

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SLOVENE STUDIES

ATLASES

Atlas Slovenije: 109 preglednih kart v merilu 1: 50.000 in Slovenija v sliki in besedi (Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga in Geodetski zavod Slovenije, 1985). 366 pp.—This atlas contains 218 very detailed map sections of Slovenia; descriptions, illustrated with 180 photographs, of the eighteen principal topologically-different types of region; and a geographical name index with 50,000 entries. The map sections extend beyond the boundaries of Slovenia, but do not cover all the 'bilingual' territories: in Carinthia, for example, Velikovec/Völkermarkt and areas further north are excluded; in the west, the maps extend only to a longitudinal line between Čedad/Cividale and Videm/Udine. The cartography is very clear and up-to-date: the avtocesta between Kranj and Ljubljana, for example, is marked (though its northwestern extent is not clear). The pictures of the various regions are of excellent quality; each section begins with an aerial photograph showing the topology.

Tom Priestly

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

Acta Ecclesiastica Sloveniae 6 (1984), 225 pp.—In this volume, the political activity of Ivan Trinko, a clergyman and leader of Slovenes in the Videm/Udine province, is treated by Martin Jevnikar (holder of the Chair for Slovene at Udine University), who draws upon the minutes of the Udine Provincial Council, of which Trinko was a member between 1902 and 1923.—Metod Benedik evaluates the activity in the period 1599-1605 of Tomaž Hren, Bishop of Ljubljana; included is the Latin text of the protocols on which his research is based.—A posthumous article by Ivan Škafar (1912-83) presents documents concerning the Lutheran community of Petanjci, Prekmurje, for the period 1592-1637. They include a letter by the astronomer Kepler who spent a month in 1598 as an exile in Petanjci. Škafar's article is introduced by Vilko Novak, who surveys the author's life and work as an ecclesiastical historian of the Prekmurje region and of the Burgenland Croats.

Toussaint Hočevar

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Jože Šorn [1921-82], *Začetki industrializacije na Slovenskem* (Maribor: Obzorja, 1984) covers proto-industrial and subsequent industrial developments in the Slovene lands between 1720 and 1870. The book combines new research, particularly that based on the archive of the Ljubljana mercantilist Franc Rakovec-Raigersfeld, with the results of the author's lifelong contributions to economic history. Another book,

that focuses on a short span of time but within the period treated by Šorn, is John Arnez, *Slovenian Lands and their Economies, 1848-1873* (New York: Studia Slovenica, 1983). This worthwhile synthesis is based on secondary sources and on the author's original research in the contemporary press (*Novice*). A book on a much earlier period, and limited to the city-state of Piran, is Darja Mihelič, *Neagrarno gospodarstvo Pirana. Od 1280 do 1320* (Ljubljana: SAZU, 1985 [= Dela 27.8]), 244 pp..

Toussaint Hočevar

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Last report: *SS* 83.2: 246-247.

In the eighth volume of the biennial *Časopis za zgodovino naravoslovja in tehnike* (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1985) Anton Ramovš and Vanda Kochansky-Devidé cover the life and work of the geologist Marko Vincenc Lipold (1816-1883). The article includes an excellent fold-out color reproduction of an 1873 geological map of Carniola. The original lithograph (*kamnotis*) was produced in the Ljubljana printing establishment of Jožef Blaznik.—Janez Strnad traces Jožef Stefan's (1835-1893) experiments that led to his discovery of the radiation law, which in turn provided the basis for the evolution of quantum physics.—Vladimir Murko traces Josef Ressel's (1793-1859) projects for the exploitation of wind energy in the Karst region; Ressel is best known for his invention of the screw propeller.—Avgust Hribovšek and Eman Pertl examine the work of the physician Štefan Kočevar (1808-1883), whose book *Slovenska mati* (Celje, 1882) helped to popularize modern hygiene and child care. Kočevar was also an important figure in the Slovene national movement.—The folk medicine of Prekmurje is treated by Jože Zadavec.—Aleksander Paznik writes on Paracelsus, who lived in Ptuj in 1523-24; efforts to locate his manuscripts, which had once been preserved in Ptuj, have remained without success.—In the section *Gradivo*, Edvard Glaser provides the biography of Evgen Jaeger (1892-1959), physician and entomologist of Podčetrtek on the Sotla river.—Finally, Tine Kurent presents illustrations and comments on castings produced in the Dvor (Dolenjsko) iron works during the early nineteenth century. These products enjoyed a wide market and included decorative balustrades, components for bridges, metal roof tiles, and cast iron pipes.

Another publication in the field is Sandi Sitar, *Letalstvo in Slovenci: Pionirsko obdobje in prva svetovna vojna* (Ljubljana: Borec, 1985), 445 pp. This is the first of four volumes planned on the history of aviation in Slovenia. The author is well known for his earlier contributions in the history of science and technology; several other authors will collaborate on the subsequent volumes. This illustrated book is thoroughly documented. The appendix contains a chronology of important events in the history of aviation: world-wide events are in one column, those pertaining to Slovenia or to Slovenes in a second. There is also a section with biographies of Slovene (and some non-Slovene) aviation pioneers, and an index of names. A map shows air bases during World War I; these extended eastwards from the Soča front as far as the Sava valley (Bled, Lesce, Kranj, Šentvid, Ljubljana). A number of local pilots served in air units, so that a Slovene air squadron could be formed in Ljubljana following the demise of the

Habsburg Empire. Among events recorded in this book are the first powered flights by the Rusjan brothers, in a plane of their own construction, near Nova Gorica in 1909. The 1910 prospectus of a Trieste joint-stock company gave as its purpose "izdelovanje in izkoriščanje živičevega letalnega stroja." The first Slovene book on aviation was Jakob Župančič, *Črtice o zrakoplovstvu in aviatiki* (Ljubljana: Šolska matica, 1911).

