

Agrammatism

Neurolinguistics of Grammatical Impairment in Hindi Aphasia

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Agrammatism is the outstanding feature of Broca's aphasia. Traditionally, it is defined as the selective lack of availability to the patient, for both production and comprehension, of closed class items (function words) and inflectional grammatical morphemes with relative preservation of uninflected nouns, verbs and adjectives. (Nadeu and Rothi, 1992). The concept of agrammatism revolves round the deficits in syntax and morphology.

For the present study, agrammatic data was collected from Hindi speaking subjects. The subjects included both males and females. The goals of the study have been: examination of Hindi agrammatic evidence; identification of its morphological and syntactic features; to examine whether agrammatic data from Hindi show the same features as are exhibited by agrammatics from other linguistic groups and to identify general features of agrammatism.

Observations made in relation to the tests administered to the subjects have provided data in each case. Data were thus recorded, transcribed and observations were processed, analysed, and interpreted to yield conclusions.

Ch. 1: Introduction: Background and Previous Studies; Ch. 2: Methodology; Ch. 3: Observations and Discussions; Ch. 4: Grammatical Impairment in Agrammatism; Ch. 5: Morphological Impairment in Agrammatism; Ch. 6: Conclusions; References; Appendices.

ISBN 978 3 89586 385 1. **LINCOM Studies in Neurolinguistics 02**. 270 pp. USD 113.50 / EUR 77.20 / GBP 55.60. 2007.

Challenges in the investigation of cerebral function:

Neuroanatomical substrates of language processing

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College of Medicine*

Since early in its development the field of neurology has been concerned with the mechanisms which mediate language. Although the brain presents a number of unique challenges to investigators, considerable progress has been made in neurophysiological techniques and imaging technology. The present paper begins with a discussion of some of the properties of the brain which render its investigation difficult, followed by an overview of several of the methods which are employed to study brain structure and function.

Cherchi then proceed to a specific discussion of the neuroanatomical structures which are believed to mediate language processing and the variety of disorders that result from lesions to these structures. After a brief note concerning how these arguments can be evaluated the author comments on how information and evidence from neurology can contribute to the study of linguistics. The final section presents a summary and draws conclusions.

ISBN 3 89586 424 2. **LINCOM Studies in Neurolinguistics 01**. 60pp. USD 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2000.

**LINCOM Studies
in Neurolinguistics****The Neural Basis of Language**

ÁNGEL LÓPEZ-GARCÍA

University of Valencia

The continuity (distributed structure) and the discontinuity (modular structure) are not the exclusive property of neural webs that affect wide areas of the brain, but their possibility is implied in the microscopic base within themselves. This situation is found in all types of psychic activity: emotional, rational and linguistic, although in a different way in each of them. Language maximizes the coexistence of both types of nervous processing maintaining them in equilibrium from the first moment. A theory of language which is capable of assuming the two perspectives is needed, since it is the only one that is neurologically justified.

In this book it is proposed that said theory be constructed on Gestaltic principles; this is because Gestaltic principles formally adjust to Topological rules, which allow us to, at the same time, be informed about the spatial reception of the world, specific to the dominated hemisphere, and its correlative verbalization through some form of natural language, which is specific to the dominant hemisphere.

Angel Lopez-Garcia is Professor of Linguistics at the University of Valencia (Spain), and he has been a visiting Professor at the universities of Virginia, Mainz, Minnesota, Tucumán and Aarhus. He helped to develop the Liminar Grammar model of Cognitive Linguistics as soon as 1980, and elaborated a series of applications to natural languages. Lately he is working on the relation between Linguistics and Biology. He is the author of *The grammar of genes. How the Genetic Code Resembles the Linguistic Code* (2005).

ISBN 978 3 89586 405 6. **LINCOM Studies in Neurolinguistics 03**. 128pp. 39 illustrations. USD 94.10 / EUR 64.00 / GBP 46.10. 2007.

Aspects de la syntaxe, de la sémantique et de la morphologie des verbes a /complexité/

ALINE M.P. FRANÇA BAZENGA

Universidade de Lisboa

Cet ouvrage porte sur l'analyse des propriétés du lexique verbal marqué par le trait de complexité. Ce trait induit une lecture 'plurielle' à la structure argumentale. Celle-ci se caractérise par deux propriétés: (i) présence d'un argument au pluriel, (ii) présence de deux arguments nécessairement corrélés.

L'hypothèse générale ou point de départ de cette étude consiste à préciser l'interprétation de 'pluralité inhérente' des verbes à trait de complexité comme étant de type 'collectif', c'est-à-dire désignant un tout constitué de parties, ou du 'plus d'un en un'.

Du point de vue formel, les réseaux syntactico-sémantiques de la structure argumentale sont pris en charge par une représentation abstraite de la syntaxe verbale, conçue comme une 'syntaxe de position' où sont délimitées, autour du noyau verbal, deux zones syntaxiques (SUJET et OBJET) constituées de points d'ancrage du trait de complexité.

Le recours au concept d'opérateurs de complexité (affixes dérivationnels, prépositions, SE), entendus comme des opérateurs du trait [discret] et supposant une relation de type parties/tout, permet de mieux définir la notion de 'collectif' appliquée au domaine verbal. Les instructions induites par les opérateurs de complexité se situent à différents niveaux de structuration de type méréologique (dimension attributive, descriptive, participative, quantitative)

et intègrent la structure conceptuelle de type 'tout-intégré', d'après l'approche lexicale et multidimensionnelle de la sémantique des relations parties/tout de Moltmann (1997), envisagée comme étant celle qui dénoterait le lexique verbal marqué par le trait de complexité.

ISBN 978 3 89586 001 0. **Linguistics Edition 61**. 190pp. USD 104.60 / EUR 71.20 / GBP 51.20. 2007.

