

KENNETH L. NALIBOW

Немецко-русский фразеологический словарь с лингвострановедческим комментарием. Ву Д. Г. Мальцева. Москва: «Асбуковник, русские словари», 2002. Рр. 347.

D. G. Mal'tseva's *German-Russian Phraseological Dictionary with Linguistic and Regional Studies Commentary* comprises some 1300 phraseological units. Although this work is designed for Russian speakers studying German, the book may indeed serve a larger reading public (p. 3).

The book is set up using eighteen alphabetized, key-word chapters. Within each Russian designated category, data is presented employing German key words with their gender-affixing articles followed by a Russian synonym. The Russian listed chapter headings begin with *флора и фауна*, "flora and fauna," with five sub category groupings from *trees and shrubs* to *names of animals* (23 pages). They include *Старинные обычаи, поверья, предания, легенды, приметы*, "Ancient customs, beliefs, traditions, legends, signs," which remains a smaller category of information contained on 18 pages, ranging from *Старинные обычаи* "ancient customs," to *Традиционное цветообозначение* "the traditional meaning of flowers." A shorter, one page heading is contained under *Игры*, "Games." *Одежда*, "clothing" presents thirteen pages of information, while *Личные имена*, "personal names" is subdivided into *фамилия*, "surnames" and *имена исторических лиц и литературных героев*, "names of historical personages and literary heroes." The end of the volume contains an index subdivided into a larger German portion and a smaller Russian section. This is preceded by *Крылатые слова*, "pithy sayings" and is divided into *literary* and *musical sources* as well as a list of conventional abbreviations and cited works.

Традиционные немецкие продукты, питания, блюда, напитки (XIII, p.187) "Traditional German food-stuffs, nourishment, prepared dishes and beverages" represents a fine example

of the richness of explanation within Mal'tseva's volume (p. 239). The German *BEIM TRINKEN UND ESSEIN WIRD DER KUMMER VERGESSEN* is elucidated via historical perspective in the Russian paragraph that follows the proverb.

**BEIM TRINKEN UND ESSEIN WIRD DER
KUMMER VERGESSEN**

Некоторые фразеологизмы могут «рассказать» о том, как питался народ в течение столетий, в городе или в деревне, какие кушанья стали традиционно немецкими, вследствие чего их названия закрепились в устойчивых словосочетаниях.

Как свидетельствует известный исследователь Ю. Кучинский, главной пищей немцев на протяжении столетий была каша (Brei, Mus, Brot).

aus dem Mustopf kommen *разг.* быть
абсолютно неинформированным, быть
ограниченным

in den Mustopf fassen *разг.* кому-л. повезло,
посчастливилось

Sie hat fünf Richtige im Lotto — so möchte ich auch einmal in den Mustopf fassen.

Volksmund:

Alten Brei muß man nicht aufwärmen.
Mit schönen Worten kocht man keinen Brei.
Viele Köche verderben den Brei

falscher Hase рулет, "фальшивый заяц" (жаркое из рубленого мяса в форме длинного круглого куска, напоминающего тушку зайца)

Er stocherte in ihrem «Falschen Hasen». Ich kann den Hunger ertragen, ohne zu mucksen, dachte Lieven (A. Seghers, - Die Toten bleiben jung-).

The two German items, 1.) *aus dem Mustopf kommen*, and 2.) *in den Mustopf fassen*, both of which represent colloquial speech, are clarified with 1.) "to be absolutely uninformed, to be limited, 2.) any person having luck, being lucky enough." Later in

the entry, *Volksmund*, “vernacular,” is followed by three phrases using the word *porridge* to clarify usages. Finally, *falscher Hase*, “false rabbit” (the same translation in Russian), is explained by means of a food analogy – “a roast from ground meat reminding one of a rounded rabbit carcass.”

The pure breadth and of information in Mal'tseva's dictionary creates a depth of serious scholarship that any Russian-speaking student of the German language and *Germanistica* would find both useful and fascinating. Additionally, the actual set-up of the dictionary allows for comfortable usage of its contents. Each page contains a *header* with the name of the section clearly identified. Although some of the German fonts run small, they are, nevertheless, absolutely legible in this small tirage of 1500 copies. Hopefully, those who wish to purchase and use the volume will be able to locate copies of it.

Kenneth Nalibow
Department of German and Russian
Waterman Building
University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont 05401
USA
E-mail: Kenneth.nalibow@uvm.edu