

## 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 acknowledgement 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 given a full review 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.

Arapopoulou, Maria, Théodora Glaraki, & Maria Chriti, eds. 2002. *Langue, société, histoire: l'europe du sud*. Athens & Thessaloniki: Centre de la langue grecque (Ministère de la langue grecque, République hellénique), 84 pp. [The latest in a series of interesting and provocative publications under the aegis of the Centre for the Greek Language, this slender volume addresses a number of thorny issues pertaining to the interaction of language, society, and history in the languages of South-eastern Europe. There are eight contributions in all, with each presented in Greek in the first section and in a French translation in the second. After brief prefaces by D. Fatouros and M. Sgartsou, the chapters are: "Introduction". by A.-F. Christidis, "Langues et mondialisation en europe". by Claude Truchot, "Le voyage et le contact entre les langues: la connaissance des autres et de leurs langues". by Emma Martinell Gifre, "La conscience linguistique dans les balkans: XXIIIème – XXème siècles". by Ellie Skopétá, "La 'langue fétiche': pédagogie et réalité langagière dans les balkans". by Georges Drettas, and "La situation sociolinguistique en grèce". by Lukas Tsitsipis. Each article has its own bibliography. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Bahmer, Lonni. 2000. *Schriftlichkeit und Rhetorik: Das Beispiel Griechenland*. Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlag, 277 pp. [Building on related earlier works of the author, this study of ancient rhetoric focuses on the didactic significance of written texts in the second half of the fifth century B.C.E. After a long and theoretically oriented introduction, B examines a set of texts attributed to the Sophists, the Anonymous Iamblichus, the Dissoi logoi, the first tetralogy of Antiphon. While clearly aimed at classicists and those working on the history of rhetoric, the book provides a historical case study on the relationship between spoken and written language, and thus may be of interest to diachronic linguists working in that area. The volume closes with extensive references and one index of citations and another for concepts. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Bittner, Andreas, Dagmar Bittner, and Klaus-Michael Köpcke, eds. 2000. *Angemessene Strukturen: Systemorganisation in Phonologie, Morphologie und Syntax*. Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlag, 318 pp. [This is an eclectic anthology of some twenty articles presented to Wolfgang Ullrich "Gustav". Wurzel in honor of his sixtieth birthday on August 3, 2000. Sadly, Gustav passed away precisely one year and one day after this volume was dedicated to him. Unlike what one finds in many other *Fest-* or *Gedenkschriften*, the papers in this collection all share a common goal of testing the explanatory power of the concept of 'naturalness' pioneered by Wurzel and others mainly in German-speaking Europe, including Wolfgang Dressler and Willi Mayerthaler. Drawing on earlier work, including Joan Bybee Hooper's Natural Generative Phonology, Dressler, Mayerthaler, and Wurzel are best known for their investigation of inflectional morpho(phono)logy from the theoretical vantage point of naturalness. Theories of naturalness are based on the idea that explanations for certain structural patterns in language may be sought outside of the immediate modules in which these structures reside. For example, phonological structures may be explained by appealing to fundamental facts of phonetics that 'naturally' underlie those structures; in the case of morphology, Wurzel and others looked to semiotic notions such as iconicity to explain certain inflectional patterns. The title of this volume refers to the idea of 'system appropriateness' (*Systemangemessenheit*) in Natural Morphology in which markedness is invoked to explain not only why systems are structured the way they are synchronically, but also why these systems may change in particular directions over time. Just over half the papers in this volume deal mainly or in part with diachronic topics, in fact, and although many of these focus on data from Germanic languages, historical data from other Indo-European languages (e.g., Albanian, Russian, and Latin) are also analyzed. On the synchronic side, the empirical scope is wider, and includes manual languages and Tarahumara. Not surprisingly, most of the papers here deal with morphology, but phonological and syntactic data are considered also. This book is to be highly recommended to anyone interested in theories of naturalness, especially as they contribute to explanations of language change. — Mark Louden, University of Wisconsin.]

