to the older previously accepted explanations. The book sheds a completely new light on the Old Prussian language and is essential for Balticists and Indo-Europeanists.

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LANGUAGES, WRITINGS, LINGUISTIC IDEAS, RELIGIONS, CULTURES IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA AND NEIGHBOURING AREAS IN XIV-XVII C. A.D. (Sociolinguistic Situation / Polyglossia)

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A collective work of a team of specialists is proposed. It seems important to find out whether the whole set of languages and cultures used by different parts of the population of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and some surrounding areas have been united by some common features:

- a) linguistic, as it is supposed, for instance, in relation to Polish, Kashubian, Lithuanian, Byelorussian and Ukranian (if one accepts a hypothesis that they have acquired some characteristics of the so-called "Rokytno-Zone");
- b) **metalinguistic**, as it is shown by the circulation and variation of very popular linguistic ideas, especially on the origin of the languages spoken in the area and on the reciprocal relationships among them;
- c) cultural and religious, as result of the recent traces of Paganistic (Baltic and Slavic, i.e. archaic Indo-European, and also Finno-Ugric) substratum and of its contamination with several religions of the "Axis" age (in Jaspers' terms): different branches of Eastern and Western Christianity, Judaism (and its variety accepted in the Karaite religion) and Islam.

Although one should not exaggerate the degree of tolerance reached inside the state (as there were periods of more acute conflicts between Christianity and Judaism as well as between the Orthodox cultural trends politically considered to be connected with Muscovite Russia and those oriented towards the Catholic Church or the Uniate variety), still a possibility of coexistence of several religions (the traces of which are still seen in some villages of Western Poland) seems quite unique for that period and interesting from the point of view of the prehistory of modern ideas of European integration. Also it seems remarkable that some independent intellectuals like the Muscovite Russian first-printer (pervopechatnik) Fyodorov and Prince Kurbsky who had been endangered or persecuted in the homeland found a possibility of continuing their intellectual activity in the

Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Such editions as Ruthenian translations of Hebrew logical treatises seem to show that free thought could develop in this area of Europe in a larger degree than in many other contemporary countries.

Inside this set of languages and cultures there are some subsets being connected by features shared also by the other larger linguistic, social and cultural groups of Northern Europe. It is probable that in this part of Europe one may find cross-linguistic and cross-cultural isoglosses of different age, and zones or leagues shaped by them (cf. for an ancient time a North-Western Indo-European dialectal zone that appears to be connected to the Baltic-Finnic and earlier Finno-Ugric dialects for several thousand years).

As an example illustrating this part of the project phonological typology of accents might be considered:

From a purely phonological point of view, a polytonic type of prosodic system (with a special supersegmental use of laryngealization) might have been common to such languages as Northern Lekhitic (including Slovincian which died in the XX-th c.), different Lithuanian and Latvian dialects (including Zhemaite and Latgalian) and literary languages, Livonian and Southern Estonian dialects as well as to some other languages of a CircumBaltic zone (Scandinavian: Swedish and Danish; Low German dialects) and its Western continuation (Norwegian, English dialects, Icelandic).

A group of languages characterized by a relatively recent common stock of lexical (and probably also some structural) innovations may be due first of all to their cultural interaction inside the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and on some neighbouring territories.

A suggested tentative general scheme of their functional study follows that is to be considered as a first draft to be improved in the course of the future collective discussion and investigation.

Comments and observations may be sent to: juliaver@humnet.ucla.edu ivanov@ucla.edu pud@ling.unipi.it

