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*Diachronica* has been established as a forum for the exchange and synthesis of information concerning all aspects of Historical Linguistics and pertaining to all language families. Both theory- and data-oriented contributions are welcome.

*Diachronica* appears twice a year (in Spring and Fall), each issue consisting of 3-5 articles, 1 review article, 4-8 reviews, a miscellanea section carrying notes, reports and discussions, and an annotated list of recent publications received.

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**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED**

**OUVRAGES REÇUS**

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*Note:* This listing acknowledges the receipt of recent writings in the study of language, with particular attention being given to those concerned with the history and the mechanisms of language change, comparative-historical philology, and language typology. Only in exceptional instances will a separate acknowledgment of receipt be issued; no book can be returned to the publisher after it has been analyzed in this section. It should be pointed out, moreover, that by accepting a book, no promise is implied that it will be reviewed in detail in *Diachronica*. Reviews are printed as circumstances permit, and offprints will be sent to the publishers of the works reviewed, including those items briefly commented upon in the present section.

Aitchison, Jean. 1991. *Language Change: Progress or decay?* 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xii, 258 pp. [In this work, A has updated and expanded her successful 1981 textbook. She has added a chapter on syn- tactic change and sections reflecting advances in the understanding of "social networks, language mixture, 'iconicity', 'communicative' causes of change, and the relationship between children and change" (p. x), all of which serve to make this work a highly readable introduction to the phenomenon of language change and its causes.]

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. 3rd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1992, xlv, 2140 pp. [This volume, the third edition of the dictionary, contains a full revision of the etymological information and usages notes found in previous editions, essays on the history of English (by Lee Pederson), on the Indo-European origins of English (by Calvert Watkins), and on usage (by Geoffrey Nunberg), as well as an "Indo-European Roots Appendix," with an essay on Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans (by Calvert Watkins), a chart of Indo-European sound correspondences, and a listing of all Indo-European roots represented in English.]

Anderson, Stephen R. 1992. *A-Morphous Morphology. (= Cambridge Studies in Linguistics, 62.)* Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xiv, 434. [A's exposition of the need for a theory of morphology, distinct from syntax and phonology, and of its formal structure, embraces a processual view of morphemes whereby "the range of morphological possibilities in natural languages includes some processes that cannot properly be represented as the addition of an affix" (p. 68), e.g., metathesis, subtraction, apophony, etc. Chap. 13 is concerned with morphological change in such a framework, and...
is a revised version of A’s contribution on the subject to Linguistics. The Cambridge Survey, Volume I (1988).]

Baldi, Philip, ed. 1991. Patterns of Change, Change of Patterns: Linguistic change and reconstruction methodology. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, xii, 343 pp. [This book is a reprinting of 15 of the original 28 contributions to an earlier volume edited by B., Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology (Mouton de Gruyter, 1990), which was the subject of a review article by Carol Justus in Diachronica 9:1.87-104 (1992). The reprinting was justified by a desire to make “a shorter and more accessible collection” of papers, and to gather together those papers felt by the editor to be the most representative of “methodological rigor and proper representation of data”.

Baxter, William H. 1992. A Handbook of Old Chinese Phonology. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, xiv, 922 pp. [In this mammoth compendium, B seeks to provide a new reconstruction for the phonology of Old Chinese (roughly the stage of the language from the 11th to the 7th centuries B.C.). In accomplishing this goal, B manages to cover all the major and minor sound changes affecting Old Chinese segments on their way to Middle Chinese, thereby providing a true reference handbook. B gives considerable background on the methods for the philological interpretation of the evidence for early stages of Chinese, including inscriptions, classical texts, and especially the rhymes of the Shijing. B also includes a sober discussion of the methodology of reconstruction, with his thoughts on the role of naturalness considerations (“We may take ‘natural’ [...] to mean ‘possible in a natural language’” [p.20]).]

