

critics' comments, and details of production history), the book would be more useful to scholars. Nonetheless, this work is without doubt an important one, presenting such a large amount of high-quality contemporary Slovene literature to us in English. This reviewer, for one, is very much looking forward to the anticipated second volume of Flisar's plays.

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Tjaša Jakop. *The Dual in Slovene Dialects.* (= *Diversitas Linguarum* vol. 18). Ed. Thomas Stolz. Bochum: Univeritätsverlag Dr. N. Brockmeyer, 2008. 136 pp., €39.90 [= \$58] (paper). ISBN: 978-3-8196-0705-9.

Tjaša Jakop's book *The Dual in Slovene Dialects* is an English adaptation of the author's doctoral dissertation *Dvojina v slovenskih narečjih* (The Dual in Slovene Dialects), submitted in March 2004. The work examines the historical background of the dual as a mandatory element of Contemporary Standard Slovene (CSS). It primarily employs the methods of linguistic geography in a detailed representation of the features and use of the dual within the seven dialect groups of Slovene-speaking territory. First and foremost, this scholarly contribution examines how and to what extent Slovene dialects have retained the dual form with respect to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and the numeral *dva/dve* 'two'. In so doing, the author combines a geolinguistic and historical approach, highlighting the significance of research by the French linguist Lucien Tesnière in the 1920s and utilizing this as a historical benchmark to determine the extent to which the dual is changing in dialectal variants of the spoken language.

Somewhat ironically, the book is divided into two parts, each quite distinct. Part I is in the form of a general overview consisting of three chapters providing detailed but accessible information on the grammatical, morphological, and historical background to the dual. Part II encompasses six chapters of detailed geolinguistic and historical dialectal commentary on endings and loss or retention of the dual across the full spectrum of grammatical forms. These are followed by a chapter of statistical data relating to use of the dual (chapter 10) and an index (chapter 11) of the 406 data-points (i.e., towns or villages within Slovene linguistic territory) from which dialect information was gathered. These form the basis of the 26 Slovene Linguistic Atlas (SLA) maps adapted by the author and included in the appendix, with which the book concludes. A comprehensive bibliography of reference material is also provided.

Part I of the book is far more accessible to the non-specialist. Whereas Part II is an academic presentation of dialectal data-point statistics,

parallel geolinguistic commentaries, and SLA maps based on the author's field surveys, Part I presents a more general overview of the history, current status, and potential viability of the dual in Slovene (chapter 1) together with a historical perspective on past research in this field, focusing on the work of Tesnière (chapter 2) and a fascinating insight into the compilation of the Slovene Linguistic Atlas (chapter 3), the latter serving as a starting point for an understanding of the maps and commentaries presented in Part II.

Chapter 1 is particularly interesting. Jakop skillfully embraces several themes relating to the historical development of the dual, speculates about the reasons for its retention in Slovene, and points to its apparent comeback in CSS in the case of certain nouns (natural pairs) even without a stated quantifier. The author presents the notion of the dual as a marked form. In addition, she introduces the concept of the existence of several "Slovene languages" ranging from CSS as a "constructed" language used in formal and official settings, to colloquial Slovene, and ultimately dialectal Slovene, which is the focus of the work regarding the dual. The author provides an outline of the historical development of CSS, examining key figures such as Primož Trubar, Jurij Dalmatin, and Jernej Kopitar.

What is of great interest is the author's contention that the uniformity of the masculine dual form endings (all ending in *-a*; e.g., *dva lesena stola stojita* 'two wooden tables are standing') has resulted in the masculine ending being more stable than that of the feminine dual in colloquial Slovene. The author argues that, in the case of feminine nouns, in colloquial Slovene as spoken in Ljubljana the plural has replaced the dual, whereas dialects in the northwest and northeast of Slovene-speaking territory continue to retain the feminine dual (e.g., *dve sestri* 'two sisters').

