

REVIEW

Stephen M. Dickey and **Mark Richard Lauersdorf**, eds. *V zeleni drželi zeleni breg: Studies in Honor of Marc L. Greenberg*. Bloomington, Indiana: Slavica, 2018. xii + 410 pp. \$39.95 (hardcover) ISBN 978-0-89357-491-8.

V zeleni drželi zeleni breg is a collection of quality peer-reviewed scholarship in honor of Marc L. Greenberg. The articles are interesting and well written but difficult to categorize more narrowly than Slavic linguistics. The main unifying theme of the collection is the authors' desire to honor Marc and his work. In a sense, the diverse nature of the contributions to this volume is Marc's fault because he has very broad academic interests that, although centered on Slovene dialectology, range across Slavic synchronic and diachronic linguistics, with significant emphasis on sociolinguistics, through Balkan linguistics, and even Albanian literature and humor in Russian-speaking Jewish communities. Marc Greenberg is a thorough and insightful linguist who has published important work on a broad range of topics. His inclusion as a corresponding member of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts is a testament to this fact. He is a dedicated teacher and mentor, and one of the kindest and most decent men I know.

Even though it is difficult to unite the articles in this book under one topic, the studies are interesting, carefully reviewed, and make a genuine contribution to several scholarly fields. In order to review the studies in this collection, I will loosely group the articles in three categories: Slovene linguistics, Slavic diachronic and synchronic linguistics, and sociolinguistics. It will become clear that there is significant overlap in these categories and that some articles do not fit easily in any of them.

In the group of papers related to Slovene linguistics, we have the following studies. Victor A. Friedman and Brian D. Joseph argue that, though Slovene is linguistically and geographically peripheral to the Balkans, it has relevance for Balkan linguistics and the Balkan *Sprachbund*. Robert D. Greenberg focuses on language planning and language policy in Slovenia and Croatia. In particular, he is interested in the language rights of Croats in Slovenia and Slovenians in Croatia. Marko Jesenšek writes about the development of the Prekmurje standard language and of Porabje Slovene. Nada Šabec discusses the expansion of the use of the informal second-person pronoun, and she argues that it is indicative of language change in progress, connecting it to the influence of English on Slovene. These works may be of particular interest to readers of *Slovene Studies*.

In Slavic diachronic and synchronic linguistics, we have the following papers: David J. Birnbaum and Hanne Martine Eckhoff discuss a computer-assisted process of aligning Greek text with Old Church Slavic in an online version of the Codex Suprasliensis. Stephen M. Dickey presents a comparative overview of Slavic prefixed imperfective motion verbs and their suffixed variants. Gabriela Mucskova focuses on the emergence and development of synthesized preterit forms in marginal Slovak dialects. Marko Snoj presents an etymological analysis of the reflexes and derivatives of the Slavic color adjective **murъ*. Using corpus data, Laura A. Janda discusses the status of the aspect pair of мочь and смочь in Russian. Also using corpus data, Keith Langston examines the effectiveness of language planning in Croatia. Catherine Rudin explores the structure, usage, and meaning of Balkan Slavic nominal expressions. Finally, Joseph Schallert describes the historical origins and linguistic geography of selected features of the Fakija emigre dialect in the Strandža region in southeastern Bulgarian.

The papers in the sociolinguistic group are as follows. Krzysztof E. Borowski examines folk linguistic beliefs from an online discussion forum about the Silesian variety of Polish. Masako U. Fidler investigates manipulative discourse effects of Czech onomatopoeic expressions. Ani Kokobobo analyses the work of the Albanian writer, Ismail Kadare. Kokobobo is particularly interested in the art of writing under a repressive regime. Mark Richard Lauersdorf discusses language history and national identity in the Slovak-speaking territory. He proposes an innovative data-driven approach to a sociolinguistic history of Slovak. Renee Perelmutter examines the role of humor in identity formation for post-Soviet Russian-speaking Jewish communities. Finally, Cynthia M. Vakareliyska discusses the productivity of English loanblend constructions in standard Serbian.

The scholarship in *V zeleni drželi zeleni breg* represents the broad range of Marc Greenberg's academic interests. The scholars published here are among the most recognized names in Slavic and South Slavic linguistics. This collection, like Marc Greenberg's scholarship generally, makes an important contribution to the field of Slavic linguistics. It was a pleasure to read.

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