Wutun

**Juha Janhunen, Marja Peltomaa, Erika Sandman, Xiawu Dongzhou, University of Helsinki**

This is the first ever systematic grammatical description of the Wutun language, spoken by a compact population of some 4,000 individuals at Wutun, Qinghai Province, China, also known as the Amdo region of ethnic Tibet. Wutun is an aberrant variety of Northwest Mandarin. Its basic vocabulary and the material resources of its grammar are mainly of a Chinese origin, but structurally it has almost completely adapted to its current linguistic environment, in which various local varieties of Amdo Tibetan are the dominant oral idioms.

Wutun may be characterized as a topic-prominent serial-verb language with a well-developed category of nominal case and a complex system of complement verbs and auxiliaries. Its other properties include a highly diversified consonant paradigm and the universally uncommon category of perspective.

The Wutun speakers are officially classified as members of the Tu nationality, but culturally they are closely connected with the Tibetan ethnicity. The locality of Wutun is an important center of Tibetan art and learning. Wutun remains a living language supported by the whole local community of all generations.

Juha Janhunen is Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the Institute for Asian and African Studies, University of Helsinki. Marja Peltomaa and Erika Sandman are doctoral candidates at the same institute. Xiawu Dongzhou, a native speaker of Wutun, is a project manager based in Xining, Qinghai Province, China.


**Bu-Yu, the Complex-Predicate Structures in Mandarin Chinese**

**Haiyong Liu**  
Wayne State University

In this book, the author surveys the internal structures of three classes of *bu-yu*, complex-predicate structures, in Mandarin. They are traditionally termed *jieguo*—*resultative* *bu-yu*, *keneng*—*potential* *bu-yu*, and *miaoshu*—*descriptive* *bu-yu*. They all consist of P(redicate)1 and P(redicate)2.

The author offers a finer categorization within and without these *bu-yu* structures that differ in formation, aspect marking, negation, and A-not-A question formation.

His analysis of P1 and P2 incorporation explains why in *jieguo bu-yu*, only P2 is under the scope of negation and why an intransitive P2 can now assign case. He argues that *keneng bu-yu* is derived from *jieguo bu-yu*, based on the similarities in their interpretations, the transitivity of their P2’s, and the optionality in their object topicalization and pro-drop. He proposes, however, that *keneng bu-yu* is a serial-verb construction, the *de* being an analytical morpheme for both potentiality and causativity. A successive cyclic analysis accounts for the idiosyncrasy in *keneng bu-yu* A-not-A question, which takes the form of P1-DE-P2-P1-not-P2, different from the normal A-not-A questions.

He divides *miaoshu bu-yu* into descriptives, resultatives, and causatives, depending on the nature of their P2. When P2 is a stage-level predicate, we have resultatives or causatives.


**Being Affected: The meanings and functions of Japanese passive constructions**

**Mami Iwashita**  
University of Sydney

Amongst the multiple and diverse meanings and functions passive constructions hold, this study shows that the primary function of passives in Japanese is to portray an event from the point of view of an affected entity. It identifies three types of affectedness in Japanese passive constructions: emotive affectedness, direct / physical affectedness, and objective affectedness.

A key contribution of this study is to reveal how Japanese passives are actually used in real contexts. In order to achieve this, detailed examination of authentic written and spoken data is conducted. Some findings of this data analysis contradict previous claims, such as the finding of a large proportion of passives with a non-sentient subject, the very low frequency of indirect passives and the appearance of a considerable number of passives in a proposition with a neutral or positive meaning.

Many previous researchers have claimed a complete and apparently transparent correlation between the syntactic and semantic distinctions of the Japanese passive. However, through analysing authentic data, it becomes evident that the correlation is much more subtle, and that is a matter of degree or a continuum, rather than a discrete, black and white issue. To reflect this view, this study proposes separate sets of categories for syntactic and semantic distinctions.


The only typological work ever undertaken on the Andamanese languages

**Endangered Languages of the Andaman Islands**

**Anvita Abbi**  
Center of Linguistics and English, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

This is a book on the languages of one of the world’s most endangered and ancient linguistic groups - the Andamanese. Andamanese, a language isolate, is considered the fifth language family of India. Based on fieldwork conducted in the impregnable jungles of the Andaman Islands, the author brings out a comparative linguistic sketch of Great Andamanese, Jarawa, and Onge. The book provides the first detailed description of phonology, word formation processes, morphosyntactic processes, lexicon containing words from various semantic fields, and syntax of the three languages. Similarities and differences between Great Andamanese, Jarawa and Onge are discussed to suggest possible genealogical affiliations and language contact. In addition, the book contains information on the nature of the field work pursued by the author, as well visual materials, which help contextualize the different tribes and their languages, in terms of civilization and environment. This is very relevant in the context of Tsunami-havoc that led to dislocation of some of the Andamanese tribes. The provided CD-ROM contains sound files, which help to provide more detailed phonetic and prosodic information as well as phonetic variation among the speakers of the dying and ‘mixed’ language such as Great Andamanese.

This is an important book as the speakers of these languages [9 Great Andamanese, 250 Jarawa, and 94 Onge] represent the last survivors of the pre-Neolithic population of the Southeast Asia. Latest research by scientists (Kenrick 2005) indicates that the Andamanese tribes are the remants of the first migration from Africa that took place 70,000 years before present. These languages are highly endangered, especially Great Andamanese where not more than 6-8 speakers are left. Even these few speakers have stopped speaking the language amongst themselves. Very little work has been done on these languages has been carried out so far. While a cross linguistic study in the present book has generated a good description of typological similarities and differences among languages, the comparative study of the lexicon and word formation processes draws reader’s attention to the genetic similarity between the genetic similarity between Great Andamanese and other languages. The Andamanese data have been analyzed against the parameters provided by the most current theoretical research in linguistic typology, the linguistic data and its analysis reported in the current book are of utmost importance technically, typologically, and historically.

The accompanying CD-Rom exposes, for the
first time, the sounds and pictures of the tribes in their natural surroundings that may serve as a rare and authentic gift to the users of the book. Some important sociohistorical events, which happen to take place during the author’s field trip, are also included in the CD, providing an indispensable insight into the lives and culture of these ancient peoples.

Structure of the book:
The book is divided into six chapters followed by bibliographical reference and indices.

[3] Where Have All the Speakers Gone? The Great Andamanese Language
[5] Lost In the Jungle. The Onge Language
[7] Two appendices containing demographic figures, maps and pictures follow.

Each chapter on a grammatical sketch is complete in itself as it deals with all the aspects of grammar familiar to the reader. There are many figures and tables, maps and substantial number of photographs of tribes taken in their natural surroundings.

Because of the unique and rare nature of the data the book is launched with a CD-Rom containing full text and raw linguistic data, sound files of songs and narrations, short video containing pictures, first-hand raw linguistic data, substantial number of photographs of tribes taken in tables and figures, seven maps and book is rich in visual representation. It has thirty from sound system to syntax to a large inventory.

For a fuller understanding of Chinese, the book contains an appendix containing demographic figures, maps and pictures follow.

Each appendix contains detailed information about the tribes.

[8] References
[9] Index

A Study of Chinese Colour Terminology

WEIYUAN XU
Australian National University

This study represents a comprehensive investigation of Chinese colour terminology through both synchronic and diachronic perspectives. We find that: In Modern Standard Chinese, basic colour categories are designated by eight basic colour terms which anchor the nomenclature system. Tertiary terms are often morphologically derived from, and semantically defined by, the basic terms. Secondary terms provide interesting evidence of language change. There is no single internal semantic structure consistent across basic and non-basic terms.

The potentiality of syntactic function and collocation versatility of colour terms are generally determined by their morphological structures and semantic attributes. The gradual increase of varieties of functions; of overt grammatical constraints; and of the probability of syntactic extension is the trend in the development of syntactic function of colour terms.

Some figurative usages of colour terms stem from universal psychological associations, others were based upon Chinese-specific etymological or cultural factors. Western languages have significantly influenced MSC colour terminology. New colour terms used to be created overwhelmingly through semantic derivation. In more recent times they have been seen to develop through morphological combination and affixation. The development of Chinese colour terminology conforms by large to Berlin and Kay’s universal evolutionary ordering.


Textes tangoutes I

GUILLAUME JACQUES
Université Paris V – René Descartes

Le texte est constitué de 44 textes courts traduits du chinois. Pour chacun de ces textes, nous fournissons l’original chinois, le texte tantouge organisé ligne par ligne, le numéro du caractère dans le dictionnaire de Li (1998), la reconstruction de Gong Hwangocheng, le numéro de la rime ainsi qu’une glose en chinois.

Par ailleurs, nous proposons un index complet dans lequel est donnée une définition en chinois et en français de chaque texte analysé pour contribuer à une meilleure utilisation.


The Acquisition and Use of Motion Event Expressions in Chinese

LIANG CHEN
University of Georgia

The study examined the structural and discourse characteristics of habitual descriptions of dynamic motion events in Chinese. It asked how these characteristics develop in children learning Chinese at different ages as contrasted with Chinese speaking adults. Contrasts with written productions by adults were also examined.

