Ossetian
BELA HETTICH
University of North Dakota

Ossetian, a language of the Northeastern group of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European stock of languages, has not received as much linguistic attention as it deserves. A few major studies on Ossetian were written in the 19th and 20th centuries, most of them in Russian. While these works are a solid foundation in the study of Ossetian, its description is not complete.

The present work, written in English, offers Ossetian to a wider international audience. Relying on new developments in linguistic theory, it reexamines phenomena in the inflectional morphology of Ossetian.

The preliminary chapter on phonology provides an overview of the phonemic inventory of Ossetian. In the chapter on nominal morphology, the variety and nature of case and number suffixes are reanalyzed, and they are described as phrasal affixes. In the chapter on verbal morphology, the forms previously described as infinitives are discussed and one of them is reanalyzed as a derived noun or adjective; the majority of verbs is regarded as having one stem form; tense is analyzed as a suffix that attaches to the stem; mood, person, number and transitivity marking is analyzed as one fused suffix.

A native speaker of Ossetian, Bela Hettich is currently Academic Director at ELS Language Centers on the campus of University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, ND, USA.


Comparative Graeco-Latin Sentence Syntax in view of the European Context
ANTONÍN BARTONĚK
Masaryk University

In spite of many studies dealing with the individual Greek and Latin syntactical topics, a systematic comparative Graeco-Latin sentence syntax has remained without any global analysis so far. That is why the author started research into this area several years ago, aiming at a comparative analysis of the Greek and Latin dependent clauses, i.e. i) the subject/object clauses, ii) the adverbial clauses, and iii) the relative clauses, including their nominal equivalents such as infinitives, participles (L/G), as well as gerundia, gerundiva and supina I/II (L). At the same time, he was dealing with a number of modern European languages, both Romance and Germanic, in comparison with Latin and its tradition, and the Slavonic languages predominantly in comparison with Ancient Greek (and Old Church Slavonic). The “didactic” background of this activity was reflected in more than 550 selected sentences (ca. 300 Greek, some 260 Latin) for practical language drill. – In 2008, A. Bartoněk published his Czech version of the present Comparative Syntax, dealing with all the above-said constructions, while analyzing also the problems of both the deontic and epistemic sentence modality.

ISBN 978 3 89856 166 3. LINCOM Text Collection 03. 199pp. USD 68.60 / EUR 55.80 / GBP 47.40. 2010.

Textbook of Romani Fairyttales
HRISTO KYUCHUKOV
Constantine the Philosopher University, Nitra, Slovakia

The textbook presents a collection of Romani fairyttales from East Europe. The fairyttales were collected during the last 20 years by the author from different East European countries and they have been spoken since the 2nd century B.C. and it has been sporadically written since the 16th century

ISBN 978 3 86288 004 1. LINCOM Text Collections 05. 150pp. USD 65.00 / EUR 52.80 / GBP 44.90. 2010/IV.

An Introduction to Vlach Grammar
JOHN MARANGOZIS
National Technical University of Athens

This work presents a summary of the Vlach Grammar in English and Greek. The Vlach language is defined as the language of the Latinophone nomads inhabiting the Pindos Mountains in HEPEIROS. This language has been sporadically written since the 16th century

AD. The Latinophones were spread into small groups of people appointed by the Romans to guard the mountain passages of the Roman Empire. They turned into nomadic life out of necessity. Typical among those people were “the Hepeirots”, or the inhabitants of Hepeiros, the mainland in the northwest corner of Greece, the descendants of the ancient Mollossoi and Haones. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Latinophones abandoned the lowland city centers and inhabited the mountain and forested areas, where they resumed-again-nomadic life. The Hepeirots nomads reached the maximum of their economic development in the 17th century A.D. Despite their wealth, they maintained a low preference for their personal education and the education of their children. They maintained that all the nomads needed was only some ability to read and write and to carry out some arithmetical operations. However, what they refused to themselves, they gave abundantly to their fellow countrymen. It is well known that the “Hepeirots”, the Vlachs, as they called themselves, carried out extensive profitable trade abroad, in Eastern Europe, in the Balkans, in the Ottoman Empire, in Egypt, and elsewhere. They donated huge amounts of their profits to trusted funds in their mother country which they invested in Public Health by building Hospitals, in Education, (Primary, Secondary and even Post-Secondary) by building Teachers Colleges, (Supreme qualtiy Lycceums or High Schools) and Technical Schools. Widely known are their names, because they exist even to-day: Zosimaia Academia, Metsovion Polytechnheion, Arsakeion, Zappeion, Bageion and others, were the names of national foundations established by Epeirotes benefactors for the national (Greek)-benefit.

However, the development of the Vlach language was neglected. The Epeirotes lived in the midst of other Greek, who used their superior language as their means of communication, a tool for skilful writing, and a beautiful medium for expression, the Greek language. Vlach Grammar has the fundamental structure and the basic rules of Latin and it shows that it has had some contact with Romanian, as well as it bears extensive signs of contact with Greek to a sizeable fraction of its vocabulary. So, Vlach in a first approach, was compared with Latin and Romanian and similarities and differences observed were pointed out. Grammar rules observed were collected fabulously and were listed in the paragraphs in a logical manner. The result that came out is an “amateur’s Grammar” of the Vlach Language.


Burushaski as an Indo-European Kentum Language
ILJIA CAŠULE
Macquarie University

This monograph focuses specifically on the original Burushaski Indo-European (non-Indo-Iranian) vocabulary that contains the reflexes of the Indo-European gutturals (plain velars, labiovelars and palatovelars). It provides a full etymological analysis of some 150 autochthonous Burushaski stems (with many derivatives), mostly belonging to its core vocabulary, and established the correlations with the various Indo-European branches.

The evidence shows that in the Burushaski language, the Indo-European labiovelars and palatovelars have coalesced with the velars, i.e.

The LINCOM webshop: affrication, friction, etc. are the major contrastive features for consonants. Rajbanshi favors simple syllabification, hence, consonant clusters are quite rare. Nouns inflect for number, gender, case and classifiers. Verbs, as adverbs, are formed from nouns and verbs. Verbs inflect for tense, aspect, modality and negation. The negation particle of Assamese Bengali group is also found in Rajbanshi, providing phonological and noun incorporation are quite common verbal phenomena in this language. Like other NIA languages, Rajbanshi makes use of compound verbs. They have the aspectual, adnominal and modal functions in Rajbanshi discourse. The compound verbs are marked categories in the language. The author suggests four ways of identifying compound verbs in this language. They are semantic bleaching of the vector verbs, test of negation, reduplication test and non-finiteness of the first verb. There are restrictions of transitivity, volitionality and the forms of main verbs on the selections of vectors. The process of noun incorporation is a device of changing a nominal category to a verbal one using highly grammaticalized verbs called light verbs.

Rajbanshi is a nominative-accusative SOV language. It forms causativization lexically, morphologically and periphrastically.