Bekeas, Robert, Alexander Lubotsky & Jos Weitenberg, eds. 1992. Rekonstruktion und relative Chronologie: Akten der VIII. Fachtagung der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Leiden, 31 August – 4 September 1987. (= Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft, 65.) Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck, 438 pp. [Seven major papers here are devoted to the chronology of branches of IE (Celtic: Kim McCon; Anatolian: Craig Melchert; Germanic: Edgar Polomé; Greek: C. J. Riugh; Tocharian: Klaus Schmidt; Slavic: Willem Vermeer, with reference to vowel quantity; and Armenian: J.J.S. Weitenberg). An additional 21 shorter papers deal with such topics as particles (George Dunkel), the Latin and Greek accusative cum/kin infinitive construction (Heinrich Hetrich), the Aeolic optative (Frederick Kortlandt), Gothic atta and fadar (Subhadra Kumar Sen), changes in personal names as evidence for relative chronology (Rosemarie Lühr), patterns in semantic change (Oswald Panagl), and a concordance for correlating IE linguistic, archaeological, and anthropological data (Cicerone Poggi). A list of authors’ addresses ends the book. – CFJ.]


Burling, Robbins. 1992. Patterns of Language. Structure, Variation, Change. San Diego: Academic Press, xiv, 461 pp. [Intended as a general introduction to linguistics, this book is unusual in its emphasis on variation and change. Each of major sections — on words, sounds, and sentences, respectively — has chapters on variation and on change in that domain, thus allowing for the integration of the study of variation and diachrony into a beginning course. Chapters on pidgins and creoles, on writing systems, on first and second language acquisition, and on the origins of human language round out the book.]

Capo, Houkipati B. C. 1991. A Comparative Phonology of Gbe. (= Publications in African Languages and Linguistics, 14.) Berlin: Foris Publications (a Division of Walter de Gruyter & Co.); Garom (Bénin): Labo Gbe (Intl.), xxiv, 238 pp. [In this work undertakes a detailed account of the phonology of the Gbe languages, or better ‘dialect cluster’, which occupy parts of Ghana, Togo, Bénin, and Nigeria, and which are also known as Ewe or Adja. After providing the ‘synchronic phonetic setting’ in Chap.2, C presents the Proto-Gbe vowel and consonant systems. Note worthy also is C’s discussion of the subgrouping of Gbe and the innovations which differentiate among the dialect subgroups.]

Davis, Garry W. & Gregory K. Iverson, eds. 1992. Explanation in Historical Linguistics. (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 84.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, vii, 238 pp. [This volume contains several articles on historical linguistics by various authors. Some of the articles are: Werner Abraham, “Event Structure Accounting for the Emerging Periphrastic Tenses and the Passive Voice in German” (1-16); Raimo Antilla, “Historical Explanation and Historical Linguistics” (17-39); Hans Henrich Hock, “Reconstruction and Syntactic Typology: A plea for a different approach” (105-121). Other contributors are: Joseph Clancy Clements (41-58); Alice Faber (59-75); Monika Forner, Jeanette K. Gündel, Kathleen Houlihan & Gerald Sanders (77-93); Eric P. Hamp (95-103); Brian D. Joseph (123-144); Suzanne Kemen (145-166); Floria Kleine-Andre (167-178); Carol Lynn Moder (179-191); Mary Nipokug (193-206), and Joe Salmans (207-228). It has indexes of authors (229-232), subjects (233-235), and of languages (237-238).]
Durkin, Desmond. 1991. *Konditionalsätze im Satapathabrahmana (= Freiburger Beiträge zur Indologie, 26).* Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, xvi, 429 pp. [In this largely descriptive work that is rich in examples, D provides a detailed account of the range of conditional sentence-types in the *Satapathabrahmana*, concentrating on the choice of introductory particle for the protasis (e.g., ca, ced, yadi, yad), the choice of mood (indicative, optative, or subjunctive), and the possibility of verbless clauses. In addition, two chapters treat the use of relative pronouns and parataxis as equivalents to conditionals.]