In expressions of motion events in Chinese, verb marking path of motion does not necessarily follow either function alone or follow a verb marking manner of movement to form a serial verb construction. The linguistic analysis (Chapter 2) suggests the need of detailed examination of language use in diverse contexts to address the controversy over whether Chinese is best characterized as a verb-framed (Tao, 2003) or satellite-framed (Talmy, 1985, 2000) language. Motion event descriptions in both elicited oral narratives (Chapter 3) and fictional written narratives (Chapter 4) in Chinese exhibited characteristics that have been associated with and/or expected from both satellite-framed languages such as English and verb-framed languages such as Spanish. These patterns of motion event descriptions in discourse support characterizing Chinese as an equipollently-framed language.

Equipollently-framed structural patterns of motion event description were found to emerge early in Chinese children (Chapter 5), while the richness of the most advanced features of motion event descriptions in connected discourse continue to develop throughout preschool and the school years.

These studies, on the whole, suggest a close link between patterns of language structure and patterns of language use, and the influence of such patterns on children’s development of motion event descriptions.


ASIAN LANGUAGES
Chinese Internet Language
A Study of Identity Constructions
LIWEI GAO

Over the past decade, the rapid development of Internet communication in mainland China has resulted in a new variety of Chinese, which is generally termed the Chinese Internet language (Henceforth CIL). The majority of Internet consumers in China are aged between eighteen and twenty-four, who are studying in two- or four-year colleges. This study examines identity constructions of CIL by young Chinese netizens. It argues that the employment of CIL is not only attributable to such external factors as constraints from computers as a medium of communication but also, perhaps equally importantly, to such internal factors as netizens’ desire to construct various personal identities.

To make the argument, this work first analyzes subjective linguistic data, CIL usages on the lexical, sentential, and discursive level that were collected primarily from five Internet sources: BBSs, chatrooms, Internet literature, personal e-mails, and public web sites. It then examines the subjective data collected through a questionnaire survey conducted in mainland China. The survey results strongly support the argument that CIL is oftentimes utilized for the purpose of identity construction. The types of identities that the survey participants would like to construct include those characterized with being 1) entertaining and interesting, 2) technologically well informed and being able to keep up with social developments, 3) modern, fashionable and cool, 4) internationally oriented or transnational, 5) unconventional and even rebellious, and/or 6) young, fresh and innocent.

This study contributes to the understanding of the interaction between language use and identity construction in the Internet arena. Aside from documenting a new type of language contact and convergence in the digital age, this study also informs research on the social and technological factors responsible for language variation and change. Moreover, this study sheds light on such topics as language and culture, functions of language, and language attitudes.

Introduction to Chinese Dialectology
MARGARET MIAN YAN
Indiana University

Introduction to Chinese Dialectology intends to give a comprehensive account of the studies on Chinese dialects starting from the first Chinese dialect study of Yang Xiong’s Fangan “Dialect” to present works, covering mainly phonological and lexical features.

It involves the dialect research from historical and theoretical linguistic perspectives. Topics include: the classification of Chinese dialects, dialect studies in different periods, the criteria for the dialect classification as proposed by different scholars, discussions on the Chinese dialectology from philological, descriptive, generative and computational quantifying approaches, and contributions of Chinese dialectology to the general linguistic theories. The main text devotes to the description of the major phonological characteristics and distributions of the major dialects, supplemented by fourteen sketch dialect maps and over one hundred tables of dialect data for easier reading and comparisons. Each chapter is supported by exercises, which basically is in the form of contrastive and comparative linguistic analysis nature.

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The Katuic Languages
Classification, Reconstruction and Comparative Lexicon
PAUL SIDWELL
School of Pacific and Asian Studies,
Australian National University

The Katuic languages are a branch of the Mon-Khmer family with more than a million speakers in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The present study compiles data from various sources, including recent fieldwork that has reveal the extent and diversity of the family. Sixteen languages are compared to produce a comparative reconstruction of the Proto Katuic phonology and lexicon, including 1400 etymologies and reconstructions, and many wider MK comparisons.

Katuic languages are particularly significant for which vowel systems, which are among the most complex in the world, and include contrastive phonation types or ‘registers’. In some cases these arose from the splitting of vowels in connection with changes in initial consonants. Interestingly it appears that register systems arose independently at least three times in the history of the Katuic family.

The reconstruction of Proto Katuic reveals an archaic phonological system not far removed from Proto Mon-Khmer, and the study is augmented with an index of Proto Mon-Khmer reconstructions by the late Professor Harry Shorto (previously unpublished).

The author is a Researching Fellow at the School of Pacific and Asian Studies of the Australian National University, where his work is supported by the Max Planck Institute (Leipzig).

Sound Systems of Mandarin Chinese and English: a comparison
TSUNG CHIN
University of Maryland

This is a book on the sound systems of Mandarin Chinese and English. It takes a contrastive approach by first analyzing English and then using the same framework for Chinese.

The book focuses on the basic concepts for the understanding of Mandarin Chinese sound system. It describes the basic units of meaning, zi (words), as morpheme-syllables. The 405 morpheme-syllables in Mandarin form a closed set before tones are added. The component parts in the syllable are analyzed in terms of consonants and vowels, and divided into initials and finals by a binary approach used in traditional Chinese linguistics.

In this book, an original view is illustrated on the positional analysis of the syllable and the selection of vowels heading the groups of finals in the binary system. The four tones are shown to form a symmetrically balanced system with the phonetic variations explained in concise and simple terms. The placement of tone marks which often causes confusion is also demonstrated to follow well-established rules.

This book provides insights for speakers of English and Chinese about their languages. It can be used as a textbook on Chinese phonetics, or as a reader for students of Chinese as a second language. Linguistic concepts are explained in plain language supplemented by analogies, examples, and reinforcing exercises. Learning problems are pointed out, causes explained, and remedies suggested.

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Studies on Bà Resultative Construction
A Comprehensive Approach to Mandarin Bà Sentences

PICUS SIZHI DING
Simon Fraser University

The present work represents a comprehensive approach to the perennial problem of Mandarin bà sentences. In the light of typological studies of resultative, the bà-construction is identified as the Bà Resultative Construction (BRC), in which bà is argued to have developed an abstract meaning of ’bringing about a resultative state’. Bà is consequently argued to be the head of the periphrastic resultative construction, where its verbal status has remained after the grammaticalization. The complexity of the bà problem is elucidated in semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic studies of BRC. Semantically, a bà sentence in BRC is complex in that it typically involves an underlying action and a resultative state. Considering bà as a verb, a complex structure naturally arises in the syntactic analysis of BRC. Finally, bà sentences in BRC also possess a pragmatically complex structure: an embedded topic structure.

The monograph is organized as follows: Chapter 1 presents a general introduction of the bà problem; Chapter 2 briefly reviews literature on Mandarin bà sentences, including studies available as recently as 2005; Chapter 3 concerns the constructional meaning of BRC; Chapter 4 represents a lexical study of bà itself, discussing how the resultative meaning of the verb has evolved and its syntactic properties in BRC. Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 are devoted to the overall syntactic structure of BRC. The former investigates relations between arguments of the matrix verb bà and the embedded verb in the complement clause under the Government-
A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages

MIKHAIL S. ANDRONOV
Institute of Oriental Studies, The Russian Academy of Sciences

A decisive role played by the Dravidian component in the linguistic history of South Asia, makes the historical study of the Dravidian languages one of the primary tasks of the modern South Asian linguistics. Information on the Dravidian language structure at the earliest stage of its development in subsequent periods has become indispensable for the understanding of many fundamental aspects of the evolution of Indo-Aryan and other languages spoken in this area, not to mention the internal history of the Dravidian family itself. Modern linguistics operates with data from twenty-six Dravidian languages, viz., Tamil, Malayalam, Kasaba, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pemba, Manda, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba.

Apart from a detailed practical grammar, illustrated with copious examples from Brahui literary texts, this book offers the latest comparative-historical information on the evolution and origin of the main elements of the language. The Brahui phonemes are traced to their Old Dravidian sources, the origins of the personal suffixes and other nominal desinences are expounded, the Brahui numerials and pronouns are also traced to their ancient archetypes, and so are the personal suffixes in the verb. The primary systems of gender, tense and mood, lost or modified in the contemporary language, are reconstructed in comparison with those of Old Tamil and other classical languages.

The general information on Brahui is given in the Introduction. The history of its study is also briefly outlined there and, in particular, the position of Brahui within the Dravidian family is discussed. A bibliography of earlier works on the Brahui language is appended in the end. The subject index with full references makes the book easier. [Original and unabridged version, set with a typewriter].

Handbook of Japanese Grammar

HIROKO STORM

The University of Oklahoma

Cantonese, also widely known as Yue Ya (粤语) or Guangdong Hua (广东话) in a much broader sense, is in fact one of the many varieties of the Yue Family of Chinese dialects. From the linguistic and historical linguistic point of view, it is generally viewed as the lingua franca of this family. The variety being discussed in this book is the one spoken in the City of Guangzhou (广州市), the capital of Guangdong province, therefore it is known as Guangzhou Hua (Guangzhou speech), or rather, Guangzhou Cantonese as suggested by the title of the book. This book is based on the author's Master's thesis completed at the University of Texas with up-dated information and language data. A sociolinguistic as well as historical linguistic account of this language is given in some detail, including a special section on the Creol-natured origin of Cantonese and its close varieties. Discussions in great detail have been given to the segmental and suprasegmental features of this language. The complex yet symmetrical tone system and the unique tone sandhi phenomena are treated with feature geometry framework. The major motivation for the tone change has been investigated. For the first time, presumably, some significant synchronic and diachronic features of modern Guangzhou Cantonese in the past fifty years have been probed.

