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— and so on, as my book explains in detail. Yet the amount of definite overlapping between IE and Semitic inflections is so extensive that a comparative linguist, if unprejudiced, must conclude that it did not come about accidentally. And very few of the inflections are shared with other branches of Afro-Asiatic. They point rather to a Sprachbund, not between proto-IE and proto-Semitic but between several prehistoric IE and Semitic languages developing over many generations. That is how, for example, Homeric Greek came out with a diphthongic genitive dual ending -oις, unlike anything in another IE language but nearly identical with the Aramaic -ayin and the Hebrew pausal {5yin).

By the same token, Allan should not let the Nostalgic goggles narrow his vision so much that he cannot contemplate the interaction between prehistoric Germanic and Semitic which I detect in such things as the genitive/dative of Old High German /?or/en “ear” and Old English /?e(a)glan “eye”, deviating sharply from the rest of IE but reminiscent of Hebrew /?ozen/ and /?e/ (5yin/5yin). His own citations acknowledge that the evidence does not take us back to one unvarying proto-form in proto-IE. Even if it did, my research would still be worthwhile to bring out whatever may have influenced the fore-runners of Germanic away from the other IE branches and in the direction of the Semitic forms.

My etymologies show that the influences between prehistoric Semitic and IE languages were probably reciprocal and went on, at least intermittently, over long periods — much like the influence of one IE branch upon another, though on a smaller scale. Accordingly the simple, uniform correspondences, presented in tables, which Allan desires cannot be extracted from the data. At the end of my long chapter on “Verbal Roots” I do review the variations in root consonants and discuss the inconsistencies. For instance, the discrepancy between Greek μυσίδε and Latin mixtē “mix” (imperative singular) is reflected in the Hebrew {miz(3)g[3]} or {miz(3)g[3]} (imperative singular feminine); doubtless the word was borrowed from IE languages of the Mediterranean region late in prehistory. But words that presumably diffused earlier show different correspondences, such as Hebrew {qōm[3]} “getting” : Greek -γενε “begetting”, but Hebrew {gēnēb[3]} : Greek κλέος “stolen thing”.

In the sequel, which I am now writing, I attempt to put many if not all of these into a chronological perspective, while calling attention to other factors that also complicate the development of consonants, as well as that of vowels and suprasegmental features.

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Anderson, John M. 1997. A Notional Theory of Syntactic Categories. (= Cambridge Studies in Linguistics, 82.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xiii, 352 pp. [The author presents here a theory of the “word classes and their categorisation, where word is taken to be the basic unit of the syntax and their classification is determined by this syntax” (p.1). He further argues that the “substance” of class labels such as noun, verb, and so on, is “notional” in nature, by which he means that “it is conceived of as an extension of those ‘traditional’ grammars that saw this ‘substance’ as ontologically based” (p.1), grounded in the conceptual properties shared by members of the classes in question. There is discussion as well of “grammaticalisation”, representing A’s view that “syntactic categories are themselves grammaticalizations of cognitive — or notional — constructs” (p.1). The book ends with an extensive (25-page!) bibliography and a modest index.]

Ball, Rodney. 1997, The French-Speaking World: A practical introduction to sociolinguistic issues. (= Routledge Language in Society, 1.) London & New York: Routledge, xiv, 228 pp. [This text is written for undergraduate students with a practical knowledge of French and little or none of sociolinguistics. The first section looks at French as a “world language”, a first language in Europe and North America, and a second language deriving from a colonial heritage with attendant sociolinguistic factors. The second section covers the range of linguistic variation found in French: regionally within and outside France, in creoles, in its role as a second language used by immigrants, situationally, and socially. The third section deals with language change, both spontaneous and official, and reaction to it in the forms of defense and preservation of ‘standard’ French. Exercises and discussion topics are given throughout the text, and chapters end with suggested readings. There is a useful bibliography but a rather thin index. — CH*]


* Entries signed CH have been provided by Craig Hilts.
of English, this textbook approaches grammar as a participatory process, focusing on everyday behavior, rather than as a prescriptive product. Combining modern linguistics with the traditional study of grammar, it incorporates social and historical material into the text and the exercises, which occur throughout in three types: discussion, reflection and practice questions. Answers are provided to selected exercises; a glossary and an index, but no bibliography, round out the volume. — CH.]

Bodomo, Adams. 1997. The Structure of Dagaare. (= Stanford Monographs in African Languages, [unnumbered].) Stanford, Calif.: CSLI Publications, viii, 159 pp. [This work presents a grammar of Dagaare, a Gur language of Ghana, covering in 20 concise chapters "basic aspects of the phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics" (p.vii), with some sociolinguistic information included as well. Written with no particular grammatical framework assumed, the intent of the book is partly for cross-linguistic studies but mainly to provide a description of this relatively under-studied but widely spoken language. It closes with an index, a short Dagaare-English lexicon of some 200 lexical items, and a brief bibliography, with references to several other works on Dagaare and Maba language studies in general.]

