The Rusyn Language

Stefan M. Pugh
University of St Andrews

The Rusyn Language is the first grammar of Rusyn in English, and the first of the Rusyn of Slovakia (termed “Prešov”) Rusyn in any language. In many ways, the book is a traditional grammar: it treats the phonology and every morphological category of the language, as well as providing basic syntactic information and a selection of illustrative texts in Rusyn. In addition to describing Prešov Rusyn, this grammar also supplies comparative data from Lemko and Subcarpathian Rusyn – variants spoken in Poland and Ukraine, respectively. This is done in order to identify the central linguistic core of the Rusyn linguistic continuum; this information will be of interest to Slavists as well as to language planners who are contemplating the formulation of a supra-regional Rusyn literary language. Prešov Rusyn – just like every other variant of the language – is a fascinating linguistic entity because it is characterized by a great deal of variation. It is of especially great interest to Slavists because it is a language that can be seen as a bridge between East and West Slavic: Rusyn is clearly East Slavic, but has been in contact with West Slavic for a very long time, with clear consequences for the present-day state of the language.


The Phonology of Glides in Russian

Janina Molczanow
University of Warsaw

This book examines the phonological behaviour of glides in Russian from the perspective of Optimality Theory (OT). The goal of the study is twofold. First, it addresses descriptive issues in the phonology of Russian which have not been discussed in the generative literature to date. Second, the data are analysed in the OT framework. On the one hand, it is argued that OT offers new insights into the phenomena concerning the phonological properties of the Russian v, which derives from the underlying back glide. On the other hand, the investigation of various processes associated with the occurrence of the front glide j reveals that standard OT cannot produce an adequate description of a large body of data. The problem stems from the fact that in most cases, the trigger of the process is not present on the surface. As is well known, opaque generalisations cannot be handled within standard OT, which evaluates output forms using one set of ranked constraints. This study argues that a modified version of OT, Derivational Optimality Theory, can successfully analyse the phenomena under consideration.

The first chapter offers an overview of the basic theoretical assumptions and presents descriptive generalisations that are relevant to the ensuing discussion. Chapter two is devoted around issues connected with the distribution of high vowels and the corresponding glides in Russian. Specifically, it discovers a generalization that the systematic occurrences of the Cj sequences are conditioned by the presence of an alternating vowel. Chapter three discusses opaque generalisations that result from the interaction of Glide Deletion with other phonological processes such as Vowel Reduction, Fronting and Retraction. The analysis proposed here strengthens the conclusion from the preceding chapter that OT evaluation must be carried out at different levels. Additionally, this chapter proposes a novel analysis of Vowel Reduction, which assumes that the raising of non-high vowels taking place after palatalised consonants is best analysed as assimilation in height. The final chapter offers an alternative OT analysis of the ambiguous behaviour of the labial continuant v in Russian. It is argued that v is represented as the glide /w/ in the underlying representation and that the undetermined sonorant/obstruent behaviour of v is derived from the interplay of independent constraints.


The Syntax of Numerals in Bosnian

Nedžad Leko
University of Sarajevo

This monograph deals with numerals with special emphasis on numerals in Bosnian and their syntactic behaviour. At least eight types of numerals in Bosnian may be singled out, and taking “five” as an example, we have the forms pet, peti, petoroj, petori, petorica, petica, petina. The aim of this study is to repeat Chapter 3 some parts of the discussion from Chapter 2, which is mainly concerned with the description of various types of numerals. Those readers who are mainly interested in theoretical considerations may read Chapter 3, which also gives some crucial descriptive facts that are extensively dealt with in Chapter 2.

The author has Ph.D. in linguistics (Indiana University, 1986) and teaches linguistics at the University of Sarajevo.


A New Historical Grammar of the East Slavic Languages Volume 1: Introduction and Phonology

Stefan M. Pugh
University of St Andrews

A New Historical Grammar of the East Slavic Languages marks a new approach to the study of this subject, in a number of ways. It is compact, does not repeat the history of East Slavic (in this case, the phonology) as it has been presented before, and is aimed at an audience already familiar with the basics. The study addresses the phonemic inventories of the East Slavic systems, and introduces the question of functional load in East Slavic in a systematic fashion. Another approach taken is an areal one: how and where do you find vocalic and tonal features across the geo-linguistic continuum? The study of East Slavic is also not undertaken in isolation, but includes Polish in reference to some crucial phonological features of a language that is connected to the western reaches of East Slavic geographically as well as linguistically. Finally,
A Russian – English Dictionary of Colloquial Expressions

STANISLAV SILINSKY
St. Petersburg State University

This book, the first of its kind, is a valuable source of various everyday phrases and collocations that denote realities of life in contemporary Russia, concepts, notions and phenomena with which people come across in their day-by-day situations. There are over six thousand entries in the Dictionary. Its objective is to provide the user with Russian and English expressions, popular colloquialisms and their equivalents or near-equivalents in contemporary American English. In cases where cultural differences do not allow to find equivalents in two languages, the author suggests descriptive or explanatory variants. Translations and examples of their use in American English are obtained from present-day American media, the Internet, movie scripts, interviews, contemporary literature and other sources. The given examples help illustrate the context, correct use and its nuances of a given phrase.

