

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

ATLAS

James Paul Allen & Eugene James Turner, *We The People. An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity*. New York: MacMillan, 1988. \$105.00.

This monumental book-atlas portrays 67 ethnic ancestry groups in the United States, as evidenced by the 1980 US Census. The people of Slovene ancestry (pp. 96-98) are presented in a brief description that is for the most part based on R. Susel's chapter in the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (1980); by a map showing the mother-tongue distribution by states in 1920; and a 1980 county map of people of Slovene ancestry. The appendix gives county figures for the ethnic ancestry groups covered in the Atlas. The ancestry figures by states are available for most groups in the regular Census publications, whereas county figures are provided only for the largest ones. The Atlas makes public and accessible information on American Slovene ancestry that is not available in any other source.

Joseph Velikonja

HISTORY

Previous reports: Ecclesiastical History: *SS* 8/1: 81; Economic History: *SS* 8/1: 81-82; History of Science and Technology: *SS* 8/1: 82-83; General History: *SS* 5/1: 146-49.

The purpose of the present report is to up-date the information presented by Bogdan Novak and Toussaint Hočevar in earlier issues of *SS* by drawing attention to a selection of books which were not hitherto mentioned in our journal. This report covers books published in the period 1982-85; a future report will cover those published since 1985. After the first note, the order of presentation reflects historical chronology.

All periods: Branko Marušič, one of the leading authorities on the history of the Slovene Littoral, has published a collection of articles and papers dealing with the history of Primorsko from antiquity to the most recent times, in his *Primorski čas pretekli* [= *Prispevki za zgodovino Primorske*] (Koper: Lipa, 1985, 407 pp.). The book opens with a treatise on the origin and development of the settlement of Gorica; this is followed by articles on a Glagolitic inscription from Kamnje in Vipavsko, and on the Karst area in the great peasant rebellion in Tolminsko in 1713. The majority of papers deal with 19th and early 20th-century history. The interested reader will probably be especially attracted by the portraits of some important intellectuals and cultural and political personalities from Primorsko, including Martin Bavčar, Mihael Verne, Anton Muznik, Juraj Dobrila, Karel Lavrič, and Klement Jug. As well as being a collection of papers, Marušič's book is thus also a well-rounded whole.

Antique history: Immediately after its publication, Slovene historians paid special attention to a work in antique history by Rajko Bratož, then assistant professor in the Department of History at the University of Ljubljana. In *Eugipius: Življenje svetega Severina* (Ljubljana: Znanstveni inštitut filozofske fakultete, 1982; vii + 482 pp., 3 maps), Bratož translates and comments on Eugipius' *Life of St. Severin*, and also writes an extensive introductory historiographical study. The book is in two parts: in the first, Bratož

presents in detail (and for the first time in Slovene historiography) conditions in the East Alpine, partly Slovene region in late antiquity; in the second he publishes and comments on Eugippius' biography, which is an extremely important source for this period. The *Life* contains not only very important but very rare data from the second half of the fifth century regarding events in the area of the Middle-Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire. Bratož complements the biography of St. Severin with letters and original texts which throw an interesting new light on Eugippius' writings and on the general picture of his age; and all of this is presented with a thorough linguistic analysis, and is based on rich scholarly literature.

The Middle Ages: Among the books with medieval subjects published during this period two deserve special attention: the Selected Works of Franc Kos (Franc Kos, *Zbrano delo*, izbral in uredil Bogo Grafenauer. Ljubljana: Slovenska matica 1982. 372 pp.), and a collection of papers about medieval Slovene history by his son (Milko Kos, *Srednjeveška zgodovina Slovencev*, izbral, uredil in nekatere tekste prevedel Bogo Grafenauer. Ljubljana: Slovenska matica. 1985, 388 pp.). Neither book can in any way represent more than a small part of the work of the two historians, father and son, but each of them opens up fundamental themes in Slovene settlement and history before the year 900, including (*inter alia*) the following: when the Slovenes first came to their present home; the earliest historical evidence of the Slovenes; the fighting between Christian and pagan Slovenes in the 8th century; the Slovenes at the time of Charlemagne; the Croatian-Slovene rebellion under Ljudevit of Pannonia; problems from Slovene 9th-century history; Emperor Arnulf as ruler of the Slovene provinces. The selected papers by Milko Kos cover a wider range of problems and a longer time period, as is clear from the editor's division of the book into five thematic sections: 1) Slovene history and Slovene historiography; 2) the beginnings of Slovene literacy; 3) the encounter of the Slovenes and the Vlachs; 4) from the beginnings of the principality of Carantania through the last of the Counts of Celje; 5) local social and economic history. Both of these books also have exhaustive introductions, by Grafenauer, presenting the two authors to the reader and placing their findings in a contemporary historiographical framework.

The Modern Period: The beginnings of the Modern Era, i.e., the period from the 16th to the 18th centuries, is an especially weak spot in Slovene historiography; systematic and detailed treatments of this period are relatively rare. Reisp's book on Valvasor (Branko Reisp, *Kranjski polihistor Janez Vajkard Valvasor*, Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga [Zbirka Kultura], 1983. 431 pp.) is quite refreshing in this respect. It presents a detailed description of Valvasor's personality and work on the one hand, and on the other a thorough and complex view of the cultural-historical atmosphere of the time and place he lived and worked in. Reisp presents Valvasor as an erudite man of wide learning with important connections; he reveals how Valvasor produced his most important work, *Slava vojvodine Kranjske (Die Ehre des Herzogthums Krain)*; and mentions, among other things, the influence of the learned scholar Erasmus Franciscus of Lübeck, who helped Valvasor complete his work. Reisp's biography of Valvasor is an important achievement in Slovene historiography; and is also attractive from a publishing point of view by virtue of its illustrations and artistic layout. [See also the review by Gerald Stone elsewhere in this issue.]