Bradford, Richard. 1997. Stylistics. London and New York: Routledge, xii, 215 pp. [In this work, B presents an introduction for an undergraduate audience to stylistics, "an elusive and slippery topic" (that nonetheless is part of every attempt to "identify and name the distinguishing features of literary texts, [...] to specify the generic and structural subdivisions of literature" (p.xi) and to understand the meaning of words and language in general in the context of literary products. For B, stylistics concerns "the way that language is used [vis-à-vis] its apparent context and objective" in the real world but at the same time "seeks to define the particular use of linguistic structures to create fomximkès, models, or distortions of the real world — literary language" (p.xii). The book contains a bibliography and a brief index.]

Bybee, Joan, John Haiman & Sandra A. Thompson, eds. 1997. Essays on Language Function and Language Type: Dedicated to T. Givón. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, vi, 478 pp. [With the essays in this work, 20 friends and colleagues of Talmy/Thomas/Tom Givón honor, as the first editor puts it (p.3) "a man of great intelligence" and certainly one who has had a great impact on our field. The essays are: "Semantic aspects of morphological typology" by Joan Bybee; "The typology of predicative case marking" by Bernd Heine & Kézé Lébiaka; "When grammatical and discourse clash: The problem of source conflicts" by Paul J. Hopper; "A dynamic account of grammatical function" by Ronald W. Langacker; "On zero anaphora" by Charles N. Li; "Head-marking and objecthood" by Frantisek Lichtenberk; "Participant and event anaphora in newspaper articles" by Carol Lord & Kathleen Dahlgren; "Lexical affixes and morphological typology" by Marianne Mithun; "Versatile nominalizations" by Michael Noonan; "The Maasai external possessor construction" by Doris L. Payne; "Voice in Sèko Padaŋ" by Thomas E. Payne & Thomas Laskowsky; "Mind, code and text" by

Dan I. Slobin. Each paper has its own bibliography. The book opens with a section of reminiscences, praise, thanks, and general comments by several contributors (Bybee, Dryer, Gildea, Haiman, Hale, Langacker, Li, Lichtenberk, Mithun, T. Payne, Slobin, and Thompson) and complete bibliography of Givón's works from 1966 to 1995. It closes with a three-part (language, names and subjects) index.]

Campbell, Lyle. 1997. American Indian Languages: The historical linguistics of Native America. (= Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics, 4.) New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press, xiv, 512 pp. [This impressive and comprehensive volume "is intended as a general survey of what is known about the history of Native American languages ... [and] as a working model, representative of a changing and progressive enterprise" (p.vii). After a lengthy introduction delimiting the scope (e.g., excluding some noto- riously "Athabascan" American Indian languages that have been reported over the years), with an appendix on some 20 "Native American pidginoid and trade languages", there are chapters on the history of American Indian linguistics and on the origin of the languages. Three chapters then cover the languages of North, Middle, and South America with regard to their histories, classifications, and numbers of speakers, followed by chapters on proposals concerning the determination of distant genetic relationships and the methods for determining and evaluating them. The last chapter treats the linguistic areas of the Americas. The volume includes 27 maps, a separate author index and subject index, a lengthy and extremely useful index of languages, language families and proposed genetic relationships, and an extensive 53-page bibliography.]

Desporres, Yvon, ed. 1997. Semantik der syntaktischen Beziehungen: Akten des Pariser Kol-loquiums zur Erforschung des Althochdeutschen 1994. (= Germanische Bibliothek, Neue Folge, 3. Reihe: Untersuchungen, 27.) Heidelberg: Universitätsgar C. Winter, 252 pp. [This volume presents the papers from a colloquium (5-7 May 1994) on the semantics of syntactic relations in Old High German, involving European specialists in the older German languages but especially OHG. The contributions are: "Die lokalisierte Subjekte in Kombinatorischen Kategorien" by Maria Teresa Zuro Ruíz-Ayucar; "Parataxe und Hypotaxe in Notkern Psalmenübersetzungen" by Helge Eilers; "Die privativen Konstruktionen in Altergermanischen" by Jean Haudry; "Syntaktische und semantische Aspekte althochdeutscher Prudenziussphiren" by Birgit Meineke; "Zur Modalisierung bei Otfrid" by Maxi Krause; "Probleme der Beschreibung des Althochdeutschen mit Tiefenkasten. Ein Erfahrungsbericht" by Albrecht Greule; "Syntaxprobleme in Althochdeutschem Tatian" by Achim Masser; "Syntaktisch-semantische Beziehungen bei Notker dem Deutschen von St. Gallen: Das Problem der Markierung von Kommentarschichten" by Stefan Sonderegger; "Zur Semantik der akkusativistischen Beziehung in Otfrids Evangelienbuch: syntaktisch-semantische Analyse der Okkurenzen von "dian" by Yvon Desporres; "Der Dasogegenuss im Althochdeutschen" by Paul Valentin; "Althochdeutsche Modalverben in ihrer semantischen Leistung" by Rosemarie Lühr; "Syntax und Semantik des adnominalen Genitivs im Althochdeutschen" by Arika Oubourz; and "Zur Determination des Raumteils "vorne" in einigen Altsprachen" by Philippe Marq. There is a "parting ode" ("Abchiedsgruß") composed in OHG by Stefan Sonderegger, but no index; each paper has its own references.]

