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VIKTOR VLADIMIROVICH VINOGRADOV

USSR

By N. S. Pospelov

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FOREWORD

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VIKTOR VLADIMIROVICH VINOGRADOV

-USSR-

[Following is the translation of an article by N. S. Pospelov in Sbornik statey po yazykoznaniyu (Selected Articles on Linguistics), Moscow University Press, Moscow, 1958, pages 9-23.]

(This is a reprint, with several changes, of the article by N. S. Pospelov which appeared in Izvestiya AN SSSR. Otdeleniye literatury i yazyka [News of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Department of Literature and Linguistics], Vol XIV, 1955.)

January 12, 1955 is the 60th birthday of the famous Soviet linguist, Academician Viktor Vladimirovich Vinogradov. This date also marks the 35th year of his literary and pedagogical activity.

The name of Academician V. V. Vinogradov, the most prominent scholar of the Russian language and literature, is famous not only in the Soviet Union, but abroad as well. It is impossible in a brief jubilee message to describe adequately the varied scholarly activities of Academician V. V. Vinogradov.

To him belong works on modern Russian rich in material and scientific significance -- its grammatical structure, lexicon and phraseology, the history of the Russian literary language of the present day and of the XVIII and XIX centuries, historical lexicology, and the history of Russian linguistics. Important works on contemporary Russian lexicography, the general problems of Marxist linguistics, and criticism of anti-Marxist conceptions are also connected with the name of V. V. Vinogradov.

As a philologist of wide scope, Vinogradov is also a recognized authority on questions of literary theory, textology, and the history of Russian literature from the XVIII to the XX century.

After graduating both from the History-Philology Institute and the Archeological Institute of Petrograd, Vinogradov was retained at the University by A. A. Shakhmatov to prepare for a professorship.

Vinogradov's master thesis "Studies in the Phonetics of the Northern Russian Dialect. Essays on the History of the Sound 'Yatt' in Northern Russian Dialect" (1919) [see note], in which the new scholar of the history of Russian proved himself a worthy successor to Acad. A. A. Shakhmatov, received authoritative approval in the reviews of Academicians E. F. Karskiy and L. V. Shcherba.

([Note] Izv. Otd. russk. yazyka i slovesnosti [News of the Dept. of Russian Lang. and Lit.], Vol XXIV, book 1 and 2, Petrograd, 1919. Printed as a separate book in 1923 in an edition by the Academy of Sciences.)

However, Vinogradov's subsequent scientific activity did not go according to the traditional mode of academic studies in phonetics. In 1921 Vinogradov began giving, at Petrograd University and other institutions of higher learning, courses in modern Russian, Russian stylistics, and the history of the Russian literary language. In giving these courses, the young scholar's creative interests were turned to other channels. The complex problems of the study of language and stylistics of literary and artistic works drew the attention of Vinogradov, who had taken active part in the work of the Linguistic Society at Petrograd University under the leadership of L. V. Shcherba. Vinogradov was also active in the Institute of Art History. Linguistics, along with literary scholarship, aroused Vinogradov's interest in the specifics of poetic speech, and especially in the language of the writer. In the first half of the twenties Vinogradov was absorbed in studying the language and style of the works of Gogol, Dostoevsky, and contemporary poets. Among these works is his long article "On the Problems of Stylistics. Observations on the Style of 'The Life of the Priest Avvakum'" (Sb. Russkaya Rech' -- Russian Speech, edited by L. V. Shcherba, Petrograd, 1923).

After Shakhmatov's death the young Vinogradov was noticeably under the influence of Shcherba's linguistic ideas. Vinogradov himself, in his short biography (kept in the Gor'kiy N.B.O. Library at the Moscow University), notes that Shakhmatov and Shcherba had very strong influence on the direction and character of his scholarly interests. Later on, in the symposium of the Leningrad State University Pamyati akademika L. V. Shcherby (In Commemoration of Acad. L. V. Shcherba), Leningrad, 1951, Vinogradov characterized the difference between the scientific methods of his teachers and leaders in the article

"General Linguistic and Grammatical Views of the Academician L. V. Shcherba:"

"There are two types of linguists. For some the main thing in research is in the construction of separate linguistic edifices, or in the production of pictures which reflect particular manifestations of diversified linguistic structure. For such linguists the general problems of linguistics serve only as lumber for the construction of their buildings, or as rules for perspective. Even those general theoretical conclusions, which they glean like ripe fruit cultivated with tedious effort, do not constitute the sacred goal of their scholarly efforts. It is sufficient to recall from the history of Russian scholarship Furtunatov, Shakhmatov, and Sobolevskiy.