Toussaint Hočevar

LITERATURE

Last report: *SS* 82.2: 167-170. Abbreviations used: DZ = Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana; MK = Mladinska knjiga, Ljubljana; SM = Slovenska Matica, Ljubljana.

Dane Zajc's first collections of poetry, *Požgana trava* (1958) and *Jezik iz zemlje* (1961) represent the foundation-stones of modern lyric poetry within the framework of Slovene literature. Zajc's poetic language, which is extraordinarily bold even in today's conditions, as well as his insights into the problems of human freedom, opened new semantic and esthetic horizons, towards which were drawn the Slovene avant-garde of the late sixties and seventies. In his later collections, *Ubijavci kač* (1968) and especially in *Rožengruntar* (1974) and *Si videl* (1979), Zajc developed a very elliptical style, which in its rhythm recalls praying or cursing or magical formulas. The newest collection, *Zarotitve* (MK, 1985) also utilizes language as prayer; that it nevertheless represents a new phase in Zajc's poetic creativity derives from the fact that these poetic curses (*zarotitve*) express the ecstatic states of eros and thanatos, the poet's delight in the powerful feelings of those two eternal categories. Death and love are the two enduring themes of Zajc's poetry, but here the distance necessary for the contemplation and evaluation of these fundamental categories of existence has disappeared: the very fact of the existence of love and death has broken through to the surface.

Like Zajc, Veno Taufer too brought out a collection of poetry in 1958 (*Svinčene zvezde*) and has to date published eight collections. His ninth is *Tercine za obtolčeno trobento* (MK, 1985), and a tenth has been announced. It is interesting to note that the greater part of this latter collection (just announced in Slovenia with the title *Vodenjaki*) has already been published in Serbo-Croatian in the collection *Svirač pod paklom* (Belgrade: Prosveta, 1985), which also contains poems from one of Taufer's earlier collections, *Pesmarica rabljenih besed* (1975) and five cycles of poems with the title *Vodoglavci* (= *Vodenjaki*). If Zajc opened the avant-garde door with his poetic language, Taufer did the same with his perception of the world and with a whole series of techno-poetic innovations, from the liberation of poetic language from all syntactic and semantic rules to the unification of the very core of his modern or post-modern poetry (as critics have indicated more and more often of late) with the Slovene folk song. His writing technique is characterized by the so-called palimpsest method: in this most recent collection, *Tercine . . .*, the poet places, alongside the title of his six cycles, the names of his poetic predecessors: Murn, Vodušek, Kosovel, Kocbek, Cankar and Jenko; and as the motto from the whole collection he gives verses from Prešeren. And in this fashion he demonstrates that he is attracted by 'strange tradition', that he deduces secrets from everything and discovers a new, surprising language. This is the poetry of play and thought, of tradition and innovation.

The recognition given to Gregor Strniša and Dominik Smole in February 1986—they were both awarded the Great Prešeren Prize for their life-long work—reveals that it is only now that the true worth of the generation which made its public appearance at the end of the 1950s is coming to the fore: Strniša's first collection, *Mozaiki*, came out in 1959; Smole's novel *Črni dnevi in beli dan* in 1958; and the latter's drama *Antigona*, which is now considered the best contemporary Slovene play, in 1960.

More attention has been paid to once suppressed or controversial issues by Slovene publishing houses: 1984 was seemingly fateful in this respect. In that year the DZ printed the weighty collection (of about 120 poems) by the poet France Balantič, *Muževna steblika*. Balantič died in his twenty-second year, a member of a White Guard unit in World War II. His confessional lyrics had been prepared for publication ten years ago, but only now have they received the green light. The collection of novellas by Edvard Kocbek, *Strah in pogum*, was published in 1951 and resulted in his immediate dismissal from political activity, as well as in sharp attacks by the critics. In 1982 Narodna knjiga, Belgrade, published a Serbo-Croatian translation of his work, and in 1984 MK reissued Kocbek's "least known and at the same time most mature literary work."

The "Small" Prešeren Prize (the award for an individual work) was won this year by Milan Jesih for his poetic collection *Usta* (MK, 1985). This extraordinary master of language appeared about fifteen years ago, under the aegis of a wave of so-called 'ludism'; to that playfulness with all kinds of things has now been added a new dimension of poetic paradox, humor and mild irony.

Among the very youngest poets attention should be paid to Aleš Debeljak (born 1961). His first independent collection, *Imena smrti* (MK, 1985) is composed of five cycles of his own kind of sonnets: the sonnets are bound together by their poetic rhythm; though the texts are divided into fourteen verses (two quatrains and two tercets) when read they resemble poetry in prose, rather than verse. As is noted in the introduction to this collection, the poet has "once again uncovered a system of genre fascinations, once again discovered the tale, and—not least—once again discovered emotion."