The main interest of Slovene historiographical research, after the Second World War and the postwar period, still lies in the national and political history of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the works dealing with this period in a new way that were published in 1982-85, *Bleiweisov zbornik* must be mentioned in first place. This collection of papers (*Zbornik za zgodovino naravoslovja in tehnike*, zvezek 7, *Bleiweisov zbornik*. Ljubljana:

Slovenska matica, 1983, 297 pp.) was the result of a colloquium held in Ljubljana on March 17, 1982. Its principal aim was to re-evaluate Bleiweis's role in Slovene national political and social life of the 19th century. In brief, it may be said that all the contributors—Vasilij Melik, Peter Vodopivec, France Rozman, France Adamič, Srdjan Bavdek, Milan Dolenc, Janez Batis, Peter Borisov, Bojan Štih, Martina Orožen, Stane Granda, Velemir Gjurin and Štefan Barbarič—think that his importance for Slovene national political and cultural development was greater than liberal and Marxist historiography has so far been willing to admit. This collection of papers presents various aspects of Bleiweis's work, from his political and national economical concepts to his contribution to progress in animal breeding, veterinary science and human medicine, and at the same time shows, in general, that Bleiweis was not at all a man without any coherent ideas, but had, on the contrary, quite clear (although in many ways conservatively reformative) notions about Slovene prospects and possibilities of development.

Slovenska matica, one of the rare Slovene publishing houses to show some interest in presentations of the Slovene past, published the memoirs of the Slovene liberal politician Josip Vošnjak (*Josip Vošnjak: Spomini*, izbral in uredil Vasilij Melik. Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1982. 701 pp.). These had already been published once, in 1905-06; but now, in this series of memoirs of Slovene politicians which Slovenska matica is bringing out, they are furnished with a comprehensive introduction and commentary by Melik, who has complemented the original text also by presenting some of Vošnjak's other autobiographical, diary and even literary writings, which considerably round out the image of this politician; the supplements consist of the following: portraits of J. Vitez Schneid, Baron A. Pražak, Count E. Taaffe, Minister Dunajewski, and Dr. L. Rieger; and memoirs of a visit to Zagreb, of the Balkan Slav rebellion of 1875-78, and of Josip Jurčič. This series of memoirs being published by Slovenska matica continues with those of Ivan Hribar and Fran Šuklje and, by virtue of its notes and commentaries, widens the Slovenes' knowledge of their past.

The economic problems of the 18th and 19th centuries are also the theme of Marko Walritsch, *Slovensko bančništvo in posojilništvo na Goriškem* (Gorica: Kmečka banka, 1982, 467 pp.). In the first part of the book the author presents the first saving banks and the origins of banking on Slovene territory; he then describes the historical development of the Slovene and non-Slovene monetary institutions in Goriško. He pays special attention, of course, to Slovene banking and loan operations from the time of the establishment of the Goriška ljudska posojilnica. The book deals with this development up to the most recent times, with the establishment and functioning of the Kmečka banka in Gorica (the originator and publisher of the book). The entire text is reproduced in Italian translation, so that this bilingual book is thus accessible to the Italian public; at the end, there are also summaries in German and English.

The history of the labor and social-democratic movement in Ljubljana is the theme of Jasna Fischer's book, the title of which is a quotation from a workers' pamphlet of the time in question: *Čas vesolniga socialnega punta se bliža: socialna in politična zgodovina delavskega gibanja v Ljubljani od začetkov do leta 1889*, Ljubljana: Republiška in Univerzitetna konferenca ZSMS, 1984, 308 pp.. The book is an extended doctoral dissertation from 1978, and falls into three parts. The theme of the first part is the development of industry and of industrial labor in Ljubljana in the years 1860-90; the second presents the political development of the labor movement from its beginning to the 1890s; and the third is a collection of documents illustrating and documenting these problems. The book is written on the basis of rich archival materials and represents an original contribution to our

knowledge about social and political movements in 19th-century Slovenia. It is also of methodological interest: it approaches the ideological and political problems from the viewpoint of social history, and points out the difference between the interests of separate groups of workers: traders, craftsmen, and the beginnings of the working proletariat.

World War II: The time between the two world wars is a period whose treatment is relatively modest and thematically one-sided in Slovene historiography. Researchers have not paid the requisite attention to—in particular—the bourgeois parties, the socialists, and cultural life in the broadest sense of the word. The Second World War, as it transpired on Slovene territory, is on the other hand treated in a greater number of works. Among the relevant books published in the period in question, three must be mentioned in first place, two by Tone Ferenc and one by Boris Mlakar. In his extensive monograph on the national liberation struggle in Primorsko through 1943, *Primorsko pred vseljudsko vstajo leta 1943, Južnoprimorski odred in Gregorčičeva brigada*, Ljubljana: Knjižnica NOV in POS, 1988, 772 pp., Ferenc deals with the inclusion of the Primorsko people in the liberation movement, the establishing of partisan units in the Primorsko area, and the local politics of the Italian authorities in 1942-43. In the second part of a presentation of the development of popular authority in Slovenia during the war, *Ljudska oblast na Slovenskem*, 2. knjiga, Ljubljana: Borec in Partizanska knjiga, 1985, 336 pp., Ferenc treats the political organization of the Slovene population on the territory controlled by the partisans during the period from the capitulation of Italy to the meeting of the Slovenski narodnoosvobodilni svet in Črnomelj in 1944. Like all of Ferenc's works, these books are written mostly on the basis of archival materials, and present many new findings and data. Primorsko in the Second World war is also the subject of Boris Mlakar, *Domobranstvo na Primorskem (1943-45)*, Ljubljana: Borec, 254 pp.. Mlakar has attempted to approach this problem without political prejudice or passion, and has accordingly reconstructed, on the basis of archival materials, the beginnings and functioning of the Slovenski varnostni narodni zbor after the capitulation of Italy. His book presents the goals of the *domobranstvo* movement, some of its military actions and organization, and at the same time the anti-communist but definitely Slovene leanings of its leaders. In the concluding chapter it presents some data about the post-war fate of the domobranci from Primorsko.

Postwar history: Recently, Slovene historiography has been turning more and more intensely to the study of developments in Slovene lands since 1945. Among the pertinent works published in the period in question we shall mention two: Jera Vodušek Starič, *Začetki samoupravljanja v Sloveniji 1949-1953*, Maribor: Obzorja, 1983, 146 pp., and Dušan Nečak, *Koroški Slovenci v drugi avstrijski republiki 1945-1976*, Ljubljana: Borec, 1985, 212 pp.. The main aim of Vodušek Starič's book was to present the circumstances in which the first workers' councils were elected in 1950. The author accordingly on the one hand describes the post-war conditions and discussions which led to the introduction of self-management, and on the other—using as an example the Jesenice ironworks self-management bodies—demonstrates the practical aspects of introducing self-management into enterprises during the years 1950-52. In this sense, Nečak's book is of a different order, being mostly synthetic: under the subtitle *Osnutek za politično zgodovino koroških Slovencev* it presents the principal developmental characteristics in post-war Slovene Carinthian politics, and the conditions under which the Carinthian Slovenes tried to assert their rights and make their demands.