The target group of the dictionary includes translators, interpreters, journalists, students of Russian and English, and those who pursue intercultural studies. The dictionary includes recently coined expressions and popular collocations which are by no means “fossilized” and hard to be found elsewhere. Orthodoxy in language is shown in such kinds as speech idiomatic, natural and vivid. They expand the user’s ability to communicate effectively in a variety of every day encounters. For professionals, the dictionary is indispensable in terms of accurate translation; for students both of Russian and English it is a source of up-to-date vocabulary.

The study is broadened to include what many are now accepting as a fourth East Slavic language: Rusyn.

Stefan M. Pugh is Reader in Russian at the University of St Andrews (Scotland). He has published widely on East Slavic languages and linguistics, including Testament to Ruthenian: a Linguistic Analysis of the Smotryc’kyj Variant (1996), Ukrainian: A Comprehensive Grammar, with J. Ian Press (1999), and Systems in Contact. System in Motion: the Assimilation of Russian with J. Ian Press (1999), and

ISBN 978 3 929075 80 9 (Hardbound). LINCOM Scientific Dictionaries 03. 300pp. USD 111.00 / EUR 90.20 / GBP 76.70. 2009.

The Origins of Slavonic

NOEL C. BRACKNEY
University of Surrey

This book examines the causes of the dissolution of Common Slavonic. Archaeologists have questioned traditional theories of the Indo-Europeanization of Europe; consensus has been growing that the Indo-European languages arrived in Europe earlier than previously thought, accompanying the introduction of agriculture at the end of the Neolithic period. This stands in contrast to the premise that Proto-Indo-European was introduced during the Bronze Age by steppe nomads.

Acceptance of the former model requires adjustment in the chronology of the break-up of Indo-European unity. It also necessitates the modification of theories of language change. This issue has been addressed by the proposal of a framework of language evolution incorporating the Utterance-Based Theory of Selection and the Punctuated Equilibrium Model. Both stress the role of external factors in the development of languages.

The conclusion is that there exists a concrete and dynamic relationship between catastrophic historical events and episodes of profound change in the structure of a language. The body of this book is composed of historical, archaeological, and linguistic evidence, which substantiates this claim.

David B. Brackney currently lectures in Russian at the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom and is a member of the Surrey Morphology Group. This monograph is based on his doctoral dissertation.

A History of the Russian Language and its Speakers

IAN PRESS
University of St Andrews

The history of the emergence of any standard and therefore at least initially somewhat artificial language is complex, but that of Russian is perhaps exceptionally so, with argument simmering for many years over the character, extent and relevance of variation. An attempt is made to present both the history of the language and of its users, in this way bringing the whole general picture together. The earliest days, with the emergence of writing, are explored, after which language use in Russia is examined. Russian from the Mongol Conquest to Muscovy and the social and linguistic reshapings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are seen as creating a base whose stability is worked through over the next few generations.

A standard emerges in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but remains exploratory throughout the nineteenth century, since when we have the October Revolution and its impact on language, followed by the current 'liberation' of Russian. The picture is brought to life by the inclusion of texts, with commentaries, from all periods. The aim is to provide a clear, readable, and accessible presentation for a wide range of readers.


Czech in Generative Grammar

MOJMÍR DOČEKAL, PETR KARLÍK, JANA ZMRLIKOVA (eds.)
Masaryk University

This book is the first to analyse the Czech language within a generative framework. In twelve studies, this work offers an analysis of the Czech language, which possesses a rich morphological system and a relatively free word order. It suggests new hypotheses and modifications of existing influential hypotheses based on Czech data.

The book addresses classic phenomena which have been central to generative grammar for all of its existence, such as reflexive verb forms, infinitives, wh-questions, mixed categories, and others. It also touches on problems whose descriptive analysis are connected with Prague School structuralism and only later have received generativists’ attention, e.g. topicalisation and theme/theme word order.

