

towards a market economy. Nevertheless, a few improvements to some of the formal elements of the publication and a sharpening of its focus would certainly have been beneficial.

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Marko Snoj & Marc L. Greenberg, eds. *Slovenski jezik/Slovene Linguistic Studies*, Volume 1 (1997). Ljubljana/Lawrence, Kansas: Inštitut za slovenski jezik Frana Ramovša, SAZU/The Joyce and Elizabeth Hall Center for Humanities, University of Kansas. 165 pp.

The mission of this new journal is aptly summarized by its title: it is devoted to all manner of research on Slovene. In the words of its editors (uvodna beseda 3), "Its place and thus *raison d'être* is found at the intersection of linguistics and the Slovene language." The appearance of such a specialized journal should give all Slavists cause to celebrate in these times of shrinking enrollments and disappearing programs; its high quality will please all linguists, not just students of South Slavic.

SJ/SLS is being published jointly by the Fran Ramovš Slovene Language Institute (ZRC/SAZU, Ljubljana) and the Joyce and Elizabeth Hall Center for Humanities at the University of Kansas; it is ably edited by first-rate scholars at these institutions, Marko Snoj and SSS member Marc L. Greenberg, respectively. The very appearance of volume 1 (dated 1997) bespeaks high standards and professionalism: typos and editorial errors are minimal, and it is quite handsomely printed on high-quality paper. Physically, volume 1 is a joy to read.

Although in one sense narrowly focused, *SJ/SLS* promises a varied content: articles from linguists of "various kinds of training, schools of thought, and cultural viewpoints" (ibid.). Volume 1 certainly delivers in this regard: the nine articles treat a multitude of topics; four different languages are employed (Slovene and English, to be sure, but also Russian and German); and, in experience, the authors range from graduate students to world-renowned scholars. Overall, the quality of the articles is high; the specific subjects are generally interesting, although the quality of the writing varies considerably. Readers can

grasp the essence of any given article by glancing at the Slovene and English précis that precedes it; they can get a notion of the author's approach by scanning the much longer abstract (again, repeated in both languages) that follows. (Including two separate summaries of every article in two languages strikes me somewhat as overkill, but each has its own purpose, as I have indicated.)

The first two articles touch upon synchronic issues. "A Slovene English Contrastive Analysis of *One*" (Nike Kocijančič Pokorn) discusses various Slovene equivalents for the multiseme one (this piece will be of particular interest to translators and theorists of translation), while "Hierarchical Ambiguities in Copula Coordinate Structures in Slovene and Other Slavic Languages" (Donald F. Reindl) treats the use of a variety of conjunctions, primarily in Slovene and Russian.

Articles on historical topics include "Romanske izposojenke v poljedelski terminologiji Slovenske Istre" (Rada Cossutta), which is basically a cut-and-dried list of lexical items and their variants; "Eine slowenisch preußische lexikalisch-mythologische Parallele: kres/kresze" (Nikolai Mikhailov), which raises some fascinating Baltic-South Slavic prehistoric parallels; and "Why There May have Been Contacts between Slovenes and Jews before 1000 A. D." (Paul Wexler), which focuses even more intently on Central European cultural interaction in antiquity. Incidentally, it must be pointed out that attracting a scholar of Wexler's prestige to the first volume of the new journal is an impressive coup for the editorial board.

The largest block of writing is devoted to the history of the Slovene literary language. "Slovenski razvoj besedotvornih pomenov pri izglagolskih samostalnikih, posebno pri glagolniku" (Andreja Žele) contains some theoretical discussion about the formation of deverbal nouns in Slovene, but mostly concentrates on how different grammatical traditions have described these items; "'Wäre doch Truber ein Kroat gewesen!' Slovenische Variationen über das Thema einer gesamtsüdslavischen Schriftsprache von der Reformation bis zum Neoillyrismus" (Elisabeth Seitz) is a highly interesting exploration of the relationship between Slovene language reformers and (largely Croat) efforts to establish a common South Slavic literary standard; a related article, "The Impact of Purism on the Development of the Slovene Standard Language" (George Thomas) treats puristic impulses in Slovene language planning, as compared to Croat and German;

finally, "O nakhodke Ekzempliara izdaniia 'Psalter Daidou' (1566) Primozha Trubaria" (Aleksandr D. Dulichenko) describes a copy of Trubar's text that was discovered at the University of Tartu in 1990.

This volume of *SJ/SLS* ends with a short section somewhat misleadingly entitled "Ocene-Reviews," which in this case contains more a rather pointed exchange between Eric P. Hamp and Alenka Šivic Dular about alleged shortcomings in France Bezlaj's *Etimološki slovar slovenskega jezika*. (Hamp offers some specific criticisms, Šivic Dular counters, Hamp responds to her comments.) This kind of scholarly "point-counterpoint" can be just as informative as any regular article or review, and helps to bring the field alive for the reader; it is a shame that journals do not employ such a format more often.

All in all, this is a most impressive beginning. Slovenists and linguists alike owe the editors a debt of gratitude, not only for producing an interesting journal of high quality, but also just for undertaking such an enterprise in the first place.

Postscript: Perhaps wisely, the editorial board intends to publish *SJ/SLS* once every two years; volume 2 (1999) was published last summer, and contains more articles on a wide range of topics (dialectology, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics, among others), written by scholars from several countries in Europe and North America. American and Canadian readers should contact Marc L. Greenberg (m-greenberg@ukans.edu) for more information.

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