Prose now ranges from documentary works which, thanks to the interesting nature of the material, are read at one sitting, like the most exciting kind of literature, to works which do not wish to conceal the fact that they are fiction and artifice, that they are devised by the skilful hand of the artist. This second kind of literature is of course also occupied with contemporary and perfectly real problems. The difference lies only in the writing technique.

The edition of Izidor Cankar's *Londonski dnevnik 1944-45* (DK, 1985; 170 pp.) contains both the photocopy of the original manuscript of the diary, and a printed transcription. It covers the period from 29 July 1944, when this outstanding intellectual, art historian, essayist, writer and translator (and former Yugoslav ambassador in Ottawa) arrived in London, and renounced his allegiance to King Peter II on the grounds that the royal government was continuing to assist Draža Mihajlović and the četniks. On February 8, 1945, Cankar arrived in Belgrade, and the following February he was named ambassador of the new Democratic Federated Republic of Yugoslavia to Athens. He kept his diary through February 14, 1945; for the period after his arrival in Athens and through February 1946, he describes in three pages events and his views of socio-political life in Yugoslavia. In November 1985 a scholarly conference on the life and work of Izidor Cankar was organized in Ljubljana; newspapers and journals

published a series of papers read at the conference and, in this way, after a long silence and insufficient recognition, this extraordinary and creative man has attracted the attention of both scholars and the public. *Londonski dnevnik* appeared at the end of 1985, thus fittingly marking the centenary of Cankar's birth.

The prose of Lojze Kovačič is also documentary, based upon personal recollections. In three large volumes, *Prišleki I-III* (SM, 1984 [I-II], 1985 [III]), he has encompassed the period from 1938 to 1948. The reminiscences start with the moment he encounters his new country: born in Basel, Switzerland, he arrives as a ten-year-old boy in Ljubljana, the former homeland of his father, a ruined businessman. After his father's bankruptcy and on the eve of the great world cataclysm, the family has arrived in his father's homeland, where they all feel themselves to be foreigners, especially after his father's premature death. In addition to his family's fate, Kovačič also follows the stormy events of the Second World War and the perhaps even stormier and more painful events of the post-war years, when, in the euphoria of the liberation, the writer's family was declared undesirable: at home, because of his mother, they spoke German, at that time a despised language. Only the youngest son, today's writer, was allowed to stay in the country, and that thanks to the fact that he had begun to be involved in literature from an early age; his brother and mother were deported. Kovačič was "saved by literature," and, as one critic put it, "his ideologically blackened and exiled Slovene-German family from Switzerland has become one of the most famous families in Slovenia, present in every library. Literature is in the most literal sense for Kovačič an existential category."

Pohojeni obraz (SM, 1985, 182 pp.) was written by the late professor of the history of Slovene literature, Anton Slodnjak, on the eve of World War II, when he also wrote two biographical novels about the two giants of Slovene literature, Prešeren and Levstik. Later he also published a novel about Ivan Cankar. In his own lifetime, however, Slodnjak issued only three excerpts from his own autobiographically-based novel. The events described in *Pohojeni obraz* date to the time of the first world war: as a high school student, Slodnjak had to wear the Austrian military uniform and go to war. Logically speaking, the most powerful idea in the novel is the anti-militaristic one: war for the author is a period of absolute material decline and spiritual bankruptcy. The novel is written in an expressionistic, thickly Baroque style; from a compositional point of view, it shows traces of modern fragmented narrative technique.

A representative of a much younger generation, Branko Gradišnik (1951-), in his novel *Leta* (Ljubljana: Borec, 1985, 187 pp.) also uses the point of view of a growing child and adolescent, but during the years following the second world war. The story is bound together by the narrator's search for truth about his mother, who committed suicide in 1948, and his father, a famous and still-respected veteran of the war and postwar political functionary, whose morality is also questionable and who interfered in the lives even of those closest to him—it seems he was responsible for his wife's death, and stole first one then another of his son's girl friends. This tale of three generations of one family (a few of one grandfather's reminiscences of the first world war are also included) provides a well-conceived, analytical and critical picture of social conditions after the war, as well as right up to the present day.

In 1983 Dimitrij Rupel published his novel *Maks* (Koper: Lipa) and in 1985, with the same publishing house, a kind of continuation of that novel with the title *Povabljeni, pozabljeni*. In both novels the same protagonists appear, though in *Maks* (which has the sub-title *Roman o maksizmu ali boj med večino in veličino*, and which has already been translated into Serbo-Croatian, published in Belgrade by Prosveta) a

balance was maintained between events occurring in the middle of the 19th century, during the reign of Kaiser Maximilian (the brother of Franz Joseph, killed in Mexico by Juárez's soldiers) whose fate is studied by the historian Baldad, and our modern world, full of ideological prejudices and anti-intellectual decisions and actions. In the more recent novel, the historian Baldad has suffered a traffic accident and lost his memory; history has been obliterated and (political) manipulation begins. The novel carries a very eloquent epigraph (a paraphrase of Cankar's statement *Narod si bo pisal sodbo sam*): *Konec si bo pisal bralec sam*. Rupel's prose does not hide its artifice, does not attempt to conceal the stitching-together of fiction and reality, its desire is to show that it is literature and not historical note-taking. The themes it discusses are not for that any the less important, any the less truly actual; this is the same sort of *sui generis* documentary literature, the same sort of witness to our own times.