The study concludes with a sample text with interlinearized and free translation.


Bukharan Tajik

SHINJI IIO
University of Sydney

Some Iranian languages have been in intensive contact with Turkic languages for many centuries. Tajik and has not been previously described as a separate linguistic identity operates as counteracting forces in determining the structure of language change. Part II, “Nativization: Processes and impact”, addresses the question of the relative status of multilingual (Sanskrit, Persian, and English) borrowings and (b) Attitudes of Marathi speakers toward these languages influence this hierarchy. The discussion of the newspaper register of Marathi, the hierarchy of the degree of nativization of the languages as Persian and Dari. Most Tajik speakers are in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; within the latter Samarkand and Bukhara are particularly densely populated by Tajik speakers. The cohabitation of Tajik speakers with Uzbek speakers has made Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism the norm in much of this area. Bukhara is one of the cities where Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism is most pronounced; virtually all Tajik speakers in Bukhara are bilingual in Tajik and Uzbek.

This book contains transcriptions of recordings of the Tajik language used by Bukharans who have had no formal education in/ of Uzbek. A large number of linguistic features of Bukharan Tajik are considered to have emerged or been retained under the influence of Uzbek.


Lithuanian Romani

ANTON TENSER
University of Manchester

Lithuanian Romani is a dialect spoken by a small population of Roma (Gypsies) living in the territory of present-day Lithuania, as well as recent migrants from this area to the Western Europe. The dialect was tentatively assigned to the Northeastern group of Romani dialects. It is the only dialect in this group the grammar of which has been described in the literature. The primary goal of this work is to provide a grammatical description of the dialect, using as a framework the RMS database developed at the University of Manchester, supported by transcribed recordings of a questionnaire conceived within the RMS project.


The Sabellic Languages of Ancient Italy

Rex E. Wallace
University of Massachusetts Amherst

This book provides a grammatical description of the Sabellic languages of ancient Italy with a focus on Osca, Umbrian, and South Picene. These languages are attested by written documents inscriptions incised on stone, metal, and ceramic) that date from the Iron Age BCE to the 1st century AD. As a whole they form the most important group of languages spoken on the Italian peninsula in the period before Roman
expansion. A general overview places these languages within their historical context and describes their relationship to each other, to Latin, and to other members of the Indo-European language family. The principal chapters of the book treat phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Also included is a detailed description of the features of the script which the Sibylline languages were written. A chapter on nomenclature describes the structure of the onomastic system. The concluding chapter provides a detailed word-by-word analysis of important inscriptions in each language.

The volume ‘General and applied Romani linguistics’ presents papers from the 6th International Conference on Romani Linguistics 2002 in Graz, Austria. The collection reflects recent trends in Romani linguistics. The last decades of saw both an intensification of the traditional subdisciplines, such as descriptive linguistics and dialectology, as well as the emergence of new subdisciplines, e.g. computational linguistics and sociolinguistics. Parallel to this Romani linguists, using Romani as an authentic and valuable language sample, more and more participated in theoretical linguistic discussion.

Contents:

Yaron Matras The classification of Romani dialects: A geographic-historical perspective

Birgit Igl İşınti-Monu: Aspects of classification

Lev. N. Chenkunov The Pilučani and their language

Irene Schidou The dialect of Ajiós Athisanós Igniasi-Xavier Adiego The Vestiges of Cóî Topó

Zoran Lapov The Romani groups and dialects in Croatia: Focus on emphasis on the Romani borrowings in the Croatian language

Desislava Draganova Turkish verbs in Bulgarian Romani

Barbara Schrammel Borrowed verbal particles and prefixes: A comparative approach

Helena Pirttisaari A functional approach to the distribution of participle suffixes in Finnish Romani

Norbert Boretky Metathesis and other, functionally related, sound changes in Romani

Gitte Grønning Simonsen Semantic changes in body parts from Sanskrit to Romani

Kimmo Granqvist RROMTWOL: An implementation of a two-level morphological processor for Finnish Romani

Victor A. Friedman The Romani language in Macedonia in the third millennium: progress and problems

Jelena Petkovic & Lada Stefanovic Sociolinguistic aspects of language of Roma refugees from Yugoslavia

Elena Marushakova & Vesselin Popov Communications between nomadic Gypsy groups

Correct, but, in the exact terms in which he formulated this theory (more than a hundred years ago), it cannot give a satisfactory explanation to three important questions: (1) How did the diverse uses of the suffix *-eH2- originate? (2) How did some adjectives develop specific forms for feminine agreement? (3) Why are the a-stems and the thematic declension in complementary distribution? The different theories that have been proposed since Brugmann can sometimes answer one or (at best) two of these questions, but there is not a theory which can resolve the three questions simultaneously. Such a theory is, precisely, the object of the present study.

The grammar is aimed at giving a functional description of the language in a typological perspective, using diachronic explanations as well as areal contact, whenever it provides a better understanding of synchronic facts. Modern Standard Hindi is a verb final language very weakly flexional inherited from Sanskrit, a typically flexional language with relatively free word order. The first section consists in a brief phonological outline, including a description of the writing system and stress. The second section deals with morphology, typical of head final languages (postpositions, postposed auxiliaries) with strong agglutinative tendency (especially in the verb phrase) although a few remnants of casual flexions and a two gender opposition are still preserved. Parts of speech are clearly distinct although vebo-nominal compounds raise a number of problems in this respect. The development and grammaticalization of postparticiple or postpositive locutions, verb series, causative and factitive alternations, aspectual and focalization of auxiliaries are analysed, as well as derivational morphology, both prefixing and suffixing (although mainly productive in technical nomenclature). Reduplication and synonymy in nouns and adjectives also form an important device in developing the lexicon.

The analysis of the simple clause (third section) shows the high sensitivity of morphosyntactic structures to semantic roles (specific case marking for the main argument of subjective predicates, of possessive predicates) and to aspect (ergative marking for agents of accomplished processes). The latter appears to form a paradigm with the other types of predications of localizations, exhibiting clear analogies with the formation of Indo-European perfect in its early stages. Given the fact that such notions as subject and object fail to adequately account for a large number of elementary statements, the various types of clauses are better described within a frame of case-marking (taking into account semantic and discursive parameters) than of purely syntactical relations.

The complex sentence (section four) shows the prevalence of the typically Indo-Aryan system of correlation on substitution in this restricted meaning, as well as of non finite verbal forms, a typically Dravidian device. The last section is devoted to a presentation, within a typological and typologically-oriented framework, of the most representative features of the various dialects of Hindi, showing the continuity between Standard Hindi and its Western dialects and the Eastern
dialects closer to Magadhean languages such as Bengali.

