

V oddelku o grecizmih v latinščini najdemo pregled polemik med starimi puristi in recentiores (po Kvintilijanu, 1,5, 58—64), ki se jim ni zdelo nujno vsako grško besedo pregibati po grškem vzorcu. Zgodovinskemu pregledu sledijo seznam najpogostejših grecizmov in podatki o njihovem naglasu.

L'accento latino je torej zelo poučno delo, ki bralcu posreduje, utrjuje ali osvežuje temeljno jezikoslovno izrazje in osnovno znanje o latinski prozodiji. V novi dopolnjeni izdaji, ki nas obvešča o sodobni literaturi in novih spoznanjih na področju latinske fonetike in fonologije, je koristno tako v praktični uporabi, pa tudi kot spodbuda za podrobnejše raziskovanje latinskega naglasa, problema, o katerem gotovo še ni bila izrečena zadnja beseda.

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*Matjaž Babič,  
Filozofska fakulteta UEK, Ljubljana*

**ALEKSANDRA PIRKMAJER, Latinščina za vsakogar, založba Feniks, Ljubljana 1986. 70 strani + 2 tabeli + 1 kaset.**

Bera latinskih učbenikov na Slovenskem v zadnjih desetletjih ni bila obilna. Temu so botrovale razmere, ki so bile latinščini vse prej kot naklonjene in niso bile v prid ustvarjalnemu razmahu na tem področju. Začetniki so lahko segali po vadnicah ali slovnica F. Južniča, S. Koprive, I. Sivca in A. Šašel, ki pa so seveda prezahtevne za samostojno učenje. V tem pogledu predstavlja drobna knjižica Aleksandre Pirkmajer, ki je izšla kot posebna edicija založbe Feniks, nekaj povsem novega, svežega in izvirnega. Avtorica je namreč svoj učbenik namenila najširšemu krogu nepoznavalcev latinščine, ki bi želeli zapolniti to vrzel v svojem znanju in s tem uvrstiti predvsem temelje svoje materinščine, si razširiti obzorje z natančnim in nedvoumnim razumevanjem strokovne terminologije, ki izvira iz tega klasičnega jezika, in si olajšati učenje tistih tujih jezikov, kjer je latinščina vgrajena kot jedro besednega zaklada in osnovno ogrodje razvejanih slovničnih struktur. Knjižica je namenjena predvsem samoukom oziroma vsakomur, ki je — kot pravi avtorica — dovolj zrel za samostojno učenje, osnovnošolcem pa kot poživlajoč dodatek pri pouku, kajti učbeniku je priložena tudi kaset, ki upošteva klasično izgovarjavo, knjižico pa je prikupno ilustrirala avtorica sama.

V uvodu Aleksandra Pirkmajer najprej na kratko pojasni izvor in nastanek latinščine, nato pa preleti še glavna obdobja in plasti njenega razvoja ter poudari njeno tesno povezanost z moderno civilizacijo. V uvodu k lekcijam pojasni nekaj osnovnih izrazov iz latinske slovnične terminologije ter spregovori o izgovarjavi in naglasu. Splošnim slovničnim opombam sledijo „učni koraki“ z navodili za učenje lekcij, ki jih lahko beremo v knjigi ali poslušamo na kaseti. Vsaka posamezna lekcija je obogatena z antičnimi izreki, zgoščenimi splošnimi in slovničnimi opombami ter kratkimi preprostimi vajami za utrjevanje novo obravnavane snovi. Lekcije so razgibane po vsebinski plati. Motivacijsko so zelo domiselno zasnovane, včasih aktualno šaljivo, včasih privlačno mitološko obarvane. Njihova svežina in s tem prednost pred marsikaterim drugim, preveč anahronističnim latinskim učbenikom je v tem, da ne poudarjajo dvatisočletne odmaknjenosti rimske dobe, ampak ta časovni razkorak nevsiljivo prebršijo.

Lekcijam s preprostimi osnovami latinske slovnice sledi dodatek, ki obsega pogosteje rabljene besede latinskega izvora — tu avtorica opozarja tudi na nekatere etimološke sorodnosti latinščine in slovenščine — in našteje nekaj izvirnih latinskih izrazov, kratic in ustaljenih pravnih izrekov. Knjižici je priložen slovnični list s pridevniško in samostalniško sklanjatveno shemo, osnovami spregatve ter nekaj zaimek in števniki.

Učbenik je metodično pregledno zasnovan in po zahtevnosti povsem ustreza svojemu namenu. „Latinščina za vsakogar“ je namreč namenjena tistim, ki se želijo na preprost način seznaniti z osnovami latinske slovnice, torej popularizaciji tega jezika v najširšem krogu ljudi. Kajti, kot pravi Cicero, ki ga avtorica uvodoma navaja: „Non tam praeclearum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire.“

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Barbara Šega—Čeh  
Filozofska fakulteta  
Ljubljana.

ACHILLEAS G. LAZAROU: *The Aroumanian and its relation to the Greek, second edition, Athens 1986.*

It rarely happens that a purely professional work, such as a doctoral dissertation, is reprinted due to demand in a second edition, especially in countries in which the tradition of publishing specialized scientific literature is not very strong. The success of this published thesis results not only from its wider implications, but also tells us something about publishing in Greece, which has been flourishing in the last ten years. Greek publishers are, in fact, trying to make up for the time lost during the censorship in the past military dictatorship, as well as to be a part of the current European and world production. Although there is a certain disproportion between the quantity and the quality of the published specialized books, the Greek publishing houses have succeeded in giving their reading public some important original and translated books. Progress is to be seen in the works on the language, which have turned from the brisk, political and emotional discussions of demotike (which has finally acquired the status of the official language) to the studies of the historical development of the Greek language, sociolinguistic research of the Greek diglossia, Greek dialects and so on. The whole activity, best depicted in the „Studies in Greek Linguistics“ proceedings of the annual meeting in Salonika, as well as in more frequent translations of the major works of world literature, simply demonstrates that Greece has become active in publishing in the science of language.

Achilleas G. Lazarou earned his degree in Classical Philology in Athens and later specialized in the history, ethnology, philology and languages of the Balkan peoples with special emphasis on the Roumanian language. He gave lectures on Roumanian dialectology at the Sorbonne as „chargé de cours“. Besides the geographical and historical themes connected with Thessalia, where he comes from, he mainly studied the Aroumanians (namely the so-called Vlachs or Tsintsars) and especially their origin. The fact that the first edition of the book was sold out and translated into French and that the next one in 1986 was very well received, being given prominence in all the main bookshops of Athens, derives not only from the importance of the book for Greek linguistics and the history of the ethnic groups connected with Greece, but also from its political implications. The very title of the book explains his thesis: the so-called Vlachs, namely the Aroumanian people and their language, should rightfully be regarded as related to the Greeks and the Greek language.

The subtitle a historical philological study“ points out that he intends (with the help of historical data) to give us his „correct“ theory of the ethnogeny of the Aroumanians and to examine the Aroumanian dialect on all the linguistic levels. The main point would be to prove that the Aroumanians are latinized Greeks and that they should be treated just as the other slavized, arabized and turkized Greeks. This attitude naturally opposes the deep-rooted theory that the Aroumanian dialect has its origin in the Roumanian language, which broke away from the Dakoroumanian language in the 10th century and developed on its own from that time on. Lazarou's theory contradicts the theories of some Roumanian authors and it also contradicts the „propaganda war“ of Roumania which, according to him, seeks to develop the national self-confidence of the Aroumun people.