

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

### *Language and Linguistics*

*The Slavic Literary Languages: Formation and Development* (Yale Russian and East European Publications, 1) (New Haven: Yale Concilium on International and Area Studies, 1980), ed. by A. M. Schenker and E. Stankiewicz, is the title of a volume of essays surveying the historical processes of the formation of Slavic literary languages. The chapter on Slovene was contributed by Edward Stankiewicz ("Slovenian," pp. 85-102); it is accompanied by a selected bibliography on the Slovene language (pp. 259-262), compiled by Micaela S. Iovine.

The volume of the Proceedings of the Ninth *Naučni Sastanak Slavista u Vukove Dane* (Beograd, Novi Sad, Tršić, 12-16. IX, 1979) (Belgrade, 1980), contains a paper "O sociolingvističkim funkcijama standardnih jezika," by Rado L. Lencek, in part devoted to sociolinguistic dilemmas in the evolution of modern standard Slovene (pp. 75-90).

There are seven articles on language and linguistics in the *Zbornik predavanj* of the XVIIth Seminar on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture (Ljubljana, 1981). The discussed topics are: "Structural Word Semasiology," by Jože Toporišič; "Stabilization of the Written and Printed Norm of XIXth Century Literary Slovene," by Breda Pogorelec; "Slovene Contributions to the Evolution of XIXth Century Etymology," by France Bezljaj; "The Dialect of Kopitar's Birthplace, Repnje," by Tine Logar; "A. Breznik's Investigations of the Morphophonemics of Literary Slovene in the Second Half of the XIXth Century," by Stane Suhadolnik; "F. Miklosich and His Slovene Pupils," by France Jakopin; and "On Some Textological Problems in Slovene," by Tomo Korošec.

A new linguistics monograph, *The Language Situation and Language Policy in Slovenia*, by James W. Tollefson, was recently published by the University Press of America, Inc. (Washington, D.C., 1981; 285 pp.). Researched and written in Ljubljana during 1976-1980, Tollefson's book reflects the background setting of the latest language conflict in Slovenia, recently widely reported in the Yugoslav press. Concerned with theoretical issues of multilingualism, diglossia and language policy in modern multilingual societies, this monograph provides a thoroughly researched case study in modern

sociolinguistics, complementing his research on the role of language planning in contemporary multinational states. Part One of the book gives the theoretical framework for the analysis. Part Two examines the language situation in Yugoslavia in general and in Slovenia in particular. Focusing on the exploration of the questions concerning relationships between language and unequal social and economic development in a society, Part Three is devoted to the problems of the formulation and implementation of language policy at the federal, republic and communal levels (in education, publishing, radio and TV, culture, and product labelling) in Slovenia in general and in two cities, Ljubljana and Piran, in particular. The author is concerned with the analysis of the relationship between two pairs of languages: Slovene and Serbocroatian in Ljubljana, and Italian and Slovene in Piran. The last chapter of the book formulates some conclusions and comments on the future of language policy in Slovenia. We will return to Tollefson's book in one of our forthcoming issues.

The 1981 volume of the *Slavistična revija: Journal for Linguistics and Literary Sciences* (SR 29), published by "Slavistično društvo Slovenije" (Založba Obzorja Maribor), appeared with two special thematic issues dedicated to two recent Slovene cultural events: the 1980 Ljubljana commemoration of the 200th birthday of Jernej Kopitar (1780-1980), and the 1981 Ljubljana-Klagenfurt (Celovec) Symposium commemorating the 150th birthday of Francè Levstik (1831-1981). The Ljubljana *Kopitarjev zbornik* (issue No. 2 of the SR 29) contains six articles dedicated to Kopitar: Jože Toporišič, "The Norm and the Codification in Kopitar's Grammar"; idem, "Negative Judgments of Kopitar's Work"; Pavle Ivič, "Kopitar's Influence on Vuk Karadžić and the Evolution of Vuk's Concepts"; Jelena Šaulič, "Kopitar and Mušicki"; Stane Suhadolnik, "Kopitar's Epistolary Slovene"; and Martina Orožen, "How to Understand Kopitar's Basing Written Slovene on the Vernacular."

