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The Origin of Amharic

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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. Demeke'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 Argobba 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 The book incorporates most of the accessible historical documents with regard to Amharic and the language situation in former Ethiopia, which also shed some light on the Ethiopian history in general.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).

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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 languagespecific media.

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

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Moroccan Secret Languages:

Evidence from the *guṣ*

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This work, the fifth of a series of books on Moroccan secret languages (the *guṣ*) of the Tafilalet (TSLs), the south-east of Morocco, thoroughly investigates four categories of the secret languages of the Tafilalet (TSLs), Morocco, namely the $x...xərxəlləC$, the $x...Ca$, the $x...ɾaCi$ and the $x...xəyyuC$ families. In the $x...xərxəlləC$ 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 variety (x), the syllable "ər", a third copy of the same consonant (x), the fragment "əllə" and the substituted consonant ("C"). For instance, the word "mat" (die) is encoded in one variety of the $x...xərxəlləC$ family as "sat sərsəlləm". In the $x...Ca$ 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 $x...Ca$ type as "stab ka". In the $x...ɾaCi$ 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 "ɾa", the substituted consonant ("C") and the vowel "i". For example, the word "sarut" (a key) is secretised in one variety of the $x...ɾaCi$ family as "warut ɾasi". In the $x...xəyyuC$ "guṣ", 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 "xəyyuC", that is another copy of the substituting consonant (x), the disyllabic "əyyu" and the substituted consonant of the word ("C"). In this respect, the word "kla" (eat), for instance, is encoded as "sla səyyuk" in one variety of the $x...xəyyuC$ family. The present book contains four parts, with each separately investigating one family of the TSLs. Each part involves eight chapters, and a detailed bibliography on secret languages is presented for research purposes.

The Stress System of Berber

An Optimality-Theoretic Approach

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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 extraprosodic 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), Appligate (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 /t/

and the agentive morphemes /m/ or /n/ 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' realisations 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.

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Maintenance of Non-indigenous Minorities: The British-Moroccan Minority

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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

ISBN 978 3 89586 179 6. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 08. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 24.* 188pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2008.

Four Types of the Moroccan ġuṣ

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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 “ġuṣ”. In this work, four families of the TSLs are proposed, together with their varieties. The types are the x...xxaCC, the x...xaCi, the x...xaCu and the x...xawiCa families. These types, which branch into several varieties, function separately. The x...xxaCC type, for instance, secretises a given word like “mat” (die) as “sat sšamm” or “fat fšamm”, for instance, depending on the encoding variety of the family in question. The x...xaCi category modifies the same word as “sat sami” and “kat kami”. The x...xaCu type changes the word as “sat samu” and “bat banu”. The fourth family, namely the x...xawiCa “ġuṣ”, distorts the relevant word as “tat tawima” and “wat wawima”. The present book proposes four parts and eight chapters describing many of the linguistic aspects of the TSLs.

ISBN 978 3 89586 188 8. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 07. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 23.* 400pp. USD 83.00 / EUR 67.50 / GBP 57.40. 2008.

The Moroccan Arabic ġuṣ: Five Categories

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So far, twelve families of the Moroccan Arabic secret languages of the Tafilalet (TSLs), namely the “ġuṣ”, were investigated in detail in several works. In this book, emphasis is on five other and different categories of the TSLs, namely the x...xawinCa, the x...xaxiCa, the x...xinxC, the x...xawiC and the x...raC cases, together with their intricate and numerous varieties. A sample of two varieties from each of the families above respectively encode the word “ktab” (a book) as: “wtab wawinka” and “stab sawinka”, “btab babika” and “ptab papika”, “ftab finfak” and “dtab dindak”, “dtab dawik” and “htab hawik”, “stab rak” and “vtab rak”. 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 189 5. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 06. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 22.* 500pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2008.

The Moroccan Arabic Substitution ġuṣ

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This book, which is the eighth of a series of works on Moroccan Arabic secret languages, proposes an extremely detailed account of the “ġuṣ”, 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, arabicists, 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 “ġuṣ”, 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 “ġuṣ” as “sla” and as “wla” in another one. One extremely important aspect 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 190 1. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 05. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 21.* 160pp. USD 56.00 / EUR 45.50 / GBP 38.70. 2008.

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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 389 9. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 02. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 17.* 144pp. USD 73.20 / EUR 59.50 / GBP 50.60. 2007.

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

NASSER BERJAOUI

Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco

The third book in the series presents a detailed account of the rules governing the varieties of the x...rinCa family of the TSLs.

ISBN 978 3 89586 325 7. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 03. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 18.* 144pp. USD 73.20 / EUR 59.50 / GBP 50.60. 2007.

Secret Languages: Evidence from Moroccan Arabic

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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. SSLs under scrutiny are: the Pseudo-Infixation “ġawṣ”,

the Inversion “šawṣ”, the “nuġ” 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: “žab” (bring) “žannargab”, “kas” (a glass) “sak”, “mša” (he went) “fhāt”, “eṭih ġir l-edam” (give him bones only) “eṭih elaš wagaf”, “bent xayb-a” (a bad girl) “walima”, “atay” (tea) “šofofo”, “xəms-in dərham” (fifty dirhams) “xədra”, “l-eyala-t” (the women) “žame-u l-mu’ənnat s-salim”, našar (Nasser, proper name) “nəyya-t l-ema y-šif-h-a f eukkāz-u w řay l-mřa lā t-šəddi-h (the blind trusts his walking cane, and disregard the woman’s opinion!), mřid (he is sick) “gūl”. For practical purposes, the SLs will be investigated taking into account aspects of their phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and discourse analysis.

ISBN 978 3 86288 005 8. *LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 31.* USD 128.20 / EUR 104.20 / GBP 88.60. 800 pp. 2010/TV.

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

NASSER BERJAOUI

Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 326 4. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 04. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 19.* 144pp. USD 73.20 / EUR 59.50 / GBP 50.60. 2007.

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

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In this work, the ninth in the series, focus will be on a detailed analysis of seven types of the Moroccan Arabic (MA) “ġuṣ”, 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-CuCi fuCi/l-CuCaC fuCaC, the mətt-CaCCi, the mətt-CaCCi trisa, the mətt-CaCCi tifarkusin, the mətt-CaCCi trisa/tifarkusin, the tə-CCiCi wiCi/tə-CCiCaC wiCaC and the Inversion cases. Seven parts will constitute the book, with each part analyzing each of the seven types of the “ġuṣ”. 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 207 6. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 09. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 25.* 363pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2009.

