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**[REVIEW]:** KATARZYNA JASIŃSKA, DOROTA KOŁODZIEJ, MARIUSZ LEŃCZUK, *DWA ŁACIŃSKIE ROZARIUSZE Z POLSKIMI GŁOSAMI. ROZARIUSZ DOMINIKAŃSKI. ROZARIUSZ WROCŁAWSKI*, INSTYTUT JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO PAN, KRAKÓW 2022, PP. 157 (PRACE INSTYTUTU JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO PAN 164).

*Rosarii*, i.e. medieval Latin dictionaries with Old Polish glosses, or, in other words, studies of a lexicographical-encyclopaedic nature, are compilation works that were mainly intended for students. These works are one of the most important sources in the study of Old Polish. From 2017 to 2020, in the Institute of Polish Language in the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków, Ewa Deptuchowa carried out the project ‘Polish vocabulary in 15<sup>th</sup>-century Latin *rosarii*. A comparative study,’ which resulted in a monograph *Rozariusze z polskimi glosami* (ed. Ewa Deptuchowa, Mariusz Frodyma, Katarzyna Jasińska, Magdalena Klapper, Dorota Kołodziej, Mariusz Leńczuk, Ludwika Szelachowska-Winiarzowa, Zofia Wanicowa, Kraków: Instytut Języka Polskiego PAN, 2020), and an online database: <https://rozariusze.ijp.pan.pl/>. The authors of *Dwa łacińskie rozariusze* both took part in the above-mentioned project and co-wrote the accompanying monograph, *Rozariusze z polskimi glosami*. It should be emphasised that the authors are linguists with experience and recognised achievements, who have been working for many years in the Department of Old Polish in the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków. Mariusz Leńczuk, who has headed the Department of Old Polish since 2023, is the author of a number of publications on Polish glosses in Latin manuscripts from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (e.g. “Internetowa baza danych. Piętnastowieczne

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*tłumaczenia Nowego Testamentu* – glosy jako nowe narzędzie do badania staropolszczyzny,” *Kwartalnik Językoznawczy* 28 (2020): 32–42; “Glosy jako podstawa polskich badań historycznojęzykowych,” *Polonica* 40 (2020): 137–148). Together with Dorota Kołodziej, they are co-authors of the Old Polish Dictionary (*Słownik staropolski. Suplement*, part I (*verba absentia*), ed. Ewa Deptuchowa, Maciej Eder, Mariusz Frodyma et al., Kraków: Lexis 2014). Katarzyna Jasińska wrote, for example, “The Beginnings of Polish Lexicography: How to Present Glosses in the Medieval Dictionary in the Digital Age?,” *Diacronia* 14 (2021): 1–5; “Znad badań nad wpływem języka czeskiego na język staropolski – łaciński *Cornutus* z glosami polskimi i czeskimi,” in *Księga pamiątkowa Profesora Stanisława Urbańczyka w 110. rocznicę urodzin*, ed. Leszek Bednarczuk, Wiesław Boryś, Marek Stachowski, Kraków: Lexis, 2021, pp. 132–138).

The reviewed volume is composed of an introduction and three chapters. The first chapter contains a detailed description of the Dominican *Rosarius*. It consists of four subchapters: the first is about codicological description, that is to say: a detailed discussion of different aspects of the manuscript such as its writing, ornamentation, binding, owners and state of preservation. The second subsection is a description of the state of research on the above manuscript. The third discusses the Latin basis of the *Rosarius*, the macro- and micro-structure of the dictionary. The fourth discusses the Polish material contained in the dictionary, characterising the graphics of Polish words, lexis, selected grammatical issues, and it compares the material with the Old Polish Dictionary, as well as the online database of the *rosarii*. The second chapter presents the *Rosarius* of Wrocław in analogous subchapters. The third chapter is an edition of Polish glosses. It is divided into four subchapters. The first describes the principles of the edition. The second presents the Polish glosses identified in the Dominican *Rosarius*, following the order of the manuscript. The third presents the Polish glosses identified in the *Rosarius* of Wrocław. The fourth is an index of the Polish glosses in alphabetical order. After the Conclusion, the authors have also included a list of the Polish words discussed.

The authors explain that the two presented manuscripts were not included in the aforementioned project because it was decided that they deserved to be treated separately by those who had recognised the manuscripts as *rosarii*. Mariusz Leńczuk, therefore, describe the Dominican *Rosarius*, Katarzyna Jasińska and Dorota Kołodziej the *Rosarius* of

Wrocław. The authors decided that the presentation of both manuscripts would correspond with the earlier volume about the other *rosarii*.

The authors point out similarities and differences with other medieval dictionaries. The manuscripts reveal many similarities, while at the same time show quite significant differences both in the selection of Latin entries to which Polish glosses were added and in the Polish equivalents themselves, which could indicate that the scribes, to some extent, adapted the material for their needs. Both manuscripts also bring new vocabulary, new phonetic variants and new grammatical forms, which are not recorded either in the other vocabularies or in the Old Polish Dictionary. Besides in the glosses of the Dominican *Rosarius* the process of the formation of graphics is visible and efforts to adapt the Latin alphabet to the phonetics of the vernacular language. While in the manuscript of Wrocław we find a phenomenon of repetition of the same gloss in relation to different Latin entries. This could be a starting point for the study of the lexical-semantic relationship between Latin and Polish.

The aim of the study was to present both manuscripts as comprehensively as possible and the authors have achieved this goal. The accuracy, clarity and precision of the presentation facilitates the finding of the selected issues, making the material an excellent basis for further research. The edited glosses will serve as an analytical tool that will help to establish, among other things, the formation of terminology in Old Polish.

The publication shows that even a well-developed scholarly topic can be further enriched and that each new step, reliably documented, enhances our knowledge of the development of the Polish language, and of Polish culture in the Middle Ages.