The Phonology of Guangzhou Cantonese

MING CHAO GUI

The University of Oklahoma

Chinese is a discourse-oriented language. It has relatively few morphological and syntactic rules, but more constructions and strategies at the discourse level for the organization of text. The topic chain is such a structure at the discourse level in which clauses are linked not by conjunctions, but by coreferential relationships between overt topic noun phrases and unspecified noun phrases in different clauses. The ten topic chains that are used in the book analyzes the structural characteristics of topic chains, their functions in discourse organization and their commonly occurring patterns. It demonstrates how the patterns are used either individually or in combination to build up units of text at the discourse level. The analysis also has its practical application in second language teaching. It is shown in the second part of the book that the patterns of topic chains can be effectively taught in second language classrooms to reflect the discourse-oriented nature of the Chinese language. It bridges the gap between linguistic analysis and language pedagogy.

Topic Chains in Chinese

A Discourse Analysis and Applications in Language Teaching

WENDAN LI
University of North Carolina

Chinese is a discourse-oriented language. It has relatively few morphological and syntactic rules, but more constructions and strategies at the discourse level for the organization of text. The topic chain is such a structure at the discourse level in which clauses are linked not by conjunctions, but by coreferential relationships between overt topic noun phrases and unspecified noun phrases in different clauses. The ten topic chains that are used in the book analyzes the structural characteristics of topic chains, their functions in discourse organization and their commonly occurring patterns. It demonstrates how the patterns are used either individually or in combination to build up units of text at the discourse level. The analysis also has its practical application in second language teaching. It is shown in the second part of the book that the patterns of topic chains can be effectively taught in second language classrooms to reflect the discourse-oriented nature of the Chinese language. It bridges the gap between linguistic analysis and language pedagogy.

A Grammar of the Brahui Language in Comparative Treatment

MIKHAIL S. ANDRONOV
Institute of Oriental Studies, The Russian Academy of Sciences

The Brahui language, spoken by some 1.5 million people in Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, is the earliest offshoot of the Dravidian stock. Isolated from the kindred languages for several thousand years, it combines ancient features inherited from the Proto-Dravidian ancestor with numerous borrowings from its Iranian and Indo-Aryan neighbours. It demonstrates how the patterns are used either individually or in combination to build up units of text at the discourse level. The analysis also has its practical application in second language teaching. It is shown in the second part of the book that the patterns of topic chains can be effectively taught in second language classrooms to reflect the discourse-oriented nature of the Chinese language. It bridges the gap between linguistic analysis and language pedagogy.

The study is an attempt to investigate how discourse patterns, structures and strategies can be effectively taught in second language classrooms to reflect the discourse-oriented nature of the Chinese language. It bridges the gap between linguistic analysis and language pedagogy.
Intonation in Cantonese

CHOI-YEUNG-CHANG FLYNN
University of Hong Kong

This study develops a system for describing intonation in Cantonese, a language having six phonological tones employing both pitch and slope. It analyses the utterance intonation contour into major intonation groupings, intonation groups and feet. It defines what criteria those units meet and how they relate to each other.

An acoustic analysis of all possible combinations of the lexical tones of disyllabic syllables shows that tonal combinations of the lexical tones of disyllabic syllables are realised over units of different length in the two sentence types, and investigates the intonational differences between the two sentence types. The results show that the two sentence types are intonationally distinguishable, and if they are, how they are different. As part of this aim, it also examines how intonational tones are realised over units of different length in the two sentence types, and investigates the intonational differences between the two sentence types.

This study is an analysis of phonological systems and historical developments of dialects in the Shanghai Area.

Though there are five groups in the area, it is the dialectal development of the Shanghai Area which has been of primary concern to us in this study. Therefore this book asks if the two sentence types are intonationally distinguishable, and if they are, how they are different. As part of this aim, it also examines how intonational tones are realised over units of different length in the two sentence types, and investigates the intonational differences between the two sentence types.

In investigating the structure of the Mandarin noun phrase, the author finds that there are two highly interesting phenomena which merit special attention: the functional behavior of the particle de in the Mandarin noun phrase and the use of classifiers. The morphological character of the Mandarin noun phrase, the particle de in the Mandarin noun phrase and the use of classifiers are defined clearly enough.

This handbook gives the reader an overview of Japanese postpositions which have a wide range of functions, such as case marking, adverbial, coitative, conjunctive and modality expressing roles. The aim of this book is to provide the reader general linguistic features with a wealth of concrete examples. Therefore, this introduction to Japanese postpositions, on the one hand, facilitates the learners of Japanese to obtain a deeper understanding of the Japanese language; it also clarifies the agentless features, a strong dependency on the context for understanding texts or discourse; and finally the manifestation of subjectivity inherent to the Japanese language. Suggestions for further reading, which are given in footnotes, enable students and researchers to find their way to more detailed fields of Japanese linguistics.

Noriko Katsuki-Pestemer is Lecturer of Japanese language and Japanese linguistics at the University of Trier. She is the author of Japanese textbooks for undergraduate students at German universities: Grundstadium Japanisch Volume 1 (1990) and Volume 2 (1991); Japanisch für Anfänger Volumes 1 and 2 (1996).

Studies on Dialects in the Shanghai Area Their Phonological Systems and Historical Developments

ZHONGMIN CHEN
University of California, Berkeley

This study is an analysis of phonological systems and historical developments of dialects in the Shanghai Area. Though there are five groups in the area, it is the dialectal development of the Shanghai Group in the period from the 1850’s to present which will be of primary concern to us in this study. There are five chapters and two appendices in the study.

Chapter Two addresses the internal divergence between the dialects and classifies the dialects in the area into five groups. The analysis includes the criteria of the classification, the classification of the dialects, and the historical-cultural background of the classification. The author treats the characteristics of tonal systems as a principal criterion in classifying the dialects in the area into five groups. Finally, a brief
description of the phonological systems of the four representative dialects in the suburban area will be given (Chengqiao, Jiading, Songjiang and Liantang dialect).

Chapter Three is a description of the phonological system of The City group. The sound system of The City group is based on most people's (majority) pronunciation. The differences between "majority" and "older", and other variations will be also discussed in this chapter. Chapter Four presents a discussion of some major sound changes in the dialects. This analysis includes tonal developments, pre-glottalized stops and their developments, the difference between literary and colloquial readings, and the pronunciation strata of the Yu rhyming system. Chapter Five discusses the major sound changes that have occurred in The City group from the 1850's to present by comparing the four sound systems from three periods. Appendix One is the language atlas in the area. There are twenty-five maps in this appendix, including administrative maps, two maps on the classification of the dialects, and twenty-one maps of language features. Appendix Two is a comparativemorpheme-syllable.

The present book is a collection of studies on prosody and universal transfer pattern in distinct prosodic types. The languages of reference are Cantonese, Japanese and English. The first paper: "Cantonese Stress: its Forms and Functions" investigates the stress phenomenon in the under-researched tonal language of Chinese dialects (belonging to the Yue dialect group). An original Cantonese Durational Stress/Accent Hypothesis is motivated to explain prosodic operations that are hitherto overlooked on the basis of string matching or behaviour in other tonal dialects of Chinese as well as languages of distinct typologies.

The second paper: "Predictability and Universality of Transfer Patterning in Distinct Prosodic Types" adopts the contrastive approach to examine cross-linguistic transfer patterning, proposing a hierarchy of transfer parameters to predict, or explain, transfer prominence and degrees of difficulties in SLA with L1 and L2 from distinct prosodic typological backgrounds.

The third paper: "A Cantonese Accent: Transfer of Cantonese Prosodic Traits in the Acquisition of Japanese as a Second Language" and the forth one: "Which is more Difficult for Cantonese or English Prosody?" present rather straight-forward accounts of learning difficulties in the particular group of first language speakers regarding the prosody of the specified second languages on the basis of the assumptions laid down previously in the first papers.

This is an interdisciplinary study composed of extensive research and detailed analyses of Yunnanese, a Southwestern Mandarin language spoken in Yunnan, China, and Kunming Chinese—one of its major varieties spoken in the city of Kunming. The research work is conducted in three major language communities, the phonological systems, and the phonological developments in the past six decades. The language backgrounds are discussed from the perspectives of ethnology, sociolinguistics, and dialectology, covering such aspects as history of the civilization of Yunnan and Kunming, the ethno-historical and ethnic-linguistic account for the twenty-four ethnic groups inhabiting in Yunnan province, the demographic statistics of these groups, and dialect geography of Yunnanese and its varieties, as well as the members of Southwestern Mandarin subgroup.

A language survey has been conducted in some detail on the varieties of Yunnanese represented by one hundred and thirty-five locations with a comparative study of their segmental and suprasegmental structures. A comparative study on the language data representing two different varieties of Kunming Chinese spoken in two different periods of time, i.e., in 1940s and in 1990s, discloses the striking sound changes undergone by this dialect. Analyses of tone sandhi in autosegmental and metrical framework have revealed the edge sensitive constraint on the tone system, as well as the constraints of tone sandhi imposed by syntactic structure and lexical category. In linguistics, it has been commonly assumed that syntax can exert influence on prosody, but the opposite direction, prosody influences syntax, is much less widely recognized. The present manuscript argues for a bidirectional interaction between prosody and syntax: Syntax governs prosody and prosody also constrains syntax, based on data from Chinese. For example, a classical problem in Chinese syntax is this: only one constituent is, in general, allowed after the main verb. However, if the object is a distracted element (a pronoun, for example), two constituents can legitimately occur after the verb. This pattern is explained by proposing a prosodic feature assignment on elementary trees in the Tree Adjoining Grammar notation. The manuscript is the first work that a system of prosodically constrained syntax is proposed in the literature, and it will create a sub-field of linguistics in the study of human languages.