Fundamentals of Synchronic Linguistics

GÖRAN HAMMARSTRÖM

Deakin University

This book sums up and further develops ideas of the author's books *Linguistische Einheiten im Rahmen der modernen Sprachwissenschaft* (Berlin 1966), *Linguistic units and items* (Berlin 1976) and *Linguistic units and items II* (Frankfurt am Main 1995). The terminological system generally accepted for phoneme-allophone-phoneme and morpheme-allomorph-morph is developed so as to include all fundamental facts of language in a five-level description. The levels are α with phonemes, prosodemes, syllabemes etc.; β with contouremes and stylemes; γ with idiolèmes, sociolemes and dialemes; δ with proxemes and kinemes; ϵ with text aspects. In a detailed or "narrow" description an item (variant or realization) from one level is conditioned by items from all the other levels. Both spoken and written language, and the relationship between them, should be included in a complete description.

The synchronic description of a language is fundamentally taxonomic. In recent years many

"explanations", complex "models" and "theories" have been suggested which in the opinion of the author are mostly not adequate because they do not directly describe the language known and used by the speakers and writers.

ISBN 978 3 89586 565 2. **Linguistics Edition 63.** 60pp. USD 58.80 / EUR 40.00 / GBP 28.80. 2008.

Translation Studies

Translating the Body

HORTENSIA PÂRLOG, PIA BRÎNZEU,
ABA-CARINA PÂRLOG
University of Timisoara

The book, made up of two main parts, deals with the human body as reflected in language and literature.

The first part consists of four chapters: *Reading the Body* discusses the body as a non-verbal text that may be "read" from several perspectives – sociological, psychoanalytical, archetypal, feminist. *Describing the Body* discusses the way in which Anglo-Saxon writers see the body and its different representations (natural, catastrophic, transgressive, archetypal). *Transposing the Body* analyses the possibility of translating the human body, viewed as a non-verbal text; special attention is paid to the transposition into literary texts of the body represented in paintings.

Translating the Body concentrates on the meaning acquired by words denoting body parts, when occurring in syntagmatic relations with other words – i.e. when they are terms in a collocation. Pertinent comments are made on the various ways of translating such English collocations into Romanian as well as on deviations from the formal correspondence between the two languages.

The second part of the book, *Body Collocations*, is an English-Romanian dictionary of body collocations. Sixty three body parts are presented in a variable number of structures and illustrated with quotations from English literary works translated into Romanian.

The book is meant for undergraduate and postgraduate students, for teachers of English, linguists and translators.

ISBN 978 3 89586 187 1. **LINCOM Studies in Translation 04.** 406pp. USD 111.70 / EUR 76.00 / GBP 54.70. 2007.

Politics of Translation

Power, Culture, Ideology and X-phemism in Translation between Arabic and English

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United Arab Emirates University

Foreword by Alan Kaye

The interventions of translators, interpreters, subtitlers and dubbers in the source text (ST) with the aim of domesticating or foreignizing it, i.e., accommodating it to the target culture or keeping the source culture therein, is an important research thread that has been receiving attention in the last two decades or so.

At the heart of this thread is the conviction that translation is power; a translator has access to two languages and presumably to two cultures whereas monolingual users of either source or target language (SL and TL) have

access to only one. The translator has the (not-always-absolute) power of modifying and occasionally distorting the ST. This study explores the issue of translation as power and ideology and as an expression of culture and provides **examples thereof** from different translations from Arabic to English and vice versa. It also touches on translation along the line of X-phemism, Orientalism and Occidentalism, translating Arabic literature and Islamist discourse, translating metaphors, and cultural references. The study argues for a "politics of translation, or a critical analysis of translation (CAT), a more critical view of translated texts that enables readers of those texts to spot conscious or unconscious "treasons" and "corruptions", "omissions" and "commissions", instances of "domestication", "foreignization", and bias in translation and contributes to a more "civic" dialogue between cultures and languages. A politics of translation ideally involves, in addition to the issues "touched upon" in the "theory" part of this study, revisiting the notion of translatability and other myths, gendering translation and a practical concern with improving the teaching and learning of translation. Some suggestions for improving the teaching of translation and making it more critical are made and some materials for teaching translation between Arabic and English are appended to the study.

ISBN 978 3 89586 869 6. **LINCOM Studies in Translation 02.** 210pp. USD 95.80 / EUR 65.20 / GBP 46.90. 2007.

Literary Translation Quality Assessment

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University of Vigo

The present study offers a general view of the main approaches to translation quality assessment and its current problems. It aims to contribute to clarifying the most fundamental notions involved in the evaluation of translated literary texts, focusing on the necessity to achieve a systematic and objective practical implementation. The author proposes a literary translation quality assessment analysis and presents it as an effective methodology that might be applied to literary translated texts, as it is argued to be flexible enough to be redefined in order to be adapted to the specific features of each analysis.

The corpus of literary texts analysed includes the seventeen translations of the Spanish picaresque novel *El Lazarillo de Tormes* into the English language published in Great Britain and in the United States. David Rowland's text (1586), the first translation of *El Lazarillo de Tormes* into the English language, has been given special prominence; it has been analysed in a more exhaustive way accounting for its noticeable impact on the shaping of English literature. The data collected have enabled the author to arrive at conclusions concerning the quality of the target texts and to verify how the relevance of assessment criteria varies in each analysis.

ISBN 978 3 89586 182 6. **LINCOM Studies in Translation 03.** 190pp. USD 95.80 / EUR 65.20 / GBP 46.90. 2007.

Translation Equivalence

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Our central preoccupation in this book, articulated in its introduction, is to show, from the perspective of our intellectual paradigm for the

scientific characterisation of Language called **Performative Linguistics** (UWAJEH, 2002), how translation is essentially a **linguistic** operation. This demonstration is effected through an in-depth study of the key translation notion of **equivalence**.

In Chapter One, we argue that, being a **language performance**, translation is impossible without **language competence**, comprising language structure knowledge and language use knowledge. Chapter Two characterises translation as a **linguistic** communication activity; we demonstrate here that *information* (NOT meaning) is therefore the primary goal of translation, and that there are *four* standard types of equivalence between TTs and STs in translation for conveying the information – following the tenets of the author's **Four-Level Model of Translation**:

- (i) conceptual equivalence (sameness of concepts);
- (ii) propositional equivalence (sameness of thought patterns);
- (iii) thematic equivalence (sameness of subjects matter); and
- (iv) contextual equivalence (sameness of context variables).

