

## LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics

new

Vol. 14 - 16

### The Pronunciation of English around the World Geo-social Applications of the Natural Phonetics & Tonetics Method

LUCIANO CANEPARI  
Venice University

The *first part* gives the “International” accent of English. This is not meant to be a simplified version for foreigners speaking to other foreigners, so often falsely presented as the solution for intercultural communication. The International accent of English, on the contrary, 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 and reducing their differences and real or seeming exceptions with respect to the current and highly unsatisfactory spelling.

The neutral American and British accents are always given along, for comparisons and useful information, as well: Vowels, consonants (including “The ‘whole truth’ on English /r/”), stress and intonation (including palalinguistics). There follow a few chapters with phonotonic transcriptions: Conversations, literary texts, and the IPA sample text. The “mediatic” American and British accents (this is known with the journalistic term “Estuary English”) are fully treated in separate chapters.

The *second part* describes 200 accents: 120 native, 60 bilingual, and 20 foreign accents.

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teacher educators, and teacher trainees for years to come.

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*For the complete list of contributions see  
www.lincom.eu.*

ISBN 3 929075 66 3. LINCOM Studies in Second Language Teaching 05. 633pp. USD 118.80 / EUR 88.00 / GBP 83.60. 2009.

### 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 Englishes. 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

### A Dictionary of Cameroon Pidgin English Usage Pronunciation, Grammar and Vocabulary

JEAN-PAUL KOUEGA  
Université de Yaoundé I

The book describes Cameroon Pidgin English, focusing on its pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.

Pidgin English has been in active use in Cameroon for over 500 years; it started in the Slave Trade years, resisted a German ban during the German annexation period (1884-1914) and survived post-independence neglect. It took flight when it became a makeshift language used in plantations and, today, it has left the plantations for the homes and other domains of public life.

The first attempt to codify this language was made by the Catholic Church, which used it to produce a number of religious materials including the catechism. The second attempt was made by textbook writers for American Peace Corps, who have to learn the language when they arrive Cameroon as they need it to communicate with people in rural areas. The present work sets out to bring together, in a single document, the characteristic features of this language.

The work is divided into two parts. Part One comprises two chapters. The first gives background information on Cameroon, focusing on its geographic and economic situation. Then it examines the evolution of Pidgin, the place of this language in the linguistic landscape of the country, the users of this language, the domains of its use and finally the status and future prospects of this language in Cameroon. The second chapter, which describes the linguistic features of the language, outlines the research design that underlies the subsequent study of the pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary of this language.

Part Two is a dictionary which provides a lexical inventory of common present-day Pidgin

English items used by spoken media practitioners to inform and entertain listeners and viewers on a daily basis. In the Appendix, sample spoken media texts are reproduced.

ISBN 978 3 89586 204 5. LINCOM Studies in Pidgin & Creole Linguistics 09. 154 pp. USD 85.00 / EUR 63.00 / GBP 59.80. 2008.

### 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,

answering this question, some of the processes and strategies are explored that underlie what can be called morphological and syntactic Cameroon-ianisms. The typical 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 super ordinate clause deletion for echo-questions, that-adverbials, indirect yes/no questions, ostensive modifiers and modifier 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 BrE transformational rules (including the tendency to avoid movement transformations in questioning and passivisation, the avoidance of self-embedding transformations in favour of right-branching transformations, the conjunctive use of subordinators, post-movement P-deletion and the avoidance of empty categories).

Cameroon, like most ex-British colonies, uses English as a second language by making it a medium of interpersonal communication, useful in expressing their typical meanings and thought patterns. English in such an environment adapts itself to the users' experiences and ways of life, so as to increase and enrich its level of usability. Mbangwana & Bonaventure demonstrate that the structures christened morpho-syntactic Cameroon-ianisms are structures that were not taught, at least overtly, in class but have emerged naturally and steadily as a generating norm for the Cameroonian community. This explains why certain structures that do not figure in official textbooks, still manage to creep into Cameroonian English. These are strategies introduced to combat the complex grammatical rule system of BrE or to create logic where none existed before in BrE. This means that CamE is acquired (not learnt) in Cameroon. Mbangwana & Bonaventure put forward the Grafting-over-Transfer Hypothesis (GTH) to account for such a phenomenon.

