

or subjective impressions. While such a diary is indeed of interest, it requires interpretation on the part of the ethnographer; unfortunately, this was lacking.

The book is described as a systematic survey of Slovene peasant material culture. Indeed it is this, and thus has considerable value, as do all the atlas-like treatments of traditional cultures still being carried out in Europe. While the entirely descriptive and timeless treatment remains a limiting factor, insofar as this work presents a clear description of the fast-disappearing traditional technologies of Slovene peasant life, and an illustrated record as well, it is an important addition to source material on this subject.

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Lexikalische Inventarisierung der slowenischen Volkssprache in Kärnten (Grundsätzliches und Allgemeines). S. Hafner and E. Prunč, eds. Graz, 1980. 354 pp. + 14 dialectological maps (Institut für Slavistik der Universität Graz: Slowenische Forschungsberichte, 1).

We have before us the first report on an ambitious yet urgently important research project: the lexical cataloguing of the Slovene vernacular of Carinthia, produced by a team of young Slovenists of the Institute of Slavistics at the University of Graz in Austria. The publication of this trial volume aims at two targets: to present a modern theoretical framework for investigating Slovene-German bilingualism (pp. 1-55), and to test the methodology to be used in preparation of the planned thesaurus of the Slovene vernacular of Carinthia (pp. 59-339). The contributions to the first part are by S. Hafner and E. Prunč, the material of the second part was prepared by Prunč, L. Karničar, H. Pfandl, and A. Sellner.

There is no doubt that the published research in the volume reflects a high quality of theoretical competence of the new Graz school of Slovenists in dealing with the highly complex linguistic situation in Carinthia today. The theoretical positions outlined by Hafner and Prunč are based on contemporary sociolinguistics: the American, today leading in the field (C. Ferguson, J. Fishman, E. Haugen, W. Labov); and the Soviet Russian, today essentially derivative (A. D.

Švejcer, A. V. Desnickaja, L. G. Nikol'skij and others). The sensitivity for the complexity of the problems of the Carinthian linguistic situation, as outlined in the first part of the report -- the authors stress that they are well aware of the entire spectrum of dialectal, social, functional, stylistic, interdialectal, temporal and areal, cultural-historical, sociolinguistic and psychological aspects of the problems on both sides of the natural languages in contact, Slovene and German, disturbing as it is even to a sociolinguistically-oriented reader -- is luckily offset in the second part of the report, couched in a more or less traditional treatment of linguistic data. This factual part of the book is good and sound, a most valuable contribution to a better understanding of the Carinthian Slovene of today.

In addition to a survey of older dialectological studies on Carinthian dialects, a proposal for a common-Carinthian Slovene transcription system of dialectal data, a listing of the geographic points at which data are being checked in more detail (220 all together), and a description of the principles and criteria underlying the composition of the planned thesaurus, the bulk of the work consists of a Probelleferung of 147 entries analyzed grammatically, with examples of their contextual use (in phrases and sentences), and lexicographical references to standard Slovene lexicological works such as Pleteršnik (1894-95), Slovenski pravopis (1962), and the three-volume Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika (A-Pr). A special treat for the linguist is the collection of twelve dialectological maps with full documentation and commentaries (pp. 237-307), covering such items as: domov--nach Hause, teden--die Woche, grd--hässlich, moliti--beten, pomlad--der Frühling, zelje--der Kraut, zajtrk--das Frühstück, žep--die Hosentasche, govoriti--sprechen, polnočnica--die Mette, teloh--die Schneerose, zvonček--das Schneeglöckchen. The maps accompanying the individual lexemes are original, based on recently made firsthand field-records, and are finely executed.

But there is still more in this section of the volume. A good bibliography on the subject, the description of the research tools and questionnaires, and their examples in full texts, linguistically analyzed as to their lexical elements, performance details and audience reaction. The team of Slovenists at the University of Graz is to be congratulated for this impressive publication. We hope the next volume of this material will follow soon.

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