

A German Language Course on Historical and Linguistic Principles

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This course in basic German is designed for native speakers of English and others with a good grasp of the English language. It draws particular attention to the vocabulary shared by both English and German. English and German word pairs of similar meaning and form are presented in groups according to the sound laws which determine their relationship, for instance English *t* corresponds to German *z* (pronounce /ts/) in *tame* – *zahn*, *tongue* – *Zunge*, *tin* – *Zinn*, *twelve* – *zwölf* and other words. Learners can take advantage of this similarity, which occurs with vowels as well as consonants, to help them learn vocabulary more quickly as well as to guess the rough meaning of an unknown word.

In this course one chapter is devoted to the common European heritage of Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish vocabulary which is shared by English and German. The words which have been selected for this course may not always be of so-called "practical use" that are most frequently taught in conventional language courses. However, the arrangement shows how two closely related languages have many points of general agreement and fine disagreement. The authors have incorporated the results of linguistic research into the material, covering phonetics and many points of grammar. One aim of language teaching is to provide insight into another culture, another to afford a glimpse of another way to look at ideas and the world and this course offers learners a new perspective from which to approach this goal.

When necessary for pedagogical reasons, the authors have neglected purely historical principles of linguistics, such as in the presentation of the strong verb, word order, tenses and particles; instead, these points of grammar have been enriched by modern discoveries in linguistics. The course is not structured for gradual progress, from easy to difficult; therefore you can cover the units in almost any order you prefer. It is recommended to learn the smallest chapters as whole units including the numerous examples in order to reinforce the pattern of sound shifts between both languages, and it is left to the learner where he wants to start after the chapter Basics. For the English translation of vocabulary frequent reference to the word lists at the end is recommended, but the use of a dictionary will prove to be helpful. To acquire an excellent command of the language one has to read German literature carefully and memorise much from familiar and formal use of the language in its spoken and written form; there are longer pieces covering a variety of text types at the end of the course as examples of suitable study material for the learner.

The text is divided into

Part 1:

Basic German Grammar
Phonetics
English Words and their German Relatives
Word Formation and
Advanced Grammar with particular attention to gender, strong verbs and particles
A list of high frequency words

Part 2:

Exercises, including German texts
Further Pronunciation Exercises
Further Notes on Gender
A List of All Words used in the Course, beyond those explained in Footnotes
A Short English-German Wordlist

Einführung in das Studium der deutschen Sprache

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Das Buch „Einführung in das Studium der deutschen Sprache“ verfolgt mehrere Ziele: Es ist ein Lehrmaterial für den Hochschulunterricht zur Einführung in das sprachwissenschaftliche Studium und es soll der theoretischen Fundierung einiger grundlegender linguistischen Teildisziplinen im Prozess der sprachwissenschaftlichen Ausbildung (vorrangig an ausländischen Universitäten) dienen. Über die Belange der Lehrerbildung hinaus ist es zur Unterstützung von Lehrveranstaltungen und zum Selbststudium gedacht. Es ist auch eine Orientierungshilfe für alle, die sich als Studierende der allgemeinen und germanistischen Linguistik und verwandter Disziplinen, als Ausübende eines praktischen Berufes oder allgemein als Sprachinteressierte einen Überblick über wesentliche Teilgebiete der Linguistik, über ihre Geschichte und deren Arbeitsweise verschaffen wollen.

Manche Linguisten haben verschiedene Vorstellungen davon, was ein linguistisches Kursbuch enthalten sollte, ob alle Fragestellungen der linguistischen Forschung aus diachronischer und synchronischer Sicht behandelt werden sollten. Wir sind davon ausgegangen, dass das Buch keine vollständige Behandlung des Begriffs „Sprache“ und „Sprachwissenschaft“ anbieten will und kann. Es zielt lediglich auf einige ausgewählte Teilaspekte, die für die Autorin relevant erscheinen. Jedes sprachwissenschaftlich orientierte Buch geht übrigens von dieser Prämisse aus: Die AutorInnen begrenzen sich auf die aktuellsten Fragestellungen der Linguistik aus ihrer persönlichen Perspektive. Aus dieser Sicht eignet sich das vorliegende Buch besonders für zukünftige Germanisten und Deutschlehrer im Ausland, die sich oft über Regeln, Normen, Begriffserläuterungen, Erklärung der linguistischen Konzeptionen und Theorien nicht gleich im Klaren sind.

Nicht zuletzt richtet sich das Buch an Interessierte, die sich ein Bild von den Veränderungen der deutschen Sprache und den Entwicklungstendenzen im heutigen Sprachgebrauch machen wollen.

ISBN 978 3 89586 523 7. **LINCOM Hand-bücher der Sprachwissenschaft 01.** 280pp. USD 50.70 / EUR 41.20 / GBP 35.00. 2009/IV.

ISBN 978 3 89586 421 6. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 17.** 400pp. USD 57.50 / EUR 46.70 / GBP 39.70. 2009.

3501 Plautdietsch Verbs

fully conjugated in all the tenses
alphabetically arranged

ELDO NEUFELD

“The idea of collecting plautdietsch verbs for conjugation, arose in my mind about ten years ago, and occurred in the following way: I had then just recently become aware that a fellow Plautdietsch speaker had written two books some years previously: “The History of Low German & Plautdietsch,” and “The Spelling of Low German & Plautdietsch.” Plautdietsch is my mother tongue. The two titles mentioned awakened me from a long slumber of 50 years (between my 20th and 70th years), during which I had not used Plautdietsch at all, but had allowed it to fall into disuse while pursuing my education. After studying those two books thoroughly, it struck me that I had allowed a precious heritage not only to lie dormant, but had virtually contributed to its demise. I felt sure that if I sat down and began to write, the words would begin to come. Once I began, I realized that to write anything, one needs to know something of verb forms. That led me to begin the collecting of some very common Plautdietsch verbs, and then tentatively to conjugating them. I began compiling lists of Plautdietsch verbs from every possible source and then to conjugating them. As seen by the title of this work, the total list has swelled to 3,500 fully conjugated Plautdietsch verbs. This publication would prove to be a gold mine for anyone wishing to write in Plautdietsch.” (*Eldo Neufeld*, March 2009)

ISBN 978 3 929075 83 0. **LINCOM Digital Language Library 02.** 3501pp on CD (pdf). USD 61.50 / EUR 50.00 / GBP 42.50. 2009.

