The Pronunciation of English around the World

Geo-social Applications of the Natural Phonetics & Tonetics Method

LUCIANO CANEPARI
Venice University

The first part (249 pages with 90 clear & accurate articulatory & intonation illustrations) gives the ‘International’ accent of English. This is not meant to be a simplified version for foreign speakers to other foreign speakers, so often falsely presented as the solution for intercultural communication. The International accent of English, on the contrary (both in its current and native-like versions), is the sublimation of the American and British neutral (or ‘standard’) accents. This avoids the peculiarities of both these accents, while privileging their common and most general features, reducing thus their differences and real or seeming exceptions with respect to its current and highly unsatisfactory spelling. The neutral American and British accents are always given along, for comparisons and useful information, as well: Vocals, Consonants (including ‘The whole truth on English r’), Stress and Intonation (including Paralinguistics). There follow a few chapters with phonetic transcriptions: Conversations, Literary texts, and the IPA sample text. The ‘mediatic’ American (or ‘General American’) and British (or ‘Estuary English’) accents are fully treated in separate chapters.

The second part (407 pages) describes more than 200 accents: 120 native (up to 145 with variants), 61 bilingual, and 20 foreign accents. They are so distributed: North America: Canada & USA (73 accents, including 13 Native-American ones). British Isles: England (34 accents) and Wales, Scotland & Ireland (23 accents). Other accents: Australia, New Zealand & South Africa (28 accents). Second language: Caribbean, Far East, India, Africa, Malta & Gibraltar (28 accents). Foreign (20 accents). With 32 linguistic maps and 292 clear (though rigorous and extensive) illustrations for vowels, consonants and intonation.

We can safely say that the book provides the most accurate descriptions of English accents ever done, in 700 pages, thanks to very many clear figures and precise transcriptions, with no ambiguities, that overcome the too obvious limits of the official IPA conception and symbols, sadly designed just for phonemic intralinguistic purposes, not for more useful interlinguistic and diaphonemic purposes.


The author, who was trained in the British phonetic tradition, teaches Natural Phonetics & Tonetics, i.e. articulatory, auditory and functional, at the University of Venice, Italy.


Extensive Reading in English Language Teaching

ANDRZEJ CIROCKI (ed.)
Gdańsk University

This book presents a wide-ranging examination of extensive reading and its great role in increasing literacy and language development as well as fostering a positive attitude towards reading. The authors are first concerned with theoretical issues pertaining to reading English as a foreign or second language, showing how a theoretical model can be instrumental in helping teachers to encourage their students to learn to read. Then, the authors discuss the place and role of literature in language instruction at different levels, ranging from primary to university, where the term literature denotes both texts written for native speakers and graded texts designed for language learners. Suggestions are provided for integrating extensive reading into the curriculum, establishing a library, and selecting reading materials. The authors also present numerous benefits which can accrue from extensive reading, namely: improvements in learners’ general language proficiency, reading fluency, vocabulary acquisition, affective changes as well as developing communicative and (inter)cultural competences – a priority of the present-day EFL/ESL classroom. Finally, the text provides practical teaching tips, including extensive reading programme guidelines, lesson plans and activities. This innovative book will undoubtedly be a worthwhile reference source for teachers, teacher educators, and teacher trainees for years to come.

CONTENTS:
DIANA PULIDO
Developing reading skills in a foreign/second language

JOHN PAUL LOUCKY
Enhancing skills essential for effective reading

ROB WARING
The inescapable case for extensive reading

DAVID R. HILL
The place and role of graded readers in the EFL context (ER programmes)

Cameroon English Morphology and Syntax: Current Trends in Action

PAUL N. MBANGWANA & BONAVENTURE M. SALA
University of Yaoundé I

The aim in this book is to do three things: compare, describe and explicate variants in the CamE word and sentence. As concerns comparison, the authors identify and categorize morphological and syntactic variants in CamE vis-à-vis the BrE norm. As for description, Mbangwana & Bonaventure make an attempt to understand the structure of variants and assess their significance in morpho-syntactic structure in the New Engilshes. Finally, the authors account for the variants by bringing out some of the factors, linguistic and non-linguistic, involved in the processes postulated.

The book answers one question: How has English been given a Cameroonian touch both at the morphological and the sentential levels? In answering this question, some of the processes and strategies are explored that underlie what can be called morphological and syntactic Cameroonianisms. The basic strategy as far as morphology is concerned is that of remorphemisation and demorphemisation of BrE words. As for syntactic variations, they can be grouped under overt variation (including the superordinate clause deletion for echo-questions, that-adorbials, indirect yes/no questions, ostensive modificators and other relative operators), covert variation (including the special uses of verbs of perception like the verb smell and abuse-verbs, when clauses until clauses and the conjunction but) and variation engendered by the difficulty of handling
6. COMPILACIÓN DEL CORPUS Y NUESTRO ESTUDIO Y MARCO TEÓRICO EN 3. APROXIMACIÓN A LAS COLOCACIONES

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

ÍNDICE

podemos hablar de un comportamiento de las

El corpus ha sido compilado teniendo en cuenta
del orden cronológico y geográfico, con un

El trabajo se ha realizado utilizando un corpus de
textos literarios de cerca de 900.000 palabras.

