

Spliski govor od vapura do trajekta: Po čemu će nas pripoznavat. By Dunja Jutronić. Biblioteka Skalić, no. 10. Split: Naklada Bošković, 2010. 476 pp. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Figures. Tables. €79.00, hard bound.

South Slavic dialectology has traditionally studied archaic village speech over a broad geographical expanse and continues to do so. Recently, however, more attention is being paid to urban dialects, particularly where the speech of educated city residents differs markedly from the literary standard, and where the residents in question accord high prestige to that speech. Such is the case in both of Croatia's two largest urban centers, Zagreb and Split: whereas standard literary Croatian is štokavian (based on the same underlying code as Serbian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin), the speech of Zagreb is kajkavian and that of Split is čakavian. This is even more important in the post-Yugoslav period, since the kajkavian and čakavian dialect zones (formerly considered part of Serbo-Croatian) now fall exclusively within Croatian territory.

Dunja Jutronić, a Split native who earned a U.S. PhD in linguistics at Pennsylvania State University (with the late Thomas Magner), has now produced a voluminous sociolinguistic study of the multifaceted Split dialect, intending not only to describe the dialect through detailed examination of selected speakers but also to track the salient characteristics of the dialect through three generations and to explain any differences. Her material is primarily from written texts (she does note that she has attempted to choose material that is very close to the spoken norm). Though not ideal, this approach is acceptable given the extensive use of the Split dialect in the popular media and the widespread public recognition (and approval) of it. Furthermore, this allowed Jutronić to take the language of the much beloved Miljenko Smoje (creator of the television series *Naše malo misto* and a recognized icon of the Split dialect), who died in 1995, as her base point. Jutronić's corpus thus includes three writers from each of three generations: the older generation (born between 1923 and 1939), the middle generation (born between 1947 and 1949), and the younger generation (born between 1965 and 1981). Percentages of usage of each of thirteen major characteristics of the dialect (five phonological, four morphological, and four syntactic) for each "informant" are presented in a plethora of easy-to-read graphs and charts, including several highly instructive contrastive charts. Not surprisingly, the speech of the older generation is more consistently "old Split čakavian" than that of the younger two generations. But the trend is not simply one of uniform leveling toward the standard language: several of the čakavian traits appear to be quite stable. To explain this, Jutronić cites the well-known "principle of salience," according to which the more salient traits (those to which speakers consciously attach stigma) will disappear sooner than the less salient ones.

The book is handsomely produced, its cover completely filled with the bright blue waves of the Adriatic. It is accessible to outsiders through its well-organized 25-page English summary and the many explicitly labeled charts and graphs. Nevertheless, the book is clearly geared for Split residents. The title itself is in dialect (*spliski*, instead of standard Croatian *splitski*), the fact of change is alluded to by in-group words (*vapur* and *trajekt*, the older and more modern names, respectively, of the inter-island boats); and the subtitle ("how people will recognize us") stresses in-group identity through the word *nas*. The local cultural figures studied truly come alive, both through their biographies and through the extensive quotations from their work. On the linguistic side, though, the book is in some respects problematic. The term *change* is used too loosely, referring sometimes to observable variation, sometimes to a process, sometimes to a result, and frequently simply to the fact of a particular trait. The issue of "salience" is also one of concern, since the book's central thesis seems both to claim that the reason certain traits are lost is because they are salient and to identify traits as salient by the fact that they are used less frequently, a circularity that weakens the argument. Furthermore, it appears that speakers consciously keep certain traits, which would be an instance of "positive" salience, suggesting that stigma is not the only factor at work.

These reservations notwithstanding, the book does a great service to both insider and outsider. It gives the local Split community a clear accounting of sociolinguistics and of the structure, genesis, and importance of their speech in the larger Croatian context;

and it offers the larger academic community a great deal of valuable information about an ongoing linguistic situation in a complex social community. The production of this work was clearly a labor of love.

RONELLE ALEXANDER
University of California, Berkeley

Europeanising Party Politics? Comparative Perspectives on Central and Eastern Europe. Ed. Paul G. Lewis and Radoslaw Markowski. Manchester, Eng.: Manchester University Press, 2011. xviii, 254 pp. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Figures. Tables. \$100.00, hard bound.

Europeanising Party Politics? addresses an increasingly important issue facing scholars of party politics in Europe—how does European integration affect the development of party politics in central and eastern European countries? The book is generally well organized and the first chapter (by Paul G. Lewis) provides a very good discussion of the literature on party systems institutionalization, including issues of systems volatility, the extent to which parties have developed roots in constituencies of voters, whether parties have attained some level of legitimacy, and the extent of the development of party organizations. The book concludes with a very nice summary of the findings authored by Radoslaw Markowski.

Generally, the chapters in this book cover one or more of these aspects of party systems institutionalization. Further, the chapters vary in the sense that some find some support for the impact of Europeanization on central and eastern European party politics, whereas others find little support.

Chapter 2, by Petr Kopecký and Maria Spirova, investigates how Europeanization affects party-state relations, in terms of both party management by the state and the colonization of the state by parties. The effect of Europeanization on this relationship has been mixed at best. Although European Union (EU) accession has had an impact on the state's management of parties, accession has not been able to prevent the parties from subverting the bureaucracies of central and eastern European countries.

Chapter 3 by Geoffrey Pridham examines the “direct and indirect” effects of EU enlargement. By indirect effects he means how EU accession has shaped the political environments within countries (which, in turn, affects political parties). Direct effects involve transnational party cooperation and the impact of transnational party organizations (such as the Party of European Socialists) on central and eastern European parties. Pridham argues that transnational party organizations have helped democratize, ideologically moderate, consolidate, and institutionalize party systems in these states by legitimizing parties and providing support for building party organizations.

Chapter 4 by Mitja Hafner-Fink, Danica Fink-Hafner, and Alenka Krašovec is a straightforward study of patterns of political participation. Unfortunately, the chapter appears to have little to do with parties or aspects of party system institutionalization. Chapter 5 by Mikołaj Cześnik does address the impact of Europeanization on voter turnout and then poses the question of whether declining voter turnout has negatively affected the pro-EU parties. Interestingly, he finds that declining voter turnout in the countries of central and eastern Europe actually aided the pro-European parties, potentially helping them pave the way for further Europeanization.

On the other hand chapter 6 by Zsolt Enyedi and Fernando Casal Bértoa argues that Europeanization has had *little or no impact* on the patterns of party competition in these countries. They find that party systems do not follow a single pattern: roughly half of the ten states in central and eastern Europe exhibit characteristics of a bipolar party system, while the rest are moving toward multipolarism. What explains these variations, in their view, is not so much integration with the EU but domestic institutional factors.

Chapter 7 by Lenka Bustikova and Herbert Kitschelt, which examines the impact of Europeanization on the radical right in the region, argues that the process of EU accession has hurt employment and social services and produced grievances. Further the forced