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Rawang Texts
RANDY J. LAPOLLA & DORY POA
City University of Hong Kong

This volume is a collection of fully analyzed texts of the Mvtwang dialect of the Rawang language collected as part of fieldwork on the language. Rawang is a Tibeto-Harman language spoken by approximately fifty thousand people who live in northern Kachin State, Myanmar (Burma), particularly along the Mae Hka ('Nmai Hka) and Mae Hwa valleys just south and east of Tibet. The Mvtwang dialect is considered to be the most central of the many Rawang dialects spoken in Myanmar, and so has become a standard for writing and intergroup communication.

The texts include the Rawang creation and migration stories, other folk stories, and also dialogic procedural texts detailing how to weave cloth, how to prepare different traditional foods and migration stories, other folk stories, and also dialogic procedural texts detailing how to weave cloth, how to prepare different traditional foods and also

Meaning and Form: Essays in Pre-Modern Chinese Grammar
K. TAKASHIMA and JIANG SHAOYU (eds.)

The 21 articles collected in this volume were first presented at the Fourth International Conference on Classical Chinese Grammar held in August, 2001, at UBC in Vancouver. The rejection rate for the original papers submitted for publication consideration being about 40% ensured a high-quality level of the papers. The authors of the papers written in English include: Françoise Bottéro (distinction between “noncompound characters” and “compound characters”); Roderick Campbell (focus, classifiers and quantification in early Chinese); Michael Friedrich (Georgyvan der Gabelentz and synchronic linguistics); Zev Handel (“characters” and “compound characters”); Michael Friedrich (Georgyvan der Gabelentz and synchronic linguistics); Zev Handel (“characters” and “compound characters”);

BARBARA NIREDER
Centre de recherches linguistiques sur l’Asie Orientale, CNRS

L’épanouissement que connaît la recherche sur les langues Hmong-Mjen depuis une quinzaine d’années s’est accompagné d’importantes avancées dans la connaissance de cette famille linguistique. Les informations concernant les différentes langues sont toutefois dispersées dans des documents hétérogènes, souvent difficilement accessibles, et aucune présentation d’ensemble n’a été tentée jusqu’à ce jour.

Nous nous sommes donc proposé d’entreprendre une étude comparative des langues Hmong-Mjen en considérant ces sources dans leur totalité. Un tel travail de synthèse nous a paru constituer une étape préliminaire à des recherches plus approfondies, auxquelles s’ajouteront nécessairement des enquêtes de terrain. Notre aperçu vise, en effet, à mettre en évidence les principaux problèmes encore en suspens dans le domaine de la phonologie historique Hmong-Mjen tout en révélant les lacunes des informations disponibles.

Après la présentation des travaux antérieurs dans laquelle sont présentés les principaux types d’évolution des systèmes tonaux et les tableaux de correspondances des tons, des initiales et des rimes.

Folktales of China’s Minhe Mangghuer
ZHOU YONGZHONG (Zhongshan Junior Middle School), WANG XIANZHEN (Qinghai Medical College), KEITH SLATER (University of California) & KEVIN STUART (Qinghai Junior Teachers’ College)

In the east-central portion of Northwest China’s Qinghai Province dwell the majority of China’s Mongguo (Tu) nationality, classified as one of China’s fifty-six official ethnic groups and numbering 190,000 (1990). The 37,900 Minhe Mangghuer, dwelling in Minhe Hui and Mangghuer (Qinghai) County, are the second largest Mongguo group.

Minhe Mangghuer (language) is of primarily Mongolic lexicon and morphosyntax while, at the same time, exhibiting massive lexical and phonological influences from Chinese. This collection of more than twenty folktales are presented in the Mangghuer written system (based on a modified pinyin system). English translation and extensive notes and provides valuable linguistic materials on this endangered Mongguo dialect that exists nowhere else. Map, illustrations.

Chinese Historical Phonology
A Compendium of Beijing and Cantonese Pronunciations of Characters and their Derivations from Middle Chinese
JOHN NEWMAN & ANAND V. RAMAN
Massy University; John Hopkins University

This volume is an explicit summary of the phonological histories of Beijing and Cantonese dialects, based on earlier accounts proposed by Matthew Chen and John Newman and which appeared in the Journal of Chinese Linguistics (1976, 1984/1985). Approximately 2,700 characters appear here with their Middle Chinese reconstructions (the ‘Simplified Middle Chinese’ reconstructions proposed by Chen) and arranged by their Middle Chinese rime, initial, and tone class. For each character, the complete derivations (as sequences of rule labels) from Middle Chinese to Beijing pronunciation and from Middle Chinese to Cantonese pronunciation are given, including indications of exceptional application or non-application of rules. A full statement of the regular phonological rules referred to in the derivations is provided. The meaning of the characters is also included. A Hanyu Pinyin-Middle Chinese index enables the reader to determine the Middle Chinese reconstruction from the Hanyu Pinyin representation. The detail of Beijing and Cantonese phonological histories is here made accessible to linguists outside the specialist field of Sinology. The material is explicit, comprehensive, and transparent in a way which will be appreciated by Sinologists and non-Sinologists alike.

Japanese Phonology
A Functional Approach
TSUTOMU AKAMATSU
University of Leeds

What crucially distinguishes this book from any others previously published on Japanese phonology is that the approach which is adopted in this book is functionalist. The author offers his own phonological analysis of current standard
Japanese (of which he is a native speaker) from a functional point of view. The objective of the present book is therefore to present an analysis of the phonetic substance (of both segmental and suprasegmental nature) of Japanese with a view to identifying and hierarchically classifying the functions that they fulfill in the phonetic substance of the language and making statements about the actual workings of these functions in Japanese. The present book is divided into Part I and Part II, each of which divides into chapters. Part I explains for the benefit of general readers the theoretical framework, i.e. the framework of functional linguistics, in which the author's phonological analysis of Japanese is carried out. The principles and procedures of a phonological analysis of any language, Japanese in the present case, from a functional point of view are set out. To this end the author explains, by drawing on illustrations from English, the various concepts of functional phonology that are necessarily involved in analyzing the phonetic substance of languages. These concepts include 'functions', 'phonology', 'phonological opposition', 'exclusive opposition', 'commutation test', 'distinctive feature', 'relevant feature', 'phoneme', 'archiphoneme' and 'neutralisation'. Part II presents in detail the actual workings of these functions in Japanese. The study also incidentally reveals the tendency for usage to be linked to geographical social divisions as well as among members of Chinese speakers worldwide are revealed. There setz im vorliegenden Band zu den zwischen Sprache und sozialer Gruppe sind auch daran festzustellen, dass der Verfasser es dem Autor angebracht ist.
in computer software. But Wade-Giles still retains an unparalleled place in the canon because a number of works published before 1955 used it exclusively, and it continues to be used in areas of study such as Chinese philosophy. Wade-Giles is constructed to maintain a one-to-one correspondence between a particular sound and a letter or sequence of two letters, there is a much more complicated correspondence between vowel letters and vowel sounds. Wade-Giles has a lesser degree of divergence between sound and letter, and in this respect is easier to operate. The chief aim of this course is to teach competence in reading Pinyin romanization, and to foster an understanding of the principles underlying the Chinese sound system. The system is introduced to some phonetics, although theoretical discussions are kept to a minimum. For those who wish, this course also teaches the ability to systematically convert each Pinyin representation into its Wade-Giles equivalent.

This course is directed at anyone who wishes to study Chinese fairly seriously for general or specialist purposes. It is meant to be used in conjunction with any current Chinese-language teaching book that uses Pinyin. No previous knowledge of phonetics is presupposed, and the course can be followed with or without a teacher. Parts of this course have been used since 1994 in draft form for beginners studying courses on Chinese and East Asia at the University of Newcastle. This first published edition has been completed in the light of the author's experience in teaching those courses.

The course is meant to introduce difficulties of pronunciation and spelling gradually, beginning with Chinese sounds which are easily relatable to those of English (e.g., nasals), and progressing to those which may be outside the student's experience (e.g., retroflex fricatives). Tone is introduced and taught by drawing on known analogies of pitch features in English intonation rather than taught as something entirely alien to the student's experience. Each lesson contains explanations, oral practice which enables the student to produce correct sounds, and practice in relating each sound to its Pinyin representation. A final lesson gives guidance on how to use Chinese-English Dictionaries.

The glossary presents data compiled within the "Linguistic Survey of Nepal" (LSN), a comparative closely related to Limbu as the "Himalayish". The three languages in question are: Athpare, Belhare and Yakkha. Athpare is a Western Kiranti language spoken in the Khalsali-dialect of Athpare, which is sometimes regarded as a distinct language.

The editing of the "Linguistic Survey of Nepal" was completed in the light of the author's experience in teaching those courses. This first published edition has been completed in the light of the author's experience in teaching those courses.

