

LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics

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.

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heads of syntactic categories. The detailed description of the structure of noun phrases in two languages makes it possible to abstract common properties that they share. This in turn contributes to a better understanding of the general properties of the noun phrase in language and its place in Universal Grammar (written in Bosnian).

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

ISBN 978 389586 443 8. *LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics* 37. 202pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 63.80 / GBP 54.20. 2010.

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, petoro, petori, petorica, petica, petina, po pet* representing the various types of numerals. However, syntactically all these numerals behave as three distinct categories, namely as quantifiers, nouns and adjectives. Chapter 1 is devoted to numerals in general. Chapter 2 deals with numerals in Bosnian describing them according to the traditional classification of numerals as cardinal, ordinal, collective, etc. In Chapter 3, the author offers some theoretical considerations about the syntactic behaviour of numerals in Bosnian. Since theoretical considerations are based on real language data, it was inevitable to repeat in 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 first 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.

ISBN 978 3 929075 11 3. *LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics* 33. 111pp. USD 64.80 / EUR 52.70 / GBP 44.80. 2009.

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 various key vocalic and consonantal features occur 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 – a language that is connected to the western reaches of East Slavic geographically as well as linguistically. Finally,

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 analysis 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 centred 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 indeterminate sonorant/obstruent behaviour of *v* is derived from the interplay of independent constraints.

ISBN 978 3 89586 432 2. *LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics* 32. 96pp. USD 68.60 / EUR 55.80 / GBP 47.40. 2008.

The Syntax of Noun Phrases in Bosnian and English

NEDŽAD LEKO

University of Sarajevo

This monograph deals with one type of phrasal structures – noun headed structures. They may be extremely complex and frequently differ in complexity from language to language. Therefore, it is useful to contrast noun phrases in two or more languages, here it is Bosnian and English. The aim of the contrastive study is to present both differences and similarities holding between structures of noun phrases in Bosnian and English, not from the point of view of one of them, but from the point of view of how a universal syntactic category, such as the noun phrase, is handled in both of them. In that sense the study has a theoretical, rather than applied, character. The consideration of contrastive data from two languages (Bosnian being highly inflected in contrast to English) is useful in solving some theoretical problems, specifically those regarding the relations obtaining between modifiers and

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 everyday 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 in orthodox dictionaries. Knowing them makes the 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 of both Russian and English it is a source of up-to-date vocabulary.

Silinsky Stanislav is Head of English Department at Philological Faculty of St. Petersburg State University. He is the author of a number of books, including "Three Centuries of Russian Art," "U.S.A.," and textbooks for students of English.

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realigned into imperfective and perfective pasts, imperfective and perfective non-pasts, and an imperfective future. A close examination of the morphology of aspect leads to the conclusion that there are three aspects in Polish: perfective and derived vs. unmarked imperfectives. The unmarked imperfectives have morphologically simplex stems without perfectivizing prefixes or imperfectivizing suffixes and communicate Maslov's general factual meaning. A geometric analogue for the meanings of the three aspects is given and reasons for the widespread but mistaken belief that Polish aspect is binary are examined. Finally, there is an open-ended list of special pragmatic considerations that call for imperfective-perfective juxtapositions.

The book then turns to the heart of the matter: the use of particular T/A forms to signal the contribution each clause makes to an overall narrative. The narrative functions (NF) include PLOT and PRAGMATIC DESCRIPTION (foreground-background) and a third function, TEMPORAL BACKGROUND, for which solid discourse and morphosyntactic evidence is provided. The two narrative times, past and present, are combined with the three NF to produce the TAN hypothesis, which predicts the unmarked T/A choice for the appropriate NF. These are the unmarked T/A-to-NF relations, but they may be overridden by a pragmatically marked form, according to the author's intent. The system is applied successfully to two written narratives (one past, one present) and to one complex oral narrative with both past- and present-time subtexts. Empirical verification of the TAN hypothesis is provided in the results of two different tests taken by native speakers in Wrocław and Poznań.

The book concludes with some suggestions as to how to apply the TAN system to teaching aspect to students who are not native speakers of any Slavic language.

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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.