The *Zbornik člankov ob 150-letnici Levstikovega rojstva* (issue No. 4 of the SR 29), among other material contains two linguistic contributions by Ljubljana Slavists: Tomo Korošec, "Levstik's Journalistic Language in *Naprej*"; and Martina Orožen, "The Archaization of the Language in Jurčič-Levstik's *Tugomer*." Other papers on linguistic topics in this issue represent contributions of Slavists from Klagenfurt (Celovec): Heinz Dieter Pohl, "Sprachverwandschaftsmodelle (Zur arealen Gliederung des slavischen Sprachgebietes)"; Gerhard Neweklowsky, "Some Features of the Derivation of Slovene Nouns in the South Slavic Context"; Stanko Hafner, "Bilingualism—the Fundamental Linguistic Problem of Slovene Studies in Carinthia"; Erik Prunč, "Linguistic Polling in Bilingual Areas"; Heinrich Pfandl, "On the Regional Distribution of Isolexes in the Slovene Dialects in

Carinthia"; and Ludvik Karničar, "Feminine a-Declension in the Dialect of Obir and Sele (Austrian Carinthia)."

From the remaining two issues of the 1981 volume of *Slavistična revija* (No. 1 and No. 3 of SR 29), three papers are to be registered: Anton Grad, "Some Marginal Notes to the *Freising Fragments*"; Jože Toporišič, "On the Theory of Gender in Slovene"; and Ada Vidovič-Muha, "The Semantics of Derived Non-Qualitative Adjectives (in Slovene)."

*Slavistična revija* 29, is a volume of 596 pages. All its articles are accompanied by *Summaries* in one of the major languages: English, German, or Russian.

Issues 1-4 of the 1981/82 volume of *Jezik in slovstvo* (*JiS* 27), an organ of the "Slavistično društvo Slovenije v Ljubljani," have a number of articles which may interest our readers. In No. 1: Jaka Müller, "Semantics of Nouns in Slovene"; and two small notules, one by Janez Gradišnik: "On suppositions with *naj*"; and one by France Novak: "On Preparation of the SAZU Historical Dictionary of the Slovene Language." From the No. 2-3 issue of *JiS* 27, we should like to mention in particular the innovative short essay by Hermina Jug-Kranjec: "On the Semantic and Stylistic Role of Word Order in Functional Sentence Perspective in Slovene" (*JiS* 27:37-42); István Fried's essay "Jernej Kopitar and Hungarian Culture"; and France Bezljaj's note "On the South Slavic Lexicon," where he discusses two etymologies: Slovene *lukati* 'observe,' and Slovene *legat* 'Caprimulgus.'

*Rado L. Lencek*

### *Literature, Literary and Art Criticism*

Among the new items which have appeared in Slovene book production during the second half of 1981, books of a general nature most attract our attention, especially in the fields of musical and pictorial history, and in folklore.

Dragotin Cvetko, for example, has published his *Južni Slovani v zgodovini evropske glasbe* (Maribor: Obzorja, 1981). This is a concise, insightful handbook of musical life in the Balkans from the very beginnings to our own days. The last chapter examines the position and stature of this music within the European context.

Emilijan Cevc is the author of *Kiparstvo na Slovenskem med gotiko in barokom* (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1981). Earlier we

have had from the same author his studies of medieval and late Gothic plastic art in Slovenia. Now in these three imposing and scholarly volumes his work is available about this till recently quite unknown area of artistic endeavor in Slovenia.

Under the title *Slovenska ljudska umetnost* (Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1981), Gorazd Makarovič has written the history of pictorial art "na kmetijah," which encompasses the entire period from the first preserved monuments taken from peasant houses (sixteenth century) until World War II. His work examines some 50,000 items and contains 640 reproductions. At the end of the volume there is a résumé of the text in English.

The result of a team effort of the Inštitut za slovensko narodopisje and the Inštitut za muzikologijo pri SAZU is the second volume of the book *Slovenske ljudske pesmi* (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1981). The first volume appeared in 1970. The following people worked on this critical edition of Slovene folklore: Zmaga Kumer, Milko Matičetov, Boris Merhar and Valens Vodušek. The book is an unequalled source of information for those interested in Slovene folk songs; it also includes and comments on all the known variants of the songs, their musical performance (in so far as it is known), and a great many other matters of related interest.

Another institute that is under the aegis of SAZU, Inštitut za literarne vede in teorijo književnosti, is at work on another useful project, *Literarni leksikon*. A separate book (of small format, 100-150 pages) is devoted to each major literary topic. The third series has recently appeared, so that we now have in all 15 volumes in this multi-year project. The latest series contains the following books: Anton Ocvirk, *Literarno delo in jezikovna izrazna sredstva*; Dušan Pirjevec, *Strukturalna poetika*; Niko Kuret, *Duhovna drama*; Aleš Berger, *Dadaizem, nadrealizem*; and Janko Kos, *Morfologija literarnega dela*.