Contents:

Petr Biskup: Reflexive verbal forms in Czech from the Romance perspective
Markéta Ziková: Why Czech case markers sometimes get lost


Topics in the History of Russian

IAN PRESS
University of St Andrews

‘Topics in the History of Russian’ emerges from an attempt to write short answers to university examination questions on the history of the Russian language. It is built up from that to become as up-to-date and comprehensive as achievable, but remains essentially a brief presentation of information on about forty broad and less broad topics in the general, phonological, morphological, and dialectal history of the Russian language. These are rounded off by appendices on the sounds of Russian, on the forms of Russian, and on the character and structure of Old Church Slavonic, not to mention a wide-ranging bibliography. The whole complements the author’s ‘A History of the Russian Language and its Speakers’, Lincom, 2007.


The Phonology of Stress in Polish

IWONA KRASKA-SZLENK
University of Warsaw

This book examines the Polish stress system within the theoretical framework of Optimality Theory (OT). Two aspects of stress, its position and its relative prominence, are discussed in a broader context of domain structuring in Polish. General theoretical questions are also addressed, e.g. the formal treatment of clitics, lexical exceptions, analogy.

The introductory chapter one outlines the principles of OT and the basic facts of Polish morphology and syllabification relevant to stress. Chapter two presents a discussion of a general foot pattern within a domain of the word, including composition, lexical exceptions and acronym. The most elaborated chapter three is devoted to an intricate problem of stress patterns in clitic groups. A complex intersection between the position of metrical foot, syllabification and sandhi effects (final devoicing, voicing assimilations) necessitates a novel approach to the issue of prosodic domains in Polish, which are assumed to be constraint-based. Peculiar behavior of some clitics argues for their preferable unstressability which may be, however, violated under a higher demand. The foot pattern in proclitic groups calls for a recourse to analogy for which an OT analysis is given (additionally motivated by examples of paradigmatic leveling and reduplication).

In the final chapter four a grid representation is used to reflect relative differences between primary, secondary and subsidiary stresses. A four-way stress contrasts attested for Polish phrases are predicted by a grid-building family of constraints which coexists with a foot-building family of constraints discussed in the previous chapters. The Polish data are examined in detail, but some comparison to other languages is also made in order to argue for the universal character of grid constraints.

Upper Sorbian
GUNTER SCHAARSCHMIDT
University of Victoria

The area inhabited by the Sorbs corresponds roughly to the regions of Upper Lusatia (Oberlausitz) for Upper Sorbian and Lower Lusatia (Unterlausitz) for Lower Sorbian. At present, this area covers approx. 95km in its north/south expansion, and appr. 60km in its widest west/east expansion. According to recent statistics (1991), the two Sorbian speaking populations exceed 53,600, a 44% reduction since the mid 1880s (by comparison, Lower Sorbian declined by 81% in the same period).

Upper Sorbian is classified as belonging to the West Slavic group of languages. However, Upper Sorbian (like Lower Sorbian) has a number of linguistic features that are not found in any of the other members of that group; it has retained the Old Slavic tense system with aorist, imperfect, and perfect past tenses. In many dialects, the dual number is marked for both nominals and verbs. Centuries of contact with German have left an indelible imprint, especially on colloquial Upper Sorbian and on dialects. The Upper Sorbian language area, small as it is, is divided into at least nine major dialects. There are, in addition, many regional dialects. Politically, Upper Sorbian is part of Saxony ("Freistaat Sachsen"). The German Unity Treaty of 1990 guarantees the rights of Sorbs to use their language in the public domain and in the courts in the Sorbian-speaking areas.

A Short Reference Grammar of Slovene
MARC L. GREENBERG
University of Kansas

Slovene (or Slovenian) is the language of ca. 2 million speakers in the Republic of Slovenia and neighboring areas of Italy, Austria, and Hungary, as well as of diaspora speakers in Australia and North and South America. Until 1990 it was one of the federal and republican languages of Yugoslavia and since Slovenia’s accession to the European Union in 2004 one of the official languages of the E.U. The westernmost language of the South Slavic group, Slovene is noted for its pitch-accent system, opposition of singular/plural-dual, distinction of infinitival and supine forms, as well as its remarkable diatopic variation (some 48 dialects). The present grammar sketches the main grammar points of the standard language, with an emphasis on contemporary usage in speech and writing and an attempt to provide exemplification with rich context.

Some attention is given to social and stylistic variation, including a sketch of the main phonological discrepancies between the spoken language of Ljubljana (the national capital), and the standard language, which is based on an idealized form of Ljubljana city speech from the 16th century and a selection of features from various dialects in the territory of the Republic. It goes beyond other grammars also in its exemplification and analysis of discourse markers as used both in contemporary writing and formal speech, primarily as attested in contemporary debate.

