I first heard of Vladimir A. Dybo as a young student of linguistics at the University of Zagreb, interested in historical linguistics, sometimes in the early 2000’s, together with the fascinating concept of accentual paradigms. In those still early days of the Internet the now ubiquitous book PDFs were still not a thing and it was often very difficult to obtain certain foreign books, especially if you were just a student. Still, I managed to get a copy of Dybo’s famous 1981 monograph from a professor and became instantly enthralled with it. The wealth of data from various Slavic languages and old manuscripts together with reconstructions, footnotes, small print and tables were captivating.

In 2005, now a young research assistant at the Department of Linguistics, I organized a conference called “International Workshop on Balto-Slavic Accentology” (IWoBA) in Zagreb. Dybo was one of the accentologists to show up at the conference and undoubtedly a star of the whole gathering, though it was hard to describe him as star due to his humble and unassertive demeanor. During the conference, a trip to the Trakošćan castle was organized, which is situated in the area of Croatia where the famous Bednja Kajkavian local dialect (at the same time very archaic when it comes to accentuation and very innovative when it comes to vocalism) was spoken. Marc Greenberg and I even managed to record some dialectal material from a native Bednja speaker who lived just below the castle during the excursion. Upon hearing of this, Dybo, who himself used the Bednja accentological material in his works very often and was highly familiar with it, asked if he could listen to our recordings on the bus on the way back to Zagreb.

Next time I saw Dybo in person was in 2006 at the second IWoBA organized at the University of Copenhagen (and we continued to see each other regularly at numerous following IWoBA conferences in various European cities). I gave him one of my early papers on accentology (back then, authors still got article offprints) and he was kind enough to inform me the very next day that he had already read it and praised the article. I also remember asking him about the Moscow accentological school “new approach” in a coffee shop and he gave me a lengthy and patient explanation of his views on the matter.

1 Дыбо, Владимир А. 1981. Славянская акцентология. Опыт реконструкции системы акцентных парадигм в праславянском [Slavic accentology. An attempt to reconstruct the system of accentual paradigms in Proto-Slavic]. Москва: Издательство «Наука».
In 2006, on the recommendation of Dybo, I was approached by his former student and long-time collaborator Sergei L. Nikolaev, to go on a dialectological-accentological excursion to the famous Old Štokavian Posavina region⁴ in Croatia. We went on three such excursions (in 2006, 2007 and 2010) and Dybo himself, though already advanced in age, took part in 2007 and 2010 (together with other colleagues: Martina Peraić, Marfa N. Tolstaja, Mikhail V. Osln and Aleksandra V. Ter-Avanesova). All three excursions were highly memorable and we managed to record a lot of new material from Posavina (some of which is still unpublished, unfortunately).

I was roommates with Dybo during one of our excursions and I have fond memories of that. Dybo was a man of amazing energy — I remember one time seeing him around midnight by his laptop reading something in the pdf of Pedersen’s comparative Celtic grammar. Though energetic in this regard he was always calm — while Nikolaev and I, both temperamental, would get into occasional heated discussions and even shouting matches about accentology, Dybo remained calm at all times and offered his opinions serenely. He was also not what the Germans would call Fachidiot — I recall a discussion at a balcony in Slavonski Brod, where he, at my astonishment, tackled in detail various aspects of the value theory of labor.

Dybo was the most prominent scholar of the Moscow accentological school (abbreviated as MAS). Dybo's (and the MAS) methodology is first and foremost based on a thorough analysis of data from a wide array of primary sources — including different Slavic languages, dialects and old manuscripts with accentual markings⁵. Dybo's works are thus typified by putting forward huge amounts of evidence from a large number of Slavic sources — thus, even if one would not always agree with Dybo, one could not only check the basis for his reconstructions but also use the material to form one’s own conclusions. The reconstruction of accentual paradigm distribution for specific words (i.e. ascribing the original accentual paradigm to every reconstructed Slavic word) was also an important part of the said methodology. Slavic accent was always analyzed within the frame of morphology⁶ and word-formation, which was very important for the reconstruction of the Balto-Slavic accentual system and for Dybo’s influential and ingenious valence theory⁷.

The already mentioned 1981 monography by Dybo is nowadays the classic reconstruction of the Proto-Slavic (or Common Slavic — depending on one’s terminology) accentual system, accepted by almost all researchers and probably the most cited work on Slavic accentology. Most western accentologists, regardless on what they think about the earlier stages of

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⁴ Cf. Ivšić, Stjepan. 1913. Današnji posavski govor [The present-day Posavina dialect]. Rad JAZU 196 (I): 124—254, 197 (II): 9—138. The dialectal material from this work was also often used by Dybo in his articles and books.

⁵ In 2010 in Slavonia (Croatia), Dybo told a couple of us about his adventures in 1965, when he went from the USSR to Yugoslavia (which was not always easy at that time) to look for Petretić’s Old Kajkavian manuscripts. Later, he used that material in his works — cf. e.g. pp. 564—565 in his 2000 monograph (Дыбо, Владимир A. 2000. Морфологизированньи парадигматически акцентные системы. Типология и генезис, Том I [Morphologization of a paradigmatic accentual system. Typology and genesis. Volume I]. Москва: Языки русской культуры).


(Balto-)Slavic and Indo-European accentuation, in effect take Dybo’s reconstructions as a given (almost as if they were themselves attested — like Old Church Slavic) and proceed from there to try to connect the Slavic accenthual system with the wider Indo-European frame. Dybo’s other monographs⁸ also remain very important and frequently referenced to, while the sheer number of his papers on accentology is huge⁹. In a time when more and more linguists read only in English, even the fact that almost all of his works were in Russian (except for a few translations) was not a major hinderance.

The death of Vladimir A. Dybo is without a doubt a blow for the whole field of Slavic accentology. After Stang’s (1900—1977) revolution, which started with Stang 1957¹⁰, and the early and important work by Dybo’s friend and colleague Vladislav M. Illich-Svityč (1934—1966) in 1963¹¹, it was Dybo who was undisputedly a towering figure in the field of (Balto-)Slavic accentology for more than 60 years in the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century (Dybo’s first article was published in 1958 and the last two in 2019). Without Vladimir A. Dybo, the modern field of Balto-Slavic (but also Indo-European) accentology would not look as it looks today. He was one of the founders of the field, he will be remembered dearly and his works will continue to be a valuable source and inspiration for further generations of Slavic historical accentologists and linguists.


⁹ A full bibliography was put together by Mikhail Osln: https://rromanes.org/pub/Dybo/Библиография%20работ%20В.А.Дыбо.pdf.