Etymologisches Wörterbuch des deutschen Grundwortschatzes

HERMANN BLUHME
Universität Antwerpen

Sprache ist wie ein Fluß: Man hat nie dasselbe Wasser vor sich, aber immer denselben Fluß. Ein etymologisches Wörterbuch vereinigt beide Aspekte. Es zeigt die Wörter der Gegenwart und wie sie sich entwickelt haben, wie ihr Lautstand sich über die Jahrhunderte ändert und wie aus einer alten Bedeutung eine neue entsteht. Es löst den Widerspruch zwischen dem Wandel des Wortkörpers und der Konstanz der Verständigung.

Das vorliegende Wörterbuch möchte noch etwas mehr leisten, nämlich

1. es zeigt die phonologischen und phonotaktischen Bedingungen des Lautwandels,
2. die Häufigkeit des Übergangs zwischen den verschiedenen Lauten,
3. die unterschiedliche Behandlung des eigenen Wortschatzes und der Lehnwörter,
4. eine Sammlung der Lehnwörter nach Ursprungssprachen,
5. es behandelt lautmalende Wörter als eine eigene Gruppe,
6. es enthält eine umfangreiche Liste von Palindromen,
7. die Wanderwege der Wörter über den europäischen Kontinent,
8. den Wortschatz nach 46 Bedeutungsfeldern geordnet und
9. die Zusammenhänge zwischen Wortbedeutungen und der Entlehnung von Kultur- und Naturgut,

GRIMMATIK:**German Grammar through the Magic of the Brothers' Grimm Fairy Tales**

MARGRIT V. ZINGGELER

Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti

Bringing together German grammar and the Brothers' Grimm fairy tales offers a different and thematically unifying approach to learning and reviewing German grammar and it introduces students to the original German texts of the world-known and beloved fairy tales. The rationale for GRIMMATIK (coined of the name of the brothers, Grimm, and the German word for grammar – Grammatik) is to offer a learner-oriented, research-based concept of German grammar to intermediate students of German. GRIMMATIK addresses a multiple variety of grammatical elements in the analysis of every selected fairy tale. It is the student who finally constructs a German grammar, consecutively isolating the elements of speech, phrases, and sentence structures. Recognition of language patterns leads to paradigm segmentation and classification and eventually to internalization of language rules and the acquisition of grammatical competence.

GRIMMATIK includes new technology and it offers tools to students to find lexical and structural patterns using the free Grimm Corpora on the Internet. GRIMMATIK is reasonably simplifying complex linguistic theories in order to offer to students, who already possess a certain degree of German language proficiency and grammar competence, a method to generate their own findings of structural grammar rules. Then something magical happens, the students are ultimately learning German grammar while they are reading and analyzing the Brothers' Grimm Fairy Tales!

ISBN 978 3 89586 720 0. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 26.** 390pp. USD 92.80 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2008. Course discounts available!

10. die Beziehungen zwischen den Lauten des gesprochenen Wortes und den Buchstaben der Schrift.
11. Alle Angaben werden mit umfangreichen statistischen Darstellungen untermauert, sie gründen sich auf den deutschen Grundwortschatz von 3800 Morphemen, aus denen sich der gesamte deutsche Wortschatz ohne die Fremdwörter aufbauen läßt.

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ISBN 3 89586 805 1 (Fester Einband). **LINCOM Handbücher der Sprachwissenschaft 20.** 670 S. USD 171.30 / EUR 139.30 / GBP 118.40. 2005.

Norwegian examples in international linguistics literature

An inventory of defective documentation

JAN ENGH
University of Oslo

This is an inventory of examples of incorrect Norwegian used by foreign linguists in international theoretical linguistics literature. It is the result of a search of several volumes of 18 journals and some 1500 printed books. It consists

of approximately 346 excerpts, each containing at least one case of deficient documentation, made by 139 linguists under 167 titles. The excerpts contain a rich variety of errors, ranging from character representation errors and mere misspellings to sheer nonsense. The extent of the deficient documentation is astonishing as well: More than two thirds of all the articles, books etc. with Norwegian material written by foreign theoretical linguists contained errors (even when the less offensive ones are not taken into consideration).

In most cases, the excerpts contain many errors, frequently errors pertaining to various levels of description (characters, morphology, syntax etc.). Moreover, identical errors may appear in subsequent versions of the same text or in other texts by the same author. Although most of these errors seem trivial considered separately, their negative importance increases as a consequence of their quantity both for the individual linguist and for linguistics on the whole, thus highlighting the problematic relationship between current theoretical linguistics and its empirical base. This inevitably raises doubts as to the validity of the theoretical arguments that the examples are meant to support - and the standards of linguistics' publishing.

ISBN 978 3 89586 856 6. **Linguistics Edition 62.** 170pp. USD 70.70 / EUR 57.50 / GBP 48.90. 2008.

