestic one – horse, rarely a cow); *loss* is a „yellow, sandy yellow, golden [horse] with black mane and tail” (A. Roze, 2012, p. 294). The adjective *palsš* (*pals*) is used to characterize both a horse’s color and a shade of color. In Modern Latvian it is used in the meaning of ‘dull yellow, yellow’ (LLVV, 1986, p. 219), but in reference to a horse: „yellow, also dirty-yellow with pale yellow, off-white or white tail and mane” (A. Roze, 2012, p. 294), while *iedzeltens* (*eedzeltens*) is a neutral word denoting reduced intensity of the color yellow. Interestingly, in Modern Russian *палевый* is used with the meaning ‘бледно-жёлтый с розоватым оттенком’ (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 89) which has no real equivalent in Latvian. In V. Dal’s dictionary, however, we can see that *палевый* is defined as ‘соломенного цвета, блёдножелтоватый, бёложелтоватый изжелтабёлый, желтобёлесоватый; о лошадях: соловый, изабеовый; о собакахъ: половый; о голубяхъ: глинистый’ (ТСД, 1882/1955с, p. 11).

Animal color designations

Apart from other words denoting colors, the current research analyzes words designating animal color (and animals of the respective colors) as a separate specific group. Listed below are color adjectives that denote colors of animals, mostly horses (English translations will not be given, due to the specific character of this lexical group):

1) *буланый,-ная лошадь* – Latvian *lōs, pāls sirgs* and German *falb, fahl; -es Pferd* (28),

2) *гнёдой* – Latvian *behrs, bruhns* and German *braun, braun roetlich* (99). Since the German part of K. Valdemārs' dictionary was added to clarify the semantics of Latvian words, one would think that *roetlich braun* specifies the horse color denoted in Latvian by *behrs*, which would also be more accurate, because *bērs* is 'light to dark reddish brown (speaking of horse)' (A. Roze, 2012, p. 294). It remains unanswered why we find here the adjective *brūns*, because the collocation *brūns zirgs* in Latvian is used relatively rarely, perhaps German influence appears here,

3) *гнёдоcёрый и гнёдочатый-рая и-тая лошадь* – Latvian *peleki-bruhns; schķimelis* and German *graubraun, Grauschimmel* (99). The use of the noun *schķimelis* relating to a horse is also found in the periodicals of the time, e.g.: *schķimelis, pilligs sirgs, 4 gaddu wezs* (Latviešu Avīzes, 1831, Oct. 22); *...ehrseļeem... pirmāis gohds: Jurģumuischas arendatera Pirmīta schķimelim...* (Latviešu Avīzes, 1872, Jun. 28); *bruhns schķimelis* (Latviešu Avīzes, 1874, Dec. 4); *schķimeļa ķehwe* (Latviešu Avīzes, 1875, Jan. 8). (Periodicals) Modern Standard Latvian equivalent for the German borrowing *schķimelis* would be *sirmis*.

The dictionary also includes a number of nouns denoting animals of specific colors (mainly horses): *бурка* – Latvian *behritis, behrs sirgs* and German *Braune* (28); *гнёдко* – Latvian *berajs, brunajs, behritis (sirgs)* and German *Braune (Pferd)*; (99) *жучка* – Latvian *melns suns* and German *schwarzer Hund* (142); *каракула* – Latvian *bruhnschekis (sirgs)* and German *Braunschecke (Pferd)* (198); *сивка* – Latvian *pelekis, peleks sirgs* and German *ein graues Pferd* (556); *чалко* – Latvian *scheķis, luhsainsch sirgs; raudelis* and German *Schecke; Grauschimmel* (642).

Of some interest is the entry *соколь* that would be translated in Modern Latvian simply as *vanags* 'hawk', while in K. Valdemārs' dictionary we find the Latvian translation *dseltens wanags, sarkandseltensis ehrglis* 'yellow hawk, reddish-yellow eagle', and German *Falke* 'falcon' (574).

The adjective *серебрусмый* – Latvian *sudrabturigs, sudrabainsch; sudrabots* and German *silberhaltig, silberfarben* 'silvery' (556) is to be mentioned outside the other groups. If in K. Valdemārs' dictionary *серебрусмый* denotes both something made of silver and having the color of silver, Modern Russian *серебрусмый* does not have the first of these meanings. In Modern Latvian, too, *sudrabains* is only something that has the characteristic silvery color and luster, not something that is made of silver.

