

Štritof's paintings and thus offers a better insight into the artist's work; the quality of the reproductions is however better in the English version.

Unhappy Rebel / Upornik s čopičem is not only a book one can read for pleasure, but is also an interesting story of the past — Canadian and Slovene — which we want to preserve for future generations. Enjoyable reading!

Lea Plut-Pregelj, University of Maryland

----- ◇ -----

Steenwijk, Han. *The Slovene Dialect of Resia. San Giorgio.* [= *Studies in Slavic and General Linguistics* Volume 18]. Amsterdam-Atlanta GA: Rhodopi, 1992. Pp. 352, maps, illustration. ISBN 90-5183-366-0.

Resia has been a source of interest to Slavists since the early years of the discipline. Indeed, some of the most important pioneers of Slavic studies, including Josef Dobrovský and I.I. Sreznevskij, devoted considerable attention to the area, and the great Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, one of the first truly modern linguists, produced an epoch-making monograph on a Resian dialect in the 1870s.¹ To this illustrious company is now joined *Society for Slovene Studies* member Han Steenwijk who, in the present volume, has produced one of the few book-length descriptions of a Slovene dialect available in a "world" language. In many ways, it is an impressive work, all the more so because it is based on Steenwijk's doctoral dissertation, and represents his first major foray into the field.

Like other Dutch linguists who have recently been working on South Slavic dialects, Steenwijk describes the dialect of San Giorgio on its own terms, with few references to other Slovene dialects or other Slavic languages. This, of course, is a most valid approach, one with a long history in dialectology. Steenwijk is very consistent in its application, and gives the reader the double benefit of staying focused on the topic at hand, and being able to "discover" the material along with the author. Still, it would have been nice to have this dialect placed in some linguistic context,

¹ Čurkina, Iskra Vasil'evna, *Russkie i slovency* (Moscow: Nauka, 1986), 48-49, 63-66, and 95-98.

perhaps in an appendix, both for comparative reasons, and to gauge just how far Resian deviates from related idioms. We Slavists have means at our disposal to do this on our own; the other linguists who will benefit from this work do not.

The book opens with an introduction, in which Steenwijk presents the dialect, comments on its geographical, historical and sociological setting, discusses earlier studies of Resian Slovene, and brings up various problems that need to be dealt with. He also introduces his informants, and discusses his goals and methodology. Eight meaty substantive chapters on various linguistic categories follow. Steenwijk rounds out the volume with a selection of dialect texts, two appendices, a glossary, a very full bibliography, and an Italian summary. The book also includes very useful maps, and a curious set of illustrations. Steenwijk in general writes in an eminently readable style, although there are the inevitable patches of "dissertationese," as well as passages where he betrays his status as a non-native speaker of English. None of this seriously detracts from the value of the writing, however.

After the informative introduction, Steenwijk tackles San Giorgio Resian phonology. He is remarkably thorough here (thoroughness is one of the strong points of the work in general), to the extent of providing positional variants for many of the phonemes. The wealth of detail may make the reader's head spin, but one wishes that all scholars would be this meticulous. A serious drawback to this chapter is Steenwijk's use of the post-Praguan terms "heavy phoneme," "heavy archiphoneme," etc.. Those not well-versed in this tradition will be at a loss to understand exactly what he means. Also, his treatment of the dialect's famous "dark" (Sln. *zasopli*) vowels gives somewhat short shrift to these unique phonemes. This is one section that might have benefitted from a comparative approach.