Brief notes: Given limitations of space, some works can be only mentioned in passing, viz.: Darja Mihelič, *Najstarejša piranska notarska knjiga (1281-1287-9)* [= *Viri za zgodovino Slovencev*, knjiga 7], Ljubljana: SAZU, 1984, 256 pp., and *Terezijanski gozdni*

red za Kranjsko 1771 [= Viri za zgodovino gozdarstva na Slovenskem], Ljubljana: Biotehniška fakulteta, 1985, 88 pp.. *Kronika*, the periodical for Slovene history, has issued a large collection of treatises on the history of Ljubljana as a result of a November 1983 colloquium dedicated to this theme: Ferdo Gestrin, ed., *Zgodovina Ljubljane. Prispevki za monografijo. Gradivo s posvetovanja o zgodovini Ljubljane 16. in 17. novembra 1983*, Ljubljana, 1984, 595 pp.. There are also two books of interest to researchers of ecclesiastical history: a new edition, edited by Ivan Pojavnik, of Franc Ksaver Lukman, *Kristusovi pričevalci. Martyres Christi. Šestintrideset poročil o mučencih prvih stoletij* [= Cerkevni očetje 1], Celje: Mohorjeva družba, 1983, 293 pp., and a collection of writings about holy orders in Slovenia, *Redovništvo na Slovenskem: benediktinci, cistercijanci, kartuzijani I.*, Ljubljana: Teološka fakulteta, 1984, 250 pp..

Peter Vodopivec

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Last report: *Slovene Studies* 8/1 (1986) 86-93. Abbreviations: L = Ljubljana, M = Maribor, MS = Murska Sobota; DZS = Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana; FF = Filozofska fakulteta; *JiS* = *Jezik in slovstvo*; MK = Mladinska knjiga, Ljubljana; OSJK = Oddelek za slovanske jezike in kjiževnosti; *SEER* = *Slavonic and East European Review*, London; *SR* = *Slavistična revija*, Maribor; *SSGR* = *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics*; *SS* = *Slovene Studies*; *SSJLK* = Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture; *UEKL* = Univerza Edvarda Kardelja v Ljubljani.

Slovene scholars, scientists, linguists, grammarians and teachers of the Slovene language finally took the bull by the horns and seriously confronted the central problem of their scholarly language, the problem our last report referred to as "[a] conspicuous idiosyncrasy for the nativization of linguistic terminology." In that very year were published the proceedings of a symposium devoted to this problem, *Simpozij: Slovenski jezik v znanosti 1. Zbornik prispevkov* [= *Razprave Filozofske fakultete*, Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani (no number)], ed. Ada Vidovič-Muha (L: Znanstveni inštitut FF). The symposium, which was held in December 1984, had brought together a number of Slovene linguists such as Breda Pogorelec, A. Vidovič-Muha, Janez Dular, France Novak, Jože Toporošič, Martina Orožen, Velemir Gjurin, Tomo Korošec, with a group of other scholars in their everyday struggle with the puristic dilemma in their fields of Slovene science. This volume includes all of the papers presented at the symposium and a transcription of the ensuing discussions. The papers are in two sections: *Besediloslovje* (= 'the study of text' or *textology*) and *Besedoslovje* (= 'the study of words' or *lexicology*).¹ Among the topics discussed in the first section are: the problems of scholarly text; its linguistic elements and style; the types of foreign influence on the language of Slovene scholarly prose; the language of popular science texts as compared with scholarly language; the language of the stage in modern Slovene; and the language of earlier Slovene scholarly texts. The second section includes discussion of *izrazjetvorje*, a newly coined term meaning 'the branch of terminology concerned with the formation of terms in a specific field of knowledge;' the 19th-century Slovene terminological tradition; the principles of a contemporary *izrazijski slovar*, (another newly coined term, meaning

'terminological dictionary'); and the problems of the Slovene military language. More than the published papers themselves, it is the ensuing discussions which helps the outsider to better understand the psychological attitude behind the trend toward terminological nativization in Slovenia today. What the discussion clearly shows is the fact that the contemporary puristic process is not shared by everybody concerned with the planning of Contemporary Standard Slovene; and this is a good sign. Interestingly, in spite of numerous references in the papers presented to linguistic tenets of the Prague School linguistic group concerning the "puristic nativization" of international terminology, not one speaker pointed to the Prague School linguists' pivotal position on this question, which was formulated already at their first congress in 1929: "En ces derniers temps, on travaille intensivement à la constitution des langues slaves littéraires . . .; dans ce travail, la linguistique fonctionnelle aurait un rôle important à jouer: . . . celui d'élaborer un dictionnaire, et en particulier une terminologie: dans cette tâche il n'y a pas lieu à intervention de la part du purisme nationaliste et archaisant, car pareil purisme exagéré appauvrit le vocabulaire et crée un excès de synonymes, une dépendance étymologique excessive des termes spécieux avec les mots de l'usage quotidien, un caractère associatif et une teinte affective nuisibles pour les termes et en dernier lieu une terminologie scientifique locale enfermée dans un cercle trop étroit."²

Since our last report four volumes of *Slavistična revija* (issued by Slavistično društvo Slovenije) have been published: numbers 33 (1985) through 36 (1988). The most recent one to hand is *SR* 36/1.

