

Jeder rumänische Geograph und Kulturwissenschaftler, der die 254 großformatigen Seiten des Bandes durchblättert, hat das Gefühl, in einem Land mit großartiger Natur und tüchtigen Menschen zu leben. Der Autor, ein deutscher Geograph, der 1971 zum ersten Mal nach Rumänien kam, unternahm seinerseits große Anstrengungen, sich Wissen über das Land anzueignen und die Forschungsergebnisse ganzheitlich zu interpretieren. Dabei zeigte er großes Interesse für Rumänien. Der Band ist auch deshalb wertvoll, weil er die wissenschaftliche Genauigkeit des Textes harmonisch mit den vielen ausgewählten Farbfotografien kombiniert. So ist eine echte Geographie Rumäniens in Bildern entstanden. Der Band ist sehr explizit, attraktiv und der Öffentlichkeit sehr zu empfehlen.

Bukarest

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MARTIN HENZELMANN (ed.): *Sprachwissenschaftliche Perspektiven der Bulgaristik. Standpunkte – Innovationen – Herausforderungen. Festschrift für Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Helmut Wilhelm Schaller anlässlich seines 80. Geburtstags* (= Slavistik, vol. 8). Berlin: Frank & Timme 2020. 342 pp. ISBN 9783732906383.

This *Festschrift* compiled by Martin HENZELMANN successfully fulfils two objectives: it acquaints the scholarly community with some of the latest achievements in the field of Bulgarian studies in various countries in Europe and North America and, simultaneously, pays tribute to one of the established German specialists in Slavic and Bulgarian studies, Professor Helmut SCHALLER, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The keywords in its title, “Standpunkte – Innovationen – Herausforderungen” (‘Viewpoints, Innovations, Challenges’), clearly show the direction of the contributed articles as they cover various areas of linguistics and related fields – from phraseology, etymology, the history of regional literary microlanguages and dialectology, to the language and cultural contacts. Thematically, the volume consists of six sections: I. *Congratulatory part (Ad multos annos!)*; II. *Die bulgarische Sprache in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart* (‘The Bulgarian Language in the Past and Present’) – the title of this section is borrowed from one of Professor Schaller’s works; III. *Etymologie, Kulturtransfer, Sprachkontakt* (‘Etymology, Cultural Transfer and Language Contact’); IV. *Studien zum Banater Bulgarischen* (‘Studies on the Banat Bulgarian Language’); V. *Das Bulgarische in der Ukraine* (‘The Bulgarian Language in Ukraine’); VI. *Die Beiträge des Bandes* (‘Short Information about the Authors’).

In the first section, Sigrun COMATI, a German Slavist and graduate in Bulgarian Philology from the Sofia University, acquaints us with the life and works of the jubilarian and his main contributions to Slavic and Bulgarian studies (pp. 11–18).

The second section begins with the article *Фразеологические инновации болгарского и русского языков в условиях глобализации (XX – начало XXI вв.)* (‘Phraseological Novelties in the Bulgarian and Russian Languages in the Conditions of Globalization (20th – early 21st century)’) (pp. 21–38). Its authors are Stefka GEORGIEVA, professor of Russian language at Plovdiv University (Bulgaria) and a specialist in Bulgarian-Russian contrastive phraseology, and Svetlana ŠULEŽKOVA, professor at the Department of Russian Language and General Linguistics at the Magnitogorsk State Technical University in Russia. The study examines some phra-

seological neologisms in Bulgarian and Russian, which are not mentioned in traditional lexicographical editions, but are widely used in the mass media. They fall into three groups: idioms characteristic only for Bulgarian (e.g. *дървена мафия* ‘a group of people engaged in illegal deforestation for profit’); idioms characteristic only for Russian (e.g. *Одесская Хатынь* ‘the mass burning of people in the Odessa Professional Union House on 2 May 2014 by supporters of a Ukrainian political fraction’); and idioms used in the two languages (e.g. Russ. *ласкает слух* – Bulg. *гали ухото* ‘to listen to something pleasant’, Russ. *пивной животик* – Bulg. *бирено коремче* ‘beer belly, i.e., obesity of the abdomen due to excessive consumption of beer’ etc.). The article concludes with a number of useful observations such as the one that phraseologisms are a product of their time as well as a way to improve the means of expression in the two languages and that the differences in the use of the Bulgarian and Russian idioms are due to both the specifics of the respective language system and the extralinguistic factors.

