

was one of the members of the circle around Baxtin. Since the authorship of V.'s works published in the 1920s is debated and some scholars consider Baxtin their real author (cf. Peškov 2000), they are nowadays sometimes published under Baxtin's name. Baxtin's authorship, however, is not proved and it is possible that the ideas expressed in V.'s works were elaborated by V. and Baxtin together.

In (1927) V. sharply attacked the concepts of S. Freud. His book on Marxism and language philosophy (1929) contains an original approach to the theory of language, in which V. criticized the 'abstract objectivism' of F. de Saussure and others, considering that their concepts did not reflect the essence of language and were appropriate only to the study of foreign languages. V. considered the ideas of K. Vossler's school more productive but criticized this school for ignoring dialogue and social interaction. The ideas of V.'s book were not fully understood by contemporary linguists but became popular after its English translation appeared in 1973, especially among students of discourse analysis, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. A collection of V.'s works was published in (1995) and another one under Baxtin's name (Baxtin 2000).

(1927): *Frejdzim*, Leningrad. (1929): *Maršizm i filozofija jazyka*, Leningrad (E. transl.: *Marxism and the Philosophy of Lang.*, New York 1973). (1995): *Filozofija i sociologija humanitarnyx nauk*, Sankt-Peterburg.

ALPATOV, V. M. (2005): *V., Baxtin i lingvistika*, Moskva. BAXTIN, M. M. (2000): *Frejdzim. Formal'nyj metod v literaturovedenii Maršizm i filozofija jazyka Stat'i*, Moskva. PEŠKOV, I. V. (2000): "'Delu-venec', ili ešče raz ob avtorstve M. Baxtina v 'spornyx tekstax'", in: Baxtin (2000), above, 602–25. VASIL'EV, N. L. (1995): "'V. N. V. Biografičeskij očerk'", in: V. N. V. (1995), 5–22. *Vladimir M. Alpatov*

Vondrák, Václav, b. Sep. 22, 1859, Dub near Vodňany, now Czech Republic, d. Aug. 13, 1925, Brno, now Czech Republic; author of the first grammar of Proto-Slavic.

V. studied Slavics (under F. v. → Miklosich) and French in Vienna, where he obtained his doctorate in 1884, completed his *Habilitation* in 1893, and became professor *extraordinarius* of Slavics in 1903 and *ordinarius* in 1910. In 1920 he became the first professor of Slavics at the University of Brno, Czechoslovakia.

V. was one of the leading Slavists in the fields of Czech, Old Church Slavonic and comparative Slavic linguistics of his time. His earlier works are devoted to paleographic, grammatical, and lexical studies (1886, 1890) and to the edition (1893a, 1896, 1910) of Old Church Slavonic texts. He also studied the influence of Old

Church Slavonic writings on Old Czech literature (1893b). He later turned to comparative grammar of the Slavic languages. His major work is a comparative grammar of the Slavic languages (1906, 1908), which covers historical phonetics, morphology and syntax and which is best known in its second edition. It is divided into two parts: the Proto-Slavic period and the period in which separate Slavic languages are classified. This dividing principle was later adopted by R. Nahtigal in his comparative grammar of the Slavic languages. Compared to his teacher Miklosich's comparative grammar V.'s work represented a considerable progress in that it introduced Neogrammarian methods, although not as consistently as J. Mikkola's Proto-Slavic grammar, the first part of which was published in 1913 (cf. Shevelov 1964: 15–17).

(1886): *Zur Kritik der altslovenischen Denkmale*, Wien. (1890): *Altslovenische Studien*, Wien. (1891): *Über einige orthographische und lexikalische Eigentümlichkeiten des Codex Suprasliensis im Verhältnis zu den anderen altslovenischen Denkmälern*, Wien. (1892): *Zur Würdigung der altslovenischen Wenzelslegende und die Legende vom heiligen Prokop*, Wien. (1893a): *Glagolita Clozův*, Praha. (1893b): *Die Spuren der altkirchen-slawischen Evangelienübersetzung in der altböhmisches Literatur*, Wien. (1896): *Frisinské památky, jejich vznik a význam v slovanském písemnictví*, Praha. (1900): *Altkirchenslawische Grammatik*, Berlin (2nd 1912). (1903a): *Studie z oboru církevněslovanského písemnictví*, Praha. (1903b): *Zachodnioeuropejskie postanowienia pokutne w języku cerkiewno-słowiańskim*, Kraków. (1906/08): *Vergl. slawische Grammatik*, Göttingen (I: *Lautlehre und Stammbildungslehre*, [2nd 1924]/II: *Formenlehre und Syntax*, [2nd 1928]). (1910): *Kirchenslawische Chrestomathie*, Göttingen (Czech version: *Církevněslovanská chrestomatie*, Brno, 1925). With J. BARTOŇA (2003): *Vokabulár klasické staroslověnštiny*, Praha (revd. ed. of the vocabulary contained in [1925], 223–99).

HUJER, O. (1925/26): "V. V.", *Slavia* 4, 611–13. KURZ, J. (1925/6): "Bibliografický soupis literární činnosti Václava Vondráka", *ib.*, 613–22. Id. (1926): "V. V.", *ČMF* 12, 25–31. PALLASOVÁ, E. (2000): "V. V. (22.9.1859–13.8.1925)", *Universitas*, fasc. 3, 21–22. SHEVELOV, G. Y. (1964): *A Prehistory of Slavic*, Heidelberg. *Anna J. Bluszcz*

revised Robert Hammel

Voorhoeve, Jan, b. June 19, 1923, Djombang, Indonesia, d. Jan. 30, 1983, Paris, France; prominent creolist and Africanist.