ISBN 978 3 929075 68 7. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 15**. 200pp. USD 91.80 / EUR 68.00 / GBP 64.40. 2009/III.

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

*Inés Lareo Martín*  
*Universidade da Coruña*

Este estudio se centra en el controvertido tema de la combinatoria léxica en Inglés Moderno Tardío (1800-1930), más concretamente, en las colocaciones inglesas formadas por un verbo y un nombre (colocación V+N) en las que, como verbo, se utilicen *take*, *have*, *make* o *do*.

La selección de estos cuatro verbos, que se encuentran entre los más utilizados en las colocaciones, permite estudiar también los posibles cambios experimentados por las parejas *have-take* y *make-do*, observando un descenso más o menos acusado en el uso de estos verbos en su función de colocativos en el siglo XX.

El trabajo se ha realizado utilizando un corpus de textos literarios de cerca de 900.000 palabras. El corpus ha sido compilado teniendo en cuenta una serie de variables sociolingüísticas tales como período, sexo, origen geográfico o edad, que fueron aplicadas al análisis final. Los resultados obtenidos con las tres primeras variables invitan a seguir esta línea de investigación utilizando otros géneros o tipos de texto para poder comprobar si podemos hablar de un comportamiento de las colocaciones en general o si, por el contrario, el tipo de texto es decisivo en este tema.

## Handbook of Middle English GRAMMAR AND TEXTS

LUIS IGLESIAS-RÁBADE  
*Universidade de Santiago de Compostela*

This volume is intended to provide undergraduate and postgraduate students with a comprehensive handbook of Middle English. The book begins with a sociolinguistic study of post-Conquest England. Then the volume presents a detailed description of Middle English grammar divided into four parts. The first part is dedicated to morphology, providing students with forms and uses of the traditional parts of speech. The second part of the volume is devoted to a description of the phonology, proposing a historical development of the OE phonemes (and graphemes) until Present Day English.

Students will find the basic rules of the phonological developments accompanied by the most common spellings for the four periods (Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English and Present Day English) and subperiods of the history of the English language. In the third part the volume presents a description of the grammatical categories and functions on Middle English syntactic units. All parts and sections of the book are provided with a wide range of examples, with modern English translations to facilitate a better understanding of Middle English grammar. The fourth part of the volume includes some extracts of early Middle English texts. Each of them is provided with its own glossary. It is particularly easy for students to identify the meaning of a word, because not only are all words included in the glossary, but also a specific meaning is provided for each word in each of its occurrences.

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## COLOCACIONES EN LENGUAJE PERIODÍSTICO LA PREDICACIÓN COMPLEJA EN INGLÉS MODERNO

ANTONIO ÁLVAREZ RODRÍGUEZ  
*Universidad de Santiago*

Existe 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 sitúan a medio camino entre la gramática y el léxico. Por un lado tenemos una estructura gramatical con varios elementos que admiten 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.

ISBN 3 89586 983 X. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 09**. 280pp. USD 99.20 / EUR 73.50 / GBP 69.80. 2006.

## A Dictionary of English Affixes Their function and meaning

GABRIELE STEIN  
*University of Heidelberg*

A student's dictionary of English confronts the learner with more than 50 000 words – an intimidating prospect. The present book shows that a few hundred word elements occur over and over again (affixes for instance like **-ation**, **bio-**, **de-**, **-ize**, **-less**, **un-**). Learning these – their individual meaning and how they combine – is a gigantic step towards understanding the many thousands of complex words of which they form a part. So a lexical item like **bidirectionally** will easily be analysed and processed as a combination of **bi-direct-ion-al-ly**, 'in two directions'. The inclusion and clear differentiation of affix synonyms and antonyms completes this new and systematic lexical treatment. **A Dictionary of English Affixes** thus constitutes a unique linguistic tool for vocabulary expansion as well as text comprehension and analysis.

