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

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


COLOCACIONES EN LENGUAJE PERIODÍSTICO
LA PREDICACIÓN COMPLEJA EN INGLÉS MODERNO
ANTONIO ÁLVAREZ RODRÍGUEZ
Universidad de Santiago

Existe en inglés un tipo específico de construcción verbal formada por un verbo deslexicalizado y un sustantivo que actúa como núcleo de la Frase Nominal Predicativa que acompaña a dicho verbo. Se trata de estructuras complejas, con unas características específicas tan peculiaras que las sitúan a medio camino entre la gramática y el léxico. Por un lado tenemos una estructura gramatical de varios elementos que admiten variaciones morfológicas, mientras que por otro, observamos también que estas construcciones pueden considerarse unidades léxicas, con un significado concreto que muchas veces no se corresponde con la suma de los significados de los elementos que en ellas se integran. Además, los distintos grados de fijación de su estructura interna, junto con el carácter idiosincrásico de su significado hacen que se las considere como frases idiomáticas o combinaciones.

En este libro se analiza el comportamiento de dichas estructuras en Inglés Moderno mediante un estudio contrastivo en relación a tres tipos de registros lingüísticos: el lenguaje de la economía y la empresa, el lenguaje del mundo de la política y el lenguaje deportivo. Para ello consideramos distintos aspectos de esta construcción, tanto en lo que compete a su estructura interna como en lo que hace referencia a sus propiedades combinatorias en tanto que unidad léxica que resulta de la suma de sus elementos. Establecemos sus características específicas en inglés actual y su frecuencia de utilización, las características de los elementos individuales que la componen, los verbos y sustantivos más productivos y las combinaciones más frecuentes.


A Dictionary of English Affixes
Their function and meaning
GABRIELE STEIN
University of Heidelberg

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

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

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


So nah und doch so fern: Englische Mentalität und ‘Englishness’ in Kultur, Gesellschaft und Alltag
GERD DOSE, JOHANN N. SCHMIDT & Egon Tiedje (Hrsg.)
Universität Hamburg

- die aktuelle Globalisierungsdebatte, die dazu tendiert, kulturelle Vielfalt einzubüßen und
Aspects of Cameroon English usage: a lexical appraisal

JEAN-PAUL KOUENGA
Université de Yaoundé 1

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

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

The analysis reveals several interesting facts about Cameroon English. First of all, there exist a great number of adapted lexical terms in the English used in Cameroon, which is a common feature observed elsewhere in the world in most places where several languages come into contact. Secondly, the vast majority of new and adapted words in Cameroon English come from two widespread languages, namely French, the official language of the country, and Pidgin English, a popular non-ethnic lingua franca. Thirdly, while French donates words referring to governmental institutions and procedural processes, Pidgin English contributes loans for culture-specific domains such as traditional practices and foodstuffs. Fourthly, of the various word formative processes observed in language, the process of borrowing is by far the most productive in Cameroon English. Lastly, because Cameroonians already speak two or more languages before they start schooling and because, while in school, they learn to speak English exclusively from written materials - with their teachers serving as models - the sound system of English in the country is greatly modified. RP phonemes are greatly simplified, and foreign sounds are constantly used; word-stress is often shifted to different syllables, and tonal features are occasionally attached to certain words.

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

The Spelling Patterns of English

ANDREW G. ROLLINGS
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

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

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

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

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0.4. Terminology, abbreviations and symbols

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4. History, phonology, morphophonology and spelling
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4.1.1. Phonological change and orthographic conservatism

Program Evaluation Revisited

Language Improvement Courses

FATOS EROZAN
Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus

The book describes an evaluation case study on a pre-service language teacher education program. The study evaluates the language improvement courses in the undergraduate curriculum of the English Language Teaching (ELT) Department at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus on the basis of a model modified for the specific context.

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

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

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The Progressive in the History of English

with Special Reference to the Early Modern English Period: A Corpus-Based Study

PALOMA NUÑEZ-PERTEJO
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela

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

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

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

Paloma Nuñez-Pertetejo lectures on English as a second language at the Department of English, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Her research is mainly tackled on diachronic syntax and grammaticalisation, especially in the early Modern English period.

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Historical and Theoretical Approaches to English Satire

JUAN FRANCISCO ELICES AGUDO
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

From its early origins, satire has been significantly present in most cultural and literary expressions. As can be observed in the satiric pictures of eighteenth-century English painter William Hogarth or in the caricatures that are daily published in the most prestigious periodicals worldwide, satire has allowed many artists to conceptualise satire as a literary genre, mode or sub-mode, an ongoing
debate that is causing a great deal of theoretical divergences.

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

Along the second part, this study will trace an overview on the evolution of satire, from its origins in the early Eskimo communities up to the twentieth century. This historical and survey tries to observe not only the stylistic development of the mode but also the way authors have adapted their works to the socio-political, religious or economic reality of their times. We will then consider the state of satirical culture throughout the history of modern English. We have been taken from two electronic corpora, namely, The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts and the Lancaster/Oslo-Bergen Corpora of English.

