

doubt the result of the new typesetting of this edition by a different publisher. Images of texts illustrating various periods of Hebrew appear on several plates; these are well chosen, but sadly the reproduction of most of them is of very poor quality. It is to be hoped that these technical difficulties will be rectified in a fifth edition.

The volume does not cover as much ground as A. Sáenz-Badillos's more up-to-date and more linguistically-oriented *A History of the Hebrew Language* (English translation, Cambridge, 1993), which deals with the medieval and modern periods as well as the earlier; but with its many interesting digressions and engaging style, Hadas-Lebel's very useful survey will undoubtedly continue to find an appreciative audience.

JOHN HUEHNERGARD  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

---

*125 Jahre Indogermanistik in Graz: Festband anlässlich des 125jährigen Bestehens der Forschungsrichtung "Indogermanistik" an der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz.* Edited by MICHAELA OFITSCH and CHRISTIAN ZINKO. Graz: LEYKAM, 2000. Pp. xxvii + 566 (paper).

This volume contains papers from a colloquium celebrating the 125th anniversary of Indo-European studies at the University of Graz, and other essays solicited to mark the occasion. The papers are preceded by a brief essay on the history of the program by F. Lochner von Hüttenbach and followed by extremely useful subject and word indices.

Six scholars have occupied the Indo-European chair in Graz: Johannes Schmidt, Gustav Meyer, Rudolf Meringer, Hans Reichelt, Wilhelm Brandenstein, and Hermann Mittelberger (there was for a time also an Indo-Iranian chair held by Johann Kirste). While quite diverse, the contents of the volume do appropriately tend to reflect specialties pursued with particular distinction in Graz: methodology and models of language change, Indo-European culture, toponyms, Indo-Iranian, Greek, and Anatolian. Several authors take analyses of the scholars named above as their starting point or offer appreciations of their research.

Methodological considerations are prominent in the articles of P. de Bernardo Stempel, W. Euler, B. Forssman, T. Gamkrelidze, B. Hurch, J. Knobloch, K.-H. Schmidt, R. Stempel, and R. Vollmann. I find that of R. Matasović on the use and misuse of typology in Indo-European linguistics especially useful. The category of the PIE dual is illuminated by complementary analyses of M. Fritz, R. Lühr, and M. Malzahn. Toponyms, particularly those of Austria, are the subject of essays by P. Anreiter, T. Lindner, F. Lochner von Hüttenbach, and H.-D. Pohl.

A. Lubotsky offers a persuasive solution to the puzzle of Indo-Aryan "six," with consequences for the PIE word. S. Fritz and J. Gippert extend our perspective on Indo-European to the historical phonology of Maldivian. A range of other topics in Indo-Iranian is treated by M. de Vaan, M. Koziánka, L. Kulikov, M. Mayrhofer, B. Scheucher, R. Schmitt, W. Slaje, and C. Zinko. R. Beekes, M. Janda, and H. Schmeja deal with problems of Greek etymology,<sup>1</sup> M. Peters with morphology and dialectology (in the footsteps of J. Schmidt), and S. Luraghi with syntax.

I. Hajnal significantly advances our understanding of the genitive in Anatolian, and E. Rieken refines the history of the Hittite enclitic conjunctions *-a*, *-ya*, and *-ma*. N. Oettinger contributes a new minor "sound law" for Hittite, and S. Zeilfelder a convincing etymology for Hittite *tuhhuesšar* with close attention to the semantic developments from PIE. P. Cotticelli Kurras, M. Marazzi, H. Nowicki, and M. Ofitsch offer further contributions on Anatolian.

G. Dunkel elucidates Latin verbs in *-igāre* and *-igāre*, while A. Bammesberger defends J. Schmidt's etymology of Old English *earðleart* 'thou art' and M. Poetto the derivation of Latin *lis* 'dispute (at law)' from *stlis*. M. Hutter and E. Jakub-Borkowa treat sociolinguistic issues in very different contexts (ancient Iran and Polish Silesia since 1989). I. Duridanov assesses the contributions of G. Meyer and W. Brandenstein to the study of Thracian.

The editors are to be congratulated for producing a volume that duly honors the distinguished tradition of IE studies in Graz and reflects the current diversity and vitality of the field.

H. CRAIG MELCHERT  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

---

<sup>1</sup> One should compare Janda's solution for *ἔμερος* "desire" with that of M. Weiss, *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 98 (1998): 47–56.

---

*Huan K'uan: Spor o Soli y Zheleze (Yan Te Lun)* [Huan K'uan: Debate on Salt and Iron (Yen t'ieh lun)]. Translated by JU. L. KROLL. Vol. 1, St. Petersburg: RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, ST. PETERSBURG BRANCH, 1997. Pp. 416 (paper). Vol. 2, Moscow: RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, 2001. Pp. 831 (paper).

This is the first complete translation into a Western language of all sixty chapters of the *Yen-t'ieh lun*. (The English translation by Esson M. Gale covers only chapters 1–28; see