Noel C. 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 071 3 (Hardcover). **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 29.** 193pp. USD 124.90 / EUR 101.50 / GBP 86.30. 2007.

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 Smotryckyj Variant* (1996), *Ukrainian: A Comprehensive Grammar*, with J. Ian Press (1999), and *Systems in Contact, System in Motion: the Assimilation of Russian Verbs in the Baltic Finnic Languages of Russia*.

ISBN 978 3 89586 013 3 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 27.** 135pp. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 2007.

Das Serbokroatische zwischen Linguistik und Politik

(Mit einer Bibliographie zum postjugoslavischen Sprachenstreit)

BERNHARD GRÖSCHEL

Diese Untersuchung ist die erste - auch für Nichtslavisten bestimmte - Monographie in deutscher Sprache zur Gesamtproblematik der Sprachenkontroverse nach dem Zerfall Jugoslawiens. Die Kernfrage, ob Kroatisch, Serbisch, Bosn(iak)lisch und Montenegrinisch neuerdings als verschiedene Sprachen oder weiterhin als Varianten bzw. Varietäten einer Sprache zu betrachten sind, wird hier unter Einbeziehung historischer Hintergründe unter kommunikationswissenschaftlichen, linguistischen, soziolinguistischen, sprachpolitischen und sprachenrechtlichen Aspekten analysiert.

Adressaten sind daher außer Slavisten auch Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaftler sowie Politologen und Zeithistoriker mit Interesse an

Fragen der Sprach(en)- und Nationalitätenpolitik. Eine Bibliographie (mit über 1500 Einträgen) erfaßt erstmals die weltweit publizierten Monographien, Sammelbände, Aufsätze und Rezensionen zum postjugoslavischen Sprachenstreit.

Inhalt: Vorwort 1. Geschichte des Serbokroatischen und seiner Benennungen bis zum postjugoslavischen Sprachenschema. 2. Sprachvarianten: Relation zum Systembegriff und Variantentypen. 3. Ausbausprachen und Kulturdiaklekte. 4. Die Standardsprachenproblematik. 5. Wechselseitige Verständlichkeit von Idiomen. 6. Sezession des Kroatischen. 7. Sprachliche Emanzipationsbestrebungen der bosnischen Muslime. 8. Isolierung des Serbischen. 9. Montenegrinisch: Komponente des Serbischen oder autonome Sprache? 10. Sprache und Sprecher: *folk linguistics*. 11. Sprache und Recht: Amtssprachen und amtliche Glottonyme. 12. Bestandsaufnahme und Ausblick. Bibliographie und Literaturverzeichnis.

ISBN 978 3 929075 79 3. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 34.** 440pp. USD 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2009.

The Tense-Aspect-System of Polish Narrative

A Discourse and Cognitive Approach

DAVID R. BOGDAN & WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN

This book presents a complete overview of the tense-aspect (T/A) system of Polish and provides the Tense-Aspect-Narrative (TAN) theory to unify all the parts into a systematic whole. It covers the semantics, syntax, and morphology of aspect with special attention to the role T/A forms play in the construction of Polish narrative. The relations between time and tense and between aspect and Aktionsart are considered prior to a complete reanalysis of the tenses and aspects. The tenses are

Czech in Formal Grammar

MOJMÍR DOČEKAL & MARKĚTA ZIKOVÁ
Masaryk University

This book is comprised of papers from the conference *Czech in Formal Grammar*, whose first meeting was held on February 12-14, 2009, at Masaryk University in Brno. The programme of the conference was constituted on the basis of anonymously reviewed abstracts. It consisted of 23 papers and 3 invited talks focused on topics from phonology (Tobias Scheer), syntax (Ludmila Veselovská and Petr Karlík) and semantics (Hana Filip). 18 papers of those presented at the conference appear in their revised and edited versions in this volume.

Every paper in this book presents an original and vital contribution to Slavic linguistics. The material is mainly Czech but a contrastive background, in which Czech is investigated, consists of many Indo-European languages. The fields of research extend from traditional generative grammar domains such as phonology, syntax and semantics to corpus linguistic studies and acquisition of language by children. But there is a common denominator of all the articles presented in the volume and that is respect for formal methods in linguistics. The book is certainly a valuable addition to the bookshelf of everyone interested in Czech, Slavic languages and linguistics generally.

