Josef Hladký, *Zrádná slova v angličtině* [False friends in English], SPN, Prague 1990, 192 pp.

This dictionary fills a major and surely a sorely felt gap in Czech-English lexicography. It is meant for Czech users of English who may be misled by English words identical or almost identical in form with Czech words but not necessarily conveying identical meanings.

In its outward form it is modelled on Radina's dictionary (Otomar Radina, *Zrádná slova ve francouzštině* [False friends in French], SPN, Prague 1975). Together with it and Felix Seebauer's *Zrádná slova v němčině* ([False friends in German], Intertermin, Brno 1989) it serves the practical needs of the Czech user. In scope and depth of elaboration Hladký's dictionary is more ambitious, attempting a higher level of achievement.

The preface to the dictionary offers a theoretical approach to the problem of false friends and outlines the strategy of the arrangement of the dictionary. It does not abound in unnecessary words: it is concise and yet precise.

False friends are, following the author's wording, words mainly of Greek-Latin origin that are, in two languages at least, identical or almost identical in form but that differ in meaning either entirely or in some of their applications. The difference in meaning is undoubtedly the most significant feature. There are also numerous cases in which differences occur in regard to spelling and/or pronunciation, word formation and word categorization.

The first category of false friends is represented by words whose meanings entirely and conspicuously differ (English *actual;* "real" — Czech *aktuální;* "topical").The second category includes words whose meanings coincide only partially (English *incident;* "incident", "adventure" — Czech *incident,* "incident"). And the third main category is formed by words whose equivalents in the other language differ in form (Czech *gratulant* — English "well-wisher").

The list of Czech words having false friends in English does not limit itself to words of Greek-Latin origin only, but also includes words taken over from English either direct or via other languages.

Words whose differentiation is purely formal or those that bear a very heavy emotional colouring in Czech have not been incorporated (Czech *metan* — English "methane", Czech *avantýra*).

The author states that in the choice of entries and their semantic range his

-dictionary roughly corresponds to *Slovník spisovné češtiny pro školu a veřejnost* from 1979 [A dictionary of Standard Czech for school, office and home] and the *Longman dictionary of contemporary English* and hence it cannot satisfy the needs of research workers who seek for semantic shades as found in *Slovník spisovného jazyka českého* [A dictionary of Standard Czech] or in *Velký anglicko-český slovník* [A comprehensive English-Czech dictionary] by Karel Hais and Břetislav Hodek. But a closer look at the English equivalents of the Czech head words and the Czech equivalents of the English co-head words reveals that the choice of equivalents is very happily oriented towards the accentuation of differences that are subtle, yet essential to an adequate appreciation of the actual meanings of the Czech words and their false friends in English. This precision and refinement is one of the main benefits of the dictionary, which in many cases brings useful supplementary information to the abovementioned *Velký anglicko-český slovník* and *Česko-anglický slovník* [A Czech-English dictionary] by Ivan Poldauf.

There is more that can be said in praise of the dictionary: it is based on up-to--date language and in addition to indicating pronunciation it also provides a number of usage notes. The entries include many useful and frequent collocations and phrases (again, a large number of them cannot be found in the two dictionaries just mentioned). In more complicated or less transparent cases it also gives information about the grammatical properties of the words concerned.

Zrádná slova v angličtině is a well-devised reference book, well suited to the needs not only of learners of English, but also of teachers, translators and interpreters.

Naděžda Kudrnáčová

Ulrich Bertram and Dieter Petzold (eds.), *Erlanger Anglistik und Amerikanistik in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart, Festschrift zum hundertjährigen Bestehen eines Instituts 1890—1990, Erlanger Forschungen,* Reihe A (Geisteswissenschaften), Band 52, Universitätsbund Erlangen-Nürnberg, 530 pp.

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Anglistics Institute of the University of Erlangen and Nürnberg, Ulrich Bertram and Dieter Petzold have edited a festschrift the title and subtitle of which run in English: "Erlangen English and American studies, past and present, An homage volume recalling a century long duration of an institute (1890—1990)".

The first part of the volume (pp. 1—100) is formed by Ulrich Bertram's account of the history of English and American Studies in the University of Erlangen. Although the Erlangen University Institute of English and American Studies was founded in 1890, the beginnings of English studies in the University can be traced as far back as 1750. With his readable and detailed account Bertram has rendered his Institute a valuable service. Few English institutes or departments can boast of having had their histories so fully covered and so well illustrated with archival documents and photographs. Like all contributions to the volume, Bertram's extensive paper is written in German.

The second part of the volume (pp. 101—524) is formed by twenty-four scholarly papers written by members of the Institute. It offers a survey of the research the Institute is engaged in at present. It covers linguistics, literature and English teaching. The linguistics papers deal with the question of "scientificity" in linguistic research (Wilfried Malz), with English family names as fossilized English words