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 obschestva dlya sodeistviya russkomu torgovomu moreholodstvu; 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 Hasapova, 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 (Hasapova, 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. Bārīzemeiks. 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’, brūkēt ‘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 цвěть (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. Bluethe ‘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 цвěть, краснота, краснина’, the second meaning was ‘всякое вещество, служащее для крашения, для окраски во всѣ цвлтa’, 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 цвěть, 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,”
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 lāuna 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 впрочернь – 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 nomelnschana 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 немногополучше Горностая. (Тургенев И. С. Лебедянь, 1848, www.ruscorpora.ru); ... ежеминутно мыслям моим являлся вороной скакун твой с своей стройной поступью, с своим гладким, прытым, как стрела, хребтом... (Лермонтов, М. Ю. Герой нашего времени, 1839–1841, www.ruscorpora.ru).

The noun чернавка (derivative of the root -черн-) – Latvian melanmate; 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 черноволосый’ (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, bruneite ‘brunet, brunette’. A black cow is referred to as melnā, melnāla, 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 blaueulich ‘bluish’ (101), and синий (синеватый) – Latvian pasils, silgans and German blaueulich ‘bluish’ (557), впросинь – Latvian silgani, esili and German blaueulich ‘bluish’ (62) изсиня – Latvian nilgani, pasili and German blaueulich ‘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, Blaue; 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, zilluma 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 Endzelīns, 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 бёлесоватымъ, голубоватымъ отливомъ; сёросиний, дикаго цвёта 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: голубосёрый – Latvian silipeleks and German blaugrau ‘blue grey’ (101), and derivative свётлосиний – 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 bruhs, tumši bruhs 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) мургый – Latvian tumschi bruhs, behrs and German dunkelbraun ‘dark brown’ (252), 3) саврасый – Latvian gaischi behrs and German hellbraun ‘light brown’ (544); 4) караковый – Latvian tumschibruhs, 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 мухорный could be regarded as relatively neutral; in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary it is translated in Latvian as behrs, bruhs 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 мости лошадей: гнездой с желтоватыми подпалинами (ТСРЯ, 1994, p. 371). This restriction is also pointed out in N. Bahlina’s book which illustrates мухорный 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: … Мухорный, ободряя себя или призывая кого на помощь, заржал своим громким, звучным голосом. (Шестов, Л. И. На везах Иова, 1929, www.ruscorpora.ru); Конь… был комиссованный, со сведениями зубами 29-летний мерин, худородный, но хвостатый и редкой масти: спереди мухорный, 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 мухорты́й, however, has the relatively recent adjective брūns ‘brown’ (the first Latvian lexicographical source where it appeared was C. Fürercker’s Lettisches und Teutsches Wörterbuch (1685)). Until then, the word бērs 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 viri,/ Kur tie bēri kumeliņi,/ Pirtī dzima stalti viri,/ Stallī bēri kumeliņi (LD, n.d., 1147–1).

The entry карiй (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 ТСРЯ (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 bruhrs, 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 карiй, 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: чернобу́рый – Latvian tumschi bruhns ‘dark brown’ and German schwarzbraun ‘lit.: black brown’ (644), and срěтлобу́рый – 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 бērs (behrs) suggests that караковый and карий, мурѓий и мухортый, and саврасый and срётлобу́рый were either considered as adjectives mainly used to describe horse coat, or we witness a kind of rivalry between бērs and брūns during that period. The first version is supported by the fact that also in V. Dahl’s dictionary (1863–1866), караковый, мухортый и саврасый are defined as adjectives that describe horse’s color or a horse with specific color features (ТСД 1, n.d.).