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LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 36.
256pp. USD 135.90 / EUR 110.50 / GBP 93.90.
2009.

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 Rus' is examined. Russian from the Mongol Conquest to Muscovy and the social and linguistic reshaping 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 806 1 (Hardbound).
LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 26.
390pp. USD 155.40 / EUR 126.30 / GBP 107.40.
2007.

Czech in Generative Grammar

MOJMÍR DOČEKAL, PETR KARLÍK, JANA ZMRZLIKOVA (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/rheme word order.

Contents:

Petr Biskup: *Sentence-final sentence adverbs in the phase model*

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ISBN 978 3 89586 079 9 (Hardcover). **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 28**. 208pp. USD 124.90 / EUR 101.50 / GBP 86.30. 2007.

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 has 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 145 1. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 31**. 140pp. USD 51.10 / EUR 41.50 / GBP 35.30. 2008.

The Phonology of Stress in Polish

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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 compounds, lexical exceptions and acronyms. The most elaborated chapter three is devoted to an intricate problem of stress patterns in clitic groups. A complex interaction between the position of metrical feet, 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.

ISBN 3 89586 725 X. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 23**. 120pp. USD 73.70 / EUR 59.90 / GBP 50.90. 2003.

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 (Niederlausitz) for Lower Sorbian. At present, this area covers appr. 95km in its north/south expansion, and appr. 60km in its widest west/east expansion. According to recent statistics (1991), the number of Upper Sorbian speakers does not 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 verbals. 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 Sorbian speakers to use their language in the public domain and in the courts in the Sorbian-speaking areas.

ISBN 3 89586 260 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 160**. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2nd edition. 2004.

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 transcripts of parliamentary debate.

ISBN 978 3 89586 965 5 (Hardcover). **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 30**. 160pp. USD 117.50 / EUR 95.50 / GBP 81.20. 2007.

An Innovative Methodology for Learning Polish Inflection

MARJORIE J. MCSHANE
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 describing the full 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.

ISBN 3 89586 448 X. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 11**. 130pp. USD 62.60 / EUR 50.90 / GBP 43.30. 2003. **Course discounts available!**

The Language of Eastern Slovak Publications in the USA (the End of 19th – the Beginning of 20th Centuries)

KONSTANTIN V. LIFANOV
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 Slovak 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 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 often 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 of the 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
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ISBN 3 89586 482 X. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 25**. 110pp. USD 79.80 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 55.20. 2005.

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 are 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 shortly 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 semantic schemata as used in Cognitive linguistics, rendering gender assignment of 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 schemata 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].

ISBN 3 89586 313 0 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 24**. 257 S. USD 144.30 / EUR 117.30 / GBP 99.70. 2004.

Genesis of the Slovak Literary Language

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Contrary to Slovak historical linguistics, the Slovak Literary Language did not arise in the 18th century as a result of Anton Bernolák's

codification of the West Slovak dialect. It developed gradually, over a much longer period of time from the Old Czech Literary Language, which was adopted by the Slovaks as their own written medium as early as by the end of the 14th century. As a result of its interaction with mainly the West Slovak dialect, its specific Slovak version arose in the 15th century. By the 1630s, this written standard acquired the features of an original literary language, separate from the literary language based on the Prague standard.

However, since the first decades of the 17th century, a further development of this written standard was complicated by the Counter-Reformation. The use of the literary language followed different paths among the Lutherans and among the Catholics. The Old Slovak Literary Language attained a high degree of development among the Catholics. Rich and varied spiritual literature was written in this language, including a translation of the Bible in 1750, high-quality secular baroque poetry, etc. In the 1780s, this standard was codified by Bernolak.

Diglossia emerged among the Lutherans. They used both the Czech Literary Language and the Old Slovak Literary Language. However, they did not perceive the latter one as a literary norm and considered it acceptable only in the "low" kinds of literature -- e.g., in popular poetry -- and in administrative and legal documents. This diglossia was not abolished until the 1820s, which opened the way for Ludovít Stur's codification of the Modern Slovak Literary Language based on the Central Slovak folklore koine.