The next article in this part is entitled *By Your Command: Machine Translation of Topicalized Objects in Bulgarian* (pp. 39–57). Its author is Donald L. Dyer, the U.S. specialist in Slavic and Romance studies, a graduate of the University of Chicago and a professor at the University of Mississippi (U.S.). He deals here with the category *topic* (‘a logical subject’) in Bulgarian as well as with the machine translation of topicalized objects in Bulgarian. His logical conclusion is that online translators are not able to react to and take into consideration any marked word order, whose correct semantic interpretation is dependent on phonological cues, such as rhematic stress.

The third section begins with a fascinating topic – *Wissens- und Kulturtransfer im osmanischen Bulgarien. Zum Neben- und Miteinander von Bulgaren, Sepharden und Türken* (‘Transfer of Knowledge and Culture in Ottoman Bulgaria: Towards the Co-existence and Cooperation of Bulgarians, Sephardic Jews and Turks’) (pp. 61–77). Its author is Thede KAHL, professor of South Slavic languages and South Slavic studies at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena and a member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. He not only examines here the cultural transfer between Turkish Muslims, Bulgarian Christians and Sephardic Jews in the Bulgarian lands during the Ottoman Empire, but illustrates it as well with examples from warfare (artillery production), textile production and trade (in which Toledo Jews reached centres like Plovdiv, Sliven and Sofia through Thessaloniki) and the dissemination of printed materials.

What follows is a masterpiece in etymology: *Whey to Go: Slavic ‘кѣсьнѣ’ and the roots *kuk’ and *kvaht’ in Slavic and Beyond* (pp. 79–124) by Alexis MANASTER RAMER, a U.S. linguist and alumnus of the University of Chicago who has worked in various academic institutions in the U.S. He demonstrates a deep knowledge of Indo-European studies and the ability to analyse language material and his article is not only an etymological etude but also a combination of philosophy and high-level linguistics, at times lined with a subtle sense of humour. Starting from various entries on the same Slavic word in a couple of etymological dictionaries published in different countries, Manaster Ramer gives a magnificent lecture on etymology related to the interpretation of two Slavic roots.

Zoja Barbolova, a long-term researcher at the Institute for Bulgarian Language at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and a specialist in Bulgarian dialectology, reflects

on an interesting and important topic: *Умалителни съществителни с основи от турски произход в българския език* ('Diminutive Nouns with Stems of Turkish Origin in the Bulgarian Language') (pp. 125–153). Her article examines the diminutives of lexical borrowings from Turkish into Bulgarian. They are generally formed with a Bulgarian diminutive suffix (cf. Bulg. *акълец* 'little brain' < Tur. *akıl* 'brain, mind' + Bulg. *-ец*; Bulg. *сандъчец* 'small chest' < Tur. *sandık* 'chest' + Bulg. *-ец*; Bulg. *кашика* 'strap' < Tur. *kaşık* 'belt' + Bulg. *-ка*, Bulg. *менгюше* 'small earring' < Tur. *menğiş* 'earring' + Bulg. *-еца*). Also observed is the interesting question of the competition between several diminutive suffixes: *армаганче* – *армаганец* – *армаганчеца* 'small gift', *бахчичка* – *бахчица* – *бахчийка* – *бахчинка* 'small garden' and the word-forming chains of nests are shown.

Martin HENZELMANN, a specialist in Slavic and Romance studies and research assistant at the Institute of Slavic Studies at the University of Hamburg, continues the topic opened by Barbolova. In his article *Hybridität und Lehnlemente im Bulgarischen* ('Hybridity and Loan Elements in Bulgarian') (pp. 155–179), he focuses on the hybrid structures in Bulgarian which are formed by borrowing elements of various languages (Russian, French, Turkish etc.). Starting from basic examples like Bulg. *актьор* 'actor' < Fr. *acteur*; Bulg. *пазар* 'market' < Tur. *pazar* he passes through cases of Bulgarian words formed with foreign suffixes (*живковист* 'supporter of Todor Živkov, сталинист' 'supporter of Joseph Stalin' < Fr. *-iste*; *сефтосвам* 'use for a first time' < Tur. *siftah* + Bul. *-вам*), and finishes with prepositional expressions (*отмяна на виза* 'visa revocation') and attributive phrases (*незаконна имиграция* 'illegal immigration', *чуждестранен артист* 'foreign actor').