As concerns свěтлобу́рый ‘light brown’, it is interesting to note that in Modern Latvian such nuances of the adjective бērs are practically no longer used. If the use of гаїші бēрс can still, though rarely, be found, the derivative пабēрс 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 bru-
nums, tumscha seja ‘brownness, dark skin’ and German braune Gesichtsfarbe ‘brown face color’ (568); смуглый – Latvian bruhns, tumschu seja ‘brown, having a dark face’ and German braun, bruinet ‘brown, brunet’ (568). In Modern Latvian the analogue would be melnīgsnējs ‘darkish (of a face or person)’. However брюнет – нечетка ‘brunet, – nette’ reflects the color of human hair, i.e. people with the respective hair color; translated in Latvian as tums-, bruhnmatis, tumschsejs ‘dark-, brown-haired, dark-faced’ and German Brunette ‘brown-haired [woman]’ (27). In periodicals of the time, noun bruhnmatis was found in 21 case, in publications of 1886, 1892 and 1899 – e.g.: … tas otrs, bruhnmatis, peedsihwo nu tik sawu diwdesmit peekto wasaru ‘the other one, brown-haired man, is now living his 25th summer’ (Rota, 1886, Nov. 4); sahrtā bruhnmate ‘a pink[-faced] brown-haired woman’ (Balss, 1892, Apr. 8); skaists bruhnmatis ‘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 tumšchseju 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: вирозелены – Latvian eesaļi, salgani and German gruenlich ‘greenish’ (62), зеленоватый – Latvian ee-, pasalsch, salgans and German gruenlich ‘greenish’ (173); иззелена – Latvian salgani, pa-, eesaļi and German gruenlich ‘greenish’ (183), as well as позеленёлый – Latvian salsch tapis and German gruen anfaerben ‘having become green’ (418), and зеленёхо-некъ – Latvian pavism 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 salgans, 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 муровелен (Бахилина, 1975, p. 101).

Like with other color names, the dictionary gives a noun denoting a green spot or area, i.e. зелённость – Latvian saļums, saļa krahsa and German Gruen, gruene 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.: меднозелёный – Latvian warsalsch, salsch ka warsch ‘copper green, green as copper’ and German kupfergruen ‘copper green’ (254), свěтлозелёный – Latvian gaischi salsch, salgans ‘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., медянка – Latvian wara сalums, 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: сёрэзна и сёрость – Latvian pelekums and German Grau ‘greyness, grey spot’ (597); сёрь – Latvian pelēka pehrve, pelēkums and German graue Farbe ‘grey color/paint’ (597). One compound color name with the component сёрый was also found: свěтлосёрый – 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) вороночалый – Latvian pelekschekigs, 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 pelekschekigs and melnblaiskainsch are not clear, these words cannot be found in early 19th century periodicals). In V. Dal’s dictionary вороночалый is defined as ‘вороной со сплошною приме́сью бёлесоватой, а иногда и рыжей шерсти’ (ТСД, 1880/1955а, 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 pelads, kā pele and German mauesefarben ‘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 pelads 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 pelu pelēks, also pelēks kā pele ‘mouse-grey’; 3) пепловидный и-лоцвěтный – Latvian pelnads, peleks and Ger-
man aschfarbig, aschgrau ‘ash-grey’ (365). In V. Dal’s dictionary it is defined as ‘на пепелъ похожий’ (ТСД, 1882/1955c, 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, голубосерый’ (ТСД, 1882/1955c, 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 pelna as well. As for the Latvian part of the entry, it has to be said that the adjective pelna 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 белесоватаго ибо пепельнаго’. An indication adds that the word is used to refer to an animal’s coat ‘о щерсти, масти’ (ТСД, 1882/1955d, 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 ‘темнопепельного цвета, бурый, смурый’ (ТСД, 1882/1955d, 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, цвет сивого’, 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, 1882/1955d, 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 sarkan top and German bis zum Roth werden ‘till it gets red’ (122), красёнок – Latvian ilin sarkan, pahr pahri sarkan 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 gaischsarkans, 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 багрец – Latvian purpursehrwe and German Purpurfarbe ‘purple color/paint’ (6) and багрь – Latvian purpus, purpurpehrwe, purpura krahsa ‘purple, purple paint, purple color’ and German Purpur ‘purple’ (6). They are as follows: багрецовый – Latvian tumschi sarkanots, perurpur krahana pehrwets ‘painted dark red, painted purple’ and German mit Purpurfarbe [Purpurfaerben; roethen] ‘with purple paint [painted purple/red’ (6); багровый – Latvian purpurpehrwigs, tumschi sarkans ‘painted purple, dark red’ and German purpurroth ‘purple red’ (6). In all these cases, except the adjective багрянный, it seems that krahsa, pehrwe, pehrwets, pehrwigs is not used in the sense of ‘color’, but ‘paint, pigment’. Similarly with several other color designations: пурпурь – Latvian purpurs (tumschi sarkana krahsa) ‘purple, dark red color’ and German Purpur ‘purple’ (508); пурпуровый – Latvian purpurpehrwigs, tumschi sarkans ‘purple, dark red’ and German purpurroth ‘purple red’ (6); карминь – Latvian karmins (ļoti sarkana krahsa) ‘carmine (very red color)’ and German carmin ‘carmine’ (199), and червлень – Latvian scharlaks, scharlaka krahsa ‘scarlet, scarlet color’ and German Scharlach ‘scarlet’ (643).