Synchrone Analyse als Fenster zur Diachronie: Die Grammatikalisierung von werden + InfinitivSABINE KRÄMER
Humboldt Universität, Berlin

Die vorliegende Untersuchung versteht sich als Beitrag zur aktuellen, innerhalb der linguistischen Forschung zu verzeichnenden Tendenz, die Rekonstruktion diachroner Entwicklungsabläufe durch synchron erprobte Analyseinstrumentarien zu fundieren. Anhand der Konstruktion *werden* +

Infinitiv wird im Detail herausgearbeitet, inwiefern die Untersuchung von Grammatikalisierungsprozessen, die notwendigerweise nur retrospektiv in den Blick genommen werden können, auf Ergebnisse der synchronen Linguistik angewiesen ist. Dies betrifft zum einen ein angemessenes Repräsentationsformat, zum anderen eine klare Explikation des Ist-Zustands als Voraussetzung für die sprachhistorische Rekonstruktion. Diese methodische Vorgehensweise unterscheidet die vorliegende Arbeit von den bisherigen Untersuchungen zu diesem Thema und macht gleichzeitig transparent, in welcher Weise diese revisionsbedürftig sind.

Die Untersuchungsergebnisse lassen sich grob wie folgt zusammenfassen: Den beiden Lesarten der Konstruktion *werden* + Infinitiv liegen synchron zwei unterschiedliche syntaktische Strukturen zugrunde, wobei *werden* in einer jeweils anderen funktionalen Projektion lokalisiert ist. Darüber hinaus unterscheiden sich Beitrag und syntaktische Position von modalem *werden* – entgegen bisher vorliegender Analysen – von denen der Modalverben *müssen* und *können* in ihren epistemischen Lesarten. Diachron entwickelt sich die futurische Konstruktion *werden* + Infinitiv durch Grammatikalisierung der mhd. Kopula-Konstruktion *werden* + Partizip Präsens bei präsentischer Markierung der Kopula. Die futurische Konstruktion ist ihrerseits Grammatikalisierungsquelle für die modale Konstruktion *werden* + Infinitiv. Die fortschreitende Grammatikalisierung von *werden* läßt sich somit als wiederholte Aufwärts-Reanalyse, d.h. als Aufstieg in eine jeweils höhere funktionale Projektion, rekonstruieren.

ISBN 3 89586 464 1. **LINCOM Studien zur Germanistik 23.** 150pp. USD 72.50 / EUR 58.90 / GBP 50.10. 2005.

Swiss German

The modern Alemannic vernacular in and around Zurich

JOHANNES REESE

The "German"-speaking part of Switzerland (almost two thirds of the population) is notorious for its diglossia. The written language is Standard German with few regional specialties, the everyday language is an Alemannic dialect; each village has its own. In recent years, there is a koineization process going on, with a gravitation center around Zurich. The dialects are becoming more similar to each other than they used to be. So, it may now be justified to summarize them as "Swiss German", although there is no uniform language to expect over the next decades.

Maybe the continuing diversity and rapid change are some of the reasons why these dialects have seldom been described to people unfamiliar with either one of them or at least Standard German. Few of the existing works make use of modern linguistic devices like IPA either.

The present booklet shall provide a concise overview of Swiss German as it is spoken today in the Zurich area. It covers phonology, morphology, the TAM and Aktionsart system, and syntax.

A recently recorded text is included, too. In the course of the chapters, some peculiarities are presented that haven't appeared in the literature so far: e. g., the satellite-framed character of the language is the base of the phenomenon of multi-valent verbs, and in connection with the famous reduplicative verb construction, which is unique to Alemannic, it accounts for the so-called "absentive" in Germanic languages.

ISBN 978 3 89586 497 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 462.** 87pp. USD 58.90 / EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2007.

Hypotaxis as Building-Site

The Emergence and Grammaticalization of Concessive Conditionals in English, German and Dutch

TORSTEN LEUSCHNER
Ghent University

This is the first book-length study of concessive conditionals, a type of adverbial clause that shows an unusual breadth of variation in Germanic and is therefore characterized as a "building-site" of grammaticalization. Entirely based on corpus data, it offers a detailed description of concessive conditionals and their subtypes in English, German and Dutch from the point of view of form-function relations and the discourse-syntax interface. The discourse conditions under which their more or less strongly grammaticalized formal varieties are used in discourse are pinpointed, and a clear distinction is drawn between the synchronic and diachronic emergence of concessive conditionals. Contrary to traditional assumptions in grammaticalization methodology, present-day variation patterns of concessive conditionals do not necessarily reflect their actual paths of historical development. Rather than evolve steadily towards ever increasing grammaticalization, concessive conditionals have been hovering on the edge of syntax in the languages in question and are likely to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

ISBN 3 89586 353 X. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 24**. 191pp. USD 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 61.00. 2006.

The acquisition of determiners in bilingual German-Italian and German-French children

TANJA KUPISCH
University of Hamburg

This study is concerned with the acquisition of determiners in bilingual children acquiring German simultaneously with a Romance language (French/Italian). It has two major concerns: (i) to shed more light on the interplay between language influence and language dominance and (ii) to examine the relation between forms and functions. Bilingual data is especially suited for this purpose, as bilingual children have been argued to dispose of two grammatical systems, while having only one cognitive system. Thus, we may expect similarities in the acquisition of functions but the acquisition of forms should mirror language specific patterns. The analysis, which is based on a large sample of bilingual data, indicates that things are far more complex.

The grammars of a bilingual child are in contact and influence each other. Contrary to general belief, such influence may be of a positive nature, anticipating syntactic acquisition in one language. It is further argued that language dominance is not the only factor that determines language influence. The book adopts the perspective of Chomskyan Universal grammar, but it contains an empirical study of the acquisition of article functions, discussing whether formal and functional acquisition interact or represent two completely independent processes. The book provides a comprehensive overview of relevant theoretical and empirical work and contains numerous illustrative examples of small children's linguistic capacities.

ISBN 3 89586 996 1. **LINCOM Studies in Language Acquisition 17**. 246pp. USD 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 61.00. 2006.

Dictionary of Plautdietsch Synonyms and Antonyms

ELDO NEUFELD

Finding the precise word or phrase that will help a writer express his idea with impact and accuracy requires a very special tool. It is hoped that this *Dictionary of Plautdietsch Synonyms and Antonyms* will prove to be that tool for people writing in the Plautdietsch dialect. Work on this project over a number of years has proven to the author that our 450-year-old dialect, originally formulated in the 16th and 17th centuries in Northern Europe, is unbelievably and unexpectedly rich in its vocabulary and possibilities of expression.