But in addition, the book will have a quite distinct and separate application in automated language processing.

Gabriele Stein is professor of English language and linguistics at the *University of Heidelberg*. Her recent books include two studies on lexical description and vocabulary acquisition: **Better Words and Developing Your English Vocabulary**.

ISBN 978 3 89586 387 5 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 12**. 190pp. USD 127.00 / EUR 94.10 / GBP 89.40. 2007.

## So nah und doch so fern: Englische Mentalität und 'Englishness' in Kultur, Gesellschaft und Alltag

GERD DOSE, JOHANN N. SCHMIDT & EGON TIEDJE (Hrsg.)  
*Universität Hamburg*

Die Beiträge in diesem Band zur "Englishness" präsentieren und erklären kulturspezifische Verhaltens- und Denkmuster, Tendenzen und Gewohnheiten in ihrer Verknüpfung mit Traditionen und historischen Bedingungen sowie in Verbindung mit Eigentümlichkeiten der englischen Sprachentwicklung. Dabei wird der Rückgriff auf das überholte Konzept des "Nationalcharakters" sowie der Rekurs auf völkerpsychologische Kategorien vermieden. Die Beiträge sind komparatistisch geprägt und setzen englische Einstellungen und Verhaltensmuster deutlich gegen entsprechende deutsche ab. Sie wollen es auf diese Weise einem deutschen Publikum ermöglichen, vor dem Hintergrund der Fremdkultur Besonderheiten der eigenen Kultur klarer zu erkennen. Wichtige thematische Orientierungspunkte der Beiträge sind:

- die aktuelle Globalisierungsdebatte, die dazu tendiert, kulturelle Vielfalt einzuebnen und besonders die Eigenarten unserer nächsten Nachbarn zu ignorieren,
- die Dominanz ökonomischer Themen in den Diskussionen über die Zukunft Europas,
- die Klischeehaftigkeit der besonders an touristischen Bedürfnissen orientierten, immer noch sehr beliebten Vorstellungen von "typisch englischer" Schrulligkeit.

Silvia Mergenthal

*Die Wiederentdeckung von „Englishness“: Konstruktionen nationaler Identität im Zeitalter der Globalisierung*

Gerd Dose

*Englischer Humor – nicht nur zum Lachen*

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*Wirtschaftskultur in England - Ohne Geld keine Wirtschaftskultur*

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*Verhaltensaspekte in der Sprache: „Höflichkeit“ im Englischen*

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Holger Boden

*Der Fußballkrieg*

ISBN 3 89586 981 3. **LINCOM Studies in English Language and Culture 01**. 220 S. USD 91.10 / EUR 67.50 / GBP 64.10. 2005.

## Aspects of Cameroon English usage : a lexical appraisal

JEAN-PAUL KOUEGA  
*Université de Yaoundé I*

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 the study consists of written texts such as official and literary documents, and of spoken texts such as media programmes, conversations and speeches. 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 mature 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 co-official language of the country, and Pidgin English, a popular non-ethnic lingua franca. Thirdly, while French donates words referring to government institutions and procedural processes, Pidgin English contributes loans for culture-specific domains such as traditional practices and foodstuffs. Fourthly, of the various word formative processes observed in language, the process of borrowing is by far the most productive in Cameroon English. Lastly, because Cameroonians already speak two or more languages before they start schooling and because, while in school, they learn to speak English exclusively from written materials - with their teachers serving as models - the sound system of English in the country is greatly modified: RP phonemes are greatly simplified, and foreign sounds are constantly used; word-stress is often shifted to different syllables, and tonal features are occasionally attached to certain words.

While some of these adapted terms do have English equivalents, many of them refer to concepts and objects which are new to the English community. There is therefore a need for educationists and language teachers in particular, to adjust their syllabus so as to accommodate those adapted terms whose English equivalents are unknown to Cameroonian users or are hardly used by them. There is also a need for lexicographers to bring together those terms which refer to new entities unknown to the English community; these will constitute Cameroon's contribution to the development of English as a world language.