An Innovative Methodology for Learning Polish Inflection
MARCIE J. McMahan
University of Maryland Baltimore County

This book introduces an innovative, practically oriented methodology for describing the inflectional patterns of Polish nouns, adjectives and adverbs. It then employs this methodology for the rich inventory of inflectional paradigms for the selected parts of speech, and richly supplements each paradigm with illustrative examples. This book takes up where typical descriptive grammars leave off, supplementing their valid but often difficult to apply rules with a more direct, less abstract presentation of the material. Formally, the book is divided into two parts. Part I provides background about the morphology of Polish, as well as introducing and motivating the methodology of description. Part II instantiates that methodology, presenting the inflectional paradigms and lists of sample members in the general style of a reference manual. One aim of the work is to demystify the difficult, often idiosyncratic aspects of Polish inflection by stating plainly what factors affect the choice of inflectional endings for every class of word. Another aim is to provide students and teachers with sufficient practice material to drill each pattern to the point where producing correct word forms becomes automatic.

The Language of Eastern Slovak Publications in the USA
(Kon the End of 19th – the Beginning of 20th Centuries)
KONSTANTIN V. LIFANOVA
Lomonosov State University of Moscow

This paper is the first attempt for linguistic analysis of the specific language of published texts (newspapers, English grammar and tale) written in the USA by Czech immigrants at the threshold of the 20th century. The language of these texts has been uninvestigated till present but there is an opinion they were created in the Eastern Slovak dialect. In fact, there are many diverse Eastern Slovak phonetic and morphological features in its structure, but they compete corresponding with the Slovak literary language ones. In this connection this language may be identified as a mixture arisen as a consequence of of Eastern Slovak and Slovak literary language interaction.

The Slovak literary language and the Eastern Slovak have different positions in the Slovak American publications, because the first idiom is considered as a phenomenon of indivisible whole. On the contrary, the Eastern Slovak functions as a certain generalization of its components competing not only with Slovak literary language, but also each other. In this case the Slovak literary language plays a part of peculiar filter, which assists their penetration into the structure of these texts or prevents from it.

The rules of the Slovak literary language continue to be used in the language of the Slovak American publications, but they are modified under influence of the Eastern Slovak. However, it enables to conclude the Slovak literary language was just the base language of the Slovak American publications.

The language of the Charter of “The First Hungarian-Slovak Society Supported in the Case of Illness” published in 1887 in New York essentially differs from other Slovak American publications, because the Eastern Slovak dialect actually was its base.

Contents:
Introduction
Chapter 1. Eastern Slovak dialect in the structure of Slovak publications in the USA
Chapter 2. Competition of Eastern Slovak features in the Slovak American publications
Chapter 3. Mechanism of interaction of the Slovak literary language and Eastern Slovak dialect and the influence of other languages
Chapter 4. The language of the Charter of “The First Hungarian-Slovak Society Supported in the Case of Illness”
Conclusions
Bibliography
Appendix. Fragments of the texts from the Eastern Slovak publications in the USA

Genus als grammatische und textlinguistische Kategorie
Eine kognitiv-funktionalistische Untersuchung des Russischen
URSULA DOLESCHAL
Universität Klagenfurt

The present study deals with the grammatical category of gender in Russian from a universalist point of view. The main aims to provide, firstly, a psychologically real, unified model of both gender assignment and agreement and, secondly, an empirical investigation of the textlinguistic functions of gender.

The first chapter shorty outlines the typological aspects of gender and the place of Russian among other gender languages. The second and third chapters delineate the morphological aspects of gender in Russian and the respective agreement domains, illustrating both with authentic examples.

The fourth chapter is devoted to modelling the category of gender in Russian. In the beginning previous accounts are discussed. Subsequently, a new account of gender assignment is put forward. This analysis is based on morphological and syntactic evidence as well as a range of empirical data. It rends gender assignment in Russian as a complex interplay of semantic and morphological features of nouns. It is then argued that gender agreement can be described using the same set of schemas at a higher hierarchical level.

In the end, the fifth chapter investigates the function of gender in discourse, drawing on a large corpus of data from both colloquial Russian and Russian newspapers. It is shown that gender does indeed play a role for both establishing reference and reference-tracking.[Written in German].


Genius of the Slovak Literary Language
KONSTANTIN VASILIEVICH LIFANOV
Lomonosov State University of Moscow

Contrary to Slovak historical linguistics, the Slovak Literary Language did not arise in the 18th century as a result of Anton Bernolak’s
increasingly into the neuter) of the pronoun as a animate masculine into the inanimate (and on-going changes can be perceived with regard to scientific styles has shown that several interesting

The corpus composed of texts from the inflected from uninflected relativizer (used with extraposed relatives), the differentiation of clause as restrictive or non-restrictive. The non-
determine the realization of the relative representatives of the relative clauses. The author therefore be considered to belong to typical including Serbo-Croatian. These properties can are most frequently realized in various languages, description of properties of such relative clauses as

This comprehensive study of relative clauses in SLAVIC LANGUAGES

The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic
MATTHEW BAERMAN
University of Surrey

The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic is the first book-length treatment of the development of fixed stress systems in the Slavic languages. The complex system of morphological stress found in the ancestral language has been replaced in a number of the contemporary languages by phonologically fixed stress (e.g. initial as in Czech, penultimate as in Polish or antepenultimate as in Macedonian). The details of this major morphological innovation have remained unclear, as there is no textual evidence. Instead, this book addresses the issue through a map of stress, looking at areas where the transition from free to fixed stress is still discernible as a dialect continuum.

