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 experimental setup on the perceptual equivalence of Bryzgurov’s IB types. Keijser 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. Keijser’s article is complementary to Odé’s and it is advisable to read Odé first to facilitate understanding. The third article, by B.M. Green, 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 Konpper’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 nechego delalet/cho do dela/, and sets the stage for further research. Wim Honke-ray presents a descriptive model to account for both the common core and the difference in meaning of the Russian models prikhodit/vspriyatiya/. 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.

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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 philological, 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 Balto-Slavic and Balkan agreement and provides criteria for differentiating typological and contact features. Comparing data from Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Macedonian and Romanian, Petia 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 inflected form. Ernst Jachnow analyzes interpersonal connectivity in colloquial and dialectal Russian texts and briefly compares Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian. Bernfried Schlerath argues for different grammatical processes with Old Russian уахи (griffin) and Lithuanian apoklais (owl), the former being from уо.:вкаи (claw, crooked), the latter from


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