The author outlines his own concept of ‘theme,’ which will be useful for the (explanatory and descriptive) purposes of describing syntactic (un)markedness. Such a concept leads to the existence of, on the one hand, an unmarked syntactic function and, on the other, several marked patterns, viz sentences introduced by existential there, instances of subject extraposition, insertion of ti, clefts, topicalisations, left-dislocations and subject inversions. The subsystems just mentioned are located on a scale of markedness and are the result of two variables: first, their frequency, which is investigated by way of the statistical analysis of the data, and, second, their linguistic functionality.

The text views the English sentence as consisting of various formal and functional categories, operating at different syntactic ranks related to each other in a hierarchical fashion. The word represents the lowest syntactic rank. It contains various formal categories such as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. These are discussed with reference to their formal, semantic, and functional features. The latter refers to the functional categories they express within the syntactic rank just above the word, the group.

The Finite English Verb Group

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

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The Finite English Verb Group is primarily intended for ESL/EFL teachers of English as well as undergraduate university students of English grammar. The text is unique in its approach, combining detailed, comprehensive discussion of theoretical concepts with practical applications. Its main defining features are:

- It identifies and defines the major categories and sub-categories of meanings/forms in the finite English verb group.
- It shows how meanings/forms can be combined in the finite English verb group.
- It presents hundreds of examples, tables, figures, and diagrams which serve to illustrate and explain the different theoretical concepts discussed. It contains a large number of exercises which are meant to provide intensive practice for the book user.
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A statistical corpus-based study on the organisation of Early Modern English sentences

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Modern Scots
ALEXANDER BERGS
University of Düsseldorf

This book is intended as a concise and up-to-date introduction to Modern Scots, very much in the vein of the classical, but now somewhat outdated textbooks Grant & Main-Dixon (1921) and Wilson (1926). Modern Scots is often regarded as one end of a dialect continuum that has English Standard English at the opposite end and Scottish Standard English somewhere in the middle. There do seem to be (sociolinguistic) reasons, though, for treating Modern Scots as an independent language system, rather than as a dialect of English. Nevertheless, Modern Scots lives in close contact with English and is (linguistically and ideologically) strongly influenced by it, so that there is (still) an eminent danger of erosion and loss, despite Scots being increasingly used in literary texts and the media. Outside literature, Modern Scots can be most frequently heard in Glasgow, parts of the Scottish Borders, and Aberdeenshire.

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

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

Alexander T. Bergs is Assistant Professor of English Language and Linguistics at the University of Düsseldorf. His main research interests include the history of English, language variation and sociolinguistics, and morphosyntax. He is the author of Social Networks and Historical Sociolinguistics and editor of Constructions.

Composite Predicates in Middle English
TERESA MORALEJO GÁRATE
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela

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

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The volume opens with an introduction covering goals and method. The first chapter contains a survey of the main conclusions reached. A definition of composite predicates and the criteria used to limit them are established. Several issues relevant to the study of CPs, which are dealt with in greater depth later in the study, are introduced. Throughout the subsequent chapters, composite predicates are considered in relation to different linguistic and extralinguistic parameters, including their chronology and origin, their syntactic features and patterning, their distribution across different textual types and their association with particular registers. A selection of high frequency CPs and their equivalent simple verbs is contrasted to reveal any extralinguistic or linguistic factors that may motivate the choice of one of the two structures. The book closes with a recapitulation of the main conclusions reached.

Relational Structures in Wyndham Lewis’s Fiction: Complexity and value
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This study is an attempt to induce understanding of the modern social views shaped by Percy Wyndham Lewis in his early abstract narrative Tartarin of Tarascon (1918), his humorous novel Snooty Baronet (1919), his satirical The Englishman Who Wasn’t (1922), and his autobiographical work of fiction Self-Condemned (1954). American Resource Theory of social exchange by Urie G. Fox is the introductory sociological framework proposed to explore the idiysynchronic relationship between interpersonial behaviour and social interactions in these four creative worlds. This theory has its interest and indeed its strengths. First, it is based on empirical research. Second, it very usefully acts as a way of structuring Lewis’s vast oeuvre. Third, it allows the development of a number of interesting lines of investigation in this book. However, due to its limitations to undertake the discussion of economic questions and of matters like intellectual integrity, it is obvious that it is of crucial importance in understanding Lewis) accurately, the theories of more flexible and more radical thinkers like Arnold, Beauvoir, Berman, Blau, Carrol, Cook, Darwin, Donenwerth, Durkheim, Geis, Gergen, Giddens, Goldmann, Gray, Jones, Kelley, Longabaugh, Parsons, Skinner, Stimmel, Thibaut, Weber and Wittgenstein, among others, are used as well.

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