**A Synoptic Glossary of Athpare, Belhare, and Yakkha with further contributions**

Findings of the "Linguistic Survey of Nepal"

**WERNER WINTER, ALFONS K. WEIDERT, GERD HANSSON (ed.) & D. BICKRAM INGWABA SUBBA.**

**Basic Burushaski Etymologies**

The Indo-European and Paleo-Balkanic affinities of Burushaski

**ILIJA ASULE**

Macquarie University

By applying the most stringent principles of the comparison and not less than two hundred Burushaski words are analysed which display firm Indo-European correspondences that do not originate from an Indo-Aryan or Iranian source. The chief aim is to develop a richer morphophonological pattern (e.g., prenasalization and/or sonorization of initial consonants with several grammatical functions) and categorical features of its own (e.g., a second number-like agreement pattern "individual vs. mass" between the verbal predicate and the absolutive besides the common Kiranti pattern of number agreement) which look rather interesting also for general and typological linguistics.

**Comparative West Bahnaric Dictionary**

**PASCALE JACQ & PAUL SIDWELL**

University of Melbourne

The dictionary consolidates wordlists collected by Jacq and Sidwell during fieldwork to the Lao PDR (1996 to 1998), plus some material from other sources. The languages treated are Oi, Cheng, Sapuon, Taleng, Krasing, Nhaheun, Laveh, Loven and Alak. The listing is according to semantic fields and includes both native vocabulary and borrowings, with some etymological commentary. The introduction includes a discussion of the current linguistic situation in the south of the Lao PDR, with maps and a listing of languages and villages where they are spoken. The recording and transcription of data is discussed, and some brief remarks are made on the phonology and grammar of the languages. A preliminary genetic classification based upon the lexical data is also presented. A bibliography of West Bahnaric studies completes the introduction.

**Camling texts and glossary**

**KAREN EBERT**

University of Zürich

This booklet is meant to accompany the "Camling vocabulary description" (LSM 103) which contains many references to the texts. It contains transcriptions of narrated Camling mythology. Although the texts are of etymological interest, the language is mainly chronologically old and from the 1950s. A brief introduction is given to the Camling mythological cycles. The narratives are then presented by
CH. 7: Conclusion

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China's Monguor (Tu) nationality (1990 population = 190,000) are the largest Monguor group, speaking a language with many links to Mongol and greatly influenced by Tibetan culture, especially in the religious arena. An extensive selection of folklore materials written in the Monghu language has been published over the last decade in a mimeographed journal. Few complete collections of this material remain. HUZHOU MONGOL SELECTIONS presents the great body of this material in a single Mongghul-language collection with notes and a Table of Contents in English. The Mongghul written system is based on a modified pinyin system. Map, illustrations.

Tone-Vowel Interaction in Optimality Theory

PENG JIAN-GUO
University of British Columbia

This study aims at constructing a fully articulated theory of tone-vowel interaction within the framework of Optimality Theory (OT). It examines the nature of this phenomenon in Northern Min languages, as well as various Southeast Asian languages. The questions addressed are (i) what is the nature of tone-vowel interaction? (ii) how do they relate to each other? Two important findings emerge from the investigation. First, tonal and vowel syllables are closely related to each other. That is, different groups of tones occur only in a certain kind of syllables. These cooccurrence restrictions are identified as a correlation between tonal contour and syllable weight. Second, tone does not directly affect vowel distributions and alternations. Rather, it is the relative syllable positions in which a vowel occurs and the number of segments present in a syllable that trigger vowel distributions and finality. These findings lead to the conclusion that tone and vowel do not interact directly and that there is no feature-to-feature correlation between them. Their interaction lies in the prosodic anchoring mediating between them. To account for the correlation between tonal contour and syllable weight and the close relationship between syllable structures and vowel features, a prosodic anchor hypothesis is proposed which attributes the tone-vowel interaction to the mora and its function as an anchor for both tone and vowel.

Loven (Jruq) Consolidated Lexicon

PASCALE JACQ & PAUL SIDWELL
University of Melbourne

Loven (autonym Jruq, also known as Boloven or Lawen) is a West-Bahnaric (Mon-Khmer) language. There are around 20,000 Loven living on the Boloven Plateau, Champasak province, southern Laos P.D.R.

The consolidated lexicon is compiled from a number of sources, including the authors’ 1998 fieldnotes, and secondary sources including: Lavallée’s (1901 manuscript) vocabulary as presented in Cabotan (1905), Phraya Phrachalkarakkarach (1919, republished by Thomas & Srichampa 1995), Bonnet de la Bernadie (1949), Fesquet (1971 manuscript) and Thomas & Andrianoff (1978 manuscript).

There are more than 1500 entries and a semantic index. The entries are given according to the practical orthography developed by the authors, and are supported by subentries of the various forms as recorded in the sources.
There is also some etymological commentary based on the authors recent comparative work, and a description of the little known indigenous language isolate spoken in Central Siberia. It argues that Khamnigan Mongol is the principal community language of the Khamnigan, an ethnic group in the Amur source region, in the borderzone of China, Russia, and Mongolia. The only vigorous community of Khamnigan Mongol speakers (ca. 2,000 people) today lives in the basins of the Mergel and Irin rivers of Hulun Buir League, Inner Mongolia, China.

Khamnigan Mongol remained virtually unexplored until the 1950s, when preliminary field surveys were made of its last speakers in northeastern Mongolia and Russian Transbaikalia. The Khamnigan community in China, officially classified as a local group of the Ewenki, was only identified in the 1980s. The present description is based on the variety of Khamnigan Mongol spoken by the Khamnigan in China.

As a Mongolic language, Khamnigan Mongol is characterized by exceptional conservativeness, in that it lacks most of the innovations that separate the neighbouring Mongolic languages, including Mongol proper, Buryat, and Dagur, from their Proto-Mongolic ancestor. Khamnigan Mongol is therefore of considerable importance for the dichotonic study of the entire Mongolic family language, as it also provides an interesting case for the study of the phenomenon of linguistic conservatism in its general application.

Another important property of Khamnigan Mongol is its close and prolonged symbiosis with the Ewenki language within the Khamnigan community. A large part of the Khamnigan in China today still speak ethnpecific forms of Ewenki as their other native language. The two languages have long interacted at the social and linguistic levels, with various kinds of interference phenomena as a result. Due to its conservativeness, Khamnigan Mongol is structurally closest to Middle Mongol, though some of its morphosyntactic features also resemble Buryat. Like Buryat and Dagur, but unlike most other Mongolic languages, Khamnigan Mongol has a fully-developed system of personal marking on the finite predicate. In the phonology, there are properties, including the vowel system, which show an areal parallelism with Ewenki.

A Grammar of Shanghai Wu

The Wu dialect of Chinese is used by 80 million people in eastern China. Shanghai is the lingua franca of Wu, and is the least conservative among Wu dialects.

This book is a descriptive grammar of Shanghai Wu, concise but comprehensive. It covers various topics in Shanghai grammar: the phonological system, morphology, and syntax. In addition, two special topics in Shanghai grammar, tone sandhi and compounding, are included. Tone sandhi in Shanghai is a morpho-phonological process to produce prosodic words, while compounding is a syntactic means to make lexical words.

Like other Chinese dialects, Shanghai is an isolating language. There is no grammatical agreement or case markers, nor tense, gender or numeral differences, or anything like those called inflection in European languages. That does not mean there are no morphological processes at all: reduplication, tone sandhi, and affixation are common in Shanghai. Of course, compounding is the most productive in morphological vocabulary.

Morphologically and syntactically Shanghai has something different from Mandarin. For example, adjective reduplication in Shanghai is AAB, while it is ABB in Mandarin. The word order in Shanghai is ‘V + direct O + indirect O’, different from Mandarin’s ‘V + indirect O + direct O’.

The author, Xiaonong Zhu, is currently teaching at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He published widely in Chinese historical phonology, Chinese dialectology, and experimental phonetics.

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ASIAN LANGUAGES
Spoken Karay (Trakai Dialect)

TIMUR KOCAOĞLU, Koç University

In collaboration with Mykolas Firkovicus

Karay (Karaim) is one of the endangered languages of the world. It belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic languages. Today, only 20,000 people speak and write fluently in Karay out of a total of 2,500 people who are believed to preserve their ethnic identity in various countries (Lithuania, Poland, Crimea in Ukraine, Turkey, Israel, France, and the US). The present work is a handbook for the spoken Karay language of the Trakai dialect in Lithuania apart from the Halich and the Crimean dialects of Karay. The Karay phrases based on the spoken Karay were prepared in 1999 by the spiritual leader of the Lithuanian Karays, Mykolas Firkovicus who died in 2000, and were translated into English by Timur Kocaoglu. The handbook is consisted of an introduction to the Karay language followed by a grammatical description of the spoken Karay based on the Trakai dialect of Lithuania, 800 Karay phrases in both Lithuanian and Turcic Latin alphabets with their English translations, and the Karay-English word list with full grammatical index, plus bibliography.

Peking Mandarin

DINGXU SHI
Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The book is a descriptive grammar of Peking Mandarin, the Chinese dialect spoken in the capital of China. It is a reference grammar for learners of Mandarin but is also designed for those who are interested in Peking Mandarin and its special features. It is comprehensive because it will cover all aspects of Peking Mandarin, i.e., its history and evolution, its sound system, word and phrase structures, special sentence patterns and discourse features. It is also selectively in depth because issues not dealt with in most Mandarin grammar books will be given special attention here. The most important issues to be discussed are the parallelism between the internal structure of compounds, phrases and sentences; the complex predicates, the relatively free word order and its semantic implications; the complex sentences; the after thought structure; the focus and topic constructions; the prevalence of phonetically null forms and the recovery of focus and topic; and the dependency between syntax and semantics, discourse and pragmatics.

