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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.

Aschmann, Richard P. 1993. Proto-Witotoan. (= Publications in Linguistics, 114.) Arlington, Tex.: Summer Institute of Linguistics & Univ. of Texas at Arlington, viii, 159 pp. [In this study, A rigorous applies the comparative method to six languages of Amazonian Colombia, Peru, and Brazil. His goals are to demonstrate genetic relationships and reconstruct appropriate proto-languages, first between Bora and Muinane, giving a Boran group and Proto-Bora-Muinane, then among Minica Huitoto, Murui Huitoto, Nipode Huitoto, and Ocaina, giving a Huitoto-Ocaina group and Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, and then between the two resulting groups, giving a Witotoan family and Proto-Witotoan. The resulting reconstruction is based on the lexical evidence of 377 cognate sets, and the phonological correspondences derived from them. In the last chapter, A includes all the relevant comparative data for his reconstructions, thereby increasing the general utility of this work for all historical linguists.]

Bybee, Joan, Revere Perkins & William Pagliuca. 1994. The Evolution of Grammar: Tense, aspect, and modality in the languages of the world. Chicago & London: Univ. of Chicago Press, xxii, 398 pp. [In this most interesting volume, the authors approach the question of discovering similarities and differences between and among languages by investigating "the substance of linguistic categories using a world-wide database of languages [that] is broadly cross-linguistic [...] focuses on the semantic substance of grammatical categories and on the phonological substance of their expression [and] approaches theory with a diachronic perspective, by taking into account the origin and development of linguistic elements in order to explain their similarities and differences" (p.1.) Moreover, they see the substance of language as "potentially universal, but languages differ as to how it is shaped because it is constantly undergoing change as language is used" (p.1.) The focus of this study is the set of grammatical morphemes (what they term "grams") that are associated with verbs, specifically the categories of tense (anterior, perfective, and derived notions such as evidentiality), aspect (progressive, imperfective, and related notions such as iteratives and frequentatives), modality, and futurity. A final chapter treats general mechanisms of semantic change. Extensive end-matter includes three appendices that clarify details about the sampling methodology, and detailed author, language, and subject indices.]
Elizarenkova, Tatjana J. 1995. *Language and Style of the Vedic Rṣis*. Edited with a Foreword by Wendy Doniger. Albany, N.Y.: State Univ. of New York Press, x, 331 pp. [One of the world’s leading Vedic scholars, E here blends semiotic analysis with traditional Vedic philology to investigate the “causal interconnection between a linguistic system and the style of a text representing that language” (p.1). Building on the view that “the history of the Old Indian language ... appears to be a history of styles succeeding one another, as opposed to a strict evolution of the language” (p.1), E examines the ways in which different levels of grammar contribute to the relationship between Vedic language and stylistic aspects of the Vedic hymns. Thus, extensive polysemy in vocabulary allows for plays on words on sounds, “an obscure, allusive and catchy style” (p.29); similarly, phonology provides the basis for punning phonetic echoes that ring through various hymns. An extensive bibliography and detailed index round out this most interesting volume.]

Fernández, Francisco, Miguel Fuster & Juan José Calvo, eds. 1994. *English Historical Linguistics: 1992. (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 113.)* Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, viii, 388 pp. [This volume contains a selection of papers read during the Seventh International Conference on English Historical Linguistics (7ICHEL) held in València, Spain. While some papers concentrate on general issues, others focus on aspects which appear under the headings of Phonology and Writing, Morphology and Syntax, Lexicology and Semantics and finally Varieties of English and Studies on Individual Texts. Some of the papers are: “Linguistics and philosophy, chicken and eggs” by Richard Hogg (3-16); “Linguistic reality of Middle English” by Jacek Fisiak (47-64); “The Great Vowel Shift revisited” by Trinidad Guzman (81-90); “Infinite marking in Early Modern English” by Teresa Fanego (191-206), and “Multiple authorship of the OE Orosius” by Sakari Louhivaara (343-352). Very detailed indexes of names and of subjects. — KK.]