SR 33/3 and 33/4 (1985) contain several linguistic contributions of special interest: in the former, Jakob Rigler's posthumous article, "Ramovševa Morfologija slovenskega jezika" and J. Toporišič's critical evaluation "K neki kritiki Načrta pravil za novi slovenski pravopis;" and in the latter, J. Toporišič's essay "Delo Jakoba Riglerja," and Ivan Zelko's article on microtoponymy, "Prekmurska ledinska imena in primerjava s panonskoslovenskimi imeni." We comment on the first-named of these articles here: it was in fact the first scholarly paper by the gifted linguist Jakob Rigler (1929-85), treating *Morfologija slovenskega jezika. Skripta prirejena po predavanjih prof. dr. Fr. Ramovša* (L: DZS, 1952). Prepared for publication in *SR* many years ago, the article represents a first critical evaluation of Ramovš's text, the scholarly value of which has been much overrated among Slovenists everywhere. As is well known, this text of Ramovš's was not part of his monumental planned *Historična gramatika slovenskega jezika*, of which volumes 2 (*Konsonantizem*, 1924) and 7 (*Dialekti*, 1935) were published; it had been prepared for publication by his students and was amended by him before printing. Rigler showed that it was less "Ramovšean" than Ramovš's other works. Moreover, as the synopsis of the article stresses, it did not benefit enough from earlier studies, and exhibits less of the power of synthetic elaboration that the modern linguist so admires in Ramovš's other studies.

In *SR* 34/1 are printed papers from the symposium in Ljubljana on December 11, 1985, devoted to the 1100th anniversary of Methodius's Death. Two of the papers deserve to be singled out: F.M. Dolinar's "Posebnosti delovanja Cirila in Metoda na področju anglosaškega misijona salzburške cerkvi," and Metod Benedik's "Cerkveno-politično ozadje Kocljevega delovanja v okviru poslanstva Cirila in Metoda." Both authors represented the University of Ljubljana's faculty of Theology at the Symposium. The most interesting contribution on Cyrillo-Methodian topics in this issue of *SR*, however, is a paper by Šimon Ondruš from Bratislava, translated for the occasion from Slovak, "Genetične zveze besedne družine *res*, *resen*, *resnota*, *resnica*, *uresničiti*." After reconstructing the geographic area over which this word family is attested (Slovene, Kajkavian, and an adjoining

transitional area of Southern and Central Slovak dialects), the author links it with the Kiev Leaflets and the Psalterium Sinaiticum, which also contain words from this word-nest, and stresses the need to revert to Kopitar's and Miklosich's proposition that the Old Church Slavic language was based on the dialects of Pannonia.

SR 34/2 was the *Festschrift* presented to Professor Tine Logar on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, and contains a number of contributions by Slovene linguists from younger generations, e.g.: M. Orožen, with a dedicational essay "Jubilej slovenske dialektologije;" J. Dular, "Ohranjanje maternega jezika pri slovenski manjšini v Porabju;" Alenka Šivic-Dular, "Izpeljava slovanskih glagolov iz primerniških podstav;" T. Korošec, "Dogodek in vest;" Metka Furlan, "Slovensko *zerŭ*;" V. Gjurin, "Kolikostna premena v slovenskih naselijskih imenih;" A. Vidovič-Muha, "Zloženke z določujočo sestavino *sam-*;" and J. Toporišič, "Morfo(no)loška obremenitev šumevcev in zlitnika *c*." The bibliography of Tine Logar's works published here for this occasion was compiled by Alenka Logar-Pleško.

Issue 4 of SR 34 seems to be dedicated to Jože Toporišič, the journal's editor for linguistics; this intention is suggested by the publication of "Bibliografija Jožeta Toporišiča ob šestdesetletnici" and a number of linguistic contributions in this issue. Besides Rigler's "Karakteristika glasoslovja v govoru Ribnice na Dolenjskem" (written in 1952 and published here for the first time), the following linguistic papers are part of this volume: "K začetkom slovenskega slovaropisja" by V. Gjurin; "Pretvorbeni modeli (K teoriji pretvorb pisnost-govornost, govornost-pisnost)" by T. Korošec; "Slovnične in pomenske lastnosti nekaterih količinskih izrazov" by A. Vidovič-Muha; "Slovenski glagoli z nedoločniškim dopolnilom v tvorbeno-pretvorbenem pristopu" by Marija Bolta; and "Poistenje ali vzporednost?" by Tone Pretnar.

The following Slovene language and linguistics papers should be noted in the four issues of SR 35 (1987): Gerhard Neweklowsky, "Lexikalische Übereinstimmungen im nord-westlichen Südslawischen" (35/1, 35/2); Jože Paternost, "Strukturupoetski prikaz samogovorov mrtvih v slovenskih nagrobnih napisih" (35/1); V. Gjurin, "Ali je Rinijev kodeks tudi slovenski slovar?" (35/1); Marc L. Greenberg, "Prozodične možnosti v slovenskem knjižnem jeziku in slovenskih narečjih," a first typological examination of potential phonemic prosodic oppositions in Slovene dialects and in Contemporary Standard Slovene (85/2); Eric P. Hamp, "Nekaj slovanskih glagolskih samostalnikov s *-t-" and "K zgodovini slavistične znanosti II" (both in 35/2); Jože Iskra's "Zbornik o oblikovanju slovanskih knjižnih jezikov," a review article treating the papers on Slovene that appeared in *The Formation of the Slavonic Literary Languages: Proceedings of a Conference Held in Memory of Robert Auty and Anne Pennington at Oxford 1981* (Columbus OH: Slavica, 1985) (35/2); Willem Vermeer, "Rekonstruiranje razvoja samoglasniških sestavov v rezijskih govorih" (35/3); Marko Snoj, "'Strah in trepet' in 'groza in strah' — etimološka analiza praslovanskih leksemov **polxŭ* in **straxŭ*" (35/3); Pavle Merkù, "Slovenska srednjeveška antroponimija ob romanski meji" (35/3); J. Toporišič, "Kopitar in Dobrovský o Vuku Karadžiču" (35/4); Alojz Jembrih, "Dela A. Vramca v slavistični literaturi" (35/4); and V. Gjurin, "Dvajset dozdevnic iz prvih dveh slovensko-hrvaških slovarjev" (35/4). The fourth issue is dedicated to Academician Janko Jurančič, a Serbo-Croatianist and Slovenist in Ljubljana, on the occasion of his 85th birthday. A bibliography of his works is part of the commemorative contributions to this *Festschrift*.

Three articles in SR 36/1 deal with linguistic topics: two etymological essays, "Psl. **sopti* **sopq* 'spati'" by M. Furlan, and "Še enkrat o krajevnem imenu Mavhinje" by P. Merkù; and J. Toporišič's study "Besedni germanizmi v Trubarjevem *Catechismusu*."