The author Dingxu Shi is an associate professor of Chinese linguistics at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He does research on syntax, interface strategy, and language contact and language change.

Ket

EDWARD J. VAJDA
Western Washington University

Ket is the only surviving member of the formerly widespread Yenisei family and one of the world’s most intriguing language isolates. Its phonology, vocabulary, and grammar differ strikingly from the surrounding families. A system of five phonemic tones, apparently derived from simplified consonant articulations, marks the beginning of each phonological word. Agreement-related inflections reflect a tripartite noun-class division based on animacy and gender, regardless of the verb’s agreement type. Incorporation affects certain intransitive subjects, as well as objects, instruments, and directional adverbs. Important derivational categories include event number (punctual vs. iterative) and transitivity, with transitive and intransitive stems normally differing in some formal way. Causatives, intransitives, and even intransitives are distinct lexemes rather than grammatical forms of another stem. The only verbal inflectional categories are tense (past, present, future), mood (indicative/imperative), and agreement in person, class, and number with at most two grammatical persons. Verbs are categorized based on the root or grammatical inflections. With so few derivational affixes, compounding is the most prevalent technique of lexeme creation. Redundant inflections play a role in stem formation. This is manifested most obviously in the verb, but occurs in the noun too. Linguistically isolating status, Ket shares certain areal features with its Uralic, Turkic, and Tungusic neighbors. These include a nominal paradigm containing a dozen cases and a pronominal system to use postpositions or case suffixes as clausal subordinators.

Ket is spoken today by a few hundred of the 1,200 Ket people, mainly in remote areas near the Yenisei River in the Turukhansk District of Russia’s Krasnoyarsk Province. Most speakers are adults who know Russian fluently too.

This book contains the first full-length description of Ket to appear in English. It covers all aspects of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Southern Ket (the dialect with the most speakers), and briefly discusses the traditional culture and its characteristic vocabulary. Also included is a previously unpublished folk tale with interlinear morpheme glosses and an English translation.

Daour

CHAOULI WU (ÜJÍYEĐIN CHULU)

Daour belongs to the Mongolic branch of Altaic languages and is spoken by a small number of people, approximately 94,014, in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Heilongjiang, and the Griping Ugar Autonomous Region in the People’s Republic of China.

The present monograph begins with an introduction to a brief sociolinguistic background of Daour and its contact situation with neighbouring languages, including the Manchu-Tungusic languages and the Mongolian languages. This is followed by an outline of Daour phonology and a more detailed discussion of Morphology. Daour provides an interesting data to the Morphological studies. It has both complex nominal morphological features and verbal marking systems. In particular, its case marking and verbal marking systems will be presented with an emphasis on their sentence functions and morphological variants. The sketch also includes a brief discussion of the syntactical properties of Daour in relation to noun phrase and clause structure. Finally, the sketch includes a bibliography of the selected works on Daour and a sample text with interlinear transcription and translation.
Classical Mongolian

ALICE SÁRKÖZI
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

The present work is a brief grammar of Classical Mongolian, or, in other words, Written Mongolian that has been the literary language of all the Mongols (Khalkhas, Oirats, Buriats, Kalmúks, etc.). It has never been spoken in this form and served as the language of books. Today a little modified version of this written language is used in Inner Mongolia, in the Xinjiang Autononmous territory. They write and publish books in the Uighur script, however the pronunciation is far from the written form. Nowadays, the Uighur script is going to be reintroduced in the Mongolian Republic, it is taught in the elementary school side by side with the Cyrillic script.

The monuments of Written Mongolian cover large-scale literary forms: inscriptions, Buddhist sûtras, historical chronicles, folklore texts, and poetical and prosaic works of poets and writers of the centuries. This short grammar may help anybody interested in Mongolian culture to get closer to these literary monuments.

The work was carried out in the framework of the project of description of grammars of the Altaic languages fulfilled by the members of the Research Group of Altaic Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Science and the Department of Inner Asian Studies of the Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem of Budapest.


Dhankute Tamang Grammar

KEDAR PRASAD POUEL
English Department, Mahendra Multiple Campus, Dharan, Nepal

Most Tamang people settle around Kathmandu Valley. Some of them have migrated to the eastern and western hilly regions of the country. Tamang belongs to the Tibeto-Burman branch of Sino-Tibetan language family. Dhankute Tamang spoken in the far eastern district Dhankuta has not been studied so far. The population of Dhankute Tamangs is 11,932 (CBS 2001). Nepali is their lingua franca and medium of education. Its neighboring languages are Limbu, Rai, Magar and Newar.

The general objective of this study is to present a description of a Dhankute Tamang, specifically its phonology, morphology and syntax.

This study consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the introductory remarks. Chapter 2 describes the phonology. Chapter 3 deals with the lexicon and Chapter 4 describes the syntax. This work has been entirely based on the author’s field work.


Tundra Yukaghir

ELENA MASLOVA
Stanford University

Tundra Yukaghir is one of the extant Yukaghir languages, two highly threatened languages spoken in the north-east of Russia. Yukaghir is considered by different scholars either as a genetic isolate or as a distant relative of the Uralic family, and is therefore crucial to reconstruction of prehistory of Siberia and, potentially, of the Uralic family; for the same reason, it is almost a must in any sample-based research on cross-linguistic variability. In a number of ways, Tundra Yukaghir is similar to the languages of the region. It is a predominantly

head-final language with agglutinating morphology. Clause-linking strategies are based on a variety of non-finite verb forms; coordination and balancing strategies are virtually absent. However, there is a number of significant differences, including but not limited to a morphological Focus-marking system, a set of topic-introducing devices based on non-finite forms of copula, absence of grammaticalized past/present distinction, a specialized cross-reference marker of non-reflexive Possessor opposed to reflexive possessive pronouns. The Focus system, which also saliently affects the case alignment, and the tense/aspect/mood system constitute two major domains of grammatical divergence between the two Yukaghir languages, Tundra and Kolyma Yukaghir.

The book constitutes the first grammatical overview of Tundra Yukaghir to be published in English. It is based on previous studies (Krejnović 1958, 1982), the author's own field notes (1987, settlement Andryushkino) and analysis of texts archived in the Yakut branch of Russian Academy of Sciences.


Udege

ALBINA H. GIRFANOVA
Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg

The present work provides a brief grammatical description of the Udege language, one of the Tungus-Manchu languages which is spoken in the border areas of Russia and China in the Far East. It is an unwritten language which is a vernacular for the 3% of the ethnic Udege. Udege had a brief and very restricted circulation as a written language in the early 1930s. The present grammatical sketch consists of three major parts. The introduction deals with "General socio- and geolinguistic data of the Udege language". The first part "Phonology" contains the description of phonological specific features of Udege: glottal stop (the Udege Language is the only Tungusic language with this feature) and the vowel harmony violation. The second part contains the description of the Udege morphology system (e.g. the Udege is the only Tungusic language where the opposition of evidentiality-non-evidentiality is expressed on the surface morphological level). The third part "Syntax" gives the information of the word order, clause structure, clause chaining, noun phrases, verb serialization of the Udege language. The last part contains a folklore text with an English translation and the relevant bibliography. The author widely uses the data received during several expeditions.


Kazak

SOMFAI DÁVID KARA
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Kazak is a Turkic language, it is spoken by some 11 million people in Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries (Russia, Mongolia, China, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan). It is spoken on a huge territory between Tibet and the Volga River, Siberia and the Kara-Kum desert. Kazak belongs to the Kypchak group of Turkic languages, which was once the “Lingua Franca” of the western part of the Mongol Empire. For this reason Kazak have strong ties with other Turkic languages of Inner and Central Asia. Kyrgyz, Kazan-Tatar (Volga-Bulgar), Uzbek etc.

This present Material of the Kazak language is an up-to-date grammar, based on the author’s ten-year research among the Kazaks of Kazakhstan and other neighboring countries.

During that time the author himself mastered the language and paid special attention to colloquial Kazak and the usage of the changing language. In this present work he summarized up his observation, especially about TAM (Tense-Mood-Aspect) Categories of the Kazak Verb Morphology and Auxiliary Verb Formations, which are the basic aspects of understanding colloquial Kazak, as well as Kazak literature. The author also gives numerous examples to illustrate the usage of these morphological aspects. The phonology part explains some phonetic changes that can be observed only in spoken Kazak, but writing does not indicate them.


Written Oirat

ATTILA RÁKOS
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

The Written Oirat language and the Oirat script were created in 1648 by the Oirat Zaya Pandita, Öqtor uyun Dalai. On the basis of the traditional Uigur-Mongolian script he prepared a new writing system (Öir. tödoroi üüzüg "Clear Script"), which has eliminated the deficiencies of that (ambiguity of some letters, lack of long vowels, etc.) using diacritical marks and new letters, so the new script was suitable to accurately indicate the vocalic system of the contemporary spoken Mongolian. Beside the new script Zaya Pandita created a new literary language with new orthography, and he intended it for a common Mongolian literary language, however it could spread only among the Oirats (Western Mongols). Although this literary language was close to the spoken language in some respects, it had many features inherited from Written Mongolian. It had strict rules in its original form and was used mostly for Buddhist texts, but shortly spread in wider range (codes, documents, historical works, folk-religious texts, etc.), and became under the strong influence of the spoken language.
The Tujia Language

Cecilia Brassett, Philip Brassett, Meiyan Lu

The Tujia people group is the sixth largest ethnic minority in China, numbering over 8 million. However, the Tujia language is now only spoken by about 70,000 people, a figure that represents less than 1% of the total Tujia population. These speakers live in the northern half of the Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture in northwestern Hunan Province. The language was once spoken throughout the areas inhabited by the Tujia, which comprise a region of 100,000 square miles straddling the common borders of Hunan, Hubei, and Guizhou Provinces, and Chongqing Municipality. In view of the present rate of decrease in language use, Tujia is considered to be an endangered language.