The X...XəyyuC Family of Moroccan Secret Languages

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This book, which is the tenth of a series of works on Moroccan Arabic secret languages, proposes an extremely detailed account of the "ğuş", 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 graduate and post-graduate students, linguists, phonologists, morphologists, sociolinguists, dialectologists, arabicists 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 "ğuş". Chapter three investigates the encoding of prefixless words. 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 syntactic structures. Chapter seven illustrates the use of the "ğuş" in everyday-like conversations. Chapter eight presents a detailed account of the rules governing all the varieties of the x...xəyyuC family with reference to all MA words, phrases, clauses and sentences and a detailed account of the data. In one variety of the x...xəyyuC "ğuş" 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 "xəyyuC", that is another copy of the substituting consonant (x), the disyllabic "əyyu" 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...xəyyuC "ğuş" as "sla səyyuk".

ISBN 978 3 89586 130 7. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 10. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 27*. 182pp. USD 75.30 / EUR 61.20 / GBP 52.00. 2008.

A Moroccan Arabic Secret Language: The X...XinCa Family

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The present work studies one category (family) of the Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages of the Tafilalet (TSLs), the south-east of Morocco. In this family, which involves thirty-three varieties, a consonant of the word is substituted by the consonant of the variety. Then the new word is followed by the consonant of the TSL, the element "in", the substituted consonant (that of the word) and the vowel "a". For instance, the word "ktab" (a book) is encoded in one variety of the TSLs as "stabsinka" and as "wtabwinka" in another one.

The book involves eight chapters and a detailed bibliography for secret languages research. The first chapter presents major previous works on the topic, like the French Verlan, for instance. Chapter two introduces major sociolinguistic aspects of the TSLs with reference to such aspects as sex, age and locations, for example. Chapter three investigates the encoding operations of prefixless words, like nouns and adjectives. Chapter four scrutinizes the encoding of prefixed items like verbs and passive

participles. Chapter five is concerned with the encoding of long, short and lengthened parts of speech. Chapter six aims at a description of the encoding of phrases, clauses and sentences. Chapter seven mirrors the uses of the TSLs in everyday encounters. Chapter eight presents a detailed account of the rules governing the varieties of the x...xinCa family of the TSLs.

ISBN 978 3 89586 886 3. *Moroccan Arabic Secret Languages 01. LINCOS Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 03*. 130pp. USD 73.20 / EUR 59.50 / GBP 50.60. 2007.

Language Use and Makkan and Madinan Revelations A Comparative Study

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Makkan and Madinan Revelations aims to provide an in-depth study of the Makkan 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 Makka 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 Makkan *suras* has been provided: Outlines of its structure, themes, peculiarities, and textual analysis in terms of tenets of faith of some selected Makkan *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 'i'jaz al-Qur'an' which are looked at in terms of conceptual chaining between adjacent *suras* and *ayas* have been developed in this study.

The present study provides intriguing comparative and contrastive analyses of the Makkan and Madinan *suras* from Muslim and non-Muslim perspectives which led to 28 highly valuable observations about the study of the two phases of revelation. The author's approach has thus become different from classical classification of the *suras*. It is now based on *suras* structure, themes and text linguistics.

ISBN 978 3 58986 392 9. *LINCOS Textual Analyses 01*. 269pp. USD 87.60 / EUR 71.20 / GBP 60.50. 2009.

Literary Old Babylonian

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& ERAN COHEN (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem*)

Akkadian is a cover term for the Semitic languages of ancient Mesopotamia, constituting the eastern branch of the Semitic family. Akkadian, the most ancient Semitic linguistic continuum attested, was written in the cuneiform script, mainly on clay tablets.

It is attested from the third millennium B.C. to the third century A.D. Linguistic research of Akkadian has been relatively scanty, and grammatical descriptions of any of the attested languages and dialects were aimed primarily for didactic purposes. Research has concentrated on phonology, and especially on morphology, which

is typically Semitic. Syntactic structures and the TMA system have remained largely unexplored.

The grammatical description offered in LW/M is based on the language of narrative texts with mythological context of the Old Babylonian period (the first half of the second millennium B.C.). Considering the state of the art and the frame and goals of this series, the authors have confined themselves to a brief model of the language and to defining the basic linguistic strategies of Akkadian. As such, it may also serve as a guide to Semitic grammatical concepts.

All levels of the grammar of this language are treated together for the first time: graphology, morphology, micro- and macro-syntax (characterizing different textemes). Some attention is given to linguistic variation, acknowledging the (albeit small) diversity within the time-space continuum of the texts which constitute this corpus. A short description of the cuneiform script will aim at giving some hint of the problems in adducing linguistic data.

This grammatical description is written with a systemic, structural perception of language in mind, which yields novel concepts in modern presentation. It is intended first and foremost for linguists for whom the language is inaccessible for various reasons and for Semitists whose expertise is not in Akkadian. However, Assyriologists will benefit from it as well, as this description is unique in its linguistic presentation, revealing important details unknown heretofore.

ISBN 3 89586 738 1. *Languages of the World/Materials 81*. 60pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 53.90 / GBP 45.80. 2004.

Extraprosodicity and Syllable Structure in Berber

An Optimality-theoretic Analysis

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This study is concerned with the applicability of the notion of extraprosodicity in analysing aspects of syllable structure of a variety of Tamazight spoken in El ksiba Ait Wirra Tamazight Berber (Henceforth AWTB). Extraprosodicity simply means that syllable-building rules are blind to incorporating certain edge constituents into the structures they build. In the case of syllable structure, the extraprosodicity model uses the notion of Extrasyllabicity.

Three reasons stand behind the exploration of Extraprosodicity. First, this concept has received little attention from Berberists. The works that have dealt with cases involving Extraprosodicity and its relevance to Tamazight syllable structure are Bader (1985), Adnour (1994) and Faizi (2002). Second, the treatments propounded in these studies have failed to come up with an account that is explanatorily adequate, since Extraprosodicity is considered a tool to account only for irregular cases where schwa epenthesis is blocked. Third, the analyses undertaken in these works consider Extraprosodicity 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 conception of grammar as proposed within Optimality Theory (henceforth OT). It is within the general framework of OT (McCarthy and Prince (op.cit.) and Prince and Smolensky (op.cit.) and later development, namely Correspondence Theory - that we attempt an analysis of some aspects of AWTB word morphophonology 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 end in a sequence of three consonants, a structure not permitted word internally. Monoconsonantal coronal nominal affixes and verbal clitics create these sequences. The second chunk of the feminine morpheme /t ---- t/, the third masculine / feminine object clitics /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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 138 3. **LINCOM Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 20**. 180pp. USD 83.00 / EUR 67.50 / GBP 57.40. 2008.

