

century. The finished work is intended to be one of a number of dictionaries filling the lacuna between dictionaries of Old Church Slavonic and those of the modern Slavic literary languages. The corpus consists of thirty-seven texts, and the entries give places of occurrence, extensive grammatical information, definitions in Greek, Russian, and modern Macedonian, and examples from the texts with the Greek originals.

Миле Томиќ. «Јазикот во литературните дела на Блаже Конески». (Статистичка анализа). (Институт за македонски јазик Росебни издања бр. 10.) Скопје: Институт за македонски јазик, 1977. 297 стр.

Blaže Koneski is one of the leading Macedonian writers of his generation as well as one of the chief codifiers of the literary language and, until a few years ago, president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts. In view of these facts, this detailed word-frequency dictionary and classificatory statistical analysis taking Koneski's literary works as its corpus represents an indispensable tool for the study of modern Macedonian.

«Институт за македонски јазик: 25 години». Ред. Тодор Димитровски, Благоја Корубин, Коста Пеев. Скопје: Институт за македонски јазик, 1978. 72 стр.

This commemorative volume is also an important guide to Macedonian linguistics. It lists all of the publications of the institute, lists and describes all of the past and current projects, theses, and dissertations of the members of its five divisions (lexicography, dialectology, onomastics, history, and the modern language), and gives a bibliography of all their published works.

«Македонски јазик за странци». Ред. Божидар Видоески. Скопје: Универзитет «Кирил и Методиј», 1977. 475 стр. [Почетен курс. Ружа Паноска и Александар Цукески. 243 стр. Среден курс. Кирил Конески. 157 стр. Трет курс. Лилјана Минова-Гуркова. 75 стр.]

What began as a series of booklets for a three-week summer seminar in Macedonian offered by the University of Skopje has evolved into a series of three books which, taken as a set, could be effectively used for a first-year course in Macedonian for Slavists. Since the books are in Macedonian, previous knowledge of some Slavic language is essential. In view of the paucity of textbooks for the study of Macedonian, these three constitute an important contribution to increasing the possibilities for learning this language.

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Ileana Vrancea. *Intre Aristarc și bietul Ioanide*. Bucharest: Cartea Românească, 1978. 220 pp.

George Călinescu's towering personality still dominates critical debate in Romania some fifteen years after his death. The author of the most acclaimed and most reviled history of Romanian literature—a work of unsurpassed erudition and intense subjectivity (written with a talented eye for lively detail and for the grotesque)—and the author of pioneering and fundamental works on Eminescu and other Romanian classics, Călinescu was also a public figure of some standing. He tried by repeated changes of attitude and qualifications to establish for himself a kind of central position between the warring factions of nationalist ideologues and social radicals. In the late 1930s and 1940s Călinescu was extremely active as a journalist, and in the next two decades he was showered with honors, became a member of the Romanian Com-

The last two chapters, on prepositions and on miscellaneous points of syntax, contain a good deal of useful information. The syntax chapter, of necessity, suffers from brevity. Thus the author can only mention the two kinds of equational sentences (*X to Y* versus *X jest Y*) without attempting to distinguish between them. Roughly speaking, the *to* copula is definitional, while sentences with *być* specify class membership. One of the *to* examples—*Ewa to lekarz* 'Ewa is a doctor' (80)—is not natural Polish, even if it is one of the first sentences in a widely-used textbook published in Poland.

Similarly one would like ideally to see some statement of the distinction between the two kinds of passive (with *zostać* and with *być*) and some amplification of the two or three sentences on word order (82-83). It should be noted that the locative case, and not only the accusative or genitive, is quite common in "directional complements" (81). The 1973 *Słownik poprawnej polszczyzny*, for example, prefers *położyć na stole* to *położyć na stół*. The verb *kochać się* is a good example of *się* used as a "reciprocalizer" (83), but the gloss 'make love' would give a new twist to the traditional toast *kochajmy się!*

Finally a few examples need minor modifications to make them grammatical or more standard: *niech państwo się nie śmieją* (54) would be better with the *się* in second position; *wojska wycofały się z linii przez nie zajętych* (71) should read . . . *z linii zajętych przez siebie*; *propozycja nie była do przyjęcia* (71) should be changed to . . . *była nie do przyjęcia*; the sentence beginning *nauczysz się po polsku* . . . (72) would be better as *nauczysz się (języka) polskiego* . . . or *nauczysz się mówić po polsku*; and *pieklam ci ciastko* (77) should be *upiekłam* . . . The only misprints noted are a for q in the table of vowels (x) and *zachwacać się* for *zachwycać się*; the gloss 'interior; depths' for *głęb* is also missing (8).

The detailed criticism presented above should be taken as a measure of this reviewer's conviction that Swan's *Concise Grammar* fills a real instructional need and can be of great use to the student of Polish.

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«Македонистика». Том 1. Скопје: Институт за македонски јазик, 1977. 181 стр. [Contents: Вангелица Десподова, "Лексиката на Добромирово евангелие"; Коста Пеев "Од земјоделската терминологија во македонските народни говори"; Мито Миески "Белешки за топонимијата од Костурско"; Георги Георгиевски "Поглед врз морфологијата на Кратовското евангелие (деклинација)"; Мирјана Гилова "Црквенословенските лексика во македонските народни приказни." Resumé in Russian and German.]

Due to the ever-increasing number of linguists working at the Institute for Macedonian Language and the Philological Faculty of the University of Skopje, more work in Macedonian linguistics is being produced than can be accommodated within the pages of *Makedonski Jazik*, the yearly journal of the Institute. This is especially true since *MJ* is no longer limited to Macedonian linguistics but also prints articles dealing with other Slavic languages and general linguistics. Thus, for example, in the most recent issue of *MJ* (No. 26, 1975) five of the thirteen articles deal with such non-Macedonian topics as Lusatian and Kashubian. These articles are written in English, German, and the various Slavic languages. *Makedonistika* is a periodical complementing *MJ*, publishing longer works and materials in all areas of Macedonian linguistics.

«Речник на македонските црквенословенски текстови». Пробна свеска. Ред. Радмила Угринова-Скаловска. Скопје: Институт за македонски јазик, 1978. xxxvii, 48.

This publication is a preliminary volume for a complete dictionary of the language of Church Slavonic texts written on Macedonian territory from the twelfth to the end of the seventeenth