Devlin, Keith & Duska Rosenberg. 1996. Language at Work: Analyzing communication breakdown in the workplace to inform systems design. (= CSLI Lecture Notes, 66.) Stanford, Calif.: CSLI Publications, vii, 212 pp. [Drawing on the insights of ethnomethodology and the mathematical formalism of situation theory, the authors here "describe a new
way to analyze the way language is used to convey information” (p.3), especially in the context of the flow and management of information in businesses. They call the resulting analytic technique “layered formalism and zooming”, involving an initial analysis followed by “a process of stepwise refinement and increased formalism” (p.5). They test their technique on data “from a large, British, computer company” and focus on “the communicative role played within the organization by a specific type of document, the problem report form” (135). The book contains a bibliography and a rather sparse index.


Lembessi; “The resolution of subject ambiguity in sentences with ‘ya na’ using domain knowledge, and related problems in their machine translation” by Ioanna Malagardi; “The EC Systran English-Greek electronic dictionaries” by Angeliki Petrili. In Volume II, under ”Syntax” are found: “On the enclisis/proclisis alternation” by Yorzia Agouraki; “Free relatives in Modern Greek” by Artemis Alexiadou & Spyridoula Varlokosta; “Nominalive anaphors in Greek” by Elena Anagnostopoulou & Martin Everaert; “The verbal system of Greek” by Christos Claris; “Control Theory: The case of na-complements of Modern Greek” by Eleni Efthimiou; “The case system of Modern Greek: Evidence from PP” by Jannis Fykidias; “Disentangling non-local licensing of negative indefinites” by Anastasios Giannakidou and Josep Quer; “Events and facts: The semantics of pu and oti clauses” by Jonathan Ginsburg & Dimitra Kolliakou; “The particle ‘otan’: Some specifics of temporal localisation” by Simos Grammenidis; “Have/taakeiv the de V grammaticalisation” by Spyros Houdas; “Subjects in Modern Greek subjunctive clauses” by Jarmo Bondi Johannessen; “The semantics of enhancement: A comparative study” by Alexis Kalokerkinos; “Negative quantifiers in Modern Greek?” by Sila Kliki; “Referential and kind genitives in Modern Greek NPs” by Dimitra Kolliakou; “Psychological predicates in Modern Greek” by Evagelia Kordoni; “Aspect and definiteness: A study of Modern Greek” by Ann Lindvall; “Greek proper names and the nature of ‘R’” by Io Manolesou, Olga Efthychiou & Marina Vassilou; “The choice of aspect in na-complements” by Amalia Moser; “Control in Ancient Greek” by Irene Philippaki-Warburton & Georgiia Casimatis; “Concatenated imperatives in Modern Greek” by Konstantinos Raptis; “Middle constructions in Modern Greek and their equivalents in German” by Athina Siaupi; “Adjectival constructions on appropriate nouns (NAPP) NO=NHum,” by Elsa Sklavounou; “Locative prepositions and case in Modern Greek” by Dimitra Theophanopoulou-Kontou; “Word order, clitics and restrictions on interpretation” by Stavroula Tsipklakou; “Small clauses in Modern Greek” by Angela Tskogolou; “From discourse based constructions to grammatical items: The case of ka-indefinites in Modern Greek” by Ioannis Veloudis; “Clausal DP in subject position” by Daphne Wiedenmayer; “Aspect and related adverbials in Modern Greek” by George Xydopoulos; “The left edge: Topics, focus and CP” by Patricia Zoga-Schnieders; “Dialects” occur; “Synthesis, metenclesis & dienclesis in Cappadocian” by Mark Janse; “Accommodation theory and the use of aorist in the Cypriot dialect” by Marilena Karyoleou; “Ancient Greek survivals in the dialects ‘Grico’ and ‘Grecoanto’ of Southern Italy” by Stavroula Lambropoulou; “The gender of the noun in the ‘Tavrorumic’ dialect of Ukrainian Greeks (of the Sea of Azov)” by Ekaterina Papou-Zouravliova. Under “Historical” are found: “Accent shift as a transparent grammatical element in Modern Greek” by Bo-Lennart Eklund; “To aper: A mediaeval Illyric relativiser” by Nick Nicholas. Finally, under “Greek and Other Language” occur; “Teaching Greek as a foreign language” by Maria Chondrogianni; “Omphale ομηρικη: Teaching Greek as a second foreign language” by Diamantoulia Korda; “Gender assignment & lexical borrowings in Montreal Greek” by Theodoros Maniakis; “Loan translations and the etymologies of Modern Greek” by Evangelos Petrounas; “The state of Greek and its future in Terra Australis” by Anastasios Tamiis. Each paper has its own bibliography and an abstract in Greek or French. No index.