Texts For Linguistic Analysis: Glossed Narratives in Tarifit Berber

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The value of "raw data" is an essential one: to provide students and professors linguistic data that can be examined and analyzed in context, whether the study is phonological or grammatical. This value is profound in the context of current linguistics where "contrived" data devoid of context is *de rigueur*. As much as is possible, analyses ought to be "data-led" where conclusions are suggested after careful and methodical investigation. Then one may properly posit well-grounded linguistic theory.

Toward furthering these aims, stories from Tarifit Berber native speakers were collected over a ten year period. They represent a couple of dialects within the Tarifit-speaking region in northeastern Morocco. They are transcribed phonetically, with morpheme-by-morpheme glosses, syllable divisions, and a free translation. Along with the printed versions, the sound files of each of these stories are provided on an enclosed compact disk.

It is hoped that this compilation will provide a "target-rich" environment for practical linguistic research for students as well as teachers, and that this manner of glossing will help set a better standard for presenting linguistic data. Plus text as audio files on CD-ROM.

ISBN 978 3 89586 125 3. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 28**. 186pp., incl. CD-ROM. USD 95.70 / EUR 77.80 / GBP 66.10. 2008.

A Phonological Analysis of Tarifit Berber

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This study is a basic functionalist phonological analysis of Tarifit Berber, a mostly unwritten language spoken in northeastern Morocco. It reveals this language's phonological "boundaries" which "stretch" in language-specific ways.

Presentation is with two audiences in mind: the informed linguist who is already familiar with phonological principles and practices, and the interested student. For the latter, the author has defined technical terms, mainly in footnotes, and described in detail all of the steps used in analyses. Also, included is a short description of the grammar with morpheme-by-morpheme glosses of all examples.

The purpose is two-fold: (1) to provide students and teachers a language description for use in undergraduate and graduate courses, and (2) to aid in the development of this language.

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 in order to formulate 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 129 1. **LINCOM Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 26**. 183pp. USD 85.40 / EUR 69.40 / GBP 59.00. 2008.

Koptisch - Ein Leitfadendurch das Săidische

ANDREA EBERLE unter Mitarbeit von
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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, gnostic, Manichaean and profane texts are important parts of Coptic literature.

After the Arabian conquest of Egypt in 641 A.D. and the spread of the Islam, Coptic was abandoned as colloquial and written language in favour of Arabic even by the Christian population. 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 in Coptic is based on the experience of almost a decade of continuous teaching and was also used successfully for self-studies. (written in German)

ISBN 3 89586 022 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 07**. 109pp. USD 63.80 / EUR 51.90 / GBP 44.10. 2004.

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 variegated 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. This book provides a detailed 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 functions 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 semantic level which investigates the semantic componential features of words, semantic connectivity among sentences or macro texts, the semantic connectivity 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 morphological 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 formulaic expressions, and (xi) the phonetic level which accounts for phonological features of words.

Consonance in the Qur'an is a vital source for linguistics and Islamic studies students and for 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 bird's-eye view of the thematic and leitmotif compartments which are the constituent units of the macro text.

ISBN 3 89586 801 9 (Hardbound). **Languages of the World 34**. 334pp. USD 146.70 / EUR 119.30 / GBP 101.40. 2005.

Qur'anic Stylistics A Linguistic Analysis

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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 Qur'anic 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 Qur'anic Arabic occurs for a good reason and is context and co-text sensitive. Context and co-text are the linguistic habitat for stylistic shift. The surrounding grammatical, semantic, and phonetic environment has a direct impact upon the linguistic behaviour of Qur'anic genre. This is due to the fact that the text unfolds in a given context of situation.

Therefore, the distinctive stylistic patterns are influenced by the contextual and co-textual 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 unearths the underlying signification of two stylistically distinct sentences. The present analysis attempts to provide an insight into the resourceful stylistic and linguistic strategies of Arabic. The book sharpens up 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. The resourceful mechanism can be a useful linguistic tool to achieve various communicative functions with different semantic significations. The present account of Qur'anic genre explores how grammatical acceptability and semantic syntax are interrelated to stylistic variation in Arabic. This work provides an in-depth explicated analysis of stylistic variation in Qur'anic genre.

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Conclusion, Bibliography, Index

ISBN 3 89586 817 5. **Languages of the World 32.** 250pp. USD 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.70. 2004.

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 Ethiosemitic language Amharic. It investigates the lexical-semantic and morphosyntactic properties of a number of constructions including causatives, passives, applicatives, and experiencer predicates.

The lexical semantic analysis of the verbs appeals to the theory of Conceptual Semantics as developed by Ray Jackendoff. Thus, the study assumes a decompositional 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 studying the interface between lexical semantics and morphosyntax. As it explores the relationship between conceptual structure and language, the book would also be of interest to psycholinguists and researchers interested in the mental lexicon.

ISBN 3 89586 404 8. **LINCOM Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 06.** 160pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2002.

If

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 on the one hand, and negators and adverbial subordinators on the other hand. Conditional sentences are among the most complicated of structures. They contain a great variety of subtlety of nuances; some constructions are transparent, in which the condition is expressed in typical patterns, and in others the conditional meaning is implied from the context. The tense and mood system there, characterized by complex tenses and by shifting to the past, is different from that found elsewhere. These issues are discussed here.

The book is aimed and intended 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.

ISBN 3 89586 700 4. **LINCOM Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 12.** 130pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2003.

Use of aspect-tense verbal forms in Akkadian texts of the Hammurapi period (1792—1750 B.C.)

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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 peculiarities of its usage 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 a way different from that suggested by W. von Soden (Grundriss der Akkadischen Grammatik. Roma 1952; 1995³). 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.

In the texts under discussion as in the Old Babylonian dialect in general the three conjugated forms could express the action of any time and aspect. The difference lies, in the first place, in the frequency of their use in this or that aspect-tense function. But this difference is so great in a number of cases that one can speak of certain aspect-tense functions as attached to a particular verb form.

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 the closeness of this 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 is more 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 *šumma*-clause of a protasis the Preterite as a rule denotes a prior action while the Perfect — 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 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.

ISBN 3 89586 692 X. **LINCOM Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 09.** 130pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2002.

The Maltese Language of Australia - *Maltraljan*

RODERICK BOVINGDON

This is a comprehensive linguistic study of the Maltese language of Australia known as *Maltraljan* (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* with several derivations and variations added thereto, comprises chapter three - the core of the entire work. This lexical presentation includes, for the first time ever in the lexical study of Maltese, phonemic transcriptions 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 in-depth, though general analysis, of the main features of *Maltraljan* (viz. phonological, semantic, morphological, syntactic, as well as

examples for each entry of conversational usage for each term and the respective provenance when this is known.)

A considerable bibliography is added, providing the researcher and student with ample cross-reference for both cross-checking as well as for further research.

ISBN 3 89586 331 9. **Languages of the World 16.** 130 pp. USD 78.60 / EUR 63.90 / GBP 54.30. 2001.