For the others the general problems of linguistics are always of first importance. No matter how deep they penetrate the concrete study of a given language, or even a single linguistic fact, they look at everything from the viewpoint of general linguistic theory. For them linguistics is also a laboratory in which their world-outlook is forged, tested and verified. In the history of Russian linguistics such were I. A. Beaudouin de Courtenais and A. A. Potebnya. The late Lev Vladimirovich Shcherba also belongs to this type of linguist." (Pamyati akademika L'va Vladimirovicha Shcherby (In commemoration of Acad. Lev Vladimirovich Shcherba), Symposium of the Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1951, page 31).

Vinogradov, a direct descendant of Shakhmatov and Shcherba, embodies both types in his work: Never losing sight of general linguistic problems, he does not, however, leave the firm soil of linguistic fact even for a moment. Like Shakhmatov, Vinogradov deals a strong blow to the breadth of the field of concrete linguistic material in the harmonious system of exhaustive classification. He is much like Shcherba in his indomitable spirit of daring investigations of new theories, methods, and objectives of linguistic research. In setting up a given problem, Vinogradov, like Shakhmatov, strives to take into account all its external aspects both direct and indirect, but in solving it, like Shcherba, he is always weighted down in the complexity of its internal structure. Vinogradov's creativity in working out a given scientific problem is distinguished by a high degree of originality. He never tries to simplify the problem mechanically by using external schematization. Remaining on the ground of facts in all their diversity, he strives to solve a given problem in its actual structural complexity. Therefore, in Vinogradov's theoretical problems there is always evident an internal

perspective, and there is always a noticeable tendency to a deeper working out of those complex problems which he places before himself. One might say that Vinogradov's scientific vision is always perspective. This is why he, when totalling up his scientific findings, usually throws light on new areas for further research in the field. Also, Vinogradov possesses a rare talent for understanding the most complex problems, and the ability to see from all sides that aspect of the problem which will lead to the solving of the problem as a whole.

At the end of the twenties Vinogradov generalized his stylistic observations in a series of monographs on the theory and history of artistic prose [see note]. These works, although not based on the Marxist method of research, and because of their theoretical properties being an area of linguistics and stylistics already explored, have significance even now because of the valuable observations contained in them.

([Note] Gogol' i natural'naya shkola [Gogol and the Naturalist School], Leningrad, 1925; Etyudy o stile Gogolya [Studies in Gogol's Style], Leningrad, 1926; Evolyutsiya russkogo naturalizma [The Evolution of Russian Naturalism], Leningrad, 1929; O khudozhestvennoy proze [On Artistic Prose], Moscow, 1930.)

Starting with the thirties, after moving to Moscow, a new period began in Vinogradov's scholarly activities. He approached his great work in the field of the history of the Russian literary language and the language of writers. On the courses he gave in the history of the Russian literary language were based Ocherki po istorii russkogo literaturnogo yazyka XVII-XIX vv (Notes on the History of the Russian Literary Language of the XVII to the XIX Centuries), 1st ed. 1934, 2nd revised and enlarged, 1938, which satisfied the basic needs of the course on the history of the Russian Literary Language, newly introduced to the curriculum. With his "Notes" Vinogradov laid the foundation for a new scientific discipline -- the systematic study of the Russian literary language of the later period in all the variety of its styles, in its internal development based on the closer relation of the literary language to everyday speech. In spite of some fragmentariness of exposition, explainable by the lack in those days of monographs on the language of writers, Vinogradov's "Notes", by the richness of the material contained in them, remain to the present day the basic work in the study of the Russian literary language of the XVII-XIX centuries. In the following years Vinogradov wrote a number of monographs and long articles dedicated to the analysis of the language of the

great XIX century writers. He wrote two monographs on the language and style of Pushkin: Yazyk Pushkina (The Language of Pushkin), Moscow-Leningrad, 1935; and Stil' Pushkina (The Style of Pushkin), Moscow, 1941, and several long articles on the stylistic characteristics of Pushkin's works.

