process) to include the standard asterisk footnote at the beginning announcing the basis for the review! Thus, the following is to be added to p. 123 of 16.1:

*On the occasion of: The Rise and Fall of Languages by R. M. W. Dixon.

Finally, let me mention an innovation — yet another turn — that this issue marks. We have included herein a new feature, within our Discussion/Diskussion section, specifically an item written, at our invitation, by a leading senior figure in historical linguistics (in this case, Henry Hoenigswald). We gave him carte blanche to write a brief opinion piece on whatever aspect of historical linguistics appealed to him, and we feel the success of this experiment is self-evident. We plan to have other such commentary pieces in future issues, and hope that these will spark discussion of interesting and important matters in our field. We welcome feedback on this new type of article!

To one and all, I wish you a good century and millennium, whether now or later.

Diachronically yours, on behalf of the editorial junta,

Columbus, Ohio, 1 December 1999

Brian D. Joseph

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED / OUVRAGES REÇUS
EINGEGANGENE SCHRIFTEN

Note: This listing acknowledges the receipt of recent writings in the study of language, with particular attention to those concerned with language 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.

Abondolo, Daniel, ed. 1998. The Uralic Languages. London & New York: Routledge, xxix, 619 pp. [This compendious volume, parallel in concept to Routledge’s The Slavonic Languages (1993) and The Germanic Languages (1994), contains 18 articles by the editor and 13 other scholars of Uralic. The Introduction sets the scene with a diachronic overview and brief review of scholarship on the development from Proto-Uralic. In it the editor traces the various splits leading to the attested languages, the development of the sound systems (consonants and vowels), historical morphology (case, number, and person of nouns and adjectives and endings on verbs), syncretism and suppletion, syntax, and vocabulary. Essays on 18 languages or language groupings follow, arrayed in a general west-to-east orientation with the following titles: Saamic; Fennic; Estonian; Finnish; Mordva; Mari; Permian; Udmurt; Komi; Ob-Ugrian; Khanty; Mansi; Hungarian; Samoyedic; Nganasan; Nenets; Selkup; and Kamassian. The primary focus is synchronic but with sufficient diachrony throughout for the reader interested in general orientation. Each article has its own bibliography. The volume is peppered through with maps, diagrams, and charts, and it closes with an extensive index of topics. — James E. Cathey.]

Babiniotis, Georgios D. 1998. Leksiko tis neas elinikis glosas, me sxolia ja ti sosti xrisi ton lexeon. Athens: Kendro Leksikoloiias, 2064 pp. [This massive monolingual dictionary of Modern Greek, prepared under the aegis of B, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Athens, contains some 150,000 words and phrases as main lemmata. Entries include notes on “correct” usage as well as definitions (some 500,000 in all), and there are some with etymological information too. Controversial when it first appeared because of the inclusion of various pejorative usages,
Barrack, Charles, M. 1998. *Sievers’ Law in Germanic (= Berkeley Insights in Linguistics and Semiotics, 22).* New York: Peter Lang, xii, 288 pp. [In this book, B provides a comprehensive look at Sievers’ Law addressing two questions in particular. First, to what extent can Sievers’ Law be recaptured through internal reconstruction in Germanic? And secondly, can Sievers’ Law trace its origin to PIE, or is its similarity with phenomena in other IE languages typological? B commences with a discussion of Germanic syllabic structure, providing an overview of Vennemann’s (1988) Syllable Preference Laws before moving to a critique of Murray & Vennemann’s (1983) syllabification *VC$\xi$V-. He then argues in favour of tautosyllabification of internal resonant clusters, *VC$\xi$V-, and subsequently offers an alternative explanation to Murray and Vennemann’s approach proposing an articulatory account of West Germanic gemination with his Resonant Cluster Law. The next three chapters focus on Sievers’ reflexes in Germanic. In Gothic the alternations of Sievers’ Law result, as he argues, from preceding syllable weight rather than the syllable onset. He embraces “the Dahl/Erdmann thesis that dissyllables of the shape $\delta$-$\delta$ or $\ddot{o}$-$\ddot{o}$ take the syllabic alternant, *$i$-$i$V-, of Sievers’ Law whereas dissyllables of the shape $\ddot{o}$-$\ddot{o}$ do not” (p.3). Next data from Old Norse are discussed in terms of similarities in overall patterns with Gothic and Vedic. B also provides a summary and critique of Seebold’s (1972) account for Sievers’ Law before moving to a discussion of Old English evidence. He claims that whereas Gothic best preserves the phonological form of Sievers’ Law, Old English best preserves the actual distinction between the reflexes of the two alternants through gemination in the $\ddot{j}a$- stems, the glide $\ddot{j}$, or final $i$. B ultimately addresses the origin of Sievers’ Law, arguing that it originated in PIE. He cites data from Latin and Old Persian/Vedic noting in particular that the skewed variation of Old Persian alternations are the same as in Germanic. He further explains the conflicting coexistence of Sievers’ Law and apocope/syncope of high vowels in the same environment in terms of the development of PIE pitch accent to Germanic’s stress-timed accent, claiming that Sievers’ Law took place during pitch accent whereas apocope/syncope more likely occurred later in a stress-timed system. Before concluding, B examines Seebold’s (1972) “two-suffix theory” which claims that two nominal suffix types, *-ya* and *-iya*, coexisted until an intolerance for superheavy syllables in PIE led to their merger following heavy syllables. B rejects this account since it ignores both lexical diffusion and that both Vedic and Gothic share the same skewed variation. B concludes the work with a summary and relative chronology of his own theory, claiming Sievers’ Law to have been inherited from PIE reaching completion in the prehistory of Germanic before other phonological changes obscured its effects. The book also includes an appendix outlining data used to determine whether gemination is correlated with front-loaded (*$\dddot{o}$-) as opposed to balanced (*$\ddot{o}$-)* ja- and j$\ddot{o}$- stems in Old English. The book then closes with word and subject indices as well as a useful bibliography. — Laura Catharine Smith.]