Among the language and linguistic contributions published in *Jezik in slovstvo*, the official organ of the Slavistično društvo in Ljubljana, which is by and large pedagogically oriented to inform and assist the teacher of Slovene at educational institutions at home and abroad, there appear from time to time exquisite mini-studies, surveys, commentaries and notes on language usage which should be much appreciated by scholars in Slovene linguistics everywhere. We should like to point out a few useful articles of this kind published since *JiS* 31/1-4 (1985-86). Thus *JiS* 31/5 contains an important clarification on the order of enclitics in Contemporary Standard Slovene, "O naslonskem nizu v knjižni slovenščini" by Janez Orešnik, the leading Slovene generativist in Ljubljana. Another significant contribution by Orešnik, "O slovenskem glagolskem načinu," which treats the verbal category of voice, appears in *JiS* 32/5 (1986-87). In *JiS* 31/8 one finds a most valuable piece of information about a relic of the change from **dj* to *j* in Štokavian: "Slovensko-čakavsko-kajkavski samostalnik *saja*, *saje* tudi na štokavskem področju" by Mate Šimundić. And finally, *JiS* 32/4 contains a bibliographic survey of literature on Slovene language and literature for 1985, "Slovenistika v letu 1985. Bibliografski pregled," prepared by Marko Kranjec in cooperation with A. Logar-Pleško and Anka Sollner-Perdih.

JiS 33 (1987-88) published the following articles, notes and materials of interest: T. Logar, "J. Baudouin de Courtenay — Slovenski dialektolog" (33/1-2); Rado L. Lencek, "Slovenski jezik in literatura na Columbijski univerzi v New Yorku" (33/1-2); J. Orešnik's note "K izvoru slovarske enote *pletnja*" (33/3); Fran Zadravec, "Literatura maloštevilnega naroda, komparativistika in literarna teorija" (33/4); the annual bibliographic survey, "Slovenistika v letu 1986. Bibliografski pregled" by M. Kranjec, A. Logar-Pleško and A. Sollner-Perdih (33/4); Franc Jakopin, "Jan Baudouin de Courtenay — Korespondenca z Jankom Kotnikom 1915/16" (33/5); and two contributions to intersentential syntax by Olga Kunst-Gnamuš, "Prispevka k nadstavčni skladnji" (33/6). The last issue surveyed here is *JiS* 33/7-8 (1987-88).

Among the language and linguistic papers read at the Seminars on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture for non-native Slovenists and Slavists at the University of Ljubljana in the summers of 1986, 1987 and 1988, which are regularly published in the *Zborniki predavanj*, we wish to call attention to a few stimulating contributions which may be of interest to Slovenists outside Slovenia. Of the seven papers on language in A. Vidovič-Muha, ed., *XXII. Se minar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, 7.-19. julij 1986. Zbornik predavanj* (UEKL/FF/OSJK, 1986), three are interesting and novel, viz.: B. Pogorelec, "Okvirna tipologija metafore v slovenski prozi 20. stoletja;" T. Korošec, "K besedilni soveznosti časopisnega sporočila;" and A. Vidovič-Muha, "Besedni pomen in njegova stilistika." — All four such papers in A. Šivic-Dular, ed., *XXIII. Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, 6.-18. julij 1987. Zbornik predavanj* (UEKL/FF/OSJK, 1987) are to some degree contributions beyond the scope of mere information, viz., J. Toporišič, "Zgodovinska perspektiva nemčevanja pri Trubarju;" M. Orožen, "Kreljev jezikovni koncept;" Dušan Čop, "Romansko-germanski lingvistično-onomastični vplivi na Zgornjem Gorenjskem;" and A. Šivic-Dular, "O dosedanem preučevanju slovenske lingvogeneze." — Three of the seven language and linguistics papers in Breda Pogorelec, ed., *XXIV. Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, 4.-16. julij 1988. Zbornik predavanj* (UEKL/FF/OSJK, 1988) are of special interest in this respect: M. Orožen, "Narečje in knjižni jezik;" B. Pogorelec, "Delež jezika umetnosti in znanosti za slovenski knjižni jezik;" and A. Vidovič-Muha, "Jezikovnosistemske lastnosti strokovnih besednih zvez." All three papers appear to call, however, for a deeper and more extensive discussion

of their topics.

Volume 25 of *Linguistica* (L: FF/UEKL, 1985) is the second part of the volume *In Memoriam Anton Grad Oblata*, dedicated to the Ljubljana Romanist and lexicographer (cf. *SS* 8/1: 89). It contains 15 additional articles in his memory, mostly in Romance philology, but four are on Slovene topics. Here belongs Marija Bolta's "The subject-to-subject raising rule in Slovene," a Chomskian paper "to support the claim that the rule which promotes the subject nominal phrase of the embedded subject clause to the position of the matrix subject is a viable rule in Slovene transformational-generative grammar." The other three are of a more traditional orientation: Vilko Novak writes "Über die Phonetik des Dialekts von Prekmurje in der Volks- und Schriftsprache;" Varja Cvetko-Orešnik, "Zu dem sogenannten präfixalen *a*- im Slawischen;" and J. Toporišič, "Soziolinguistische Probleme der slowenischen (Schrift)Sprache."

Volume 26 (1986) of *Linguistica*, for the first time in its new typographically set format, contains twelve essays, two of which are on Slovene subjects: Mitja Skubic's paper "Interferenze linguistiche slavo-romanze: la lingua di *Novi Matjur*," and V. Cvetko-Orešnik's essay "Etymologisches zu einigen slowenischen Dialekt-Wörtern," a historical tracing of a number of rare regional words in three peripheral Slovene dialects, those of Rezija, Rož and East Styria.

Volume 27 (1987) of the same journal comprises altogether thirteen papers, two of which interest us here: Neva Godini's "Il punto su Sebastiano Krelj" and Tatjana Srebot-Rejec's "The sound system of English and Slovene compared in a distinctive feature analysis." Both authors make valid points on the topics discussed, but in the last analysis their papers ask more questions than provide answers. — For some time now the editor-in-chief of *Linguistica* has been Mitja Skubic (University of Ljubljana) and his assistants on the editorial board have been Bojan Čop and Janez Orešnik (University of Ljubljana), Momčilo Savić (University of Belgrade) and Pavao Tekavčić (University of Zagreb).