In his book Yazyk Pushkina (with the subtitle Pushkin i istoriya russkogo literaturnogo yazyka [Pushkin and the History of the Russian Literary Language]) the internal development of Pushkin's language is examined in the light of historical connection with the general process of evolution of the Russian literary language in the first half of the XIX century. The author traces in great detail how the basic elements of the Russian literary language were synthesized in Pushkin's lexicon (Slavonicisms, Europeanisms, regionalisms, and colloquialisms); he explains how the gradual democratization of Pushkin's language took place. In his book Stil' Pushkina Vinogradov illustrates with a large amount of concrete material the multiple use of words in Pushkin's poetical language; he traces the development of his poetic phraseology, and uncovers new forms of syntactic construction in his poetical works. In establishing the main characteristics of Pushkin's picturesque system and in characterizing the basic principles of his narrative style, the author shows how "the free and broad depiction of characters" is achieved. Pushkin's language and style are presented in Vinogradov's books against the broad background of the socio-ideological struggle in Russian literary language of the first half of the XIX century. Of Vinogradov's other works on Pushkin's language and style one should mention the profound and detailed stylistic analysis of Pushkin's lyric and narrative works [see note #1], and his general works on Pushkin's significance as a progenitor in the history of the Russian literary language [see note #2]. In the second half of the thirties Vinogradov took active part in the preparation of the Academy edition of the complete works of Pushkin. He edited texts and manuscript variants of Pushkin's artistic prose and newspaper articles.

([Note #1] "Pushkin's Style," Literaturnoye nasledstvo [Literary Heritage], Vol. 16-18, Moscow, 1934; "The Style of the Queen of Spades," sb. Pushkin, Symposium of the Pushkin Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vol. 2, Moscow-Leningrad, 1936; "On the Study of the Language and Style of Pushkin's Prose. Pushkin's Work on the Story 'The Stationmaster'", Russkiy yazyk v shkole [The Russian Language in the Schools], 1949, No. 3).

(Note #2] "Pushkin and Russian Literary Language of the XIX Century," in the book Pushkin -- rodonachal'nik novoy russkoy literatury [Pushkin, the Forefather of the

New Russian Literature], Moscow-Leningrad, 1941; "A. S. Pushkin, the Cornerstone of the Russian Literary Language," News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dept. of Lit. and Lang., 1949, No 3).

Vinogradov made a whole series of studies on the language and style of XIX century writers [see note]. In these works a careful study of the facts of the language, accompanied usually by textual analysis of the various editions of the texts being studied, is joined with a thorough analysis of the process of the inner development of the writer's language against the whole background of the development of the Russian literary language. Among Vinogradov's works, a special place is occupied by his heuristic studies, which have as their purpose the determination of the authorship of a given work by analysis of language and style ("Pushkin's Unknown Notes in 'The Literary Gazette', 1830," Vremennik Pushkinskoy komissii AN SSSR [Annals of the Pushkin Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR], 4-5, 1939) and a number of other works.

([Note] Monographs and articles: "The Language of Gogol," in the book Gogol, Moscow-Leningrad, 1936; "On the Language of L. Tolstoy," Literaturnoye nasledstvo [Literary Heritage], "Tolstoy", Vol 35-36, Moscow, 1939; "The Style of Lermontov's Prose," Literary Heritage, "M. Yu. Lermontov," Vol 43-44, Moscow, 1941; "The Language and Style of Krylov's Fables," Izv. Otd. Lit-ry i yazyka AN SSSR, 1945, No 1; "From Observations on the Language and Style of I. I. Dmitriev," Materialy i issledovaniya po istorii russkogo literaturnogo yazyka [Studies in the History of the Russian Literary Language], Vol 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949; "On the Language of Gogol's Early Prose," Materialy i issledovaniya po istorii russkogo literaturnogo yazyka, Vol 2, Moscow-Leningrad, 1951.)

In Vinogradov's works the process of the formation of the Russian national literary language is illustrated according to the general problems of the history of the Russian literary language; the principle difference between language and style is established, and the conception "language style" is explained; methodology and principles of the study of language and the style of particular artistic works is worked out; the broad perspective of the study of literary languages and stylistics of artistic-literary works is noted, and the problem of historical interaction of literary language and the language of artistic literature is brought forth [see note].