Drettas, Georges. 1997. Aspects ponitiques. Paris: Association de recherches pluridisciplinaire, xxvii, 789 pp. [This monumental work represents the most thorough and complete description ever produced for Pontic Greek, the varieties of Greek spoken from ancient times up until the population exchanges of 1923 (after the Treaty of Lausanne) along the Black Sea coast in what is now Turkey. D provides insightful information on the sociolinguistic and historical setting of Pontic, and then proceeds, in copious and exquisite detail, to present a full account of the grammar, covering in successive extensive and detailed chapters: “le ‘mot’ ponitique”, “les phonèmes”, and “le phénomène de sandhi” (all in the section on “phonologie”), “le groupe nominal”, “le syntagme verbal”, “les structures élémentaires de l’énoncé ponitique”, “le système aspectuel”, “la subordination”, “la modification”, and “détaix spatial et marqueurs de localisation” (in the section on “morpho-syn- taxe”). All examples in these sections are carefully translated, facilitating analysis by the reader. The substantial final portion of the book (517-691) presents two long texts in French shorter ones, including some poetry, together with detailed word-by-word glosses, translations, and commentary. There is a substantial bibliography, covering both Greek and non-Greek titles and an index of all Pontic words mentioned in the work.]

Feuillet, Jack. 1996. Grammaire synchronique du Bulgar. (= Collection de grammaires de l’Institut d’études slaves, IV.) Paris: Institut d’études slaves, 416 pp. [F presents here a thorough grammatical description of present-day Bulgarian, the first such account in French for over half a century. In this comprehensive work, richly illustrated with examples, F provides detailed accounts of all aspects of Bulgarian grammar, covering phonetics, phonology (including accent), word order, verb morphology (including the salient oppositions in verbal categories), noun morphology, determiners, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prasal syntax, and word-formation (especially via verbal prefixes or ‘preverbs’, derivation via suffixes, and compounding). Particularly welcome are the descriptions of items often overlooked in other accounts, such as interjections and expressive elements. Indexes of French and Bulgarian words and a brief bibliography round out this interesting and most useful volume.]


Harris, Roy. 1996. Signs, Language and Communication. London & New York: Routledge, xviii, 279 pp. [In this provocative work, H’s concern is with communication in general and how participants in a communicative exchange derive meaning (more generally: signification) from the exchange. He draws a basic distinction between “segregational” and “integrational” approaches to communication, the former saying that two participants “A and B can communicate because and inssofar as they share a common set of signs” and the latter denying that “signs can exist independently of their users” (p.7). Noting that “virtually all theories of modern linguistics, at least from Saussure onwards, are segregationist theories” (p.8), H contrasts linguistic communication with other modes, such as painting, music, and sculpture. The book contains both a bibliography and an index.]


Hewson, John & Vít Bubeník. 1997. Tense and Aspect in Indo-European Languages: Theory, typology, diachrony. (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 145) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xii, 403 pp. [H and B present here their analysis of “the historical and prehistorical evolution of the verbal systems of all the major branches of the Indo-European phylum of languages, concentrating particularly on the sub-systems of tense and aspect” (p.v). After an introductory chapter (by H), “Tense and aspect: description and theory”, successive introductory chapters treat “Languages with the original three-aspect system: Present - Aorist - Perfect” (Ancient Greek, by H; Vedic and Classical Sanskrit, by B); “Languages with the original Present - Aorist system and innovative Perfect” (Classical Armenian, Old Church Slavic, Albanian, and Tocharian, all by B); “Languages with a three tense-system” (Baltic, Celtic, and Latin, all by H); “Languages which merged the original Aorist and Perfect into the Preterit” (Germanic, by H, and Anatolian, by B); and later developments (ancient to Modern Greek, Modern Indo, Modern Slavic, and Modern Iranian, all by B, and Modern Romance and Modern Germanic, both by B). Both authors contributed to a final chapter with their conclusions. A set of Appendices gives complete verbal paradigms of Ancient Greek, Vedic Sanskrit, Old Church Slavic, and Latin. There is an extensive bibliography as well as a general index, an index of authors, and an index of languages.]

Horrocks, Geoffrey. 1997. Greek: A history of the language and its speakers. London & New York: Longman, xxii, 393 pp. [In this comprehensive and wide-ranging work, H presents the history of Greek from Mycenaean times (c.1500 B.C.) to the present, spanning the Classical period, Hellenistic Greek, Byzantine Greek, and modern Greek. According to both the internal linguistic history and the external developments that played a role in shaping Greek, H covers numerous linguistic, historical, literary, and sociolinguistic topics in three sections with 17 chapters altogether: in I (“Ancient Greek: from Mycenae to the Roman Empire”): “Ancient Greek and its dialects”, “Classical Greek: official and literary standards”, “The rise of Attic”, “Greek in the Hellenistic world”, “Greek in the Roman Empire”, “Spoken Koine in the Roman period”; in II (“Byzantium: from Constantine I to Mehmet the Conqueror”): “Historical prelude”, “Greek in the Byzantine empire: the major issues”, “Byzantine belles lettres”, “Middle styles in Byzantium”, “Spoken Greek in the Byzantine empire: the principal developments”, “Texts in the vernacular”; and in III (“Modern Greek: from the Ottoman Empire to the European Union”): “Ottoman rule and the war of independence (1453-1833)”, “Spoken Greek in the Ottoman empire”, “Written Greek in the Turkish period”, “The history of the modern Greek state”, and “The language question and its resolution”. The volume closes with a full (15-page) bibliography and a useful index.]

