**The Origin of Amharic**

**Girma Awgichew Demke**
Addis Ababa University

There are basically two hypotheses on the origin of Amharic: it may be a descendent of a common Proto-Ethiosemitic language or it may have evolved as a Semitic-based pidgin, which became a creole and eventually developed into a full-fledged language. While the first hypothesis is commonly accepted in Semitic Studies, the second hypothesis, first proposed in the beginning of the 1980s, became quite popular very recently and even entered Amharic textbooks.

Girma A. Demke’s present work thoroughly examines the arguments that seem to suppose the origin of Amharic as a pidgin. Based on chronological, historical, geographical, and linguistic grounds, Girma clearly demonstrates that the pidgin hypothesis is blatantly implausible. Not only the linguistic data on Amharic provide strong arguments against the pidgin hypothesis but also the relationship between Amharic and the remaining Ethiosemitic languages in general, and Aragobba in particular, do not support it.

Girma’s study on the origin of Amharic also discusses controversial issues about the origin of the Ethiosemitic language group, which is of particular interest for Semitic Studies, History and Anthropology. The book incorporates most of the accessible historical documents with regard to Amharic and the language situation in former Ethiopia, which also shed some light on the Ethiopian history in general. The book is very recommendable for all readers interested in the history of Ethiosemitic languages and their speakers. (Dr. Ronny Meyer, Associate Professor, Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature Addis Ababa University).


**The Stress System of Berber**

**Youcef HDouch**
Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra

The objective of this book is to enrich the research on Berber stress by applying the OT principles to account for stress assignment in AWTB prosodic words. In fact, the aim is to show that the assumptions laid out in the non-linear metrical analyses are not completely wrong, but at the same time, that they do not provide an adequate account of the surface facts of AWTB nouns and verbs. The interaction of different constraints is sufficient to account for the location of stress in these grammatical categories. Focus will be placed on the prosodic status of the extraproodic affixes and clitics.

Actually, one of the least studied linguistic phenomena in Berber phonology is stress. Apart from the impressionistic and linear treatments conducted by scholars who investigated the metrics of different varieties of Berber (cf. Laoust (1918 –1939), Apleggate (1958), Abdel-Massih (1968), Prasse (1972), Chami (1979), Bounfour (1985), etc.), recent studies of Berber phonology conducted within the non-linear metrical framework include Adnor (1995), Marouane (1997) and Faizi (2002).

Two notions lie at the heart of the last three metrical accounts. The first one concerns syllable weight, a decisive factor in a number of stress systems. In this respect, Marouane (op-cit.) and Faizi (op-cit.) draw a distinction between syllables headed by the epenthetic schwa, and those headed by full vowels. The second notion involves extraprosodicity. Only Adnor and Marouane make use of this concept. However, while Adnor argues that the feminine suffix /a/ and the agitative morphemes /na/ or /na/ is extrametrical, Marouane attributes this feature to all prosodic words’ final consonants.

In the literature, three features function as cues for the identification of stress. These are pitch, loudness and duration. However, the presence of these correlates either individually or collectively depends on the language under study.

In AWTB, the examination of the native speakers’ reactions shows that stressed syllables tend to be lengthier and louder than the unstressed ones. As a result, duration and loudness are the phonetic correlates of stress in this variety.

The remainder of this book is organised as follows. Chapter I reviews the three metrical treatments mentioned above. Inherent deficiencies are pointed out. Chapter II presents a description of the stress facts of AWTB nouns and verbs. Finally, chapter III consists of an OT account of the main issues raised by the facts of AWTB.


**Maintenance of Non-Indigenous Minorities: The British-Moroccan Minority**

**Abdeslam Jamai**
Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco

This study investigates language use and maintenance among a non-indigenous minority in Britain with a view to finding out what role English plays in their lives, whether they still use their languages of origin, and what are the reasons for their particular language behaviour.

Language use and maintenance in a non-indigenous minority setting is important if one is to understand some of the factors involved in the community’s integration process, or the lack of it. Minority communities adopt a number of linguistic strategies for communication. In most cases, these linguistic strategies are dictated by both the social and linguistic environment the non-indigenous minority finds itself living in.

The book first looks at the sociolinguistic situation of Morocco in order to establish the linguistic background of this community. It then considers the British-Moroccans from a socio-economic perspective to identify factors that may influence language shift behaviour. The empirical part of the book looks at linguistic as well as non-linguistic determinants such as those that influence language choice, code-switching, attitudes and use of language.

The study has two main hypotheses: first, the British-Moroccan minority is undergoing a generational language shift, and second, typical Moroccan sociolinguistic patterns are not used in their language use. While the former hypothesis has, on the whole, proved correct, the latter did not hold true.


**Moroccan Secret Languages:**

**Evidence from the ġuṣ**

**Nasser Beriaoui**
Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco

This work, the fifth of a series of books on Moroccan secret languages (the ġuṣ) of the Tafilalt (TLS), the south-east of Morocco, thoroughly investigates four categories of the secret languages of the Tafilalt (TLS), Morocco, namely the x…xarııcLaC, the x…Ça, the x…råci and the x…xarııcLaC families. In each x…xarııcLaC category, a consonant of the word is substituted by the consonant of the variety under usage (x). Then the new word is followed by a second copy of the consonant of the word (x), the syllable “ar”, a third copy of the same consonant (x), the fragment “all” and the substituted consonant (“C”). For instance, the word “mat” (die) is encoded in one variety of the x…xarııcLaC family as “sat sarsallam”. In the x…Ça category, a consonant of the word is substituted by the consonant of the variety under usage (x). Then the new word is followed by the substituted consonant (“C”) and the vowel “a”. For instance, the word “ktab” (a book) is encoded in one variety of the x…Ça type as “stab ka”. In the x…råci family, a consonant of the word is changed by the consonant of the variety under usage (x).

