

Slavic. (The wealth of Lithuanian material is of particular interest.) I must question, however, the utility of this argumentation for all of the groups of students for whom this work is intended, the one exception being the historical linguists, who presumably come to the work with a background in Indo-European and Common Slavic. Yet even for them contentions such as the unsubstantiated repudiation of laryngeals in proto-Indo-European phonology (p. 41) seem out of place. These polemics only serve to confuse the beginning graduate student whose goal is a practical grasp of O.C.S. grammar. On the other hand, the synchronic data are pertinent and accurate and there are very few misprints.

The mixture of students in Professor Schmalstieg's classes is probably unique and this text is undoubtedly the most suitable for them. For the remaining two hundred and fifty-odd American students who study Old Church Slavonic each fall I can recommend this book only if they have already taken a course in Indo-European, Common Slavic, or comparative Slavic linguistics.

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AGREEMENT IN CONTEMPORARY STANDARD RUSSIAN. By *Dina B. Crockett*. Cambridge, Mass.: Slavica Publishers, 1976. iv, 456 pp. Paper.

This is an exhaustive treatment of grammatical agreement in Russian. The author states that "manifestations of agreement are, roughly, any endings which match features of sentence constituents other than the ones which bear them" (p. 1). Thus, adjective endings match the features of the head noun—*belyi* (masculine adjective ending) *stakan* (inherently masculine noun), "white glass," or *Tam stoyal* (neuter verb ending) *kreslo* (inherently neuter noun), "There stood a chair." The features that trigger agreement are gender, number, person, and animacy. Interesting problems of agreement arise when the head of the construction contains more than one noun stem, when quantifiers play a role in the sentence, and when the copula serves as the main verb. There are many ways in which two or more nouns can show up as the head of a construction—as a compound (*plashch-palatka*), a composite (*shkola-internat*), a conjunctive combination (*khleb-sol'*), and so forth. The problem is, in part, to specify with which of the two stems an adjective or verb agrees.

The book is not, however, a mere compendium of variations or exceptions to the straightforward agreement conventions of Russian. On the contrary, at every point the attempt is made to provide an adequate linguistic explanation. The author convincingly shows that apparent variation or nonagreement can be accounted for by deep syntactic relations which are obscured in the surface forms. For example, take the sentence, *Druzei* (genitive plural) *u menia bylo* (neuter) *vsego odna* (nominative feminine) *podruga* (feminine) ("As for friends, I had only one girl friend"): on the surface the nominative feminine form seems to be the subject, but the neuter verb does not agree with it; the syntactic role of *odna podruga* is, however, that of a quantifier phrase, not subject, and the neuter form is therefore the expected one. Crockett provides an explicit formal account of this relationship in terms of generative semantics and demonstrates its relevance to current theoretical problems that relate to quantifier phrases in English, a language in which the lack of morphological endings further obscures syntactic relationships.

The excursus on copulative verbs (chapter 5) illustrates a theme that runs through the entire book: differences in patterns of agreement are not, in general, variants of the same underlying structure, but rather reflect different structures having different meanings. The so-called "backward agreement," as in the example, *Kabinet* (masculine)

*byla* (feminine) *bol'shaia komnata* (feminine) ("The large room was the study"), contrasts with the seemingly straightforward agreement in *Kabinet byl* (masculine) *bol'shaia komnata* ("The study was a large room"). As the English translations show, the two sentences differ in meaning (hence in underlying structure) and are not simply optional variants expressing the same meaning. The evidence adduced is syntactic, not impressionistic or semantic—the impossibility of using the attributive *etot* "this" with *kabinet* in the first sentence as against its possible occurrence in the second. This is not to say that stylistic variants do not exist; they do, and are carefully noted throughout the book.

This is the best book available on agreement in Russian. It is outstanding for its breadth of coverage, its illustrative material, its reference to scholarly literature (both Russian and general linguistics), and its firm theoretical foundation.

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## SYMPOSIA

### FESTSCHRIFT FÜR BERNHARD STASIEWSKI: BEITRÄGE ZUR OST-DEUTSCHEN UND OSTEURÖPÄISCHEN KIRCHENGESCHICHTE.

Edited by *Gabriel Adriányi* and *Joseph Gottschalk*. Cologne and Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1975. xiv, 260 pp. DM 58.

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OXFORD SLAVONIC PAPERS, new series, vol. 10. Edited by *Robert Auty* and *J. L. I. Fennell*. I. P. Foote, general editor. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977. vi, 138 pp. + 4 pp. plates. \$19.50.

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