In the fields of literary criticism and historiography, the most agile commentator of the recent past has certainly been Jože Pogačnik. His book, *Na križiščih zgodovine* (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1981), has just come out in Slovene, and another, *Norme i forme* (Belgrade: Prosveta, 1981) in Serbo-Croatian. In examining major personalities from Trubar to Cankar, Pogačnik in his first book pursues models of cultural life in the past, while in the second he has included several studies which treat related phenomena in Yugoslav literature and compares them within a European context.

Thanks above all to the same Jože Pogačnik, the Matica srpska (Novi Sad) has just published five Slovene authors in Serbo-Croatian translation: F. Prešeren, I. Cankar, J. Kozak, S. Kosovel and C. Kosmač. Pogačnik together with M. Živančević and M. Rankov

intend to present the classical works of Slovene literature in 30 books translated into Serbo-Croatian. Equipped with extensive introductory essays and bibliographical information, the volumes of this edition are outstanding manuals for studying Slovene literature. Four series have thus far been issued, and in the next two years the entire project should be completed.

The literary historian Franc Zadavec has published an extensive volume of studies and essays entitled *Umetnikov "črni piruh"* (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1981). This book ranges from matters dealing with Cankar (the name of one of his sketches is part of the book's title) to World War II. Zadavec's particular interests include problems of style, the formal peculiarities of individual authors and works, as well as poetics and the theoretical principles of creativity.

On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Louis Adamic, his novel *Orel in korenine* (Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1981), has been reissued in Slovene; it was written in English just a few months before his tragic death. The Cankarjeva založba in Ljubljana has also published a selection of Adamic's correspondence: *Izbrana pisma Louisa Adamiča*. The selection was made and edited by Henry A. Christian, who has also provided annotations for it. Under the title *Svetovi Louisa Adamiča* the same publisher has issued a study of this writer of Slovene origin who lived and worked in the USA. The author is Jerneja Petrič. She brings light to bear on Adamic's translations, publicistic and literary activities.

On the occasion of the 150th birthday of Fran Levstik, a bibliophilic edition of his classic story, *Martin Krpan z Verha*, has been published. The text is based on the original edition of 1848. The book also contains 12 extraordinary illustrations. The author is Boris Kobè, who is now the sixth artist in a row who has attempted to illustrate this first significant Slovene prose text. At the end of the book are two studies: Boris Paternu's "Levstikov Martin Krpan med mitom in resničnostjo," and Ivan Sedej's "Upodobitve Martina Krpana." From the Državna založba Slovenije in Ljubljana has also come Levstik's drama *Tugomer*. Bratko Kreft has provided a dramatic updating of this piece for this edition by shortening some of the scenes and rewriting others.

In the field of belles-lettres the greatest attention is being given to the novel by Branko Hofman, *Noč do jutra* (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1981). The action of the novel recalls a detective tale which takes place in the present, but the plot leads back to events from that fateful year in Yugoslav politics, 1948. The author examines this period from the point of view of an ordinary man who was then

under accusation more out of personal animosity and revenge than from genuine disagreement with the new arrangements in the country.

Over the course of the past 25 years Slovene literature has not been able to boast of many nor of significant short prose works. Above all has been the novel (long or short), while the short story has been hard to find, except occasionally in a newspaper or journal. Now however we seem to be experiencing a turn-around, for a group of younger authors have devoted themselves to this genre. We note here the more significant collections of short prose published in 1981: Branko Gradišnik, *Zemlja, zemlja, zemlja* (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga), Tone Peršak, *Novelete* (from the same publisher), and Marjan Moškrič, *Pri nas je vse v redu in druge humoreske* (Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba).

Among the younger poets attention should be given to Milan Kleč (1954). *Tavla* (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1981) is his fourth collection. His poetry is simple, anti-intellectual, a bit idyllic and pastoral.

Dušan Jovanović (1941) is one of the most active Slovene dramatists, as well as a famous director. Mladinska knjiga in Ljubljana has now issued five of his dramas under the title *Osvoboditev Skopja in druge gledališke igre*. These include his earlier works, written in a commedia dell'arte style, and the more recent ("Osvoboditev Skopja," "Karamazovi"), which belong to the most serious kind of political theater.

Finally we must mention a book of the recently deceased poet and thinker Edvard Kocbek (1904-1981). It is a collection of essays entitled *Sodobni misleci* (Celje: Mohorjeva družba, 1981). Janez Gradišnik has selected ten of Kocbek's essays published in journals between 1936 and 1966; they reveal a subtle and profound thinker.