Then the newly created word is followed by the constant disguise element “ya”, the substituting consonant (“C”), and the vowel “i”. For example, the word “sarut” (a key) is secretised in one variety of the x…råci family as “warut gais”. In the x…xarııcLaC “ġuṣ”, a consonant of the word is substituted by the consonant of the operating variety (x). Then the new word is followed by the disguise element “xurrayC”, that is another copy of the substituting consonant (x), the disyllabic “azyu” and the substituted consonant of the word (“C”). In this respect, the word “kla” (eat), for instance, is encoded as “sla saytyuk” in one variety of the x…xarııcLaC family. The present book contains four parts, with each separately investigating one family of the TLSs. Each part involves eight chapters, and a detailed bibliography on secret languages is presented for research purposes.
**Four Types of the Moroccan ġuş**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

This book is a follow-up to our detailed description and analysis of both corpora and rules of the Moroccan Arabic secret languages of the Tafilalet (TSLs), namely the “ġuş”. In this work, four families of the TSLs are proposed, together with their varieties. The types are the x...x-Ci, the x...x-Cu and the x...xawiC families. These types, which branch into several varieties, function separately. The x...x-CO type, for instance, secretises a given word like “mat” (die) as “stamn” or “fat f omn”, for instance, depending on the encoding variety of the family in question. The x...x-Ca category modifies the same word as “sat sami” and “kat kanni”. The x...x-Ca type changes the word as “stam and “fat baanu”. The fourth family, namely the x...xawiC “ġuş”, distorts the relevant word as “taw wimaa” and “wat wawima”.

The present book proposes four parts and eight chapters describing many of the linguistic aspects of the TSLs.


**The Moroccan Arabic ġuş: Five Categories**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

So far, twelve families of the Moroccan Arabic secret languages of the Tafilalet (TSLs), namely the “ġuş”, were investigated in detail in several works. In this book, emphasis is on five other and different categories of the TSLs, namely the x...x-Cu, the x...x-Ca, the x...xawiC and the x...x-CaC cases, together with their intricate and numerous varieties. A sample of two varieties from each of the families above respectively is given the word “ktab” (a book) as: “taw wawinka” and “stam sawinka”, “taw fiklin” and “stam dunak”, “taw dawk” and “stam hawik”, “taw ruk” and “stam ruk”. This book is organised in the realm of five parts that analyse the encoding operations in the TSLs with reference to several parts of speech and structures.


**Notes on a Moroccan Arabic Secret Language: The X...Rinc Family**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

The second book in the series focuses on the x...rinc family of the TSLs.


**Secret Languages: Evidence from Moroccan Arabic**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

In this book, we will scrutinize the operations at work in ten Moroccan Arabic (MA) secret languages (SLs) of the region of El-Jadida, Morocco. For this purpose, we will target both structural SLs (SSLS) and Non-structural secret languages (NSSLs). The former category refers to languages that change the structural aspects of words as in Pig Latin, for instance. The latter is associated with communicative means using non-structural changes, like the usual slang. SLs under scrutiny are: the Pseudo-Inflection “gaws”, the Inversion “sway”, the “naq” of traditional, popular singers, the butchers’ SL, the youth’s slang, Gnawa’s SL, prisoners’ SL, Traditional Arabic grammar SL, proverbial SL, and fortune-tellers’ SL.

All the SLs are respectively illustrated below:

Zab (bring) “zannargab”, “kas” (a glass) “sak”, “msa” (he went) “ibat”, “aṭiḥ” (to give) “baḥt”, “bont ḥaḥaḥa” (a bad girl) “walima”, “aṭay” (tea) “ṣorọrọ”, “xms-in darham” (fifty dirhams) “xmdra”, “l-ayala-f” (the women) “zanne f l-miṣṣan s-salim”, naṣr (Nasser, proper name) “nazzu y t-zma y-ṣiḥ-lḥa f e-kūkāz-w u war y-maṣa l-t-ladd-h (the blind trusts his walking cane, and disregard the woman’s opinion!), mfd” (he is sick) “gūl”. For descriptive convenience, this study will be divided into seven chapters that will investigate into account aspects of their phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and discourse analysis.


**Notes on a Moroccan Arabic Secret Language of the Tafilalet: The X...Rinc Family**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

The fourth book discusses the rules governing the varieties of the x...rinc family of the TSLs.


**Moroccan Secret Languages: Evidence from the Patterning and the Inversion “ġuş”**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

In this work, the ninth in the series, focus will be on a detailed analysis of seven types of the Moroccan Arabic (MA) “ġuş”, a secret language that spreads in the region of the south-eastern part of Morocco known as the Tafilalet. The seven types to be analysed in this work are: the l-CaC CuC CuCcC, the m-CaC, the m-CaC, the m-CaC trisa, the m-CaC trisafiskun, the m-CaC trisaafiskun, the m-CaC wiCcCcC wiCcC and the Inversion cases. Seven parts will constitute the book, with each part analyzing each of the seven types of the “ġuş”.

The work separately studies the following aspects of encodings in the seven secret languages: sociolinguistic characteristics, the distortion of prefixless words, the effect of the encoding operations on morphologically inflected words, the encoding of MA prepositions, the changes at the level of the syntactic structures in MA, a sample of the daily-like uses of the secret languages in question through discursive samples, a detailed presentation of the rules of the seven languages, and the delivery of messages rates in the languages in question. The work is designed for students of linguistics, typologists, sociolinguists and linguists, for instance.


**The Moroccan Arabic Substitution ġuş**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

This book, which is the eighth of a series of works on Moroccan Arabic secret languages, proposes an extremely detailed account of the “ġuş”, a secret language of one region in the south-east of Morocco, the Tafilalet. The language in question contains a rich number of varieties. This work, which addresses linguistic areas of main concern to linguists, phonologists, morphologists, sociolinguists, dialectologists, arabists, sociologists, graduate and post-graduate students, for instance, focuses on the secretising of a multitude of words, prepositions, verbs, phrases, clauses and sentences, for instance. For descriptive convenience, this study proposes eight chapters and a detailed bibliography. The substitution “ġuş”, which is the main concern of this book and which involves thirty-two varieties, operates through the mere and single replacement of a consonant of the word by a given consonant of the variety of the family “x”. In this family of the secret languages no additional disguise item follows the encoded word. Thus, the word “kla” (eat, for instance, is encoded in one variety of the substitution “ġuş” as “sla” and in another as “sir”. One of the extremely important aspects of the substitution secret language under study in this work is the crucial effect of the context of use of the language itself on the comprehension of the secret encounters, given the total absence of the disguise element, which would stand as the necessary key for the genuine deciphering of the encoded word.