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LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Last report: *Slovene Studies* 5.2 (1983): 243-246. Abbreviations: DZS = Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana; FF = Filozofska fakulteta; JiS = *Jezik in slovstvo*, Ljubljana; MK = Mladinska knjiga; OSJK = Oddelek za slovanske jezike in književnosti; SAZU = Slovenska Akademija Znanosti in Umetnosti; SR = *Slavistična revija*, Maribor; U = University; UEKL = Univerza Edvarda Kardelja v Ljubljani.

Since our last report one volume has been published in each of two major lexicographic projects by Ljubljana Slovenists: the fourth volume of *Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika, Preo—Š* (DZS, 1985, 1125 pp.) and the second volume of France Bezlaj, *Etimološki slovar slovenskega jezika, K—O* (SAZU & MK, 1982, 265 pp.). Both publications continue the high quality of the relatively young tradition of Slovene lexicography, which is earnestly engaged in the effort to provide the indispensable reference works needed for research in the Slovene language. The editorial board of the most recent volume of the *Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika* consists of a team of representative Slovene philologists today, among them, for instance, Janko Jurančič, Tine Logar, Franc Jakopin, Stane Suhadolnik, the late Anton Bajec and the late Jakob Rigler. The *Etimološki slovar slovenskega jezika* on the other hand represents the lifetime preoccupation of France Bezlaj, one of the very best Slovenists of the interwar generation of Slovene Slavists. Both projects are sponsored by SAZU.

Slovenska slovnica. Pregledana in razširjena izdaja by Jože Toporišič (Maribor: Obzorja, 1984, 739 pp.), and the monograph *The Structure and History of the Slovene Language* by Rado Lencek (Columbus, OH: Slavica, 1982, 365 pp.) also appeared during this period. Toporišič's grammar, which is essentially a reprint of an earlier version of his *Slovenska slovnica* (Maribor, 1976), is now enlarged, with two new chapters in the appendix (*dodatek*, 589-739): one on "Communication" (*Sporočanje*), the other on "The history of the Slovene language" (*Slovenski jezik v času*). The new chapters aim at the same type of reader and are written in the same language and style as the first edition. As has been stressed elsewhere, this volume by Toporišič, which represents as it were a summation of his lifelong work in Slovene grammar, is a solid reference work. Somewhat more disturbing here than in his non-monographic works is

Toporišič's conspicuous idiosyncrasy for the nativization of linguistic terminology; for all its virtues, the resort to a defense mechanism of this kind leaves a non-native reader rather uneasy, to say the least.—Lencek's book is the first linguistic description of Slovene in English since R.G.A. de Bray's "Slovenian" (in his *Guide to the Slavonic Languages*, London, 1951, pp. 363-434). Aimed at non-native students and scholars of the Slavic languages, it is neither a textbook nor a reference grammar of Slovene. The subjects discussed include: "Slovenes and the Slovene language", "Slovene among other Slavic languages and dialects," "The history of Slovene," "Slovene and its dialects," "Contemporary Standard Slovene," and "The history of Contemporary Standard Slovene and its sociolinguistic problems;" an extensive bibliographic documentation is included.

Volume 31 (1983) of SR contains a number of language and linguistics papers, among which we single out the following: Jože Toporišič's analysis of the status of the voiced labial non-nasal non-plosive consonants in the Slavic languages, Contemporary Standard Slovene included (123-143); the same author's discussion of "The theory and practice of the Slovene literary language in the second half of the 19th century" (437-456); Jože Paternost's paper on the language of the obituaries in Slovene newspapers, both in Slovenia and in the United States (189-205); Janez Dular on "The predictability of rection from the morphemic structure of verbs" (281-287); Marta Pirnat's article, "A stylistic text analysis from the point of view of propositional modifications," (9-35, 153-174); Marko Snoj's note, "Two lexemes for 'hole' in the Slavic languages," (207-212); the paper by Nikolaj Salnikov (U of Mainz), "The causative forms in the Slovene language" (213-220); and Velimir Gjurin's two painstaking and meticulous critical analyses of the language in two recent Slovene publications: F. Novšak's *Macedonian-Slovene Dictionary* and a draft preprint of the *Glasbeni terminološki slovar*, (239-247 and 298-318 respectively).

Issue 3 of SR 32 (1984) is thematically dedicated to the 400th anniversary of Adam Bohorič's *Arcticae Horulae*. Six papers in this issue deal with problems of 16th-century written Slovene: Jože Toporišič, "The first syntax of Slovene" (159-181); Velimir Gjurin on the glossary of Slovene words in Dalmatin's Bible and on its significance for the evolution of Slovene lexicography (183-208); Anton Schellander (U of Celovec/Klagenfurt), "On the rudimentary elements of Slovene aspectology in Bohorič's grammar" (223-230); Ana Vidovič-Muha, "The structure of verbal derivatives in Trubar's *Cerkovna ordninga*" (245-256); Alenka Šivic-Dular on the origin of 'Tulščak', i.e., the name of one of the 16th-century Slovene Protestant writers (289-291). In issues 1, 2 and 4 of Volume 32, three other linguistic contributions stand out: Tom Priestly's field-work report "On the complete loss of the neuter gender in the Carinthian dialect of Sele Fara", in two instalments (37-47, 357-372); Martin Križaj's paper: "Consonantal oppositions in Standard Slovene according to Trubetzkoy's theory," (93-105); and Cvetka Jošar's contrastive analysis, "Expressing futurity in Slovene and English," based on two recent translations into Slovene from English (317-335).