Booij, Geert & Jaap van Marle, eds. 2001. *Yearbook of Morphology 2000*. Boston & Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, vi, 331 pp. [Published annually since 1988, this latest instantiation of the series has seven articles in two special guest-edited sub-sections, four other articles, and two book reviews. There is the usual (for this series) wide range of language data considered and general high quality for the papers contained herein. The first sub-section consists of four papers from the 2nd Mediterranean Morphology Meeting held in Malta in 1999, guest edited by Ray Fabri: "On some issues in morphological exponence". by Stephen R. Anderson; "Lexeme-based separationist morphology: evidence from the history of Greek deverbal abstracts". by Geoffrey Horrocks and Melita Stavrou; "Haplology involving morphologically bound and free elements: evidence from Romanian". by Albert Ortmann and Alexandra Popescu; and "Syntax as an exponent of morphological features". by Louise Sadler and Andrew Spencer. The second sub-section, guest-edited by Marian Klamer, contains three papers on "The morphosyntax of Austronesian languages": "Phrasal emotion predicates in three languages of Eastern

Indonesia". by Marian Klamer; "Linking in Tagalog: argument encoding determined by the semantic properties of arguments". by Anja Latrouite; and "Pronouns and morphology: undergoer subject clauses in Indonesian". by Simon Musgrave. The remaining papers are: "Dalabon pronominal prefixes and the typology of syncretism: a Network Morphology analysis". by Nicholas Evans, Dunstan Brown, and Greville Corbett; "A correspondence-theoretical analysis of Dalabon transitive paradigms". by Dieter Wunderlich; "Pattern analogy vs. word-internal syntactic structure in West-Greenlandic: Towards a functional definition of morphology". by Sylvain Neuvel; and "Copulative compounds: a closer look at the interface between syntax and morphology". by Susan Olsen. There are also book reviews by Ana R. Luís de Lunella Mereu, ed. (1999) *Boundaries of morphology and syntax* and by Andrew Spencer of Ingo Plag (1999) *Morphological Productivity. Structural constraints on English derivation*. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Embleton, Sheila, John E. Joseph & Hans-Josef Niederehe, eds. 1999. *The Emergence of the Modern Language Sciences: Studies on the transition from historical-comparative to structural linguistics in honour of E.F.K. Koerner*. Vol. 2: Methodological perspectives and applications. Philadelphia/Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co., lv, 335 pp. [This is the second volume of the two-volume Festschrift for E.F.K. Koerner and contains parts IV-VII of the collection of essays assembled in honor of his 60th birthday. Part IV is concerned with various methodological issues in 19th and 20th century linguistic schools of thought and in the work of individual linguists during that period. This section, entitled "Methodological Perspectives", contains "Indo-European Methodology, Bloomfield's Central Algonquian, and Sapir's Distant Genetic Relationships". by Regna Darnell, "The Need for Phonetically Accurate Notation in the General Progress of Linguistics". by Saul Levin, "The Autonomy of Linguistics: Saussure to Chomsky and beyond". by Ranko Bugarski, "On the Notion of Zero". by E. Wyn Roberts, "'God's Truth' and Structuralism: A new look at an old controversy". by Gary D. Prideaux, and "From Ordered Rules to Ranked Constraints". by John T. Jensen. The essays in parts V-VII are devoted to historical examination of phenomena in various languages and language families. Part V, "Indo-European Linguistics", includes Allan R. Bomhard on "Next of Kin: The search for relatives of Indo-European". Thomas V. Gamkrelidze on "Typology and Reconstruction: New trends in comparative historical and diachronic linguistics". Helena Kurzová on "Typology and Diachrony of the Middle Voice". Carol F. Justus on "Indo-European Numerals Since Szemerényi". and Vit Bubeník on "Berthold Delbrück and his Contemporaries on 'Tempora' in Sanskrit". The next section, Part VI, is entitled "Latin and Comparative Romance Linguistics". and is comprised of essays on "Observations on Two Recently Discovered Latin Inscriptions". by Philip Baldi, "Comparative, Structural and Sociolinguistic Analyses of the History of the Romance Languages". by Roger Wright, "Romance Historical Morphology and Empty Affixes". by Martin Maiden, "Markedness and Morphosyntactic Change Revisited: The case of Romance past participle agreement". by John Charles Smith, and "Romanian and the Balkans: Some comparative perspectives". by Brian D. Joseph. The final section, "Germanic, Caucasian and Asian Linguistics", includes David J. Holsinger and Joseph C. Salmons' "Toward 'a Complete Analysis of the Residues': On regular vs.