([Note] To this period belong the articles: "On the Problems of the History of the Russian Literary Language, Mainly of the XVII-XIX Centuries," News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dept. of Lit. and Lang., 1946, No 3;

"Basic Questions in the Study of Contemporary Slavic Literary Languages," Vestnik MGU, seriya obshchestv. nauk [Moscow State University Herald, Series of the Scientific Society], 1949, No 7; "The Language of the Artistic Work," Voprosy yazykoznaniiya [Problems in Linguistics], 1954, No 5, "Results of Discussions of Stylistic Problems," Problems in Linguistics, 1955, No 1; "The Problem of Historical Interdependence of the Literary Language and the Language of Artistic Literature," Problems in Linguistics, 1955, No 4; "On the Concept of 'Language Style' (as it Applies to the History of the Russian Literary Language)," News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dept. of Lit. and Lang., 1944, No 4; "Problems in the Formation of the Russian National Literary Language," Problems in Linguistics, 1956, No 11; "The Russian Language," BSE, 2nd ed., Vol 37, 1956.)

Vinogradov is the greatest scholar in the field of Russian lexicology and phraseology, historical lexicology, and Russian lexicography. He was one of the greatest active participants in the joint work on Tolkovyy slovar' russkogo yazyka (Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language), which came out in the second half of the thirties under the editorship of Prof. D. N. Ushakov. Under Vinogradov's guidance a system of stylistic and other notes in the dictionary were worked out, which determined the scope of usage of individual words, and explained the complex semantic structure of accessory words (conjunctions, prepositions, particles, etc.) in modern Russian; he wrote a large number of articles for vols I and II of the dictionary. Vinogradov established the main types of phraseological units in Russian, and gave a theoretical basis for separating idioms and phraseological clusters from other types of phraseological units and bound combinations [see note]. Vinogradov spent much effort in studying historical lexicology. He has written more than 20 articles on the history of individual words and expressions in Russian, and has evolved general principles of the construction of historical lexicology as a separate scientific discipline.

([Note] "Basic Concepts on Phraseology as a Linguistic Discipline," Tr. Yubileynoy nauch. sessii Leningradskogo un-ta [Works of the Jubilee Scientific Session of the Leningrad Univ. 1819-1944], Leningrad, 1946; "On the Basic Types of Phraseological Units in Russian," A. A. Shakhmatov, Collection of Articles and Materials ed. by Acad. S. P. Obnorskiy, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947.)

Vinogradov's widely known book Velikiy russkiy yazyk (The Great Russian Language), 1945, occupies a prominent place among his works. Written during World War II, it is full of profound patriotism. In this book the lexical

riches of Russian, the flexibility of its semantic system, and the extremely high level of all Russian language culture appear as "indisputable testimony of the great life strength of the Russian people, of its high national culture, and its great and glorious historical destiny." The Russian lexicon is seen here as a powerful factor of the beneficial, stimulating effect on the language of Slavic and socialist countries which make up the Soviet Union.

Of great theoretical significance for the clarification of the complex semantic structure of words is one of Vinogradov's generalizing works: "Basic Types of Lexical Meanings of Words" (Problems in Linguistics, 1953, No 5), in which free, phraseologically connected, functionally and syntactically limited, and structurally conditioned meanings of words are convincingly delimited in concrete language material. Also, the close connection between lexical and grammatical meanings of words is established.

In Vinogradov's wide range of interests problems of grammatical structure in modern Russian occupy a prominent place along with problems of the history of the Russian literary language and problems of stylistics, studies in the semantic structure of words, and problems of lexicology and lexicography.

In 1927 Vinogradov gave a paper at the Leningrad Linguistic Society in which was mentioned the concept of parts of speech, proposed later as the basis of "the grammatical doctrine of the word" in his general studies "The Contemporary Russian Language" (1938) and "The Russian Language" (1947). In the first edition of the book "The Contemporary Russian Language", which was "An Introduction to the Grammatical Doctrine of the Word," Vinogradov gives a critical survey of the doctrines on the word and classes of words in Russian grammatical tradition of the second half of the XIX and first third of the XX century, and, departing from the close interaction of lexical and grammatical forms of words, in the second edition presents the grammatical doctrine of the word as the doctrine of parts and particles of speech, and conducts a deep, fine, and detailed analysis of grammatical categories, systems of word formation, morphological classes, and grammatical functions of the basic word types of modern Russian.