At the time of writing, only issues 1 and 2 of SR 33 (1985) are to hand. In number 1 Nina B. Mečkowska (Minsk) publishes a contrastive study, "Personal pronouns in Slovene and in the East Slavic languages," (17-26), and Rado L. Lencek an annotated edition of the correspondence between Karel Štrekelj and Jan Baudouin de Courtenay (71-100). This issue also contains Jože Toporišič's review of Lencek's *Structure and History*, cf. above. Number 2 was dedicated to the papers presented at the Conference "Current Research in Slavic Languages and Literatures" organized jointly by the

Universities of Ljubljana and Klagenfurt and held May 16-18, 1985. Language topics dealt with here are by three scholars from Ljubljana: Jože Toporišič ("Gutsmann's syntax," 137-152), Alojz Jembrih ("Matija Valjavec as a lexicographer and contributor to the Zagreb Academy Dictionary," 163-176) and Velemir Gjurin ("The derivational suffix *-aš* in Slovene," 195-222); and four scholars from Klagenfurt: Gerhard Neweklowsky ("Language differentiation within Primož Trubar's *Katechismus* of 1550," 153-161); Heinz Dieter Pohl ("Slavic and Romanic oronyms [mountain-names] in the Karavanke and surrounding mountains", 177-184), Tilman Reuther ("Verbal meaning and the use of imperative forms: the problem of intentionality," 185-193) and Herta Lausegger ("Research into Slovene dialects in Carinthia," 223-230).

The last three volumes of JiS (the organ of the *Slavistično društvo* in Ljubljana), 29 (1983-84), 30 (1984-85) and 31 (1985-86), continue to serve the Slavists of Slovenia as a very valuable and topically diversified forum of literary, linguistic, comparative Slavic and pedagogical contributions. Issue 29.6 was dedicated to the 400th anniversary of Dalmatin's Bible and Bohorič's Grammar. Among linguistic papers by the leading Slovene Slavists—France Novak, Vilko Novak, Martina Orožen, Jože Pogačnik, Breda Pogorelec, Jože Rajhman, Jože Toporišič—that appear in this issue, two deal with new subjects: France Novak's "Sentence typology in Dalmatin's 'Gmajn predgovori čez vso sveto Biblijo'" (183-187) and Vilko Novak's "Dalmatin and the language of the writers of Prekmurje" (188-195). The report on the original 16th-century Slovene texts in the National and University Library in Ljubljana by Mihael Glavan (223-236) is also informative. Among other material in volume 29, Tine Logar's "Slovene dialects—a basic source for the reconstruction of the evolution of the Slovene language" (285-288) will be useful for Slovenists everywhere.

JiS continues its valuable documentation of works on Slovene language and literature: "Slovenistika v letu 1982", by Marko Kranjec, Alenka Logar-Pleško and Anka Sollner-Perdih, in 29: 84-102; "Slovenistika v letu 1983", by Kranjec, Logar-Pleško and Sollner-Perdih, in 30: 32-50; "Slovenistika v letu 1982", by Kranjec and Logar-Pleško, in 31: 63-80. In addition, there appeared a cumulative index of *Jezik in Slovnstvo*, volumes 1-30 (1955/56-1984/85), compiled by Jože Munda, as a special issue of volume 30.

JiS 30 contains more commemorative materials dealing with the 16th century. On pp. 137-145 we find the Slovene version of Jože Toporišič's paper that was published in English in *Slovene Studies* 6 (1984), "The social situation of the Slovene literary language in 1584 and in 1984." Two other essays should also be mentioned: Martina Orožen's "The two directions in the evolution of the literary language from Dalmatin to Japelj (1584-1784)," (217-223), and Jože Koruza's "Cultural ties between Tübingen and Ljubljana in the 16th century," (1-9). Two short notes by Janez Orešnik deal with 'mini-problems' in Slovene syntax, on the borderline of research in transformational grammar: one is devoted to the position of enclitics in Slovene phrase structure (145-147).

In JiS 31. 1-4 (the volumes to hand at time of writing), one contribution should be noted: Michael Biggins and Miran Hladnik, "A fundamental work of Slovene studies," reporting on Lencek's *Structure and History* (cf. above), (37-40).

The language and linguistics papers read at the Seminars on Slovene Language, Literature and Culture that are organized annually at the University of Ljubljana for non-native Slovenists and Slavists, though not necessarily always original or innovative, are sometimes interesting and valuable documents of recorded scholarship. The