Acta Neophilologica, a journal of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures at the FF/UEKL, devoted to the promulgation of Germanic studies in Slovene scholarship, now and then also publishes papers in language and linguistics related to Slovene problems. Thus its volume 19 (1986) published R.L. Lencek's "Kopitar's *Letter to the Editor* in the American Journal *The Biblical Repository*," and its volume 20 (1987) his "On literatures in diasporas and the life span of their media." *Acta Neophilologica* has been since its inception directed and edited by Janez Stanonik, a leading specialist in Germanic languages and literatures at the University of Ljubljana.

Volumes 6, 7 and 8 of *Obdobja* (L: Znanstveni inštitut, FF/UEKL, OSJK/SSJLK), a monographic series of proceedings of the annual International Symposia on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture in Ljubljana, continued the re-examination of different periods of Slovene cultural history; and many of the papers treated linguistic subjects. Thus, in volume 6, *16. stoletja v slovenskem jeziku, književnosti in kulturi*, ed. Breda Pogorelec, 1986, (the proceedings of the June 1984 symposium), a score of papers discuss specific linguistic topics related to 16th-century Slovene. To illustrate: "O morebitnem vplivu Bohoričeve slovnice na cerkvenoslovansko slovnico Meletija Smotrickega" by A. Derganc; "Warianty gramaticzne (morfologiczne i składniowe) w Biblii J. Dalmatina: Imperativus" by H. Orzechowska (Warsaw); "Neglagolske tvorjenke v Trubarjevi Cerkovni ordningi" by A. Vidovič-Muha; "Pisna podoba besed v prvih dveh Trubarjevih knjigah, ki so danes žive le v nekonvencionalni slovenščini" by V. Gjurin; and "Primerjave med Trubarjevim in Dalmatinovim prevodom Davidovega psaltra v razmerju do hebrejskega izvornika, latinske Vulgate in nemške Luthrove predloge" by F. Premk.

Volume 7, *Obdobje socialnega realizma v slovenskem jeziku, književnosti in kulturi*, ed. Fran Zadavec, 1987, (the proceedings of the June 1985 symposium) deals with Slovene language, literature and culture in the period of so-called socialist realism of the 1930s and 1940s. The volume contains a dozen papers on the language of this period. A few titles to exemplify these: "Brodarjeva (= Kardeljeva) kritika Vidmarjevega Kulturnega problema slovenstva" by J. Toporišič; "Utrditev in uzakonitev Slovenskega pravopisa leta 1937" by Stane Suhadolnik; "Breznikova skladnja v luči tvorbeno-pretvorbene teorije" by M. Križaj; "Česko-slovinské slovníkařské paralely. K některým shodám a odlišnostem v české a slovinské lexikografické teorii i praxi" by L. Kroupová, V. Mejstrik and V. Petračková.

From the language and linguistic topics in volume 8, *Sodobni slovenski jezik, književnost in kultura*, ed. Boris Paternù and Franc Jakopin, 1988, we wish to single out only a few titles to exemplify the range and scope of linguistic research on the contemporary language: "Suvremeni slovenski standardni jezik" by Dalibor Brozović; "Tipologija v Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika nesprejetega besedišča" by M. Humar; "Zur Häufigkeit morphologischer Kategorien in slowenischen Prosatexten" by G. Neweklowsky; and "Različja među sistemami mestoimenij v slovenskom i vostočnoslavjanskix jazykax" by Nina Mečkovska (Minsk).

Three volumes of philological essays and selected writings of Slovene linguists and philologists were published since our last report: Janez Gradišnik, *Za lepo domačo besedo. Priročnik sodobne slovenščine* (M: Obzorja, 1985); Jakob Rigler, *Razprave o slovenskem jeziku*. Izbral in uredil Franc Jakopin (L: Slovenska matica, 1986); and Jože Toporišič, *Portreti, razgledi, presoje k zgodovini slovenskega jezikoslovja ob 400-letnici Trubarjeve smrti* (M: Obzorja, 1987).

Gradišnik, a playwright, essayist and professional translator, is today one of the main representatives of the Slovene language-practitioners' solicitude for correctness in speech and writing, and for the place of the cultivation of written language in an organized language planning program. His book, which is only the latest in a series of publications of this sort, and learned as it is, is but a well written guidebook on language usage for the general public. The two other authors were (in Rigler's case, cf. above) and are well-known Slovene linguists. The selected writings by Rigler present a few of his most representative linguistic studies on Slovene. Toporišič's volume, a collection of his contributions to celebrations of numerous anniversaries in "Slovene and Slovenistic linguistics" during recent decades, is a valuable contribution to the history of the evolution of Slovene philology in general.

Two smaller contributions to language and linguistics which may interest students of Slovene dialects focus on the *Prekmurski* dialect, spoken in the relatively small and peripheral Slovene speech area situated to the east of the Mura river and partly in Hungary. The first is France Novak, *Slovar beltinskega prekmurskega govora*, completed and edited by Vilko Novak (MS: Pomurska založba, 1985), a small dictionary of about 8000 words in the dialect spoken in the area of Betinci. This is one of the rare dialectological publications of this kind to be published in Slovenia these days, and is based on dialectological texts previously collected by Štefan Kühar and published by Karel Štrekelj in *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje* 7, 8, 10 (Maribor, 1910-14). The second is Štefan Kühar, *Ljudsko izročilo Prekmurja*, comp. and ed. Vilko Novak (MS: Pomurska založba, 1988), which for the most part represents a collection of previously published dialectological texts by Kühar (1882-1915), who was an amateur ethnographer in Prekmurje. Among other materials in this volume is also his "Národno blágo vogřskij Slověncov," a most

carefully transcribed dialectological record from the area, the text which served for the preparation of Novak's dictionary mentioned above.

A most significant initiative for the publication of the material collected by Jan Baudouin de Courtenay during the period 1872-1912 from Slovene dialects spoken in Italy came quite recently from Liliana Spinozzi-Monai, a Slavist who recently defended her 363-page dissertation at the University of Udine.³ The initiative is an Italian-Slovene bilingual edition, *Jan Baudouin de Courtenay materiali per la dialettologia e l'etnografia Slava Meridionale. IV. Testi popolari in prosa e in versi raccolti in Val Natisone nel 1873. Inediti pubblicati di Liliana Spinozzi-Monai con commento folklorico di Milko Matičetov* (Trieste/Trst: Editoriale Stampa Triestina e Centro Studi Nediža, 1988). This publication marks the beginning of the publication of Baudouin de Courtenay's unpublished opus of dialect and ethnographic materials preserved in the archives of the AN USSR in Leningrad. The publication, which is based on a photographic reproduction of Baudouin de Courtenay's notes, comprises an introductory presentation of the scholar, with a focus on his texts and the criteria for their publication; the texts themselves, in transcription; and an ethnographic commentary, prepared by Milko and Vida Matičetov.