In the remaining chapters, we examine how **linguistic** knowledge is exploited in different ways at the four levels of translation as a **language performance**.

ISBN 978 3 89586 507 9. **LINCOM Studies in Translation 01.** 316 pp. USD 114.60 / EUR 78.00 / GBP 56.20. 2007.

Artificial Languages

Mixed Artificial Languages

ALAN LIBERT
University of Newcastle

Artificial languages are often classified on the basis of whether they are based on natural languages or are attempts to build a language (or at least the vocabulary of a language) "from scratch". The former type are called 'a posteriori' languages and the latter 'a priori' languages. This is not a strict dichotomy, but rather a spectrum, and there may be no truly a priori languages. However, languages with substantial a priori and a posteriori components have been labelled 'mixed' languages.

This book is a survey of several such languages. After an introduction, there are chapters on phonetics, lexicon, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Given that these languages are partly a priori, one might wonder to what extent they conform to universals posited for natural languages, and this is examined with respect to various properties. The languages discussed include Volapük (by far the best known and most successful language of this type), the Blue Language, Gilo, pan-keĭ, and Vela.

ISBN 3 89586 844 2. **Languages of the World 29.** 110pp. USD 82.90 / EUR 56.40 / GBP 40.60. 2003.

A Priori Artificial Languages

ALAN LIBERT
University of Newcastle

The best known artificial language is *Esperanto*. However, hundreds of other artificial languages have been proposed, although some have not progressed beyond the stage of sketches and few have seen much actual use. Those which are not

consciously based on natural languages are called *a priori* languages. Such languages have been less successful than artificial languages built with elements of natural languages, such as Esperanto and Interlingua.

However, *a priori* languages are of considerable theoretical interest, in particular from the point of view of language universals: if a universal property holds even of languages created "from scratch", then it can indeed be seen as a property of any (usable) human language. Therefore, in the description of the grammars of several *a priori* languages, particular attention will be given to whether their features are in accord with proposed universals, of both the Greenbergian and Chomskyan types.

After an introduction one chapter each will be devoted to phonetics/phonology, writing systems, lexicon, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The languages described include *aUI*, *Babm*, *Fitusa*, *Loglan/Lojban*, and *Suma*. Most of these languages have received very little attention, even from scholars studying artificial languages.

ISBN 3 89586 667 9. **Languages of the World 24**. 160pp. USD 80.00 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 39.20. 2000.

The discourse functions of the modal auxiliaries *wake da* and *no da* in Japanese

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This study investigates the discourse functions of two common modal auxiliaries in Japanese - *wake da* and *no da* - in written discourse, and the essential differences between them.

Although previous studies provide a wealth of information on the uses and meanings of these two expressions, they have shown serious limitations and problems. The majority of previous works are carried out at the level of the sentence or paragraph, and rely on the scholars' own interpretations of the meanings, or their subjective judgments regarding whether or not one expression can be replaced by the other. They focus on descriptions of the similarities and interchangeabilities between the two expressions, rather than their distinctive characteristics and functions. Many researchers characterize the functions of both of the two expressions as 'asking or giving explanations' or 'conveying explanatory modality'.

This study examines authentic data from Japanese newspapers at the text level with reference to the original context and linguistic features, such as lexical chains, as objective clues. The investigation focuses on the distinctive functions of each of the expressions and their fundamental differences. To avoid potential circularity, likely to be caused by using similar terms in definitions, this study adopts a component approach when describing the discourse functions of the two expressions.

This study has found that, although certain syntactic features and logical relations make the two modal auxiliaries similar superficially, they are distinct from each other in terms of (1) the types of modality they carry; (2) the attitudes of the writer they indicate; (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* and *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 explanation. 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 296 0. **LINCOM Studies in Japanese Linguistics 01**. 260pp. USD 108.70 / EUR 74.00 / GBP 51.80. 2008/III.

Forensic Speaker Identification

– a Likelihood Ratio-based Approach Using Vowel Formants

TONY ALDERMAN

Australian National University

This monograph describes an experiment in Forensic Speaker Identification, showing how speech samples from the same speaker can be discriminated from speech from different speakers with acoustic features commonly used in forensics. It also explains what is now considered the legally and logically correct approach to Forensic Speaker Identification, and presents data that can be used both in real casework and in further testing.

Forensic Speaker Identification is typically concerned with addressing the question of whether two or more speech samples have been produced by the same, or different, speakers. Research over the last decade has shown that the legally and logically correct way of doing this is by using a Bayesian Likelihood Ratio.

The monograph explains what a Likelihood Ratio is; why its use is now considered correct; and how it can be used to successfully discriminate same-speaker pairs from different-speaker pairs. The tests are performed on data from eleven male speakers of Australian English, with non-contemporaneous samples, using formant values at target for their long monophthongal vowels. Likelihood Ratios are estimated using two formulae with different assumptions regarding the distribution of the reference data.

Reference data is also presented which is potentially useful for various permutations of the different-speaker hypothesis for male speakers of Australian English.

ISBN 3 89586 715 2. **LINCOM Studies in Phonetics 01**. 160pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 2005.

Languages in Development

HELLE METSLANG

& MART RANNUT (eds.)

The volume comprises a selection of papers presented at the conference on language development titled 'Estonian in Europe', held in Tallinn in March 2001 to open the European Year of Languages 2001 in Estonia. The main aim of the conference was to discuss the processes and developments in progress in both Estonian and other languages at the turn of the millennium, and

factors influencing various languages. The papers are divided into three sections according to their content:

Language and society - the increasing importance of languages and their implementation in functional domains in current Europe, with special attention to the condition of and outlook for the languages spoken on the shores of the Baltic Sea;

Language and technology - the current situation, development prospects, and requirements of language technology;

Language and structure problems of orthography and pronunciation, word formation, lexicology, syntax, semantics, language acquisition.

