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Beginnings of the Hungarian, Finnish and Estonian lexicography

The history of Hungarian printed dictionaries begins in 1533 with the publication of the *Lexicon Ioannis Murellii*. It was an adaptation of a popular Latin-German school dictionary with Hungarian translations added to the German equivalents. The dictionary was thematically ordered and contained mainly nouns. In the following decades, many other dictionaries with Hungarian wordlists were compiled. According to the bibliographies of Hungarian dictionaries by Tamás Magay and István Sági, by the end of the eighteenth century their number reached 50. The first printed dictionaries containing Finnish and Estonian wordlists appeared much later and were not that numerous. Finnish vocabulary was recorded in a few entries of Hieronymus Megiser's *Thesaurus Polyglottus*, a dictionary of the world's tongues. The first more significant lexicographic work of the Finnish language, a Latin-Swedish-German-Finnish *Lexicon Latino-Scondicum*, was issued in 1637. The first dictionary of Estonian was published in the same year as a part of Heinrich Stahl's *Anführung zu der Esthnischen Sprach*. It was an alphabetically ordered bilingual dictionary with German as source language.

The aim of the presentation is to compare the main tendencies in the early development of the Hungarian, Finnish and Estonian lexicography. The study is limited to the printed dictionaries issued up to the close of the eighteenth century. I will try to answer the following questions: 1) what types of dictionaries were compiled for the three languages in the period under analysis, 2) what were the source languages of the dictionaries and what other tongues did they comprise, 3) what kind of information was provided in the dictionary entries.