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Hanna Dydyk-Meush, ed., *Movoznavča komisija NTŠ. Z istoriji ljudej ta idej* [The Linguistic Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society: A History of People and Ideas] (Lviv: Vydavnyctvo L'vivs'koji politexniky, 2023), 918 pp.

The monograph under review was published to mark the 150th anniversary of the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society, whose members have played a crucial role in the development of Ukrainian studies since the late nineteenth century. The editor-in-chief is Hanna Dydyk-Meush, a senior researcher at the Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Lviv. Covering a wide array of themes, including current grammatical and sociolinguistic issues, historical and dialectological studies, the monograph reflects the key tendencies in modern Ukrainian linguistic discourse, which is its main advantage. This comprehensive volume features contributions from 47 scholars, primarily from Ukraine, along with others from Austria, Canada, Hungary, and Poland. Nevertheless, the limited incorporation of Ukrainian contributors into Western academic discourse weakens the monograph's global visibility. This shortcoming also stems from the fact that, apart from certain chapters, the monograph's analytical and methodological framework remains rooted in Soviet linguistic traditions, which have been preserved and further developed in independent Ukraine. Moreover, the monograph regrettably lacks citations from prominent Western experts in related research areas.

Aiming to cover various aspects of modern Ukrainian linguistics, the monograph is divided into six sections. However, the presence of multiple sections with marked thematic overlap makes the structure fragmented and chaotized, which affects the monograph's overall coherence.

The first section, *Language history*, emphasizes the close connection between the language, history, and cultural tradition in the formation of the Ukrainian language. The chapters in this section provide an analysis of various language aspects from a historical perspective, including language memory and linguistic identity. In addition, they also focus on important issues such as the role of vernacular speech, and the lexical changes in the history of the Ukrainian language. Of special interest is the Ukrainian and Russian language connection in the 15th century, as demonstrated in András Zoltán's research (pp. 99–112). His work suggests that diplomatic relations between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Moscow influenced the Great Russian language of that period and contributed to the incorporation of state titles such as "государь" ('sovereign'), "отчичь," "дьдичь" (both meaning 'heir to the throne') from Middle Ukrainian. The second section, *Onomastics and Derivatology*, examines the origins of proper names, their derivational models and usage in the historical records. Given the section's limited size and methodology, which relies significantly on historical interpretation, its separation from the preceding section is questionable.

Another important aspect of the Ukrainian language studies emerges in the third section, *Grammar*. Several chapters examine the contemporary issues of Ukrainian grammar, especially those related to the category of case. The other chapters outline the phases of the development of Ukrainian grammatical thought during the standardization process in the 20th century. In the same way, the studies in the fourth section, *Orthography*, focus on the Ukrainian codification process, including the fixation

of grammatical norms. In this regard, it would have been worth merging these two sections into one. A significant contribution to the spelling debate within the modern Ukrainian society is the chapter by Michael Moser (pp. 363–424), where the author, after comparing the spelling norms of 1928 and 2019 in detail, concluded that the former had minimal influence on the latter. Moser argues that the norms adopted before the repressions of 1933 are unlikely to take root in modern society, despite their recognition by the 2019 Spelling.

The fifth section, *Language. Society. Texts*, demonstrates an interdisciplinary approach in the analysis by examining how language operates within broader textual and societal frameworks. The section spans a wide range of subjects, including linguistic culturology, cultural memory expressed through language, language archetypes, and the interplay between language and religion. Additionally, this section analyzes the functioning of the Ukrainian language in both historical and contemporary sociolinguistic settings in Ukraine, besides the challenges of teaching Ukrainian as a foreign language. Given such a wide range of directions, some chapters could have been integrated into the first section or, along with other related chapters of this monograph, could have formed a distinct thematic unit. For instance, the final section, *Dialectology*, is devoted to the anthropological aspects of Ukrainian dialects and presents chapters analyzing their social functions. However, several chapters address the ethnolinguistic convergence of language and culture, especially topics related to the language analysis of traditional wedding and childbirth rituals of some Ukrainian ethnic groups. In this regard, the formation of the additional section on linguistic culturology could have been particularly justified.

In summary, while this large-scale monograph is a valuable contribution to Ukrainian linguistics, its integration into Western Slavic studies and its internal structure both require refinement.

Ihor Datsenko