		Folklore (Songa)			+ +	+
		Everyday Speech		+	+ +	+
	Speech	Homilies/ Prayers	+		+ 1	
	Orai	Bodyguard/ Army				
		Court		+	+ ,	
-	•	Teaching g	Partly	+	+ ,	<u> </u>
ch Genres	Meta- linguistic	Granmatical and Lexico- graphical Use	(in grammars and vocabularies of Slavic languages)	+ (in grammars and vocabularies of Slavic languages)	+ ,	<u> </u>
l Oral Spee	lelated	Literature of Worldly Character	Used in some translations and and treatises of theological character	+ (e.g. in translations of Hebrew logical texts and Tatar history)	+ -	
elated Officia	Written and E scourse	Official Bureaucracy (including diplomatic correspondence and trial		In the 14th c. closer to Ukrainian, later closer to Belarusian	+ only as parts	of Polish texts
nres and R	Genres of Vial Oral Die	Religious Propa- ganda	Some elements being added to the texts composed predomina ntly in the native dialects	+	+ ,	
Speech Ge	stic Speech Offici	Non- Liturgical Religious Texts	sta sta	·	+ .	
Writter	Lingui	Religious Official Texts	In the Orthodox Church		, ,	
	Sphere Language		Church Slavonic	"Po-prostu" (Prosta Mova) Old Belarusian, Old Ukrainian,	Polish	Belarusian
	Written Speech Genres and Related Official Oral Speech Genres	Written Speech Genres Linguistic Speech Gem Official O	Written Speech Genres and Related Official Oral Speech Genres Linguistic Speech Genres of Written and Related Official Oral Discourse Religious Non- Religious Genres of Written and Related Official Court Grammatical Teaching Court Rolligious Genres of Genres of Genres of Grammatical Teaching Court Grammatical Texts Religious Genrespon- G	Written Speech Genres and Related Official Oral Speech Genres Linguistic Speech Genres of Written and Related Official Oral Discourse In Religious Propa- Genres and Genres and Genres and Genre and Giplomatic Character graphical Church mixed up elements of composed (in gammars Church mixed up elements of predomina the texts) In the Mostly Some Church mixed up elements being composed (in gammars church mixed up proceedings) In the Mostly Courte and Added to predomina the texts of predomina the texts of predomina the coral mixing the texts and the texts of predomina the coral mixing the texts and the texts are the texts and the texts and the texts and the texts and the texts are the texts and the texts are the texts and the texts and the texts are the texts ar	Written Speech Genres and Related Official Oral Speech Genres Linguistic Speech Genres of Written and Related Official Oral Discourse Church Mostly Ontlook Mither Mostly M	Written Speech Genres and Related Official Oral Speech Genres Control Speech Genres

Ukrainian	ı	ı		+			,	,	1		+	+
Dialects	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	partly		+		,
Lithuanian	+	+	+	-		+	+	+		ı	+	+
Yiddish		1	ı		1	,		,			+	+
Hebrew	+	+	+	1	+	+	+		partly?	+	1	
Karait	1		,		+			+	+	•	+	+
Arabic	+	+ mixed with prosta mova	+ mixed with prosta mova			(no knowledge of Arabic grammars)	+ mixed with prosta mova	·		<i>b</i> -		
Tatar (Turkic of Kypchak Group)		1		-	+		+ mixed with proste move				+	+ (used by Tatars only until the 16th c., later on mostly by Armenians)
Prussian (not used in the Duchy)	+			1	+ .	glosses	1		+	£+	+	+
Other W Baltic Languages	+ (in pagnnistic rites)	ı			,	glosses (Yatvingian glossary?)	1	1		1	+	+
Latvian (not used in the Duchy)	+	+	+		+	+	1		1	+	+	+
(Low) German		,		1	+	+	1	,	4	+	+	+

Greek (ü	in some Orthodox texts)		1	1		1	+	,	t (at the Orthodox schools)	į.		- 6-	1	
	(at the traditional rites)	ı	1				1		1	1	r	1	+ .	+
and Ukrainian Dialects)	-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<u> </u>	ì									
Estonian (not used in the Duchy)		+	+			+				ı	1	1	+	+
Hungarian		ı	1			1	1		ı		+ (at the time of Stephan)	+	-	+
Armenian		1	1	+		1	1					s	+ (used mixed with Tatar)	1 .
(Muscovite – Great Russian) Russian and			1	+		+	Used book for R	Used in some books printed for Russia			ı		· +	÷
e ~ e 3													-	