**The Moroccan Arabic ġuş:**

**NASSER BERJAOUI**

*Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco*

This work in ten Moroccan Arabic (MA) secret languages, namely the “ġuş”, was investigated in detail in several works. In this book, emphasis is on five other and different categories of the TSLs, namely the x...x-Cu, the x...x-Ca, the x...xawiC and the x...x-CaC cases, together with their intricate and numerous varieties. A sample of two varieties from each of the families above respectively is given the word “ktab” (a book) as: “taw wawinka” and “stam sawinka”, “taw fiklin” and “stam dunak”, “taw dawk” and “stam hawik”, “taw ruk” and “stam ruk”. This book is organised in the realm of five parts that analyse the encoding operations in the TSLs with reference to several parts of speech and structures.

The X...XayyuC Family of Moroccan Secret Languages

NASSER BERJAOUI
Institut Tinghir, Kenitra, Morocco

This book, which is the tenth of a series of works on Moroccan Arabic secret languages, proposes an extremely detailed account of the "guas", a secret language of one region in the south-east of Morocco. The language in question contains a rich number of varieties. This work, which addresses linguistic areas of main concern to graduate and postgraduate students, linguists, phonologists, morphologists, sociolinguists, dialectologists, arabists and sociologists, focuses on the secretising of a multitude of words, prepositions, verbs, phrases, clauses and sentences, for instance. For descriptive convenience, this study proposes eight chapters and a detailed bibliography. Chapter one is concerned with major previous works related to secret languages worldwide, for instance. Chapter two introduces major sociolinguistic notions of the "guas". Chapter three investigates the encoding of prefixed items. Chapter four analyses the encoding of prefixed items. Chapter five scrutinizes the secretising of prepositions. Chapter six aims at a description of the encoding of prefixed structures. Chapter seven investigates the use of the "guas" in everyday-like conversations. Chapter eight presents a detailed account of the rules governing all the varieties of the x...xayyuC "guas" consonant of the word is substituted by the consonant of the operating variety (x). Then the new word is followed by the disguise element "xayyuC", that is another copy of the substituting consonant (x), the disyllabic "ayyu" and the substituted consonant of the word (C). In this respect, the word "kla" (eat, for instance), is encoded in one variety of the x...xayyuC "guas" as "sla sayyuk".


Language Use and Makkani and Madinan Revelations
A Comparative Study

SAMIA LOCATE
University of Leeds

Makkani and Madinan Revelations aims to provide an account of the Makkani and Madinan revelations of the Qur'an in terms of structure, themes, linguistic, stylistic and textual analysis of the suras. The main objective of these analyses is to make the contents of the Qur'an more accessible by the modern reader. Firstly to represent the context in which the revelations took place, an account of the historical background of the two towns Makkah and Madina at the time of the Prophet himself is given. The present discussion presents the Qur'an in terms of its composition and its status as a Holy Scripture compared to the previous other two Scriptures. Thus, an insight into the Makkani suras has been provided: Outlines of its structure, themes, peculiarities, and textual analysis in terms of tenets of the linguistic Makkani suras have been dealt with. Similarly, an insight into the Madinan suras has also been provided along with structural, thematic and textual analysis of some selected Madinan suras. Other concepts such as the ‘coherence in the Qur'an’, ‘nazm in the Qur’an’ and ‘Ijal al-Qur’an’ which are looked at in terms of conceptual chaining between adjacent suras and ayes have been developed in this study.

The present study provides intriguing comparative and contrastive analyses of the Makkani and Madinan suras. After a comparative study of the Qur'an and other predecessors of the Qur'an and after an analysis of the structural, thematic, and textual analysis of both sets, a label for the Makkani and Madinan suras can be provided. Finally the suras have been compared to each other.


Extraprosodics and Syllable Structure in Berber
An Optimality-theoretic Analysis

Youssef Hidouch
Institut Tinghir, Kenitra

This study is concerned with the applicability of the notion of extraprosodicity in analysing aspects of syllable structure. Besides the Tashnish, a variety of Tashnish spoken in El ksiba Ait Wirra (Tiksi) and Berber (Beni-Mellal, AWTB) Extraprosodicity simply means that syllable-building rules are blind to incorporating certain edge constituents into the structures they build. In the absence of syllable structure, the extraprosodicity model uses the notion of Extrasyllabicity. Three reasons stand behind the exploration of Extraprosoecty. First, this concept has received little attention from Berberists. The works that have dealt with cases involving Extraprosodics and its relevance to Tashnish syllable structure are Badir (1995), Adnour (1994) and Faiz (2003). Second, the treatments propounded in these studies have failed to come up with an account that is explanatorily adequate, since Extraprosodics is considered a tool to account only for irregular cases where schwa epenthesis is blocked. Third, the analyses undertaken in these works consider Extraprosodics a language-specific mechanism. Thus, they fail to recognize it as the result of the interaction of more general constraints pertaining to Universal Grammar. In this book, beside relying on the assumptions of Standard Non-linear Generative Phonology, we basically assume the constraints proposed within Optimality Theory (henceforth OT). It is within the general framework of OT (McCarthy and Prince (op.cit.) and Smolensky (op.cit.)) and later development, namely Correspondence Theory - that we attempt an analysis of some aspects of AWTB word morphology that motivate the use of Extraprosodicity. In fact, the basic principles of OT will be
applied to explain the interaction between prosodic phenomena such as syllabification, epenthesis and affixation, a morphological process. To explain, some prosodic words’ final syllables are the result of three consonants, a structure not permitted word internally. Monoconsonantal coronal nominal affixes and verbal affixes create these sequences. The second consonant of the final morpheme \( t \rightarrow \tilde{v} \), the third masculine / feminine object affixes /t/ and /\( t /\), the second part of the 2nd person pronoun /t/ /d/ and the orientation index /d/ give rise to clusters of three consonants when attached to nominal and verbal stems respectively.