Contents: Introduction. Chapter 1. The main thesis of the general theory of literary language. Chapter 2. The formation of specific idiom functioning in Catholic spiritual literature of the XVIIth - XVIIIth centuries and Bernolak's codification. Chapter 3. Interrelation of Catholic "high" poetry language of the XVIIth - XVIIIth centuries and the language of spiritual literature. Chapter 4. The character of territorial differentiation and the evolution of the language of Slovak administrative-legal documents. Chapter 5. Central Slovak koine and the language of poetry from the end of XVIIIth to the beginning of the XIXth centuries. Chapter 6. A new concept of the genesis of the Slovak Literary language. Conclusion. [written in Russian]

ISBN 3 89586 442 0. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 21.** 220pp. USD 111.10 / EUR 90.30 / GBP 76.80. 2001.

Der Relativsatz im Serbokroatischen

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Johann-Wolfgang Goethe Universität

This comprehensive study of relative clauses in Serbo-Croatian begins with the selection and description of properties of such relative clauses as are most frequently realized in various languages, including Serbo-Croatian. These properties can therefore be considered to belong to typical representatives of the relative clauses. The author then analyses formal constituents of the antecedent which determine the realization of the relative clause as restrictive or non-restrictive. The non-typical relative clauses (e.g. free relatives, extraposed relatives), the differentiation of inflected from uninflected relativizer (used with personal pronouns), adverbial relativizers, and the replacement of the participle by the relative clause in Serbo-Croatian are also described in this study. The corpus composed of texts from the journalistic, bookish, administrative-legal, and scientific styles has shown that several interesting on-going changes can be perceived with regard to the most typical relative pronoun in Serbo-Croatian. One of them is the extension of the animate masculine into the inanimate (and increasingly into the neuter) of the pronoun as a means of morphologically disambiguating the

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]

ISBN 3 89586 573 7. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 10.** 200S. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 1999.

The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic

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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 address this problem through dialect geography, 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 ban on final stress, which triggers a 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.

ISBN 3 89586 630 X. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 15.** 200pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 1999.

Rush to Russian

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Rush to Russian is an all inclusive textbook for those beginning to study the Russian language from the basic level. The main aim of the textbook is to introduce lexical, grammatical rules and conversational Russian construction in the most easy and enthralling manner. All the commentaries in the textbook are in English.

In the introductory course the students learn letters and corresponding sounds of the Russian language, vocabulary and grammar. The special order of representation makes the process of learning Russian easier, because students have an opportunity to get to know Russian letters step by step during the entire course carefully working out the pronunciation and spelling. *Rush to Russian* is a unique book which offers such kind of teaching material organization.

Every lesson includes the most frequent conversational phrases reflect the peculiarities of Modern Russian and special rubrics introducing various aspects of life in Russia. At the end of this course students obtain the knowledge of the middle level in Russian.

The main course is extremely practical for students who are going to study at Russian educational institutions because it is composed around the everyday situations they will face in Russia. At the end of the textbook grammar tables

and clues to the exercises can be found. The manual is supplied with Russian-English vocabulary.

ISBN 3 89586 336 X. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 07.** 240pp. USD 67.50 / EUR 54.90 / GBP 46.70. 2003.

Grammar of the Upper Sorbian Language Phonology and Morphology

H. SCHUSTER-ŠEWIC
GARY H. TOOPS, trans.
Wichita State University

Upper Sorbian is the fourth largest of the West Slavic literary languages. Together with its various dialects, it is spoken today by an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants of Upper Lusatia (Oberlausitz), a region of the eastern German state of Saxony (Bundesland [Freistaat] Sachsen). The literary language is actively used in journalism, broadcasting, publishing, and the performing arts. The city of Bautzen/Budyšin, with a population currently estimated at 46,000 (only 2% of whom are Sorbs), is the center of Upper Sorbian literary, scholarly, and broadcasting activity.