The papers are divided into four groups. Under "Archaeology" are: "The Indo-European homeland problem: A matter of time" by J. P. Mallory; "The Indo-European question in a Norwegian perspective: A view from the wrong end of the stick?" by Einar Østmo; "The Narva culture and the origin of the Baltic culture" by Algirdas Girininkas; "The pan-European Corded Ware horizon (A-horizon) and the Pamaqiq (Baltic Coastal) culture" by Rimutė Rimantienė & Gintautas Cėsnys; "Basic burial patterns of Western and Eastern Balts in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages" by Algimantas Merkevičius; "Some remarks about the Indo-Europeanization of the eastern Balts (the case of the Eastern Baltic region)" by Ilze Loze; "The origin of the Visła-Dnieper development of the community of sub-Neolithic cultures" by Aleksandr Kosko; "Ceramics and age: A correlation in early Indo-European society" by Karline Jones-Bley. Under "Linguistics" are: "Mellert's Northwest Indo-European revisited" by Martin E. Huld; "The ancient relationship between the Baltic and Germanic languages from the standpoint of word formation" by Saulius Ambrazas; "Seenörter and substratum in Germanic, Baltic and Baltic Finno-Ugric languages" by Erika Sauter-Verde; "Indo-European architectural terms and the pre-Indo-Europeans: A preliminary study" by Angela Della Volpe; "The pre-Germanic substrata and Germanic maritime vocabulary" by Krzysztof Tomasz Witzczak. Under "Culture and Mythology" are: "Marija Gimbutas: The investigator of Baltic mythology" by Norbertas Velius; "Concepts of sacrifice in later prehistoric Europe" by Miranda Aldhouse Green; "Customs of the Old Prussians" by Elyrya Ušačovitė; "Religious authenticity at the Holy Wells of Ireland: A methodological problem" by Walter L. Brenneman, Jr.; "Dawn-maid and sun-maid: Celestial goddesses among the proto-Indo-Europeans" by Miriam Robbins Dexter; "Wulfstan: An Old English document and its Indo-European implications" by Adrian Poročuć; "Ancient Balts according to ethnomnistoratal data" by Romualdas Apanavičius. Under "Physical Anthropology" are: "Cranial substratum of the Balts in Prussia and Lithuania" by Gintautas Cėsnys; "The ontological characteristics of Lithuanian Balts and their roots" by Irena Balčiūnienė; "Pitfalls in the search for ethnic origins: A cautionary tale regarding the construction of "anthropological types" in pre-Indo-European Northeast Europe" by Ken Jacobs, Jeffrey M. Wyman & Christopher Meiklejohn; "Changes of population biological status during Indo-Europeanization in Lithuania" by Rimantas Jankauskas & Adomas Butrimas; "Methods of evaluation of the auto-identification test in physical anthropology (analysis of some morphological and psychologic after-effects of Indo-Europeanization in Northwest Russia)" by Natalya Haldeyeva; "The light eye and hair cline: Implications for Indo-European migrations to Northern Europe" by Raymond V. Sidrys. There is an index of sites, subjects and authors, but no general bibliography; rather each paper has its own bibliography.


Kay, Paul. 1997. Words and the Grammar of Context. (= CSLI Lecture Notes, 40.) Stanford: CSLI Publications, xvii, 263 pp. [In this volume, 10 papers written by K over the past 15 years have been reprinted, showcasing K’s approach to the interpretation of utterances in context as well as what Charles Fillmore in a foreword to the collection notes as related issues such as "the difference between semantics and pragmatics, the modularity of syntax, the nature of polysemy, the functions of grammatical constructions, the nature of idiomativity" and the like (p.x). The papers reprinted here are: "Regularity and idiomaticity in grammatical constructions: The case of let alone" (written with Charles Fillmore and Mary C. O’Connor), "Even", "At least", "Construction grammar", "Linguistic competence and folk theories of language: Two English hedges", "The kind of sort of construction", "Contextual operators: respective, respectively, and vice versa", "Construction modus tollens and level of conventionality", "Three properties of the ideal reader", and "The inheritance of presuppositions". There is a collective bibliography but no index.]

Knowles, Gerry. 1997. A Cultural History of the English Language. London & New York: Arnold, x, 180 pp. [This book is "intended as an outline history of the English language for linguists and for students of linguistics and modern English language", and in it, K attempts to "take a wider view of the language, to show how it came to be the way it is", by concentrating not on changes in the literary language or on "the minuetiae of linguistic form" but rather by focusing on issues that concern "the social role of language" such as "languages in contact, the development of literacy and new text types, and the relationship between standard language and dialects" (p ix). Consequently, after an introduction, K examines, among other topics, the various languages that have had important influences on English speakers over the years (especially Danish, French, and Latin), the development of spelling norms and of ideals about uniformity and standardization in language, the spread of English with the spread of the British Empire, and the role of English in the modern world. The end-matter includes an appendix summarizing key issues and giving references, a bibliography, and a brief index.]