The government of Morocco is encouraging vernacular literacy and thus is involved in representing Berber in some sort of written form. To this end, a thorough phonological analysis is essential to determine and establish a practical set of phonemic characters, or alphabet, for maximal facility in future reading and spelling. Hopefully, this work can assist in this worthy effort.


---

Koptisch - Ein Leitfaden durch das Säidische

ANDREA EBERLE unter Mitarbeit von REGINE SCHULZ

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München / The Walters Art Museum, Baltimore

Coptic, belonging to the Afroasiatic languages, is the final development of the ancient Egyptian language. It is derived from the popular tongue of the so called New Empire and uses the Greek alphabet complemented with six letters from Demotic, an earlier form of Egyptian writing since the 7th century B.C. Beginning with the 1st century A.D., Coptic writing started to replace the complicated Hieroglyphic system and became the official written language during the 3rd century by the spread of Christianity and Christian texts. In addition to this, Coptic, Manichaean and profane texts are important parts of Coptic literature. After the Arabian conquest of Egypt in 641 A.D. and the spread of Islam, Coptic was abandoned and then Coptic language replaced by the Arabic. Until now Coptic is used as liturgical language of the Coptic Church.

The present volume is an introduction to Sahidic Coptic, the starting-point for any coptic study. The emphasis has been put on basic matters relevant to the needs of the beginner. The volume contains: the basic structure of the morphology with special reference to the verbal system; the principles of the different syntactical constructions (main and subordinate clauses - both with translated examples); a sample text with interlinear phonetic transcription and translation; an extensive bibliography with references to more specialized literature and an index.

This comprehensive introduction to Coptic is based on the experience of almost a decade of successful teaching and was also used successfully for self-studies. (written in German)


---

Consonance in the Qur’an

A Conceptual, Intertextual and Linguistic Analysis

HUSSEIN ABDUL-RAOF

University of Leeds

Consonance in the Qur’an provides an in-depth text linguistic analysis of Qur’anic discourse. The lexicogrammatical selections, intertextual meaning relations, the textual notions of conceptual connectivity and intertextuality are expounded with various examples. This text linguistic approach is a vital source for literary semiotics. The textual feature of consonance contributes effectively in the conceptual thrust of the text. The investigation of text consonance is a micro level account of inter and intra-sentence consonance in Arabic. It explicates the impact of contextual and co-textual factors upon the occurrence of the verb, passive participle, active participle, plural of paucity, plural of multitude, the feminine noun, and the phonetic form of a given lexical item. It also investigates rigorously the different levels of linguistic analysis in the light of the modern European linguistic theory of text linguistics.

Consonance in the Qur’an provides 11 linguistic levels of analysis as well as 10 sub-levels of Arabic discourse. These include: (i) the grammatical level which accounts for the grammatical features of modification, word order, grammatical form of words, and grammatical features of words, (ii) the stylistic level which accounts for the stylistic feature of antithesis, shift in cohesive devices, and selection of words, (iii) the lexical level which accounts for lexical variation, (iv) the contextual level which investigates the semantic componential features of words, semantic connectivity among sentences or micro textual units, and the semantic distance between a word and a leitmotif, and the collocation of concepts, (v) the phrase level which deals with the occurrence of refrains, (vi) the contextual level which accounts for the impact of context on the juxtaposition of leitmotifs, (vii) the co-textual level which accounts for the grammatical construction, stylistic variation, the ad hoc selection of words, and grammatical form of words, (viii) the thematic level which investigates the linear order of themes, (ix) the letter and word level which accounts for stylistic symmetry and rhyme phrases, (x) the level of lexical and lexicological unit and (xi) the phonetic level which accounts for phonological features of words.

Consonance in the Qur’an is a vital source for linguistic and Islamic studies, students and researchers. It provides an empirical textual, grammatical, semantic, stylistic, and phonetic analysis of Arabic. Consonance in the Qur’an investigates linguistic structuring at the micro and macro levels of Arabic. In order to show the reader how conceptual and intertextual links are maintained within a text, this book provides a textual third-eye view of the phonemic and leitmotif compartments which are the constituent units of the macro text.


---

Qu’ranic Stylistics

A Linguistic Analysis

HUSSEIN ABDUL-RAOF

University of Leeds

Stylistic variation is the colourful manifestation of language. It is an intriguing linguistic phenomenon that can take place at different levels of language as it has been found in Qu’ranic genre. Stylistic shift can occur within the sentence boundary at both the micro and the macro levels. In the micro text, stylistic variation occurs at the morpheme, word, and sentence levels. However, in the macro text, stylistic change can occur at the macro textual level beyond the sentence boundary. In other words, stylistically different sentences are found at different texts far away from each other. Stylistic variation mirrors language behaviour and the manipulation of the linguistic tools and strategies available to the text producer. Stylistic variation in Qu’ranic Arabic occurs for a good reason and is context and co-text sensitive. Contextual level text are the linguistic habit for stylistic shift. The surrounding grammatical, semantic, and phonetic environment has a direct impact upon the linguistic stylistic behaviour and the manipulation of the linguistic tools and strategies available to the text producer. Therefore, the distinctive stylistic patterns are influenced by the rhetorical factors. A linguistic-stylistic exploration of sentence patterns illuminates the reader’s appreciation of the grammatical and semantic
subtleties underpinning the distinct meanings of two stylistically different but structurally identical sentences. A linguistic investigation of the stylistic patterns of language also uncovers the underlying signification of two stylistically distinct sentences. The present analysis attempts to provide an insight into the resourcful stylistic and linguistic strategies of Arabic. The book starts with a succinct introduction of the reader’s awareness of the exotic stylistic patterns that are semantically-oriented. These stylistic structures can be realized through various linguistic processes that are specific to Arabic, in the way that the resourceful stylistic and semantic syntactic interrelated to stylistic variation in Arabic. This work provides an in-depth explicated analysis of stylistic variation in Qur’anic genre.