Bod, Rens. 1998. *Beyond Grammar An Experience-Based Theory of Language.* Stanford: CSLI Publications, xiii, 168 pp. [Working within an approach to linguistic analysis known as “Data Oriented Parsing”, B in this work assumes that “human language comprehension and production works [sic] with representations of concrete past language experiences, rather than with abstract grammatical rules” (p.xi) and thus models linguistic representations accordingly. Although more aimed at an audience of “theoretical linguists … psycholinguists and computer scientists” (p.xii), as indicated by chapter titles such as “Formal Stochastic Language Theory” (3), “Parsing and disambiguation” (4), “An experience-based model for compositional semantic representations” (8), “Speech understanding and dialogue processing” (9), “Experience-based models for non-context-free representations” (10), and so on, there nonetheless is a claim relevant to historical linguistics: “language change could be explained as a side-effect of updating the statistical ensemble of language experiences” (p.145). The book contains a substantial (16-page) bibliography and a subject/name index. — Brian D. Joseph.]

Brentari, Diane. 1998. *A Prosodic Model of Sign Language Phonology.* Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, xviii, 376 pp. [This well-conceived and persuasively-argued book offers a new model of American Sign Language (ASL) phonology while reviewing and expanding on previous theories. Drawing on such recent constraint-based approaches as Optimality Theory and Declarative Phonology, B presents a prosodic model that differs from other models of sign language phonology in its classification of two types of phonological features: prosodic features, which describe a sign’s movement, and inherent features, which describe non-movement-based properties of a sign. B contends that the fundamental prosodic units of sign language are movements, and that unlike in spoken languages, whose phonemes are sequentially arranged, the phonemes of ASL receive simultaneous expression. After a discussion of constraint-based frameworks and prosodic units in analyses of sign languages, B treats in succession inherent and prosodic features; timing units; complexity, sonority, and weight in ASL syllables; and the structure of two-handed signs. In the final chapter, B identifies various issues raised by her Prosodic Model which merit further investigation in cognitive science. Four appendices, a two-page index cataloging the numerous illustrated signs found throughout the book, and a 22-page general index round out the volume. — Laurie M. Bowman.]

Bubeník, Vít. 1998. *A Historical Syntax of Late Middle Indo-Aryan (Apabhraṃśa) (= Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 165).* Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xxiii, 267 pp. [This monograph covers morphosyntactic developments in one of the major literary varieties of northern India from the 6th to the 12th
The early roots of anthropology in academia are explored, as well as the roots of anthropological museum research, and the cooperation between universities and museums. D also treats the role of the government in shaping the kinds of linguistic and anthropological fieldwork done in the early part of this century, highlighting the powers at work in the "mapping" of the languages and mythologies of North America. This book would be useful both to readers unfamiliar with the roots of Americanist thought, as well as to those who are more conversant with the history of anthropology. It provides insights into the people and institutions that forged the Americanist foundations in anthropology and linguistics. — Rebecca P. Kavanagh.