morpholexical approaches to OHG umlaut". Robert A. Hall, Jr.'s "Narrative Cohesion in the Kensington Runic Text". Matsuji Tajima's "The Compound Gerund in Early Modern English". Bernard Comrie's "Gender Affixes in Tsez: Synchrony and diachrony". Alexander Vovin's "Once Again on the Reading of the Old Korean Ⓛ". and Paul Sidwell's "The Role of Historiography in Evaluating the Results of Comparative Linguistic Work: A case study". The book also provides a bibliography of E.F.K Koerner's work from 1968–1999, name and subject indices, Koerner's tabula gratulatoria, as well as an introduction to the volume by the editors. — Daniel Nützel, Universität Bayreuth.]

Görlach, Manfred. 1999. *English in Nineteenth-Century England: An introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xiii, 338 pp. [This book is intended to be used as a textbook for students of English linguistics. It is divided into ten chapters, the last two of which contain example texts and background information on those texts and their authors. After an introduction to the volume and a discussion of historical issues, G turns his attention to sociolinguistic and dialectological concerns, such as language attitudes (reconstructed from novels and plays) and social/regional varieties (e.g. as found in dialect literature of the period, including works by Dickens and Tennyson) among 19th-century English speakers in England. After a discussion of "Spelling and Pronunciation", the volume looks at 19th-century English nominal and verbal morphology. Syntax and Lexis are also objects of G's examination, after which he introduces the approximately 100 example texts found in Chapter 9. Interspersed throughout the book are exercises, many based upon the example texts contained in the volume, others requiring the student to consult outside sources. The book ends with an extensive list of references as well as name/subject indices. — Daniel Nützel, Universität Bayreuth.]

Hardcastle, William J. & Nigel Hewlett, eds. 1999. *Coarticulation: Theory, data and techniques*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xiv, 385 pp. [While this book makes little direct reference to historical linguistics, the role of coarticulatory accounts in the study of sound change is such that progress in the phonetics of coarticulation will be of considerable interest to many scholars and students working in historical phonology and phonetics. The present volume presents a range of leading specialists, with articles divided into four sections, after an "Introduction". by William J. Hardcastle & Nigel Hewlett: Section I, "Theories and models", includes "The origin of coarticulation". by Barbara Kühnert & Francis Nolan, "Coarticulation models in recent speech production theories". by Edda Farnetani & Daniel Recasens. Section II, "Research results: Components of the motor system for speech", consists of "Velopharyngeal coarticulation". by Michel Chafcouloff & Alain Marchal, "Lingual Coarticulation". by Daniel Recasens, "Laryngeal coarticulation". by Philip Hoole, Christer Gobl, & Ailbhe Ni Chasaide, with a Part A on "Coarticulatory investigations of the devoicing gesture". by Philip Hoole and Part B, "Voice source variation in the vowel as a function on consonantal context". by Christer Gobl & Ailbhe Ni Chasaide, then "Labial coarticulation". by Edda Farnetani, and "Lip and jaw coarticulation". by Janet Fletcher & Jonathan Harrington. Part III, "Wider perspectives", brings "Cross language perspectives: Relating language-particular coarticulation patterns to other language-particular facts". by Sharon