Comparative Morphology of Standard and Egyptian Arabic

HASSAN A. H. GADALLA
Assiut University

The major concern of this book is the comparison of the morphological aspects of Standard Arabic (SA) and Egyptian Arabic (EA). It is divided into five chapters. Chapter One provides a phonological outline of SA and EA. It also analyses morphological basics and the morphosyntactic preliminaries of the two varieties. Chapter Two is devoted to the morphology of triradical and quadriradical verbs. In addition, the inflection of verbs for aspect/mood and voice and a treatment of verbal affixes and verb derivation are provided.

Chapter Three deals with the morphology of primary and deverbal nouns. Moreover, the divergence between definite and indefinite nouns and the inflection of nouns for case, gender and number are explained. The formation of the diminutive is also illustrated. Chapter Four handles the morphology of adjectival stems. Then, the difference between definite and indefinite adjectives and the inflection of adjectives for case, gender, number and degree are analyzed. Furthermore, participial forms and relational adjectives are discussed. Chapter Five is related to the morphology of closed-list classes, including pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, as well as interrogative and responsive particles. Finally, negative and possessive particles are exhibited.

ISBN 3 8958 697 2 4. **LINCOM Studies in Afroasiatic Linguistics 05.** 264pp. USD 113.50 / EUR 92.30 / GBP 78.50. 2000.

De la Médina à la Ville Nouvelle: étude ethnolinguistique des choix codiques dans l'espace urbain de Fes (Maroc)

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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,

L'objectif de ce travail est de montrer l'existence de liens étroits entre l'identité territoriale collective dite «culturelle» et les choix linguistiques qui s'opèrent dans la ville de Fes. Dans cette recherche, on constate que l'histoire du Maroc a également transformé le paysage toponymique de la ville. L'étude toponymique longitudinale montre l'affaiblissement progressif de la présence française dans les toponymes. Les aller-retour opérés entre les événements historiques et les changements de dénominations transparaissent donc dans la sémiotique de la ville de Fes ce qui, est à mettre en parallèle avec la politique d'arabisation du pays.

La seconde partie est consacrée à l'analyse des instances transcodiques (arabe marocain, arabe médian, arabe standard, et français) dans le discours des couturiers et des professeurs d'arabe, deux professions marquées par des clivages homme/femme et révélatrices du niveau social des ouvriers et de la classe moyenne. Le but est de voir les corrélations entre la variable espace de

A Detailed Analysis of Moroccan Secret Languages

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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, Kénitra, Khémisset 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-Inflection SLs and one Re-Patterning SL.

ISBN 978 3 929075 77 9 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 24.** 1006pp. USD 240.30 / EUR 179.00 / GBP 169.10. 2010/IV.

travail et les choix codiques. Les conclusions tirées de cette recherche décrivent comment les revendications idéologiques transparaissent dans les choix opérés de langues lors des alternances codiques et ouvrent la discussion du lien entre l'identité linguistique et le symbolisme projeté par l'espace.

De la Médina à la Ville Nouvelle est la première étude ethnolinguistique consacrée à la « mise en mots » écrite et orale d'appartenances collectives à un espace postcolonial en Afrique du Nord.

ISBN 978 3 89586 687 6. **LINCOM Studies in Ethnolinguistics 01.** 203pp. USD 83.00 / EUR 67.50 / GBP 57.40. 2007.

ETUDE CONTRASTIVE ARABE / FRANÇAIS CAS DE LA RELATIVE

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Cette étude porte sur une comparaison du fonctionnement syntaxique des relatives en arabe et en français. L'attention est focalisée, principalement, dans le cas de la langue arabe, sur « LLadi » et ses dérivés dont les équivalents en langue française sont à la fois les pronoms relatifs simples et composés. Toutefois, pour des raisons de commodités méthodologiques, seuls « qui » et « que » sont pris en compte.

Le travail s'est astreint à l'arabe et au français, deux langues éloignées l'une de l'autre tant au niveau morphosyntaxique qu'au niveau phonologique, vu leur appartenance respective aux familles Chamito-sémitique et Indo-Européenne.

Ce travail consiste surtout à montrer que certains faits syntaxiques (la détermination, l'anaphore, l'adjectivisation ...), caractérisent la relative et lui apportent un éclaircissement certain.

Par ailleurs, chez les anciens grammairiens arabes, la relative n'obéit à aucune systématisation ou souci de classification, en ce sens qu'ils traitent une question donnée tantôt d'un point de vue syntaxique, tantôt d'un point de vue sémantique. Aussi, leur entreprise comporte-t-elle un mélange de syntaxe, de sémantique et de logique. Ceci est dû au fait que trois disciplines se sont conjuguées pour marquer leur esprit : le "fiqh" ; le "kala" et la logique. Ces disciplines ont permis à ces grammairiens d'avoir une vue d'ensemble des données de la langue arabe, et par là, de comprendre ses mécanismes généraux.

ISBN 978 3 89586 227 4. **Languages of the World 36.** 132pp. USD 68.30 / EUR 55.50 / GBP 47.20. 2008.

Grammars

Inor

BERHANU CHAMORA & ROBERT HETZRON

Inor is a Gurage dialect (South-Ethiopian 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 establish 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 səpər 'break' and g-rətəβ 'cut into two', and weak (or opaque) verbs, such as aʔər 'make a fence' and b-rəzə 'run off suddenly'. A brief description of the 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 tenses 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.

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

Palestinian Rural Arabic

(Abu Shusha dialect)

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The sketch describes a rural (*fellahi*) dialect of *Palestinian Arabic*. The dialect is that of the pre-1948 Palestine 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 dispersion 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 addresses the call for data to permit much needed comparative work in Arabic syntax and phonology.

This sketch describes the phonemic system of the dialect, its morphology (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 Arabic colloquials (e.g., Egyptian, Iraqi, etc.). Two phenomena are highlighted. The first is the Abu Shusha vowel system, which has three times the inventory of Classical Arabic.

The second is its discourse structure, as found in oral narrative: features and strategies of topic/focus, coherence and cohesion. An example narrative is provided, with interlinear gloss and English translation. The sketch is based on initial data gathering from two trips each to New Jersey and Ramallah in 1989 and 1991.

ISBN 3 89586 960 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 28.** 60 pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. (2nd edition) 2000.

Gə'əz (Classical Ethiopic)

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Gə'əz, a South-Semitic language, is the classical tongue of Ethiopia. Extinct as a spoken language since the 10th century, it is still used by the Ethiopian church, and still influencing the modern languages of Ethiopia. In this regard it's comparable to the Classical tongues of Europe, Latin and Greek. After Egyptian and Merotic it is one of the oldest attested languages of Africa.