From 1941 to 1948 V. studied Dutch language and literature at the University of Amsterdam. He obtained his doctorate in 1953 from the University of Amsterdam under Professor Wytze Hellinga, with a dissertation entitled *Voorstudies tot een Beschrijving van het Sranan Tongo* (Prolegomena to a Description of Sranan Tongo). From 1956 to 1962 he was transferred to Surinam, then a Dutch colony, by

the Dutch Bible Society. During his stay there he acquired near-native competence in Sranan, also called Sranan Tongo, the main creole language of Surinam, and deepened his research into the structure and the semantics of that language and its dialects. While in Surinam he also became nationally known for his weekly Sunday radio speeches which he gave in Sranan. From 1962 till 1964 he worked in Cameroon, studying the languages of Central Western Africa, and of Cameroon in particular. In 1964 he became assistant professor of African languages at Leiden University, where he was appointed to the chair of African languages in 1967, a position he held till his sudden death in 1983. His publications deal mostly with subjects ranging from the grammar, origins, literature and sociology of Sranan to the description and typology of African languages and their literature. His main publications, apart from his doctoral dissertation of 1953, are “The verbal system of Sranan” (1956), the first description of serial verb constructions in the linguistic literature; *Sranan Syntax* (1962), a structuralist description of the syntax of Sranan; *Creole Drum* (1975, jointly with Ursy M. Lichtveld, English translations by Vernie A. February), a splendid anthology of Sranan literary and historical texts, going back to the first attested samples of the language dating from the early 18th century, and *Contes bamiléké* (1976), a collection of Bamileke stories, with French translations).

(1953): *Voorstudies tot een Beschrijving van het Sranan Tongo (Negerengels van Suriname)*, Amsterdam. (1956): “The verbal system of Sranan”, *Lingua* 6, 374–96. (1959): “An orthography for Saramaccan”, *Word* 15, 436–45. (1962): *Sranan Syntax*, Amsterdam. With DONICIE, A. (1963): *Biblio. du négro-anglais du Surinam: Avec un appendice sur les langues parlées à l'intérieur du pays*, The Hague. Et al., transls. (1975): *Creole Drum: An Anthology of Creole Literature in Surinam*, New Haven, CT. (1976): *Contes bamiléké*, Tervuren (*Annales*, 89, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale). (1997): *Op zoek naar Surinaamse normen: Nagelaten geschriften van J. V. (1950–1961)*. Geselecteerd, ingeleid en van aantekeningen voorzien door Peter Meel, Utrecht.

ELIAS, PH. (1984): “The writings of J. V.”, in: *Oso: tijdschrift voor Surinaamse taalkunde, letterkunde en geschiedenis* 3, 1, 9–15. GREENBERG, J. H. (1983). “J. V. 1923–83”, in: *Africa: Journal of the International Afr. Inst.* 53, IV, 82–83. KOEFOED, G. (1998): “De nagelaten geschriften van J. V.”, in: *Oso: tijdschrift voor Surinaamse taalkunde, letterkunde en geschiedenis* 17, 1, 77–83. SEUREN, P. A. M. (1983): “In memoriam J. V. 19th June 1923–30th Jan. 1983”, in: *BKI* 139, 403–406. Pieter A. M. Seuren

Vopadeva, second half of the 13th century; Indian grammarian of the non-Pāṇini school (→ Pāṇini).

V. belonged to a family of physicians who were in the service of the Yādava kings in Maharashtra. He is known as the author of the *Mugdhabodha* (Awakening of the Fools), a Sanskrit grammar which was quite popular in Bengal, and of a catalogue of roots called *Kavikalpadruma* (Wishing Tree for the Poet). He employs an extremely sophisticated algebraic language (quite different from the one employed by Pāṇini) and arranges the topics of his grammar in his own way (euphonic rules, nominal paradigms, use of the cases, compounds, suffixes, verbal forms). The rules themselves are very concise. They are generally followed by explanations and examples. Unlike Pāṇini, V. hardly discusses the special rules of Vedic Sanskrit or the subject of accentuation, but takes great care in dealing with nominal and verbal morphology.

(1847): *Vopadeva's Mugdhabodha*, O. Böhlingk ed., St. Petersburg. Nalini Balbir

Vossius, Gerardus Joannes (Du. **Vos, Gerrit**), b. Mar. or Apr. 1577, near Heidelberg, Germany, d. Mar. 17, 1649, Amsterdam; influential Latin grammarian.

Following his study at the Latin school in Dordrecht (the Netherlands), V. studied arts and theology at the University of Leiden from 1595 to 1600, on a *Statencollege* scholarship, obtaining his *magister artium* in 1598. Two years later, before having completed his theological studies, he became rector of the Latin School in Dordrecht, and he was installed as regent of the Leiden *Statencollege* in 1615. Because of religious disputes he was dismissed from this post in 1619, but after being rehabilitated, he became professor of elocution (*Professor Eloquentiae*) and history at Leiden University from 1622 to 1631. After being offered a chair at Cambridge University in 1625, he was also appointed professor of Greek in Leiden. During a visit to England in 1629, V. was made a Canon of Canterbury by King Charles I. In 1631 he left Leiden to become professor of history and politics at the newly founded Athenaeum Illustre in Amsterdam, where he worked till his death.

A prolific author, V. produced a great number of (Latin) handbooks on Greek and Latin grammar, rhetoric and poetics, which continued to be widely used long after his death; he also produced many encyclopedic surveys of Greek and Latin historians. At the behest of the States-General he published a fairly elementary revision of the standard Latin grammar of the 16th-century scholar Lithocomus in 1626. This was without doubt V.'s main contribution to