

Ondráček, Jaroslav

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bridge, Massachusetts 1965, pp. 279—307, and in *Syntactic Theory 1* (ed. by F. W. Householder), Harmondsworth 1972, pp. 31—50.

The transliteration of Slavonic (esp. Russian) names and titles is probably the only problematic matter in the whole book. In the Introduction the compiler explains why he transliterates in different ways: if he takes an item from Scheurweghs' bibliography, he preserves his system of transliteration, which differs from that used by (among others) B. Hansen and K. Hansen in their "Bibliographie sowjetischer Veröffentlichungen zur englischen Sprache", (in: *Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik*, 1966 ff.). Hence the transliteration is not uniform. Slavonic titles and names are also rather frequently misprinted in the book: in 36 "gramtická" should be "gramatická", in 84 "v soceatanií" should be "v sočetaníí", in 273 "opredelneik" stands for "opredelenj", in 281 "Křížková, H.: Adverbiální..." for "Křížková, H.: Adverbiální...", in 448 "besprekložnaja" for "bespredložnaja", to point out only a few of the misprints. These technical shortcomings could be easily corrected should there be a new edition of the book.

Taking everything into consideration, we may say that all linguists whose field of investigation is the adverbial in German and/or English will certainly appreciate the comprehensiveness of the Bibliography and find the publication a most useful and indeed indispensable help in their work.

Eva Golková

Piera Smuts Santi: *Inglese e italiano — particolarità e differenze*, Cluet Trieste 1977, pp. 143.

I do not think there are many linguists in this country whose main interest is a comparison of the particulars and differences of English and Italian, so the book under review may be welcomed by everybody who contrasts the surface structure of these two practically unrelated languages and keeps to the famous method so well established by V. Mathesius and his followers. In spite of the fact that Santi's book is meant for the students of the Faculty of Political Sciences and for those of the School of Modern Languages as well as for translators and interpreters, the material of it and its more or less traditional treatment of grammar makes the book good and clear reading as a reference one.

In the introduction Santi stresses the aim of her publication: it is also a guide for further research into the characteristics of the two grammars. She could not avoid some enumeration of rules, but these are purely functional and serve to explain the correct translation of an Italian sentence into English. The principle of confronting the two languages from the point of view of traditional grammar is very attractive because it drives home what you may have forgotten and shows an unusual insight into grammatical problems.

The book starts with the uses of articles, referring also to the partitive one (*articolo partitivo*) and the ways of translating it into English (*some, any, no, not any*).

The second chapter deals with the uses of tenses. Again the same system of rules and examples in two columns, beginning with the Present, where much space is given to its Continuous form (naturally, because it does not exist in Italian; *I am writing* does not see eye to eye with *sto scrivendo*) and then to cases in which the Simple form is required. Other tenses, too, are examined, e. g. the Present Perfect, the Simple Past, the Past Continuous, the Future and the uses of *shall* and *will*, the Conditional, which gives full attention to *if*-clauses, not forgetting "the Future-in-the-Past": *He told us that he would come. Ci disse che sarebbe venuto*, the Coniunctivo (Subjunctive) and the ways of translating it into English with the corresponding supply of rules (the Subjunctive with *should* is illustrated by excellent examples), and the Infinitive.

The third chapter is dedicated to the -ing form and in the title asks the question: Gerundio, Participio Presente or Sostantivo Verbale?

The fourth chapter is all about the verb *to get*, the fifth about the verbs *fare (to do, to make)* and *dovere (must)*, then comes the verb *potere (can)* and *volere (to want)* and finally the two verbs *dire (to say)* and *parlare (to speak)*.

The sixth chapter focusses attention on the uses of prepositions in an extremely clear and systematic way.

The seventh chapter compares the English personal construction with the impersonal one in Italian.

The last chapter is really very well done. Its subject is word-order, and I feel quite sure that a better treatment of this problem does not exist in the Italian literature. The final heading of the last chapter, Special constructions, refers to inversion in detail.

Santi's book is an outstanding instance of what Czechoslovak scholars call linguistic character-ology. An Italian sentence with a perfect grammatical or sometimes even idiomatic structure, compared with one which gives its absolutely exact English translation, is really something to work on both by the students and the teachers.

As a whole, it is a brilliantly conceived handbook with a splendid treatment of the material. There is a relatively small number of rules, but these are short and lucidly presented, because the main task of the publication is to demonstrate, by means of typical examples, the chief characteristic features of English as compared with Italian, examples that are absolutely correct in both the languages and have, so to speak, built-in rules about practically all significant points of grammar.

*Jaroslav Ondráček*