Gómez, T(almy), ed. 1994. *Voice and Inversion. (= Typological Studies in Language, 28.)* Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, vii, 402 pp. [This volume contains twelve studies aiming at illuminating the grammatical category of voice, which the editor rightly calls “probably the most complex grammar-coded functional domain in language” (p.3). Four main types of voice-functions, active-direct, inverse, passive, and antipassive, are explored in a variety of languages. After an introductory essay by the ed. (“The pragmatics of de-transitive voice: Functional and typological aspects of inversion”), the papers are broken down into two sections, as follows: II. Morphological Inversion, “Active and Passive Constructions” (Chad Thompson), “The discourse function of the Kutenai inverse” (Matthew Dryer), “Direct, indirect and passive in Northwest Sahaptin” (Noel Rude), “The inverse in Squamish” (Peter Jacobs), “The de-transitive clauses in Bella Coola: Passive vs. inverse” (John R. Forrest), “The pragmatics of de-transitive voice in Spanish: From passive to inverse?” (Raquel Hidalgo), “Semantic and pragmatic inverse: ‘Inverse alignment’ and ‘inverse voice’ in Carib of Surinam” (Spike Gildea); III. Word-order Inversions, “The pragmatics of Modern Greek voice: Active, inverse and passive” (Katy Roland), “The pragmatics of voice in Korean” (Inhee Lee Kwak), “Active, inverse and passive in Maasai” (Doris Payne, Mitsuyo Hamaya & Peter Jacobs), “The pragmatics of voice in a Philippine language: Actor-focus and goal-focus in Cebuano narrative” (Tao E. Payne), and “Voice and ergativity in Kara’o” (Sherri Brainard). There are no indices, but each paper has a full bib.]

Glauser, Beat, Edgar W. Schneider & Manfred Görlach. 1993. *A New Bibliography of Writings on Varieties of English 1984-1992/93. (= Varieties of English around the World: General Series, 12.)* Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 208 pp. [The second such bibliography, complementing one produced by Wolfgang Viereck, Edgar W. Schneider & Manfred Görlach and published in 1984 as volume 3 in the same series, the present volume gives 2715 entries in four parts, covering varieties of English in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States and Canada, and in the rest of the world (including Africa, Australia, the Caribbean, Papua New Guinea, and South Asia), as well as general works on English dialectology and sociolinguistics. The last 30 pages of the book provide an index to all the works listed therein.]

Goldziher, Ignaz. 1991. *On the History of Grammar among the Arabs*. An essay in literary history, translated and edited by Kingy Dévényi and Tamás Iványi, (= Studies in the History of the Language Sciences, 73.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xx, 153 pp. [This work is a translation and republication of the original Hungarian version of G’s 1877 treatise on the native Arabic grammatical tradition. It includes as well an introduction by the translators, their notes on the treatise itself, an Appendix with original citations from European and native sources, separate indices of names and terms; extensive bib.]


Hinton, Leanne. 1994. *Flutes of Fire: Essays on California Indian languages*. Berkeley: Heyday Books, 270 pp. [Writing for a popular audience, but with much of interest to the specialist, H manages to capture much of the diversity and beauty of the native languages of California, and to document what is in many cases, their fragile health. A selection of the topics covered includes the range of language families in California, what language reveals about earlier history, California place-names of Indian origin, counting systems, specialized vocabulary, and linguistic differences, the origins of tribal names, and efforts to document, maintain, and revive various native languages. Inter alia. The highly readable style, together with a general avoidance of technical terminology and numerous interesting, often historical, photographs of Native Californians, make this thoroughly enjoyable and informative reading, even for the specialist.]

Hope, Jonathan. 1994. *The Authorship of Shakespeare’s Plays: A socio-linguistic study*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xx, 188 pp. [H presents here an intriguing “new method for determining the authorship of [English] renaissance plays”, based on the fact that “the English language is changing so rapidly [in that period] that it is possible to distinguish between the grammatical usages of certain writers, even though they are writing in the same place (London), and at the same time (c.1590-1625)” (p.xv). H applies this quantitatively-based methodology to some Elizabethan plays thought to be collaborations involving Shakespeare, and finds that *Henry VIII* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen* are indeed most likely a collaboration between Shakespeare and John Fletcher, that *Timon of Athens* is most likely a collaboration between Shakespeare and a yet-to-be-identified author, and that a few of the “Shakespeare apocrypha” are candidates for inclusion in the Shakespearean canon, but most are not. The work includes a statistical appendix with summary tables of the various linguistic variables examined for each play, a good bib., and a modest index.]

Katamba, Francis. 1994. *English Words*. London & New York: Routledge, xxii, 282 pp. [In this book aimed at a general audience with no background in linguistics, K covers a number of topics all pertaining to the nature of words: “word” as a grammatical concept, the morphological decomposition of words, the notion of “word” in analytic as opposed to aglutinating and (poly)synthetic languages, word-formation processes, lexical and semantic change, sources of words in English, psycholinguistic perspectives on the lexicon, and English orthography, among others. Each chapter has exercises, and there is a comprehensive glossary of technical terms, as well as a substantial bib. and name and subject indices.]
Melchert, H. Craig. 1994. *Anatolian Historical Phonology. (= Leiden Studies in Indo-European, 3).* Amsterdam & Atlanta, GA.: Editions Rodopi, x, 457 pp. [In this monumental compendium destined to be the standard work in Anatolian diachronic studies for years to come, Melchert presents in excruciating detail the phonological development of the major Indo-European languages of the Anatolian branch: Hittite, Palaeo-Lucian, Lydian, and Lydian. Starting from a careful review of principles of cuneiform orthography as applied to Anatolian and a clear statement of his assumptions about the Proto-Indo-European phonological system, Melchert develops his account of Proto-Anatolian phonology, followed by chapters on the historical phonology of each of the languages. Particular attention is given to how the Proto-Anatolian phonological system was altered in each language. The volume concludes with an extensive and extremely useful word index and bibliography.]