Contents:

LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY:

Östen Dahl. *The Ecology of Languages*

Mart Rannut. *Postmodern Trends in Current Language Development*

Hannu Tommola. *What Happens to Our Languages?*

Ina Druviete. *The Latvian Language in the 21st Century World*

Birute Klaas. *Estonians and the Estonian*

Language in Southern Sweden and Lithuania

LANGUAGE AND TECHNOLOGY:

Einar Meister, Haldur Õim. *Estonian Language Technology - Where Do We Stand?*

Meelis Mihkla. Evaluation of the Quality of Estonian Text-to-speech Synthesis and Future Developments of TTS System

Gaël Dias, Heiki-Jaan Kaalep. *Automatic Extraction of Multiword Units for Estonian: Phrasal Verbs*

Thora Tenbrink. *Communicative Aspects of Human-Robot Interaction*

LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURE:

Mati Hint. *The Syllabic Foundations of Estonian Orthography*

(for the complete list of contributors, please see the LINCOM Webshop: www.lincom.eu)

ISBN 3 89586 703 9. **Linguistic Edition 41**. 196pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2003.

Sociolinguistic Dimensions of Marathi: Multilingualism in Central India

RAJESHWARI V. PANDHARIPANDE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This study analyzes hitherto unexplored issues related to the dynamic interaction between language and society in the multilingual context of Maharashtra in central India, and its impact on the structure and function of Marathi and other languages. The book is divided into three parts according to their thematic focus. Part I, "language pluralism and language change"(a) examines the structure of the convergence of Marathi and Hindi, and its impact, i.e., emergence of four functionally determined codes, and (b) shows that the motivation the "shared bicultural identity" and "non-shared separate linguistic identities" operate as counteracting forces in determining the structure of language change. Part II, "Nativization: Processes and impact", addresses the question of the relative status of multilingual (Sanskrit, Persian, and English) borrowings in Marathi and shows that (a) there is

a hierarchy of the degree of nativization of the borrowings, and (b) Attitudes of Marathi speakers towards these languages influence this hierarchy. The discussion of the newspaper register of Marathi demonstrates the role of "modernization", "maintenance of cultural pan-Indian identity", and "regionalization" in code-mixing of Marathi with English, and Sanskrit. Part III, "Bi/multilingual's creativity", illustrates the impact of multilingualism on the expansion of repertoire of registers and literary styles in Marathi.

ISBN 3 89586 713 6. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 03.** 300pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2003.

Japanische Beiträge zu Kultur und Sprache Studia Iaponica Wolfgang Viereck emerito oblata

Herausgegeben von GUIDO OEBEL (Saga)
(Unter Mitarbeit von SHINJIRO AIURA, LIESBETH DIETEL, SHANE WALSH & KENNETH WYNNE)

In diesem Sammelband äußern sich neben dem Festschriftjubililar Wolfgang Viereck weitere 21 in Japan forschende und lehrende Autorinnen und Autoren zu unterschiedlichen Themen aus den vier Bereichen Dialektologie bzw. Geolinguistik, allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Literaturwissenschaft und Sprachphilosophie. Insbesondere die Beiträge aus dem Bereich Dialektologie bzw. Geolinguistik sind dazu angetan, für die japanische Sprache ein dem Atlas Linguarum Europae (ALE) vergleichbares Forschungsprojekt zu initiieren.

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Teil I: Dialektologie und Geolinguistik

Seiya ABE *On the "Monsoon Asia Substratum" and Altaic Superstratum in East Asia: A Stratificational Approach to Geolinguistics*
Yoshiyuki ASAH *Contact-induced Linguistic Change in an Urban Community. Evidence from a Japanese New Town*
Chitsuko FUKUSHIMA *Changing Dialects of the Young Generation in Niigata, Japan, with the Focus on Adjectives*

Satomi MATAYOSHI *Research into the Relationship between the Case Particle Nka and Verbs Expressing Existence in the Okinawa Dialect of Tsuken Island, Japan*
Zendo UWANO *Accentual Changes in Progress: the Ibuki-jima Dialect*

Teil II: Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaften

(Diachronie, Komparatistik, Lexikologie, Onomasiologie, Kontaktlinguistik, Soziolinguistik, Synchronie)
Guido OEBEL *'Vereignungsstrategie' und Hybridisierungstendenz des Japanischen, der wohl xenophilsten, weil adaptions- und assimilationsfreudigsten Sprache*
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Teil III: Literaturwissenschaft

Yoshihiko IKEGAMI *On the Indigenous Japanese Version of Cinderella / Aschenputtel*
Hiroko SATO *Willi Cather Reconsidered*

Teil IV: Sprachphilosophie

Tsugio MIMURO *Nishidas Begriff der 'reinen Erfahrung' und die Sprache unter Berücksichtigung von Wilhelm von Humboldts Sprachauffassung*
Kenichi SHIMAMURA *Der Mensch als lebendes*

Subjekt. Was im deutschen Sprachraum unterdrückt wird

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

ISBN 3 89586 376 9. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 68.** 430pp. USD 171.70 / EUR 116.80 / GBP 84.10. 2006.

Language and Identity in Chicano/Latino Discourse - Lenguaje e identidad en el discurso chicano/latino

MONICA CANTERO (ed.)
Drew University

In today's changing and multifaceted society we are being presented with a variety of new questions that our past may not have adequately prepared us for; the face of America is no longer, if it ever was, homogenous. As a result of this realization being reintroduced to our consciousness on a daily basis, we have scrambled to find some sort of new art, a way to describe ourselves that we have not previously known. In the search new authors and methodologies of literature have come to the forefront, offering unique perspectives on ways of being.