Chapter 1 of the present volume provides an introduction to basic linguistic concepts from the viewpoint of Upper Sorbian. Chapter 2 provides an exhaustive description together with pictorial illustrations of both general and Upper Sorbian literary and dialectal phonology. Chapter 3 presents in both narrative and tabular form the complete morphology of the Upper Sorbian literary language together with notes on dialectal developments and current trends in colloquial usage.

ISBN 3 89586 059 X. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 03.** 270pp. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 2nd edition. 1999.

Interaction between Aspect and Voice in Russian

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The Russian linguistics is gradually concentrated on the analysis of the Russian verb categories as a certain system. The study of the tense and the aspect in their connection already became traditional. The present work aims especially to research the Russian aspect and voice in the mutual connections. The book contains three parts. The interrelation of the aspect and the voice in the grammatical system of Russian (i.e. in the verb paradigm) is to be considered in the first part "Towards the problem of connections of grammatical categories: aspect and voice". The first part includes the following chapters: "Aspect and voice in the hierarchy of Russian verbal categories", "Symmetry and asymmetry in the paradigmatic intersection of aspect and voice", "Connections between the terminativity and the transitivity", "A field approach in the study of connections of grammatical categories".

The second and the third parts are devoted to the functional-semantic interaction of the aspect and the voice. The following approach to prove the functional-semantic interaction of grammatical categories is proposed in the book: one of the two given categories has to be treated as a source of semantic backgrounds whereas the second category has to be treated as a source of the semantic functions. The fact of the interaction would be established if the semantic functions of the second category change (are restricted, specified, expanded etc.) going through a certain semantic background represented of the first category. The high syntactic

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 aspectological studies the semantic functions of the imperfective and the perfective are mainly illuminated on the material of active forms, the special attention is given to functioning of passive forms, while examples with the active forms are attracted for the contrastive analysis. The second 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 particulars meanings of the perfective aspect in the passive voice: meaning of the completed event, meaning of the "vivid exemplification", summative meaning. Restriction or expansion of different aspectual functions in passive constructions (in comparison with active constructions) are especially noted and discussed.

ISBN 3 89586 056 5. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 02.** 170pp. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 1999.

Russian existential sentences

A Functional Approach

MARIA D. VOEYKOVA

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Russian grammar system is penetrated with the idea of existence. Be-sentences are used for the expression of other categorial meanings such as possession, qualification, space and time localization etc. In fact we can quote Russian dialogues that consist only of Be-sentences. The expansion of Be-meaning and a short review of its studying in Russian forms the content of the first chapter of the manuscript. The second chapter deals with the semantic variety of existential constructions in literary language. It is based upon the functional-semantic approach and includes the analysis of Be-predicate in its grammar variants and the influence of contextual means. Telling somebody about the existence is usually an indirect speech act with a lot of implications. These special usages is the basis of the third chapter.

The first two chapters are based on the material of the author's dissertation that was published as a summary in Russian. More extended variant is prepared for the series "Theory of Functional grammar" V.6. that is to be published in 1995. The third chapter represents quite a new material that was never published.

ISBN 3 89586 057 3. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 04.** 220pp. USD 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2000.

Register variation and language standards in Czech

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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 faultline — 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. Data from contemporary Czech testifies instead to 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 -- and 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.

ISBN 3 89586 612 1. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 13.** 220pp. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.30. 2000.

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 categorial status according to cognitive linguistics. Three case studies are examined in detail:

1) The 1sg *-m* marker, limited to five athematic verbs in Late Common Slavic, now marks many or all verbs in some Slavic languages. Reconstruction of relevant verbal systems shows how phonological changes facilitated the abduction that the athematic verbs had a prototypical stem structure, promoting the spread of their characteristic morpheme.

2) The *i*-stem declension 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 virile (the latter also motivated by FIGURE-GROUND).

ISBN 3 89586 101 4. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 01.** 240pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 1996.

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 semiotic analysis of the preposition-case pairings that communicate spatial or temporal locus in Russian and provides an integrated, formalized description of this part of the Russian

language.