Darnell, Regina. 1998. *And Along Came Boas: Continuity and Revolution in Americanist Anthropology* (=Studies in the History of the Language Sciences, 86). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xviii, 331 pp. [This book provides an in-depth look at the rise of Boasian anthropology, and an examination of the context in which Boas himself developed his own work in anthropological studies. The book is divided into four main sections: "The Bureau of American Ethnology," "The development of institutional alternatives," "Continued mapping of North America," and "Boasian hegemony consolidated", each subdivided. The volume also includes historical photographs, and extensive quotations from the leading figures in early American anthropology. Major topics include contextualizing the professionalization of anthropology and the rise of the BAE through looking at the social and professional backgrounds of prominent figures like John Wesley Powell. ]

Gnee, Inge. 1998. Sentential Complementation in a Functional Grammar of Irish (=LOT International Series, 7). The Hague: Holland Academic Graphics, xxi, 488 pp. [While many syntactic phenomena have been described for various historical stages of Irish, less work has followed changes from earliest Irish forward. This book examines the broad evolutionary path of sentential complementation, using selected Old Irish, Middle Irish and Early Modern Irish texts and twelve categories of Complement Taking Predicates. G shows a quantitative relationship between the rise of complement-taking predicates and the spread of verbal nouns. While she uses Functional Grammar, G ultimately proposes revisions to Noonan’s 1985 views on complementation. Throughout, there is a focus on semantic classifications, leading her, among other things, to see the origin of “Displacement” in Verbal Noun complements and connected with the decline of the subjunctive. The volume ends with references, and one index of the (syntactic/semantic) type of complement-taking predicates and another of Irish complement-taking predicates.]

Gildea, Spike. 1998. On Reconstructing Grammar: Comparative Cariban morphosyntax (=Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics, 18). New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press, xvi, 284 pp. [G sets out in this work, a study of the morphosyntax of the Cariban languages of northern Brazil based in part on his 1992 University of Oregon dissertation (itself based on extensive field work by the author in Brazil) to demonstrate that it is possible to reconstruct syntax and “to reliably distinguish between innovative and conservative morphosyntax in a given modern language” (p.vii). More specifically, G argues, concerning the dispute in Cariban linguistics “over the direction of [morphosyntactic] change in the family: ergative to nominative, or nominative to ergative” that “the first hypothesis is wrog and the second too narrowly conceived” (vii). His ultimate conclusion is that there were actually several distinct innovations — six in all, some in different directions and “each from a different source and each reflecting different aspects of dependent clause morphosyntax in Proto-Carib” (viii) — that gave rise to the attested variation across the family. This richly documented study has an extensive (12-page) bibliography and a brief index. — Brian D. Joseph.]

Hamano, Shoko. 1998. The Sound-Symbolic System of Japanese. Stanford & Tokyo: CSLI Publications, x, 262 pp. [A reworking of H’s 1986 University of Florida dissertation, this work presents a detailed description and analysis of Japanese so-called “mimetic” words, “an extensive set of sound-symbolic forms … which constitute a highly cohesive system with distinct phonological, semantic, and syntactic characteristics” (p.1). As a result of their inherently affective nature, these forms are often excluded from standard dictionaries and textbooks, or inadequately defined and described if they are included. Consequently, H documents this important part of the Japanese lexicon and grammar, focusing particular attention on mimetic adverbs based on CV roots (Ch.3, pp.63–102) and those based on CVCV roots (Ch.4, 103–174). He includes as well a chapter discussing “Historical Considerations of Mimetic Words” (Ch.5, pp.175–210). The book closes with four appendices (“CV-Based Mimetic Adverbs”, “CVCV-based Reduplicative Mimetic Adverbs”, “CV(C)C(Vr) Mimetic Adverbs”, and “CVCV-Based Mimetic Adverbs with Palatalization”), a bibliography, and a subject index. — Brian D. Joseph.]

History of Language 5:1. 1999. Melbourne: Association for the History of Language, ii, 70 pp. [This volume represents the continuation of Dhumbadjie! Journal for the History of Language, with the same editorial team and in fact continuing the volume and issue numbers of that organ. The volume contains an article by Robert Lagerberg on Russian adjectival stress, a report by Paul Sidwell on Bahnaric languages on the Boloven Plateau, a reply by Saul Levin to Sidwell’s review of Levin’s Semitic and Indo-European, and finally a note by Wilfried Schuhmacher on older Runic inscriptions. Like its predecessor, Hol is rich in book reviews, covering descriptive and reference works in addition to comparative linguistics and prehistory, linguistic and otherwise.]