The present volume contains: A short outline of the problems connected with Gə'əz phonology; the basic structures of the morphology, with special reference to the verb; the principles of Gə'əz syntax; a sample text, thoroughly analyzed in interlinear translations. Comparative charts of the nomenclature of the verbal stems, a chapter on research tools and literature and an ample bibliography should function as a helpful guide to Gə'əz-studies for the non-specialist and facilitate reference. The second revised and enlarged edition takes account of new findings, the bibliography is updated and more examples are given.

ISBN 3 89586 604 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 01.** 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. (2nd edition) 1995.

Canaano-Akkadian

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During the second millennium BCE, Akkadian served as the lingua franca of the ancient Near East. An extensive body of epistolographic texts written in this language was discovered at Tell el-Amarna, the modern name for the ancient seat of government of the Egyptian Pharaoh Amenophis IV (Akhenaton). The majority of the Amarna letters were sent to Egypt by the rulers of Canaanite cities which, at the time, were part of the Egyptian empire.

While the conventional language of correspondence was nominally Akkadian, by the Amarna period, i.e., the 14th century BCE, the Canaanite administration had developed a kind of mixed language. This language, or rather, linguistic continuum comprising many varieties, was based upon the lexicon of Akkadian, with serious structural interference from the scribes'

primary languages, i.e., the spectrum of West 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 between this mixed Canaanite-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 predates both Phoenician and Hebrew as we know them from the written records of the first millennium BCE.

The survey offered in LW/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.

ISBN 3 89586 126 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 82.** 92pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 1998. Second printing, with minor corrections. 2005.

Chadian Arabic

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This sketch deals with an unwritten dialect of Arabic which is spoken in parts of northern and central Chad (French Tchad) and which has received serious attention only in the last three decades. The description and materials used is of potential interest to nonspecialists as well as to students of Arabic linguistics and dialectology. A variety of what may be labeled Sudanic Arabic, the Chadian dialect manifests certain linguistic features which pose a challenge to its classification in terms of the traditional Eastern/Western or nomadic/sedentary dichotomies.

Included in this study are brief phonological, morphological and syntactic outlines of the dialect followed by sample texts in phonemic transcription. It is hoped that enough information is given to be of help to those who do not know Arabic as well as to those who are familiar with other varieties of Arabic. A number of characteristic features of Chadian Arabic, especially in the area of phonology, are contrasted with equivalent structures in Modern Standard Arabic since the latter is one variety of Arabic which is more likely to be familiar to most readers.

The materials in this sketch is based mainly on data collected in the late sixties from a native speaker of Chadian Arabic to be used in the preparation of teaching material for the Peace Corps. Other materials collected by other researchers and published since are also taken into consideration.

ISBN 3 89586 005 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 21.** 47pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1995.

Sumerian

JOHN HAYES
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Sumerian has the distinction of being the oldest attested language in the world. Spoken in the southern part of ancient Mesopotamia, the Iraq of today, its first texts date to about 3100 BCE. Sumerian died out as a spoken language about 2000 BCE, but it was studied in the

Mesopotamian school system as a language of high culture for almost two thousand more years. A language-isolate, Sumerian has no obvious relatives.

Typologically, Sumerian is quite different from the Semitic languages which followed it in Mesopotamia. It is basically SOV, with core grammatical relationships marked by affixes on the verb, and with adverbial relationships marked by postpositions, which are cross-referenced by prefixes on the verb. It is split ergative; the perfect functions on an ergative basis, but the imperfect on a nominative-accusative basis.

Because Sumerian is an isolate, and has been dead for thousands of years, special problems arise in trying to elucidate its grammar. There are still major challenges in understanding its morphosyntax, and very little is known about Sumerian at the discourse level. This volume will describe some of the major questions still to be resolved.

ISBN 3 929075 39 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 68.** 50pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1999.

Modern Hebrew

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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 consonantal root with pattern, e.g. *g-d-l-t-i-e* > *gidel* 'raised,' *g-d-l-mi-a* > *migdal* 'tower'; 2. stem + affix, e.g. *bank+ay* > *bankay* 'banker,' *migdal-i* > *migdali* '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),' *t-l-f-n+i-e* > *tiflen* 'telephoned (v).'

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. *yadi* ~ *hayad seli* '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 copula 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.

ISBN 3 89586 144 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 127.** 110pp. USD 58.90 / EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2001.

Un créole arabe : le kinubi de Mombasa, Kenya

XAVIER LUFFIN
Université Libre de Bruxelles

Le kinubi est un créole de base arabe, parlé en Afrique de l'Est (Kenya, Ouganda, République Démocratique du Congo, Tanzanie) et apparenté à l'arabe de Juba (Soudan). Il est parlé par une communauté musulmane – les Nubi – dont les ancêtres sont venus du sud du Soudan à la fin du 19^{ème} siècle.

La présente recherche se propose de décrire le kinubi tel qu'il est parlé actuellement à Mombasa, sur la côte kenyane, en mettant l'accent d'une part sur l'originalité de ce parler par rapport à ceux de Kibera (Kenya) et de Bombo (Ouganda), et en analysant d'autre part quel a été le rôle du superstrat (arabe dialectal), du substrat (langues sud-soudanaises) et surtout de l'adstrat (kiswahili 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, survivance du duel, utilisation du pronom affixe 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 superstrat a joué un rôle-clé dans le processus. Enfin, l'adstrat exerce actuellement une forte influence sur la langue. Toutefois, l'anglais et le kiswahili n'agissent pas de la même manière sur le kinubi en général, tandis que les autres langues adstratales ont un impact très limité. Cette étude tente donc de déterminer quels sont les facteurs linguistiques, sociaux et historiques permettant de comprendre cette différence de traitement.

ISBN 3 89586 804 3. **LINCOM Studies in Pidgin & Creole Linguistics 07**. 200pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2005.

Kinubi Texts

XAVIER LUFFIN
Université Libre de Bruxelles

The Kinubi is an Arabic-based Creole, spoken today in some parts of East Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo. Formerly, it was spoken in Tanzania and in Somalia. This language is closely related to Juba Arabic, spoken in Southern Sudan. It is the language of a Muslim community – the Nubi. Their ancestors were soldiers who left Southern Sudan in the late 19th century, due to the Mahdist rebellion. They went to Uganda, where they enrolled in the British colonial army.

The target language of Kinubi is mainly Sudanese Arabic (actually, various Sudanese dialects). Many features distinguish Kinubi from Dialectal Arabic: phonemic changes, the loss of gender, the loss of the article *al-*, the loss of the Arabic verbal morphology and the use of TMA markers. This language is also highly influenced by English and Swahili. The texts which are presented in this book have been collected in Bombo (Uganda), Kibera (Nairobi, Kenya) and Mombasa (Kenya). They deal with the history of the Nubi community: their origins in Sudan, their arrival in Uganda, their settling in other countries of East Africa, their participation in the First and Second World Wars. They also cover the post-Independence period.