Eckert, Penelope, ed. 1991. *New Ways of Analyzing Sound Change.* (= Quantitative Analyses of Linguistic Structure, 5.) San Diego: Academic Press, xiv, 278 pp. [This collection contains nine essays, all aimed at "examining change not simply as a series of developments within an abstracted linguistic system, but as part and product of the situated use of language" (p.xi) and all emphasizing quantitative methods to the analysis of sound change: "Three Dialects of English" by William Labov; "A Test for Mixed Rules" by David Sankoff and Pascale Rousseau; "The Development of ME i in England: A study in dynamic dialectology" by Mieko Ogura, William S.-Y. Wang & Luigi L. Cavalli-Sforza; "The Sociopolitics of Literacy: New Methods in Old English Dialectology" by Thomas Toon, "Changing Realizations of A in (aj)ion in relations to the Front A-Back A Opposition in Quebec French" by William Kemp & Malcah Yaeger-Dror; "Burnouts versus Rednecks: Effects of group membership on the phonemic system" by Timothy Habic; "Social Polarization and the Choice of Linguistic Variants" by Penelope Eckert; "Impact of the Ozark Drawl: Its role in the shift of the diphthong /ey/" by Carol C. Mock; and "Ethnic Boundaries in Linguistic Variation" by Rebecca Knack.]

Fase, Willem, Koen Jaspaert & Sjaak Kroon, eds. 1992. *Maintenance and Loss of Minority Languages.* (= Studies in Bilingualism, 1.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xii, 403 pp. [19 contributions dealing with different aspects — ethnolinguistic, political, sociological, psychological, etc. — of language maintenance and language loss in minority communities make up this volume. Case studies from Australia, Finland, Hawaii, India, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, and The Netherlands, among other places, cover languages of recent immigrant communities as well as indigenous minorities. Of particular relevance for historical linguists are the detailed accounts of the outcome of language contact involving speakers in these communities and of the pressures that lead to language shift.]

Fife, James, & Erich Poppe, eds. 1991. *Studies in Brythonic Word Order.* (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 83.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, ix + 360 pp. [This collection of studies concerns issues of word order change and typology, issues dealt with from varying methodological perspectives impacting both empirical problems such as the definition of basic word order and model theoretic problems of configuration and the triggering of parameter setting in universal grammar. These studies portray the hierarchical and linear character of language, both interacting with the pragmatic needs of the speaker in a given speech context. After Fite & Poppe’s Introduction, “Word order in Brythonic” (vii-ix), follow contributions by John Koch (“On the prehistory of Brittonic syntax”, 1-43), Proinsias Mac Can (“Further notes on constituent order in Welsh”, 44-80), Fite & Gareth King (“Focus and the Welsh ‘abnormal sentence’: A cross-linguistic perspective”, 81-153), Poppe (“Word order in Cyfranc Liudl a Liefelys: Notes on the pragmatics of constituent-ordering in MW narrative prose”, 155-204), K. J. George (“Notes on word order in Beunans Meriasek” 205-250), Fite (“Some constituent-order frequencies in Classical Welsh prose” 251-274), Lenora A. Timm (“Discourse pragmatics of NP-initial sentences in Breton”, 275-310), Maggie Tallerman (“The directionality of the head subcategorization in Welsh”, 311-327), and T. Arwyn Watkins (“The function of the cleft and non-cleft constituent orders in Modern Welsh”, 329-351); a Subject Index (353-360) makes the volume easily accessible for reference on topics related to word order and typology. — CFJ.]

Hall, Christopher J. 1992. *Morphology and Mind: A unified approach to explanation in linguistics.* London & New York: Routledge, xx, 224 pp. [H’s concern in this work is “the cross-linguistic distribution of affixes, and particularly the observation that suffixes predominate over prefixes” (p.xiii) and more generally, the nature of explanation in linguistics, both synchronically and diachronically speaking. The author draws on insights and evidence from psycholinguistics and cognitive science, but devotes considerable space to the diachrony of affixes and the development of affixes from once-free words.]