Kreider, Charles W. 1997. Describing Spoken English: An introduction. London & New York: Routledge, xiii, 236 pp. [This volume is intended "for undergraduate and postgraduate students whose field of study includes linguistics and/or English language, and for those who are preparing to teach English as a second or foreign language" (p.xi). K concentrates on English and its pronunciation throughout, thus providing the virtual equivalent of an introductory sketch of phonetics and phonology. The material begins with a brief discussion of dialects and varieties of English. Two chapters are devoted to basic phonetic theory and phonological analysis, followed by four chapters details relevant to the realization of sounds in English. A chapter on these sounds in connected speech is then followed by individual chapters on stress, tone, accent, and intonation (including paralanguage). The last chapter has a brief discussion of morphological/phonological interrelations. As each area is introduced, terms are explained in accessible language, basic theory is discussed, and each section is followed by exercises, summaries, and suggested readings. There is an index as well as a bibliography and answers to selected textbooks. — CHJ]

Kuiper, F.B.J. 1997. Selected Writings on Indian Linguistics and Philology. Ed. by A. Lubotsky, M. S. Oort & M. Witzel. (= Leiden Studies in Indo-European, 8.) Amsterdam & Atlanta, Ga.: Rodopi, xxvi, 566 pp. [After a detailed introduction by Witzel that surveys the major themes in K’s scholarly output, 40 selected papers and one lengthy (90-page) near-monographic study ("Notes on Vedic Noun-Infexion", all by one of The Netherlands’ (and Europe’s) leading Indo-Iranian specialists for most of the 20th century, are reprinted here. The papers fall into sections: "Pan-Indian, Dravidian and Mundari studies" and "Vedic and Iranian studies" (in which there is a series of 20 lexical studies from Acta Orientalia originally published in the 1930s), with the near-monograph constituting a third section. There is an extensive word index by A. Lubotsky and M. S. Oort. Each paper has its own bibliographical references.]
La Fauci, Nunzio. 1997. Per una teoria grammaticale del mutamento morfosintattico: Dal latino verso il romanzo. (= Progetti Linguistici, 6.) Pisa: Edizioni ETS, xii, 86 pp. [In the work, the author examines changes in basic morphosyntax pertaining to the marking of verbal arguments (nominal and pronominal) and verbal diathesis, and verbal agreement in the development of Romance languages from Latin. General diachronic issues are touched on as well, such as the role of simplification in change and the relationship between change and a language faculty. There is a bibliography but no index.]

Lass, Roger. 1997. Historical Linguistics and Language Change. (= Cambridge Studies in Linguistics, 81.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xxiii, 423 pp. [L. here engages a number of important issues in both historical linguistics and the study and explanation of language change, through a series of “loosely connected but thematically unified essays [forming] a kind of retrospective on nearly three decades of both being a historical linguist and worrying about the epistemic pretensions of what historical linguists do” (p.xiii). For instance, he discusses the nature of history, of synchrony, of uniformitarianism, and of reconstruction; how written records provide evidence of linguistic history; what it means to talk about ‘relatedness’ and ‘comparison’ with regard to languages; convergence and contact phenomena in language change; and, ultimately, the nature of change itself and explanation of change (especially functionally-based accounts). This thought-provoking and intriguing work closes with subject and name indices and an extensive (25-page) bibliography.]

Leith, Dick. 1997. A Social History of English. London & New York: Routledge, x, 301 pp. [In this 2nd ed. of a work first published in 1983 “to build a bridge between traditional histories of English and the new discipline of sociolinguistics” (p.x) by looking at the development of English in its social context, L. has added an extensive chapter (“A critical linguistic history of English texts”) of extracts from texts from a variety of periods and genres to make the book more accessible and relevant. The book ends with some exercises and topics for further study, an appendix of IPA symbols, a bibliography, a general index, and an index of words and forms.]

Mar-Molinero, Clare. 1997. The Spanish-Speaking World: A practical introduction to sociolinguistic issues. (= Routledge Language in Society, 3.) London & New York: Routledge, xvi, 182 pp. [This text is written for undergraduate students of Spanish with a practical knowledge of Spanish but little at best of sociolinguistics. It examines the sociolinguistic issues of Spanish in three sections, the first of which covers its position in the world from historical and political perspectives in Spain and Latin America, and its Iberian contact situation. The second section looks at linguistic variation in dialects, language attitudes, register, media usage, and gender perspectives. The third section looks at Spanish national identity through language policies, planning, and education, and the current ‘vitality’ of the language. Exercises and discussion topics are spread throughout the text, and suggested readings follow each chapter. An index of terms and a bibliography close out the book. — CHL]

Mayrhofer, Manfred. 1997. Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen. III. Band, Lieferung 22. (= Indogermandische Bibliothek, II. Reihe: Wörterbücher.) Heidelberg: C. Winter, 80 pp. [The next in the series of fascicles in which M. is reworking his own earlier Kursgefasste Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen, this one is the second to appear, covering pp. 81-160, in the second part of the overall work in which he considers the evidence of the “Jüngere Sprache”, covering words attested only in Classical, Epic, or later Sanskrit, after the Vedic period. Thus there are a good many loan words, ono-

matopoia, and words for natural flora and fauna. The items covered run from to gonad. M. continues here in the fine tradition of his previous fascicles; all the entries are of considerable interest and provide judicious summaries of any relevant literature on each word.]