An interesting essay, "Zur Frage der slowenischen mittelalterlichen Literatur," by Sergio Bonazza (University of Udine) appeared in *Wiener Slawistischer Almanach* 22 (Vienna, 1988). Bonazza revisits the texts of two concurrent German medieval poets: Ulrich von Lichtenstein, author of *Frauendienst*, in which he used the famous line "Buge waz primi, gralwa Venus [Bog vas prii, kraljeva Venus]," and Oswald von Wolkenstein, a Tirolean minnesinger, who used Latin, Italian and Slovene vernacular phrases in his poems. Analyzing two poems by the latter (69, "Do fraig amorß," and 119, "Bog de primi,") Bonazza argues that the Slovene verses may not be entirely fortuitous, may represent independent poetic structures, and should be treated as unique fragments of medieval Slovene poetic texts. We should also mention some of Bonazza's recent publications on Kopitar and on Karadžić: "Recepcija Vuka S. Karadžića u Italiji," in the 17th *Naučni sastanak slavista u Vukove dane* (Belgrade, 1988); "Neue Quellen zu Kopitars Wirken für Vuk Karadžić in Deutschland," *Zeitschrift für Slawistik* 33 (1988); "Kopitar als Vermittler zwischen Jakob Grimm und Italien," in *O dvestagodišnjici Jakova Grimma* (Belgrade, 1988); and "Vuk Stef. Karadžić und der Austroslavismus," in *Contributi Italiani al X Congresso internazionale degli slavisti*, printed in *Europa Orientalis* 7 (Milano, 1988).

Pontes Slavici. Festschrift für Stanislaus Hafner zum 70. Geburtstag, ed. Dejan Marković, Harald Jaksche and Erich Prunč (Graz: Akademische Verlag, 1986) contains eleven contributions on Slovene topics, nine of which discuss linguistic problems: "F. Miklosichs wissenschaftliche Anfänge und Kopitars Erbe" by Sergio Bonazza; "Der Aspekt der Bühnenanweisungen in Slavko Grums *Dogodek v mestu Gogi*" by Herbert Galton; "Vokalschwund und Morphologie: Zur Deklination in der Mundart von Ebriach/Obirsko" by Harald Jaksche; "Edino pismo M. Mayarja J. Baudouinu de Courtenayu in Baudouinov odnos do Majarjevega vzajemnega jezika" by R.L. Lencek; "Janez Nepomuk Primic in njegovi nazori o normiranju skupnega slovenskega knjižnega jezika" by M. Orožen; "A sound-change in progress: generational, spatial and lexical diffusion in the Sele dialect of Carinthian Slovene" by Tom Priestly; "Zwei Beschwörungsformeln aus dem Jauntal" by Erich Prunč; "Aspekt und Aktionalität im Slowenischen. Zur Aktionsbildung und Interpretation" by Nikolai Salnikov; and "Zur morpho(no)logischen Belastung der Nichtsonanten im Slowenischen" by J. Toporišič.

Slavistische Beiträge last year put on the market an English version of Tatjana Srebot-

Rejec's doctoral dissertation: *Word Accent and Vowel Duration in Standard Slovene*. This important book is reviewed elsewhere in this volume.

Prekursorzy słowiańskiego językoznawstwa porównawczego (do końca XVII wieku) [= *Prace sławistyczne* 57], ed. Hanna Orzechowska and Mieczysław Basaj (Wrocław etc.: Ossolineum, 1987), the proceedings of an October 1984 conference in Warsaw, published—among 29 papers on the beginnings of Slavic comparative linguistics—four that are pertinent here: “Two humanistic traditions in the grammatical system of the Croats and Slovenians” by Olga Nedeljković; “Sociolinguistic premises underlying Adam Bohorič's *Praefatiuncula to Arcticae horulae* (1584)” by R.L. Lencek; “Kulturološka načela v gramatiki Adama Bohoriča” by Jože Pogačnik; and “Elementy słowiańskiego językoznawstwa porównawczego w rękopisach nie wydanych słowieńskich gramatyk B. Kumerdeja i J. Japlja” by H. Orzechowska. A number of papers touched on Bohorič and/or Dalmatin only in passing, viz.: “Pervye slavjanskije gramatiki v ix svjazi s idejami gumanizma i reformacii” by N.V. Mečkovskaja; “Explorations in the history of the theory of genetic relationship among Slavic scholars before 1800” by T. Priestly; and “Josef Dobrovský (1753-1829) and Slavic lexicology and lexicography” by Milan Fryšćák. The conference was organized on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the publication of Adam Bohorič's *Arcticae horulae* and of Jurij Dalmatin's Slovene translation of the Bible.

In British linguistic publications there recently appeared a topically most interesting series of papers on Slovene and Serbo-Croatian by David C. Bennett (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London). Bennett's research concentrates on differences between the two languages that can be interpreted from a diachronic point of view, and on determining which of the two has developed further. Three of his papers deal with word order, and in particular with the positions occupied by enclitics in the two languages. He suggests that Slovene is ahead of Serbo-Croatian from this point of view, whereas the latter may be heading in the same direction but merely lagging some way behind. The first article in this series was “Towards an explanation of word-order differences between Slovene and Serbo-Croat,” *SEER* 64 (1986); a much more comprehensive discussion of the problem appeared in “Word-order change in progress: the case of Slovene and Serbo-Croat and its relevance for Germanic,” *Journal of Linguistics* 23 (1987).

Earlier, in the *Festschrift für Herbert Bräuer zum 65. Geburtstag am 14. April 1986*, ed. R. Olescha and H. Rothe (Köln: Böhlau, 1986), Gerald Stone (Oxford University) published his essay “Die Pronominalrede im Slovenischen.” Here Stone analyzes the threefold pronominal address structure (*ti/vi/oni*) which is still used in remote Slovene dialects: *ti/vi* for the expression of *social attitude* and *oni* as a *socially marked* address form.