The next thematic section explores the Banat Bulgarian Language. Marinela Mladenova, Associate Professor at the South-Western University in Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria), presents her research entitled *Проблеми на нормата и нейната динамика при книжовните микроезици (върху примери от банатския български книжовен език)* ('Problems of the Norm and Its Dynamics in Literary Microlanguages: On Examples from Banat Bulgarian Literary Language') (pp. 183–214). The study is dedicated to problems related to the development of a regional Bulgarian literary norm in the region of Banat (Romania). After acquainting the reader with the concept of norm in relation to the Slavic microlanguages, Mladenova traces the history of the standardization of the Banat Bulgarian literary language from the end of the 19th century until now. The main focus is on two periods: the one between the two world wars and the current one. During the first, the graphic of the letters was significantly simplified and the influence of the Hungarian language on vocabulary was reduced at the expense of Romanian and Bulgarian. In the second, the impact of the mass and social media on the language is serious. The main obstacle to the standardization of the Banat macrolanguage is the lack of an official body to regulate its orthographic and pronunciation norms.

The subsequent article is on a similar topic, yet it emphasizes the current state of the language under the conditions of globalization and the wide use of internet. It is written by the German professor of Slavic and Balkan Studies, Klaus STEINKE, and bears the title *Das Banater Bulgarische im Zeichen von Globalisierung und Internet (Wie eine kleine, isolierte Sprachgemeinschaft den Herausforderungen der Zeit be-*

gegnet) ('Banat Bulgarian Marked by Globalization and Internet: How a Small and Isolated Language Community Meets the Challenges of Time') (pp. 215–233).

The last section of the *Festschrift* is dedicated to the Bulgarian language in Ukraine. It starts with an article by Ivan G. ILIEV, a Bulgarian linguist at Plovdiv University (Bulgaria) who has interests in various fields. His voluminous contribution is entitled *За произхода на населението в селата Лощиновка и Суворово (Украинска Бесарабия) и за техните говори* ('On the Origin of the Population of the Villages of Loshchinovka and Suvorovo (Ukrainian Bessarabia) and on Their Dialects') (pp. 237–299). The author takes us among the Bulgarians in the Budžak region including as well parts of Moldova. It is well known that the population in a number of Bulgarian settlements there (Glavani, Korten, Tvardica, etc.) keeps a historical memory of the places in Bulgaria which bore the same names and from which these people's ancestors came. Iliev demonstrates how such a tracking of ancestral roots can be done exclusively by means of language in the absence of any preserved written evidence. Analysing a number of linguistic phenomena and gradually narrowing the circle of "suspected" settlements, the author finds that the inhabitants of today's villages of Loščinovka and Suvorovo in the Odessa region (Ukraine) most likely came from the village of Malomirovo in the Elhovo region (Southeastern Bulgaria).

Valentina KOLESNIK, professor of Bulgarian language at Ilja I. Mečnikov National University of Odessa, has a rich scholarly production in the field of Bulgarian studies. Her contribution to the volume is entitled *Диагностирующие черты болгарских переселенческих говоров в Украине (ольшанский, чушмелийский и чийшиийский тип говоров)* ('Diagnostic Features of Bulgarian Immigrant Dialects in Ukraine (of Olšanka, Čušmelij, and Čijšij)') (pp. 301–334). While Iliev examines two Bulgarian regional dialects in Ukraine which are referred to by the term "Thracian" in Russian and Ukrainian Bulgarian studies and which originate from the so-called Zagorian Enclave between Sliven and Edirne, Kolesnik comparatively studies the other big groups of Bulgarian dialects in Ukraine and highlights their main characteristics. One of the conclusions of the author is that in a non-Balkan language environment these local tongues start developing according to new rules including de-Balkanization – e.g., they reduce the use of the definite article which, simultaneously, acquires new, modal, nuances.

The volume closes with information about the authors who contributed to the *Festschrift* (pp. 337–340). To sum it up, both the large range of articles published in the collection and the significance of the issues discussed, as well as the participation of specialists from various countries and academic institutions on two continents, are a strong sign of the quality of the edition and the significance of Bulgarian Studies worldwide.

Sofia

EKATERINA DIKOVA