Manuel and "Implications for phonological theory". by Mary Beckman. The final section, "Instrumental techniques", presents "Palatography". by Fiona Gibbon & Katerina Nicolaidis, "Imaging techniques". by Maureen Stone, "Electromagnetic articulography". by Philip Hoole & Noel Nguyen, "Electromyography". by William J Hardcastle, "Transducers for investigating velopharyngeal function". by Michel Chafcouloff, "Techniques for investigating laryngeal articulation". by Philip Hoole, Ailbhe Ni Chasaide & Christer Gobl, broken into Part A, "Investigation of the devoicing gesture". by Philip Hoole and Part B, "Techniques for analysing the voice source". by Christer Gobl & Ailbhe Ni Chasaide, and last "Acoustic analysis". by Daniel Recasens. The volume closes with a single, extensive bibliography and a selective index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Holm, John. 2000. *An Introduction to Pidgins and Creoles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xxi, 282 pp. [Part of the series *Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics*, this book provides an excellent overview of the history of linguistic study of pidgins and creoles and the place of those languages in linguistic theory today. In the first two chapters, H lays the foundations for the detailed discussion of Atlantic creoles to follow. In these introductory chapters, he provides definitions of terms to be used throughout the book and offers possible etymologies for the words *pidgin* and *creole*. It is here that he also traces the development of linguistic thought concerning pidgins and creoles, pointing out that such languages and their speakers have faced discrimination for centuries, even at the hands of linguists. The earliest documented pidgin, Pidgin Arabic, is deemed 'a mutilation' of Arabic in a brief manuscript completed in 1068 (p. 15), and as recently as 1933, prominent linguists (in this case Bloomfield) have denounced pidgins and creoles as 'aberrant' (p. 1). Indeed, the study of pidgins and creoles has been a recognized branch of linguistics only since the late 1950s. Chapter 3 examines the sociolinguistic factors which led to the formation of pidgins and creoles, with emphasis on the Atlantic creoles Angolar Creole Portuguese, Papiamentu Creole Spanish, Negerhollands Creole Dutch, Haitian Creole French and Jamaican Creole English. In the remaining chapters, H compares several creole varieties, most of them Atlantic creoles, on a lexicosemantic, phonological and syntactic level, paying special attention to those features not found in their lexical source languages. The final chapter contains a brief assessment of the theoretical implications of the data used in the book and is followed by extensive references and an index. — Daniel Nützel, Universität Bayreuth.]

Joseph, John E., Nigel Love, & Talbot J. Taylor. 2001. *Landmarks in Linguistic Thought II. The Western tradition in the twentieth century*. London & New York: Routledge, xiv, 265 pp. [In this work, the authors take a unique perspective on linguistic thinking of the 20th century, presenting it "as a continuation of ideas and arguments that have made up the warp and weft of the Western tradition in linguistic thought since its beginnings in Classical Greece". (p.vii). In fifteen lively chapters, they cover Sapir, Jakobson, Orwell, Whorf, Firth, Wittgenstein, Austin, Skinner, Chomsky, Labov, Goffman, Bruner, Derrida, Harris, and Kanzi, thus treating not just linguists but other important thinkers who have addressed language matters. There is an extensive (ten-page!) set of suggestions for further reading, as well as a comprehensive bibliography and an index. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Lass, Roger, ed. 1999. *The Cambridge History of the English Language, Volume III 1476–1776*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xvii, 771 pp. [This substantial volume provides a detailed account of the development of spoken and written English during the Early Modern Period. According to the dust jacket description the chapters were “written with both specialists and non-specialists in mind”.. The clear descriptive presentation and extensive glossary of linguistic terms certainly makes this text accessible to a determined reader with limited background in linguistic theory. Nevertheless, the volume will most certainly be of greatest use to the specialist given its extended discussion of matters of concern primarily to historical linguists. Considering the fact that six different scholars contribute the individual chapters, the book an admirable comprehensive coverage of the material and a unified style while avoiding overlap and obvious contradictions.