Tujia is a member of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages, but its specific genetic affiliation remains unclear. Its phonology is extremely similar to the local Chinese dialect. Tujia syllables are of the CV type, with most vowels having nasalized variants. There are four tones and sandhi is common. The basic word order is SOV. There is an abundance of verb particles, which indicate aspect, modality, directionality, negation, and relevance. Adjectives do not exist as a distinct category and conjunctions are rare.

This grammar of the northern dialect of Tujia is based on research conducted in Xiangxi over an 18-month period from 2002 to 2003. It is the first in-depth analysis of the Tujia language that has been written in the English language. The book offers a comprehensive and systematic overview of the language and includes a lexicon of over 1,500 vocabulary items as well as three traditional texts. This description of one of the lesser-known minority languages of China should also provide a useful record of a language which is currently in decline.


Up to the 20th century Written Oirat was the literary language of the Orats of Western Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, as well as of the Kalmyks. Later on the Orats of Xinjiang used it only, but few years ago they partly replaced it with Uighur-Mongolian script.

Tuvan dictionary

K. David Harrison & Gregory David Anderson
Yale University, University of Manchester

This dictionary consists of approximately 5-6,000 basic vocabulary items of Tuvan, a Turkic language of south central Siberia. The lexicon of Tuvan is characterized by a larger number of Mongolian loans than in other Turkic languages of southern Siberia. Modern Tuvan has also borrowed extensively from Russian, though less than neighboring Altai-Sayan Turkic languages. There are also a number of loans in Tuvan from Chinese, Tibetan, and even Sanskrit, though usually through a Mongolian intermediary; these words are predominantly in the religious or political sphere, or refer to cultural items diffused from these areas.

Finally there are a small number of words in Tuvan from other, now extinct (and in part assimilated to Tuvan linguistically), languages belonging to the Yeniseian and Samoyed families. Thus, the lexicon of Tuvan reflects the diverse and complex history of socio-cultural contacts of the Tuvan people.

Tuvan (aka Tuvan/Tuvinian) is spoken by 150-200,000 people in the Republic of Tyva in south central Siberia. Tuvan (along with the closely related Tofalar) stand out among the Turkic languages in several ways.

Tyvan has three sets of phonemic vowels: plain, long, and creaky voice. Word-initially obstruents exhibit a contrast between unaspirated/aspirated or voiced/voiceless, depending on the speaker. There is also a phonemically marginal series of long nasalized vowels. Tyvan has only one inflectional series for verbs, preferring enclitic pronominals in most forms (in main clauses). Large numbers of Mongolisms and Mongolian derivational affixes are found, the latter often appearing with Turkic roots. Russian loans are also numerous, and in the speech of certain younger residents of Kyzyl, contact-induced restructuring can be observed.


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Large numbers of Mongolisms and Mongolian derivational affixes are found, the latter often appearing with Turkic roots. Russian loans are also numerous, and in the speech of certain younger residents of Kyzyl, contact-induced restructuring can be observed. This study is a description of present day Tyvan, particularly as used in the capital city of Kyzyl. This is the first field-based study of Tyvan available in English and the first description of Kyzyl Tyvan in any language.


A Grammar of Mandalin Chinese

Hua Lin
University of Victoria

Mandarin Chinese is the official language in China, Taiwan, and Singapore, and the language with the largest number of native speakers. In recent years, Mandarin Chinese has spread even further: it is now taught in most schools in Hong Kong, and with the influx of immigrants to the West from China and Taiwan, many parts of the world including Canada, the United States, Australia, and Europe have seen a steady increase in the number of speakers. Mandarin is not a homogenous language; any grammar that tries to apply to all dialects would be misleading. In order to present a grammar that would be useful to the reader, the authors chose to present a grammar of the Mandarin Chinese of modern northern China.


A Grammar of Athpare

Karen Ebert
University of Zurich

Athpare is a Kiriante language spoken in a few villages around Dhankuta in eastern Nepal. The number of speakers is probably less than 2000, but unlike other small Kiriante languages, Athpare is still learned by children.

Athpare has SOV word order, all modifiers precede their head. The verb morphology is highly complex; subject and object person markers are realized partly as prefixes, partly as suffixes. There are separate number suffixes and tense markers, some of them followed by a copy of the person marker. Periphrastic tense-aspects (perfect and progressive) are fully grammaticalized. Athpare is morphologically ergative, with a split between 1st person and the rest. Minimal usage is made of nonfinite verb forms. Compound verbs consist of two verbs marked for person and tense, subordinators follow inflected verbs. The Athpare data are from a short field trip to Dhankuta. There are no previous descriptions of Athpare except for some data used in earlier publications by the author.

describe it needs to select one region as its focus. In this book, the focus will be on Mandarin as is spoken in the Motherland of Northern China, especially the Chinese capital of Beijing.

The book will begin by an introduction to the grammar of Mandarin. Presently it is regarded as the Classical phase of Modern Uzbek although the scope of Chagatay, in Kazan, and even in the Ottoman Empire, was much broader than the term Classical Uzbek would imply. Presently it is regarded as the Classical phase of Modern Uzbek although the scope of Chagatay, in Kazan, and even in the Ottoman Empire, was much broader than the term Classical Uzbek would imply.

Anacroct of the Central Asian Turks from the fifteenth to the late nineteenth centuries, the Chagatay language was a multilingual literary idiom employed in Transoxiana, Khorasan Fergana and East Turkistan, especially in cultural centers such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Herat, Khiva, Kokand and Kashghar. Chagatay was also used in India in the court of the Great Moghuls, in Kashi and in Turkestan. Chagatay is the central language. Presently it is regarded as the Classical phase of Modern Uzbek although the scope of Chagatay, especially of the lexicon was much broader than what the term Classical Uzbek would imply.

Orthography: Chagatay works were written in Arabic script with generous use of matres lectionis: a criterion that makes Chagatay a literary language. The present study is an analysis of induced restructuring, some examples of which are presented in detail.

Xakas

GREGORY DAVID ANDERSON
University of Manchester

Xakas is a Turkic language spoken by 70,000 people in south central Siberia. Xakas is a cover term created in the early 20th century to cover the related dialect clusters of the region; the term was positively viewed by some members of the ethnolinguistic group and negatively by others. Xakas is one of the only Turkic languages to preserve nine short vowels. Morphologically, Xakas shows an unusually high number of affixed realized verbal categories, as well as a complicated AUX verb system. In the imperative Xakas has preserved a dual inclusive. Xakas has a very high number of cases for a Turkic language (9), a number more typical of central and eastern Siberian languages. Due to the centuries-long contact with Russian, Xakas not only has a large number of Russian loans but it also shows a great degree of contact-induced restructuring, some examples of which have even found their way into the standardized literary language. The present study is an analysis of the standardized register of Xakas, and constitutes the first description of Xakas in English.

Kunming Chinese

MING CHAO GUI
University of Oklahoma

Kunming Chinese, commonly considered as a variety of Yunnan province, is a major variety of Kunming Chinese, a member of Southwestern Mandarin, and is located primarily on the linguistic, typology and geographic distribution, Kunming Chinese has been further classified in one of the four major groups of Yunnanese: Central Yunnan group. Kunming Chinese, as well as all of the dialects in Yunnan province, has a long history of development, which can probably be traced back to the eleventh century. Their languages of twenty-four ethnic groups existing in the same speech community also play a very important role in the development of Kunming Chinese. Until now Kunming Chinese remains a less studied dialect and no complete work has been done on its major grammatical aspects, especially morphology and syntax.

The book also features an interlinear text with transcription and translation demonstrating the major features discussed.

The author Ming Chao Gui teaches Chinese and linguistics at the Department of Modern Languages, Literatures and Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma, Norman campus, USA. He has regular publication on this dialect in the past ten years.

The book contains practically everything collected on OSL by several Russian scholars: Ekaterina Rubtsova, Georgii Menovschikov, Nina Emelianova and Nikolai Vakhtin - during the 50 years from the 1940s to the 1990s, with small additions of data collected by other people. It consists of four main parts:

(1) Introduction; (2) the main part of the book, giving folklore and other informative texts in OSL with Russian interlinear translation and, for some texts, parallels from Siberian Yupik Eskimo language; (3) a small section presenting grammatical data on OSL in Russian language; and (4) a Glossary with selected lexic data are presented as materials for a dictionary, ca. 2500 entries.[written in Russian]
Sapun (Sapurc)

PASCAL JAQ & PAUL SIDWELL
University of Melbourne

Sapun (autonym Sapurc) is an endangered West Bahnaric (Mon-Khmer) language spoken by a population of a single village, Ban Sapun, about 40 kms north of Attapeu (Lao PDR).