Lately Vinogradov has given much attention to the problem of the grammatical structure of the word, its boundaries and forms, as well as the question of homonymy in its grammatical aspects. (See, for example, the articles "On Grammatical Homonymy in Modern Russian," "Russian

Language in the Schools," No 1, 1940; "On Word Forms," News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dept. of Lit. and Lang., 1944, No 1). In the article of great theoretical interest, "On Word Forms," the word is seen as "a system of functionally united forms, co-existing and conditioning each other," connected by certain contexts of usage, and the grammatical forms of a word are separated from the lexical stylistic variants of one word and from its lexical phraseological forms.

In the second half of the forties, on the basis of his studies in "The Contemporary Russian Language," Vinogradov produced an excellent work on the grammar of modern Russian -- Russkiy yazyk. Grammaticheskoye ucheniye o slove (The Russian Language. The Grammatical Doctrine of the Word.). Still in manuscript form in 1945, it was nominated by the Moscow University for the Lomonosov Prize, and in 1951, after a linguistic discussion, it was awarded the Stalin Prize. In this book, Vinogradov, reviving the best aspects of the grammatical studies of A. A. Potebnya, A. A. Shakhmatov, and L. V. Shcherba, develops in a harmonious system a doctrine of the parts of speech in modern Russian as the basic lexical grammatical classes of words. In manner of presentation Vinogradov's book is not, like the classical works of Vostokov and Shakhmatov, a descriptive grammar of Russian, but a profound study of the complex nature of the word as it is expressed in the grammatical meanings of parts of speech, in the various inflectional forms of word and ways of word formation. The very rich material collected in the book "The Russian Language" helps one to understand the inner laws of the development of Russian grammatical structure. It helps to discriminate the varied forms of expression of grammatical meanings, and to follow the movement of the internal development of the parts of speech and grammatical categories in modern Russian. The more complex problems of Russian grammar, which had not been sufficiently treated by his predecessors also captured Vinogradov's interest; such problems as the relationship of lexicon and grammar in the structure of nouns and verbs, the category of status and modal words as a special class. Vinogradov treats this last subject in the article "On the Category of Modality and Modal Words in Russian," (1950). It is completely natural that the book "The Russian Language" became the Bible of every linguist studying the grammatical structure of Russian, and that it took its rightful place in the hall of fame of the Russian language.

Along with problems connected with the grammatical doctrine of the word, Vinogradov has also treated the basic problems of Russian syntax in his works of the last ten

years. In the series of articles which make up Vvedenie v sintaksis russkogo yazyka (Introduction to Russian Syntax), (See V. V. Vinogradov. Introduction to Russian Syntax. Reports and Info. of the Russian Language Institute, No 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948), he gives a historical critical survey of the basic trends in the study of Russian syntax, subjecting to critical analysis the works of M. V. Lomonosov ("Problems of Russian Syntax in Lomonosov's Works on Grammar and Rhetoric," [The Russian Language in the Schools, 1950, No 2]), A. Kh. Vostokov, "The Syntactic Theories of A. Kh. Vostokov and Their Significance in the History of Russian Linguistics," [News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dept. of Lit. and Lang., 1951, No 2]), A. A. Potebnya ("A. A. Potebnya's Theory of the Development by Stages of Syntactic Structure in the Slavic Languages [Herald of the Moscow State University, 1946, No 3-4]), A. V. Dobiash ("A. V. Dobiash's Views on Syntax," [Uch. zap. Moscow State University, No 137, Works of the Dept. of Russian, Book 2, 1948]), A. M. Peshkovskiy ("The Idealistic Basis of Prof. A. M. Peshkovskiy's Syntax System, Its Eclecticism and Internal Contradictions," [Problems of Syntax in Modern Russian, Moscow, 1950]), Acad. A. A. Shakhmatov ("Acad. A. A. Shakhmatov's 'Syntax of the Russian Language'" [Problems of Syntax in Modern Russian, Moscow, 1950]), Acad. L. V. Shcherba ("Acad. L. V. Shcherba's Views and Observations on Syntax," [Uch. zap., Moscow State Univ., No 150, 1952]), and Acad. I. I. Meshchaninov (A review of Meshchaninov's book Chleny predlozheniya i chasti rechi [Members of the Sentence and Parts of Speech -- "Problems in Linguistics," 1952, No 1]).