Among specifiers for shades of colors, we can also mention the adverb *блѣдно* – Latvian *bahli* and German *bläss, blaßfarbig* 'pale' (20), and derivatives of this adverb, which are, however, translated in the Latvian part as adjectives derived with prefixes or suffixes: *б-алый* – Latvian *pasarkans* and German *blaßroth* 'pale red' (20); *б-голубой* – Latvian *silgans, pasils* and German *blaßblau* 'pale blue' (20); *б-зелёный* – Latvian *saļgans, pasalšč* and German *blaßgrün* 'pale green' (20); *бѣлесоватый* – Latvian *pabalgans* and German *wenig weißlich* 'pale white, off-white' (30).

There is another aspect worthy of reflection. The dictionary of K. Valdemārs contains two types of derivative color names – derivative with *pa-* and derivative with *-gan-*. Both of them in Modern Latvian represent the same shade of color – one with a reduced intensity (which is semantically included in Russian *блѣдно голубой*, and German *blaßgrün*), but there is no collocation *bāli zaļš*, suggesting that the use of compounds was not widespread in Latvian of that time and they became popular only later – during early and mid 20th century (we have to remember the categorical stand of the linguist J. Endzelīns against compounds, including such color names as *debeszils* and *sniegbalts!* (Endzelīns, 1980, p. 39)).

On the other hand, the intensification of color is expressed by adverbs *темно* and *тёмно*, there are several designations with the respective component, such as: [*темно*]-*бурый*; -*зелёный*; -*синий*; -*жёлтый*; -*красный*; -*сѣрый* – Latvian *tumschi behrs, salsch, sils, dseltens, sarkans, peleks-* and German *dunkel; dunkelbraun, gruen, blau, gelb, roth, grau* ‘dark brown, green, blue, yellow, red, grey’ (600).

Conclusions

We can conclude that the *Russian-Latvian-German Dictionary* (1872) edited by K. Valdemārs provides very rich and valuable material for research, including research of color name semantics and morphology, since this dictionary includes not only abstract color designations and their derivatives (as most dictionaries published earlier and even afterwards) but also a variety of shades expressed in color names, as well as specific (e.g., describing animal fur, human hair or eyes) color designations. Many of these color names may not be familiar to the modern language user but, in my opinion, precisely because of this they are even more valuable. They allow to explore the unfamiliar and to enrich every interested reader’s own vocabulary. Of course, when analyzing this material, it becomes obvious that there are still many undiscovered layers of vocabulary. However, since the main purpose of this article was to look at the diversity of color names as offered by one of the most comprehensive 19th century dictionaries (in my opinion), we would like to consider that this aim has been achieved, at least partly.

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Nazwy kolorów w *Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice* (pol. *Słownik rosyjsko-łotewsko-niemiecki*) (1872) K. Valdemārsa

Streszczenie

Artykuł daje wgląd w sytuację leksykograficzną Łotwy w końcu XIX w., podkreślając zwłaszcza doniosłą rolę pierwszego słownika języka łotewskiego zestawionego przez Łotysza Krišjānisa Valdemārsa pod tytułem *Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice* (pol. *Słownik rosyjsko-łotewsko-niemiecki*) z roku 1872. Przedmiotem analizy jest sposób przedstawienia w tym dziele jednej grupy leksykalnej – nazw kolorów. Słownik przedstawia sobą bogaty materiał badawczy, zwłaszcza w zakresie semantyki i morfologii oznaczeń kolorów. Wśród 146 haseł poświęconych kolorom i ich odcieniom znalazły się nie tylko nazwy abstrakcyjne, lecz także liczne konkretne nazwy kolorów.

Słowa kluczowe: leksykografia; słowniki historyczne

Color Names in *Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice* (Eng. *Russian-Latvian-German Dictionary*) (1872) by K. Valdemārs

Abstract

The article gives a brief insight in the late 19th century lexicographical situation in Latvia, emphasizing especially the role and place of the first Latvian dictionary that was compiled by a Latvian author – i.e., the *Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice* (Eng. *Russian-Latvian-German Dictionary*) (1872) created by Krišjānis Valdemārs. This study analyzes one particular lexical group as it is represented in this dictionary – color names. The dictionary presents a rich material for research, especially

in the context of the semantics and morphology of color designations. It contains 146 entries describing colors and their shades, which include not only abstract but also a large number of specific color names.

Keywords: lexicography; historical dictionaries

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