The sociohistorical linguist might find statements in Roger Lass's Introduction off-putting: “... we can say quite properly that the structural history of a language ('linguistic history' in the strict sense) is quite independent in principle of its social history (p.5)”. But Lass is merely underscoring his claim that social and demographic factors are not, in fact, the 'cause' of linguistic change. Nonetheless, the sociohistorical context of linguistic change receives decidedly less attention throughout the volume than does the structural history of the language. As a result, relatively little attention is focused on the effect of demographic movement, dialect contact, language contact and koineization during this period in the history of English. In fact, Lass explicitly, and controversially, rejects the importance of such factors: “... *structural* change precipitated by contact occurs only where large-scale, persistent bilingualism, and the opportunity for massive code-switching or even 'creolization'. This was probably never the case at any point in the history of English (p.4)”. Lass therefore sets the ground rules for the contributions. While the sociohistorical context is not ignored, the bulk of the purely linguistic chapters (3–5) are devoted to careful description of the linguistic changes in English during the period.

In the second chapter, Vivian Salmon provides a lucid discussion of the development of orthography and pronunciation, beginning with a discussion of the relationship between spoken and written language, then proceeding with a detailed account of the evolution of orthographic conventions and the use of punctuation. This chapter is followed by Lass's long contribution on phonology and morphology, including an interesting discussion of the Great Vowel Shift and numerous innovations in the morphological system. Particularly useful are the charts outlining the development of the verbal tense/mood systems from Middle English through Early Modern English and up to Modern Standard English. The longest chapter in the book is Matti Rissanen's contribution on syntax. Drawing largely on the Helsinki Corpus, Rissanen provides 760 sample sentences illustrating a wide range of syntactic developments. Terttu Nevalainen's chapter on lexis and semantics discusses lexical processes leading to expansion of the English word stock as well as general semantic change. Nevalainen gives a fine macro-level overview of the relative importance of lexical borrowing, new derivation, and minor processes (onomatopoeia, clipping, etc.) while providing numerous examples of each. Manfred Görlach treats regional and social variation in Chapter Six. His discussion treats some aspect of England's historical demography, but

generally does not consider the potential importance of dialect contact and urban koineization in any detail. Instead the author concentrates on attitudes toward various linguistic varieties as reflected by contemporary commentary. He then moves on to describe evidence for regional variation and evidence of social variation. Sylvia Adamson rounds out the volume with a contribution detailing the development of the literary language. An extensive bibliography organized by chapter and a well-organized index add to the reference value of this book. — Robert Howell, University of Wisconsin.]

Lombardi, Linda, ed. 2001. *Segmental Phonology in Optimality Theory: Constraints and representations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, vii, 300 pp. [While much phonological work within Optimality Theory has focused on prosodic phenomena, this volume brings together research specifically on segmental and featural issues in that framework. The papers deal with a set of classic core problems in OT, from markedness to perception/production on to opacity, almost all of them with direct and indirect consequences for the study of sound change. After an introduction by the editor, the volume contains Section I, "The Content of Representation", with "Why Place and Voice are Different: Constraint-specific alternations in Optimality Theory". by the editor, "Constraints and Representations in Subsegmental Phonology". by Cheryl Zoll, "Phonological Contrast and Articulatory Effort". by Robert Kirchner, "Markedness, Segment Realization, and Locality in Spreading". by Máire NíChiosáin & Jay Padgett; Section II, "The Content of Constraints", with "Austronesian Nasal Substitution Revisited: What's wrong with \*NC (and what's not)". by Joe Pater, "A Critical View of Licensing by Cue: Codas and obstruents in Andalusian Spanish". by Chip Gerfen, "Segmental Unmarkedness versus Input Preservation in Reduplication". by Moira Yip; Section III, "The Structure of the Grammar: Approaches to opacity". with "Local Conjunction and Extending Sympathy Theory: OCP effects in Yucatec Maya". by Haruka Fukazawa, "Structure Preservation and Stratal Opacity in German". by Junko Ito & Armin Mester. Each contribution includes references and the volume contains a short index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Martin, Roger, David Michaels, and Juan Uriagereka, eds. 2000. *Step by Step: Essays in honor of Howard Lasnik*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, xxiv, 357 pp. [Howard Lasnik of the University of Connecticut, to whom this collection is dedicated, has been a central figure in generative syntax since completing his Ph.D. at MIT some thirty years ago. During much of that time he has worked closely with his former teacher, Noam Chomsky, right up through the most recent version of generative syntactic theory, namely minimalism. Each of the ten contributions, including an important essay by Chomsky himself, is cast within a minimalist framework. These are preceded by a lucid, thirty-page introductory chapter ("Some possible foundations of the minimalist program".) by Martin and Uriagereka, both of them former students of Lasnik. In this introduction, which also serves as somewhat of an overview of what will developed in the chapters to follow, the authors set up a useful theoretical dichotomy to clarify the big-picture implications of the minimalist program for linguistic theory. Martin and Uriagereka distinguish between what they call 'methodological minimalism,' dealing with the more mechanical aspects of current syntactic analysis, and 'ontological minimalism,' which considers the broader questions of how we understand the faculty