ISBN 3 89586 835 3. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 21**. 172pp. USD 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2005.

Ibn Sīnā: A Treatise on Arabic Phonetics

SOLOMON SARA, S.J.
Georgetown University

Ibn Sīnā, also known in the West as Avicenna, is a 10th -11th century Persian Muslim philosopher and scientist. He was born around 980 C.E. /370 H near Bukhara, in modern Uzbekistan, and died in 1037 C.E. /428 H in Hamedan, in modern Iran. Among his philosophical and scientific works are *kitāb ṭal-sifāʾ* 'The book of healing', his compendium of philosophy and science, and *ṭal-qānūn fī ṭal-t'ibb* 'The canon of medicine' his compendium of medicine, which was translated into Latin and used in European universities as the primary medical source book for centuries.

The treatise under discussion is a unique linguistic-scientific treatise, written in Arabic, about Arabic phonetics from both scientific and linguistic perspectives. This thoughtful and innovative treatise went beyond the traditional impressionistic descriptions of the sounds of Arabic to include in its purview the three modalities of phonetics: the acoustic, the articulatory, and the anatomical/physiological. In addition, it delved into comparative phonetics and natural parallels to the sounds of Arabic. It is of interest to linguists and phoneticians to note that this uncommonly broad and global perspective on phonetics would become common only in more recent research in and teaching of phonetics (19th century on). This treatise is a landmark in the scientific study and development of phonetics.

ISBN 978 3 929075 91 5. **LINCOM Studies in Phonetics 03**. 200pp. USD 86.40 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 59.70. 2009.

Palestinian Texts

KIMARY N. SHAHIN
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 grammatical sketch LW/M Series no. 28 by the author and to previous published collections of Palestinian oral texts.

ISBN 3 89586 169 3. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 05**. 80pp. USD 62.60 / EUR 50.90 / GBP 43.30. 1999.

re-editions

The Siwi Language

W. SEYMOUR WALKER

The Oasis of Siwa - the most westerly of the oases of Egypt - its people, and their speech, have been so long objects of interest and speculation to the outside world. The author has devoted much time and labour, under difficult circumstances, to the compiling of the Grammar and vocabularies of the Siwi language hitherto practically unknown.

C. V. Stanley, in 1911, and shortly later, J. Quibell, of the Cairo Museum, came to the conclusion that Siwi was Touareg or closely allied to it. (adapted from the forward and introduction). The Ethnologue (2009) classifies Siwi as "Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Eastern, Siwa - not closely related to other Berber languages".

Contents: Introduction, abbreviations, the accent (transliteration and pronunciation, accent, the article, the noun-substantive, the

noun-adjective, gender, number, numerals, the pronoun, the verb, the preposition, declension, the adverb, the conjunction, the exclamations and interjections), on the concordance of the verb. Appendices.

This re-edition has been published as no. 31 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1921, London, written in English)

ISBN 978 3 89586 248 9. **LINCOM Gramatica 31**. 99pp. USD 56.30 / EUR 45.80 / GBP 38.90. 2010.

An Elementary Grammar of the Ancient Egyptian Language in the Hieroglyphic Type

P. LE PAGE RENOUF

The Elementary Grammar contained in this volume is available for all hieroglyphic texts written whilst the old Egyptian was still a living language, and the hieroglyphic system of writing continued in its original purity. It is of the utmost importance that the student should begin with these texts, for although the vocabulary and grammar of the later inscriptions resemble those of the better period, as closely as modern Latin does that of the ancient, and although the contents of these inscriptions are often of the highest historical and archeological interest, the hieroglyphic system which they exhibit is extremely corrupt, particularly in the Roman period; it confounds articulations which the ancient Egyptians scrupulously distinguished, signs originally syllabic are used with purely alphabetic values, the ancient values are sometimes ignored and entirely new ones substituted. When the original System is more thoroughly known, the corruptions which it has suffered will be readily learnt (from the preface of the 1875 edition).

Contents: Hieroglyphic Signs, Hieroglyphic Vocabulary, Nouns and Adjectives, Numbers, Ordinals, Pronouns Prepositions, Adverbs and Conjunctions, Interjections, Verbs.

This re-edition has been published as no. 18 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1875, London: Samuel Bagster and Sons).

ISBN 978 3 89586 157 4. **LINCOM Gramatica 18**. 140pp. USD 60.80 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 42.00. 2010.

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 prepossessions inclined the Jews to regard Hebrew as the parent, not only of Aramaic and Arabic, 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, 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 Ethiopic 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).

Contents: I. The Semitic Languages (The Semitic Group, Babylonia and Assyria, Canaan, Aramaic, Arabic (Hijaz dialect, Nejd, Iraq, Syria and Palestine, Egypt, North Africa, Malta, Hadramaut, Oman, Southern Arabic), Abyssinian. II. The Consonant sounds. III. Temporary Modifications of Consonants. IV. The Vowels. V. Temporary Modifications of Vowel Sounds. VI. Temporary Syllabic Changes. VII. The Personal Pronoun. VIII. Demonstrative Pronouns. IX. Relative and Interrogative Pronouns. X. The Noun. XI. The Verb. XII. The particles.

This re-edition has been published as no. 05 in the LINCOM Orientalia (LIOR) series (originally published 1928, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., author's affiliation: Lecturer in Aramaic, Bristol University).

ISBN 978 3 89586 241 0. **LINCOM Orientalia 05.** 298pp. USD 79.70 / EUR 64.80 / GBP 55.10. 2010.

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 transliteration and translation, ranging in date from about B.C. 2250 to B.C. 260, and a full vocabulary to all the texts printed in the book. (Re-edition; originally published 1898 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 004 6. **LINCOM Orientalia 01.** 542pp. USD 94.50 / EUR 76.80 / GBP 65.30. 2010/IV.

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 characters, punctuation, doubling consonants, crasis or contraction of adjacent vowels, substantive, the Ethiopic accusative, pronouns, numerals, primitive and derived forms of the verb, voice, mood, tense, contingent, jussive, paradigms of derived forms of the verb, syntax, etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1908 in Cambridge; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 149 4. **LINCOM Gramatica 109.** 422pp. USD 89.60 / EUR 72.80 / GBP 61.90. 2010/IV.

Grammar of Palestinian Jewish Aramaic

WM. B. 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 (pronouns, 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.** 98pp. USD 52.20 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 36.00. 2010/IV.