The stimulus for the present work arose out of the enjoyment experienced by the author in the use of such synonym and antonym finders in other languages. This attempt to create such a dictionary in the Plautdietsch dialect is the result."

ISBN 3 89586 850 7. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 16**. 240pp. USD 79.80 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 55.20. 2003.

Collected Plautdietsch Poems

and Selected Plautdietsch Stories

(Jesamelde Plautdietsche Jedichte, Uutjewälte Plautdietsche Jeschichte)

ELDO NEUFELD

The author has been guilty of versifying from his early elementary school years in the Kansas public school system of the 1930s. Although the early efforts were nothing more than collections of unconscious iambic and trochaic feet, compliments from teachers, parents, and friends lent sufficient encouragement to keep the fascination alive.

The present collection consists primarily of the efforts of recent years, all earlier examples having unfortunately disappeared with the passage of time. The emotions, the inner and outer aspects of the author's young life with which these poems deal, were created and shaped during the Great Depression years of the 1930s. These experiences, heightened by the memory of the economic poverty and hardships of his family situation, caused a deep seriousness to develop in his psyche and most of the poems clearly reflect that".

ISBN 3 89586 793 4. **LINCOM Language Texts 01**. 146pp. USD 65.10 / EUR 52.90 / GBP 45.00. 2003.

A Dictionary of Plautdietsch Rhyming Words

ELDO NEUFELD

The author has been guilty of versifying from his early elementary school years. The hours spent searching mentally for proper rhyming words are unnumbered. Rhyming dictionaries are available in some languages, but not in the author's Plautdietsch mother tongue. In Little Red Hen fashion, the only solution was to fashion one oneself. In this attempt it became immediately clear that an abundance of rhyming words in English, often spelled in many different ways, does not exist in Plautdietsch. For example, variations in spelling in the rhyming portions of words (homonyms) like "ate, bait, straight,

freight," sound alike and therefore rhyme with each other, have no counterpart in Plautdietsch. Rhyming words are usually spelled much more consistently, e.g. "deele" (to divide), "feele" (to feel), "heele" (to heal), or "Draikj" (dirt), "Flaikj" (intestines), "Saikj" (sacks). In all three cases of these groups of words, the rhymes are exact. It appears, therefore, that for the Plautdietsch versifier, the spelling variations in rhymes are much more limited than those in English.

The book is arranged into three sections:

Section I: Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable. Section II: Words accented on the syllable before the last. Section III: Words accented on the third syllable from the end

In each section words are arranged alphabetically in lists under phonetic syllables, which are themselves arranged alphabetically. This arrangement should make it possible for the versifier to go quickly to a group of words which all contain the sound for which he is searching.

It is hoped that this work will be found useful for the would-be Plautdietsch poet who is stuck for a rhyme in the middle of a great idea, or needs a better word to end a lovesong, or is tired of the same old refrains.

A Dictionary of Plautdietsch Rhyming Words is part three of the Plautdietsch project by Eldo Neufeld (*Plautdietsch Grammar*, ISBN 3895866156. LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 08; *Plautdietsch Verb Conjugation*, Vol I. ISBN 389586 614 8. LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 09, Vol II. ISBN 389586 882 5. LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 10).

ISBN 3 89586 362 9. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 15**. 76pp. USD 54.30 / EUR 44.10 / GBP 37.50. 2002.

Relativisation on the North Sea Littoral

PATRICIA POUSSA (ed.)
University of Umeå

This volume brings together new papers on relative clause formation by leading scholars from all branches of North Sea Germanic. The historical development of the relative system in written texts is covered in the papers by Platzack on the Scandinavian languages, Hoekstra on Frisian, Van der Wal on Dutch, Rösler on Middle Low German (Hansa texts) and Nevalainen & Raumolin-Brunberg on Early Modern English (Corpus of Early English Correspondence). Cross-language comparisons can be made in the emergence of *wh*-relative pronouns in all these written languages. Thus this collection fills a long-felt want, enabling one to place the English historical developments within their North Sea Germanic context.

Several ground-breaking papers are based on tape-recorded surveys, some geolinguistic, some sociolinguistic in approach. Peitsara's analysis of 1970's Suffolk materials throws new light on the traditional rural dialect of southern East Anglia (poorly covered by the Survey of English Dialects), while for five other English dialect areas Tagliamonte, using Labovian methodology, reports on the present tendency for the relative marker *that* to be generalised as a supraregional relative marker. Methodological problems with Germanic *that* (old, new, or both?) and with nonstandard English *what* are discussed, with benefit of hindsight, in the Editor's Introduction.

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Nadine Van den Eynden Morpeth: Relativisers in
the Southwest of England.

ISBN 3 89586 366 1. **LINCOM Studies in
Language Typology** 07. 200pp. USD 113.50 /
EUR 92.30 / GBP 78.50. 2002.

Plautdietsch Humour (Humooa opp Plautdietsch) Well wi dan mol bät sposs moake?

ELDO NEUFELD

From his earliest recollections as a child in a completely Plautdietsch community in central Kansas, the author has culled stories, sayings, jokes, and many other kinds of humour in an effort to retain, for those interested, something of that wealth of material which contributed to a sense of humour among a people widely considered to be very serious. In the early centuries of their existence, these Low Saxon (Low German) people probably did not laugh very much. But with the passage of time, as they became amalgamated with peoples among whom they lived, that changed gradually. Today, as one listens to a small group of older people exchanging stories, one senses quickly a mixture of friendly repartee, satire, incongruity, some sarcasm, even a bit of irony, but primarily a great deal of simple, mutually understood and shared "funny" stuff. That is the central unifying background, even purpose, of this collection. The subject index near the beginning of the book will help to make this clear. The subject matter is broad, and the author had hoped that it would be possible to present everything in the book in the dialect of Plautdietsch, but sometimes an English word, even a sentence, has been interjected in an effort to make it clear for some who may have known, even spoken, Plautdietsch in their youth, but which has become rusty, will not miss the point.

