## A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SLAVIC LINGUISTICS

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VOLUME I



1966
MOUTON & CO.

THE HAGUE · PARIS

016.4918 Speci (SLANC) 5 805 St 25

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## INTRODUCTION

This book was originally conceived as a bibliographical tool for American graduate students of Slavic linguistics. Despite the existence of various annual and national bibliographies and of bibliographical guides to individual Slavic languages (the most comprehensive one in English being B. O. Unbegaun's A Bibliographical Guide to the Russian Language, 1953), there is no single work which covers the whole range of linguistic output in all Slavic languages. In the course of compiling this bibliography, we were continuously faced with the tricky problem of selecting the major and most important contributions to Slavic linguistics, and of limiting the coverage of the bibliography to strictly linguistic works. While our selection was weighted by a desire to include those relevant studies which are inspired by a structural approach, it is clear that we could not ignore the large bulk of older and contemporary works which are not marked by such an approach, but which have significantly contributed to the growth of our discipline in Slavic, as well as in non-Slavic countries. Consequently, the book includes major 19th and 20th century studies dealing with the comparative, diachronic and synchronic aspects of Slavic linguistics. The first chapter of the bibliography covers questions of Slavic ethnogenesis, of the original habitat and migrations of the Slavs, questions which are on the periphery of linguistics, but which are an integral part of the Slavic linguistic tradition. The formation of the Slavic literary languages, and the interrelated questions of stylistics, poetics and versification we have also viewed as being intimately connected with linguistic problems proper. We have tried to reduce to a minimum those older works which now present rather a historical interest, and have given prominence to the 20th century output, including some books and articles whose scholarly merits may at times seem questionable. The bibliography which we submit to the reader is thus selective in a double sense, in that it emphasizes contemporary Slavic linguistic research, and reflects the preferences and structuralist bias of the authors. But in its

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present form the book will be more than a bibliographical guide for the graduate student working on a seminar paper or preparing a Ph.D. dissertation; it will, one hopes, prove its usefulness to the seasoned Slavist as well, and especially to the student of the "minor" Slavic languages, which are slowly gaining recognition in the academic curriculum, and which have lacked up-to-date comprehensive bibliographical surveys. In providing a bibliographical guide to all Slavic languages we hope, in particular, to fill a gap in the area of comparative, historical and typological Slavic linguistics.

The book consists of two volumes. Volume I comprises chapters on Slavic cultural pre-history, on Balto-Slavic, Slavic accentology (which contains general Slavic as well as specific language studies), Common Slavic, Comparative Slavic, Old Church Slavonic, and on the South Slavic languages. Volume II deals with the West and East Slavic languages, and contains a bibliography of bibliographical sources.

In the chapters dealing with the individual Slavic languages, we have aimed at a uniformity of arrangement and selection which could not always be attained. Synchronic and diachronic studies were generally placed under different chapters, although the distinction is in many cases (particularly with respect to older studies) rather tenuous. Similarly, we have set up separate chapters for Common Slavic (or Protoslavic) and Comparative Slavic, in order to distinguish the historical from the typological and synchronic comparative studies. In many cases, this distinction is merely an approximation. In the case of Slavic dialectological studies, which have been dominated by an historical outlook, it was more convenient not to observe the synchrony vs. diachrony division. We have compensated for the lack of cross-references (the introduction of which would have considerably delayed publication) by double-listing a number of the entries. It should also be apparent that the differences in the subdivisions and coverage of the various chapters reflect the differences in the scholarly elaboration of the individual Slavic languages. Thus, it was possible to set up separate sections on Stylistics and Poetics and on Versification in the case of some languages, but only one general section or none at all in the case of others.

We have adhered to the generally accepted division of Slavic languages; Upper and Lower Lusatian were treated under one chapter only because the available, rather modest scholarly literature often embraces both languages, and does not warrant their separation. Kashubian, which is sometimes treated as a Polish dialect, has, on the other hand, been set apart as an autonomous Slavic language.

The assignment of transitional dialects to one or another language is always a delicate linguistic problem which has, in the case of some Slavic dialects, been aggravated by extralinguistic considerations. Studies pertaining to such controversial dialects we have double-listed under two respective languages (e.g. Macedonian and Bulgarian). In some cases, however, we might have committed the oversight of accepting at face value a misleading title of an older or biased dialect study. The same may be said of our grouping of some older Slavic texts.

In view of the considerable size of the bibliography and the impossibility of inspecting all the entries, we have deemed it advisable to dispense with critical annotations, which were originally contemplated. Instead, we have provided extensive lists of reviews, which should enrich the student's knowledge of the scholarly literature and enable him to form his own judgment. The title of each Slavic entry, author's name, and place of publication are given in modernized spelling. Larger cities are cited by their English names, and Cyrillic titles are given in transliteration. Whenever possible we have given the years of all or of the first and last editions of books. The cut-off date of the bibliography is the year 1962, although a few later works of special importance have been added in proof.

We are happy to express our debt of gratitude to those institutions and scholars that contributed to the compilation of this work. The launching of the Bibliography was made possible by a grant from Indiana University, which was awarded to Professors H. L. Klagstad, Jr. and E. Stankiewicz in 1959. The project was subsequently supported by the University of Chicago and by the University of California, Los Angeles. The following scholars have given help and advice in the completion of various sections of the Bibliography: Prof. L. Andrejčin (Sofia) - Bulgarian; Prof. H. Birnbaum (Los Angeles) and Prof. J. Hamm (Vienna) - Old Church Slavonic; Prof. P. Ivić (Novi Sad) - Serbo-Croatian; Prof. K. Horálek (Prague) - Czech and Slovak; K. Kamińska (Łódź) - Polish; F. Michałk -Lusatian; J. Munda and J. Rigler (Ljubljana) - Slovenian; M. Radłowski (Cracow) - Polabian; Prof. G. Shevelov (Columbia University) - Ukrainian; Doc. E. Smułkowa (Warsaw) - Byelorussian; Prof. B. Vidoeski (Skopje) - Macedonian; J. Zieniukowa (Warsaw) - Kashubian. Final responsibility for all selections, omissions, and arrangement is of course that of the authors alone.

Prof. H. L. Klagstad, Jr. of Indiana University gave invaluable help and advice at the outset of the project. Dr. K. Naylor served as an indefatigable research assistant during the years 1961–1963.

The division of the work, on which the co-authors were in constant

consultation, was as follows: Prof. E. Stankiewicz prepared the first volume (with the exception of the chapter on Old Church Slavonic) and the West Slavic chapters of the second volume. Prof. D. Worth compiled the other parts of the book.