Isebaert, Lambert, ed. 1991. *Studia Erymologica Indoeuropaea memoriae Albert-Joris van Windekens (1915-1989) dicata.* (= Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta, 45.) Leuven: Peeters Press & Departement Orientalistiek, xvi, 343 pp. [This volume publishes papers intended for the celebration of van Windeke’s 75th birthday the 23 April 1990. The table of contents, introduction, list of the honoree’s publications since 1980, and partial list of abbreviations precede papers in French, German, Spanish, and Italian primarily on individual etymologies, some relating to Tocharian with which van Windekens’ work is often particularly identified. Contributors include Douglas Q. Adams, Francisco R. Adrades, Yoël L. Arbeitman, Alfred Barmesberger, Allan R. Bomhard, Guiliaio Bonfante, John A. C. Greppin, Eric P. Hamp, Martin E. Huld, Johann Knobloch, Werian Merling, Erich Neu, Massimo Poetto, Jan Puhvel, Helmut Rix, Richard Schmitt, Kenneth Shields, Pierre Swiggers, Werner Thomas, among others. An index vocum (319-341) and publication list of Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta concludes the volume. — CFJ.]
King, Larry D. 1992. The Semantic Structure of Spanish. (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 90.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, vii, 303 pp. [This author examines the problem of linguistic form and its meaning by reconsidering certain issues pertaining to semantic analysis. He identifies seven semantic notions for Spanish that are defined on the basis of speaker viewpoint (perspective) on real world phenomena. For each semantic notion, features that represent invariant meanings are delineated. It has the following chapters: 1, "Introduction"; 2, "The Verb"; 3, "Tense"; 4, "Orientation"; 5, "Aspect"; 6, "Mood"; 7, "Partitivity and Deixis"; 8, "Status"; 9, "The Comparative Semantics of Spanish and English"; and 10, "Conclusion". It has a bib. (285-292); indexes of authors (293-294), and of subjects & terms (295-303).]

Kuiper, F[anciscus] J. 1991. Aryans in the Rigveda. (= Leiden Studies in Indo-European, 1.) Amsterdam & Atlanta: Rodopi, iv, 116 pp. [In this work, K starts with the observation that "a not inconsiderable part of the Sanskrit vocabulary, even from the earliest periods, cannot be of Indo-European origin" (p.1). He then proceeds to examine aspects of the phonology, morphology, and even syntax (the use of the quotative iti) of Vedic Sanskrit for which some foreign influence might be posited. Drawing heavily on now-available Dravidian and Munda material, K attempts to identify the extent to which foreign, that is, non-Aryan, elements can be identified in the Rig Veda, and uses his results to work toward a determination of what it means to talk of 'aryan culture' for ancient India.]

Minkova, Donka. 1991. *The History of Final Vowels in English. The sound of muting.* (= Topics in English Linguistics, 4.) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, x, 220 pp. [M presents here the first full-length study of the Middle English “reduction of unstressed vowels to schwa and its subsequent loss in final position” (p. ix). After presenting the data base for the study, M examines first the synchronic status of Middle English schwa from a phonological and a morphological perspective, and then the nature of the schwa-loss process, arguing ultimately for a reinterpretation by late Middle English of a general schwa-deletion with some exceptions as a schwa-insertion in restricted contexts. She employs a metrical phonology framework in accounting not only for the instances of schwa loss but also for those categories in which schwa is retained, by reference to “mapping the prosodic structure onto the syntactic configurations in which [singular] adjectival final schwa occurs” (p.187).]

Nicholls, Johanna. 1992. *Linguistic Diversity in Space and Time*. Chicago & London: Univ. of Chicago Press, xvi, 358 pp. [In this major and potentially ground-breaking work, N seeks to incorporate into diachronic linguistics the findings of “population biology and population genetics, which analyze variation within and between populations of organisms and use the results to describe evolution” (p. 2). She argues for a different role for typology from what has heretofore been assumed and seeks to develop a theory of linguistic diversity, of both a structural and a genetic nature. An impressive piece of scholarship, this well-documented work draws on a database of 174 languages and contains over one hundred tables and maps. After the Introduction (1-44) there follow chapters, “Favored and Disfavored Grammatical Patterns” (45-96), “Correlations between Types” (97-115), “Correlations of Structural Types with Grammatical Categories” (116-162), “Diachronic Stability: Genetic and Areal” (163-183), “The Role of Geography: Structural Affinities between Areas” (184-230), “Linguistic Diversity: Geographical Distribution” (231-253), and “Diversity and Linguistic Prehistory: Conclusions and Open Questions” (254-281). Appendices (283-309) detail external information on sample languages, data on occurrences of linguistic features in languages, data on the word order type of languages, and frequency and distribution data on voice systems. Endnotes (311-317), References (319-341), and various indices (343-358) conclude the volume.]