Three languages in which fixed stress arose independently are examined, namely Kashubian (West Slavic), Macedonian (South Slavic) and the Carpathian dialects of Ukrainian (East Slavic). Each area is treated as a separate case study, with the prosodic and morphological factors leading to fixed stress clearly distinguished. The formal analysis is in terms of Optimality Theory, which allows for a graphic portrayal of the interaction of prosody and morphology. It is evident that the decisive prosodic factor is a prosodically motivated chain of morphological innovations, remarkably similar in all three cases. This book should be of interest to Slavists, and to all linguists interested in diachronic accentology.

The city of Bautzen/Budyšin, with a population of 74,000, is the third largest of the West Sorbian speaking areas including Upper Sorbian. It is the capital of the

The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic

subject and object. The other change concerns the possessive genitive of the pronoun. The study is supplied with examples, charts, and an extensive bibliography. [written in German]


Rush to Russian


Interaction between Aspect and Voice in Russian

YOURI A. POUPYNIN
Institute of Linguistic Studies, St.Petersburg

The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic is the first book-length treatment of the development of fixed stress systems in the Slavic languages. The complex system of morphological stress found in the ancestral language has been replaced in a number of the contemporary languages by phonologically fixed stress (e.g. initial as in Czech, penultimate as in Polish or antepenultimate as in Macedonian). The details of this major morphological innovation have remained unclear, as there is no textual evidence. Instead, this book addresses the issue through a map of stress, looking at areas where the transition from free to fixed stress is still discernible as a dialect continuum.

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significance of the voice makes it to be considered as a source of the semantic backgrounds (active and passive) and, accordingly, the aspect has to be considered as a source of the semantic functions.

The second part deals with the imperfective functions on the passive and active background. Because in many Russian aspects the semantic functions of the imperfective and the perfective are tightly linked or related, the part includes chapters devoted to specific features of the particular meanings of the imperfective aspect in the passive voice: meaning of the process, iterative meaning, qualitative meaning etc.

The third part includes chapters containing the study of the specific features of the particular meanings of the imperfective aspect in the passive voice. The discussion of the active forms is devoted to the specific features of the particular meanings of the imperfective aspect in the active voice: (1) Gradience or gradability; (2) Determination or determiners; (3) The meaning of the negative form; (4) The meaning of the reciprocal form.

The present analysis is based on four modes of presentation:

1. Explication of the theoretical principles of semantic theory, including questions of classification, deixis, arbitrariness and semantic change.
2. A detailed analysis of the CSR system and its implications for teaching Russian and for cognitive linguistics. Three case studies are examined in detail.
3. Space and Time in Russian presents a study of how relic forms in Russian serve as source material for analogical extension.

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Register variation and language standards in Czech

NEIL BERMEL
Sheffield University

Czech can be described as a quasi-diglossic language situation, with a standard language that has no native speakers, and an interdialect that has no currency as a communicative standard. The author reviews research surrounding the "standard Czech" -- common Czech" divide, as well as current work on language varieties, and concludes that both schools promote descriptions favoring separate codes that interact in defined manners.

The study makes use of an original 30,000-word coded corpus to examine a problematic area along the varietal fault line -- dialogue in belletristic texts -- and suggests that, contrary to received wisdom, the strict lines drawn between Czech's "standard" and "common" varieties are no longer as relevant as they were. The study of contemporary Czech is divided instead of the gradual crumbling of diglossia and the development of these two varieties into a single code with graduated features showing formality and informality and having some discourse functions. The received view of Czech is, as of language varieties overall, is shown in this instance to hinder our understanding, rather than facilitating it.

This research supports other recent reevaluations of the received view in language contact and bilingualism studies, and shows how they can be applied to quasi-diglossic situations like the Czech one.


Back from the brink
A study of how relic forms in languages serve as source material for analogical extension

LAURA A. JANDA
University of North Carolina

Every inflected language carries seemingly useless morphological baggage in the form of irregular affixes in inflexional paradigms. Though often lost, under certain conditions such marginal morphemes can be recategorized and implemented to restore old or build new distinctions, becoming highly productive. The book applies Andersen's approach to language change in terms of motivated abductions (reinterpretations), combined with analysis of prototypes and categorical status according to cognitive linguistics. Three case studies are examined in detail.

