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 or X jest Y) without attempting to distinguish between them. Roughly speaking, the to copula is definitional, while sentences with by classify descent. One of the two 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 zostaje and with by) 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 Slownik poprawnej polszczyny, for example, prefers pozejty na stole to pozejty na stole. The verb kochać się is a good example of this usage as a “receptorizer” (83), but the gloss ‘make love’ would give a new twist to the traditional toast kojaćmy się!

Finally a few examples need minor modifications to make them grammatical: more standard: niech państwo się nie śmieje (34) would be better with the się in second position: wojna wycofała 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 nauczyjmy się po polsku ... (72) would be better as nauczyjmy się po polsku; and pielęgnacja zakończona (77) should be uprzednim: ..., nauczyjmy się mówić po polsku; and pielęgnacja zakończona (77) should be uprzednim: ..., nauczyjmy się mówić po polsku; and pielęgnacja zakończona (77) should be uprzednim: ...

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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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 Latvian and Bashkirian. These articles are written in English, German, and the various Slavic languages. Makedonskata is a periodical complementing MJ, publishing longer works and materials in all areas of Macedonian linguistics.


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