

## Reviews

Filipović, Rudolf. *Anglicizmi u hrvatskom ili srpskom jeziku: porijeklo — razvoj — značenje*. Djela Jugoslavenski akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, Razred za filološke znanosti, no. 70. Jugoslavenska Akademija znanosti i umjetnosti & Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 1990. 336 pp. Bibliography. Dictionary of Anglicisms and their variants. No price available.

THIS volume is much more than a normal dictionary of borrowings: first, because it forms part of a much wider enterprise and, secondly, because the level of analysis and the amount of information provided greatly exceed that usually found in such works. Professor Filipović has been working on the linguistic problems of borrowing for over twenty-five years: this dictionary is one result of his work over this long period with various collaborators and consultants (pp. 11–12). But it is also a step towards the ambitious plan of an *Etymological Dictionary of English Elements in European Languages* (p. 11). Filipović's theoretical position and general approach has been discussed in numerous articles, but especially in his *Teorija jezika u kontaktu: uvod u lingvistiku jezičkih dodira* (Zagreb, 1986). This work is summarized in a highly structured first part of the work under review, occupying about seventy pages (as compared to the dictionary itself which has around 200, and the index about fifty pages).

When we turn to the dictionary proper, the central section of the book, the main impression gained is the wealth of detail provided in individual entries. These are organized around three types of information: the origin of the item (the English word, with its pronunciation), its development in Serbo-Croat (including phonological and morphological adjustments), and its meaning (including information on the widening or narrowing of its range). The information is condensed by means of a set of abbreviations, the significance of which is explained in the first part. The dictionary is set out according to English entries; the last part of the book lists Serbo-Croatian forms derived from English, and indicates the main entry where they are to be found. Thus *žiri* in the last section refers the reader to the entry 'jury' in the main section. The coverage is impressive. Besides the obvious items like 'alligator' / *aligator*, we find 'live aid' / *live aid* or *lajv ejd*, 'reaganomics' / *reganomika* and many more.

The book will be of considerable interest not only to those interested in Serbo-Croat, but also to those concerned with problems of language-contact more generally. Some of the latter may have two sources of regret: first, that much of the valuable information contained has not been made more widely accessible by means of a summary of the first part and an account of the abbreviations in English; and secondly that no statistical information is provided; given the careful classification of the possible types of adaptation, it would be of interest to know the relative frequency of the different types. Nevertheless, this should not detract from the general conclusion that this important work marks a great advance on the typical dictionary of borrowed words.

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