North-Western European Languages Evolution. 1992. (= NOWELE, 20.) Odense: Odense Univ. Press, 142 pp. [This volume contains the following articles: Dirk Boutkan, “Old English -ur/-or in the r- and s-Stems” (3-26);

Frederik Kortland, “The Old Norse i-Umlaut” (27-31); Janet Grijzenhout, “The Change of Relative that to who and which in Late Seventeenth-Century Comedies” (33-52); Paul Christophersen, “The Spoken Word in International Contacts in Carolingian Europe” (53-64); Eric P. Hamp, “Eng. boar, OHG ber” (65); Anatoly Liberman, “A Bird’s-Eye View of Open Syllable Lengthening in English and in the Other Germanic Languages” (67-87), and Hans Peters, “Zur Entwicklung der englischen Relativpronomina: Typologische und soziolinguistische Aspekte” (89-135). It has no bib.]

Panagl, Oswald & Thomas Krisch, eds. 1992. *Latein und Indogermanisch: Akten des Kolloquiums der Indogermanischen Gesellschaft, Salzburg, 23–26. September 1986.* (= Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft, 64.) Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck, 64 pp. [This volume presents important contributions to the study of Latin. Ernst Risch’s posthumous paper on the IE basis of Latin and Karl Horst Schmidt’s discussion of areal and genetic factors associated with the relation between Latin and Celtic set the stage for treatments of five aspects of Latin grammar: (1) Latin phonology (Heiner Eichner: PIE phonemic system and Latin historical phonology; Henry M. Hoenigswald: Latin syllable boundaries and vowel reduction), (2) nominal morphology (including Jürgen Untermann’s study of Latin root nouns), (3) verbal morphology (Helmut Rix’s study of the development of the Latin perfect paradigm, among others), (4) syntax (Hannah Rosén’s typological evaluation of Latin pronouns, Heinrich Hettrich’s comparative study of Latin conditional clauses, and Guy Sorbée’s examination of IE origins of Latin uses of the genitive), and (5) etymological practice, word, and name studies (Bernhard Försman, Oswald Szemerenyi, Oswald Panagl, Michael Job, Haim B. Rosén, and Rüdiger Schmidt). Indizes (395-414) of words (by language), morphemes, topics, etc. increase the value of this book. Authors’ addresses conclude the volume. — CFJ.]

Peeters, Bert. 1992. *Diachronie, phonologie, et linguistique fonctionnelle*. (Bibliothèque des Cahiers de l’Institut de Linguistique de Louvain 64.) Louvain-la-Neuve: Peeters and Publications Linguistiques de Louvain, viii, 181 pp. [In the first part of this work (“Études martinettiennes”), P reviews, discusses, and evaluates virtually all of the work of André Martinet on functional approaches to diachronic phonology. Following the eight chapters which constitute this synthesis, P adds three on “L’avenir de la linguistique fonctionnelle”, providing his views on linguistic economy in phonological change and on the challenges that lie ahead for Martinet’s theories.]

Perspectives on Indo-European Language, Culture, and Religion: Studies in honor of Edgar C. Polomé. 2 vols. (= Journal of Indo-European Studies, Monograph, 7.) McLean, Va.: Institute for the Study of Man, 1991, 510 pp. [These two volumes contain a biographical sketch of the honoree and 29 essays by noted scholars all writing to honor Edgar C. Polomé on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The topics covered reflect P’s wide-ranging interests
languages hinge on the assumption that observed correspondences and/or similarities could not be due to chance. R notes that generally, the "proof" for the truth of such an assumption is left to "common sense". R attempts, therefore, to provide a mathematical basis for determining just how many correspondences and/or similarities might truly be expected to arise via chance alone. Particularly telling are R's examples of correspondences that arise in the comparison of languages but which can be demonstrated not to be significant for determining a genetic relationship (e.g. between Turkish and English, where the English comparanda can be shown to have entered English after any time of a putative Turkish-English unity). Among other things, R concludes that "the probabilistic method of investigation [developed herein] and the comparative method complement each other" and that "in fact, the traditional comparative method incorporates some crucial features of the probabilistic method."

Robinson, Orrin W. 1992. Old English and its Closest Relatives. A survey of the earliest Germanic languages. Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, xiv, 290 pp. [R surveys here the major old Germanic languages: Gothic, Old Norse, Old Saxon, Old English, Old Frisian, Old Low Franconian, and Old High German, discussing the attestation, external history, and grammar of each. In addition, sample texts for each language are provided (with notes and glossary), and topics specific to each language are discussed, e.g. an assessment of the Wachtendonck Codex from a philological standpoint, with regard to Old Low Franconian, or the Runic evidence, for Old Norse. Additional chapters give an overview of the Germanic family as a whole, a sketch of the grammatical characteristics of Germanic in general, and details on the subgrouping of the languages.]