One type of literature that offers a particularly relevant point of view to this problem is the genre of Latina and Chicana literature. Rising from the singular phenomenon created by the juxtaposition of two cultures, these works speak to the difficulty of creating a self-identity out of fractured and opposing messages presented by their surrounding culture. Neither fully American nor Hispanic, the literature deals with the painful problem of self-determination of identity. In this paper Monica Cantero examines the questions being dealt with in this literature: *Who am I? What does my history mean to me? Since I am neither one image my culture presents me nor the other, what am I? Where does my significance lie?* This struggle for a synthesized, whole identity is one that resonates in all readers, regardless of cultural background. The resolution decided on by the works is to turn to art, to creation. The only way to harmonize the discord between the conflicting images offered by a culture is to take all of the images and embrace them. As a result, only through incorporating all facets of existence, can a being of true beauty be created. La Mestiza, or the "mix" then becomes the answer to a fractured culture. Literature, art, and linguistic choices combine all conflicts in order to be both benediction and resolution.

CHARLI G VALDEZ *Cursing eloquence & Caliban's dialogism*

LAURA ARRIBAS-TOMÉ *"Flora Tristán precursora": biografía de una abigarrada y alternativa identidad latinoamericana en proceso de formación*

FLORENCIA CORTÉS-CONDE *From El Mariachi to Desperado: American success story for mainstream identity?*

RAÚL ROSALES *Ficcionalizando la realidad: Mi querido Rafa y el discurso testimonial chicano*

SUSANA CASTILLO *Latinidades*

ELIANA RIVERO *Making theory as I speak: reflections on Latina thought today*

NANCY NOGUERA *Negociaciones de la identidad: el yo y el otro en Silent Dancing de Judith Ortiz Cofer*

MARÍA VICTORIA ACEVEDO *Sandra Cisneros y la Casa en Mango Street. Una*

literatura menor

LAURA REDRUELLO *La presencia de la mujer en el espacio filmico cubano*

ANA FIGUEROA *La narrativa de escritoras chicanas. Una bisqueda del espejo que refleje nuevos mitos nacionales*

M. CANTERO & P. STEWART *La Mestiza: lengua e identidad en la literatura chicana*

ISBN 3 89586 487 0. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Culture 01.** 200pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 2006.

BIB-KOM-TYP

Die Bibliographie zur Komitativ-Typologie

Herausgegeben, erstellt und bearbeitet von

OXANA SCHWARZ, CORNELIA STROH und AINA URDZE

Die Bibliographie führt alle einschlägigen Titel zum Themenkomplex Komitativ/Instrumental und Verwandtes auf, die seit Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahr 2000 in den Publikationssprachen Armenisch, Baskisch, Bulgarisch, Dänisch, Deutsch, Englisch, Estnisch, Finnisch, Französisch, Friesisch, Georgisch, Italienisch, Katalanisch, Litauisch, Niederländisch, Polnisch, Portugiesisch, Rumänisch, Russisch, Schwedisch, Serbokroatisch, Slowakisch, Spanisch, Tschechisch, Türkisch und Ungarisch veröffentlicht worden sind.

Die Bereiche Morphologie, Syntax, Semantik, Grammatikalisierung, Typologie, Diachronie und Kontrastive Grammatik u.a.m. wurden berücksichtigt. Es wurden auch Titel aufgenommen, die einen eher losen Zusammenhang zum Kerngebiet Komitativ/ Instrumental aufweisen, aber von allgemeiner Relevanz für die Kasusdebatte Etwa 1.900 Titel selbständiger und unselbständiger Fachliteratur sind zusammengestellt worden und erscheinen in alphabetischer Ordnung im Hauptteil der Bibliographie. Wo nötig sind Übersetzungen der fremdsprachigen Titel ins Deutsche hinzugefügt worden. Zwei Indices nach Objektsprachen und grammatischen Stichwörtern erleichtern die thematisch-orientierte Suche.

ISBN 3 89586 330 0. **Linguistic Research Forum 06.** 100 S. USD 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.50. 2001.

Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaftliche Brückenschläge

Vorträge der 13. Jahrestagung der GESUS in Szombathely, 12.-14. Mai 2004

M. BALASKÓ & P. SZATMÁRI (HRSG.)

Die Lehrstühle für deutsche Sprache und Literatur und für Angewandte Linguistik der Hochschule „Berzsenyi Dániel“ waren Veranstaltungsort der 13. Jahrestagung und Konferenz der Gesellschaft für Sprache & Sprachen (GeSuS) im Mai 2004.

Nach Bratislava und Hradec Králové war dies die dritte Jahrestagung und Konferenz, die die GeSuS im Ausland veranstaltete. Mit der Wahl Szombathelys als Konferenzort folgte die Gesellschaft ihrer Tradition, durch die Konferenzreihe im Herzen Europas ein Forum zu schaffen, auf dem neuere theoretische Entwicklungen und die Anwendung neuerer Erkenntnisse in Syntax, Semantik, Lexikologie, Pragmatik, Textlinguistik und Sprachdidaktik zur

Diskussion gestellt werden. Über 60 Vortragende folgten der Einladung zur Konferenz und trugen somit zu ihrem Gelingen bei. Die große Vielfalt der Vorträge erlaubte einen breiten und sicher auch anregenden Gedankenaustausch. Dieser findet nun seine Fortsetzung im vorliegenden Konferenzband. Es ist den Veranstaltern gelungen folgende Beiträge für den Band zu erhalten:

Deutsche Sprachgeschichte

U.a. Lajos Szalai: *Die „päpstlichen Pfaffen“ und das „Volkh Lutherische bueben“ im Spiegel der „Chronik des Marx Faut und Melchior Klein“ (1526-1616)*; Ivanka Taneva: *Innovationen im deutschen Wortschatz in den 80er und 90er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts*;

Pragmatik

U.a. Martina Kásová: *Vergleichende Analyse im Bereich der deutschen und slowakischen Illokutionen*.

Sprache und Literatur

U.a. Renata Cornejo: *„Das verstümmelte weibliche Ich lernt sprechen“ - zu Elisabeth Reicharts Prosa der 80er Jahre*; Mónika Cseresznyák: *Goethe und Petrarca*; Jarmila Jehličková: *Deutsch-tschechische Beziehungen in der deutschsprachigen Literatur für Kinder und Jugendliche*.

