Book Reviews


This compilation may be regarded as a primer on the evolution and derivation of the Slovene language, including its synchronous state and accentual history. The text, in its construction of the history of the Slovene language, which is said to have as many as forty-eight variations, is remarkable. The Slovene language as speech territory is divided among the seven dialect areas: Carnian, Littoral, Upper Carniolan, Lower Carniolan, Styrian, Pannonian, and, Rovno. The dialect areas are said to contain a strong internal differentiation; yet, this variation becomes a valuable tool in following the development of the Slovene language.

The dialectology is based on heterogeneous criteria of traditional social and political boundaries as well as linguistic criteria. A list of dialect descriptions is provided, along with chronological and geographical delimitations of the Slovene language.

There is also an extensive indication of Slovene relationship to western South Slavic. Emphasized as well are the external influences on the development of Slovene, including Romance, German-Slavic, and Hungarian-Slavic contacts. Phonological processes for the Slavic dialect underlying Slovene at the time of settlement in the Eastern Alps follow, along with late common Slavic and general South Slavic developments as relate to Slovene. The text as replete with diacritical markings, vowel systems, con-

- tractions, diphthong, syllabification and
- exhaustive.

Of import is the syllabic advance of the
- Dialectical disintegration of Slovene in
- Overviews of dialect differentiation in Slovene
- inclusive. A hierarchy of stress retraction
- ization is comprehensive.

Of great value are reference maps and
- phrases, toponyms and hydronyms.

The reader-scholar is sure to be the recep-
- tion in the evolution of the Slovene lan-
- gue inherent therein. Gaps in textual trad-
- ition in Slovene dialects.

**With the aid of the Greenberg Phonology.**

**Bela Krajina region of Slovenia was able relatives and family as it relates and computa**

Moreover, it becomes apparent to the re-
- view of one’s ancestral acquaintances speech
- which one became acquainted through bi-
- ological lineage, given the multiplicity of de-
- scent.

The author is to be commended for contri-
- bution which has no equal in the form of cha-
- racterizes the Slovene as a vibrant, living

Joseph Vene

Rahel Varnhagen von Ense, *Ich will nach
- ren aus den Jahren 1812-1829. Ed. Liesel

The evidence is now more or less compre-
- nent universe of Toilett- or Damenliteratur.

feminine creatures whose fragmentary work
- public, not even conceived so much as spe-
- greater part of the romance of such litera-
- that contained their writings were not mere
- a kind of inner-diary of a passionate wom-
- able proof that Rahel did intend her pros-

In the romantic Rahel-myth the reader war-
- private world of passion only because of the
- published as devoted widower or friend of the
- diaries of the deceased. In Rahel’s case the
- Varnhagen von Ense. There is a sustained
- sensitive hand that held the pen cared or not
- sharing her passions, if at all, with a speci-
- Never would such a writer have intended
- entries to come into hands as vulgar as behel-
- gen pioneered in exploiting the market fo-
Nietzsche, der der Kongress verliehen.

**Reviews**

*Breviary of the Slovene Language.* Carl Winter, J.H. von Eckenbrecher, Series B: Contributions to the Language, Literature, and Cultural Studies of the Slovene People (t.i.e., the Slavic Languages, 13) br. Euro

This work underlines the necessity for a comprehensive and systematic resolution of the issues pertaining to the evolution and derivation of the Slovene language, which is said to be a very complex and difficult linguistic entity. The work provides a comprehensive overview of the language and its dialects, with particular emphasis on the dialects of the central and northeastern parts of Slovenia. The authors have utilized a wide range of sources, including archival materials, linguistic surveys, and anthropological studies, to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date description of the Slovene language and its dialects. The book is well-organized, with clear and concise discussions of the various dialects and their historical development. It is a valuable resource for scholars and students of Slovene and Slavic linguistics, as well as for those interested in the history and culture of the Slovene people.

The evidence is now more or less complete and Rahel Varnhagen rescued from the universe of *Toiletten- und Damenliteratur*. Rahel was not just one of those mythical feminine creatures whose fragmentary writings were never intended for a broader public, not even conceived so much as spewed out from an overwrought heart. The greater part of the romance of such literature was the notion that the very volumes that contained their writings were not meant for the public eye but peculiarly private, a kind of inner-diary of a passionate woman’s experience. Yet, here we have undeniable proof that Rahel did intend her prose for publication.

In the romantic Rahel-myth the reader was granted the privilege of peering into this private world of passion only because of the work of an editorial intermediary who published as devoted widower or friend out of piety and sentiment the letters and diaries of the deceased. In Rahel’s case that intermediary was her husband, K. A. Varnhagen von Ense. There is a sustained illusion in such *Toilettenliteratur* that the sensitive hand that held the pen cared only for her relation with her own genius, sharing her passions, if at all, with a special in-group of sympathetic correspondents. Never would such a writer have intended for her private correspondence and diary entries to come into hands as vulgar as belong to the general reading public. Varnhagen pioneered in exploiting the market for such works when, perhaps to his great