1) The -1g -m marker, limited to five thematic verbs in Late Common Slavic, now marks many or all verbs in some Slavic languages. Reorganization of relevant verbal systems shows how phonological changes facilitated the abduction that the thematic verbs had a prototypical stem structure, promoting the spread of their characteristic morpheme.
2) The dual number was lost in Late Common Slavic, but its endings survived, spread paradigmatically (motivated by parallels in other paradigms), or semantically to create new distinctions. The latter mark items high and low (but not mid-range) on the FIGURE-GROUND scale, a hierarchy of distinctions crucial to the development of animacy.
3) The dual number was lost in most of Slavic, but some endings have become productive as markers of plural or viral (the latter also motivated by FIGURE-GROUND).

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Space and Time in Russian
A Description of the Locus Expressions of Russian

WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN
University of Florida

SPACE AND TIME IN RUSSIAN presents a detailed semantic analysis of the preposition-case pairings that, in this study, is viewed as one component of the system of spatial and temporal expressions. The book applies Andersen's approach to language change in terms of motivated abductions (reinterpretations), combined with analysis of prototypes and categorical status according to cognitive linguistics. Three case studies are examined in detail.

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The Semantics of Suffixation:
Agentive Substantival Suffixes in Contemporary Standard Russian

EDNA ANDREWS
Duke University

Any serious analysis concerning the semantic structure of Contemporary Standard Russian (CSR) must necessarily come to terms with the system of lexical morphemes that play a central role in word-forming processes. Given the interrelationship between the categories of grammatical and lexical meaning that is expressed by suffixation in CSR, a reductionist approach is excluded. In the present work, suffixation in CSR is viewed as one component of the system of multifaceted sign interaction. The theoretical premises of this work are semiotic in the Jacobsonian and Peircean traditions. The corpus of analysis is restricted to agentive substantival suffixes.

While taking into account the more positive aspects of previous approaches to the analysis of word formation in CSR, this work is unique in engaging a range of theoretical and pragmatic issues that pertain to the interrelation of lexical and grammatical categories as they are realized in suffixation. The present analysis is based on four modes of presentation:

1. (1) Explication of the theoretical principles of semantic theory, including questions of classification, deixis, arbitrariness and semantic change.
2. A detailed analysis of the CSR agentive substantival suffixes.
3. Contrastive analyses of the system of augmentative and diminutive agentive substantival suffixes and their relevance in defining semiotic theory, the viability of identity in language change and meaning, and the role of interpreters.
4. A Russian-English glossary of substantives, organized by suffix. The Russian-English glossary brings together from a broad range of sources forms that are used in both literary and colloquial CSR.

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Grammars:

Le nashta
Description d’un parler slave de Grèce en voie de disparition

EVANGELIA ADAMOU
CNRS/LACITO

Ce travail est une description d’un dialecte slave parlé en Grèce du Nord. Ce parler, qui n’est pas enseigné et ne se transmet plus d’une génération à
**Czech**

LAURA JANDA (University of North Carolina) & C.H.E. TOWNSEND (Princeton University)

This grammatical sketch of Czech is intended to serve as a descriptive handbook unencumbered by the viewpoint of any one theoretical framework. The Introduction will give a survey of the location and number of speakers, as well as the relation of Czech to other languages, and the relations of literary Czech to its variants (dialectology and diglossia).

The chapter on phonology will focus on vowel quantities, consonants, prosody, and the prosody of elicitics. The chapter on morphology will detail the grammatical categories expressed in the language and the means of their expression, with special attention given to morphophonological alternations.

This is to be followed by a chapter on syntax, which will address the meanings and uses of cases and prepositions, nominal constructions, clause structure, multiple negation, use of passive and causative constructions, coordination and subordination of clauses, and discourse phenomena. A separate chapter will be devoted to the phonology of Czech, including the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical differences that exist between the two "standard" codes of the language, literary Czech and spoken Czech. The book will close with two brief texts to serve as examples of the two codes, each with an interlinear translation and translation into English.

**Ukrainian**

ANDRI DANYLENKO & SERHI VAKULENKO

Kharkiv Pedagogical University

Ukrainian is spoken by approx. 39 million people in the Ukrainian and by several million people abroad (e.g. in Canada, USA, Brasil). It belongs to the Eastern branch of the Slavonic group of the Indo-European language family. Ukrainian is a solid inflectional language, although it has not reached the degree of synthetic optimization characteristic of some other Slavic languages (e.g. Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbo-Croatian). The authors provide a brief but fairly comprehensive description of the phonetic segmentation, and present a new system of graphs for writing Ukrainian in order to reconstruct the original Ukrainian spelling.