ISBN 978 3 89586 508 4. **LINCOM Studies in
German Dialectology** 05. 198pp. USD 68.80 /
EUR 55.90 / GBP 47.50. 2007.

Plautdietsch Verb Conjugation

ELDO NEUFELD

In retirement from the profession of librarianship, it was the author's intention to do some writing in his mother tongue of Plautdietsch, a dialect of Nether Saxon Low German, or Niederdeutsch. In his childhood (in the 1930s and 40s) this dialect was still widely spoken in Central Kansas and in various areas of Canada. Today it is in dire danger

of extinction. The discovery that a knowledge of verb forms was indispensable, led to an attempt to conjugate a few verbs in all the tenses. That attempt has now grown to a large total of verbs, 501 of which are included in this collection. Publications of such collections of conjugations are common in all major languages.

The conjugations consist of the 6 simple and 6 perfect tenses in the indicative mood, 1 simple and 1 perfect tense in the conditional mood, and 6 simple and 6 perfect tenses in the subjunctive mood. With each verb are included its English and German equivalent infinitives. These are listed in 2 indices which follow the conjugations: an English-Plautdietsch index and a German-Plautdietsch index, which enable a person to find instantly the Plautdietsch verb he wishes to use.

[Published in 2 volumes.]

Vol I. ISBN 389586 614 8. **LINCOM Studies
in Germanic Linguistics** 09. 580 pp. USD
113.50 / EUR 92.30 / GBP 78.50. 2000.

Vol II. ISBN 389586 882 5. **LINCOM Studies
in Germanic Linguistics** 10. 580 pp. USD
113.50 / EUR 92.30 / GBP 78.50. 2000.

Plautdietsch Grammar

ELDO NEUFELD

The stimulus for this project arises out of the realization that the Nether Saxon Low German dialect, Plautdietsch (a dialect, among others, of Niederdeutsch), is in dire danger of extinction. In the author's childhood (in the 1930s and 40s) the dialect was still widely spoken in Central Kansas and in various areas of Canada. Today there is a great need for help for many people whose parents spoke the dialect but did not pass it down to the next generation. This brief grammar seeks to help fill that need.

The work consists of 15 lessons, beginning with the smallest units of language, the letters of the alphabet and their sounds, moving from there to words, individual lessons on each of the parts of speech and their uses. Next come lessons on the combination of words in their proper relationships in the construction of sentences, and finally the combinations of sentences into texts as the largest unit of language. The final two lessons cover the areas of times and numbers. Each lesson consists of 1) grammatical material, 2) a vocabulary, 3) a brief narrative to be read, and 4) two sets of exercises, one in English and one in Plautdietsch.

ISBN 978 3 89586 206 9. **LINCOM Studies in
Germanic Linguistics** 08. 88 pp. USD 58.90 /
EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2010. (2nd edition).

Plautdietsch – English. English – Plautdietsch Word Finder

for the Learner of Plautdietsch or
Anyone Interested in Netherlandic-
Mennonite Plautdietsch

ELDO NEUFELD

The purpose of this alphabetically-arranged Plautdietsch-English, English-Plautdietsch word finder is to provide a handy reference tool for people who are looking for a word to use, for which they already know its equivalent in either one or the other of the two languages. The mother tongue of the compiler is Plautdietsch, and he has long been occupied with collecting lists of words in the dialect. He has especially looked for words not totally common in the daily speech of the speakers of the dialect. He has, nevertheless, relied heavily on the work of other plautdietsch writers, and especially on compilers of plautdietsch dictionaries. There is in existence a

variety of such dictionaries, each with its own system of orthography. The system chosen for this work is the same as that used in the author's earlier publications, based closely on Reuben Epp's 1996 publication "The Spelling of Low German and Plautdietsch." Minor departures from that system will not be noticeable, although they are outlined in the Introduction.

A notable feature of this word finder is the addition of a special section of neologisms, words not formerly found in Plautdietsch vocabularies; for example, words in the fields (among others) of medicine, the law, the arts, sports, the military, modern technology, etc. Traditional, conservative opinion will probably object to the inclusion of this type of thinking, but if the dialect is to show its capability of dealing with contemporary life and adapting to it, serious consideration may have to be given to it. Plautdietsch is spoken by ca. 410,000 people (Canada 50,000; Germany 100,000; Kazakhstan 50,000; Latin America 140,000; Kazakhstan 50,000; USA 20,000).

ISBN 3 89586 484 6. **Languages of the
World/Dictionaries** 40. 535pp. USD 119.70 /
EUR 97.30 / GBP 82.70. 2005.

Hetzlerisch

Dokumentation spontansprachlicher Texte
und grammatische Analyse der phorischen
Pronomina im ostfränkischen Dialekt des
Dorfes Hetzles

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Die Arbeit untersucht die Distribution und Funktion phorischer Pronomina in spontansprachlichen Texten des ostfränkischen Dialektes von Hetzles, einem Dorf mit ca. 1500 Einwohnern in der Nähe des Ballungsraumes um Erlangen und Nürnberg. Es handelt sich dabei um die Pronomina der 3. Person entsprechend dem standarddeutschen *der, die, das* (D-Pronomina), die klitischen K-Pronomina wie z.B. in *hats 'hat sie'* (oder 'hat es') sowie die S-Pronomina entsprechend *er, sie, es*.