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Estudio de las estructuras verbo-nombre en un corpus de textos literarios. Las colocaciones en Inglés Moderno Tardo.

Inés Lareo Martín
Universidade da Coruña

Este estudio se centra en el controvertido tema de

la combinatoria léxica en Inglés Moderno Tardo (1800-1930), más concretamente, en las

las colocaciones inglesas formadas por un verbo y un

nombre (colocación V+N) en las que, como verbo, se

se consideran unidades léxicas, con una

característica específica tan peculiar que las

sitting at a medium campo dentro la gramática y el

léxico. Por un lado tenemos una estructura

gramatical con varios elementos que admite

variaciones morfológicas, mientras que por otro,

observamos también que estas construcciones

pueden considerarse unidades léxicas, con un

significado concreto que muchas veces no

se corresponde con la suma de los significados de

los elementos que en ellas se integran. Además, los

distintos grados de fijación de su estructura

interna, junto con el carácter idiosincrásico de su

significado hacen que se las considere como frases

idiomáticas o colocaciones.

En este libro se analiza el comportamiento de

dichas estructuras en Inglés Moderno mediante un

estudio contrastivo en relación a tres tipos de

registros lingüísticos: el lenguaje de la economía y

la empresa, el lenguaje del mundo de la política y

el lenguaje deportivo. Para ello consideramos
distintos aspectos de esta construcción, tanto en lo

que compete a su estructura interna como en lo

que hace referencia a sus propiedades

combinatorias en tanto que unidad léxica que

resulta de la suma de sus elementos. Establecemos

sus características específicas en inglés actual y su

frecuencia de utilización, las características de los

elementos individuales que la componen, los

verbos y sustantivos más productivos y las

combinaciones más frecuentes.

9. REFERENCIAS

COLOCACIONES EN LENGUAJE PERIODÍSTICO
LA PREDICACIÓN COMPLEJA EN INGLÉS MODERNO

ANTONIO ÁLVAREZ RODRÍGUEZ
Universidad de Santiago

Existen en inglés un tipo específico de construcción

verbal formada por un verbo deslexicalizado y un

sustantivo que actúa como núcleo de la Frase

Nominal Predicativa que acompaña a dicho verbo.

Se trata de estructuras complejas, con unas

características específicas tan peculiares que las

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Aspects of Cameroon English usage: a lexical appraisal

JEAN-PAUL KOUEGA
Université de Yaoundé 1

This study examines the innovative and creative development of lexis in Cameroon English. English in Cameroon evolves in a foreign geographical setting where its users are people of different cultures who speak several other languages.

The broad corpus of this work consists of written texts such as official and literary documents, and of spoken texts such as media programmes and extracts. The present study focuses on the narrow corpus, on the other hand, is made up of a collection of new and adapted words which are widespread in the variety. As for the informants, they are native Cameroonians who are holders of the GCE O’ Level and higher diplomas; they can fully operate in the English language and many of them actually make use of this language in their profession.

The analysis reveals several interesting facts about Cameroon English. First of all, there exist a great number of adapted lexical terms in the English used in Cameroon, which is a common feature observed elsewhere in the world in most places where several languages come into contact. Secondly, the vast majority of new and adapted words in Cameroon English come from two widespread languages, namely French, the official language of the country, and Pidgin English, a popular non-ethnic lingua franca. Thirdly, while Pidgin English is not the language of any particular ethnic group, it is the language of those who have not had the chance to learn English before they start schooling and because, Cameroonians already speak two or more languages.

The study looks at a large number of words in Cameroon English that are used in a narrow corpus, on the other hand, is made up of a collection of new and adapted words which are widespread in the variety. As for the informants, they are native Cameroonians who are holders of the GCE O’ Level and higher diplomas; they can fully operate in the English language and many of them actually make use of this language in their profession.

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The Progressive in the History of English with Special Reference to the Early Modern English Period: A Corpus-Based Study

PALOMA NÚÑEZ-PERTEJO
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

The present study aims to provide a descriptive account of be + -ing phrases, as in he was reading a book in the history of the English language. The controversial origin of these periphrases as well as their later evolution and development is discussed, and special attention is devoted to the change in the early Modern English period, which turns out to be an outstanding stage in the history of be + -ing. For this purpose, computerized data from The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts: Diachronic and Dialectal are retrieved and the evidence provided is further analysed and discussed.