The overall pattern of the grammar is given from the communicative point of view. The main part-of-speech categories are being analysed with respect to their sentence functions. References are occasionally made to typologically different languages (e.g. Russian constructions, negative pronouns with incorporated predication). The last section deals with the main characteristics of the Ukrainian vocabulary. The sketch is supplemented with an original Ukrainian text and substantial bibliography, which contains the most essential writings on Ukrainian.

**Polish**

RONALD FELDSTEIN & STEVEN FRANKS

Indiana University, Bloomington

A reference grammar which covers the essential points of Polish phonology, morphology, and syntax, written to be used as a text, not just the linguistics professional. Phonological information is presented from a combined phonological and orthographical perspective, in order to introduce both the Polish system and its phonological values within a single chapter. Includes Polish minimal pairs and comparisons to English. Morphophonemic alternations are then set up, followed by individual sections on nominal, pronominal, adjectival, and verbal morphology. Verbal morphology is organized on the basis of a new application of the Jakobsonian one-stem system.

Individual sections deal with specific semantic topics unfamiliar to English speakers, including aspect, motion, voice, and numerals. The syntax section deals with general descriptive problems, but should also be of interest to more sophisticated users. Topics covered include issues of case and government, pronominal clitics, the formation of questions and other sentence types, verbal agreement patterns, and verbal categories such as voice, mood, and aspect.

**Serbo-Croatian**

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Johann-Wolfgang Goethe Universität

The language which in linguistic literature is most commonly called Serbo-Croatian belongs to the Southern branch of the Slavonic languages of the Indo-European language family. It is spoken by approx. 16 million people in the four of the six republics of former Yugoslavia (Vukovar, the basis for language standardization): Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Since Yugoslavia has disintegrated, each of the three states which emerged is now called this language according to its national name: Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian. It is also spoken by the expatriates, particularly in West Europe, and certainly in the USA as well. Serbo-Croatian has all the most important typological characteristics of the Slavonic languages, that is a rich inflectional morphology, an extensive agreement system, so-called free word order, a rich set of morphophonemic alternations, the pervasive aspectual opposition, a double reflex and a reflexive possessive and so on. Some of the interesting specifics of Serbo-Croatian are: 1) four accents with pitch and length involved (only Slovene among Slavonic languages has a somewhat similar system of accents); 2) it is the only Slavonic language that has preserved a three-member system of deixis according to degrees of distance and with the same consonant alternation v/n by demonstrative pronouns, adverbs and even so-called prepositions; 3) in place of an infinitive in certain constructions where its understood subject can be retrieved from the context, Serbo-Croatian (in the eastern region) often uses a subordinate clause consisting of the subordinator da and a present-tense verb form - this phenomenon is typical of the area from the Balkan Peninsula to Bulgaria and Macedonian have the same construction).

The present volume begins with a section on
will demonstrate the logical development and government and variation. 3. Deictic word forms in syncretisms. 2 The Russian Verb System. a. native Slavic roots and their relationship to foreign enclitics/particles, c. substantives, d. question of Nondeclining word forms, a. prepositions, b. nonroot morphemes, a. purely lexical morphemes, adjectival, c. verbal, d. deverbal. 7. Semantics of phenomena are described. The volume also follows by a description of morphology (nominal: Agreement iii. declensional shifts, iv. gender and native Slavic roots and their relationship to foreign borrowings, i. ancient borrowings, ii. recent borrowings. 6. Word formation, a. substantive, b. adjectival, c. verbal, d. deverbal. 7. Semantics of nonroot morphemes, a. purely lexical morphemes, i. suffixes, ii. prefixes, b. morphemes as grammatical and lexical. 8. Syntactic relations and the meaningfulness of word order.

Russian
EDNA ANDREWS
Duke University
The present volume is a unique representation of Russian grammar that includes a fundamental description and analysis of the cornerstones of Russian grammatical categories, while providing presentations of lexical meaning, word formation and interaction of grammatical and lexical meaning in the nominal, adjectival and verbal systems of the Russian language. The language of the metalinguistic texts will be in English coupled by examples from CSR that are sufficiently grounded in meaningful contexts informed by pertinent cultural information.

Although this work is devoted primarily to contemporary standard Russian (CSR), we will also include remarks and commentary that include information about the historical development of the Russian literary language, as well as relevant data in the area of language innovation in a variety of registers, including colloquial, specialized-professional, and substandard language.