Slawistik

Melita Aleksa: *Die Problematik des bilingualen Erstspracherwerbs bei kroatisch-ungarischen Schülern. Eine Untersuchung der schriftlichen Korpora in kroatischer Sprache*; Hrisztalina Hrisztova-Gotthardt: *Biblische Sprichwörter und Redensarten im Bulgarischen: Problematik ihrer Kodifizierung. Einige Vorschläge für ein Wörterbuchprojekt*; Wladimir Klimonow: *Die Entwicklung der slavischen temporalen Systeme aus der Sicht des Konzepts des natürlichen grammatischen Wandels*; Herta Maurer-Lausegger: *Sprachliche Charakteristika apokrypher Texte des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts (Slowenisch, Deutsch)*; Oldrich Ulicny: *Zum Problem der Kongruenz in den slawischen Sprachen*;

Syntax

Jaroslav Aptacy: *Pronominale Argumentrealisierung in deverbalen Nominalphrasen im Deutschen und Polnischen*; Maria Babekova-Becker: *Zum Umgang bulgarischer Muttersprachler mit deutschen Abtönungspartikeln: einige empirisch belegte Beobachtungen*; Peter Canisius: *Zur sogenannten Verschiebung von Tempus und Person in der erlebten Rede*; Dániel Czicza: *ES-constructions. Theoretische Überlegungen zur Beschreibung des es im Rahmen der Construction Grammar*; Rozália Hum: *Theorie und Praxis der Substantivalenz in deutsch-ungarischer Relation*; Vladimir Karabalić: *Kroatische Partizipialphrasen und ihre deutschen Entsprechungen*; Peter Öhl: *Zur Grammatikalisierung von Komplementierern in verschiedenen indoeuropäischen Sprachen*; Hana Peloušková: *Zum freien Dativ im Tschechischen und Deutschen*; Attila Péteri: *Verbmodus und Satzmodus. Der Imperativ und der Imperativsatz im Deutschen und im Ungarischen*; Petra Szatmári: *Drei Perspektivierungsmöglichkeiten: aktivisch - medial - passivisch*; Slavomira Tomášiková: *Stilistische Unterschiede im Gebrauch der deutschen Präpositionen an, auf im Deutschen, Slowakischen und im österreichischen Deutsch*;

DaF / Fachsprachen

U.a. Elisabeth Knipf-Komlósi: *Das Deutsch von gestern, heute und morgen in Ungarn*; László Kovács: *Wirtschaftsdeutsch - Projektarbeit als Lernmethode*; Pavičić/Vesna Bagarić: *Beeinflusst die Zielsprache die Anwendung der Wortschatzlernstrategien bei den Grundschulkindern?*

Übersetzen und Dolmetschen

U.a. Maria Balaskó: *Was ein bilinguales Korpus*

über Übersetzungen verraten kann; Mária Barota: *Kulturspezifische Phänomene und literarische Übertragung*.

Phonetik

Anna Džambová: *Zu den Lauterscheinungen im Deutschen und im Slowakischen. Eine komparative Analyse*; Marta Panušová: *Zu den Emotionen in der gesprochenen Sprache*; Marek Schmidt: *Gesangsausdrücke des Deutschen im Spiegel der Aufnahmen von Leistungen tschechischer Sänger*.

Die vollständige Liste der Beiträge ist auf www.lincom.eu erhältlich.

ISBN 978 3 89586 503 9. **Edition Linguistik 59.** 612 S. USD 119.40 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.50. 2007.

A Dictionary of Phonetics

Articulatory, Acoustic, Auditory
English - Arabic

SOLOMON I. SARA, S.J.
Georgetown University

The aim of this dictionary is to provide the Arabic students and scholars a comprehensive set of English technical vocabulary that is currently used in phonetics with the corresponding set in Arabic.

Phonetics is a vast field of study with branches reaching out into many speech and language sciences. Thus, a dictionary of phonetics can not be limited only to the field of linguistics. It must include articulatory phonetics and technical terms from the anatomy, physiology, and neurology of speech; acoustic phonetics and the technical terms from speech encoding and transmission processes; and auditory phonetics and technical terms from speech reception, decoding, and perception. In addition, a dictionary of phonetics must include all other relevant terms occurring in the neighboring sub-fields of linguistics that touch upon phonetics, in particular instrumental phonetics and phonology. The proposed dictionary is such a dictionary of phonetics.

Even though this dictionary accounts for all of the phonetic terminology in use in the study and teaching of phonetics, it is arranged alphabetically rather than by the many sub-disciplines of phonetics. This alphabetical arrangement makes the dictionary accessible not only to the beginner but to the specialist as well. Furthermore, the cross classificatory arrangement of its entries makes it more user friendly.

ISBN 3 89586 631 8. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 08.** 373 pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1999.

Beiträge zu Sprache & Sprachen 5

Vorträge der 12. Jahrestagung der
GESUS in Bratislava

LÍVIA ADAMCOVÁ (Hrsg.)

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Adamcová, Livia (Bratislava):
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Aptacy Jaroslav (Poznan):
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Bohušová, Zuzana (Banská Bystrica):
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Brenner, Koloman (Budapest):
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Czicza, Dániel (Szeged):
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Daňová, Mária (Banská Bystrica):
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Dobler, Eva - Rothmayr, Antonia (Wien):
gi-Infinitive im Vorarlbergerischen (VBG)

Đuricová, Alena (Banská Bystrica):
Lexikalisch - semantische Beziehungen in den
Fachsprachen

Ehrgangová, Elena (Bratislava):
Wortschatzveränderungen im Fachbereich des
Bankwesens. Aus der Sicht der Dolmetscher -
und Übersetzungsausbildung

Georgieva, Daelina (Sofia):
Das Visuelle in der Pressesprache

Höppnerová, Vira (Praha):
Substantivische Phraseologismen in der
Fachsprache der Außenwirtschaft

Die vollständige Liste der Beiträge ist auf
www.lincom.eu erhältlich.

ISBN 3 89586 746 2. **Edition Linguistik 49.** 380pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2005.