**Word Formation in Bengali: a Whole Word Morphological Description**

SHISHIR BHATTACHARJA  
University of Dhaka

This book has two agendas: (i) it presents a morphological description of Bengali, an Indo-European language spoken in South Asia and eventually (ii) examines whether the Whole Word Morphological theory (WWM) developed by Alan Ford & Rajendra Singh of the University of Montreal is an adequate model for such descriptions.

WWM claims that words do not have any internal hierarchical structure. Implicational units smaller than word (such as stem or affix) cannot exist and there is no need for multiple morphology like compounding, derivation, inflection or reduplication. A typical WWM view is that a good number of words of some lexicum are formally and/or categorically different and semantically related to each other. Whenever there exist at least two pairs of words based on the same formal difference, categorical affiliation and semantic relatedness, a particular (morphological) strategy becomes part of the morphological profile of the speaker-hearer. This book, for instance, presents a morphological profile of Bengali constituted of the different aspects of its word-formation on the basis of a list of around 1200 strategies and in consequence shows that WWM is an adequate model for morphological description in general.

Shishir Bhattacharja, Ph.D. (Montreal) was trained in Linguistics and Indoology at the University of Sorbonne, Paris. His main area of research is Syntax and Morphology. He has published several articles on Bengali grammar. His most recent book is Sanjukta Sanskrita (1998), a collection of articles, written in Bengali, on generative syntax. He has been working at the University of Dhaka as an Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages.

**Modality in Hindi**

SHLOMPER GENADY  
Hebrew University, Jerusalem

The questions of semantics in general and modality in particular are matters of special interest in linguistics during last few decades. This subject was undeservedly neglected in the Indological literature. Lavish amount of works on the subject was devoted almost exclusively to the European languages. The purpose of the study was to fill, even though partly, the empty niche. ‘Modality’ is a term which is used in linguistics for marking clauses expressing notions expressing attitudes of the speaker to the content of sentence. Among the aims of the study was to find out the main modal devices of Hindi and classify them. The semantic approach for defining modal mechanisms in language proves to be the most reliable. That was the reason why the system elaborated by F.R. Palmer in his research ‘Mood and modality’ (1986) was chosen as a framework for the study. His principles with some additions were successfully applied to the analysis of Hindi language.

All the totality of the modal devices was divided into three subclasses – inherent epistemic and deontic. Each subclass has primary and secondary devices, grammatical and lexical means, which were scrutinized and classified. The “Modality in Hindi” abounds in examples taken from a vast literary corpus which may be useful for every student of Hindi.

The author is a lecturer in Hindi at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He has been teaching Hindi and Urdu languages for twenty years, eight of them in Israel. The range of his professional interests covers the applied linguistics and language teaching. He has translated and published a number of literary works from Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi languages, and has published a course of Hindi language for the Hebrew speakers, and a Hindi-Hebrew phrase book.

**A Phonology of Southern Luri**

ERIC JOHN ANONY  
Leiden University / Canada Institute of Linguistics

Southern Luri, an Indo-European language in the Southwestern Group of Iranian languages, counts almost one million speakers. Still, while brief linguistic sketches have been written in Farsi, the language is nonetheless distinguished by a number of particular at times striking phonological characteristics. The vowel system is marked by a rich inventory of diphongs, several of which exhibit historical /h/ as a lengthening element. Among the numerous phonological processes, pervasive vowel reduction and a series of consonant softenings are most prominent. Rigorous restrictions in the composition of syllables drive most of the morphophonemic processes. The study adresses the impact of borrowing on the language and concludes with a précís on speech style, stress and intonation processes.

**La palabra “mujer” en indo-europeo**

FRANCISCO JOSÉ LEDO-LEMOS  
Universidad de Salamanca

Las investigaciones de los neogramáticos, y muy especialmente de Brugmann, construyeron para el indo-europeo dos prototipos cuyo significado debía haber sido “mujer”. Una de estas prototipos, a la que Brugmann formulaba como *gwen* (*gen* / *gen*), y la que en la época de la lengua común una única protoforma, *gwen* (*gen* / *gen*), ha sido convivido con dos formas derivadas de ella: la forma ya citada con sufijo laringal, *gwen corresponding to the present day language. The present work concludes with a précis on speech style, stress and intonation processes.

**Modality in Hindi**

SHLOMPER GENADY  
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**Morphological and Syntactic Change in Medieval Greek and South Slavic Languages**

VIT BUBENIK  
University of New Foundland

This monograph explores the converging and diverging development of nominal, pronominal and verbal morphology and syntactic of Byzantine Greek and South Slavic languages (Church Slavonic, Medieval Bulgarian and Macedonian). Its argumentation is based on primary data culled from medieval literary documents (11-15th c.). In nominal morphology several intermediate paradigmatic sets between Hellenistic and Modern Greek are reconstructed and the strategy of proclisis with finite verb forms (but only Macedonian went as far as reducing the pronominal clitics to quasi-affixes). Special attention is paid to the nature of innovations in their aspiratal systems (the emancipation of the future tense from an aspect-dominated system; the reanalysis of the old ‘be’-perfect as the intrinsic ‘have’-perfect in Macedonian; and the rise of the ‘have’-perfect in Macedonian). New alignments in the Greek diathetic system and the issues in the placement of morphemes closer to Magadhean languages such as Bengali.
Introduzione alla linguistica latina

MORENO MORANI
Università degli Studi di Genova

Il volume Introduzione alla linguistica latina si propone di collocare la lingua latina nel panorama delle lingue indo-europee e di seguire lo sviluppo storico, dall'indo-europeo attorno al mezzo passaggio dal latino alle lingue romanzhe. La trattazione discute i principali problemi che lo studio della lingua latina in prospettiva diacronica presenta per gli studenti e li guida per l'esame speciale. La storia della lingua trattata, focalizzando i principali tentativi di soluzione proposti, con ampio riferimento alle fonti bibliografiche. L'ultimo volume fornisce una panoramica generale delle lingue indo-europee nel greco. Per il secondo aspetto, si propone di esaminare i contesti in cui è presente il greco, con particolare attenzione alla presenza di elementi non indo-europei nel greco. Per il secondo aspetto, si propone di esaminare i contesti in cui è presente il greco, con particolare attenzione alla presenza di elementi non indo-europei nel greco.

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Introduzione alla linguistica greca

MORENO MORANI
Università degli Studi di Genova

L'introduzione alla linguistica greca intende offrire una breve guida per lo studio della lingua greca in una prospettiva di linguistica storica. La lingua greca presenta due singolari caratteristiche: la sua storia è sincronica, e la interazione linguistica (tra mileni e mezzo di storia) e la presenza di numerose variedi diatetiche. Tenendo conto di questa premessa, il volume fornisce una panoramica generale delle problematiche fondamentali attinenti alla formazione e allo sviluppo storico della lingua, a partire dalla Docенияe micenea, la lingua greca è esaminata nel quadro della famiglia indo-europea, e vengono analizzati, alla luce delle principali teorie proposte dagli studiosi, i rapporti tra la lingua greca e l'indo-europeo ricostruito, le relazioni con le altre lingue indo-europee, la presenza di elementi non indo-europei nel greco. Per il secondo aspetto, si presentano le principali questioni relative alla classificazione dei dialetti greci, dei quali si fornisce anche una sommari desce.