ISBN 3 89586 877 9. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 10**. 330pp. USD 104.60 / EUR 77.50 / GBP 73.60. 2006.

## Program Evaluation Revisited Language Improvement Courses

FATOŞ EROZAN  
*Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus*

The book describes an evaluation case study on a pre-service language teacher education program.

The study evaluates the language improvement courses in the undergraduate curriculum of the English Language Teaching (ELT) Department at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus on the basis of a model modified for the specific context.

The first chapter presents the theoretical and contextual background of the study and its focal points while the second chapter reviews literature in the related field with specific focus on language education. Chapter 3 explains the method of the study: the evaluation model, the participants, the data collection and analysis procedures. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 present the results of the study, and the final chapter discusses the results and their further implications.

The data collected from various sources through a wide range of data elicitation instruments has enabled the researcher to arrive at some important conclusions. Therefore, the case study has several implications for language program evaluation research. First, the results may provide valuable data which can be used to improve the ELT students' proficiency. Second, the framework used in the study can be implemented in carrying out similar studies at the ELT departments of other universities in similar contexts. Finally, the evaluation model implemented in the present study can effectively be used for the evaluation of the other courses (e.g. methodology courses) in the ELT curriculum.

ISBN 3 89586 320 3. **LINCOM Studies in Second Language Teaching 04**. 200pp. USD 88.40 / EUR 65.50 / GBP 62.20. 2006.

## The Spelling Patterns of English

ANDREW G. ROLLINGS  
*Universidade de Santiago de Compostela*

Here at last is a book which describes and explains in great detail how English spelling works. It is therefore a must for anyone wishing to understand better the apparently chaotic orthographic system. It will be of special interest for linguists, language and literacy teachers, and designers of EFL textbooks and materials - and indeed everyone who is or aims to be a literate English-speaker. An earlier, unpublished version of this work has been described by Vivian Cook (in *Inside Language*) as "a useful and novel approach to spelling".

The author looks for regularities and shows the system to be neither totally chaotic nor simple, but basically systematic despite its complexity. He relates spelling to the phonology, and shows the importance of syllable division in spellings of vowels, which are classified following orthographic criteria. Further topics discussed include morphemic alternation, underlying forms, marking devices, graphotactic constraints and etymological factors.

Principles underlying the orthography are postulated and illustrated in Part One. In Part Two, partly inspired by generative linguistics, spelling patterns are described and formalised into various types of rules. An Appendix lists and exemplifies all spellings of each sound.

### Contents:

#### INTRODUCTION

Preamble; Outline of the work; Data, and variety of English; Terminology, abbreviations and symbols.

#### PART ONE: SPEECH AND SPELLING

1. Writing systems and orthography: Writing systems in general; Oriental writing systems; English: An orthography for what and for whom? The phonological basis of the English

orthography.

2. Previous descriptions of the English orthography: Pre-generative assessments; The generative approach, and the 'underlying' nature of the orthography; Synchronic reality? Non-phonemic information; Size of the speech units to be spelt; Two further descriptions: Sampson 1985 and Coney 1994.

3. General orthographic principles for English (and related languages): Introduction: the phonology and other factors; The vowel classification; Syllable division; Vowel digraphs and the marking of tenseness in general; The alphabetic principle, markers, and graphotactic constraints; Homonyms, homophones and homographs; Comparison with the spelling of related languages.

4. History, phonology, morphophonology and spelling: Main changes in the vowel system since Old English; Vowel weakening; Vowel drop since Middle English, and vowel insertion; Consonant change; Consonant drop; Speech processes; Morphophonology; Miscellaneous influences on spelling.

#### PART TWO: THE SPELLING OF VOWEL AND CONSONANT SOUNDS

5. Basic spellings, marking devices, and preliminaries to following chapters: Vowels; Consonants; Geminated forms; Marking devices; Preliminaries to following chapters.

6. Spelling patterns of 'Set A' vowels: Group 1: Lax vowels; Group 2: Tense vowels; Group 3: 'Heavy' vowels; Group 4: 'R-tense' vowels.