The book opens with an introductory chapter which deals with some basic questions such as the problem of terminology, the formal resemblance between the progressive and other related constructions (e.g., adverbial participles), and also with the definition of the category ‘aspect’. The second chapter offers an overview of the semantics of the progressive, which is a rather complicated issue of English verb syntax. Attention is devoted to the role played by temporal adverbials in combination with be + -ing, to so-called ‘non-progressive verbs’; and also to the traditional dichotomy progressive vs. non-progressive (simple) forms.

Throughout the subsequent chapters, the history of the English progressive from Old English to early Modern English is traced on the basis of different parameters, such as paradigmatic frequency, distribution and semantics, among others. Other issues included in these chapters are the origin of Old English beon/wesan + -ende, the origin of Middle English be + -ing, the change from Old English -ende to Middle English -ing(e) and the development of the gerund in Middle English. As indicated above, the chapter which focuses on the use of the progressive in early Modern English offers data from the Helsinki Corpus. All the examples are classified and studied according to various factors, both linguistic and extra-linguistic, including chronology, frequency, paradigm and semantics, as well as their distribution in terms of the type of clause selected and the text type. Finally, the book includes a chapter which summarizes the main conclusions reached.

Paloma Núnez-Pertegó lectures on English as a second language at the Department of English, University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Her research is mainly focused on diachronic syntax and grammaticalization, especially in the early Modern English period.

Historical and Theoretical Approaches to English Satire

JUAN FRANCISCO ELÉCNES AGudo
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

From its early origins, satire has been significantly present in most cultural and literary expressions. Acomp anying be in the satirical pictures of eighteenth-century English painter William Hogarth or in the caricatures that are daily published in the most prestigious periodicals worldwide, satire has allowed many artists to channel their critical opinions through wit, irony and verbal playfulness. Therefore, satire emerges as a mechanism that enables to analyse the social, political and religious reality from indirect, pungent, sçmwere or humorous perspectives. Although its intention or objective might be clear to the eyes of the reader, critics have cast many doubts upon its nature and functioning. This vagueness explains why most attempts to conceptualise satire have clashed with the ambivalence of the mode. It is no wonder, thus, that it is still very difficult to categorise satire: in a literary genre, mode or sub-mode, an ongoing debate that is causing a great deal of theoretical divergence.

Considering these antecedents, the present study seeks to clarify the complexities that underlie satire from both a theoretical and historical point of view. The monograph is divided in two main sections. The first is devoted to define satire and delimit its formal and thematic boundaries, for which we draw on the critical paradigms postulated by critics such as Alvin Kernan, Robert C. Elliott, Leonard Feinberg, Matthew Hodgart, Ronald Paulson or Dustin Griffin. This tentative definition is complemented by a typological classification, in which the aim will be to determine the most recurrent types of satire. To finish with this first section, the monograph includes a chapter that centres on rhetorical strategies such as irony, parody, fantasy or wit that are characteristic of their works.

Along the second part, this study will trace an overview on the evolution of satire, from its origins in the early Eski mo communities up to the twentieth century. This historical and literary survey tries to observe not only the stylistic development of the mode but also the way authors have adapted this works to the socio-political, religious or economic reality of their times. We will first explore the state of satire until the nineteenth century, to move on to the twentieth century in order to analyse the changes undergone by the mode and to comment on its literary prospects.
all the variables relevant for complement selection, the book presents a unified account of aspects of verbal complementation, and so represents the first in-depth cognitive analysis of atemporal complementation (e.g., with English as in English). Throughout the text a large number of examples from both literature and real life (spoken) Scots are given. Three short sample texts, a selected weblogography, and a comprehensive bibliography conclude this volume.

This revision has been completely revised, thoroughly corrected, and updated. Some sections have been revised in the light of new studies and data, and numerous examples from the Scottish Corpus of Text and Speech (SCOTS) corpus have been added.

one of the two structures. The book closes with a recapitulation of the main conclusions reached.


re-editions

Angelsächsische Grammatik

EDUARD SIEVERS


Inhalt:
Leitfaden (Übersicht über die angelsächsische Sprache, Verhältnis der angelsächsischen Sprache zu den verwandten Sprachen, Übersicht über die angelsächsischen Konsonanten), Flexionslehre (Declinatio der Substantiva und Adjectiva, Zahlwörter, Prosodie; Conjugatio: die starken und die schwachen Verben, verba prateritopraesentia etc.), etc.

(Re-edition; originally published 1898 in Halle; written in German)


Old English Grammar

JOSEPH WRIGHT & ELISABETH WRIGHT

The student who thoroughly masters the book will not only have gained a comprehensive knowledge of Old English, but will also have acquired the elements of Comparative Germanic grammar. Although this grammar makes no pretense of being an exhaustive work, it is by far the most complete Grammar that has hitherto been written in English, and the first to deal with the subject in a strictly scientific manner (from the preface).