Per quanto l'interesse fondamentale della trattazione riguardi il greco antico nelle sue principali manifestazioni letterarie, lo sviluppo della documentazione micenea fino al periodo bizantino e moderno. Il manuale è destinato agli studenti universitari e agli insegnanti di lingue e letterature classiche, e contiene quelle nozioni fondamentali di grammatica comparata e di storia della lingua che lo possono rendere utile per un primo orientamento in problematiche complesse che formano oggetto di discussioni complesse e talvolta secolari.

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Hindi Phonology

SHALIGRAM SHUKLA
Georgetown University

Hindi is the world's third most commonly used language after Chinese and English. It is a modern Indo-European language spoken as a first or second language by almost a billion people in India, as well as other parts of Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Oceania.

This book's primary aim is to describe Hindi sounds and their patterns. Little previous knowledge of phonology is assumed. The book is comprehensive and detailed. Traditional and current technical terms are explained. The various chapters discuss the historical and sociolinguistic background of Hindi, the nature of Hindi lexicon both native and borrowed, its conventions of the Devanagari symbols (since in the text examples are also transcribed in the Devanagari), the articulation of Hindi sounds and their characterization in terms of distinctive features, the concept of phonemes, the significant allophones of Hindi, the natural classes of Hindi sounds, Hindi syllables and their structure, and Hindi stress.


Hindi Morphology

SHALIGRAM SHUKLA
Georgetown University

Hindi is a modern Indo-European language spoken as either a first or second language by almost a half billion people in India, as well as other parts of Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Oceania.

This book on Hindi morphology complements the author's earlier book, Hindi Phonology (LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 12). It describes one of the most fundamental units of Hindi structure: the word, its internal structure, and the interrelationship among words. Like the book on phonology, this book on morphology is also comprehensive and detailed. The author has sought simplicity in the presentation, and, for the sake of clarity, facts and their analyses are often repeated with abundant examples. Concepts and technical terms, traditional and current alike are explained for the reader. For the convenience of the reader, the examples are transcribed both in a modified IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) and in the Devanagari.

Beginning Sanskrit I

DERMOT KILLINGLEY
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

This course is designed for university students taking Sanskrit as a minor or subsidiary subject, or in preparation for research. It can be completed in a year by a student giving a third of his or her time to Sanskrit. No previous experience of formal language learning is presupposed, and the course can be followed with or without a teacher.

The aim of the course is to develop reading ability, together with a knowledge of the main feature of phonology, morphology and syntax. There are sixty-five lessons, published in
3volumes, which introduce the difficulties of the language gradually, and provide practice in them as they are introduced. Each lesson contains explanations, oral practice which enables the student to produce correct sentences by following the examples given, a passage for reading, and written exercises. At first, the reading passages use very limited vocabulary and grammar, but they gradually become more complex. More grammatical categories and forms are introduced. From lesson 11 onwards they are based on stories found in Sanskrit literature, usually the Pañcatantra and related texts. Each story has been adapted in order to avoid forms which have not yet been introduced, and to increase the frequency of forms which are currently being learned. As the student progresses, the passages follow their originals more closely.

The first nine lessons introduce the phonological system, using phonetic descriptions where appropriate. The vocabulary is limited to the words and phrases which have been laid in Volume I. It is systematically introduced and exemplified in stages. The grammatical categories and forms are introduced. The main forms of the highly complex verb inflection are introduced and exemplified in stages. The grammatical terminology of modern Sanskrit syntax is introduced and explained in order to conform with the conventions of the Roman-based alphabet, as in Sanskrit by Dermot Killingley and Siew-Yue Killingley (Languages of the World/Materials 18).


Beginning Sanskrit II
A practical course based on graded reading and exercises.

DERMOT KILLINGLEY
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Volume II of Beginning Sanskrit, containing Lessons 23 to 47, continues building on the foundations of phonology, grammar and vocabulary that have been laid in Volume I. It begins with five lessons on the Devanāgari script, starting with the consonant characters and gradually introducing additional features. From the ninth lesson onwards, each lesson contains a story in Devanāgari script, giving practice in the material that has been learnt in that and the earlier lessons. The study of grammar resumes with the section on adjectives and pronominal pronouns, numerals, and verbs is made, in the course of which accent is fully borne in mind. A concise but comprehensive description of the grammar of Dolenjska Romani is provided, describing the range of texts, recordings and printed material of spontaneous codifications by Dolenjski Roma themselves. It begins with a survey of historical traces and references to the group’s origin, followed by a comprehensive description of the dialect’s phonology, morphology and syntax, including variants spoken in Southern Slovenia. Although the book does not contain a text appendix or a glossary, all features discussed are illustrated by various examples of recordings or written texts for an optimal documentation of this fascinating Romani dialect.


Kurmanji Kurdish

GÜLSAT AYGEN
Northern Illinois University

This is a descriptive grammar of Kurmanji, a major northern dialect of Kurdish spoken by the Kurds of Turkey, Eastern Syria, the Caucasus and parts of Iran. Considering that there is no reference grammar of any dialect of Kurdish published in English, and that there are only a few recent grammars published in Turkish and Iranian, this book will be a unique resource as a reference grammar for the wider linguistics community.

This book covers the basic phonetic, phonological, morphological and syntactic structure of Kurmanji, and includes some sample texts. The first chapter focuses on the phonology of the dialect’s inventory and phonotactics of Kurmanji Kurdish as well as some suprasegmental features, such as stress, and common phonological processes. The second chapter introduces the morphological structure: parts of speech and the relevant inflectional morphology. The third chapter presents the Kurmanji sentence structure, both simple and complex, including subordinate clauses. Finally, chapter four contains some sample texts.

This grammar relies heavily on both the very few published material on Kurdis, particularly those of Bedir-Xan brothers and data elicited from native speakers of Kurmanji. It adheres to the conventions of the Roman-based alphabet, following Bedir-Xan’s orthography and to IPA forms where relevant.


Standard Lithuanian

IAN PRESS
University of St. Andrews

Lithuanian is an Indo-European language and belongs with Latvian to the Baltic branch of those languages. It is a very old written language, dating from the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries and made the official language of Lithuania in 1918. Its youth largely accounts for the tendency to support its norms as established. The focus here is on a concise exposition of a number of aspects of the standard language. It is not meant to be comprehensive, but points out important research areas, aims to provide practical help in mastering above all questions of morphology and accent, and contains suggestions. Mathur 1986 and Ambrazas 1997. After a presentation of linguistic and sociolinguistic background information, spelling and phonology are explained, after which the focus is on morphology and syntax, with the role of accent fully borne in mind. A concise but detailed exploration of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and verbs is made, in the case of the last in particular characterizing the various moods, aspect and aikontsas, and verbal classification. Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and onomatopoeic words are considered, and word order and particles are examined. A short, up-to-date bibliography is appended.