Ivanov, Vyacheslav V. & Brent Vine, eds. 1999. UCLA Indo-European Studies, Volume 1. Los Angeles: University of California at Los Angeles, Program in Indo-European Studies, 331 pp. [This substantial collection initiates a planned series highlighting the active Indo-Europeanist scene at UCLA. The editors have the laudable goal of getting work in this traditionally slow-moving field out quickly and inexpensively. The volume includes “Greek γίζα ‘root’ and ‘Schwa Secundum’” by Brent Vine; “A lexical analysis of simple -r/θ- heteroclisis in Proto-Indo-European” by Jay Friedman; “Latin ināre/īnārī” by Brent Vine; “Word order change in Umbrian: From postpositions to prepositions” by Christopher Wilhelm; “Indo-European syntactic rules and Gothic morphology” by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov; “Aggression and sustenance: Driving (*a-g-) and beating (*g-en-) symbiosis in (Proto-Indo-European)” by Raimo Anttila; “Comparative notes on Hurro-Urartian, North Caucasian and Indo-European” by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov; “An ancient name
for the lyre” by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov; “Old Novgorodian Nevide, Russian ne~ival’ : Greek ἀνάθεια” by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov; and “A note on the Duenos inscription” by Brent Vine. In addition to articles, the work includes reviews: “Remarks on a so-called Encyclopedia of Language” (a review of the second edition of David Crystal’s Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language, 1997), “Recent work from St. Petersburg, I (Classical and Indo-European linguistics, Celtic Studies)” by Brent Vine and “Recent work from St. Petersburg, II (Balkan Studies, Slavic Linguistics and Ethnonlinguistics)” by Vyacheslav V. Ivanov.

acknowledg., Ray. 1997. The Architecture of the Language Faculty (=Linguistic Inquiry Monograph, 28). Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, xvi, 262 pp. [This work, as J states on its opening page, “is an attempt to renovate the foundations of linguistic theory.” The study opens by challenging a number of long-held assumptions in linguistic theory, in particular syntactocentrism and the necessity of a derivational relationship between syntax, semantics, and phonology. Chapter 2 introduces the central theme of interfaces in the grammar: in J’s architecture, derivations occur in parallel within the phonological, syntactic and conceptual components of a grammar. This type of “representational modularity” is enhanced by a set of “interface modules” (e.g. syntax-semantics, syntax-phonology) which serve communication between grammatical components. Forms derived within each component are related by means of correspondence rules between the modules of the grammar, rather than mapped serially from structures produced by individual components (e.g. syntax and phonology). A grammatical form is thus a triad of well-formed structures related by correspondence rules. Chapter 3 explores details of the syntax-semantics interface, examining coercions, reference-transfer functions, argument structure alternations, as well as anaphora, binding and quantification. Chapter 4 is devoted to the lexicon, examining the necessity of lexical insertion in syntactic derivation; in J’s architecture, the lexicon exists within the interface modules between components of the grammar. Chapter 5 investigates the consequences of this conception of the lexicon for morphosyntax, while ch. 6 is devoted to productive morphology and morphophonology. Chapter 7 expands on the discussion of the previous two chapters, investigating idioms and compounds. Chapter 8 closes the book with a discussion of the relation of language and thought, and more specifically on language and the reasoning capacity of the mind. — David J. Holsinger.

Janse, Mark & Sijmen Tol, eds. 1997. Linguistic Bibliography for the Year 1994 and supplement for previous years (published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists under the auspices of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies). Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, lxxvi, 1312 pp. [This latest volume of the on-going and valuable bibliography project of the Permanent International Committee of Linguists contains over 21,000 bibliographic entries for 1994, supplementing previous years as well, from over 1500 journals and over 800 anthologies and conference volumes. Entries are broken down by subarea within linguistics and by language and language family. — Brian D. Joseph.]

Kehrein, Wolfgang & Richard Wiese, eds. 1998. Phonology and Morphology of the Germanic Languages (=Linguistische Arbeiten, 386). Tübingen: Niemeyer, viii, 298 pp. [This important volume grew from a Marburg workshop held in 1997. It contains a number of contributions of direct interest to diachronically-oriented linguists, such as those by Riad and Steins, as well as a larger number of papers with interesting implications or applications for historical work, such as Golston and Wiese’s chapter. After a brief preface by the editors, the contributions are: “Vowel shortness in Icelandic” by Kristýn Arnason; “The role of coronal specification in German and Dutch phonology and morphology” by Janet Grijzenhout; “Consonant epenthesis: Its distribution and phonological specification” by Albert Ortman; “Towards a Scandinavian accent typology” by Tomas Riad; “Stress preservation in German loan words” by Birgit Alber; “Phonological output constraints in morphology” by Geert Booij; “The structure of the German root” by Chris Golston and Richard Wiese; “Prosodic choices and the Dutch nominal plural” by Harry van der Hulst and Jan G. Kooij; “Morphological hapology in a constraint-based morpho-phonology” by Ingo Plag; “A case study in declarative morphology: German case inflexion” by Martin Neef; “Against arbitrary features in inflexion: Old English declension classes” by Carsten Steins; and “Heads or phrases? Particles in particular” by Susi Wurmbrand. Each individual contribution contains references and the book closes with authors’ addresses, but without indexes.]