Vinogradov's deep interest in problems of Russian grammar did not weaken in the years that followed. His contribution to the Academy "Grammar of the Russian Language" was the result of his continued intense study. For volume I ("Phonetics and Morphology") Vinogradov wrote the introduction (with Shcherba as co-author), which defined the subject of grammar and the basic grammatical concepts forming the basis of the parts of speech doctrine, inflectional forms and word formation. He also wrote the chapters devoted to word formation of nouns and pronouns, in which the system of Russian noun formation received a thorough description for the first time. Characteristic types of word formation from the point of view of productivity received careful attention here as in the author's other works. In the article "Word Formation in Its Relationship to Grammar and Lexicology (in Russian and Related Languages)," which borders thematically on these works, the author comes to the conclusion that word formation is an independent

discipline, of which some of the divisions are closely connected with grammar, and others are a basis for solving one of the basic problems of lexicology -- the question of neologisms. (Voprosy teorii i istorii yazyka v svete trudov I. V. Stalina po yazykoznaniiu [Problems of the Theory and History of Language as Reflected in Stalin's Works on Linguistics], Moscow, 1952.) A detailed characterization of four types of word formation based on the analysis of the rich material of Russian and related languages is given: Morphological, morphological-syntactic, syntactic, and semantic. In volume II of the Academy "Grammar of the Russian Language" ("Syntax"), Vinogradov wrote an introduction in which the theoretical basis of the word formation doctrine is expressed, the interaction of word formation and the sentence, grammatical categories and lexical meanings of words in word formations are explained. The significance of predicativeness and intonation of the statement as basic grammatical signs in the sentence is established, as well as the basic problems of the study of the complex sentence [see note]. It should be mentioned that, as one of the main editors of "Grammar of the Russian Language," Vinogradov was actually the organizer responsible for all the efforts put into this great work.

([Note] See also the articles: "Some Problems in the Study of the Syntax of the Simple Sentence," [Problems in Linguistics, 1954, No 1]; "Problems of the Study of Word Formations," [Problems in Linguistics, 1954, No 3]; "Basic Principles of Russian Syntax in 'Grammar of the Russian Language' of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR [News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Dept. of Lit. and Lang., 1954, No 6]).

As was already noted above, Vinogradov considers careful study of the linguistic heritage a necessary step in working out linguistic problems. Vinogradov's first book to be published was a monograph on Shakhmatov (A. A. Shakhmatov, Prague, 1922).

Besides the chapters in the book "The Contemporary Russian Language," Vinogradov devotes a number of individual works to an analysis of Shakhmatov's grammatical heritage [see note #1]. Vinogradov devotes two works to the characteristics of Shcherba's linguistic heritage [see note #2]. Vinogradov turns to Potebnya's work several times [see note #3]. His obituaries for A. M. Selishchev and V. I. Chernyshev present broad characterizations of their scholarly activities [see note #4]. The forewords written by Vinogradov for the books of Prof. L. P. Yakubinskiy [see note #5] and the famous Polish linguist Acad. T. Ler-Splawinski [see note #6].

([Note #1] "The Russian Literary Language in the Work of A. A. Shakhmatov," [Uch. zap. Moscow State Univ., No 128. Works of the Dept. of Russian, Book 1, 1948]; "A. A. Shakhmatov's Reviews of the Compositions of Students of St. Petersburg University in the Competition for Medals," [Reports and News of the Russian Language Institute, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, No 1]; "A. A. Shakhmatov's 'Russian Syntax'," [see above]; "Acad. A. A. Shakhmatov's Doctrine of the Grammatical Forms of Words and of the Parts of Speech in Modern Russian," [Reports and News of the Linguistics Institute, No 1, Moscow, 1952]).

([Note #2] "Shcherba's General Linguistic and Grammatical Theories" ["In Memory of L. V. Shcherba", Leningrad, 1951]; "Shcherba's Syntactic Theories and Observations" [Uch. zap. Moscow State University, No 150; Russian Language, Moscow, 1952]).

([Note #3] "A. A. Potebnya," [The Russian Language in the Schools], 1938, No 5-6; "A. A. Potebnya's Theory on the Development in Stages of the Syntactic Structure of the Slavic Languages," [Herald of the Moscow State Univ., 1946, No 3-4]; "Volume IV of Potebnya's 'Notes on Russian Grammar'," [Works of the Russian Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1949, Vol 1]).