Standard Breton

IAN PRESS
University of St. Andrews

Breton is an indigenous regional language of France which has over the course of the last two centuries come under immense pressure. At the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries it was the majority language of Lower Brittany, though it lacked prestige and a public presence. It was at risk, and had been acknowledged to be at risk since at least the early eighteenth century. Nonetheless, in the early nineteenth century it was codified and a standard, although a shaky one, emerged. Some commentators consider that it is too late, but in recent years, with the plight of lesser-used languages coming under the spotlight and the acquisition by Breton culture of great popularity, the situation of the language has stabilized or even improved. Breton has some presence in education, the ODA Brezhoneg is having considerable impact, and the language is benefiting from the ‘post-standard’ period, users of Breton feeling more at ease in the hitherto negatively perceived variation in the language. A flexible, community standard is emerging. The whole of the grammar is reviewed and explored; everything has been checked by eminent native speakers. Information remains, and not every native speaker will agree with everything, but linguistic debate is a sign of the health of the language.

Marathi
KASHI WALI
Syracuse University

Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language primarily spoken in the Maharashtra state of India by nearly ninety six million people. It is one of the eighteen official languages of India, shares its northern boundary with Gujarati and Madhya Pradesh Hindi. In the south it borders on two Dravidian languages -- Kannada and Telugu. The Dravidian vicinity has considerably affected Marathi in several ways specially its causative and anaphoric system.

This grammar describes basic information on the phonology, alphasyllabic writing system, morphology, and syntax of the standard Marathi. The introduction notes the historic information on the origin, and the past and present grammatical works. The phonology includes the information on the vocalic, consonantal and suprasegmental system as well as various morpho-phonological processes. Morphology highlights the significant nominal and verbal features. The chapter on syntax describes in detail the special characteristics such as word order, special features of ergativity, multiple headed correlatives, and distribution of two reflexives, swataa and aap7na which are special to Marathi in IA family. The chapter on text has used free and interlinear translation. The book contains an extensive bibliography including past and present grammars, recent dissertations and scholarly articles in generative linguistic theory.

Tajik
SHINJI IDO
University of Sydney

Tajik is a South-West Iranian language that is genetically closely related to such major languages as Persian and Dari. Most Tajik speakers are in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; within languages as Persian and Dari. Most Tajik is a South-West Iranian language that is genetically closely related to such major languages as Persian and Dari. Most Tajik speakers are in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; within languages as Persian and Dari.

This grammar includes chapters on the phonology, alphasyllabic writing system, morphology, and syntax of the standard Tajik. The introduction notes the historic information on the origin, and the past and present grammatical works. The phonology includes the information on the vocalic, consonantal and suprasegmental system as well as various morpho-phonological processes. Morphology highlights the significant nominal and verbal features. The chapter on syntax describes in detail the special characteristics such as word order, special features of ergativity, multiple headed correlatives, and distribution of two reflexives, swataa and aap7na which are special to Marathi in IA family. The chapter on text has used free and interlinear translation. The book contains an extensive bibliography including past and present grammars, recent dissertations and scholarly articles in generative linguistic theory.

Ancient Greek
SILVIA LURAGHI, ANNA POMPEI & STAVROS SKOPETEAS
Università degli Studi di Pavia, Terza Università di Roma, Università Potsdam

Ancient Greek provides us with a vivid picture of dialectal variation, which is quite unusual for the highly standardized literary languages of the antiquity. The richness of literary and non-literary sources makes it possible to give an in-depth description of diachronic and diatopic variation. Besides, peculiarities especially in the verbal system as well as in clause linkage and subordination make ancient Greek extremely interesting from a typological point of view.

While the standard handbooks of Ancient Greek provide us with highly reliable descriptions, many of its typological peculiarities have hardly been brought to the attention of students of linguistic typology who are not specialized in Classics. In this grammatical sketch the author will give a description of the standard Classical language (V century BC), trying to highlight aspects of general interest; data on dialectal variation and on historically different periods will be given in the discussion.

Topics discussed in the book include: (1) the socio-linguistic situation of Ancient Greece and of the Aegean area; (2) historical and dialectal classification of literary and non-literary sources; (3) phonology; (4) morphology: word formation; parts of speech system; inflectional morphology; (5) syntax of the simple sentence: word order within the sentence and the noun phrase; use of cases; verbal voice; TAM system; clitics; (6) parataxis and hypotaxis; use of the nominal forms of the verb; types of subordinate clauses; (7) late syntactic developments in the koine (from IV century BC onwards).


Manx Grammar
JOHN D. PHILLIPS
Yamaguchi University

Manx is the recently-extinct language of the Isle of Man, located in the northern part of the Irish Sea between Britain and Ireland. It is a member of the Celtic group of the Indo-European family of languages, and as such is related to the other modern Celtic languages: Welsh, Breton, Scottish, Gaelic, and Irish. It is closest to Scottish Gaelic and Irish, but is not mutually intelligible with either.

Until the nineteenth century, the great majority of the island's inhabitants were monolingual Manx-speaking, but after the island came under British rule in 1765, Manx receded from public and later private life and was replaced by English. The last native speaker died in 1974.

Manx is an isolating language with very little morphology. The basic word order is VSO, though the clause-initial auxiliary marks only tense, with the main verbal meaning carried by an indeclinable verbal noun. Like the other Celtic languages, Manx has a system of initial consonant mutation: words beginning with mutable consonants have two forms, plain and lenten.

This grammar is based on a corpus of tape recordings of the speech of ten of the last native speakers of Manx, with other sources used to confirm and supplement as necessary.


Mewati
LAKHAN GUSAIN
John Hopkins University

Mewati, a dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family, is spoken by about five million people in the states of Rajasthan, and has an SOV constituent order.

This grammar includes chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, and sample texts. The introductory section includes information on Mewati, its speakers, and geographic and folkloric data on Mewati and its subdialects. There are 9 vowels, 31 consonants, and 2 diphthongs. Suprasegmentals are not so prominent as they are in the other dialects of Rajasthani. There are two numbers--singular and plural, two genders--masculine and feminine; and three cases--direct, oblique, and vocative. The nouns decline according to their final segments. Case marking is quite different. Pronouns are traditional in nature and are inflected for number and case. Gender is not distinguished in pronouns. Two types of adjectives are there. There are three tenses--past, present, and future. Participles function as adjectives. Sentence types, word order, coordination, subordination, and particles have been described analytically. The chapter sample texts presents free and interlinear translations of some selected texts.


