

(*Gesetzmässigkeiten der Wortfolge im Russischen*, Halle, 1969) and A. V. Isačenko. The fundamental study *Poriadok slov v sovremennom russkom iazyke* (Prague, 1966), by P. Adamec, is prematurely dismissed as "restricted to a small number of isolated grammatical structures" (p. 5).

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RUSSIAN FOR SCIENTISTS: A NEW APPROACH. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. By Y. Gentilhomme. Translated by J. F. Hendry. Preface by Jean Train. Paris: Dunod, 1970. Vol. 1: xiv, 163 pp. Vol. 2: viii, 165–345. Vol. 3: viii, 347–507. Vol. 4: vi, 659. Paper.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I approached the task of reviewing M. Gentilhomme's work, because I devoted many years to teaching scientific Russian to students and faculty of various science disciplines at the University of Washington, using very much the same approach. However, I must give much credit to M. Gentilhomme, since my own text was based for the most part on the sciences of physics and chemistry, while his four volumes are based on many more scientific fields, and his treatment of Russian grammar is much more detailed. This work is one of the few serious treatments of Russian language study *purely* for a science student, and because of its completeness it should be welcomed and highly recommended.

The first volume begins with the alphabet, and consists of ten chapters treating various parts of Russian grammar. In volume 2 (chaps. 11–17) we find articles to be read and translated. The articles are from various scientific fields, and emphasize certain grammatical uses, such as numbers, adjectival forms, and the prepositional case. The third volume (chaps. 18–22) continues with articles to be translated, this time demonstrating the verb system, also dative and instrumental cases. The fourth volume (chaps. 23–25) continues discussion of verbs, with more articles for translation, followed by a table of units, a bibliography of recommended grammars, readers, and many dictionaries pertaining to specific fields of science, such as mathematics, nuclear physics, chemistry, and electricity. Concluding this final volume are grammatical, lexical, and subject indexes.

The four volumes contain much information which if followed as the author suggests will equip the student with adequate knowledge to translate most articles in the various scientific journals coming from the USSR. I completely agree with the author that "the use of grammatical terminology is unavoidable." Moreover, he dwells only on those forms that are "strictly necessary."

The sheer amount of material and the extended and detailed approach to grammar, which may be easily grasped by a serious student, make the work a most valuable contribution to a part of Russian language teaching that is not as yet sufficiently comprehensive, and still awaits further serious efforts of M. Gentilhomme's caliber. My praise of these four volumes gladly extends to J. F. Hendry's competent translation.

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