Olson, David R. 1994. *The World on Paper. The conceptual and cognitive implications of writing and reading.* Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xx, 318 pp. [Olson undertakes here a study of the ways in which literacy has affected our view and our internalization of language. He argues for the provocative hypothesis, rooted in historical, anthropological, linguistic, and psychological perspectives, that “the text provides a model for speech; we introspect our language in terms of the categories laid down by our script... writing is largely responsible for bringing language into consciousness” (p. xxviii). The volume concludes with a substantial bibliography, a name index and a modest subject index.]

Philippaki-Warburton, Irene, Katerina Nicolaides & Maria Sfianou, eds. 1994. *Themes in Greek Linguistics: Papers from the First International Conference on Greek Linguistics, Reading, September 1993.* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 117). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xvii, 534 pp. [This volume brings together revised versions of 46 out of a total of 77 papers presented in this conference held at the Univ. of Reading in England, 16-18 Sept. 1993. Following the plenary papers on modern linguistic theories and recent applications to the analysis of Modern Greek (by George Kepiskis, Dimitra Theophanopoulou-Kouliou, Brian D. Joseph, and Angeliki Malikoudi-Drachman), there are the various special sections under which the remaining papers have been organized: II, “Syntax–Semantics–Pragmatics”; III, “Phonology–Phonetics”; IV, “Discourse and Style”; V, “Variations and Extensions”, and VI, “[The Modern Greek] Language and Computers.” The impressive volume is rounded off by an “Index of authors” (521-528) and an “Index of topics and languages” (529-534). — KK.]

Picard, Marc. 1994. *Principles and Methods in Historical Phonology. From Proto-Algonkian to Arapaho.* Montreal & Kingston, Ont.: McGill-Queen’s Univ. Press, xii, 193 pp. [Here presents an account of the fairly drastic sound changes that Arapaho, a western Algonkian language spoken in Wyoming, underwent as it developed from Proto-Algonkian
Pinker, Steven. 1994. *The Language Instinct: How the mind creates language.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 494 pp. [Directing this work to a popular audience, Pinker attempts to explain the nature of human language as a product of evolutionary forces that led to language being instinctive in humans. In doing so, he guides the reader through the intricacies of grammatical analysis, language acquisition, the Whorf hypothesis, and several topics of interest to historical linguistics: how languages change, how the present linguistic diversity arose, how language evolved in the first place, and how prescriptivists ("language mavens") view language. Written in an accessible yet engaging and decidedly non-technical style, Pinker's book makes for entertaining reading for specialists.]

Ramat, Anna Giacalone & Paolo Ramat, eds. 1993. *Le langage indo-européen.* Bologna: Il Mulino, 546 pp. [This massive survey volume of the Indo-European family contains 16 chapters, by a variety of specialists. All of the major branches of Indo-European are represented, with separate chapters for most (Werner Winter on Tocharian, Silvia Luraghi on Anatolian, Roberto Ajello on Armenian, Henry Hoenigswald on Greek, Patrick Sims-Williams, Paolo Ramat on Germanic, and Shaban Demiraj on Albanian), and a few additional divisions (a separate chapter for Latin by Eduardo Vines and for the Italic languages by Domenico Silvasti, a separate chapter for Sanskrit by Romano Laumeri and for the Indian languages by Matthew Wilson, and a separate chapter for Greek and for Slavic by Henning Andersen). In addition, there is a chapter on Indo-European culture by Enrico Campanile, on Proto-Indo-European by Calvert Watkins, and on Indo-European viewed typologically by Bernard Comrie. An analytic index and an index nominum enhance the volume.]