Slovene's seemingly curious use of the plural to designate natural pairs is also explored. Jakop contends that natural pairs had in fact been pluralized by the sixteenth century. In cases in which human beings clearly have a pair (arms, legs, etc.) it would appear that Slovene deemed the dual to some extent redundant, choosing to employ the dual only when emphasis needed to be drawn by the use of the quantifiers *dva/dve* 'two' or *oba/obe* 'both'.

The author briefly touches upon the dual in poetic expression. She points to the retention of the dual in Slovene (in contrast to the other Slavic languages, except Sorbian) through "geographical parallel"—namely, the linguistic influence of neighboring contact languages. Jakop asserts that the alignment or reiteration of retained dual endings in Slovene might be ascribed to the influence of Italian, a language marked by complete vowel agreement between noun and adjective.

Chapter 2 presents a summary of previous research into the dual in Slovene. It focuses on the works of Lucien Tesnière (1893–1954), whose *Atlas linguistique pour servir à l'étude du duel en slovène* (Linguistic Atlas of the Dual in Slovene), published in Paris in 1925, represents the first geolinguistic presentation of the dual in Slovene. The author's description of Tesnière's work, the result of intensive fieldwork in 1921 and 1922 combined with his analysis of literary texts dating from the sixteenth to early twentieth century, is interesting in itself, but it also serves as a framework for the aims and methodology of her own study. The chapter includes references to other eminent academics, such as the Slovene linguist Fran Ramovš (1890–1953) and his student Tine Logar (1916–2002). Jakop cites Logar's view, expressed in his *Slovenska narečja* (Slovene Dialects), that in the majority of Slovene dialects the dual had been pluralized, particularly in oblique cases, and further that it had already almost completely disappeared in the southern subdialects under the apparent influence of Serbo-Croat.

Although reference is made to the contribution of the Serbian linguist Aleksandar Belić (1897–1960) and to the most recent research on the dual by the Slovene scholar Aleksandra Derganc, the historical narrative could have been developed further. The author outlines the content and methodology of Tesnière's work, but fails to present a single extract, commentary, or linguistic map from the French linguist's 1925 atlas. In fairness to the author, the focus and major contribution of her book are the hundred or so pages of dense geolinguistic commentary and data, backed up by twenty-six maps produced by the author and based on the responses to forty-four questions (twenty-three lexical and twenty-one grammatical) of the 870 numbered questions posed at 406 data-points throughout Slovene-speaking territory. The detailed analysis, database index, and mapping of the dual in Slovene dialects are Jakop's invaluable contribution as a specialist in the field.

Chapter 3 is an enlightening presentation of the history of the Slovene Linguistic Atlas project, dating from 1945 to the publication of the first volume of the SLA proper. This is a fascinating overview of the dialect material used to compile the maps and commentaries that follow in Part II. The author has relied heavily on material collected for the SLA project and supplemented this with her own fieldwork. In addition, this chapter offers key information for an understanding of Jakop's methodology in Part II with regard to transcription, data-points, preparation of maps, map keys, index, and commentary.

In her commentaries and mapping, Jakop has distinguished seven Slovene dialect groups based on Tine Logar and Jakob Rigler's 1983 *Karta slovenskih narečij* (Linguistic Map of Slovene Dialects). The author has employed established English equivalents for these dialect groups, as

follows: 1. Carinthia (*Koroška*), 2. Littoral (*Primorska*), 3. Rovte, 4. Upper Carniola (*Gorenjska*), 5. Lower Carniola (*Dolenjska*), 6. Styria (*Štajerska*), and 7. Pannonian (*Panonska*). These seven dialect groups are divided into thirty-six dialects and twelve subdialects. The English terminology (e.g., *Upper Carniola*) is used to refer to dialect groups, whereas the Slovene (e.g., *Gorenjska*) refers to the region or individual dialect within a group.