Die Arbeit gliedert sich in fünf Kapitel. Nach einer kurzen Einleitung setzt sich der Autor mit dem Problem der Methoden bei der Erhebung und Beschreibung qualitativ hochwertiger, spontansprachlicher Dialekttexte sowie mit Fragen der Dokumentation bedrohter Sprachen und Dialekte auseinander. Diskutiert wird auch, inwieweit das Hetzlerische als bedrohter Dialekt der "sicheren" Sprache Deutsch zu zählen ist. Dieser Methodendiskussion folgt im 3. Kapitel die umfangreiche Edition der aufgenommenen und analysierten Texte. Es handelt sich um ein Korpus von ca. 40 Minuten, das, um der Forderung nach Detailliertheit und nach Textmenge gleichermaßen gerecht zu werden, in vier verschiedenen Dokumentationsformaten präsentiert wird, von der vollständigen Interlinearisierung inklusive phonetischer Zeile bis hin zum zweispaltigen Ausgangstext-Übersetzungs-Format. Im folgenden Kapitel werden der Begriff der Phorik zunächst allgemein und in Bezug auf das Standarddeutsche erläutert. Anschließend erfolgt die Analyse der hetzlerischen Pronomina in den Texten. Dabei zeigt sich, dass die D-Pronomina und K-Pronomina die weitaus häufigsten sind, während für den Gebrauch der seltenen S-Pronomina – die im schriftlichen Standarddeutschen als die "normalen" phorischen Pronomina gelten – spezielle Regeln zu formulieren sind, die an der Schnittstelle von Syntax und Informationsstruktur operieren. Von besonderem Interesse ist die Hypothese, dass den S-Pronomina in der Redewiedergabe eine besondere Funktion zukommt, was sie in die Nähe logophorischer Pronomina rückt. Das fünfte und letzte Kapitel fasst die Ergebnisse der Arbeit zusammen.

ISBN 3 89586 625 3. **LINCOM Studies in
Germanic Linguistics** 21. 236 S. USD 95.60 /
EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 2003.

A Morphosyntactic Analysis of Surinamese Dutch

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While several languages spoken in Suriname (South America) have received a great deal of attention in the linguistics literature, including various creole languages such as Sranan and Saramaccan, the amount of information available on Suriname's official language, Dutch, is remarkably limited. This lacuna is rooted in the widely-held assumption that Dutch in Suriname has remained relatively similar to its European ancestor throughout its 300-year history in the former colony. The present study proves this assumption fundamentally false, by providing a detailed analysis of the morphosyntactic characteristics that set Surinamese Dutch apart from European Dutch.

Focusing on Dutch as spoken by one of the main ethnic groups, the descendants of the African slave population (the 'Creoles'), this study establishes Surinamese Dutch as a language variety in its own right, a variety that is furthermore heavily influenced by Sranan, the English based creole language widely spoken in Suriname. One of the most important findings of the study is that the majority of distinguishing morphosyntactic characteristics located in Surinamese Dutch concern forms that are also found in European Dutch but which have assumed new functions in Surinamese Dutch, resulting in a phenomenon identified as grammatical camouflage. Extensive grammatical camouflage then explains to a large extent why numerous differences between Surinamese Dutch and European Dutch have gone undetected until now.

ISBN 978 3 89586 388 2. **LINCOM Studies in Germanistic Linguistics 25.** 198pp. USD 89.40 / EUR 72.70 / GBP 61.80. 2007.

characterised by a series of isoglosses in lexicon, verb morphology, and especially phonology, which features extensive diphthongisation. The book takes an historical perspective, outlining the major developments in phonology and morphology.

The chapters on syntactic typology and the tense system take a discourse-oriented approach, drawing on a corpus of recorded conversation and narratives. A sociolinguistic introduction surveys the present-day state and status of the language.

ISBN 3 89586 845 0. **Languages of the World / Materials 421.** 70 pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 2003.

The Loss of German in Upper Silesia after 1945

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In the first part of the study, an overview over Upper Silesia and the numerous historical language shifts in this area is given. With at least five language shifts and three phases of complete language loss, Upper Silesia constitutes quite an illustrative case for loss and maintenance in a region. In part two, a conceptualisation of language shift is presented. Two approaches to language shift are then developed, the processual and the correlative. The latter emphasises the competence dimension, divided into an analysis of one language only, German, and an analysis of languages as components of multilingual profiles. Part three presents examples of analyses of isolated German, using the correlative approach.

The results in both domains show that German is tied to an urban milieu and has a dominant function as a professional language with high prestige. Part 4 demonstrates the use of multilingual profiles, now from a processual perspective. The analyses show a clear consolidation of Polish with an as yet undecided competition between Upper Silesian and German as second languages. The tendency in the direction of the trilingual profile German/Polish/Upper Silesian seems to have a future if the domains of use stabilise.

ISBN 3 89586 663 6. **Languages of the World 20.** 24pp. USD 28.40 / EUR 23.10 / GBP 19.60. 2000.

Danish

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Danish, a Scandinavian (North Germanic) language, is spoken by about 5.5 million people in Denmark and by minorities in Schleswig (Northern Germany). It is also used as a second language in Greenland and the Faroe Islands. In its phonology, Danish is like the other Scandinavian languages a two accent language, the two word tones of Swedish and Norwegian correspond to presence and absence of a glottal catch (the so called *stød*). A rather simple consonantal system is supplemented by an extraordinary rich array of vowels. The morphology is like that of the other Scandinavian languages relatively simple: no inflection for case, no inflection for person in the verb, and only two verb tenses, present and preterite, but contrary to both English and German there is an inflectional passive.

This morphological simplicity is however compensated for syntactically by an extended use of prepositions in the transitivity system, and a heavy reliance on prosody, and especially morpheme and word order, both within the phrase and within the clause, so that Danish grammarians tend to view the *topology* as an independent semiotic level and indeed the basic organisational principle of Danish syntax. Major focuses will

The Altai Dialect of Plautdiitsch

West-Siberian Mennonite Low German

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Plautdiitsch, the language used by Mennonites in many parts of the world, is a descendant of the West Prussian Low German dialects once spoken in the Weichsel delta area. Many of its characteristics can be explained by the two centuries of isolation from other (Low) German dialects and by contacts with other languages, especially Russian. The Altai dialect of Plautdiitsch, although still mutually intelligible with other varieties of the language, shows a number of peculiarities. Some of these are developments of traits common to all Plautdiitsch dialects, others have arisen as a result of the increasingly intensive contacts with the Russian speaking surroundings.