As regards the word пурпурь, 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 пурпуровый, which are based on the noun пурпур. The same can be said about карминь; the shade of color is denoted by карминовый and карминный, based on the noun кармин. (Садыкова, 2008) The final word, червлень, in Russian is also used to denote the coloring substance (see ТСД, 1882/1955d, p. 590), while the color shades are denoted by червленый and червчатый derived from this noun. Meanwhile, Latvian scharlaka krahsa and German scharlach are undoubtedly denotations of the color (see Latvian sralaksarkans ‘bright red’ (LLVV, 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), багряность – Latvian purpursarkanums, German Purpurrothe ‘lit.: purple redness’ (6) зардěлость – Latvian sarkanums and German Rothe (am Himmel) ‘red glow (in the sky)’ (162) must be noted. Latvian linguist D. Zemzare in her work Latviešu vārdnīcas 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., красноцвěтный – Latvian sarkans and German rothfarbig ‘red-colored’ (215). Some translations use the structure of comparison or simile, e.g., мясоорэный – 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 sarkanums, e.g. мěднокрасный – Latvian wurtsarkans, sarkans kā 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 sarkanums, e.g., краснобурый – Latvian sarkanbruhns, sarkanbehrs and German rothbraun ‘red-brown’ (241), алый – Latvian vaischsarkans, sarts ‘light red, pink’ and German hellroth ‘light red’ (3). In one case, the Latvian part of the entry gives collocations with the component sarkanums: червонный – Latvian tumschisarkans; dukata-[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, мохноногiй’ (ТСД, 1880/1955a, p. 143). Meanwhile, the Latvian part of K. Valdemārs’ dictionary uses the simile sarkans kā 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., румянц – Latvian (waiga) sartums, sarkanums ‘redness [of face/cheeks]’, German Gesichtsrothe ‘redness of face’ (541), and румянность – Latvian (waigu) sartums, sarkanums ‘redness [of cheeks]’, German Wangenrothe ‘redness [of cheeks]’ (542). The adjective румянный (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 Черное море – Latvian sarkans; sarkana jūra 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 ‘червленый, багровый, темнокрасный; мутнаго краснаго цвěта’ (ТСД, 1882/1955d, p. 593).

In the case of the compound Черное 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 Черное 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 mēls (‘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 ‘violett’ (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 белый with diminutive form беленький, and adverb бело, translated in Latvian as balts, dim. baltinsch, 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 бěл-: бёлехонёкь – Latvian *itin*, pavisam *balts* and German ganz *weiß* ‘completely white’ (30), бёловатый – Latvian *balgans*, *pabaltis* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (31), бёлявый – Latvian *baltgans*, *pabaltis* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (31); впробєль – Latvian *baltgani*, *ee-, pabalts* ‘pale, whitish, off-white’ and German *weißlich* ‘whitish’ (31); избёла – Latvian *eebalti*, *baltgani*, *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 (bālgans), 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 бёлизна and бёлость (both placed in the same entry) – Latvian *baltums* and German *Weiße* ‘whiteness’ (30), и бёлость – Latvian *baltums* and German *Weiße* ‘whiteness’ (31) and пробєль – Latvian *baltums*, *laukums* ‘whiteness; spot’ and German *Weiße*, *ein weißer Flecken* ‘whiteness, a white spot’ (485). The noun пробєль 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 бёло-. Some of these are adjectives describing the appearances of living creatures, e.g., бёлобородый – Latvian *baltbardis*, *baltbarsdigs* and German *weißbaertig* ‘white-bearded’ (31), бёлобрюсый – Latvian *kamaltiusatschi* ‘lit.: who has white eyebrows’ and German mit *weißen Augenbrauen* ‘with white eyebrows’ (31), бёлобрюхий – Latvian *baltwehderis* and German *weißbauchig* ‘white-bellied’ (31). Among these adjectives we will examine in greater detail бёловласый – 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 бёловолосый appears only in a terminological collocation бёловолосый ковыль, while the semantically analogous бёлокурый (with an indication о челов. ‘about a person’) is defined as светлорусый, бёловолосый, свётловолосый бёлявый, блондинъ (ТСД, 1880/1955a, pp. 156, 157).