Persian
YAVAR DEHGHANI

Persian is a member of the Indo-Iranian language group, a subgroup of Indo-European language family. It is considered to be an inflectional language, and has an SOV constituent order. Modern Persian is spoken mainly in Iran with a population of 70 million, as well as in other parts of world especially in USA and Europe. Its close relatives are other Iranian languages like Tajik, which is spoken in the republic of Tajikistan, and Afgani Farsi, which is spoken in Afghanistan.

Persian has several dialects like Tehran, Esfahan, Shirazi, and Yazdi which all are mutually intelligible. There are two different styles of Persian. The written style is phonologically and syntactically more conservative and has not been changed for at least a century. However, the spoken style has been changed dramatically, especially in phonology. Traditional grammarians use the written style in describing the language. But linguists, as expected, emphasize the spoken style. The spoken style is economical in phonology and morphology.

The grammar of Persian contains chapters on Phonetics/Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and sample texts with interlinear translations.

**Bagri**

LAKHAN GUSAIN

John Hopkins University

This is the first comprehensive linguistic study of Bagri, a dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family, spoken by about five million speakers in Shekhawati, and Chirangangar district of Rajasthan, Sirsa and Hissar districts of Haryana, Firozpur and Muktsar districts of Punjab of India and Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar areas of Punjab of Pakistan. Bagri is a typical Indo-Aryan language having SOV word order.

The grammar includes chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, and a sample text. There are 31 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs, and 3 tones in Bagri. Retralflexion is an important feature. There are two numbers—singular and plural; two genders—masculine and feminine; and three cases—simple, oblique, and vocative. The nouns are declined according to their final segments. Case marking is partly inflectional and partly postpositional. All pronouns are inflected for number and case but gender is distinguished only in the third person singular pronouns. The third person pronouns are distinguished on the proximity/remoteness dimension in each gender. There are three tenses four moods in Bagri. The third person pronouns are distinguished on the proximity/remoteness dimension in each gender. Adjectives are either or not. Cardinal numbers up to ten are inflected. Pronominal forms especially notable in this regard, with a large proliferation of 'prepositional-pronouns' evincing different forms according to person, number, and gender. There are two genders (M\&F), three numbers (Sing., Pl., and dual) and four cases existent in the language. Stem modification and suppletion are common morphological processes. Distinctions of mood, aspect, and tense are made pronominally. There are two types of verbal particles, auxiliaries and 'verbal-nouns' that can function differently depending upon their syntactic status.

Finally, the grammar ends with sections on discourse phenomena, interjections and exclamations, the influence of English, and a full oral folktales with interlinear translation. This new grammar is the most up-to-date one available on the language. It includes many topics that have never, or only rarely, been dealt with in the available literature, for example information structure, clause complex formation, and descriptions of various types of discourse-related constructions. It has been informed by an ongoing study and register variation in the language, highlighting some of the initial differences that have been found in this data set. It is fully-referenced throughout for further information on German grammar and sociolinguistics. Useful for the language learner, it also includes a glossary of the German words in the text and a statistically-derived list of the 100 most frequent words in the language with definitions.

**Scottish Gaelic**

WILLIAM LAMB

University of Edinburgh and Colaida Bhheinn na Faoghla

Scottish Gaelic (SG), along with Irish and Manx, is a member of the Goidelic branch of the Celtic family of language. It is spoken throughout the northern and western Highlands and although now spoken by only slightly more than 1% (65,978) of the country's population, it has had a rich influence on Scotland's history, toponymy, art, literature and national folklore.

Scottish Gaelic has received much prior linguistic attention for its complex phonology (one dialect distinguishing at least 5 different lateral approximates), its system of consonant mutations, and its rich dialectal variation. However, relatively little has been published on its syntax.

It is a dependent-marking, nominative-accusative VSO language. The verbal system tends to be agglutinating while the nominal system is inflectional. Pronominal forms are especially notable in this regard, with a large proliferation of 'prepositional-pronouns' evincing different forms according to person, number, and gender. There are two genders (M\&F), three numbers (Sing., Pl., and dual) and four cases existent in the language. Stem modification and suppletion are common morphological processes. Distinctions of mood, aspect, and tense are made pronominally. There are two types of verbal particles, auxiliaries and 'verbal-nouns' that can function differently depending upon their syntactic status.

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**Northern Talysh**

WOLFGANG SCHULZE

University of Munich

Talysh is classified as a Northwest Iranian language that is spoken by roughly 200,000 people both in northwestern Iran and southern Azerbaijan. This is an Azeri variant that is spoken by about 800,000 people in the Astara and Lenkoran areas. The morphosyntax of Northern Talysh is characterized by a dependent verb system which is based on the Northwest Iranian type of accusativity/ergativity dichotomy: It shows accusative features with present stem based transitive constructions, whereas past stem based construction tend towards an ergative behavior. Salient features are among others: a general oblique case to cover pronominal features; function of definite article; and cross-reference the ergative function; and backgrounding of S and A in some types of subordination. Due to differences with Azeri, Northern Talysh shows remarkable features of ‘re-agglutination’ both in its case system and in verbal inflection.

The present portrayal of Northern Talysh is based on the author’s fieldwork and is both descriptive and explanatory: it concentrates on features of actance typology explaining the architecture of its ‘Operating System’ and the emergence of split structures from both a typological and a cognitive perspective. The important explanatory parameters make reference to Historical Linguistics. Additionally, the interaction of Northern Talysh phonology and grammar is described. The sketch, as supplemented by the documentation of an oral account (palangi ahvolot ‘Encounter with a leopard’) – given with full morphological glosses and translation – and by a word index.

**Shekhawati**

LAKHAN GUSAIN

John Hopkins University

Shekhawati is a dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family and is spoken by about three million speakers in Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of Rajasthan. Though a very important dialect from the grammatical and literary points of view, yet very little work is carried out on it.

This grammar describes basic information on the phonology, morphology, syntax of the language. It includes a sample text with interlinear translation. The introduction remarks on a geographic and sociolinguistic sketch of the Shekhawati and its speakers, linguistic relations with other dialects of Rajasthani. The chapter on phonology includes vowels, consonants, diphthongs and suprasegmentals. The morphology includes verbal participles. The chapter on syntax describes sentence types, word order, coordination, subordination, and cases. Free and interlinear translations are used in the chapter of sample text.

**Divihe (Maldivian)**

BRUCE D. CAIN & JAMES W. GAIR

Cornell University

Divihe (Maldivian) is the national language of the Republic of Maldives, an island nation located in the Indian Ocean south of India and to the west of Sri Lanka. Dhivehi is an Indo-Aryan language closely related to Sinhala, and with it forms the southernmost branch of the Dravidian family. There are more than 240,000 speakers in the Maldives, and...
forms of communication. Available descriptions
and Literary Sinhala for most written or scripted
Spoken Sinhala being used for everyday purposes
WH-questioning). In discourse, and it is grammatically required in
language. This construction is extremely common
focused element in different positions, in accord
position for focusing, but with variants with the
postverbal
predicates do not use a copula verb, and fail to
properties concern its syntax. Non-verb
Nevertheless some of its most remarkable
word order like most languages of the region.