*Marija L. Mitrović*

Two critical studies, both dealing with narrative prose, have recently appeared in Slovenia. The first, *Poetika pripovedne proze Cirila Kosmača* (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1981), by the Zagreb Slavist and Slovenist Ivan Cesar, focuses on the poetic structure inherent in the works of the postwar Slovene prose writer Ciril Kosmač (1910-1980). Cesar seeks to uncover "kako so pri Kosmaču organizirana literarna sredstva in kako funkcionirajo" (p. 26), which he does in some thirteen sections devoted to individual works by Kosmač (*Cerkovnik Martin*, *Sreča in kruh*, *Pomladni dan*, and *Balada o trobenti in oblaku*, among others). Each section incorporates a

close structural analysis of a work. And in the final chapter Cesar summarizes cogently what is peculiar and innovative in Kosmač's prose corpus.

The other work, *Pripovedovalec in pripoved: Njegovo vrednotenje pripovedovanega* (Maribor: Založba Obzorja, 1979), by Marjan Dolgan, examines one work apiece of seven postwar Slovene authors from the point of view, as his subtitle suggests, of the narrator's treatment of the narrative material. Miško Kranjec, Edvard Kocbek and Andrej Hieng are grouped as writers with narrators who evaluate directly. Jože Javoršek and Vladimir Kavčič represent narrational schemes which reduce the evaluative function of their narrators, while finally Rudi Šeligo and Dimitrij Rupel offer relativized and disguised narrative-evaluative structures. In his conclusion the author stresses the range of narrative functions in postwar Slovene literature. Both Dolgan's and Cesar's books finish with full bibliographies of studies relevant to their topics, and clearly demonstrate the sophistication of contemporary Slovene literary theory and criticism.

*Henry R. Cooper, Jr.*

### *History*

Number 3 of Volume 34 of *Zgodovinski časopis* (Ljubljana, 1980), includes four articles (two of them written in Serbo-Croatian), three of which deal with Slovene history. Andrej Pleterski analyzes the results of the preliminary excavations conducted by the Archeological Institute of the SAZU (Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti) of the "gradišče" near Golek, situated in Bela krajina in Southeastern Slovenia. It was established that this "gradišče" was a "tabor" (a fortified stronghold) built in defense against Turkish raids during 1471-1483. The importance of this "tabor" is in the fact that it was built in a marshland instead of on a hilltop as the rest of the "tabori" were.

Anton Svetina continues with his examination of historical data pertaining to the five parishes in the Beljak (Villach) district of Carinthia, Austria, which had belonged to the diocese of Ljubljana during 1461-1787. This time he discusses Lipa nad Vrbo (Lind ob Velden). In 1752 the nomination of vicar Marcus Reauz as pastor caused protests from the parishioners on the grounds that they could not understand him well. Reauz (this was probably a

Germanized form of Erjavec or Rijavec, according to Svetina) was the son of Slovene parents living near Beljak, educated in the German language and speaking only his native dialect. After three months he learned written Slovene well enough so that the parishioners could understand him, and from then on they were satisfied with him. This story taken from archival materials illustrates the ethnic situation in Carinthia and can be used as a proof that the parishioners of Lipa in 1752 were Slovenes, speaking the Slovene language, and not Germans, concludes Svetina.

In the Serbo-Croatian language Peter Korunić discusses the differences between the Slovene national program of Maribor accepted in 1865 and the one accepted a year later, on September 27, 1866, in Ljubljana. While the first program propagated the establishment of an Inner Austrian unit composed of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the Ljubljana program advocated a unification of the old crownlands of Istria, Trieste, Gorizia, Carinthia, and Carniola into the Illyrian kingdom to which southern parts of Styria could be added. Some Slovene nationalists opposed both programs and instead demanded the creation of a United Slovenia, based on the ethnic (national) principle rather than on the principle of undivided historical crownlands (the principle of historical law or rights). Such a United Slovenia could have joined with the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia and with the Serbian Vojvodina into one federal unit inside the Habsburg Empire.

No. 3 of *Zgodovinski časopis* begins with a eulogy to Josip Broz Tito and concludes with the reports on historical conferences, with book reviews and with a list of the historical publications of 1979 prepared by Miloš Rybář. Among the book reviews one has to mention the review of A. Gerschenkron's book *An Economic Spurt that Failed: Four Lectures on Austrian History* written by Professor Toussaint Hocevar.

The last number, no. 4, of the 34th volume of *Zgodovinski časopis* (Ljubljana, 1980) has four historical articles. Three deal with Slovene history, while the fourth, written by Mitja Saje, the lector for Chinese language at the University of Ljubljana, discusses the beginnings of capitalism in Chinese society.

The first of the three articles concerning Slovene history is a preliminary report, written by Slavko Ciglencečki, about the archeological discovery of a fortified medieval settlement on Figožar Hill next to Lemberg, near Šmarje pri Jelšah. According to the archeological findings the settlement was constructed some time between the eleventh and the fourteenth century, and was during its existence three or even four times fortified.