Contents:
Linguistic and Stylistic Expressions
Introduction
Chapter One: Linguistic and Textual Features of Qur’anic Discourse
Chapter Two: Syntactic Changes and Stylistic Variation
2.1 Introduction
2.2 Types of Syntactic Change
Chapter Three: Contextual and Co-Textual Factors
3.1 Introduction
3.2 Context and Lexis
3.3 Co-Text and Lexis
3.4 Phonetic Factors
Chapter Four: Cohesion Network and Stylistic Shift
4.1 Introduction
4.2 Ellipsis
4.3 Substitution
Chapter Five: Discourse Variation
5.1 Introduction
5.2 Grammatical Incongruity
5.3 Semantic Incongruity
5.4 Semantic Redundancy
5.5 Selectional Restrictions
5.6 Repetition
Chapter Six: Motifs and Stylistic Patterns
6.1 Introduction
6.2 Motif and Stylistic Shift
Conclusion, Bibliography, Index

![Image](image-url)

Verb Classes and Transitivity in Amharic
MENGISTU AMBERBER
The University of New South Wales

The book provides a detailed analysis of verb classes and transitivity alternations in the Emirite language Amharic. It investigates the lexical-semantic and morphosyntactic properties of a number of constructions including causatives, passives, applicatives, and experiencer properties.

The lexical semantic analysis of the verbs appeals to the theory of Conceptual Semantics as developed by Ray Jackendoff. Thus, the study addresses a compositional approach to the meaning of lexical items in which the meaning of a given lexical item is decomposed into smaller universal conceptual primitives. Each chapter begins with a succinct introduction of the Amharic data under investigation and a concise statement of the theoretically relevant issues.

Then the Amharic data is analysed within a cross-linguistic context in order to uncover deep and underlying grammatical properties. The book would interest theoretical and descriptive linguists as well as research students and researchers interested in the mental lexicon.

![Image](image-url)

Conditional Sentences in Contemporary Hebrew Structure, Meaning, and Usage of Tenses
TALI BAR

The book deals with Contemporary Hebrew Conditional Sentences, classified from a structural point of view.

The Hebrew language is rich in conditional expressions, simple and complex. Conditionality is expressed there by various means, specific conjunctions in the modal usage of the main and subordinate clauses.

The tenses and moods there are characterized by complex tenses and by shifting to the past, different from that found elsewhere. These issues are discussed here.

The book aims to introduce the structural, semantic, contextual, and stylistic aspects of the Present-Day Hebrew Conditionals. It provides a short presentation of their logical aspect without being sidetracked to areas irrelevant to the linguistic discussion, and it clarifies their boundaries as a linguistic category. The description and conclusions are based on evidence taken from a wide and diverse corpus, which gives a comprehensive coverage of the language. Dealing with conditionality, the author also briefly discusses some other important traits of the language, such as the modal usage of the Hebrew infinitive; the relation between coordination and subordination and general features of the Hebrew tense system.

![Image](image-url)

Use of aspect-tense verbal forms in Akkadian texts of the Hammurapi period (1792—1750 B.C.)
GOLDA H. KAPLAN
Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg

The conjugated forms traditionally named as the Present, Preterite and Perfect are the main components of the Akkadian aspect-tense verbal system. The existence of the Akkadian Perfect and the present system, which had been the subject of lengthy discussion. When studying the Perfect in the Middle Assyrian dialect the author came to the conclusion that the use of the Perfect in that dialect should have been explained in a way different from that suggested by W. von Soden (Grundriss der Akkadischen Grammatik. Rom 1952; 1995). Thus, the necessity arose to check anew the use of the Perfect at the earlier stages of the development of Akkadian. The Perfect being a component of the single aspect-tense verbal system, its usage was to be studied along with that of the Present and Preterite.

The detailed analysis of all the verb contexts in the letters of Hammurapi and in the Code of Hammurapi has led to the following conclusions.

Comparing Old Babylonian with later Akkadian dialects shows that the aspect-tense system was constantly changing. It is best seen on the relations of the Preterite and Perfect within the past. A clear tendency is observed of the Perfect becoming the form of the punctive in the past in affirmative sentences (or main clauses) and the Preterite into the form of the punctive in the past in subordinate clauses.

The changes within the aspect-tense system were penetrating into the texts of various genres not evenly but depending on closeness or that written genre to the spoken language. This seems to explain the uneven distribution of the Perfect in different texts: being an innovation of Akkadian, the Perfect was frequent in the texts which are closer to the spoken language.

It has long been debated on which time and tense should be applied to translate protases of the law clauses of the Code of Hammurapi. The author is of the opinion that most protases of the law clauses of the Code of Hammurapi should be translated by the past. Her arguments are as follows. The law part of the Code of Hammurapi as a whole can be considered as the main clause of a complex sentence whose subordinate clause of time placed in the Introduction of the Code of Hammurapi refers to the past. So the main clause seems to refer to the past as well. When used together in one summa-clause of a protasis the Perfect as a rule denotes a posterior one. An analogous phenomenon is observed in the Old Babylonian letters in sentences (or main clauses) describing past events. In the subordinate clauses of protases of the perfect the punctive is expressed as a rule by the Preterite. In Akkadian the punctive of subordinate clauses expressed by the Preterite generally referred to the past.

![Image](image-url)

The Maltese Language of Australia - MALTALJAN
RODERICK BOVINGDON

This is a comprehensive linguistic study of the Maltese language of Australia known as Maltaljan (Ausmaltese) as it has evolved over the last seventy years of Maltese migration to Australia.

The first two chapters outline the historical, sociological, political and linguistic framework in which this continuing phenomenon has developed. A select glossary of some nine hundred headwords is included, of which variations added thereto, comprises chapter three - the core of the entire work. This lexical presentation includes, for the first time ever in the lexicon, a study of Maltese proverbs and proverbs for every entry. No Maltese dictionary or glossary to date has ever gone into such linguistic depth. In addition to this, the glossary presents an index through generative grammatical features of Maltaljan (viz. phonological, semantic, morphological, syntactic, as well as
A Detailed Analysis of Moroccan Secret Languages

NASSER BERJAOU
Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco

The aim of this work is to analyze fourteen Moroccan Arabic (MA) "secret languages" ("SLs"). These spread in the Moroccan regions of Azrou, Dar El Gueddari, Kenitra, Khemisset and Souk Larbaa. (Cf. the relevant map in the map index). This study is a follow-up of ten previous books on MASLs. In this study, we will tackle the secretizing of numerous types of MA structures with a consideration of prefixless words, prefixed affirmative forms, prefixed negated items, miscellaneous functional words, and syntactic structures. The fourteen SLs are classified in terms of their secretizing mechanisms: seven Inversion SLs, four Substitution-Pseudo-Suffixation SLs, two Pseudo-Infixation SLs and one Re-Patterning SL.