Krygier, Marcin. 1997. From Regularity to Anomaly: Inflectional i-umlaut in Middle English (=Bamberger Beiträge zur Englischen Sprachwissenschaft, 40). Frankfurt a. M.: Peter Lang, xiv, 313 pp. [An expense of recent work on so many aspects of umlaut has taken strides in moving away from the hyper-simplified dataset still found in handbooks, but few other recent studies bring as much fresh data as the present one, so that this volume is welcome on empirical grounds. K’s first three chapters offer a detailed review of previous literature on i-umlaut in Germanic and the various lexical frameworks and theories, along with an excursus on the geography of i-umlaut and another on umlaut as drift, and the basic data on phonological and morphological umlaut across the family. In these early chapters, readers will note that K maintains the “one fell swoop” theory of umlaut, the increasingly controversial view that most important umlaut phenomena all occurred at one point in time. The focus is split between phonological and morphological questions. Chapters 4–9 turn to directly morphological problems and they represent the analytic contribution of the volume: detailed analysis of Middle English data, dialect by dialect. K relies on several principles to account for the resulting patterns: beginning with “optimal patterning” (as proposed by van Coetsew & McCormick in 1982), type frequency, language contact, and last and least, paradigmatic pressure. The book concludes with a list of lexemes cited from Middle English and very extensive references, but no index.]
Laenzlinger, Christopher. 1998. Comparative Studies in Word Order Variation: Adverbs, pronouns, and clause structure in Romance and Germanic (=Linguistik Aktuell, 20). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, x, 371 pp. [This book is "comparative" in the sense of current generative syntax, rather than in the diachronic sense. L examines contrasts between Romance languages, which are SVO, and (West) Germanic, which L treats as SOV. These families are exemplified here mostly by French and German, respectively. L focuses on the interaction between verb (dis-)placement and the behavior of adverbs, pronouns and Noun Phrases. L proposes a new theory of phrase structure within the Principles & Parameters framework, allowing at most two specifiers per projection. With that in hand, L tries to refine Checking Theory to account for the above-mentioned word order facts. The book contains a bibliography and a brief index combining subjects, authors and languages.]

Loporcaro, Michele. 1998. Sintassi comparata dell’accordo partiziale romano. Torino: Rosenberg & Sellier, xiv, 272 pp. [This book provides a systematic inventory of participial agreement systems throughout Romance, "which is unprecedented as to both empirical coverage and level of detail" (p.271). L makes reference to more than sixty language systems, with particular emphasis on Italo-Romance, several of which have not been described in previous treatments of this topic (e.g., the dialect of Amato, in southern Calabria). Framed within Relational Grammar, an in-depth analysis of dialect data provides the key to formulating a coherent account of past participle agreement, thereby reducing the range of variation to twelve syntactic types (see Table 29, p.243). The entire set of verbal periphrastics consisting of auxiliary + past participle (perfective and passive) is discussed. The book is divided into 7 chapters (Chapters 3 and 4 present past participle variation in Romance, Chapters 1 and 2 are introductory, and Chapters 5–7 are theoretically oriented) and contains an extensive bibliography, subject index, language index, and a map indicating the primary localities discussed in the text. The data are frequently presented in tables, which are both clearly well labeled and well organized. Readers of various backgrounds and interests will find this book useful: Romance linguists, syntacticians, dialectologists, historical linguists, language acquisition specialists, or scholars of linguistic typology. — James R. Schwaarten.]

Mac Coisdealbhha, Pádraig. 1998. The Syntax of the Sentence in Old Irish. Selected studies from a descriptive, historical and comparative point of view (=Buchreihe der Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie, 16). Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, viii, 278 pp. [This investigation of Old Irish sentence structure is a re-edition of an informally circulated 1976 version of the author’s 1974 Bochum dissertation, published here posthumously due to his untimely and tragic death in an automobile accident in 1976 at the age of 26. Graham R. Isaac undertook the editing of the work, adding 30 pages of notes and an updated and extended bibliography. The work itself presents functionally and typologically oriented analyses and descriptions of various Old Irish constructions — the copular sentence, cataphora in copular sentences, topicalization, cleft sentences, and “Bergin’s Law” sentences (where the verb is in noninitial position) — found in a corpus consisting of the Würzburg glosses to the Pauline epistles and some legal texts. Inasmuch as these constructions are critical to understanding both the synchrony and diachrony of Old Irish syntax, the editor has done an enormous service to the world of Celtic scholarship — and to the memory of a brilliant young scholar — by making this work more readily available in this form. — Brian D. Joseph.]

