

with Russian intonation patterns. Due to the nature of the investigation, both articles contain a great deal of technical detail. Odé gives an extensive description of an experiment on the perceptual equivalence of Bryzgunova's IK types. Keijsper discusses the various problems of form-meaning versus meaning-form approaches to intonation. Her essay concludes with a discussion of how to teach Russian intonation to Dutch students. Keijsper's article is complementary to Odé's and it is advisable to read Odé first to facilitate understanding. The third article, by B.M. Groen, is a short, descriptive account of the currently changing conditions with respect to softness assimilation in contemporary Russian.

Finally, there are three papers on semantics. Kees Kompeer's paper is a well presented treatment of how word order contributes to the meaning of a sentence. Andries Breunis's essay is a methodological discussion of how to analyze phrases of the type *nehego delat'lest' chto delat'*, and sets the stage for further research. Wim Honselaar presents a descriptive model to account for both the common core and the difference in meaning of the Russian models *prikhodit'sia/priitis'*; *nuzhno* and *nado*. This model is straightforward and appropriate for use in the classroom.

The quality of the contributions is generally good but without any grand new theoretical revelations. In fact, some of the introductions to individual papers seem to raise greater hopes than the papers deliver. While different readers will be attracted to different groups of articles, the collection is certainly worth reading for those Slavic linguists with an interest in issues outside their specific field of expertise.

MARTINA U. LINDSETH
Indiana University

Sprache in der Slavia und auf dem Balkan: Slavistische und balkanologische Aufsätze. Norbert Reiter zum 65. Geburtstag. Eds. Uwe Hinrichs, Helmut Jachnow, Reinhard Lauer and Gabriella Schubert. *Opera Slavica Neue Folge* 13. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1993. xxxiv, 323 pp. Paper.

Norbert Reiter is a leading figure in German Balkanistics and Slavistics with an international reputation, and the collection of thirty articles honoring his 65th birthday presents contributions from Germany and beyond (two each from Sofia and Paris and one from Moscow). The volume provides an overview of Reiter's career and a bibliography of over 150 items ranging over 40 years. Contributions range from specific linguistic, cultural and literary studies to theoretical speculations to social science perspectives on current events. The studies of specific problems stand out as particularly worthwhile.

Wilfried Fiedler demonstrates that the development of modal and indicative negation in Greek and Albanian show striking and unique parallels, which he links to a typological Balkan tendency to morphologize particles into attachments to the verb. Oda Buchholz gives a typology of concessive subordination ("Although X, still Y") that includes Balkan standards and dialects as well as Romani and Turkish, and also provides criteria for differentiating typological and contact features. Comparing data from Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Macedonian and Romanian, Petya Asenova suggests that in the course of the past century the interaction of syntax and semantics has led to the elimination of certain Balkan Slavic conjunctive expressions of the type "preposition + *da*" and that in comparison with corresponding expressions in the other languages this has resulted in an "unrealized Balkanism" in Balkan Slavic.

In a discussion of the synchrony and diachrony of stress patterns in Russian past passive participles, Siegfried Tornow predicts an increased tendency to shift stress away from the ending thus differentiating the accentuation of that participle and the infinitive. Helmut Jachnow analyzes interphrasal connectivity in colloquial and dialectal Russian texts and briefly compares Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian. Bernfried Schlerath argues for different sources for Old Prussian *aukis* (griffin) and Lithuanian *apuokas* (owl), the former being from *oukʷis (claw, crooked), the latter from

*ep-ōk̄-s, ep-ōk̄-os (looking all around). Ernst Eichler writes on toponymy as evidence for German-Polish symbiosis while Fred Otten uses lexical evidence to argue that the *Ustav Morskoj* of 1720 is a contemporary source of the *Dvinskaja letopis*.

Nathalie Clayer and Alexandre Popović compare the German original and Serbo-Croatian translation of Safvet-Beg Bašagić's doctoral dissertation, which marks the inception of Bosnian and Herzegovinian Muslim literary studies. Rosalinde Sartorti analyzes the glorification and discrediting of Zoia Kosmodem'ianskaia, one of only 90 women decorated as a Hero of the Soviet Union out of 12,000 so decorated during World War II. Witold Kośny discusses painting poetry in Tadeusz Różewicz. Dagmar Burkhart writes on an example of semantic isotopes and textual coherence from works by Borisav Stanković and Miloš Crnjanski. Klaus-Dieter Seeman investigates the neologism *samovyraženie* (lyrical self-expression) as a literary concept. Using a text-linguistic view of the image of woman, self and other, Lew Zybatow contrasts two recent Russian texts, one a series of stereotypes built around the "Soviet woman" and the "American feminist" and the other a critical response using Soviet "newspeak."

Tat'jana Civ'jan examines cyclical time as expressed via oral texts that begin with a raw material such as grain or clay which is transformed into a cultural product and then ultimately returned to the earth, arguing that in pronouncing such texts people attempt to exert and express mastery over nature and time. Jiřina van Leeuwen-Turnocová discusses the development of the meaning of Common Slavic *vorg into "devil" connecting it with wolf and nature symbolism. Ingeborg Weber-Kellerman offers thoughts on Hungarian "folk music," while Gabriella Schubert provides a program for the analysis of contemporary Balkan cultures in a modern ethnographic framework showing broader cultural isoglosses.

The articles by Jack Feuillet, Uwe Hinrichs and Klaus Steinke all reflect on general principles of Balkan linguistics and are stimulating but suffer from an almost complete absence of reference to the considerable body of Balkan linguistics by American scholars, e.g. Joseph's monograph on the Balkan infinitive (Cambridge, 1983) and Kazazis's work on Balkan linguistics in a generative paradigm (Sofia, 1968), which are particularly relevant to Feuillet and Hinrichs, respectively. Angelina Minčeva discusses principles of investigating Greek-Slavic bilingualism as reflected in early Slavic translations of Gospel texts.

Armin Hetzter writes on the Albanian standard, Helmut Schaller reviews the work of Gustav Weigand and Wilfried Stöltzing-Ruchert discusses problems in national classification of Russian Plautdietsch-speakers. The political and social science contributions of Michael Fritsche, Reinhard Lauer, Franz Ronnenberger, Holm Sundhaussen and Klaus Meyer treat questions such as racism, federalism and peripheralization in the context of recent events in the Slavic and Balkan world.

Like many festschrifts dedicated to eminent scholars of broad ranging interests and achievements, this one is a complex mosaic covering many disciplines and a wide geographic area. Scholars from a similarly broad range of fields will find something here of interest.

VICTOR A. FRIEDMAN
University of Chicago

Yugoslavia: The Process of Disintegration. By Laslo Sekelj. Trans. Vera Vukelić. Boulder: Social Science Monographs, 1993. Dist. Columbia University Press. xxiv, 324 pp. Index. Tables. \$39.00, hard bound.

For a long time the western world liked to see the "Yugoslav experiment" as an alternative to Soviet bolshevism. Sekelj's book, supported by other Yugoslav researchers, proves that the Yugoslav "experiment" was just a variation and a residue of the Soviet system, from which it originated and on which it was founded. For that reason Sekelj's book is important: it explains the roots of the crisis, its origins which led to