of language to be designed and how it came to be that way evolutionarily. Chomsky's essay (Chapter 3, "Minimalist inquiries: The framework") addresses similar issues, though the phylogenetic question of the possible evolution of the language faculty as he understands it is avoided. The rest of the essays, which are arranged alphabetically by author, all tease out specific problems of syntactic analysis from a minimalist perspective. Some of the major topics discussed include: the position and interpretation of *wh*-constituents; the status of Tense and Aspect as both lexical and functional categories; Quantifier Raising; Case Theory and Agreement. Three of the chapters deal specifically with Japanese data: relatives as sentential modifiers; light verb constructions; and F(eature) Movement; the last chapter concerns definiteness phenomena in Polish nominals. As should be clear from the foregoing, this volume is specifically targeted at readers well-versed in the minimalist program, and for them, it is to be highly recommended. — Mark Louden, University of Wisconsin.]

Matthews, Peter. 2001. *A Short History of Structural Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, ix, 163 pp. [This monograph provides an excellent, digestible overview of the history of structuralist linguistic thought both in Europe and in the United States, from its late nineteenth-century origins up through the present. More specifically, Matthews outlines the development of what he considers to be core structural linguistic tenets. As such, this book does not proceed in strictly chronological fashion, and these tenets are not discussed exclusively in reference to the work of the familiar 'superstars' of European and American structuralism such as Saussure, Trubetzkoy, Bloomfield, Jakobson, and Hockett, among others. Chomsky and other generativists, for example, are viewed as carrying over certain key assumptions that guided earlier Bloomfieldian work. After a brief introductory chapter, Matthews begins properly in Chapter 2, "Languages," with a review of the different structuralist views of a language as a static system and alternately, as a sum total of utterances. Chapter 3 is devoted to structural phonological theory, with the phoneme and the notion of a sound system, of course, occupying center stage. This chapter on synchronic structure is followed by a discussion of the application of structuralist analysis to problems of diachrony, especially sound change. In Chapter 5, "The architecture of a language system," Matthews moves back to synchronic theory and considers how structural-minded linguists have viewed the relationship among various modules of linguistic structure in the service of pairing forms with meanings. This chapter ends with a discussion of Chomsky's early notions of deep and surface structure, a discussion that is continued in the following chapter on 'internalized language,' in which the generative program is evaluated against the backdrop of fundamentally structuralist ideas. Chapter 7 represents somewhat of a break and is devoted to the treatment of meaning in 'officially' structuralist, as well as generative, and generative semantic work. Finally, Matthews wraps up the book with Chapter 8, "Structuralism in 2000," in which he reiterates his basic view that, despite considerable differences, all linguists today are basically structuralists. — Mark Louden, University of Wisconsin.]