three collections of papers presented at the 19th, 20th and 21st seminars may serve as good examples of this diversity. Among six such contributions in Helga Glušič, ed., *XIX Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, 4.-16. julij 1983. Zbornik predavanj* (UEKL/FF/OSJK, 1983), three are of interest to non-native Slovenists: Janez Dular's treatment of the stylistic variants of verbal government in Slovene ("Slogovne razsežnosti glagolske vezave v slovenščini," 187-207); Ada Vidovič-Muha's discussion of the treatment of compounds in Slovene (129-152); and Jože Toporišič's attempt at a rehabilitation of Fr. Marko Pohlin's *Kraynska grammatika* of 1768 (95-128). Of seven such contributions in the 1984 volume (Jože Koruza, ed., *XX Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, 2.-14. julij 1984. Zbornik predavanj* (UEKL/FF/OSJK, 1984), five address 400th anniversary topics. Most interesting to me is Martina Orožen's treatment of the evolution of the vocabulary between Dalmatin's and Japelj's translations of the Bible (249-274). Valuable too are Jože Toporišič's analysis of Bohorič's morphology (189-222) and Breda Pogorelec's discussion of some syntactic features in Dalmatin and Bohorič (223-248). Narrower in scope are France Novak's essay dealing with some semantic peculiarities of the vocabularies of Slovene Protestant authors (285-304) and France Jakopin's "Personal names in the Slovene lands at the turn of the 16th century" (275-284). The main subject of the 21st seminar was 'dvojezičnost' (bilingualism). Four of six papers in Janez Dular, ed., *XIX Seminar slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, 1.-13. julij 1985. Zbornik predavanj* (UEKL/FF/OSJK, 1985) are devoted to different aspects of this subject, from an analysis of the perspectives of the evolution of bilingualism in linguistically-mixed regions in Slovenia today by A. Lük-Nećak (21-30) to the position of the Slovene language during the NOB and the evolution of its military, political and administrative functions, by Breda Pogorelec (5-16). Two papers in this volume are on miscellaneous topics: in one Jože Toporišič discusses patterns of similes in Slovene proverbs and sayings (31-46).

Volume 23 of *Linguistica* (Ljubljana, 1983), a journal of Germanic and Romance linguistics published by UEKL/FF, contains two language-contrastive studies of special interest to Slavists. One deals with the analysis of linguistic equivalents between the French subjunctive and its Slovene lexical and modal correspondences: "Modalités verbales du subjonctif à la lumière d'une analyse contrastive fonctionnelle dans les langues française et slovène" by D. Globevnik (5-52); the other, with the analysis of the Italian perfect : imperfect tense system and the Slovene perfective : imperfective aspectual opposition as used for expressing actions performed in the past: "L'opposizione italiana *perfetto* vs. *imperfetto* e l'opposizione slovena *dovršnost* vs. *nedovršnost* nella verbalizzazione delle azioni passate" by T. Miklič (53-124).

Volume 24 of *Linguistica* (1984) is dedicated to Anton Grad (1907-1983), a Romanist and lexicographer at the University of Ljubljana; a bibliography of his scholarly publications, compiled by G. Vitorović, introduces the volume. It contains 35 papers, four of which are on Slovene-related subjects. The topics of the essays are quite varied, as is to be expected in a volume of this kind. Jaro Šašel writes on the place-names *Emona* and *Ljubljana* (251-254); Mario Doria (U of Trieste) on the place-names of localities on the Karst (265-274); Pavle Merkù (RAI, Trieste) discusses patronymics in *-ič* in late medieval Trieste (275-282). Also to be noted are Neva Godini (U of Udine), "Penetrazione dei prestiti romanzi nello sloveno" (303-314) and Mitja Skubic: "Influenze linguistiche romanze nello sloveno letterario di Trieste" (315-334).

Miscellanea Slovenica, volume 1 of *East Europa*, a new serial from the Istituto di

Lingue e Letterature dell' Europa Orientale 'Jan I.N. Baudouin de Courtenay' of the University of Udine (1984) (editor: Riccardo Casimiro Lewanski), is dedicated to Martin Jevnikar, professor at the Institute. It contains a number of papers, some in Slovene and some in Italian, on different topics in Slovene and Italian language and literature. The following deal with language problems: Roberto Gusmani (U of Udine), "Alcuni termini cristiani d'ispirazione germanica nei 'Brižinski Spomeniki'" (35-38); Srečko Renko (U of Rome), "Adam Bohorič, the first Slovene grammarian, in his time and today" (39-49); Paolo Zolli (U of Udine), "I dizionari bilingui Italiano-Sloveno, Sloveno-Italiano del XX Secolo" (51-55); Mitja Skubic (U of Ljubljana), "Elementi linguistici latini e romanzi nella lingua dei primi giornalisti sloveni" (57-66); Manlio Cortelazzo (U of Padua), "Gli slavismi nel veneto" (67-78); Neva Godini (U of Udine), "Per ricordare quel 1607 a Udine" [the *Vocabulario Italiano e Schiavo* by fra' Gregorio Alasia di Sommaripa] (113-124); Pavle Merkù, "Antropotoponimi sloveni sul Carso" (125-137); Lojzka-Luigia Bratuž (U of Udine), "Jan Baudouin de Courtenay e gli sloveni del Goriziano" (139-150); Cornelio Cesare Desinan (Povoletto, Udine), "Osservazioni sulla toponomastica della Carniola (Kranjsko)" (191-203). The volume is introduced by Robert Petaros (U of Udine); his note "Martin Jevnikar—Septuagenarian" is accompanied by a complete bibliography of Jevnikar's works. (We would like to add that *SS* 5 (1983): 165-188 also contained a paper dedicated to Jevnikar, "From the correspondence between Stanislav Škrabec and Jan Baudouin de Courtenay" by Rado L. Lencek).