Apart from a short historical introduction, The Altai Dialect of Plautdiitsch consists of two parts. The first contains chapters on phonetics and phonology, the place of the Altai dialect in the Plautdiitsch diasystem, morphology (the case system), syntax (the auxiliary *dōune* 'to do'), contact phenomena (elements from Germanic and Slavonic languages; code switching), and orthography. The second part contains interviews in Plautdiitsch with an English translation. Topics discussed by the informants include the history of the Mennonites in Russia, everyday life in Siberia, contacts with other ethnic Germans and Russians, and emigration to Germany.

Part I: 1. The phoneme system of Siberian Plautdiitsch. 1.1. Methodology. 1.2. The phonetic transcription. 1.3. Word list. 1.4. Phoneme description. 1.5. The vowel phoneme inventory. 1.6. The consonant phoneme inventory. 2. The place of West Siberian Plautdiitsch. 2.1. Introduction. 2.2. Data from recordings of various forms of Plautdiitsch. 2.3. The vowel phoneme in a historical perspective - Labov's chain shift theory. 2.4. Material from descriptions of various forms of Plautdiitsch. 2.5. Towards a historical phonology of Plautdiitsch. 2.6. Conclusions. 3. Morphology: the case system. 3.1. Introduction. 3.2. Analysis of Low German dialects. 3.3. Analysis of some varieties of Plautdiitsch. 3.4.

Conclusions. 4. The verb 'to do' as an auxiliary. 4.1. Semantic functions and distribution. 4.2. Aspect: some definitions. 4.3. Analysis of examples from Low German texts. 4.4. Auxiliary 'to do' in Siberian Mennonite Low German. 4.5. Auxiliary 'to do' in other varieties of Mennonite Low German. 4.6. Aspect in Russian. 4.7. The rise of aspect. 4.8. Conclusions. 5. Plautdiitsch in contact with other languages. 5.1. Languages in contact. 5.2. Russian and Standard German elements in Plautdiitsch. 5.3. Code switching. 6. Towards a spelling of Plautdiitsch. 6.1. Does Plautdiitsch need an orthography? 6.2. Low German orthography. 6.3. Analysis of existing Plautdiitsch orthographies. 6.4. Some proposals for a Plautdiitsch orthography. Conclusions. Part II: Plautdiitsch texts. Introduction. Speaker 1-6.

ISBN 3 89586 936 8. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 07.** 360pp. USD 119.70 / EUR 97.30 / GBP 82.70. 1999.

Low German (East Frisian dialect)

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Low German is a direct descendant of Old Saxon, and as such part of the West Germanic dialect continuum. It was once a major language of trade and administration around the North Sea and Baltic coasts. Its gradual decline began around the fifteenth century, and it has been retreating ever since, giving way to High German. Low German dialects continued nonetheless to be the dominant vernaculars in rural communities of northern Germany until a generation ago. The decline in the importance of agriculture and local, family-based economies has since weakened the language yet further. Low German is now an endangered language, with few fluent speakers among the younger generations, and only very rare cases of children acquiring it as a first language.

The description is based on the dialect of the Krummhörn community, a cluster of rural settlements in Germany's northwestern district of East Frisia on the north sea coast. East Frisian Low German has a number of unique features which distinguish it from the better documented varieties of Westphalia or Schleswig-Holstein. It is

therefore be on topics such as transitivity and word order.

ISBN 3 89586 396 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 382.** 100pp. USD 65.10 / EUR 52.90 / GBP 45.00. 2002.

Old Saxon

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Old Saxon, spoken between approximately the 6th and 11th centuries by an unknown number of speakers likely in the tens of thousands using several dialects, is a member of the Western group of Germanic also including Old Frisian and Old English that was characterized *inter alia* by a unified pres. pl. marker and no High German sound shift. Saxon territory was bounded roughly by the sea coast in the north, where not occupied by Frisian speakers, and the rivers Rhein and Ysel in the west, Elbe and Saale in the east, and Lippe and Ruhr in the south.

Old Saxon and Old English were close enough that Anglo-Saxon missionaries seem to have been able to communicate easily on Saxon territory. The language is best attested by documents from the 9th C, most prominently by the so-called *Heliand*, a story of Christ in 5983 alliterating lines, and the Old Saxon *Genesis* in 337 lines. The *Heliand*, which also shows influence from East Franconian, is of particular interest as a proselytizing document which, while being theologically correct, is couched in terms acceptable to a pre-Christian sensibility of traditional poetics. The *Genesis*, of which only a fragment exists, was translated into an Old English version of some 700 surviving lines. Beyond these there are smaller attestations, including: the so-called *Heberollen*, which are lists of tithes to churches or monasteries; blessings; a confession of faith; a renunciation of the devil; single words in manuscripts written in Latin; and personal and place names.

ISBN 3 89586 514 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 252.** 60pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 2000.

Eewä Schtoothoff; Värtaalkes, Är=ennrunge, Waut maun soo saejen deit, Jedichte Über Stutthof; Erzählungen, Erinnerungen, Redensarten u.a., Gedichte

Schtoothöwä Plaut onn Höächdietsch Stutthöfer Platt und Hochdeutsch

von KURT GUTOWSKI onn/und HARRY GRIEGER

Zusammengestellt, überarbeitet, ergänzt, erläutert und herausgegeben von JÜRGEN PINNOW

Die Dokumentation der zum Niederdeutschen gehörenden westniederpreußischen Dialekte ist auch mehr als sechzig Jahre nach der Vertreibung der Bewohner aus der alten Heimat recht dürftig. Für das Danziger Höhen-Platt und das Danziger Küsten- oder Nehrungs-Platt trifft dies in besonders hohem Maße zu. Seit Ende der neunziger Jahre haben sich aber erfreulicherweise des wichtigsten Unterdialektes des Küsten-Platts, des Stutthöfer Platts, zwei kompetente Kenner, Kurt Gutowski und Harry Grieger, angenommen, und von diesen beiden Autoren stammen mehrere Veröffentlichungen über diesen Dialekt aus den Jahren 1999 bis 2004. Die Texte in Stutthöfer Platt sind alle ins Hochdeutsche übersetzt worden. Alle diese Arbeiten wurden überarbeitet, ergänzt und herausgegeben von Jürgen Pinnow.