Mayrhofer, Manfred. 2001. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen. III. Band. Lieferung 32.* (= *Indogermanische Bibliothek II. Reihe. Wörterbücher*). Heidelberg: C. Winter, xxxvi, 82 pp. [The next and last in the series of fascicles in which M has

reworked his own earlier *Kurzgefasste Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*, this one is the twelfth to appear. Covering pages 880–962, it closes off the second part of the overall work in which M considers the evidence of the ‘Jüngere Sprache’, treating words attested only in Classical, Epic, or later Sanskrit, after the Vedic period. This fascicle continues and concludes the index begun in fascicle 28, covering, from Indo-European, Italic (881–902), Germanic (902–923), Baltic (923–934), Slavic (935–942), and the fragmentary ‘Restsprachen’, 943–944), and from outside of Indo-European, Dravidian (944–957), Uralic (958–960), Semitic (960–961), and various other families (962). The index pages are preceded by some interesting ‘Vorbemerkungen’ dealing with some sporadic reshapings evident in the Sanskrit lexicon, such as apparent cases of differentiating avoidance of homonymy, contamination, and such. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Olmstead, Garrett S. 2001. *A Definitive Reconstructed Text of the Coligny Calendar*. Washington: The Institute for the Study of Man, 120 pp., including 70 plates. [Part of the growing body of research on Continental Celtic language, this work examines the famous Coligny plate from France, a pre-Roman Gaulish calendar using a 25-year cycle, “undoubtedly the most important inscription from Celtic Europe”. (p. 2). After a brief introduction to the object itself, O turns, again briefly, to engraving techniques, with the rest of the 49-page introductory material roughly split between two topics: On the one hand, O discusses the counting, time-reckoning and calendar systems employed in the surviving fragments of work. On the other hand, he treats the language of the work. Because of the unambiguous context in which given terms are found, O argues, the meaning of a given term is far clearer than in most inscriptions. The bulk of the volume provides an extensive set of photographs of all the extant pieces of the Coligny calendar, each with accompanying transcription. This book concludes with a brief set of references and a general catalogue of plates. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Palmer, Patricia. 2001. *Language and Conquest in Early Modern Ireland: English Renaissance literature and Elizabethan imperial expansion*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xii, 254 pp. [P presents a detailed history of how the English conquest of Ireland triggered language shift from Irish to English, “the great drama of Irish cultural history”.. She mines a range of literary, archival and other sources for information on both sides of this shift: first and perhaps almost without controversy, she examines this event as the beginning of the loss of Irish in Ireland. Second, she pursues the question of how the experience of this conquest molded English attitudes toward the myriad languages English-speaking invaders would encounter in the centuries following. The case study of Ireland contains detailed discussions of language attitudes toward Irish and English, contemporary accounts of language learning, interpreting, policy questions and how these work to connect language to the rise of English nationalism and national identity. A briefer treatment of worldwide English (and to an extent Spanish) colonialism, drawing on the Americas and the Pacific, points to a continuation of the use of language as “always only a tool in the hands of the colonists”. (pp. 171–172). While the author’s starting point is more literary than linguistic, the book will be of interest to those working on problems of historical language shift, English as a colonial language and language history in Ireland. The volume concludes

with a “colonial wordlist”, glossary, broad-ranging references and a useful index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Simmons, Richard VanNess. 1999. *Chinese Dialect Classification: A comparative approach to Harnjou, Old Jintarn, and Common Northern Wu* (= Amsterdam Studies in the Theory and History of Linguistic Science, Series IV — Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, Vol. 188). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xi, 255 pp. [This book is an expansion of the author's 1992 dissertation. It starts by defining the purpose of the work: how to determine the affiliation of dialects along the Wu-Mandarin border that are not typical of either Wu or Mandarin. It continues with methods of defining and classifying Wu dialects, and shortcomings thereof. The author refines these methods and proposes his own additions to them. The book continues with a detailed description of what the author calls “the Old Jintarn dialect”, based on his fieldwork. Finally, based on his system of classification, he concludes that Harnjou is Mandarin, not Wu; that Old Jintarn and Danyang are Wu; and that the traditional method of classifying Wu dialects as those with a three-way distinction in the voicing/aspiration of initial consonants is unworkable. The book ends with extensive word lists, both Old Jintarn-English and English-Old Jintarn. In addition to providing a detailed description of another Chinese language, this book is a step forward in the classification of Chinese languages, and should be of interest to scholars of both historical and modern Chinese dialectology. — Blaine Erickson, Kumamoto Gakuen University.]