Mugane, John M. 1997. A Paradigmatic Grammar of Gĩkũyũ. (= Stanford Monographs in African Languages.) Stanford, Calif.: CSLI Publications, ix, 180 pp. [This volume is intended as a part of a grammar “to model in part what the knowledge of Gikuyu language entails” (p.1). The selection of paradigms included is pertinent both to current issues in linguistic theory and to Bantu language teaching. The chapters cover, in succession, details of the grammar, including background on the phonology, noun morphology and derivation, nominalizations, deverbal noun extensions, synthetic compounds, the associative phrase, tense and aspect, and the sentence (covering word order and various transformations of basic structures). A “cultural notebook” is included as well, with a listing and explanation of culturally based vocabulary (e.g. terminology for rites of passage), “inspired by the fact that language functions within a culture so that to speak Gĩkũyũ one has to be aware of [the fact] that all utterances are culturally loaded ... [and that] there is an environment, an intricate thought system, and world view at play within any given Gĩkũyũ discourse” (p.161). A bibliography and a brief index round out the work.]

Niepokui, Mary. 1997. The Development of Verbal Reduplication in Indo-European. (= Journal of Indo-European Studies Monographs, 24.) Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of Man, viii, 239 pp. [A thoroughly revised version of the author’s 1991 University of California, Berkeley dissertation, this interesting work explores verbal reduplication in its various manifestations — most notably the perfect tense but also in one type of present tense and in intensive derivatives — in the several branches of Indo-European. N.’s goal is to work out not only what best reconstruction for the Proto-Indo-European starting point for these formations but also their general paths of development in the individual languages. Typological parallels regarding reduplicative systems in non-Indo-European languages are brought in by way of clarifying the IE data. The book closes with a bibliography and general index.]

Norde, Muriel. 1997. The History of the Genitive in Swedish: A case study in degrammatization. Amsterdam: Vakgroep Skandinavische Taal- en Letterkunde, xvi, 268 pp. [In this, her doctoral dissertation from the University of Amsterdam, N. presents the historical development of the Swedish genitive case, both within the larger context of possessive constructions in Germanic in general, and against the general background of grammaticalization studies, inasmuch as “at a first glance, s-genitives [in Swedish] seem to be examples of degrammatization” (p.8), the somewhat rare movement from an element originally more grammatical innature to one less grammatical at a later stage. Detailed and richly illustrated, this work covers 700 years of Swedish and documents the spread of the -s genitive from an ending on one class of nouns to a phrasal marker. There are appendices with paradigms exemplifying the Old Swedish case system and a treatment of the semantics of the genitive, an extensive bibliography, and a Dutch summary.]

Polomé, Edgar, ed. 1996. Indo-European Religion after Dumézil. (= Journal of Indo-European Studies Monographs, 16.) Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of Man, 196 pp. [Intended as an “homage to [the] cherished memory” (p.12) of George Dumézil, now 12 years deceased, this volume collects 9 papers on aspects of Indo-European religion and Dumézil’s substantial contribution to its study. The papers are: "Romulus and the fourth
function" by N.J. Allen; "The first function: A critical analysis" by Wouter Belier; "Today, after Dumézil" by Enrico Campanile; "Penser les mythologies (Dumézil, Eliade, Lévi-Strauss)" by Daniel Duboisius; "Broadening the perspective on Dumézil’s three functions" by Emily Lyle; "Defining and expanding the Indo-European Vater–Shônes–Kampf theme" by Dean A. Miller; "Indo-European and non-Indo-European ‘Iranian elements in Germanic myth and religion’ by Edgar C. Polomé; "After Dumézil, what?" by Jaan Puhvel; "Tripartition in Early Ireland: Cosmic or social structure" by William Sayers; "Archaeology, language and comparative mythology" by Jens Peter Schütz. Each paper has its own bibliography. There is no index.

Poaner, Rebecca. 1997. Linguistic Change in French. Oxford: Clarendon Press, xxi, 509 pp. There is an excellent chapter on "the relationship of language and linguistic change" (p. vii), a distinction developed throughout the book, using data from the development of French as the basis. This volume is thus a treatise on historical linguistics about the French language, but there is also a strong synchronic bent as a means of comparison. It looks at each level of the language and draws examples from both history and current language. Part I considers "language change", with brief discussions of the history of French, its varieties and creoles, and language planning and standardization, followed by its sociolinguistic history, including variation by class, gender, age, and origin. Part II, "Linguistic Change", begins with a general discussion of theories on processes of linguistic change, then moves through changes in the ‘subsystems’ of the language: lexical, semantic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic. The text throughout is enhanced by numerous carefully presented and well-documented examples. There are detailed indices of both subjects and names, and as comprehensive a bibliography as one could hope for (64 pp. in length!). — CH.