([Note #4] "Prof. A. M. Selishchev, Historian of the Russian Language," [Reports and News of the Dept. of Philology of the Moscow State University, 1947, No 4]; "V. I. Chernyshev, Scholar of the Russian Literary Language," [The Russian Language in the Schools], 1947, No 2).

([Note #5] L. P. Yakubinskiy, Istoriya drevnerusskogo yazyka [History of Old Russian], Moscow, 1953, pp 3-40).

([Note #6] T. Ler-Splawinski, Pol'skiy yazyk [The Polish Language], Moscow, 1954, pp 1-24).

Vinogradov's great concern for the preservation of the linguistic heritage is expressed also in the publication of Bibliograficheskiy ukazatel' literatury po russkomu yazykoznaniiyu (Bibliography of Russian Linguistics), (six editions of this were published). This concern is also evident in his preparation and editing of the seventh (philological) volume of the academy edition of Lomonosov's works, and in his work in the publication of the works of A. A. Barsov, F. F. Fortunatov, A. A. Shakhmatov, and others. Vinogradov presents an extensive bibliography on the grammatical doctrine of the work in his books "The Contemporary Russian Language," and "The Russian Language." He gives a broad survey of works on the Russian literary language in "Russian Research in the Field of the Russian Literary Language" (Uchenyye zapiski MGU -- Scholarly Notes of the Moscow State Univ., No 106, Vol 3, Book 1, 1946). In a broad, general report prepared by Vinogradov

for participants of the International Convention of Slavists in Belgrade, the results of studies in the Russian Literary Language in the USSR for the past ten years were presented, and the main problems inherent in these studies were brought forth (Izucheniye russkogo literaturnogo yazyka za posledneye desyatiletie v SSSR /Study of the Russian Literary Language in the USSR During the Past Ten Years/, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, 1955).

After his election to the Academy of Sciences in 1946, Vinogradov became even more active in the preparation of candidates for the Doctor's degree. Vinogradov became the head of a prominent group of scholars who, to a certain degree, belonged to his school of Russian linguistics.

In May 1950, in Pravda, a discussion was opened on linguistic problems. In his articles published in Pravda ("Development of Soviet Linguistics Based on the Theories of Marx and Lenin", 6 June 1950, and "A Program of Marxist Linguistics", 4 July 1950), Vinogradov severely criticized the false conceptions of N. Ya. Marr. As secretary of the Department of Literature and Language from 1950, he was in virtual control of the reconstruction of all research and pedagogical work in the field of linguistics, connected with the freeing of it from the errors of the so-called "new doctrine" of language and the introduction of Marxism into the field of Linguistics. Along with his administrative responsibilities and research Vinogradov gave many lectures and papers during these years. In his works of this period Vinogradov developed, with the aid of concrete examples from Russian and other languages, the basic concepts of Marxist linguistics, formulated in Stalin's work Marksizm i voprosy yazykoznaveniya (Marxism and Problems of Linguistics): Language as a social phenomenon, its functions, the basis of language, its grammatical structure, vocabulary, the interaction of grammar and lexicon; problems of the national characteristics of languages, the interaction of language and dialect, the internal laws of the development of language, and in part, on the regularities of the historical development of various aspects of national languages -- their grammatical structure, vocabulary, phonetic structure, etc. / see note 1/. In Vinogradov's separate works of this period there is pronounced criticism of anti-Marxist conceptions prevalent in Soviet and foreign linguistics, there is hidden anti-historicism and the futility of the theory of periodicity in the development of language and thought, and an attempt to construct a "universal" grammar based on the denial of language as a totality and the inner

laws of its development, on the false conception of the structure of language, on the mixing of grammar with syntax, and on the isolation of syntax as the ideological nucleus of language [see note #2].

([Note #1] See the articles: "The Significance of Stalin's Works in the Development of Soviet Linguistics," [Linguistic Problems in the Light of Stalin's Works, Moscow State Univ. Press, 1952]; "Vocabulary and Word Formation in the History of Language," [op. cit.]; "The Internal Development of Language in the General System of Marxist Linguistics," [Problems in Linguistics, 1952, No 2]).

([Note #2] "Criticism of the Anti-Marxist Conception of Periodicity in the Development of Language and Thought," 1923-1940, in the book Protiv vul'garizatsii i izvrashcheniya marksizma v yazykoznanii [Against the Vulgarization and Perversion of Marxism in Linguistics], Part I, Moscow, 1951; review of the book by I. I. Meshchaninov "Components of the Sentence and Parts of Speech," [Problems in Linguistics, 1952, No 1]).