7. Spelling patterns of 'Set B' vowels: Group 1: The diphthongs /aʊ/ and /ɔɪ/; Group 2: Rising diphthongs; Group 3: Triphthongs; Group 4: Multiphones.

8. Spelling patterns of 'Set C' vowels: /ə/; Unstressed /ɪ/.

9. Spelling patterns of consonants: Group 1: The simplest sounds to spell with single letters; Group 2: The simplest sounds to spell with C digraphs; Group 3: Glides; Group 4: Palato-alveolars; Group 5: Velar plosives; Group 6: Phonemes that are often morphemes.

#### APPENDIX: ALL SPELLINGS OF ALL SOUNDS, EXAMPLE LISTS

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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* periphrases, 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 their behaviour 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. adjectival 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 paradigm, 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 *-end(e)* 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 extralinguistic, 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 Núñez-Pertejo 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.

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## Historical and Theoretical Approaches to English Satire

JUAN FRANCISCO ÉLICES AGUDO  
*Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia*

From its early origins, satire has been significantly present in most cultural and literary expressions. As can be observed in the satiric 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, sombre 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 as a literary genre, mode or sub-mode, an ongoing debate that is causing a great deal of theoretical divergences.

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 examine 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 satirists employ in their works.

Along the second part, this study will trace an overview on the evolution of satire, from its origins in the early Eskimo 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 their 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.

ISBN 3 89586 743 8. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 08**. 200pp. USD 104.60 / EUR 77.50 / GBP 73.60. 2004.

## English Medical Vocabulary in Ophthalmology: A Historical Review

MARIA JOSE ESTEVE RAMOS  
*Universidad de La Rioja*

The study of scientific language and literature has been a major trend within the wider field of English studies, and a lot of research has focused on the study of its lexicon in each period from a synchronic perspective.

However, a diachronic review of a specific field of science had only been undertaken in specific periods of the language, and not much attention had been paid to the evolution of a subspecialty from its early origin to our present day use. This work attempts a study of the lexicon referred to anatomy and disease terms from a morphological and etymological point of view. Results suggest that the presence of the native lexicon may be higher than expected, and that the language of ophthalmology presents its own characteristics since as early as Old English, defining the specialised area with a terminology of its own, a version of what is nowadays called ESP. Seven texts, each of them belonging to the main periods of the language, have been selected in order to extract the data. Interesting conclusions regarding the composition of medical vocabulary proof that the historical perspective enhances and implements the modern idea of the Latinate predominance in this area.

ISBN 978 3 89586 023 2. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 13**. 306pp. USD 109.70 / EUR 81.30 / GBP 77.20. 2008.

## Existential There-Constructions in Contemporary British English.

A Corpus-Driven Analysis of their Use in Speech and Writing

ANA E. MARTÍNEZ INSUA  
*Universidade de Santiago de Compostela*

The present study of contemporary English existential *there*-constructions (TCs) offers a general view of the state-of-art in current investigation about these constructions, and a corpus-driven analysis of their use in present day British speech and writing. From a functional perspective, this work gathers data from a sub-corpus of the *British National Corpus* and pays special attention to the influence that the medium of expression might have on the frequency, distribution, form and function of TCs. It addresses the need for a joint approach to TCs that focuses not only on their syntactic and semantic

aspects, but also on their pragmatics. From the initial assumption of the signal function of *there* and TCs, the study proposes a pragmatic categorization of TCs in context, and presents it as the basis for an effective methodology that might lead to a better understanding of TCs and their use in contemporary English.

ISBN 3 89586 736 5. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 07**. 200pp. USD 104.60 / EUR 77.50 / GBP 73.60. 2004.

## Atemporal complement clauses in English: A Cognitive Grammar Analysis

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This book deals with verbal complementation in English, namely the introduction of a complement clause into the immediate domination of the verb phrase of a main clause. Its scope of analysis is confined primarily to atemporal (non-finite) complement clauses represented by infinitives, participles and gerunds. The notion *atemporal* refers to a complement clause that is not grounded in time, and so not anchored with respect to elaborated reality. The framework in which the analysis is conducted is Cognitive Grammar (henceforth CG). The general goal of the analysis is to emphasise the importance of cognitive processes in motivating the linguistic structures of language, regard the syntactic form of an expression as reflecting its conceptual organisation and recognise the speaker's capacity to express a situation in alternate ways. Each expression imparts a particular meaning which is distinguishable from the other.