Rusch, Willard James. 1992. The Language of the East Midlands and the Development of Standard English. A study in diachronic phonology. (= Berkeley Insights in Linguistics and Semiotics, 8.) New York: Peter Lang, xviii, 197 pp. [R traces "through diachronic stages extending from the ninth to the mid-thirteenth century the development of the English dialects commonly cited as the direct contributors to the formation of Early Standard English" (p.xi). Even though the communis opinio holds that "modern Standard English evolved from a London-based literary/administrative dialect", R feels a reexamination of the evidence is in order, and sets out to do so with a consideration first of standardization in English, then of the textual evidence bearing on the history of Standard English, and ultimately of the East Midlands dialect of Mercian English as a precursor to Standard English.]

Salmons, Joe. 1992. Accidental Change and Language Contact. Comparative survey and a case study of early Northern Europe. Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, xiv, 240 pp. [After surveying several cases of accessional change linked to language contact, drawing on data from pidgin and creole languages, from African languages, from Scandinavian languages, and elsewhere, S argues...
for “a consistent tendency for fundamental restructuring of accentual systems relatively early in the process of language contact change” (p. 32). He then goes on to examine in some depth the case of language contact and accentual change in northwestern Europe, suggesting first that the languages of prehistoric northern Europe form a linguistic area, and that shared accentual features in these languages are among the significant areal features. Moreover, Celtic and Germanic show particular accentual affinities in this regard. A detailed bibliography and a substantive index round out this work.

Schrijver, Peter. 1991. The Reflexes of the Proto-Indo-European Laryngeals in Latin. (= Leiden Studies in Indo-European, 2.) Amsterdam & Atlanta: Rodopi, xl, 616 pp. [S provides here a detailed and comprehensive examination of the forms in Latin which show evidence of deriving from Proto-Indo-European pre-forms containing laryngeals. Operating with a proto-language that incorporates “three [...] laryngeals’, no less [...] no more” (p.2), S claims to deal with “laryngeal practice rather than laryngeal theory” (p.4). Consequently, he systematically examines each context in which laryngeals could occur and pays careful attention to the quality of the etymological connection posited that might point to a laryngeal reconstruction. While many will no doubt find much of what S says to be controversial, this is a work which will be consulted again and again by Latinists and Indo-Europeanists.]

Shields, Kenneth C. 1992. A History of Indo-European Verb Morphology. (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 88.) Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co., x, 160 pp. [In this work, S proposes accounts for the origin of many significant categories and morphemes found in the conjunctival system of Indo-European, thereby providing his view of the prehistory of Indo-European verb morphology. Among the topics whose origins are discussed are personal markers, tense as a verbal category, in-terative formations, subjunctive and optative moods, middle voice, the perfect and the Hittite /ki/-conjugation. Indexes of names (151-154) and of subjects & languages (153-160).]

Traugott, Elizabeth Closs & Bernd Heine, eds. 1991. Approaches to Grammaticalization. Vol I: Focus on Theoretical and Methodological Issues. Vol. II: Focus on types of grammatical markers. (= Typological Studies in Language, 19,1-2.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, x + 360 pp.; [i], 556 pp. [These two volumes publish the results of a symposium on grammaticalization organized by Talmi Givón at the Univ. of Oregon bringing together an international group of researchers working on crosslinguistic data-oriented issues. In the first volume, the editors’ introduction (1-14) sketches the range of principles which unite work on grammaticalization as an emerging theory or approach to linguistic inquiry. Also in the first volume sections on method (A: 15-146 with contributions by Paul Hopper, Frantisek Lichtenberk, Talmi Givón, and Johanna Nichols & Alan Timberlake) and directionality (B: 147-342) discuss working assumptions on which investiga-