Grammars

Inor

BERHANU CHAMORA & ROBERT HEITZRON

Inor is a Gurage dialect (South-Eastern Semitic) spoken in South Central Ethiopia by about 156,000 speakers. It is one of the most complex and least understood Ethiopian Semitic languages.

This monograph provides a sketch of the phonology, morphology, morphosemantics and syntax of Inor. It presents a synchronic description of its consonantal alternations, as observed in verbs, and establishes its phonemic system. We show that Inor verbs select one of two basic patterns: short and long. This division applies to both sound (or transparent) verbs, such as sapa 'break' and gawet 'cut into two', and weak (or opaque) verbs, such as aṣər 'make a fence' and bərəə 'run off suddenly'. A brief description of its morphosemantics of verb derivations is also put forth. An overview of the complex suffixal system is also provided. Finally, most basic syntactic structures are discussed, as are issues such as tense and negation.

The monograph contains data and analyses which will be of interest to specialists in general linguistics, as well as to students of Ethiopian, Semitic and African languages.

ISSN 3 89586 977 5. Languages of the World/Materials 118. 70pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2000.

Palestinian Rural Arabic

KIMMY N. SHAHIN
University of British Columbia

The sketch describes a rural (fellahi) dialect of Palestinian Arabic. The dialect is that of the pre-1948 fellaha village of Abu Shusha. There are an estimated 1000 speakers of this dialect living in Ramallah (West Bank), Amman (Jordan), New Jersey (USA) and a few other places. Abu Shusha fellahi is an endangered variety of Arabic. This is due to the original dispersal of its speakers and the resulting inter-dialect contact, the increasing age of its speakers and pressure from Standard Arabic (as on all non-urban varieties of the language) to conform to more urban and educated speech.

This dialect has not been documented before. Like all Arabic colloquials, it is unwritten. The present sketch addresses the general need for dialectology work on Palestinian Arabic. It also adds to the small number of published comparative work in Arabic syntax and phonology.

This sketch describes the phonemic system of this dialect, which includes nominal and verbal systems, and syntax (word order, clause structure, and clause chaining). Throughout these sections, those features are identified which are markedly Palestinian (vs. Classical) or rural (vs. urban or bedouin). It remains beyond the scope of the sketch to compare this dialect with other Semitic dialects spoken in Canaan. As a result of this language contact, all levels of the linguistic structure were affected, especially in the domains of syntax and morphology, creating a marked similarity to the mixed Canaan-Akkadian diplomatic language and the indigenous West Semitic Canaanite dialects.

Since we do not possess any substantial written record of the Canaanite dialects prior to the first millennium BCE, the Amarna letters from Canaan are our only source of knowledge regarding the linguistic structure of the dialects spoken in Canaan in the second millennium BCE. The Amarna letters yield linguistic, sociolinguistic and linguistic-cultural material that provides a closer look at the language as we know them from the written records of the first millennium BCE. The survey offered in L.W/M, which sketches a concise model of the linguistic system embodied by this corpus, lays special stress on the interference between Akkadian and the West Semitic languages, which resulted in the Canaanite-Akkadian mixed languages and linguistic varieties.

---

**Modern Hebrew**

**ORA (RODRIGUE) SCHWARZWALD**

Bar Ilan University

Modern Hebrew revival in Israel during the last century is a unique phenomenon: a written language used by Jews over 1700 years for either liturgy or writing has become a spoken language used for all purposes.

Although the revivers of Hebrew tried to base the spoken language on the grammar of Hebrew classical periods, the phonetic and grammatical structure of Modern Hebrew shows divergence from it due to various factors.

New words in Modern Hebrew are derived primarily in three ways: 1. combination of a consonant-root with pattern, e.g. g-d-r-l-i-e-s > gidel ‘raised’, g-d-l-m-t-i-a > migdal ‘tower’, 2. stem + affix, e.g. banku > ban’i ‘banker’, migdal > migdal ‘tower-like’, 3. blends, e.g. migdal + ‘or ‘light’ > migdalor ‘lighthouse.’ Loan words are added from various sources with some phonetic adaptation, e.g. bank, telefon, and can follow Hebrew derivational rules, e.g. telefoni ‘of the phone (adj).’

All verbs are derived by root and (seven) patterns’ combination, unlike nouns. There are three tenses and one mood in the verb. Nouns are either masculine or feminine. Person inflection in the verbs is obligatory, and so is preposition inflection. Nouns and adjectives are inflected for number and gender, but possessive inflection is limited in nouns, e.g. yad = hayad sêl ‘my hand.’

Modern Hebrew is an SVO language with an alternating VSO word order that was dominant in classical Hebrew. Topicalization and other word order shifts are possible. Adjectives follow head nouns, but numeral quantifiers precede them. Nominal sentences with no articles are very common in Hebrew, e.g. hi yafa ‘she (is) beautiful’. Copulative verbs are obligatory in the past or the future tense.

The lexicon of Modern Hebrew is composed of original Hebrew words from all its language periods together with loan words. Semantic shifts occur in many original words, however, a lot of the changes are due to loan translations or loan shifts.
Un créole arabe : le kinubi de Mombasa, Kenya

XAVIER LUFFIN
Université Libre de Bruxelles


La présente recherche se propose de décrire le kinubi tel qu’il est parlé actuellement à Mombasa, sur la côte kenyanne, en mettant l’accent d’une part sur l’originalité de ce parler par rapport à ceux de Kíbera (Kenya) et de Bombo (Ouganda), et en analysant d’autre part quel a été le rôle du substrat (diala, d’adstrat yéebine-souda’andíe) et surtout de l’adstrat (kíswahlí et anglais) dans sa formation.