The specific goal of the analysis is to account for the selection of a type of a complement clause construction, which is a function of both meaning and distribution. The meaning of a complement clause construction, which determines its form, is the result of the particular construal the speaker imposes on its conceptual content. Conceptual content refers to the context of knowledge against which the meaning of the construction is characterised. Construal refers to the particular image the speaker selects from a range of alternatives to structure the content of the construction. Distribution is the result of the semantic compatibility that exists between the internal parts of the construction. By integrating 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 complement clauses in English.

ISBN 3 89586 753 5. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 01**. 368pp. USD 133.70 / EUR 99.10 / GBP 94.10. 2002.

## 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 organisation 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 organisation 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 subject 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.

JAVIER PÉREZ-GUERRA lectures on English linguistics and corpus linguistics at the Department of English, *University of Vigo*. His research is focused on syntactic change from Early Modern English onwards.

ISBN 3 89586 651 2. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 11**. 300pp. USD 120.20 / EUR 89.10 / GBP 84.60. 1999.

## Modern Scots

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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 Standard English at the opposite end and Scottish Standard English somewhere in the middle. There do seem to be (sociolinguistic) reasons, though, for treating Modern Scots as an independent language system, rather than as a dialect of English. Nevertheless, Modern Scots lives in close contact with English and is (linguistically and ideologically) 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.

This study 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 literature and real life (spoken) Scots are given. Three short sample texts, a selected webiography, and a comprehensive bibliography conclude this volume.

This second edition 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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ISBN 3 89586 317 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 242**. 80 pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 43.70 / GBP 41.50. 2005/2nd edition.

## English as a Human Language

To honour Louis Goossens

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, FRANK DURIEUX & LUDO LEJEUNE (eds.)

The scholarship of Louis Goossens took him from Old to Present-Day English and to human language 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 (with contributions by E. Blom, F. Wijnen & S. Gillis, X. Dekeyser, P. Harder, J. Nuyts, K. Pelsmaekers & C. Braecke, L. Tasmowski & P. Dendale), lexical semantics (M. Aguirre, W. De Mulder & P. Dendale, D. Geeraerts, D. Sandra, G.A.J. Tops), metaphor (F. Boers, H. Cuyckens & M. Verspoor, L. Lejeune), spelling (F. Daems, G. De Schutter), grammatical categories (R. Dirven & G. Radden, G. Durieux & S. Gillis), pragmatics (R. Geluykens, K. Van de Poel), Functional, Cognitive and Systemic Grammar (with, among others, M. Hannay, J.L. Mackenzie, D. Noël, A.-M. Simon-Vandenbergen), contact linguistics (J. Blommaert, M. Meeuwis & J.-R. Yoka-Mpela), grammatical models (W. Daelemans, K. Davidse), the teaching of language and linguistics (K. Janicki, T. De Rycker, A. De Schryver), and localism (F. Brisard).

ISBN 3 89586 215 0. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 04**. 340 pp. USD 125.60 / EUR 93.10 / GBP 88.40. 1998.

## Composite Predicates in Middle English

TERESA MORALEJO GÁRATE  
*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*, *make*, *taken* and *yeven* in the Middle English period, on the basis of the evidence provided by the *Helsinki Corpus of English Texts, Diachronic and Dialectal*.

This book 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*, *make*, *taken* and *yeven* in the Middle English period, on the basis of the evidence provided by the *Helsinki Corpus of English Texts, Diachronic and Dialectal*.

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 relevant to 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 and extralinguistic parameters, including their chronology and origin, their syntact features and patterning, their distribution across different textual types and their association any particular register. 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 one of the two structures. The book closes with a recapitulation of the main conclusions reached.

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