Part one of the book proceeds through spatial preposition on a case-by-case basis. As each set of prepositions is analyzed, a preliminary description is provided at three degrees of sophistication: a distinctive feature matrix in a semi-Jakobsonian manner (singulary rather than binary features), an algebraic formula, and a relational network. Part two of the book turns to the temporal expressions. Part three provides an integrated description of both spatial and temporal expressions and shows applications to teaching Russian and to cognitive semantics.

ISBN 3 89586 176 6. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 08.** 248pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 1998.

The Semantics of Suffixation:

Agentive Substantial Suffixes in Contemporary Standard Russian

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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 Jakobsonian and Peircian traditions. The corpus of analysis is restricted to agentive substantial 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) 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 substantial suffixes; (3) Contrastive analyses of the system of augmentative and diminutive agentive substantial suffixes and their relevance in defining semiotic theory, the viability of iconicity in language change and meaning, and the role of interpretants; (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.

ISBN 3 89586 073 5. **LINCOM Studies in Slavic Linguistics 05.** 250pp. USD 114.80 / EUR 93.30 / GBP 79.30. 1996.

Grammars:

Le nashta

Description d'un parler slave de Grèce en voie de disparition

EVANGELIA ADAMO

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

l'autre, laisse maintenant la place au grec moderne.

Au plus près des discours métalinguistiques des locuteurs, l'auteur propose d'employer le terme *nashta* « la nôtre » pour désigner le parler décrit ici, ce qui présente le double avantage de respecter leur point de vue sur les langues en présence et faciliter la lecture en distinguant le parler slave local du bulgare et du macédonien standards.

En effet, le *nashta* étudié dans les usages répertoriés à Liti présente plusieurs particularités par rapport aux langues slaves du sud. Par exemple le système verbal de Liti a perdu toutes les formes en *-l* qui caractérisent toutes les langues slaves, et le médiatif qui caractérise des langues slaves du sud, alors qu'il emploie le parfait avec « avoir » pour une valeur d'antérieur et de résultatif.

Cette description dégage aussi des spécificités morphologiques (marquage différentiel de l'objet en fonction de l'humanité, structures attributives sans copule, marquage de l'imperfectif par l'accent) ou sémantiques (système des prépositions spatio-temporelles fortement influencé par le grec).

Pour tenter d'expliquer ces phénomènes, l'auteur a recours aux acquis de la typologie et des études sur les contacts de langues.

ISBN 3 89586 771 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 456.** 122pp. USD 71.20 / EUR 57.90 / GBP 49.20. 2006.

Czech

LAURA JANDA (*University of North Carolina*) & CH.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 quantity, assimilations, and the prosodic behavior of clitics. The chapter on morphology will detail the grammatical categories expressed in the language and the means of their expression, with special emphasis on morphophonemic alternations.

This is to be followed by a chapter on syntax, which will address the meanings and uses of cases and prepositions, numeral 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 issue of diglossia in Czech, outlining 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 transcription and translation into English.

ISBN 3 89586 142 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 125.** 100pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2000.

Old Church Slavonic

BORIS GASPAROV
Columbia University

The Old Church Slavonic was a written language created especially for the purpose of serving the needs of the Slavic Orthodox church. Although based on material of a South Slavic vernacular, it showed features most of which were fundamental for all Slavic languages, since at the time of OCS inception (late ninth century) Slavic dialects were still close to each other. The life span of OCS in its original form, known under that name, comprises

approximately two centuries from the time of its formation. Very few texts have reached us from that time; the data base of the OCS proper includes four more or less complete versions of the Gospel, fragments of a Psalterium, and some pieces of pious reading. Eventually, OCS was adopted by different Slavic Orthodox nations (Old Russians, Bulgarians, Serbs) as their sacred and cultural language. In the process, it has branched into different versions, each reflecting some features of the local vernacular. These later modifications of OCS, known as Church Slavic languages, have survived until present in the liturgical service, and layed foundation for literary languages of Slavic Orthodox nations.

Because of the peculiarities of the OCS status and history, the author finds it necessary to partly modify the format of its presentation. The language essentially does not have a synchronic phonetics: all pronunciations assigned to it are grounded in later practices within different Church Slavic traditions. On the other hand, phonological shape of the OCS vividly reflects prehistoric processes that had evolved in the Common Slavic (CS). In particular, OCS paradigms feature numerous vocal and phonetic changes that had led to them. Because of that, the author incorporates information on prehistoric phonetic development of the CS into an outline of its phonology. All points in grammar in need of a historical explanation will be then referred to this section.