The following five chapters on morphology and morphophonemics constitute Steenwijk's most important contribution, since so many previous studies — indeed, most of the extant literature on Slovene dialects — focus on phonology. Chapter three ("Morphophonemics") will again astound readers with Steenwijk's attention to detail. They will, alas, be confused at times, as well: the author's classification of verbal stems is unexplained, and thus opaque, at this point, and the mysterious

“heavy phonemes” et al. mentioned above play a prominent role in the discussion. There are several places where Steenwijk could have made profitable use of generalizations, grouping small categories of alternations together under some unifying principle. For example, virtually all of the many “unpredictable alternations” in verb-stems that he discusses on pp. 60-61 occur in non-stem-stressed forms, but he neglects to make this connection explicit. Finally, he concludes as mophophonemic such old stem-alternations as NA sg. *jimę*, G sg. *jimana* “name,” 1 sg. future *bon*, fem past *bila* “be,” and so on, which surely have to be viewed as suppletive at this point in time.

Steenwijk’s discussion of morphology is organized by part of speech (i.e., chapters on “The Substantive,” “The Adjective,” “Pronouns, Numerals and Articles,” and “The Verb,”) Once again, thoroughness is the appropriate catchword: each of the chapters contains list after list of various stem-types, complete inventories of morphemes, and a wealth of fascinating information. My only specific complaint here is his insistence on utilizing both thematic vowels and “verbal form markers” in his analysis of verbal structure. I have encountered this approach elsewhere in the Slovene linguistic literature, and I admit that I find it baffling. Here it serves to make the the forms seem more complicated than they really are.

As in other works of this sort, Steenwijk’s “Remarks on Syntax (Chapter 8) consist mostly of comments on case usage, although he also includes a lengthy inventory of conjunctions and a discussion of special uses of verbal forms. There is fascinating material in this chapter that should inspire Slavists and non-Slavists alike.

The dialect texts of Chapter 9 give the investigator an opportunity to see how the material in the previous chapters appears in context. Including them is a real service to ther scientific community. Of the remaining sections, Appendix I is the least useful: it a local intellectual’s analysis of the dialect; not without interest, perhaps, but after Steenwijk’s daunting meticulousness, decidedly superfluous. It is written in Italian, which renders it largely inaccessible, to boot. Appendix 2 is much more to the point: a list of the different accented vowel systems to be found in Resia, with a discussion of the differences in distribution of various phonemes.

In conclusion, *The Slovene Dialect of Resia. San Giorgio* is an excellent book that illuminates many aspects of an important Slovene dialect that have heretofore not received sufficient attention. Because of its wealth of minute detail, it would be best used as a reference-work and source of data by linguists at the graduate level and beyond.

Raymond H. Miller, Bowdoin College.

----- ◇ -----

Kurkina, Ljubov' Viktorovna. *Dialektnaja struktura praslavjanskogo jazyka po dannym južnoslavjanskoj leksiki. Narečna struktura praslovanskega jezika v luči južnoslovanske leksike.* [= *Slovenska Akademija Znanosti in Umetnosti. Razred za filološke in literarne vede. Classis II: Philologia et litterae. Dela 38.*] Ljubljana: SAZU, 1992. 260 pp.

The aim of this study is to shed fresh light on dialectal variations within Proto-Slavic by treating in great detail part of the lexical structure of one of its segments, namely the one represented by Slovene and neighboring dialects of Serbo-Croatian. Its author, L.V. Kurkina [henceforward, LVK] is a member of the research team in the Russian Academy of Sciences which since 1974 has, under O.N. Trubačev, been engaged in publishing a new etymological dictionary of the Slavic languages, LVK's responsibility being for the Slovene evidence and its interpretation. The book under review is a synthesis of work published by her in several previous articles and of new materials. SAZU is to be commended for taking the unusual but sensible step of publishing this text in Russian; this means that it will bring the results of this research to a wider reading public. Franc Jakopin describes (8) the difficulty of computerizing and publishing this text, given the problems of staying in contact with the author and the political discontinuities in both countries concerned; the collaboration must be judged fruitful.

As Jakopin points out, this study breaks new ground by reconstructing early strata of the Slovene lexicon and contrasting them, and linking them, with proto-dialectal lexical elements in other parts of Slavic. The basic data are from Pleteršnik (1894-1895) but many other Slovene sources were used: not only the