Protestantismus bei den Slowenen—Protestantizem pri Slovencih is the title of *Sonderband* 13 of the *Wiener Slavistischer Almanach* (Vienna, 1984). It brings together papers read at the Third Conference of Slavists at the Universities of Klagenfurt and Ljubljana, May 26-28, 1983. There are altogether fifteen papers; five discuss linguistic topics. The central theme of the Conference is represented in the paper "Trubars Katechismus von 1550—eine Konkordanz," by Gerhard Neweklowsky (Klagenfurt) (133-152), cf. below. Other papers: Martina Orožen, "The grammatical and lexical transformation of Dalmatin's literary language in Japelj's translation of the Bible" (153-179); Breda Pogorelec, "New views on the Slovene literary language of the 16th century" (181-207); Jože Toporišič, "Gutsmann's grammar" (209-225); and Anton Schellander, "On the question of a Slovene colloquial language in Carinthia" (251-264).

The above conference gave the incentive for the materialization of one of the most tangible projects in Slovene studies in the commemorative year 1984, the publication of a concordance dictionary of the first Slovene printed book, Trubar's *Catechismus In der Windischenn Sprach* (Tübingen: Ulrich Morhart, 1550): *Trubarjev Katekizem 1550, Konkordanca, Index besed, pogostnostni spiski*, by Gerhard Neweklowsky (DZS, 1984). While technically the project was carried out in Austria—the alphabetic indices with their immediate contexts were prepared in the Computer Centers of the Universities of Graz and Klagenfurt—the preparation and production of the volume is a cooperative enterprise between Klagenfurt and Ljubljana; there are two prefaces, one by Neweklowsky, the second by Breda Pogorelec.

Zbornik Matice Srpske za filologiju i lingvistiku 27-28, (Novi Sad, 1984-1985), which is dedicated to Academicians Milka and Pavle Ivić on the occasion of their 60th birthdays, contains three papers dealing with Slovene: "Word-formational features of the pseudonyms of 19th-century Slovene publicists" (575-581) by Martina Orožen; "The dialect of Resia and the 'Common Slovenian' accentual pattern" (719-725) by Edward Stankiewicz; and "Diphthongal *jat*' reflexes in Slovene dialects" (851-860) by

Ronald F. Feldstein. Tangentially, "Is there a *-ni-:-ne-* isogloss in the South Slavic speech area?" (395-403) by Rado L. Lencek also includes Slovene in its discussion.

Two Austrian philological series produced in Salzburg, both edited by Otto Kronsteiner, *Die Slawischen Sprachen* (founded 1981, sponsored by the Institut für Slawistik der Universität Salzburg) and *Österreichische Namenforschung* (founded 1973 and published by the Österreichische Gesellschaft für Namenforschung), continue their scholarly engagement in the struggle for the recognition of Old Ladin (Romance) elements in the Bavarian and Slavic linguistic tradition in the Eastern Alps. Kronsteiner, who for some years now has been preoccupied with old Slavic remnants in the region (see, e.g., his *Die slowenischen Namen Kärntens in Geschichte und Gegenwart* (Vienna, 1974), in its Slovene version "Slovani v Avstriji (i)z vidika krajevnih imen," *Slovenski vestnik* 33-34 (Klagenfurt, 1978-79); *Die alpenlawischen Personennamen* (Vienna, 1981, 2nd ed. 1984); and *Die slowenischen Namen Kärntens* (Salzburg, 1984)). He has recently published some thought-challenging articles: "Salzburg und die Slawen. Mythen und Tatsachen über die Entstehung der ältesten slawischen Schriftsprache," *Die Slawischen Sprachen* 2 (1982) 27-51; "'Alpenromanisch' aus slawistischer Sicht." *Das Romanische in den Ostalpen*. [Proceedings of a 1982 Conference at the Institute of Romance Languages at the U of Salzburg] (Vienna, 1984) 73-93; and "Virgil kot duhovni oče pokristjanjevanja Slovanov in najstarejšega slovanskega cerkvenega jezika," *Die Slawischen Sprachen* 7 (1984) 47-64. The recurrent themes in these and other recent publications by Kronsteiner include: a call for the recognition of the presence of Old Ladin elements in the oldest Church Slavic religious terminology; an invitation for the investigation of Old Ladin remnants in the Slavic languages; the acceptance of Imre Boba's insistence on the need to reconsider (Great) Moravia's history and geography in 9th-century Central Europe; and a serious proposal to return to the Kopitar-Miklosich thesis that the oldest Church Slavic was based on the Slavic dialects of the Eastern Alps and Pannonia.

A new issue in the Rudolf Trofenik *Litterae Slovenicae* series appeared in 1985: a reprint of a rare article by a German scholar on Slavic settlements in the Pustertal (South Tyrol) in Slovene translation. The title reproduces the original title page of the 105-year-old Slovene translation, *Dr. J.C. Mitterrutzner, Slovani v iztočni Pustriški dolini na Tirolskem*. Poslovenil Miroslav Malovrh. V Novem mestu, 1880. Tiskal in založil J. Krajec. [= *Litterae Slovenicae* 11. Ponatis dr. dr. Rudolf Trofenik] (Munich, 1985, 34 pp.)