Some short wordlist collected early this century, no other descriptions of Sapun are known. The present sketch grammar is prepared on the basis of the authors’ recent fieldwork.

Sapun phonology and syntax are discussed and short glossed texts and a lexicon are provided.

Modern Literary Uzbek

ANDRÁS J. E. BODROGLIGETI
University of California, Los Angeles

Developed in the regular and intensive courses of the Uzbek Language and Area Studies Program at UCLA and updated every season for the Summer Sessions of the same institution this handbook is a time tested comprehensive work to provide description, arranged and culturally balanced language materials for students aiming at wellrounded composition and conversation competence in Modern Literary Uzbek, the official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In thirty sizable units the manual presents 60 culturally relevant readings, 30 topic-oriented conversations, 210 proverbs, 450 phrases, set expressions and idioms, ca. 2000 most frequently used words proportionally representing the semantic fields they belong to. Most of all, it contains a grammar of the language with illustrations selected from a rich and varied storehouse of primary sources. Texts used for two-way translations and topics for directed compositions reflect the cultural dimensions of the language and address its functional need in actual circumstances.

The Manual was prepared for class-room use with an instructor of native or close to native competence in charge. The detailed grammatical and morphological index, however, makes the Manual also useful for linguists interested in descriptive typological viewpoint.


Even

ANDREI L. MALCHUKOV
Russian Academy of Sciences

The present work provides a concise grammatical description of Even, one of the Tungusic languages of Siberia. This grammatical sketch differs from the previous works on Even grammar in that it 1) is confined to synchronic description, 2) it foregrounds the functional aspects of grammar, 3) it compares the traits that are of interest from a typological viewpoint.


An Academic Reference Grammar of Modern Literary Uzbek

ANDRÁS J. E. BODROGLIGETI
University of California, Los Angeles

The work is a comprehensive descriptive grammar of Modern Uzbek, the official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its objective is to present a concise and illustrative grammar of Uzbek and to provide a guide for educated Uzbek composition.

It is the author’s conviction that this is the best way to provide the user with the most relevant features of the Uzbek language. The categories of the “normative” grammar of the Soviet imperial period were loosened up and revised especially in verbal inflection and syntax. New rules were created or some old ones modified, as authentic data required. Illustrations were used from works of Uzbek writers and poets from the twenties to the present and from data collected in numerous field trips. The selected illustrations are not only linguistically relevant but in the majority of cases provide an insight into the cultural content of the language.

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Evenki

NADEZHDA BULATOVA (Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg) & LENORE GRENOBLE (Dartmouth College)

Evenki is the largest of the Manchu-Tungusic languages spoken in Siberia. The Evenki ethnic population currently numbers roughly 30,000 people, approximately one third of the population speaks Evenki.

This monograph provides an overview of Evenki phonology, morphology and syntax. Evenki is characterized by strong inflectionation, vowel harmony, verb-final (SOV) word order, and the use of postpositions. Nouns inflect for case, number and possession; Standard Evenki has 12 cases. The verbal system morphologically marks tense, mood, person and number, aspect and Aktionsarten as well as voice. Furthermore, Evenki also has a complex system of participles, supines and gerunds. In addition to the grammatical sketch and a sample text, discussion of the current sociolinguistic situation of Evenki is provided as well, with special attention to the Evenki dialect continuum and the status of Evenki as an ‘‘endangered’’ language.


Karachay

STEVE SEEGMILLER
Montclair State University

Karachay-Balkar is a Turkic language spoken in the North Caucasus by approximately 200,000 speakers and by approximately 30,000 more speakers living in Turkey, Western Europe, and the United States. This work provides a linguistic overview of the Karachay dialect of Karachay-Balkar. It consists of a detailed description of the phonological system and the inflectional morphology as well as a necessarily briefer description of the main syntactic features of the language. Also included are several short texts with interlinear translations and a glossary. This is the first description of Karachay to appear in English.


Kodava

KAREN EBER
University of Zürich

Kodava is a South Dravidian language spoken by approximately 70,000 people in Coorg, Karnataka. Although some Kodava claim that they speak a dialect of Kannada, their language is closer to Tamil. The Kannada script is used for writing Kodava. Kodava shares all the well-known traits of South Dravidian languages, such as exclusively suffixing morphology, strict SOV word order with modifiers preceding their head, dative subjects, the use of conversives and participles in subordination. Apart from the retroflex consonants Kodava has central vowel phonemes.

Earlier publications on Kodava are a grammar from 1867 and articles on the vowels and on monosyllabic phonetic processes in verb stems. This description is based on work with a native speaker.


Nivkh

EKATERINA GRUZDEVA
Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

Nivkh (otherwise known as Gilyak) is considered genetically isolated, though it is traditionally classified as Paleasiberian. Typologically, Nivkh is an agglutinative synthetic nominative language with elements of morphological fusion and some analytical features. It is the language of a small nationality (4,700 people) presently residing mainly at the lower reaches of the Amur River in the far east on the Asian continent and on Sakhalin Island (Russia). Four dialects of Nivkh are distinguished: Amur, East-Sakhalin, North-Sakhalin and South-Sakhalin. The description is based primarily on the materials of Amur and East-Sakhalin dialects of Nivkh, the last not well described yet. The sketch contains five sections, two folklore texts (in both examined dialects of Nivkh) with interlinear translation and an ample bibliography. The first section describes socio-
New \( \tau \) has an auxiliary structure which makes grammatical use of semantically bleached lexical verbs to express direction, benefactive, aspectual, status, and honorific modifications of the main verb. The grammaticalization process of \( \tau \) is current and ongoing. One can still identify non-final verb forms that provide the bridge across which grammaticalization of lexical verbs as auxiliaries has been taking place.

New \( \tau \) (along with Tibetan) is also of interest as a language with a logophoric conjunct/disjunct verbal inflection, related to matters of evidentials as well. The special interest is the extensive concatenation of verbs within the clause.

As Newari, the few Tibeto-Burman languages (along with Tibetan and Burmese) to have produced a distinguished written literature. It is a relatively well documented language with extensive grammars and dictionaries of both Classical Newari and the modern language.

This grammar deals with the language as it is used in Kathmandu. Most examples are drawn from a corpus of published Newari stories and essays. The examples were chosen primarily to illustrate the grammatical workings of the language, but one often gets glimpses as well of the wit and charm of the contemporary masters of the language.


**Camling/Chamling**

**KAREN EBERT**

University of Zürich

Camling is a Kiranti language spoken by approximately 10,000 people in a remote area of Eastern Nepal. The number of speakers is rapidly decreasing, as the language is no longer learned by children. On the other hand, SOV is word order and split ergativity, with 1st and 2nd person construed as nominals in noun and verb phrases. Principal models of word-formation are discussed in the third section. The fourth section is devoted to the analysis of nominal and verbal morphology, pronominal system, numerals, adverbs, graphic words, connective words and interjections. Special emphasis is laid to the unique system of cardinal numbers consisting of 26 sub-systems, each of which is used for counting objects of special types. The section also focuses on finite verbal formations and their categories, as well as on non-finite verbal forms. Newari is well-known for its complex verb forms are interlinked by different semantic, aspectual, status, and honorific modifications of the main verb. The grammaticalization process of \( \tau \) is current and ongoing. One can still identify non-final verb forms that provide the bridge across which grammaticalization of lexical verbs as auxiliaries has been taking place.

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**Kyrgyz**

**SOMFAI DAVID KARA**

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Kyrgyz is a Turkic language, it is spoken by some 3.5 million people in Kyrgyzstan and its neighbour countries (Kazakhstan, China, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan). It is spoken in the valleys and plateaus of the Tianshan and Pamir-Alai Mountain Ranges (e.g. Chiú Valley, Talas Valley, Karak-Tejin). The Kyrgyz language belongs to the Kypchak group, although genetically related to South Siberian Turkic languages. During the Mongol Era, the Kyrgyz became the largest and strongest groups in the Chagatay Empire. It was strongly influenced by the Kazak and Uzbek languages.

This paper is an attempt to describe some certain syntactic features and logical relations the two modal auxiliaries similar superficially, they are distinct from each other in terms of (1) the type of modality they express, (2) the way the writer indicates; (3) the nature of information they convey; and (4) the ways they relate to the rest of the text. The key findings of this study have gone beyond the limitations of previous research and confirmed the basic thesis proposed. That is, it is not adequate to simply conclude, as some previous studies suggest, that wake da or no da are interchangeable. Although it may often be grammatically acceptable to substitute one for the other in an isolated sentence, one is more, or less suitable than the other in each particular context.

Furthermore, summary expressions such as ‘explanatory modal auxiliaries’ or ‘asking or giving explanations’ are found not to be sufficient to describe the discourse functions of these two modal auxiliaries. The information expressed by a sentence involving wake da or no da (including their variants) is far more than merely explanatory. It involves the writer’s attitude towards the information conveyed in the proposition; the nature of the information and the way the sentences involving the auxiliaries related to the rest of the text.

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**A Grammar of Iranian Azari including comparisons with Persian**

**YAVAR DEHGHANI**

This study intends to develop a grammar of Iranian Azari which is spoken mainly in the north western part of Iran; it consists of phonology, morphology, and the syntax of simple and complex clauses. Since Persian has a prominent influence on this language, the phonology, morphology and syntax of borrowed words are also discussed and when appropriate, the constructions in the language are compared to those of Persian.

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