Robinson, Orrin W. 1997. Clause Subordination and Verb Placement in the Old High German Isidor Translation. (= Germanische Bibliothek, Reihe 3: Untersuchungen, N.F. 26.) Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag C. Winter, x, 157 pp. [In this work, R describes and analyzes subordinate clause structure, with particular attention to the placement of the verb, in the Old High German translation of Isidor., “the earliest large and dependable sample we have of the syntax of the German language” (p.5). In the course of his discussion, however, the author also treats verb placement in main clauses, the determination of the verbal complex for OHG, the syntax and ordering of nonfinite forms themselves and of other elements with respect to the nonfinite forms, and the general issue of dealing with translation syntax. The volume contains a brief bibliography and an index of sentences cited.]


Shepherd, Alice. 1997. *In My Own Words: The stories, songs and memories of Grace McKibbin, Wintu*. Berkeley: Heyday Books, 240 pp. (Grace McKibbin was a Wintu speaker who lived from 1894, when the language was still thriving, until 1987, when just a handful of speakers remained. Nineteen traditional stories, songs, and reminiscences from her transcribed, glossed interlinearly, translated, and commented upon by Alice Shepherd, constitute the centerpiece of the volume. This also provides an introduction about McKibbin and the Wintu, a grammatical sketch of the language, and an explanation of some song and storytelling devices in Wintu. There is a foreword by Frank LaPena, as well as a bibliographic and a table of the Wintu phonological system.)

Stavroupolos, Dimitrios. 1997. *O Φοιάτης και η Φιλορέεια μεσ η Μιθή* Athens: Mavridis, 220 pp. (In this interesting work, S surveys the diglossic situation in Greece from both an historical perspective, treating Greek diglossia in the medieval period, and a typological perspective, highlighting other diglossic situations (especially that in the Arabic-speaking world) by way of comparison with the Greek case. Much is made also of the intellectual forces that framed the Greek ‘language question’ in the 19th and 20th centuries. Consequently, as a theme running throughout the discussion, S brings in the observations and attitudes enjoyed by the great Greek linguist Jean Psichari alias Iones Psichares, who was an ardent ‘demonstrist’, concerning the language issue. There is a brief but useful bibliography, but no index.)

Stevenson, Patrick. 1997. *The German-Speaking World: A practical introduction to sociolinguis tic issues.* (= Routledge Language in Society, 2.) London & New York: Routledge, xx, 254 pp. (This text is aimed at undergraduate students who have a practical knowledge of German but little or no exposure to sociolinguistics or linguistics. The first part covers function and status of German both to its own speakers and to speakers of languages it has been in contact with. The second part covers regional variation, written vs. spoken language, public language, conventions and social relations, language and gender issues in German, and German in use as a second language. Part three explores current issues of language and ‘Germaneness’, in terms of cultural heritage and attitudes about change, both in use and as a social reflection. Chapters include exercises and discussion topics throughout and end with suggested readings. The volume contains an index of terms and a bibliography. — CH.)

Thomson, Sarah G., ed. 1997. *Contact Languages: A wider perspective.* (= Creole Language Library, 17.) Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xii, 506 pp. (This volume gathers 12 case studies covering the three types of contact languages identified by the editor in her introduction: the well-known cases of pidgins and creoles, including both those with European-based lexicons and those with non-European lexicons, but also “bilingual mixtures that (unlike pidgins and creoles) must have been created by bilinguals” (p.1). These case studies have a broad geographic coverage but follow a prescribed form to facilitate comparisons, answering questions about the circumstances of the language’s use, its relation to its source languages, and its history, and giving a description as well. The contributions are: “Hiri Motu” by Tom Dutton; “Pidgin Delaware” by Ives Goddard; “Ndyuka-Trio Pidgin” by George L. Hutter & Frank J. Velantie; “Arabic-based pidgins and creoles” by Jonathan Owens; “Kikamba” by Salikoko S. Mufwene; “Sango” by Helma Pasch; “Prior pidginization and creolization in Swahili?” by Derek Nurse; “Michif: A mixed language based on Cree and French” by Peter Bakker & Robert A. Papen; “Media Lengua” by Peter Muysken; “Callahuaya” by Peter Muyskens; “Mednyj Aleut” by Sarah G. Thomason; “Ma’a (Mbugu)” by Sarah G. Thomason. Other related issues, such as “finding the boundaries between contact language and dialect of the lexifier language” (p.1), are considered. Each paper has its own bibliography. There are indexes by language, names, and subject.)


Woofitt, Robin, Norman M. Fraser, Nigel Gilbert & Scott McGlashan. 1997. *Humans, Computers and Wizards: Analysing human (simulated) computer interaction*. London & New York: Routledge, x, 207 pp. (The authors present here the insights gained into human-to-human and human-to-computer interactions, based on data from the SUNDIAL project, a speech-understanding project funded by the European Commission. The framework for their analysis is sociological in nature, and is driven by the assumptions and methods of conversational analysis. The body of the work is followed by three appendices on the automatic recognition of spoken language in general and the particulars of the dialogues that make up the data corpus, as well as a bibliography and a brief index.)

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