Genesis's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon of the Old Testament Scriptures

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

The study of the Original Languages of the Old Testament is one of the importance of which can surely be over-estimated. To know effectively the Holy Scriptures in one own's vernacular is indeed a valuable acquirement. 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 Gesenius'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 076 3. **LINCOM Orientalia 21.** 526pp. USD 92.00 / EUR 74.80 / GBP 63.60. 2010/IV.

Le Chaouia de l'Aurès (Dialecte de l'Ahmar-Khaddou). Étude grammaticale - Texte en dialecte Chaouia

GUSTAVE MERCIER

Le Chaouia font parties des Berbères compris par Ibn Khaldoun sous le nom de Berbères de Zénètes. Il est probable que les Zénètes sont établis dans l'Afrique septentrionale à une époque beaucoup récente que les anciennes Berbères de Loua et de Sanhaga. Les Chaouias appellent eux-même leur langue hak'baylith, kabyle. Table des matières: Première partie: Étude grammaticale (du nom, des prénoms, adjective qualificatifs, du verbe, des particules, numération, du calendrier). Deuxième partie: Fables et légendes.

(Re-edition; originally published 1896 in Paris; written in French)

ISBN 978 3 86290 112 8. **LINCOM Gramatica 89.** 88pp. 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 Erkenntnisse der arabischen Sprache vorgesetzt haben, gefunden. Seit schon 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 entlehnt). In seiner Arbeit vergleicht Kampffmeyer u.a. Sprachproben verschiedener arabischer Beduinendialekte, so aus einem Schoa-Dialekt, einem Wadai-Dialekt, einem Dialekt von Adrar (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. ROSENBERG

Die assyrische Sprache gehört zur nordsemitischen Sprachengruppe. Sie war Nationalsprache der Assyrer und Babylonier, fand aber in der Blütezeit der assyrisch-babylonischen Herrscher weit über die Grenzen des Heimatlandes in diplomatischen und offiziellen Korrespondenzen Verwendung. Als äusserste Zeitpunkte der Blüte der assyrischen Sprachen können wir bezeichnen 1400 v. Chr. bis 280 v. Chr. Die Schrift der Assyrer, die Keilschrift, stand noch während eines längeren Zeitraumes im Gebrauch. Inhalt: Schriftlehre (mit Tafeln), Lautlehre, Formenlehre, Syllabar, Chrestomatie und Übersetzung, Texte in Keilschrift mit Aussprachebezeichnung und Übersetzung (Re-edition; originally published 1890 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 Wörterbuche der Soqotri-Sprache

MAXIMILIAN BITTNER

Unter dem Titel *Vorstudien zur Grammatik und zum Wörterbuche der Soqotri-Sprache* gedenke ich eine Reihe von Abhandlungen zu veröffentlichen, welche die auffallendsten und wichtigsten Erscheinungen der Sprache der Insel Soqotra in grammatischer und lexikalischer Hinsicht zum Gegenstande haben. Daneben soll diese Band auch zeigen, wie innig Mehri, Shuri und Soqotri miteinander zusammenhängen und wie diese drei Mhara-Sprachen, wie ich sie fortan nennen möchte, vom Arabischen sowohl als auch vom Äthiopischen sich abheben. Zugrunde gelegt ist diesen Vorstudien das in den Bänden der Südarabischen Expedition der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien publizierte Soqotri-Material (Re-edition; originally published 1913/18 in Wien; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 126 5. **LINCOM Orientalia 38.** 262pp. USD 66.90 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 46.20. 2010/IV.

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).

ISBN 978 3 86290 079 4. **LINCOM Orientalia 22.** 176pp. USD 65.00 / EUR 52.80 / GBP 44.90. 2010/IV.

Studien zur Laut- und Formenlehre der Mehri-Sprache in Südarabien

MAXIMILIAN BITTNER

Die vorliegenden Aufzeichnungen gehen auf die Texte, das Wörterbuch und die Grammatik Jahns und die von D.H.Müller aufgenommenen Mehri-Texte zurück (als Ergebnisse der Südarabische Expedition, von der Kaiserlichen Akademie in Wien 1908 ausgesandt).

Der Bau der Mehri-Sprache soll nicht bloß vom Standpunkte des Arabischen aus untersucht werden. Das Mehri ist kein arabischer Dialekt (wie noch 1873 von v. Maltzan bezeichnet). So kommen im Mehri andere Tatsachen vor, die sich weder im klassischen noch modernen Arabisch, wohl aber in anderen semitischen Sprachen und da besonders im Äthiopischen nachweisen lassen (aus der Einleitung des ersten Bandes).

Bei der Neuausgabe werden die Bände I: Zum Nomen im engeren Sinne, II: Zum Verbum, III: Zum Pronomen in Südarabien, IV: Zu den Partikeln zu einem Buch zusammengefaßt. (Re-edition; originally published 1090/1913 in Wien; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 125 8. **LINCOM Gramatica 91.** 467pp. USD 94.50 / EUR 76.80 / GBP 65.30. 2010/IV.

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, and especially the Syriac, to which it is intimately related, will also be generally admitted (from the preface). Contents: Of the elements (letters, vowels, and accents, changes of consonants and vowels). Parts of speech and inflexion (pronouns, verb, nouns, particles). Syntax. Paradigms. Analysis of the text of the Chaldee portion of the book of Daniel, Index (Re-edition; originally published 1859 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 166 1. **LINCOM Orientalia 41.** 199pp. USD 69.90 / EUR 56.80 / GBP 48.30. 2010/IV.

Der Dschäbärdialekt der Somalisprache

LEO REINISCH

Die Jabarti bewohnen das Küstenland des afrikanischen Osthorns von Ras Hafun bis hinab zum Äquator. Sie zerfallen in zwei Hauptstämme, Digil und Höye. Ihre Sprache bildet einen Dialekt des Somali (aus der Einleitung der Originalausgabe 1903; Sitzungsber. der phil.-hist. Kl. CXLV VIII. Bd. 5; der Autor war bei Anfertigung der Arbeit Mitglied der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

Die Kurzgrammatik beinhaltet Kapitel zur Lautlehre (Sprachlaute, Lautveränderungen (Konsonanten, Vokale, Akzent), Formenlehre (Artikel, Substantiv, Adjektiv, Numerale, Pronomen, Verbum, Präpositionen, Adverbien), Texte, ein Dschäbärdi-Deutsches Wörterbuch, im Anhang Somalitexte nach dem Dictat eines Habar-Auwal.

In his grammatical sketch Leo Reinisch focuses on nominal and verbal morphology of Japarti, a dialect of Somali. The study also includes basic information on phonology and morphology (verbs, nouns, adjectives, personal pronouns, numbers, prepositions, adverbs and contains several texts and a small Jabarti - German dictionary (originally published 1903, written in German).