Mayrhofer, Manfred. 1998, 1999a, 1999b. Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen. III. Band. Lieferung 32, 26, 27 (=Indogermanische Bibliothek II. Reihe. Wörterbärcher). Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag C. Winter, 80 pp. [The text in the series of fusciles in which M is reworking his own earlier Kurzgefasstes Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen, these are the fifth, sixth, and seventh to appear, covering pp. 321–400, 401–480, and 481–560, respectively, in the second part of the overall work in which he considers the evidence of the “Jüngere Sprache”, covering words attested post-Vedic, thus only in Classical, Epic, or later Sanskrit. There are thus numerous loan words, proper names, onomatopoeia, hyper-Sanskritisms (hypercorrected Prärkrit forms) and words for natural flora and fauna. The items in the first fascicle run from pitija- “confused” to mänasra- (a proper name), and include some of particular interest such as pustaka- “book”, phutkara- “hissing”, bidala- “cat”, and marnatha- “love”. The items in the second fascicle run from māma- “mother’s brother” to vaihāli- “a hunt”, and include some of particular interest such as muktā- “pearl”, yavana- “Greek, Ionian”, re “interjection of address”, laksa- “100,000”, las- “twitch”, and luco- “tear out”. The items in the third fascicle run from vota- (a variant of pota- “maid(maid)” to hlepa- (a derivative of the root hrep- “neigh”), which ends the lexical listing; a section with “Nachträgliche und Berichtigungen” begins on p.549. Items of interest in the third fascicle include suta- “son”, spha- “explode”, hamsmant- “name of an ape chief”, himalaya- “name of mountain range”, among others. M continues here in the fine tradition of his previous lexicographical work, inasmuch as all of the entries have considerable interest and provide judicious summaries of any relevant literature. — Brian D. Joseph.]

Miller, Cynthia L. 1996. The Representation of Speech in Biblical Hebrew Narrative: A linguistic analysis (=Harvard Semitic Monographs, 55). Atlanta, Georgia: Scholars Press, xx, 466 pp. [The volume, aimed both at linguists and biblical scholars, investigates a wide range of speech and reported speech, examining both the grammatical resources available in Ancient Hebrew for representing speech and how these are used in biblical narrative. The study employs a wide range of linguistic approaches — diachronic, typological, pragmatic, discourse analytic, and functionalist — all brought together with far more traditional philological methods and concerns. Among the most important conclusions reached, M argues that the
traditional distinction between 'direct' and 'indirect' speech does not work well for Biblical Hebrew. For example, direct speech can be introduced with a complementizer and indirect speech without, counter to expectations. The book closes with a brief appendix, a detailed bibliography (25 pp. in small type), a detailed general index, and an index of Biblical references.] Newmeyer, Frederick J. 1998. Language Form and Language Function. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press. xii, 428 pp. [This book represents the culmination of N’s years of work on the relationship between generative and functionalist theories of grammar. The volume is couched in language distinctly less confrontational and so presumably more palatable to non-generative linguists than most of his earlier work. N argues that functionalist research has produced many generalizations of interest for linguistic theory, and more importantly that the core assumptions of generative theory (the autonomy of syntax, of language knowledge from language use, and of grammar itself) are entirely compatible with certain kinds of functional explanation. This volume contains much of direct interest to historical linguists of various theoretical stripes. For example, a major argument of the book, and topic of the long penultimate chapter, is grammaticalization, which N views as an epiphenomenon, namely the conjunction of phonetic reduction, appropriate types of semantic change and “downgrading analysis” (or reanalysis). The last chapter, aside from a brief conclusion, treats typology. N calls into question the value of virtually all typological generalizations, but ultimately concludes that the most robust of these are probably valid and require accounts incorporating formal and functional mechanisms. He faults both functionalists, who “underestimate the need for formal analysis as a prerequisite for typological analysis” (p. 364), and formalists, for failing to pursue possible external explanations for typological patterns. The book concludes with almost 50 pages of references, plus an index of names and another of subjects. While this volume may be less controversial than some of the author’s previous books, it may well prove more important, certainly for historical linguistics.]