In Russian texts of the same period I could find neither бёловласый nor бёловолосый, while the collocation белые 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; белые волосы у него острижены были в кружок и падали на лоб…
In Latvian periodicals of the same period, the word occurs in the sense of 'someone with fair, blond hair', e.g., baltmatis behrniņš '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 ‘weißkopig’ (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: бёлоснěжный – 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 schnee-weiß (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, selten and German gelb ‘yellow’ (139), and adverb жёлто – Latvian dselteni, selteni and German gelb ‘yellow’ (139). We might hypothetically assume that the adjective selten and adverb selteni meant zeltains and
Anitra Roze

Color Names in Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice

zeltaini, i.e. ‘having the characteristic yellow color of gold; having the characteristic luster of gold’ (definition from LLV, 1996, p. 590). Still, it remains just a hypothesis which could not be verified, for example, by examining the periodicals of the time, where selten seems to be used only with the semantics of ‘yellow’, e.g.: Papihrs ir selten un slikts ‘The paper is yellowish and of bad quality’ (Latviešu Avīzes, 1867, Jun. 21); …ohtrs [karogs] selten 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 -жёл-,-жел-,-жёл-: e.g. впрожелть – Latvian eedselteni, padselteni, dseltenigi and German gelblich ‘yellowish’ (62); желтенький – 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, dseltenums ‘yellowness, yellow spot’ 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 -жёл-: светложёлтый – Latvian gaischi dseltens, eedseltens and German hellgelb ‘light yellow’ (551), and another compound color name expressing the golden shade of yellow: златоцветный – Latvian seltads, selten ‘golden’ and German goldfarbig, goldgelb ‘gold-colored, yellow as gold’ (175). In Modern Latvian the relevant adjective zeltains prevails, occasionally the compound zeltdzeltens is also used (defined as „yellow with a golden hue or shine” in LLV, 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 тёллого тёллесного цвета’ (ТСД, 1880/1955а, p. 96). In the examples found in fiction, it seems that бланжевый rather describes a shade

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 palss?) 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 palss (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 eedzeltens (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 ‘соломенаго цвета, бледно-желтой, бело-желтой изжелтобелый, желтобелесоватый; о лошадях: соловый, изабеовый; о собаках: половый; о голубях: 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, pals 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 бērs 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) гнёдосерый и гнёдочатый-рая и-тая лошадь – Latvian peleki-bruhrs; 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.: schkimelis, pilligs sirgs, 4 gaddu wezs (Latviešu Avīzes, 1831, Oct. 22); …ehrseleem… pirmais gohds: Jurģumuischas aren-datera Pirmizta schķimelim… (Latviešu Avīzes, 1872, Jun. 28); bruhrs schķimelis (Latviešu Avīzes, 1874, Dec. 4); schķimela kehwe (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): бурука – 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 bruhnscheckis (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, Sarkandsetens ehrglis ‘yellow hawk, reddish-yellow eagle’, and German Falke ‘falcon’ (574).

The adjective серебристый – Latvian sudrabturigs, sudrabainsch; sudrabots and German silberhaltig, silberfarben ‘silvery’ (556) is to be mentioned outside the other groups. If in K. Valdemārs’ dictionary серебрiстый denotes both something made of silver and having the color of silver, Modern Russian серебрiстый 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 блěдно – Latvian bahli and German blass, bläsfarbig ‘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 blasroth ‘pale red’ (20); б-голубой – Latvian silgans, pasils and German bläsfbelau ‘pale blue’ (20); б-зелёный – Latvian salgans, pasalsch and German bläfrün ‘pale green’ (20); бёлесоватый – 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 блёдно 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. Endzelins against compounds, including such color names as debeszils and sniegbalts! (Endzelins, 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; -сěрый – 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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Color Names in Kreewu-latweeschu-wahzu wardnice


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

Streszczenie


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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