Language and Literature

L'extase et l'inverse de la vie moderne:

Le thème de la bâtarde et la marginalité

ARSUN URAS YILMAZ
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Cette recherche socioculturelle traite le thème de la « Bâtardise » en référence au titre d'un roman de Violette Leduc, écrivain français contemporain (« *La Bâtarde* », 1964, Gallimard). Ce thème, qui entre à la fois dans un cadre littéraire, psychologique et sociologique, pose également la question du statut de l'homme moderne hors du commun. De ce fait, la problématique étudiée est ce concept de bâtarde qui expulse l'homme de la société. Autrement dit, nous nous interrogeons sur les événements qui fondent la marginalité : Quelles origines et dimensions a cette marginalité ? Quelles sont les phases de réalisation de ce fait humain et/ou social ?

Ne figurant pas dans le roman classique, ce thème apparaît au XX^e siècle comme l'un des problèmes sociaux le plus important pour le questionnement de l'être humain. Quelle est la raison de cette apparition problématique ? L'entre deux guerres mondiales, époque qui a créé l'homme problématique, représente plusieurs étapes pour l'humanité : Quelles sont donc ces étapes ? Le présent ouvrage soulève ces questions en essayant de les mettre en lumière à partir de trois dimensions : a) le niveau psychologique, b) le niveau sociologique, c) le niveau religieux.

Cette approche nous permettra de comprendre le point de vue et les considérations concernant le problème de la bâtarde et la marginalité d'un écrivain contemporain comme Violette Leduc. Ces deux thèmes en question entraînent inévitablement d'autres concepts problématiques comme la solitude et l'isolement auxquels l'homme doit faire face, et qui menacent toujours la vie moderne. Pour expliciter ces notions aussi bien thématiques que problématiques, nous nous référons aux approches et jugements d'autres auteurs contemporains, littéraires, psychologues et philosophes. De ce fait, ce livre qui associe ces divers domaines, s'adresse aussi bien aux lecteurs passionnés de littérature en général, qu'à ceux qui s'intéressent à la philosophie et la psychologie.

ISBN 978 3 89586 358 5. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 05.** 77pp. USD 74.10 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2007.

LES FIGURES DE STYLE EN FRANÇAIS ET LEUR TRADUCTION EN TURC

SELIM YILMAZ

Marmara Üniversitesi

La thématique de ce livre est l'analyse des figures de style dans les textes prosaïques du poète-écrivain belge Henri Michaux, en comparaison avec la traduction en turc de ses poèmes en prose. Le corpus d'étude est donc précisément « Un Certain Plume » de Michaux et sa traduction en turc intitulée « Plume Adında Biri » (1994) d'Abidin Emre. L'objectif n'est pas de confirmer ou de contredire l'emploi et la place des figures utilisées, mais de découvrir l'art de l'auteur et le travail du traducteur. Cette recherche se base essentiellement, voire davantage sur l'ouvrage principal de Pierre Fontanier intitulé « Les Figures du Discours » (1977).

Comme le travail s'inscrit dans un cadre stylistique et rhétorique, la démarche doit aussi être, à vrai dire systématique. Dans l'œuvre poétique « Un Certain Plume » (1930, 1963) composée de 13 chapitres, la démarche est d'analyser chapitre par chapitre, phrase par phrase, voire même mot par mot, toutes les figures illustrées en donnant les explications vis-à-vis de leur traduction en turc. Avec cette méthode d'analyse des figures de style et de leur traduction, il sera possible d'atteindre la perfection du talent, de l'imagination et du génie de l'écrivain.

En conséquence, cette recherche pluridisciplinaire en linguistique associant la syntaxe et la sémantique, la stylistique et la rhétorique, permettra, non seulement de bien situer le langage et le style de l'auteur, mais surtout de mieux comprendre l'utilisation des figures dans tel ou tel contexte. Il est évident que ce livre pourrait néanmoins servir d'initiation aux lecteurs intéressés pour pouvoir acquérir une vision générale de l'approche contrastive et traductive des figures de style, à savoir du français langue de départ (L1) vers le turc langue d'arrivée (L2).

ISBN 978 3 89586 043 0. **Édition Linguistique 65.** 180pp. USD 85.20 / EUR 58.00 / GBP 40.60. 2008.

Shakespeare and Brecht in Nigeria Reception and Influence

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University of Nigeria

The purpose of this research was to examine and evaluate the reception and influence of Shakespeare and Brecht in Nigeria, so as to find out reasons for their permanent presence in Nigeria.

Decades of School curricula in Nigeria run with implicit and explicit thematisation of Shakespeare and Brecht. One could almost place Shakespeare at the top of the list in the literature canon of Nigeria/West African School Certificate.

Motifs, themes and structures of Shakespeare's and Brecht's works endear them to the Nigerian audience. Although Nigerians adapt Brecht's works especially his *Threepenny opera* and *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* among others, they do so not necessarily because of the Marxian interpretation of history by Brecht. Although the

existence of different social classes are recognized in Nigeria, the artists who adapt Brecht often focus attention on the themes of hunger and suffering of the masses, while less attention is paid to class struggle which Brecht and other Marxists emphasized.

In the case of Shakespeare, Nigerians simply adopt him in their literature canon without asking question on his relevance to the targeted audience. This work therefore tries to investigate the relevance of Shakespeare and his 16th/17th century language to the 20th/21st century Nigerian audience.

In conclusion, this work showed that Marxist interpretation by many critics of Brecht narrows the scope of appreciation of his works as creative art. Nigerians use Brecht examples to address social ills in Nigeria similar to those which Brecht addressed while calling for class struggles and a change in his own society. The study called for review of Shakespeare in Nigerian/West African school curricula. People in English language and literary studies in the university where this thesis was defended in an oral examination were already provoked. We therefore believe that one of the primary aims of this study which is to create awareness of the need for regular survey of Shakespeare, Brecht and other adopted foreign artists in Nigeria was achieved.

ISBN 978 3 89586 505 3. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 06.** 126pp. USD 74.10 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2007.