163 pp. [This book is the first in a new series dedicated to the Romanian language that was created by the Institutul de Lingvistică "Iorgu Iordan" of the Romanian Academy, and as author Sala, one of the leading historical linguists in Romania, notes, it is appropriate therefore that it focus on the origins of Romanian. Thus in this work, S treats in six main chapters the key areas of Romanian grammar and their Latin origins: the lexicon, word-formation, morphology, syntax, phonetics, and phonology. He devotes some space as well to non-Latin influences on the formation of Romanian, especially with regard to the lexicon and borrowings from neighboring languages at various stages in the development of the language. This most interesting and informative book closes with a brief, selective bibliography, but has no index. — Brian D. Joseph.] 

Schmid, Hans Ulrich. 1998. -lth-Bildungen. Vergleichende Untersuchungen zu Herkunft, Entwicklung und Funktion eines althochdeutschen Suffixes (= Studien zum Althochdeutschen, 35). Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 671 pp. [This massive work, the author's 1995 Habilitationsschrift at the University of Regensburg, is an exhaustive study of all Old High German formations — adjectives and adverbials derived mostly from adjectives, verbs, and substantives, but occasionally from other elements as well — with the element -lth-. The bulk of the book (Part B, pp. 125–445) is devoted to a full listing of relevant OHG formations, with ample comparison to cognate forms in other, especially older, Germanic languages, e.g. Old Norse -ligr-, Gothic -leik-, Old English -lic (Modern English -ly), etc. The book contains a lengthy list of primar y sources from which the data was collected (pp. 15–51), an extensive bibliography (53–77), and indices for 21 languages (627–671, covering Old High German, Early Middle High German, Middle High German, Early Modern High German, Modern High German, Old Saxon, Middle Low German, Old Low Frankish, Old Frisian, Old English, Middle English, Modern English, Gothic, Old Nordic, Modern Icelandic, Latin, Greek, Old Irish, Old Church Slavic, Lithuanian, and Old French). There is no subject index. — Brian D. Joseph.] 

Schulte, Michael. 1998. Grundfragen der Umlauphonemisierung. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter. [This study provides a critical survey of the vast literature on North Germanic iːj-umlaut emphasizing the data provided by the early runic inscriptions. Focusing attention on numerous obscure or forgotten works, Schulte treats the range of opinions on the cause and dating of North Germanic iːj-umlaut with meticulous detail. Exploiting insights in recent work by Benediktsson, Liberman and Ried, he rejects Kock's classic three-period model of iːj-umlaut. In its place he sees umlaut conditioned by 1, i, and j as phases of one continuous process that unfolds over a period of roughly 125 years, from circa 500 to 625 AD. This view posit the central importance of the reduction and centralization of conditioning factors (as opposed to their syncope/loss) as the key development in the umlaut process. While Schulte rejects the notion of three distinct phases of iːj-umlaut, he does retain three successive developments within the one process of phonemicization. Umlaut conditioned by 1 is seen as earliest and subject to fewest restrictions, followed by i- and j-umlaut. Although Schulte makes passing reference to other umlaut phenomena in North and West Germanic at various points, it is surprising that he does not exploit recent work in particular in West Germanic, to place his view of North Germanic iːj-umlaut in a broader Germanic perspective. In the end, our understanding of umlaut in Germanic requires that we place specific umlaut developments into the context of umlaut processes in general. This study contributes an important piece to this overall puzzle, but does not aspire to the more elusive goal of providing a comprehensive understanding of umlaut, and lack thereof, in Germanic as a whole. — Robert B. Howell.] 


Swan, Toril & Olaf Jansen Westvik, eds. 1996. Modality in Germanic Languages: Historical and Comparative Perspectives (=Trends in Linguistics, 99). Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, viii, 319 pp. [This collection grew from the Seventh International Tromsø Symposium on Language, June 1991. The central organizing point is taken from Ingerid Dal’s insistence that early Germanic languages can only be understood in their comparative context. After a preface by the editors, the contributions are: “The development of the runci script and its relationship to Germanic phonological history” by Alfred Bammesberger; “Some typological tendencies in the development of the noun phrase in Germanic languages” by Leiv Egil Breivik; “Sentences with initial adverbials in the law of Magnus Lagabøt with particular emphasis on the position of the subject” by Marit Christoffersen; “The fortunes of the Latin-type accusative and infinitive construction in Dutch and English compared” by Olga Fischer; “Typological differences between English and German morphology and their causes” by Dieter Kastovsky; “The distribution of subject properties and the acquisition of subjecthood in the West Scandinavian languages” by Endre Mørck; “Ingerid Dal’s views on Old Saxon in the light of new evidence” by Hans F. Nielsen; “Kuhn’s laws and rise of verb-second syntax” by Robert Stockwell and Donka Minkova; “A note on Old English and Old Norse initial adverbials and word order with special reference to sentence adverbials” by Toril Swan; “Dating the division between High and Low German: A summary of arguments” by Theo Vennemann; and “On the subject of some nominativeless sentences in Old Germanic” by Olaf Jansen Westvik. Individual contributions contain references and the volume concludes with a subject index.]