Dhivehi has basic SOV
features marking on nominals, and both causative and plural formation systems
involving geminization. Sinhala has basic SOV
word order like most languages of the region. Non-verb
predicates do not use a copula verb, and fail to
participate in subordinate constructions that
employ special verbal morphology. There is a
cleft-like construction that uses a postverbal
complements and adverbial modifiers may be
placed before or after the predicate, depending on
the functional sentence perspective. In the noun
phrase, the attribute always precedes the noun.
Postpositions prevail over prepositions. Especial
attention is paid to verbal categories (voice, aspect, tense, and mood in their relation to the
syntactic structure of the sentence). The sketch is
supplemented with an original MEA text and an extensive bibliography.

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42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2000.

Sinhala
JAMES W. GAIR & JOHN PAOLILLO
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Sinhala is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in
Sri Lanka, where it has developed largely
independent of other Modern Indic Aryan
languages, which are spoken primarily in
northern India. As a result of this development, it
exhibits grammatical and phonological characteristics not found in other
Indo-Aryan languages. Some of these developments may be
traces to the influence of the neighboring Dravidian languages, principally Tamil
and Malayalam, but many developments include the loss of the aspirate series of stops, the innovation of a series of prenasalized stops in contrast with nasal-stop clusters, and a new low-front vowel /a/ phonemically distinct from /ā/. Morphologically, Sinhala possesses an unusual four-way deictic
system, a system of volitility marking of verbal forms, definiteness marking on nominals, and both causative and plural formation systems
involving geminization. Sinhala has basic SOV
word order like most languages of the region. Non-verb
predicates do not use a copula verb, and fail to
participate in subordinate constructions that
employ special verbal morphology. There is a
cleft-like construction that uses a postverbal
complements and adverbial modifiers may be
placed before or after the predicate, depending on
the functional sentence perspective. In the noun
phrase, the attribute always precedes the noun.
Postpositions prevail over prepositions. Especial
attention is paid to verbal categories (voice, aspect, tense, and mood in their relation to the
syntactic structure of the sentence). The sketch is
supplemented with an original MEA text and an extensive bibliography.

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World/Materials 22. 60pp. USD 53.00 / EUR
43.10 / GBP 36.00. 1996.

Burgenland-Romani
DIETER W. HALWACHS & MICHAL WOGG
University of Graz

with the collaboration of Gerd Ambrosch,
Katharina Deman and Ursula Glaeser

Romani, this is how the Roma living in the
southern part of Burgenland (Austria precisely
since 1921, formerly Western Hungary) call their
non-vlach variety of Romani. The
Burgenland-Romani migrated from Eastern
Hungary and Croatia in the 15th century.

The close relationship of Roman to two other
non vlach groups in Slovenia (Prelkurski-Rom) and In Western Hungary is manifest from
identical personal names as well as from various
parallel linguistic structures. At present Romani is
in danger of extinction since it is used almost
exclusively in very limited communicative situations among the minority whose number does not exceed
2000 people.

The sketch will present a description of the
phonology, morphology, syntax, and the lexicon
including text samples. In addition we shall
present research material concerning language
use and attitude towards the dialect. The data
were collected and interpreted with the assistance
of native speakers.

ISBN 3 89586 019 3. Languages of the
World/Materials 73. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR
42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2007.

Modern Eastern Armenian
NATALIA KOZINTSEVA

Modern Eastern Armenian (MEA) is spoken in
Armenia by about 2.7 million people, where it
is the standard language. It belongs to the Indo-
Aryan stock, within which it constitutes an
isolated branch. The present sketch deals mainly
with the grammatical description of MEA. Nouns
have a singular/plural number distinction, a
postpositive definite article, a prepositive
indefinite article, five cases (nominative–
accusative, genitive–dative, instrumental, ablative, locative). The word order is relatively
free (non-regular SOV). The subject is usually
placed before or after the predicate, the
complements and adverbial modifiers may be
placed before or after the predicate, depending on
the functional sentence perspective. In the noun
phrase, the attribute always precedes the noun.
Postpositions prevail over prepositions. Especial
attention is paid to verbal categories (voice, aspect, tense, and mood in their relation to the
syntactic structure of the sentence). The sketch is
supplemented with an original MEA text and an extensive bibliography.
Sepećides - Romani

PETRA CECH & MOZE’S F. HEINSCHINK

Sepećides is a non-vlha Romani dialect (Romani belonging to the New Indian languages) spoken by several related grand families now living in Israel and Greece. This formerly united group of basket weavers split up around 1920, when exchanges of Greek/Turkish population took place. One part of the group migrated to Turkey and settled mainly in Izmir, the others moved to Volos (Greece) and stayed there. Since then their previously uniform Romani developed under different linguistic conditions. Both variants are endangered in their transmission to the younger generation by the impact of TV and school education. The Izmir variety of Sepećides shows the characteristics of other non-Vlha dialects like unshortened pronominal forms, Greek, Southern-Slavic but no Rumanian lexems etc. under the influence of the agglutinative Turkish language.

Central Breton

IWAN WMFFRE
University of Galway, Ireland

Breton, spoken in France, is - alongside Cornish and Welsh - an uninterrupted continuation of the ancient Brittonic language of Roman Britain. As Celtic linguists are - by the nature of things - mostly English-speakers, the study of Breton has understandably been somewhat neglected. Breton shares many traits common to the other Neo-Celtic languages, but is of particular interest to the general linguist as it is the only Celtic language that has evolved wholly beyond the shadow of the influence of the English language.

Over the centuries the domination of French, the language of the state since medieval times, steadily eroded the hold of the Breton upon the higher echelons of society. This process cumulated dramatically with a general cessation of transmission of Breton to the younger generations in the period that immediately followed the 1939-45, with the result that Breton is at present-day suffering a terminal exponential decline as a language of a traditional homogeneous society. Its decline as a spoken language is among the most dramatic seen in western Europe during the 20th century. The author, who is a native Breton-speaker, gives a description of spoken Breton of central western Brittany - one of the most typical of Breton dialects, but also one of the dialects most neglected in literary works. The study contains chapters on phonology, morphology and syntax, and texts with interlinear translation.

Late Cornish

IWAN WMFFRE
University of Galway, Ireland

Cornish, spoken in south-western Britain until the 18th century, was alongside Breton and Welsh - an uninterrupted continuation of the ancient Brittonic language of Roman Britain. Cornish was never as numerically important as the other two languages, so that its neglect by Celtic linguists is understandable, however, its position immediately between Brittany and Wales, makes it particularly interesting from the point of view of the dialectal development of ancient Brittonic.