Tone Zorn analyzes *Murska straža*, a newspaper which began



its publication in April 1919 in Gornja Radgona (Oberradkersburg in Austria) and continued coming out until 1922. He pays special attention to three topics. The newspaper's support of the Slovene (Yugoslav) claims to Radgona (Radkersburg) and to the Apače valley along the Mura river comprise his first two topics. The reporting in *Murska straža* about the Bolshevik revolution in Hungary, its impact on Prekmurje and on the future Slovene (Yugoslav)-Hungarian border is his third one.

Dušan Biber, a scientific researcher at the Institute for the History of the Workers' Movement in Ljubljana, analyzes the position of the British and United States governments during World War II toward a new revision of the Yugoslav-Italian border. The article is based mainly on newly released British documents and was presented as a paper at the round table discussion of American and Yugoslav historians at Plitvice in Yugoslavia, August 4-6, 1980. Of interest is also Miroslav Kokolj's rebuttal of Ivan Škafar's description in *Acta Ecclesiastica Sloveniae* (vol. 1, Ljubljana, 1979) of the relationship between the Lutheran and Calvinist church organizations in the Slovene territory between the rivers Mura and Raba during the years 1595-1612.

Number 4 contains also an article honoring the sixtieth anniversary of Vasilij Melik written by his colleague Ferdo Gestrin, while Nataša Stergar has prepared a bibliography of Melik's historical works. Andrej Vovko has written an eulogy for Drago Pahor, a Trieste educator and a historian of Slovene schools in Trieste, to which he has added a list of Pahor's most important works. The number concludes with reports on the activities of the Historical Society for Slovenia, with book reviews and a table of contents for all of volume 34.

B. C. Novak

### *Economics and Business Administration*

The emergence of specialized Slovene periodical publications in economics has been closely linked to the establishment of academic programs in the field. Thus the opening of Ekonomska Fakulteta within the University of Ljubljana in 1945/46 was followed, in 1950, by the first issue of the quarterly *Ekonomska revija*, which became subsequently the official publication of the Association of Economists of Slovenia. In 1956, Ekonomska Fakulteta

published the first volume of *Ekonomski zbornik* as one of the four annual issues of *Ekonomska revija*. It now appears as an independent publication, with volume 9 carrying the date 1974.

In Maribor, Visoka Ekonomsko-Komercialna Šola (VEKŠ), now part of the University of Maribor, began publishing the bimonthly *Naše gospodarstvo* in 1955. Its contents are dominated by contributions in managerial sciences. Articles in all three above mentioned publications are provided with summaries in English. Moreover, at the end of each issue abstracts in both Slovene and English are printed in index-card format, along with the usual bibliographical information. This provides a ready-made reference tool for individuals and libraries. A separate subject- and title-index of *Ekonomska revija* has been published for volumes 1-10 (1950-1959). Recently Marija Fabjančič and Zorko Fabjančič compiled a bibliography titled *Bibliografija Ekonomske revije 1950-1979* (Ljubljana: Zveza ekonomistov Slovenije, 1980) 193 pp. The volume was published as a special issue of Vol. 31 (1980) of *Ekonomska revija*.

Yet another periodical in the general area under discussion is *Organizacija in kadri: Združena jugoslovanska revija za organizacijska, kadrovska in samoupravna raziskovanja in prakso*, published by Višja Šola za Organizacijo Dela, Kranj. As the title indicates, this is a management oriented publication. Ten issues appear each year, and there is a parallel edition in Serbo-Croatian, which is published under the auspices of the Economic Institute in Zagreb and the Institute for Organization of Work and Business Automation in Belgrade.

Among periodicals treating individual sectors is the monthly *Bančni vestnik: Revija za denarništvo in bančništvo*, published since 1951 and sponsored by the Association of Banks of Slovenia. Serving the banking industry as well as their business clients, this periodical has during recent years attracted contributions from academic and non-academic monetary experts.

Publications containing descriptive statistical data useful for empirical investigations have been treated in another issue of this Journal (1980/1, pp. 52-53). Here I am adding two weeklies which provide current economic and business information, namely, *Gospodarski vestnik* (Ljubljana) and *Gospodarstvo* (Trieste). The latter carries quotations from major commodity and foreign exchange markets and covers trade which takes place under special agreements applicable to the neighboring regions of Italy, Yugoslavia, and Austria. Among its readers are businessmen in Italy (Trieste, Gorizia) as well as in Yugoslavia.

*Toussaint Hočevar*