Contents:
Orthography and pronunciation, the prim. Germanic Equivalents of the Indo-Germanic vowel-sounds, the prim. Germanic vowel-system, the OE. development of the prim. Germanic vowels and accented syllables, the prim. Germanic consonant-system, the OE. development of the prim. Germanic vowels and unaccented syllables, ablaut, the first sound-shifting, Verber’s law, and other consonant changes which took place in the prim. Germanic language, special West Germanic modifications of the general Germanic consonant-system, the OE. development of the General Germanic consonant-system, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, wordformation, index.

(Re-edition; originally published 1914 in Humphrey Milford; written in English)


Historical English Syntax

A statistical corpus-based study on the organisation of Early Modern English sentences

JAVIER PÉREZ-GUERRA
University of Vigo

In this monograph the author explores the syntactic organization of declarative clauses from late Middle English to present-day English and pays special attention to the consequences which the location of the subject has for the determination of the unmarked word order in Early Modern English. The data have been taken from two electronic corpora, namely, The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts and The Lancaster/Oslo-Bergen Corpus of British English.

The author outlines his own concept of ‘theme,’ which will be useful for the (explanatory and descriptive) purposes of describing syntactic (un)markedness. Such a concept leads to the existence of, on the one hand, an unmarked SV order, and, on the other, of several marked patterns, viz sentences introduced by existential there, instances of subject extraposition and insertion of it, clefts, topicalisations, left-dislocations and right-inversions. The subsystems just mentioned are located on a scale of markedness, according to two variables: first, frequency, which is investigated by way of the statistical analysis of the data, and, second, ‘linguistic functionality.’ This second variable has been examined in the light of variables such as gender, textual category, discourse taxonomy, orality and informative principles such as ‘given before new’ or end-weight.


Modern Scots

ALEXANDER BERGS
University of Düsseldorf

This book is intended as a concise and up-to-date introduction to Modern Scots, very much in the vein of the classical, but now somewhat outdated textbooks Grant & Main-Dixon (1921) and Wilson (1926). Modern Scots is often regarded as one end of a dialect continuum that has English as its other end. Of course, Modern Scots can be most frequently heard in literary texts and the media. Outside literature, there is (still) an eminent danger of erosion and contact with English and is (linguistically and socially) no longer an independent language system, rather than as a dialect of English. Nevertheless, Modern Scots lives in close contact with English and is (linguistically and sociologically) strongly influenced by it, so that there is (still) an eminent danger of erosion and loss, despite Scots being increasingly used in literary texts and the media. Outside literature, Modern Scots can be most frequently heard in Glasgow, parts of the Scottish Borders, and Aberdeenshire.

The book opens with a brief sketch of the history of Scots and its present geo- and sociolinguistic state. Further chapters deal with the phonology and orthography of Scots, its morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Furthermore, it offers a brief introduction to features of stylistic variation and discourse management in Scots. Throughout the text a large number of examples from both literary and real life (spoken) Scots are given. Three short sample texts, a selected weblogography, and a comprehensive bibliography conclude this volume.

This revision has been completely revised, thoroughly corrected, and updated. Some sections have been revised in the light of new studies and data, and numerous examples from the Scottish Corpus of Text and Speech (SCOTS) corpus have been added.

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English as a Human Language

To honour Louis Goossens

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERKA, FRANK DUREUIL & LUDU LEJEUNE (eds.)

The scholarship of Louis Goossens took him from Old to Present-Day English and to human language studies as such. From auxiliaries and grammaticalisation to metaphor and metonymy, and from philology to Functional and Cognitive Grammar.

32 papers have been written by colleagues and reflect the later stages of Goossens’ career. The papers focus on modality, lexical semantics, spelling, grammatical categories, pragmatics, Functional, Cognitive and Systems Grammar. For the list of contributions see the LINCOM website www.lincom.eu.


Composite Predicates in Middle English

TERESA MORALEJO GÄRATE
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

The present study addresses the need for an account of the linguistic and extralinguistic peculiarities of composite predicates (such as ‘He told me to HAVE a LOOK at the report’), formed with don, haven, maken, taken and yeven in the Middle English period, on the basis of the evidence provided by the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts, Diacronic and Dialectal.

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The volume opens with an introduction covering goals and method. The first chapter contains a review of previous studies on the topic, a definition of composite predicates and the criteria used to limit them are established. Several issues raised in the study of CPs, which are dealt with in greater depth later in the study, are introduced. Throughout the subsequent chapters, composite predicates are considered with regard to different linguistic parameters. Extralinguistic parameters, including their chronology and origin, their syntactic features and pattering, their distribution across different textual types and their association any particular feature with a selection of high frequency CPs and their equivalent simple verbs is contrasted to reveal any extralinguistic or linguistic factors that may motivate the choice of...