Tsitsipis, Lukas D. 1998. A Linguistic Anthropology of Praxis and Language Shift: Arvanitika (Albanian) and Greek in contact. Oxford: Clarendon Press, xii, 163 pp. [There are many long-standing communities in southern Greece in which a dialect of Albanian known as Arvanitika has been spoken for at least four centuries. Arvanitika speakers have always been influenced by Greek, the dominant language of the area, but in recent years, Arvanitika has become a seriously endangered language, on the verge of language death. Based on several years of field work in these communities and of research into the use of Arvanitika vis-à-vis Greek in
them, T in this sensitive and theoretically well-informed work discusses the various factors that have led to shift from Arvanitika to Greek, and considers the overall political, ideological, and sociological setting for the language shift. T is especially concerned with discourse practices in the community, both of fluent speakers and of the limited-proficiency speakers he refers to as "terminal speakers", and with the interaction between these two groups. The book closes with a substantial (10-page) bibliography and a useful index. — Brian D. Joseph.

Jriagereka, Juan. 1998. Rhyme and Reason: An introduction to Minimalist syntax. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, xliii, 669 pp. [Announced as an introduction to current Chomskyan syntactic theory, this tome is actually more a detailed introduction to the current state of the generative enterprise, aimed less at beginning students than a non-linguistic scientific community. It is structured as a dialogue between a linguist and an "Other" from the natural sciences spread over six days. A long Foreword by Massimo Piattelli-Palmarini sets the tone for things to come, chastising hard scientists, specialists in artificial intelligence and computer science for their ignorance of generative theory. He concludes that "this brand of linguistics is well on its way to becoming a full-blown natural science, offering a serious promise of an advanced field of scientific inquiry whose idealizations, abstractions and deductions will eventually match in depth and subtlety those of the most advanced domains of modern science" (p.xv). Section titles hint at the style of the whole work: "Simple learning minds (a discussion about the definite roles children play in organizing chaos, which goes on to suggest that what is most cherished about them may not have evolved, after all)" and "Representational alternatives (and non-alternatives, with a brief description of chains, amazing objects later to be used at great length and with vast consequences)". While there are many passing references to questions of language change, many historical linguists may find this volume most interesting as a state-of-the-art report on syntax and broader issues of generative theory, or perhaps for its discussions of Optimality Theory and related issues. The book is filled with illustrations, some directly tied to the points at hand and others apparently intended more for entertainment. It contains upwards of 200 pages of material after the body of the text, including chapter summaries, definitions and a glossary, references and an index with names, languages and subjects.]

van der Auwera, John, in collaboration with Dónall P. Ó Baoill, ed. 1998. Adverbial Constructions in the Languages of Europe (=Empirical Approaches to Language Typology, 20–3). Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, xviii, 852 pp. [This collection of papers is the result of the research project called "Typology of Languages in Europe" (EUROTYP). Except for the last paper by Bisang, each paper examines syntactic, morphological, semantic, and/or functional issues of adverbials in a large number of languages of Europe, and establishes evidence for the hypothesis of the 'Standard Average European' Sprachbund. Bisang's paper seeks to extend the universality of the hypothesis by comparing generalizations made in the preceding chapters with his findings in some Asian languages. Together, this volume makes a significant contribution to the typological study of adverbial constructions. The contents are as follows: "Introduction" by the editor; "Phasal adverbials in the language of Europe" by Johan van der Auwera; "Adverbial quantification in the languages of Europe: Theory and typology" by Juan Carlos Moreno Cabrera; "Sentence adverbs in the languages of Europe" by Paolo Ramat & Davide Ricca; "Equative and simulative constructions in the languages of Europe" by Martin Haspelmath with Oda Buchholz; "Adverbial clauses in the languages of Europe" by Kees Hengeveld; "Converbs in the languages of Europe" by Igor' V. Nedjalkov; "Adverbial subordinators in the languages of Europe" by Bernd Kortmann; "Concessive conditionals in the languages of Europe" by Martin Haspelmath & Ekkehard König; "Adverbiality: The view from the Far East" by Walter Bisang, "Conclusion" by Johan van der Auwera. There is an index of names, of languages, and of subjects; each paper has its own references; and most papers have maps for genetic and areal explanations of given topics. — Tohru Inoue.]

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