ISBN 978 3 89586 099 7. **LINCOM Gramatica 11.** 120S. USD 60.50 / EUR 49.20 / GBP 41.80. 2010/IV.

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar

E. ROEDIGER (ed.)

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar is one of 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 Greek done into Hebrew, exercises in unpointed Hebrew, Fables of Loqman, Bible lessons, bible words and sentences). (Re-edition; originally published 1876 in London; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 89586 196 3. **LINCOM Gramatica 12.** 460pp. USD 88.00 / EUR 72.80 / GBP 60.40. 2010/IV.

Kurzgefasste Vergleichende Grammatik der Semitischen Sprachen. Elemente der Laut- und Formenlehre

CARL BROCKELMANN

Semiten nannte Schlözer i.J. 1781 auf Grund der Völkertafel Gen. 10,21 ff. die Hebräer, Aramäer, Araber und Abessinier als Glieder eines gemeinsamen Stammes, die sich als solche durch die nahe Verwandtschaft ihrer Sprachen auszeichnen.

Der semitische Sprachstamm, dem die Entdeckungen des 19. Jahrh. namentlich noch das Assyrisch-Babylonische angliederten, zerfällt in zwei Hauptzweige, in Ostsemitisch und Westsemitisch. Das Ostsemitische, das sich am frühesten selbständig entwickelte, besteht aus den beiden aufs engste verwandten Dialekten, Babylonisch und Assyrisch, und ist uns durch Denkmäler in Keilschrift, von mindestens aus dem 4. Jahrtausend vor Chr. bis ins 1. Jahrh. vor Chr. bekannt. Das Westsemitische gliedert sich in zwei Hauptgruppen, das Nord- und das Südwestsemitische. Das Nordwestsemitische umfaßt das Kanaanäische und das Aramäische. Zu den kanaanäischen Dialekten sind das Israelitisch-Hebräische und das Phönizische (mit einem Ausläufer im Westen, dem Punischen), zu zählen (aus der Einleitung).

(Re-edition; originally published 1908 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 169 2. **LINCOM Orientalia 42.** 326pp. USD 83.20 / EUR 68.80 / GBP 57.10. 2010/IV.

Ägyptische Grammatik mit Schrifttafel, Literatur, Lesestücken und Wörterverzeichnis

ADOLF ERMAN

Die ägyptische Sprache ist eine Verwandte der semitischen Sprachen, der ostafrikanischen Sprachen und der Berbersprachen Nordafrikas. Ihre ältesten Sprachdenkmäler gehören noch in das vierte Jahrtausend v. Chr., ganz ausgestorben ist es erst vor drei Jahrhunderten.

In diesem Buche wird das Altägyptische behandelt, das als gelehrte Literatursprache bis in die römische Zeit hinein verwendet worden ist (aus der Einleitung). Inhalt: Schrift- und Lautlehre, Pronomina, Nomina, Verba, Partikel, Sätze, Schrifttafel, Literatur, Lesestücke, Wörterverzeichnis (Re-edition; originally published 1902 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 170 8. **LINCOM Gramatica 120.** 276pp. USD 68.70 / EUR 56.80 / GBP 47.10. 2010/IV.

A New Practical Grammar of the Modern Arabic of Egypt

S. SPIRO BEY

Having made modern Arabic my particular study for over thirty years and having taught it both in Egypt and Geneva, it occurred to me to put my lessons in book form and present them to the public. The system adopted is that of European grammar with which the student is familiar.

Contents: Alphabet, article, noun (number, gender, case), adjective, verb, exercises to all chapters (Re-edition; originally published 1912 in London; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 148 7. **LINCOM Tutoria 04.** 269pp. USD 67.10 / EUR 54.50 / GBP 46.30. 2010/IV.

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 compilers of Egyptian grammars done much to make it attractive to the student. It is with this in mind that I have prepared this book. I have divided the grammar into chapters or lessons, and supplied each chapter with copious exercises. I am sure that if the student works through these lessons with care and diligence he will have no trouble with the reading exercises which follow (Re-edition; originally published 1927 in London; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 172 2. **LINCOM Orientalia** 43. 194pp. USD 68.70 / EUR 56.80 / GBP 47.10. 2010/IV.

Notes grammaticales sur la langue Galla ou Oromo

Fr. A. (ANDRE JAROSSEAU, according to WEB-BALL, LLACAN)

Table des matières: Alphabet oromo, du genre, du nombre, radical et terminaison, du substantif, de l'adjectif, du pronom, du verbe, adverbe, préposition, conjonction, interjection, particules affixes préfixes, particules affixes suffixes, euphonisme (Re-edition; originally published 1922 in Diré-Daoua (Abyssinie); written in French)

ISBN 978 3 86290 105 0. **LINCOM Gramatica** 85. 164pp. USD 90.50 / EUR 74.80 / GBP 62. 2010/IV.

Kurzgefaßte Grammatik der Biblisch-Aramäischen Sprache, Literatur, Paradigmen, Texte und Glossar

KARL MARTI

Inhalt: Schrift- und Lautlehre (u.a. die Konsonantenschrift, die Vokalbezeichnung, die masorethischen Beizeichen, Prothese u. Insertion, Veräderung der Vokale beim Wechsel eines Tones), Formenlehre (u.a. Pronomen, Verbum, Nomen, Zahlwort, Partikel), Bemerkungen zur Syntax (u.a. die Rektion des Verbuns, die Kombination der Nomina, der einfache Satz, Satzverbindung und Satzgefüge), Literatur, Paradigmata, Texte und Glossar (die aramäischen Stücke des Alten Testaments, Texte aus den Papyrusfunden von Elephantine), Glossar (Re-edition; originally published 925 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 173 9. **LINCOM Gramatica** 121. 226pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 56.40 / GBP 46.80. 2010/IV.

Assyrische Grammatik

mit Paradigmen, Übungsstücken, Glossar und Literatur

FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH

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Minoan Linear A

An Introduction to Minoan Linear A

JOHN MARANGOZIS

National Technical University of Athens

This work is a study of the Minoan Linear A language, i.e. the language of Minoan Crete in the Bronze Age. The Linear A materials and data which have been available for examination is composed of only 1400 inscribed clay tablets or fragments, and some stone and metallic objects. The method used in the examination and review of each inscription is the scrutiny of the message each conveyed and the qualitative and quantitative information given, its comparison with other relevant inscriptions, its logical interpretation and correlation, the conclusions allowed to be drawn, and the problems that may be resulting or counter arguments which may have to be contemplated.

The Linear A syllabary, revised and enriched, was compared to the Luwian hieroglyphic signs; 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 divinities, 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 terms 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 Hagia 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 dedicated to these sanctuaries.

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

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