tions into grammaticalization are based (Hopper), the gradual character of grammaticalization as a process (Lichtenberk), the cognitive grammatical status of serial verbs (Givón), cognitive bases of grammaticalization (Heine, Ulrike Claudi & Friederike Hünnelmeyer), the semantic-pragmatic unidirectionality of processes of grammaticalization (Traugott & König), among others. Participants agree that grammaticalization is a process governed by common principles already noted by traditional linguists like Franz Bopp and Antoine Meillet (p.149 et passim). What participants at this conference seem to have agreed to do is codify centuries of wisdom up to the present about processes of language change. The virtue of codification of such knowledge as 'grammaticalization' is that grammaticalization is now defined in terms of principles that are explicit enough to constitute a hypothesis that can be used to make verifiable predictions about data not yet considered. The practice of etymoloy has long served as such a tool for investigating processes of sound correspondence and change. The kinds of formulatios for which contributors to these volumes strive may well come to fill that gap for morphosyntactic change. Given that lexical items tend to become bound morphemes, some of the questions that are now asked include: Are there predictable lexical types that will ultimately be grammaticalized in predictable grammatical functions? Is there a cognitively based progression by which concrete lexical meanings lose one kind of semantic reference and gain more abstract or pragmatic meanings? Can you identify this process in progress, once we know more about the paths of grammaticalization and the characteristics of words which are on their way to becoming morphemes? The second volume applies principles defined in the first (and often elaborates on those principles) to particular grammatical constructions (Joan Bybee, William Pagliuca, & Revere Perkins look at the path that certain lexical types have taken in over 160 languages to become markers of the future tense), particular language data (Werner Abraham examines German modal particles like schon, denn, and ja; Sandra Thompson & Anthony Mulac analyze English parentheticals like 'I think' as new expressions of epistemic modality), or principles as they explain the phenomena of a particular language (Christiane Lehmann has collected data on contemporary non-literary German in an effort to probe the limits of grammaticalization and other processes as mechanisms in forging the grammar of a new form, standard colloquial German. This valuable study is, however, not without caveats: Since innovations in colloquial speech may conflict with those introduced in the media, external linguistic factors make it extremely difficult to extrapolate from the evidence of change in progress to the final grammar which will result.) Many more valuable studies than can be noted here lay a foundation for future systematic historical and general linguistic research. — CFJ.]

branch of Indo-European (IE) of about 500 B.C. into Germanic, and from there into the six early Gmc. languages which are [...] sufficiently attested", excluding from consideration Old Low Franconian (p.1). A major focus of this work is a precise formulation of all the relevant sound changes as phonological rules, using primarily a ‘classic’ generative phonology framework with some features of nonlinear phonology added in.

Watkins, T. Arwyn. 1992. Kurze Beschreibung des Kymrischen. Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck, 117 pp. [This description of Cymric (Welsh) is a companion volume to earlier Celtic studies in this series (Henry Lewis’ Middle Cornish; Lewis & J.R.F. Piette, Middle Breton, and Lauran Toorians’ Middle Cornish Charter Endorsement). The historical development of Welsh here is of particular interest as it attests the loss of inflectional endings and the rise of fixed word order, among other things, for the loss of inflectional endings marks the end of Brittonic and the rise of Welsh and New Brittonic. After an introduction (11-17) and orthographic notes (18-24), the grammatical sketch follows (phonology: 25-49; morphology: 50-85; syntax: 86-112; and lexicon: 113-114). Bibliographical references (115-117) end the sketch. — CFJ]

Wauchope, Mary Michele. 1991. The Grammar of the Old High German Modal Particles thoh, ia, and thanne. (= Berkeley Insights in Linguistics and Semiotics, 7.) New York: Peter Lang, xiv, 203 pp. [Defining modal particles as “particles which indicate implicitly a speaker’s relationship to or attitude toward that speaker’s own discourse” (p.1), W undertakes here a study of three modal particles of Old High German, thoh, ia, and thanne, which are the ancestors to the Modern German modal particles doch, ja, and denn, respectively. She establishes that in addition to their standard uses as “conjunctions, adverbs, interjections, questioning particles, and answering particles” (p.1), these OHG particles serve modal functions, “determining and strengthening illocutionary force, pointing to speakers’ presuppositions and attitudes, and conveying connotations ranging from surprise and lamentation to threat and reprimand” (p.2). The focus is primarily the synchronic grammar of OHG and the need for the notion ‘modal particle’ in linguistic theory, but there are occasional references to the historical development of these particles in later German and on into the modern language.]

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