Table of Contents: Introduction. OCS: A created language. 1. Writing. 2. The sound shape of OCS and its historical background. 3. An outline of OCS grammar: Forms and their functions. 4. Texts: An annotated reading. Selected bibliography, Vocabulary, Index.

ISBN 3 89586 889 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 338.** 216 pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 2001.

Ukrainian

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& SERHII VAKULENKO
Kharkiv Pedagogical University

Ukrainian is spoken by approx. 39 million people in the Ukraine 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 Slavonic languages (Russian, Belorussian, Polish).

The authors provide a brief but fairly comprehensive description of the phonetic segmentation, and present a new system of conveying the traditional Cyrillic script by Latin characters 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 so as to highlight some important grammatical traits of Ukrainian. The so-called synthetic Future tense, Pluperfect tense, the Vocative case and other recessive properties of Ukrainian are being treated as a sequel to the slackening of its synthetic evolution.

The syntax is presented from a perspective that accounts for the verb's key role in clause structure. The description comprehends all the basic types of both simple and multi-clause sentences, with special emphasis on some peculiar phenomena (e.g. resultative 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.

ISBN 3 929075 08 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 05.** 70pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 1995.

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 usable by the general reader, not just the linguistics professional. Phonological information is presented from a combined phonological and orthographical perspective, in order to introduce the Polish spelling 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 verbal aspect, motion verbs, 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, the use of pronominal clitics, the formation of questions and other sentence types, verbal agreement patterns, and verbal categories such as voice, mood, and aspect.

ISBN 3 89586 438 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 393.** 130pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 53.90 / GBP 45.80. 2002.

Serbo-Croatian

SNJEŽANA KORDIĆ
Johann-Wolfgang Goethe Universität

The language which in linguistic literature is most commonly called Serbo-Croatian belongs to the Southern branch of the Slavonic group of the Indo-European language family. It is spoken by approx. 16 million people in the four of the six republics of the former Yugoslavia (the Štokavian dialect was the basis for language standardization): Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina. Since Yugoslavia has disintegrated, each of the three countries which emerged from the four republics now calls this language according to its national name: Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian. It is also spoken by the expatriates, particularly in West Europe, and certain cities in North and South America and Australia.

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 negation, 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/t/n* by demonstrative pronouns, adverbs and even by so-called presentatives; 3) in place of an infinitive in certain constructions where its understood subject can be retrieved from the syntactic context, Serbo-Croatian (especially in the eastern region) often uses a subordinate clause consisting of the subordinators *da* and a present-tense verb form - this phenomenon is typical to the area of Balkan languages (Bulgarian and Macedonian have the same construction).

The present volume begins with a section on

phonology (vowels, consonants, accents). This is followed by a description of morphology (nominal: nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals; verbal morphology). The syntax is presented in the third section, in which noun phrase, clause structure, coordination, subordination (especially relatives), negation, word order and discourse related phenomena are described. The volume also contains a sample text with interlinear transcription and translation and an ample bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 161 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 148.** 64pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1997.

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 the 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 extensive examples from CRD 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 demonstrate the logical development and reasoning upon which *Russian* has been conceived: 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 syncretisms. 2 The Russian Verb System. a. Categories of tense, mood and aspect, b. Conjugation and the one-stem, c. Participle/verbal 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. substantival, 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.

ISBN 3 89586 159 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 145.** 100pp. USD 63.80 / EUR 51.90 / GBP 44.10. 2001.

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 balkanique: article postposé, formation du futur à l'aide de "vouloir", disparition de l'infinitif et remplacement par une

subordonnée à verbum finitum, formation analytique du comparatif et du superlatif, confusion du génitif et du datif, "redoublement" de l'objet, etc. Le bulgare a perdu les cas (sauf le vocatif), mais il a bien conservé le système verbal ancien et l'a même développé en créant un mode non-testimonial.

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

ISBN 3 89586 010 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 66.** 78pp. USD 54.20 / EUR 44.10 / GBP 37.50. 1995.

