

Despite these criticisms, Gömöri has gone a good way in exploring Norwid's thought, his spiritual travail, and his response to his age. Gömöri has blazed the trail and pointed the way; in time others will follow.

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RUSSIAN AND THE SLAVONIC LANGUAGES. By *W. J. Entwistle* and *W. A. Morison*. Reprint of second edition. The Great Languages Series. London: Faber and Faber, 1974 [1949, 1964]. 407 pp. Maps. \$15.00. Distributed by Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands, N.J. 07716.

Entwistle, a professor of Spanish (who died in 1952), and Morison, an employee of the BBC, put this work together under difficult conditions during the 1940s, and it appeared in print in 1949. A detailed review in *Language* (vol. 27 [1951], pp. 82–94) found it old-fashioned, inconsistent, imprecise, and incoherent—of no help to the specialist and “positively dangerous in the hands of the unsuspecting student.” The last prediction was fully confirmed during the 1950s; but reprints of older works in Russian plus a flood of new (that is, post-1940) publications in many languages, including English, meant that by 1960 even a fairly naïve student could quickly recognize that this book was merely donnish chatter and a waste of time. In 1964 it was republished, with a few corrections, but a review in the *Slavic and East European Journal* (vol. 10 [1966], pp. 485–87) reported that this “second edition” was “in no important respect a more acceptable textbook or reference work than was the first.”

One can appreciate the wartime spirit which originally inspired the authors to try to provide something in English about the exotic Slavic languages. Yet even in 1949 it was hard to condone either their ignorance of the material and scholarly literature on the subject, or their lack of method. In 1964 it was surprising that a publisher would reprint such an outdated and dilettante work without drastic revisions. In 1975 one can only speculate as to why the publisher is not ashamed to reissue, without change, such an embarrassingly bad book.

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SLAVIC TRANSFORMATIONAL SYNTAX. Edited by *Richard D. Brecht* and *Catherine V. Chvany*. Foreword by *Horace G. Lunt*. Michigan Slavic Materials, no. 10. Ann Arbor: Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Michigan, 1974. vi, 261 pp. Paper.

The editors of this collection of articles have succeeded admirably in their dual aim of providing Slavic material of theoretical interest to general linguists, and of making recent theoretical developments in general linguistics accessible to Slavicists already familiar with the data.

The first two articles by Roland Sussex and Emily Klenin give an overview of recent work on syntax in the transformational-generative model (broadly speaking) in the USSR, Eastern Europe, and in the West, supplemented with ample bibliography. The next four articles comprise a section entitled “Early Papers,” and they are most welcome not only for their intrinsic interest and historical importance in

the development of new methods in Slavic syntax, but also because most of them have heretofore not been readily available. These selections treat Serbo-Croatian enclitics (Wayles Browne), impersonal sentences in Russian (Edward Klima), Polish complementation (Robert Rothstein), and pseudo-reflexives in Russian (Robert Channon).

The remaining seven articles constitute the bulk of the collection and appear here for the first time. All of them discuss problems which are important to the language, theoretically interesting, linguistically revealing, and extremely challenging. Catherine Chvany compares three treatments of the syntax and semantics of *dolzhen*, *dolzhno*, *dolzhno byt'*: conventional dictionaries, transform analysis, and transformational-generative analysis. Her article is a clear example of the additional insights that the latter approach is capable of yielding. Bernard Comrie examines second predicates, especially the second dative, in various Slavic languages—particularly modern and Old Russian. Leonard Babby clarifies the relationship between parts of speech in Russian and English by examining the abstract syntactic relationships as compared with actually occurring morphological forms—for example, forms conventionally known as short-form adjectives are shown, on a more abstract level, to be verbs. He also shows that participial forms, gerunds, infinitives, and other categories can be accounted for by deep syntactic configurations and need not be so marked in the lexicon. Alexander Andreyewsky, in discussing the notion of “sameness,” analyzes the Russian resolution of the ambiguity in English “same,” partly as co-occurrence versus sequence—that is, Russian *odin i tot zhe* versus *tot zhe samyi*. Thus a sentence such as *Nikson i Linkol'n spali v toi zhe samoi krovati* (sequence) is permitted but *v odnoi i toi zhe krovati* (co-occurrence) is not. Further ambiguities in these and other related Russian expressions are fruitfully examined. Richard Brecht classifies verbs which take infinitives in Russian, Latin, and English and proceeds to account for the differences in distribution of the infinitive on the basis of semantic universals, the nonapplication of a transformational rule in Russian, and the overt forms of the infinitive, for example, the single, tenseless Russian *rabotat'* versus the English tense forms “to work,” “to have worked,” “to be working,” and so forth. Alan Timberlake’s article deals with a syntactic feature of North Russian dialects, in which a nominative case form appears as the object of an infinitive, where in the standard language one would expect the accusative, for example, *zemlia pakhat'* (“it is necessary to plow the land”). In the final article James Miller uses a localist approach in his discussion of case relations.

This is a stimulating book, full of difficult questions and imaginative, yet admittedly tentative, answers.

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DOWN ALONG THE MOTHER VOLGA: AN ANTHOLOGY OF RUSSIAN FOLK LYRICS. Edited and translated by *Roberta Reeder*. Introduction by *V. Ja. Propp*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1975. xx, 246 pp. Illus. \$12.50.

This publication consists of two separate parts: a translation of V. Ia. Propp’s essay on Russian folk lyrics (originally the introduction to his *Russkie narodnye liricheskie pesni*, a collection published in 1961), which Reeder has supplemented