So existiert jetzt eine ziemlich ausführliche Einführung ins Stutthöfer Platt von Harry Grieger (2004), ein umfangreiches Wörterverzeichnis von beiden Autoren (2000) und zahlreiche Texte, Prosa und Poesie. Damit rückt das Stutthöfer Platt zu dem bestdokumentierten westniederpreußischen Dialekt auf, wenn nicht sogar zu dem des gesamten Niederpreußischen.

ISBN 978 3 89586 499 5. **LINCOM Studien zur Deutschen Dialektologie 04.** 252 S. USD 84.50 / EUR 68.70 / GBP 58.40. 2007.

Schtoothöwä Plaut Stutthöfer Platt

Kurze Einführung in einen erlöschenden westniederpreußischen Dialekt

HARRY GRIEGER
Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Jürgen Pinnow

Die Arbeit, bietet einen Überblick über die wichtigsten Bereiche der Grammatik des Stutthöfer Platts, eines vom Aussterben bedrohten westniederpreußischen Dialektes. Der Verfasser, von der Herkunft selbst Stutthöfer, ist mit dem Stutthöfer Platt bestens vertraut, auch noch mit älteren Dialektschichten, die ihm durch Gespräche mit den Großeltern bekannt sind. Inhaltsverzeichnis

ISBN 3 89586 875 2. **LINCOM Studien zur Deutschen Dialektologie 01.** 120 S. USD 68.80 / EUR 55.90 / GBP 47.50. 2006.

re-editions

A Grammar of the Old Friesic Language

ADLEY H. CUMMINS

The grammar of the Old Friesic language, which was already known to the Romans who called them Frisii focuses on phonology, nominal and verbal morphology. Index (Re-edition; originally published 1881 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 074 9. **LINCOM Gramatica 68.** 77pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Grammar of the Gothic Language

JOSEPH WRIGHT

As a knowledge of Gothic is indispensable to students of the oldest periods of the other Germanic languages, this book will be useful to any student whose interest are mainly philological and linguistic. Considerable care and trouble have been taken in the selection of the material contained in the chapters relating to the phonology and accent, and I venture to say that the student, who thoroughly masters the book, will not only have gained a comprehensive knowledge of Gothic, but will also have acquired a considerable knowledge of Comparative Germanic Grammar.

Contents: Alphabet and pronunciation, the primary Germanic vowel-system, the primary Germanic vowel-system, the Gothic development of the general Germanic vowels of accented syllables, the first sound shifting, Verner's law, the Gothic development of the general Germanic consonant-system, declension of nouns, classification of verbs, word-formation, etc. (Re-edition; originally

published 1917 in Oxford; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 104 3. **LINCOM Gramatica 84.** 378pp. USD 83.20 / EUR 68.80 / GBP 57.10. 2010/IV.

Praktische Grammatik der Jiddischen Sprache

SALOMO BIRNBAUM

Die jiddische Sprache wird mit der Quadratschrift geschrieben, die aramäischen Ursprungs ist und von den Juden seit ihrer aramäischen Sprachperiode für das Hebräische und alle anderen von ihnen gebrauchten Sprachen verwendet wird. Die Richtung der Schrift ist von rechts nach links. Als Ausgangspunkt des Jiddischen nimmt man das Mittelhochdeutsche an, allerdings hat sich die Sprachwissenschaft bisher um diese Frage, wie überhaupt um das Jiddische sehr wenig gekümmert (adaptiert aus der Einleitung).

Inhalt: Lese- und Lautlehre (Schriftzeichen, Transkription, Aussprache), Formenlehre (Substantiv, Adjektiv, Pronomen, Numerale, Verbum, Präpositionen, Syntax (Aussagesatz, Verbindung von Hauptsätzen, Nebensätze), Lesestücke, Wörterbuch, Jiddisches Lautsystem (Re-edition; originally published 1917 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 108 1. **LINCOM Gramatica 87.** 189pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 45.40. 2010/IV.

A Simplified Grammar of the Swedish Language

E.C. OTTE

The Swedish language belongs to a northern offshoot of the Old Germanic, which in course of time gave origin to two slightly different forms of speech, known to Scandinavian grammarians as Forn-Svenskan, the Old Swedish, and Forn-Norskan, the Old Norse. The former of these was spoken by the Svear and Götar, or ancient Swedes and Goths; while the latter was the language of the Norsemen. Contents: the alphabet, articles, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, verbs, modes of inflection in Old Swedish, etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1902 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 089 3. **LINCOM Gramatica 72.** 81pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Praktisches Lehrbuch der Kapholländischen Sprache (Burensprache)

N. MARAIS-HOOGENHOUT

Mein Ziel ist eine für den praktischen Selbstunterricht geeignete Grammatik zu bieten. Deshalb habe ich soweit als möglich versucht, eine phonetische Orthographie anzuwenden und sonst mittels Zeichen die Länge der Vokale anzudeuten. Inhalt: Von den Lauten, Flexion, Wortbildung (Ableitung, Zusammensetzung, Verdoppelung, Wortklassen und Wortgebrauch), Syntax, Lesestücke, Wörterverzeichnis (Re-edition; originally published 1904 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 145 6. **LINCOM Gramatica 106.** 181pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 45.40. 2010/IV.