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, a 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.

ISBN 3 89586 075 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 117.** 60pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 2002.

re-editions

Die Geheimsprachen bei den Slaven

VATROSLAV JAGIC

Die leichtesten und einfachsten Mittel, deren Anwendung den Zweck der Unkenntlichkeit verfolgt, besteht darin, dass das übliche Wort, dessen Flexionsfähigkeit durch alle Formen der Deklination oder Konjugation unangetastet bleiben muss, bei Anwendung bestimmter Lautveränderungen entsteht, d.h. maskiert wird. Diese Lautveränderungen werden in der Regel nicht vereinzelt, sondern bei grösserer Anzahl von Beispielen angewendet, wodurch diesen Gebilden der Laune der Typus einer gewissen Regelmässigkeit aufgeprägt wird, deren Erkenntniss die richtige Erklärung einzelner Fälle erleichtert. Es muss aber vorausgeschickt werden, dass dieser Band einer gleichartigen Entfaltung nur die Geheimsprachen Russlands umfasst, weshalb in diesem Kapitel nur dieser Analyse bezüglich ihrer Markierungselemente unterzogen werden. Ich verstehe darunter die Sprache der Offenen, der verschiedenen Handwerker und der Bettler und Bettelsänger (siehe Kap. V, 40-41). (Re-edition; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 009 1. **LINCOM Slavica 01.** 84pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Der ikavische Dialekt im Königreich Serbien

H. HIRT

Am 17. Juni 1898 betraute mich die kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien mit der Dialektforschung innerhalb Serbiens und erwartete dabei die Erforschung des in Westserbien noch hie und da begegnenden westserbischen (ikavischen) Dialektes. Diese Aufgabe habe ich in den Monaten August und September desselben Jahres zu erledigen versucht und biete nun eine Zusammenfassung dessen, was ich erforscht habe (aus der Einleitung).

(Re-edition; originally published in Wien; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 008 4. **LINCOM Slavica 02.** 60pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70. 2010/IV.

Die Gemeinslavische Liquidamethese

TORE TORBIÖRNSSON

Inhalt: Einleitung - Die Verbindungen *or, ol* im Inlaut - Südslav. und čech.-slovak. *ra, la* im Inlaut - Kašubisch und Polabisch - der Volllaut im Kleinrussischen und die Dehnung der Vikale *o, e* zu *i* - urslav. *el* (Vertretung des urslav. *el* im west- und südslav., Vertretung des urslav. *el* im Russischen) - Akzent und Quantität - *er, or* im Inlaut - *el, ol* im Inlaut - *er, or* im Inlaut (Re-edition; originally published 1901/3 in Upsala; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 179 1. **LINCOM Slavica 3.** 227pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 56.40 / GBP 46.80. 2010/IV.

Praktische Grammatik der Kleinrussischen (ruthenischen) Sprache

M. MITOFANOWICZ

In einem großen Teile Galiziens, der Bukowina, Nordungarns, Südrublands und in zahlreichen Ortschaften Kaukasiens, wie auch in Kolonien in Rumänien und Südungarn spricht die Bevölkerung Kleinrussisch (ruthenisch). Außerdem leben auch in Amerika mehrere Tausende dorthin ausgewanderte Kleinrussen. Die Sprecherzahl wird auf etwa 20 Millionen geschätzt. Behufs Aneignung einer korrekten Aussprache werden anfangs einige Seiten mit der Aussprache-Transkription versehen und übersichtlich verfaßt und allen Lesestücken wurde daneben die wortgetreue Übersetzung beigefügt. Das Wörterbuch enthält die zum alltäglichen Verkehr notwendigen Ausdrücke (ca. 2400 Wörter) und die Vokabeln zu den Übungssätzen. Obzwar das vorliegende Werk keinen Anspruch auf erschöpfende wissenschaftliche Behandlung der Sprache erheben kann, wurde dennoch die wissenschaftliche Basis nirgends verlassen (Re-edition; originally published 1891 in Wien; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 131 9. **LINCOM Gramatica 94.** 192pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 45.40. 2010/IV.