Studia balkanistyczne, slowenistyczne i porównawcze językoznawstwa słowiańskiego (Wrocław-Warsaw-Kraków-Gdańsk-Lódz: Zakład narodowy imienia Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii nauk, 1985), 214 pp., is the title of a book by Hanna Orzechowska (U of Warsaw and Polish Academy of Sciences), the leading Slovenist in Poland today. The book is a publication of the Komitet Słowianoznawstwa of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and contains ten papers, some slightly revised to direct attention to a new dimension of the author's philological research. The following essays deal with Slovene topics: "The extent of the analytical expression of the degree of comparison in Slovene" (6-25); "Slovak *čo je to za človeka—čo je to za ženu*: the geographical area of this phrase and its evolution" (26-35); "Balkanisms outside the speech area of the language of the Balkan league" (44-58); "A 1877 letter from Jan Baudouin de Courtenay to Josip Jurčič" (142-146); and "On the morphological type *sluga* in Bulgarian and its Common Slavic background" (150-212). We may add that, just recently, another essay by Orzechowska on one aspect of Slovene appeared: "The

comparative of adjectives of the type *vysokŭ, *soldŭkŭ, *težikŭ in a group of West and South Slavic dialects (an area of common innovation)". *Zagadnienia kategorii stopnia w językach słowiańskich*, IV (Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 1986): 107-136.

Several essays dealing with Slovene language and linguistics have recently appeared in English. The prolific Canadian linguist Tom Priestly, who works on Carinthian Slovene dialects and the sociolinguistic realities and structural problems of their evolution, published two studies on the loss of the neuter gender in the dialect of Sele in Carinthia in *SR* 32 (1984) (cf. above). We note here also his contribution to the Ninth International Congress of Slavists in Kiev, "Slovene and German in contact: some lexical analyses." *Canadian Contributions to the Ninth Congress of Slavists* (Toronto, 1983) 128-146; his sociolinguistic report, "Attitudes to language among German/Slavic bilinguals in Southern Austria." *Roots and Realities among Eastern and Central Europeans* (Edmonton, 1983) 83-93; and a linguistic paper, "Nasalization in the Slovene dialect of Sele Fara, Carinthia, Austria," *Wiener Slawistischer Almanach* 12 (1983) 275-291. Priestly's paper on sociolinguistic attitudes is a report on an experiment known as the 'matched guise technique', designed to reveal speakers' attitudes to different language varieties. He conducted it with students who were native speakers of Carinthian Slovene dialects to measure their group biases in evaluative reactions. The results reported in the paper, interesting as they are, are still inconclusive, and call for further testing. In the paper "Nasalization . . ." he treats the well-known phenomenon of nasalization as it occurs in various Sele dialect forms, and similar cases known to several dialects in a broader dialect area. He analyzes the extension of nasality to adjoining sounds within the phonemic structure of the Sele dialect and in its diachronic development, and offers a few plausible suggestions for its synchronic analysis.

In his latest book, *Grammars and Dictionaries of the Slavic Languages from the Middle Ages up to 1850. Annotated Bibliography* (Berlin-New York-Amsterdam: Mouton, 1984; xiv, 190 pp.) Edward Stankiewicz includes a "Survey of Slovene Grammars" (98-102) and "Slovene Dictionaries" (103-107), with a number of photo-reproductions of their title pages (108-109).

The International Journal of the Sociology of Language 52 (Berlin-New York-Amsterdam: Mouton, 1985) has the subtitle *Yugoslavia in Sociolinguistic Perspective* and is edited by Thomas F. Magner. It contains among other items Joseph Paternost's article "A sociolinguistic tug-of-war between language value and language reality in Contemporary Slovenian," (9-29), and his review of Jože Toporišič's *Nova slovenska skladnja* (Ljubljana, 1982) (111-113).—The *International Review of Slavic Linguistics*, 1: *The Slavic Languages in Émigré Communities* (Carbondale, IL-Edmonton, 1982) contains another paper by Paternost, "Sociolinguistic aspects of Slovenes in Pennsylvania" (97-120).—Riccardo Picchio and Harvey Goldblatt's two-volume collection of essays, *Aspects of the Slavic Language Question* (New Haven: Yale Concilium on International and Area Studies, 1984) includes the article "The Modern Slovene language question: an essay in sociolinguistic interpretation" by Rado L. Lencek (Vol. I, 297-317).—The volume: Gerald Stone and Dean Worth, eds., *The Formation of the Slavonic Literary Languages. Proceedings of a Conference Held in Memory of Robert Auty and Anne Pennington at Oxford, 6-11 July 1981* (Columbus, OH: Slavica, 1985) has four papers dealing with Slovene: Peter Herrity (U of Nottingham), "France Prešeren and the Slovene literary language" (147-159); Henry Leeming (U of London), "Emil Korytko (1813-1839), Slavophile and Sloveno-

phile" (161-176); Jože Toporišič, "Kopitar as defender of the independence of the Slovene language" (193-205); and Rado L. Lencek, "On sociolinguistic determinants in the evolution of Slavic literary languages" (39-51).—*Folia Slavica* 6.3 (1984), the *Thomas F. Magner Festschrift* (Columbus, OH, 1986) has two papers on Slovene: Joseph Paternost, "Aspects of stylistic written bilingualism and the social meaning of language among American Slovenes" (412-428), and Rado L. Lencek, "Themes and topics of Serbo-Croatian, Slovene and Macedonian linguistic research" (328-345).

Rado L. Lencek