En ce qui concerne l’originalité, le kinubi de Mombasa présente une série de traits phonologiques et morphologiques qui, même s’ils sont limités à certains locuteurs, n’apparaissent pas dans les autres parlers étudiés : épenthèse et apocope moins fréquentes, survie du duel, utilisation du pronom axi après un nom… Par ailleurs, le kinubi de Mombasa est influencé par divers parlers, en raison des origines variées de ses locuteurs.

En ce qui concerne la formation du kinubi, nous constatons que l’influence du substrat est peu visible, tandis que le superfret a joué un rôle prépondérant dans la disposition du lexique. Enfin, l’adstrat exerce actuellement une forte influence sur la langue. Toutefois, l’anglais et le kíswahlí n’agissent pas de la même manière sur le kinubi en général, tant que la connaissance des autres langues adstratées ont un impact très limité. Cette étude tente donc de déterminer quels sont les facteurs linguistiques, sociaux et historiques permettant de comprendre ces différences de traitement.

Pépin Texts

Kimary N. Shahnin
University of British Columbia

This is a collection of Palestinian Arabic narratives spoken by speakers of both urban and rural Palestinian dialects. It documents dialectal distinctions which are expected to disappear over the coming decades. The texts are analysed with reference to the grammar and vocabularies of the L/W Series no. 28 by the author and to previous published collections of Palestinian oral texts.

Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages

De Lacy O’Leary, D.D.

Already in the eleventh century A.D. the Rabbi Jehuda Hayyug (Abu Zakaria Yahya) began to apply the methods of the Arabic grammarians to Hebrew, and thus unconsciously laid the foundation of the comparative philology of the Semitic languages. It was already known that a close relationship existed between Aramaic and Hebrew, but it was commonly supposed that Aramaic was a corruption from Hebrew. Theological presuppositions inclined the Jews to regard Hebrew as the parent, not only of Arabic and Aramaic, but of all other languages as well, and this opinion was generally adopted by Christian writers also. Even this view, however, admitted that a much closer relationship existed between Hebrew and Arabic, and Aramaic, than between Hebrew and any other language; and to this closely related group a fourth member, Ethiopic, was added in the
seventeenth Century, the name Ethiopian being used by Europeans to designate Ge’ez, the ancient classical language of Abyssinia. The decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions in the nineteenth Century added Babylonian-Assyrian as a fifth member (adopted from the introduction of 1928 edition).


The aim of the present work is to furnish the beginner with all the materials which he will require in his earliest studies of the Assyrian language and the cuneiform inscriptions. It contains a sketch of the most useful facts concerning the cuneiform of writing, and an outline of the principles of Assyrian grammar; a list of the more common signs and ideograms; a series of texts and extracts printed in the Assyrian cuneiform character with interlinear translation and transcription, ranging in date from about 2150 B.C. to 260, and a full vocabulary to all the texts printed in the book. (Re-edition; originally published 1898 in London; written in English).

First Steps in Assyrian

L.W. KING

The aim of the present work is to furnish the beginner with all the materials which he will require in his earliest studies of the Assyrian language and the cuneiform inscriptions. It contains a sketch of the most useful facts concerning the cuneiform of writing, and an outline of the principles of Assyrian grammar; a list of the more common signs and ideograms; a series of texts and extracts printed in the Assyrian cuneiform character with interlinear translation and transcription, ranging in date from about 2150 B.C. to 260, and a full vocabulary to all the texts printed in the book. (Re-edition; originally published 1898 in London; written in English).

Initia Amharica

An Introduction to Spoken Amharic. Part I. Grammar.

C.H. ARMBRUSTER

Amharic is the language most widely spoken and written in Abyssinia at the present day. It is indigenous not only in Amhara, the district from which the name is taken, but over the greater part of Central Abyssinia. As a language of commerce it is heard beyond the limits of Abyssinia proper. Two principal dialects are distinguished, that of Gojjam and that of Shoa (from the introduction).

Contents: Phonetic alphabet, the Amharic character, the Amharic grammar, Amharic orthography, Amharic phonetics, Amharic grammar, Amharic lexicography. (Re-edition; originally published 1908 in Cambridge; written in English).

Grammart of Palestinian Jewish Aramaic

W.M. STEVENSON

This introduction to Palestinian Jewish Aramaic presupposes a general knowledge of Hebrew and some other Semitic language, such as Syriac or Arabic. It is intended primarily to equip students of the Targums and the Aramaic portions of the Palestinian Talmud and Midrashim, and to provide a help to the study of the Aramaic elements contained in the writing (from the preface, p. 3). The grammar contains chapters on orthography, nominal morphology (proouns, interrogatives, demonstratives, declensions), verbal morphology (stems, tenses, infinitives, participles). (Re-edition; originally published 1924 in Oxford; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 025 1. LINCOM Gramatica 46. 908pp. USD 52.20 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 36.00. 2010/IV.

Genesius’s Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon of the Old Testament Scriptures

WILLIAM GENESIUS, S.P. TREGELLES (TRANS.)

The study of the Original Languages of the Old Testament is one of the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. To know effectively the Holy Scriptures in one own’s vernacular is indeed a valuable acquisition. Whether in regard of the discoveries of modern archaeologists in Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities, as well as those in the Holy Land itself, every student of the Bible will be glad to be able to investigate for himself the ipsissima verba of the “holy men of God”. In putting forth this edition of Prof. William Genesius’s Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, the Publishers have consulted the requirements of Biblical students generally (from the preface). (Re-edition; originally published 1894 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 004 6. LINCOM Orientalia 01. 542pp. USD 94.50 / EUR 76.80 / GBP 63.60. 2010/IV.

Le Chaooua de l’Aurès (Dialecte de l’Ahmar-Khadhoud). Étude grammaticale - Texte en dialecte Chaouia

GUSTAVE MERCIER


ISBN 978 3 86290 112 8. LINCOM Gramatica 89. 888pp. USD 52.20 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 36.00. 2010/IV.