In the domination of English, the language of state, steadily eroded the hold of the Cornish language upon the higher echelons of Society, and led in the early 19th century to its disappearance as the language of a traditional homogeneous society. In the 20th century much interest has been shown in the language, an interest which has led to a revival of the language as a spoken medium among enthusiasts, though what precisely constitutes the relationship between the Cornish of learners in the 20th century and earlier forms of Cornish remains an unresolved question.

The author, who is a native Breton- and Welsh-speaker, gives a description of spoken Cornish of the 17th and early 18th centuries, a period of the language condemned by many - too peremptorily - as being degenerate, but a period which has left us the great majority of prose material in the language.

The study contains chapters on phonology, morphology and syntax, and texts with interlinear translation.

Hittite

SILVIA LURAGHI
Università degli Studi di Pavia

Hittite belongs to the Anatolian branch of the Indo-European language family, and has become extinct about half of the first millennium B.C. Among the Anatolian languages Hittite is the best attested; for our knowledge of it we can rely upon thousands of clay tablets, dating back to about 1750 B.C. - 1150 B.C. One of the biggest matters of interest concerning Hittite lies in its differences from the ancient Indo-European languages, which is not aim at an evaluation of the relative antiquity of the Hittite features in comparison to those of the other Indo-European languages, rather, the author is going to highlight the peculiarities which can be connected with major typological issues. Topics related in this sketch include:

1. the socio-linguistic situation of Anatolia in the second millennium B.C.;
2. phoneme inventory; graphic problems connected with the use of cuneiform and the evolution of cursive habits;
3. relative chronology of Hittite texts and periodization of the Hittite language;
4. morphology: word formation, parts of speech and their inflectional categories; gender system;
5. syntax: noun and verb phrase; types of adnominal modifiers; auxiliaries; use of cases; verbal voice; TAM system;
6. word order within the simple sentence; sentence initial and sentence final position; clitics; position of the finite verb;
7. parataxis or sentence chaining;
8. asyndesis; types of subordinate clauses; infinitives; anaphoric relations within the text.

The text for analysis is from Old Hittite, particularly that concerns word order and the use of connectives.

Irish

AIDAN DOYLE
University of Galway

This book offers a concise presentation of the main features of Modern Irish. The first chapter contains a brief historical survey of the language, and discusses the present sociolinguistic situation. The next three chapters are concerned with the source system of Irish, with its language, syntax, and the book concludes with two sample texts, accompanied by a phonetic transcription and interlinear translation.

Sanskrit

DERMOT KILLINGLEY AND SIUEY KILLINGLEY
University of Newcastle

Sanskrit, a living spokenMinority language of the Indian subcontinent used for ritual and other purposes, has crucially influenced Western linguistic thought. This brief survey of Sanskrit, adapting traditional (Western) terminology in the light of modern linguistics, and taking into account indigenous (ancient Indian) terminology, presents the phonology elegantly, relating it to the sanskritists’ romanization and to Devan-g-ri. The morphology highlights the verb, the most complex inflectional class, and deals with verb derivation, tense, mood, aspect, voice, non-reflexive and reflexive polarity, deixis and concord. The verb paradigm is exemplified in tabular form as a complex piece of asymmetry. The traditional concepts of ‘root’ and ‘stem’ are explained in relation to word and lexeme, and to noun, adjective and verb formation. Phonological alternation (gua and vrddhi), thematic versus athematic, weak versus strong and other topics are also included. Sanskrit syntax is a relatively neglected area. The ‘compound’ (sam sa), often treated under word formation, is treated here as a phrase of indefinite length with some word-like qualities. Fixed word order in the compound phrase is contrasted with free word order in the clauses, which is typified by the order of words according to focus and modality. ‘Verbless’ clauses are treated in terms of BE-deletion. Voice is treated in relation to valence and argument roles. Clause chaining is described in terms of finite and non-finite clauses, relative modifiers, conjunction and subordination, and the functional and independent correlates of inflected and uninflected participles are explained. The role of enclitics and conjunctions in discourse is
described. The sketch ends with a text, a medieval didactic tale in a formal narrative style.
This work is meant to be an elementary handbook for lectures and self-instruction. The want of such a work has been hitherto widely felt. The state of Indo-European Philology is now such that it has become possible to write a compendium of the comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages. After we have discarded that part which is still doubtful, there remains a large store of knowledge, embracing the different sides which language offers to scientific treatment: this knowledge will, in my opinion, stand unshaken for all time. The chief object of a compendium of the Indo-European languages is to collect and arrange in a short and appropriate form, and yet in an intelligible manner; these results of Indo-European Philology. Where, however, it is impossible to avoid mentioning what is obscure and doubtful, it will be expressly characterized as such.

It is no slight task to compose a first handbook of this kind treating of the formation of the Indo-European languages: whether the writer of the present work has succeeded in temporarily satisfying this demand must be left to others to judge. He begs them to take it into consideration that his book is a first essay in the direction pointed out.

This book is a translation of those parts of Schleicher's Compendium of the Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indogermanischen Sprachen which treat directly of the Indo-European original language, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. (From the preface and the translator’s note). Table of Contents: Introduction, Phonology, Morphology (The form of the Indo-European word). This re-edition has been published as no. 01 in the LINCOM Classica series (originally published 1874, 1877, London).
A Grammar of the Homeric Dialect

D. B. MONRO

It may be said, without fear of giving offence, that a new Grammar of the Homeric dialect is sorely wanted. The admirable Griechische Formenlehre of the late L. Ahrens is now just thirty years old, and is confined, as its title indicates, to the inflexions. Not only has the course of discovery been going on since Ahrens wrote (and with hardly less rapidity than in the first years of the 20th century), but the historical method has been carried into the field of syntax. And apart from 'comparative philology,' the researches of Bekker, Cobet, La Roche, and many other scholars have brought together a wealth of material that one would have thought needed a fresh survey of the Homeric evidence.

The sentence, and that the form and the meaning proceed from the simple to the complex types of the genetic method. These are, that grammar should be treated together.

The plan of this book has sufficient novelty to call for some explanation. I have not attempted to write a Comparative Grammar, or even a Grammar that would deserve the epithet 'universal.' But I have kept in view two principles of arrangement which belong to the historical or genetic method. These are, that grammar should proceed from the simple to the complex types of the sentence, and that the form and the meaning should as far as possible be treated together.

A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH

In making this book my aim has been, in the first place, to adapt it to the needs of students using a Greek grammar for the first time, and the second place, to include such matters as may be of special service to undergraduates during the earlier period of their study of Greek literature. As regards the forms, it has been my purpose to set forth the natural forms of Attic speech, and of the other dialects so far as they occur in the authors ordinarily read in American schools and colleges, viz., Homer, Herodotus, and the Lyric poets. The present book differs from its predecessors of the same class, especially in attaching greater importance to exact explanations of phonetic and morphological changes (from the preface). The study contains an appendix of forty pages with a list of verbs (Re-edition; originally published 1916 in New York; written in English).