The eight chapters of part II are a detailed examination of both standard and dialectal use of the dual for nouns, personal pronouns, adjectives, the numeral *dva/dve* ‘two’, and verbs (chapter 8). Chapter 9 focuses on the loss and preservation of the dual in Slovene dialects, and chapter 10 supplements previous academic scrutiny with thorough statistical analysis. Chapter 11 provides an index of the 406 SLA data-points, indicating dialectal group, village/town, year of record, and researcher. Because researcher and year of record vary significantly (from as early as 1945/46 to as late as 1985/86), this raises some doubt regarding the reliability of the findings, given that dialectal changes may (or may not) have taken place over such a long period. The work concludes with a bibliography and twenty-six SLA maps supplemented by the author and cross-referenced to the previous chapters of part II.

Chapter 3 (22–24) provides an essential key for the author’s system of mapping (using symbols from the SIMBola font), indexing, and commentary. Each commentary addresses the dual as it appears in a specified inflected word type, opening with a brief historical investigation of the dual as used in CSS. There follows detailed information on gender transpositions, preservation or loss of the dual in dialect forms, variants, and geographical position with reference to the SLA maps and data-points.

Jakop’s presentation of dialectal dual forms is exceedingly detailed and systematic. Her work clearly represents an immense contribution. In chapter 4, for example, the author analyses the dual for all genders and declension types across the entire range of dialect groups. Changes of form, gender, stress, and number (dual/plural) are expressed in tabular form with clearly defined symbols relating to a specific SLA map. The detail is at times overwhelming and certainly impressive. Most welcome is the historical perspective with which each chapter of Part II concludes. These summaries outline the linguistic developments that have taken place both historically (through reference to Tesnière’s research of the 1920s) and geographically (with frequent references to the SLA maps).

Given the complexity of the book’s linguistic analysis, chapter 9 (Loss and preservation of the dual in Slovene dialects) is particularly welcome because the author brings together the strands of her research and assesses the extent to which the dual has been retained or lost in areas of Slovene-speaking territory. Jakop concludes that Slovene-speaking territory may be divided into dialects where the dual is preserved in all word-types

and dialects where it is not; the extent of preservation of the dual differs considerably between dialects by word-type. Such an overview is particularly helpful in establishing in which geographic regions the dual is being retained or lost. In terms of presentation, some alternative maps within the body of the chapter would have been very helpful, and the use of color shading would have clarified the situation.

Overall, this is an excellent contribution to the study of the Slovene dual, both in CSS and especially in Slovene dialects. Jakop takes the view that, despite predictions by numerous linguists (Tesnière among them) that the dual would sooner or later disappear and be replaced by the plural, it would appear (according to Jakop) that the dual, although weakened, remains intact and will not disappear as rapidly as predicted, if at all.

Given this work's origins as a dissertation, it is hardly surprising that the book is laden with linguistic data and analysis that are not always easy to follow. The work could benefit from the rearrangement and color coding of map illustrations to facilitate clearer understanding. There are one or two minor typographic issues: for example, *Carinthia* is misspelled on a map (139) and inconsistent use of the hyphen in the term *word-type* (passim).

To conclude, although it is a fundamental feature of Slovene, the dual has not in the past received the linguistic attention and research it perhaps deserves. *The Dual in Slovene Dialects* goes a considerable way toward addressing this through detailed linguistic analysis and presentation of SLA maps. The theoretical background and historical presentation of Part I are highly readable and informative, as are the conclusions of chapter 9. Tjaša Jakop's work is clearly a major contribution to Slovene dialectology.

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Pavel Lužan and Goran Schmidt, ed. *On the Airwaves: An Anthology of Contemporary Slovene Radio Plays* (= *Litterae slovenicae* 108–109) Ljubljana: Slovene Writers' Association, 2006. 462 pp., ISBN: 961-6547-10-0.

The Slovene radio play has existed for nearly eighty years, the original Slovene radio play for almost sixty years. The anthology at hand gathers radio play texts of the last forty years. I have never heard a single Slovene radio play, not even a translation or adaptation of one in German. Therefore I can only assess the pieces from my personal experience as an author and a freelance director that has staged productions for the Austrian Broadcasting Company (ORF) for over twenty years.