Materialien zum Studium der arabischen Beduinendialekte Innerafrikas

GEORG KAMPFFMEYER

Das arabische Element Innerafrikas hat bisher nur in sehr geringem Maße die Aufmerksamkeit insbesondere derer, die sich die Erkennung der arabischen Sprache vorgestellt haben, gefunden. Seit sehr bald fünfzig Jahren liegen uns von vier arabischen Dialekten Innerafrikas sehr erhebliche Sprachproben vor, ohne dass sie von Arabisten beachtet worden sind (aus der Einleitung entfernt). In seiner Arbeit vergleicht Kampffmeyer u.a. Sprachproben verschiedener arabischer Beduinendialekte, so aus einem Schoa-Dialekt, einem Wadi-Dialekt, einem Dialekt von Admont (in der westlichen Sahara) und des Dialekts der Brakna (Re-edition; originally published 1899 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 018 3. LINCOM Orientalia 10. 102pp. USD 52.20 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 36.00. 2010/IV.

Lehrbuch der Assyrischen Sprache und Keilschrift

J. ROSENFELD

Die assyrische Sprache gehört zur nordsemitschen Sprachengruppe. Sie war nationale Sprache der Assyrer und Babylonier, fand aber in der Blütezeit der assyrischen Sprachenwissenschaft noch während eines längeren Zeitraumes im Gebrauch. Inhalt: Schriftlehre (mit Tafeln), Lautlehre, Formenlehre, Syllabar, Chrestomatie. (Re-edition; originally published 1899 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 134 0. LINCOM Gramatica 97. 188pp. USD 67.40 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 46.60. 2010/IV.

Vorstudien zur Grammatik und zum Wörterbuch der Soqotri-Sprache

MAXIMILIAN BITTNER

Arabic Grammar. Paradigms, Literature, Exercises and Glossary

A. SOCIN

The aim of A. Socin's Arabic Grammar is to furnish intending students of classical Arabic with the most important rules both of the Accidence and of the Syntax in the briefest possible form. Contents: Orthography and Phonology, Accidence, the pronoun, the verb, the noun, the numerals, particles, Syntax (tenses and moods, government of the verb, government of the noun, the single sentence, composed sentences), appendix, Literature, paradigms, exercises and texts, glossaries (Re-edition; originally published 1895 in London; written in English).

Study zur Laut- und Formenlehre der Mehrisprache in Südarabisen

MAXIMILIAN BITTNER


An Introduction to the Study of the Chaldee Language comprising a Grammar

GEORGE LONGFIELD

The Chaldee Grammar which forms the first part of this work is mainly based upon Winer's "Grammatik des Biblischen und Targumischen Chaldaismus". The present grammar, though shorter than Winer's, will probably be considered sufficiently extensive for the class of students for whom it is intended, - those who are already acquainted with the principles of Hebrew Grammar.

The fact that the Chaldee is the original language of a portion of the Scriptures would alone justify an attempt like the present to furnish a simple introduction to the study of the language. Its importance, in a philological sense of view, and as affording aid to the student in acquiring the other Semitic dialects, especially the Syriac, to which it is intimately related, will also be generally admitted (from the preface).


The Dschäbärtidialekter der Somalisprache

LEO REINSCH


Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar

E. ROEDIGER (ed.)

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar is one of the most comprehensive grammars on Hebrew published in the 19th century, and re-edited many times till today. Contents: Introduction (Semitic languages in general, historic survey of the Hebrew language). Part I: The elements (orthography, vowels, accents, consonant, peculiarities and changes of letters, the syllables and tone), Part II: Forms and inflections, of the parts of the speech (pronoun, strong and weak verb, connection of the subject with the predicate, use of the particles), Hebrew reading book and exercises (Biblical Graecismen into Hebrew, exercises in unpointed Hebrew, Fables of Longman, Bible lessons, bible words and sentences). (Re-edition; originally published 1876 in London; written in English).
An Egyptian Grammar with Chrestomathy and Glossary
SAMUEL A.B. MERCER

The book is intended for Beginners. Experience in teaching Oriental languages has taught me that the beginner needs a textbook which is both simple and also supplied with exercises. The book is designed primarily for use in colleges, seminaries, and universities, and is meant to provide an academic year's work of three hours a week.

The needs of the private student were also kept in mind. Egyptian is difficult. Nor have seminaries, and universities, and is meant to simple and also supplied with exercises. The beginner needs a textbook which is both

Notes grammaticales sur le dialecte arabe vulgaire de Beyrouth
EMANUEL MATTSON

Dans les pages suivantes nous tâcherons de donner un exposé succinct de la phonologie du dialecte "vulgaire" de Beyrouth. Table des matières: Qualité des sons (consonnes, changements des consonnes, voyelles, changements des voyelles, synthèse des verbes (Re-edition; originally published 1930 in Upsala; written in French).

Das Zahlwort vier und neun in den chamitisch-semitischen Sprachen
LEO REINISCH

(Re-edition; originally published 1890 in Wien; written in German).

Grammaire arabe vulgaire
P. CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL

Table des matières: des lettres de l'alphabet - du verbe (tableaux des six classes, voix passive, etc), des noms, des adjectifs, de l'article, de la déclinaison, des pronoms personelles, chiffres et numération, prépositions, adverbes, conjonctions, interjections, concordance, phrases d'usage pour la conversation, textes (Re-edition; originally published 1858 in Paris; written in French).

The Phaistos Disk was continued to be read as a Luwian hieroglyphic sign; 15 out of 78 signs have a Luwian counterpart; thus no claim of complete similarity can be made. The Linear A glossary contains about 1025 whole or broken words. Most of them are not understood yet. Among those which are understood, 45 words have a Luwian counterpart. Inscriptions on votive offerings are dedications to deities, like to goddess A.SA.SA.RA (the Madonna of the Luwians) or to DA.MA.TE (the Earth Mother or Demeter). The Linear A Glossary reveals a glossary of foods in food and agricultural products, on metals, vessels and artefacts and on a number of place names and personal names. Most of the technical words were terms borrowed from Sumerian, Semitic or Akkadian languages.

The Hagi Triada tablets are a wealth of information on many subjects. There is a series of tablets relating to Minoan religious sanctuaries dedicated to Adu, Tinita and Akaru, indicating the worship in Crete of deities from the Syro-palestinian coast. Large quantities of wheat, wine and oil, also of seeds and figs were delivered to these sanctuaries.

The Phaistos Disk was continued to be read as a Luwian hieroglyphic document and the information obtained was - usually analysed for internal consistency.