Greville Corbett (University of Surrey), in “Gender in Slavonic from the standpoint of a general typology of gender systems,” a paper in *SEER* 66 (1988), locates the Slavic gender systems within his general typology; his treatment of Slavic patterns is based on a series of his own papers, viz., “The agreement hierarchy,” *Journal of Linguistics* 15 (1979); “Neutral agreement,” *Quinquereme—New Studies in Modern Languages* 3 (1980); “Syntactic features,” *Journal of Linguistics* 17 (1981); “Resolution rules for predicate agreement in the Slavonic languages,” *SEER* 60 (1981); and *Hierarchies, Targets and Controllers: Agreement Pattern in Slavic* (London, 1983). The patterns of gender agreement in Slovene are part of Corbett's discussion in all of these works; see in particular the essay in *SEER* 60 (1982).

Of interest to Slovene language and literature historians both is the paper “Primož Trubar and the mission to the South Slavs (1550-1564),” *SEER* 66 (1988), by Martin Dimnik, a Fellow of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto. The article reviews and

clarifies Trubar's ambitious South Slavic publishing enterprise, which started with the prominent P.P. Vergerij the Younger, the Italian Bishop of Koper/Capodistria, and which led to the publication of a number of "Croatian-Cyrillic" Protestant texts aimed at speakers of non-Slovene and non-Kajkavian dialects in the South Slavic speech area.

The Slovene Resian dialects have recently been the focus of interest of quite a few Western Slavists. *SS* 9/1-2 published two papers on these dialects, "The vocalic system in Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's *Opyt fonetiki rez'janskix govorov*" by Ben M. Groen and "Remarks on the development of Resia vowels" by Jadranka Gvozdanović. *Dutch Studies in South Slavic and Balkan Linguistics* [= *SSGL* 10] (Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1985) also published two articles, "Puzzling evidence in an accented vowel system based on Baudouin de Courtenay's Resian texts" by Han Steenwijk, and "The treatment of the Proto-Slavic falling tone in the Resian dialects of Slovene" by W. Vermeer (cf. remarks above on Vermeer's article in *SR*). In addition, the *Dutch Contributions to the Tenth International Congress of Slavists, Sofia, Linguistics* [= *SSGL* 11] (Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1988) contains H. Steenwijk's paper "The fate of the circumflex sign in Baudouin de Courtenay's notes."

The North American contributions in the sphere of Slovene linguistics to the Tenth International Congress of Slavists should also be registered here. R.L. Lencek's "On the system of isoglosses in the western South Slavic dialects," (*American Contributions to the Tenth International Congress of Slavists, Sofia, September 1988, Linguistics*, ed. Alexander Schenker (Columbus OH: Slavica 1988)) treats the problem of the shared isoglosses that cross the Kajkavian, Čakavian and Slovene speech area, and the inferences that can be drawn from their spatial shapes and directions. The isoglosses—transverse, circular, and parabolic in shape—mirror the dynamics of the two focal areas operating in the west South Slavic continuum: the older East Alpine Slavic (Slovene) and the more recent Dinaric Slavic (Štokavian). The author's analysis points to a number of parabolic isoglosses radiating from this latter epicenter, crossing the linguistic boundary of Slovene, and having the same directions and configurations as those which overran the Čakavian and Kajkavian dialects in the past. T. Priestly's "Accelerated grammatical change in Carinthian Slovene: Dialect mixture or 'linguistic decay'?" (*Canadian Contributions to the X International Congress of Slavists, Sofia, 1988* [= *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30/1: 62-80]) broaches a most intriguing problem in linguistic change in a Slovene dialect. The dialect in question is that of the village of Sele in Austrian Carinthia; the phenomenon observed is an accelerated generational variation in the dialect, under the pressure of different varieties of German/Slovene bilingualism; the changes discussed cover a narrower spectrum of phonetic, morphophonemic, morphological and lexical changes.

Lastly, for the sake of completeness, we should also like to record the title of a number of papers in Slovene language and linguistics which appeared, alongside those on Resian mentioned above, in *Lubi Slovenci. A Festschrift to Honor Rado L. Lencek on the Occasion of His Sixty-Fifth Birthday, 3 October 1986* [= *SS* 9/1-2 (1988)]. The most conspicuous among the thirty-odd papers on Slavic languages and cultures in this respect would seem to be the following: "Circum-Pannonian isoglosses: the absolute superlative" by Robert Austerlitz; "The correspondence between Josef Fesl and Augustin Theiner as a source for the biography of Jernej Kopitar" by S. Bonazza; "The Bible in South and East Slavic lands" by Henry R. Cooper, Jr.; "Towards the study of Slovene" by William W. Derbyshire; "An eighteenth-century Slovene version of Komenský's Animal Alphabet" by Henry Leeming; "The main features of South Slavic accentology" by Lew R. Micklesen; "The Troy legend in Bohorič's *Praefatiuncula to Arcticae horulae* and comparable writings of the medieval and renaissance periods" by O. Nedeljković; "Metaphors of mediation in Slovene epitaphs"

by Joseph Paternost; "Literary terms and history" by J. Pogačnik; "Verb productivity: evidence from three varieties of Slovene" by T. Priestly; "Some rapid grammatical changes in Carinthian Slovene" by David F. Stermole; "The slavization of the Slovene and Croatian lexicons: problems in their interrelationship in the nineteenth century" by George Thomas; "Factors favoring Slovene language maintenance" by James W. Tollefson; and "Lexical Germanisms in Trubar's *Catechismus*" by J. Toporišič.

Rado L. Lencek

NOTES

1. Cf. J. Paternost, *Slovenian-English Glossary of Linguistic Terms* (University Park PA; U of Pennsylvania, 1966), and Grad-Škerlj-Vitorovič, *Veliki angleško-slovenski slovar* (Ljubljana: DZS, 1978).
2. Cf. "Thèses présentées au Premier Congrès des philologues slaves," *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* 1 (1929) 28-29.
3. *Università degli Studi di Udine. Facoltà di Lingue e Letterature Straniere. Tesi di Laurea. "Analisi di un corpus dialettologico inedito di J.I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay con speciale riguardo per il mutamento nel lessico."* Laureanda: Liliana Spinozzi. Relatore: Chiar.mo Prof. Roberto Gusmani. Anno accademico 1985-86.