Vinogradov proved to be not only a profound theoretician, but an energetic organizer of scientific activity in the various fields of Soviet linguistics as well. In his oral and printed publications of recent years the totals of the work of Soviet linguists have been presented, a precise evaluation of the accomplishments and shortcomings of Soviet science in the field of language has been given, its regular problems have been brought forth, and problems requiring further investigation have been formulated.

Also of interest to Vinogradov are the practical problems of linguistic structure -- the problems of stylistics and the culture of speech and orthography [see note].

([Note] For example, the review of Prof. A. N. Gvozdev's work, "Notes on Russian Stylistics" [Problems in Linguistics], 1952, No 6; the articles "The Culture of Speech and Incorrect Usage" [Literary Gazette, 11 December 1951; "On the Problem of Regularity in Russian Spelling," [The Russian Language in the Schools], 1954, No 4).

During 1950-1953, a tense period for Soviet linguistics, Vinogradov organized the work of the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was formed after a linguistic discussion. In this venture he emphasized the position of new scientific problems. During these years Vinogradov directed the work of one of the institute's main sections -- that of the Russian literary language, and he participated directly in all the section's work.

Vinogradov has devoted and still devotes much energy to his teaching activities. For a number of years he gave lectures, and headed the department of Russian in the school of philology of Leningrad university. During these years he prepared many young specialists in Russian linguistics, and achieved fame as a brilliant lecturer and organizer of scholarly activity. Later Vinogradov worked in various institutions of higher learning in Moscow. At the Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Vinogradov was head of the Department of Russian. His carefully prepared courses ("The Language of Pushkin," "The Linguistic Basis of Heuristics," "Problems in Learning Vocabulary," "Problems in Russian Historic Lexicology," "The Language of Artistic Literature and the Literary Language in Their Interaction and Development") were a huge success, and were widely attended by students and faculty of the school of philology. Vinogradov's papers, given at meetings of the Russian Department and the Academic Council, were full of concrete material, and caused lively discussion of the basic problems of linguistics. Vinogradov took active part in working out and editing courses of study for all linguistic disciplines. Under his editorship, three volumes of the department's "Works," and seven issues of "Reports and News of the School of Philology of the Moscow State University" were published, and a course of lectures on the morphology of modern Russian was printed, for which he wrote the sections on modern Russian word formation.

The unusual volume of Vinogradov's work as editor of a large number of periodical and non-periodical publications, collected works, text books, monographs, etc., is distinguished by its breadth and variety. During recent years a number of collected works have come out under Vinogradov's editorship: "Problems of Modern Russian Syntax," "Linguistic Problems in the Light of Stalin's Works," "Against the Vulgarization and Perversion of Marxism in Linguistics" (Parts 1 and 2), "Materials and Research in the History of the Russian Literary Language" (Vols. 1, 3 and 4), "Grammar of the Russian Language" (Vols. 1 and 2), "Bibliography of Russian Linguistics from 1825-1830" (Nos 1-4). Vinogradov is also the editor of "Reports and Information" and "Works" of the Linguistic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and a member of the main editorial board of the BSE. As editor-in-chief of the journal "Problems in Linguistics," Vinogradov directs the work of this journal, and writes a number of the leading editorials.

Besides his academic and administrative activities in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Ministry of Higher Education, Vinogradov fulfills an important social role as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. Vinogradov is a member of the Soviet Committee for the Preservation of Peace. He is active in the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

For his tireless and productive research and pedagogical activities, Vinogradov has been awarded the Lenin medal, and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Many of Vinogradov's works have been translated into languages of other Soviet and foreign countries.

As the most prominent Soviet linguist, Vinogradov is well-known and bears much weight among linguists and philologists in the People's Democracies with whom he maintains contact by means of personal communication, correspondence, and book exchange. He has the following academic ranks: Doctor honoris causa from Charles University in Prague, member of the Czech scientific society (which later formed the Czech Academy of Sciences), Academician of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, member-correspondent of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, and the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Vinogradov is a member of international linguistic conferences. At the International Meeting of Slavists in Berlin, September 1955, Vinogradov was unanimously elected president of the International Committee of Slavists for preparation of the IV International Congress of Slavists in 1958.