The following preliminary table of contents will cover the following sections: 1. The Russian Case System. a. Historical underpinnings of the case system of CSR. b. Case system of CSR i.declensions, ii. Agreement iii. declensional shifts, iv. gender shifts, v. desinences, vi. significance of syncretism. 2. The Russian Verb System. a. Categories of tense, mood and aspect, b. Conjugation and the one-stem, c. Participle/verb form adverb formation and aspect relations, d. Verbal government and variation. 3. Deictic word forms in CSR. 4. Distribution of the categories of person, number and gender: significance and hierarchy. 5. Nondeclining word forms, a. prepositions, b. enclitics/particles, c. substantives, d. question of native Slavic roots and their relationship to foreign borrowings, i. ancient borrowings, ii. recent borrowings. 6. Word formation, a. substantive, b. adjectival, c. verbal, d. deverbal. 7. Semantics of nonroot morphemes, a. purely lexical morphemes, i. suffixes, ii. prefixes, b. morphemes as grammatical and lexical. 8. Syntactic relations and the meaningfulness of word order.

Macedonian
VICTOR A. FRIEDMAN
University of Chicago
Macedonian is a member of the South Slavic group of the Slavic Branch of the Indo-European family. It is the first or second language of the approximately 2 million people in the Republic of Macedonia and is also spoken in neighboring Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as by significant émigré communities in Eastern and Western Europe, North America and Australia. This monograph describes modern standard Macedonian as codified in the Republic of Macedonia, although a brief treatment of the dialectal situation is also provided.

Due to the endangered and disputed status of Macedonian in neighboring countries, the sociolinguistic/geolinguistic section begins with a linguistic history of Macedonian. This is followed by sections on phonology, morphology, syntax, and a text. Standard Macedonian is characterized by antepenultimate stress that can cross word boundaries, a relatively simple nominal system, complex verbal system, and fairly free word order. Situated at the heart of the Balkan linguistic league, Macedonian shows the effect of centuries of multilingual contact at all levels.

Bulgare
JACK FEUILLET
INALCO/Paris
Le bulgare, langue officielle de la République de Bulgarie, appartient au groupe slave (méridional) de la famille indo-européenne. Par rapport aux autres langues slaves (sauf le macédonien, qui appartient à la même aire), il présente d'intéressantes particularités typologiques qui le rattachent à la communauté slave: article postposé, formation du futur à l'aide de "voulou", disparition de l'infinitif et remplacement par une subordonnée à un verbe finitum, formation analytique du comparatif et du superlatif, confusion du génitif et du datif, "redoublement" de l'objet, etc. Le bulgare a perdu les caesuras (sauf le vocatif) mais il conserve le système verbal ancien et l'a même développé en créant un mode non-testimonial.

Sommaire: Système phonologique (vocalique, consonantique, accentuellement), morphologie nominale, adjectivale, pronominale; morphologie verbale; système verbal; syntaxe du groupe nominal; syntaxe de la phrase; particules; subordination; coordination; textes commentés.

Die Gemeinslavische Liquidameathese
TORE TORHÖRNSSON
Inhalt: Einleitung - Die Verbindungen or, er im Anlaut - Serbisch, und elche-slovak. ra, la im Inlaut - Kasubisch und Polabisch - der Volllaut im Kleinrussischen und die Dehnung der Vikale o, e zu - iuraf, el (Vertretung des urslav. el im west- und südslav., Vertretung des ursl. el im Russischen) - Akzent und Quantität - er, or im Inlaut - el, im Oinlaut - el, im Inlaut (Re-edition; originally published 1901/3 in Upsala; written in German)

Die Geheimsprachen bei den Slaven
VATROSLAV JAGIC

Praktische Grammatik der Kleinrussischen (ruthenischen) Sprache
M. MITOFANOWICZ
In einem großen Teile Galiziens, der Bukowina, Nordungarns, Südrusslands und in zahlreichen Ortschaften Kaukasias, wie auch in Kolonien in Rumänien und Südtürkei spricht die Bevölkerung Kleinrussisch (ruthenisch). Außerdem leben auch in Amerika mehrere Tausende dorthin ausgewanderte Kleinrussen. Die Sprecherzahl wird auf rund 20 Millonen geschätzt. Bereits eine Anrechnung einer korrekten Aussprache wenige Seiten mit der Aussprache-Transkription versehen und übersichtlich verfaßt und allen Leserleuten wurde daneben das wortgetreue Übersetzung beigegeben. Das Wörterbuch enthält die zum alltäglichen Verkehr notwendigen Ausdrücke (ca. 2400 Wörter) und die Vokabeln zu den Übungsstücken. Obwohl das vorliegende Werk keinen Anspruch auf erschöpfende wissenschaftliche Behandlung der Sprache erheben kann, wurde dennoch die praktische Grammatik Basis der Wissenschaften (Re-edition; originally published 1891 in Wien; written in German)