Rissanen, Matti, Merja Kytö, Minna Palander-Collin, eds. 1993. *Early English in the Computer Age: Explorations through the Helsinki Corpus.* (= Topics in English Linguistics, 11) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, p. 296 pp. [As the editors point out, the computerized Helsinki Corpus of English Texts: Diachronic and Dialectal, compiled by scholars in the English Department of the Univ. of Helsinki, is "the only structured corpus of English stretching over the Old, Middle and Early Modern English periods" (p. x), and thus constitutes a remarkable scholarly resource for studying the history of English. This volume represents the first tangible output of a departmental research project based on the Corpus, and introduces the diachronic section of the Corpus in relatively non-technical way. There is a general introduction, followed by chapters introducing the corpus for Old English (Leena Kahlas-Tarkka, Matti Kipipi & Aune Osterman), Middle English (Saara Nevanlinna, Paivi Pahta, Kirsti Peitsara & Irma Taavitsainen), Early Modern British English (Terttu Nevanlinna & Helena Raumolin-Brunberg), Older Scots (Anneli Meurman-Solin), and Early American English (Meria Kytö), and a series of case studies: "Syntactic and semantic properties of the present forms of the verb to be in Old English" (Matti Kipipi), "Per compounds from Old to Early Middle English" (Aune Osterman), "The structure of Middle English similes of equality" (Saara Nevanlinna), "Genre/subgenre styles in Late Middle English" (Irma Taavitsainen), "Towards the Modern English dichotomy between every and each" (Leena Kahlas-Tarkka), "On the development of the by-agent in English" (Kirsti Peitsara), "Periphrastic do in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Scots" (Anneli Meurman-Solin), and "By and by enters [this] my artificial foole ... who, when Jack beheld, soone he flew at him": Searching for syntactic constructions in the Helsinki Corpus" (Meria Kytö & Matti Rissanen). The volume includes an extensive bibliography of the texts that constitute the basis of the Corpus, a name index, and a subject index.]

Rozyczki, William. 1994. *Mongol Elements in Manchu.* (= Indiana Univ. Uralic and Altaic Series, 157.) Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, viii, 255. [R notes in his introduction that "the primary tasks facing scholars in the area of the Altaic lexicon are the separation of loan material from the native stock of a target language, the analysis and classification of this loan material into different strata ... and the isolation of the remaining native lexicon which exhibits regular sound correspondences to the lexicon of other Altaic languages" (p.1). This work is a contribution to those goals, as R examines 1381 lexical items that correspond (in some way) between Manchu and Mongol, and classifies them as recent, early, and ancient loans from Mongol into Manchu, pre-loan correspondences, dismissible cases (e.g., for semantic reasons), problematic cases, loans from Chinese, and Manchu/Tungus loans into Mongol. All in all, much of interest emerges concerning the influence of the Mongols on Manchu culture and from the relatively small amount of pre-loan correspondences which R feels "weaken the claim of a genetic relation" between the two languages (p.231).]

Ruhlen, Merritt. 1994. *On the Origin of Language: Studies in linguistic taxonomy.* Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, xiv, 342 pp. [R presents here a series of essays designed to show that various beliefs held by some historical linguists about language relatedness are false, that there is in fact no conflict between Joseph Greenberg's methods of classification of languages and more traditional views, and ultimately that all the languages of the world are descended from a common source. R includes discussion of his own views of the bases of genetic classification, considerable attention to a re-presentation, refinement, and augmentation of Greenberg's "Amerind" data, a consideration of Na-Dene, Khoisan, Proto-Yeniseian etymologies, some global etymologies, a study of first and second person pronouns in the languages of the world, and some perspectives on the origin of language. John Bengston contributed to the chapter on global etymologies, and S. Starostin to the chapter on Proto-Yeniseian. Brief index (338-342); individual chaps. have their own bibs.]

Schwink, Frederick W. 1994. *Linguistic Typology, Universality and the Realism of Reconstruction.* (= Journal of Indo-European Studies Monograph Series, 12.) Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of Man, ix, 133 pp. [Here examines the relationship between typology and reconstruction, utilizing recent advances in our understanding of linguistic typology, markedness, and grammatical development, and focusing primarily on issues in the reconstruction of various domains of Proto-Indo-European grammar. From the realm of phonology, he considers the glottalic theory, the gutturals, laryngeal theory, and the vowel system; from morphosyntax, he discusses nominal case syncretism, ergativity, and tense/aspect/mood marking. A brief index of authors cited is included.]

Smalley, William A. 1994. *Linguistic Diversity and National Unity. Language ecology in Thailand.* Chicago & London: Univ. of Chicago Press, xvi, 456 pp. [In giving a detailed sociolinguistic picture of the 80 languages that are spoken in the country, not the linguistic form of different languages" (p.7). He notes that "Thailand is of considerable interest here because despite the diversity, it "gives outsiders and even many of its own people the impression of being almost monolingual", and in addition it has escaped the divisiveness that comparable linguistic diversity has caused in other countries. Over 35 years of experience in Southeast Asia in treating several issues of considerable interest to historical linguists, including language displacement and dispersion, language shift, and language death, as well as numerous sociolinguistic matters. Appendices with lists of the languages considered, population estimates, and the symbols used in transcriptions, as well as an extensive bibliography and index, round out this fascinating study.]
GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Manuscripts submitted for publication in *Diachronica* should be in English, French, or German; occasionally, contributions in other languages using Latin script may also be considered. Manuscripts should be in 3 copies; authors are advised to retain the original typescript. Final versions in electronic form are desirable; details on format will be provided.

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