Écritures du moi et ideologies chez les romancières francophones:

Claire Etcherelli, Gabrielle Roy, Were Were Liking et Delphine Zanga Tsogo

TANG ALICE DELPHINE

Université de Yaoundé I

Les écritures du moi sont en général des "autobiographies" d'auteurs qui laissent apparaître, soit sur la couverture soit dans le texte, des marques distinctives qui les définissent comme étant des biographies. Par exemple, Gabrielle ROY a écrit certains textes ayant la mention "autobiographie". Mais d'autres comme son roman CES ENFANTS DE MA VIE qui est même présenté comme un recueil de nouvelles ne portent pas cette mention. Notre étude montre que certains romans de fiction de ces quatre romancières sont des textes qui parlent de la vie et de l'expérience vécues par leurs auteurs. L'étude en question combine les méthodes socio-historiques aux méthodes textuelles pour découvrir la richesse de l'art à travers un matériau qui colle à la réalité, à l'histoire. Enfin, comme les récits de reportage et les récits autobiographiques sont considérés comme de simples témoignages d'une vie, ici l'écrivain va au delà d'un témoignage: il exprime une vision du monde, une idéologie. A travers leurs expériences personnelles ces romancières mènent des combats humanistes avec diverses orientations. Ceux-ci ne sont pas nécessairement féministes. Il s'agit de promouvoir une communication inter-humaine.

ISBN 3 89586 477 3. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 02.** 190pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 51.90. 2006.

Language and Literature Le personnage masculin perçu au prisme du regard féminin

Étude d'une vision cosmopolite de l'homme chez quatre romancières francophones

TANG ALICE DELPHINE

Université de Yaoundé I

Cet ouvrage est une étude de l'être et du faire du personnage masculin tel qu'il est peint par quatre romancières francophones dont une Française, une Canadienne et deux Camerounaises. Il révèle que les œuvres de la littérature francophone du XX^e siècle ont construit au cours de la seconde moitié de ce siècle, une image accrochante de l'homme même si le féminisme a plutôt influencé fortement les travaux des chercheurs, notamment ceux des femmes qui ont focalisé leur attention sur l'image et la condition de la femme dans ces œuvres. Hormis les différents portraits que cette étude fait ressortir, elle analyse aussi les rapports multiformes que les hommes entretiennent avec leurs semblables, notamment ceux de sexe féminin et décrit les tentatives d'intégration des hommes immigrés dans la zone francophone. Il s'agit là d'une vision cosmopolite du personnage masculin au prisme du regard féminin.

ISBN 978 3 89586 509 1. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 03.** 304pp. USD 113.40 / EUR 77.20 / GBP 55.50. 2007.

Faits de Langue en Turc et en Français Modernes (Domaines Linguistiques)

SELIM YILMAZ

Marmara Üniversitesi

Cet ouvrage réunit les recherches actuelles sur la linguistique de deux langues morphologiquement différentes: le turc et le français contemporains. A la différence du système flexionnel du français, le turc est une langue à forte tendance morphologique, et ne fonctionne que par le système de suffixation. Les études en question sont complémentaires et concernent divers domaines linguistiques comme la phonétique, la morphosyntaxe et la sémantique, l'intonation et l'énonciation, l'acquisition du langage et la didactique. Ainsi, l'ensemble des recherches adoptent une approche aussi bien morphosyntaxique que pragmatique, et ce à partir des analyses de corpus qui, non seulement, font partie de l'écrit, mais aussi de l'oral de la langue concernée. Alors que certaines études portent sur la linguistique contrastive entre les deux langues, d'autres se centrent uniquement sur le turc ou le français.

L'objectif de cet ouvrage collectif est, d'une part, de pouvoir définir certains faits de langue considérables, à la lumière de la linguistique turque et française, et d'autres part, de soumettre à la portée des chercheurs et linguistes, les recherches actuelles qui associent les deux grands axes de la linguistique contemporaine, à savoir la morphosyntaxe et la pragmatique. Du système syntaxique français "SVO" au système du turc qui est plus différent tel que "(S)OV+pers", et de la langue écrite à la langue orale, il sera sans doute possible de découvrir et d'observer, dans ce livre, un certain nombre de faits langagiers intéressants cachés sous ces deux mécanismes linguistiques extraordinaires.

ISBN 3 89586 319 X. **Édition Linguistique 53.** 168pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2006.

A Companion for Darkness

Classical Twilights in the II Millennium

MASSIMO MANDOLINI-PESARESI
Saddleback College

In *A Companion for Darkness: Classical Twilights in the II Millennium*, seven original essays are collected, that were written over a period of nine years. The presence, imposing or elusive, of a Classical legacy represents a red thread throughout the work. The title of the collection, with its allusive vagueness and poignancy refers, in a quasi poetic form, to the elusive presence of classical myth in the Western tradition. Such a presence may be hidden in the plies of a critical approach (Ruskin's reading of Dante's realism) and a mind pattern (a certain notion of natural necessity in Leonardo da Vinci); or be clearly displayed in philosophical essays and tales (Hölderlin's and Leopardi's concepts of nature) and poetic texts (Hölderlin's acceptance of mortality in "An die Parzen"), or, be personified as a divine entity (Pound's Dionysus or Lord Byron's Arimanes).

(For the complete abstract see the LINCOM webshop: www.lincom.eu)

ISBN 3 89586 360 2. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Culture 02.** 90pp. USD 69.70 / EUR 47.40 / GBP 34.10. 2006.

Pidgin & Creole Languages

The Angolar Creole Portuguese of São Tomé: Its Grammar and Sociolinguistic History

GERARDO A. LORENZINO
Yale University

The primary goal of this study is to explore the question of the genesis and development of the Angolar Creole Portuguese of São Tomé and Príncipe (Gulf of Guinea), off the coast of West Africa. Angolar is the language spoken by descendants of maroon slaves who escaped from Portuguese plantations on São Tomé beginning in the mid-sixteenth century (1535-1550).

Due to the isolation of these maroon communities, their language kept the general structure of Santomense Creole Portuguese, the majority creole spoken on the plantations. Communication between the Portuguese and slaves, and among the slaves themselves, must have been constrained by factors such as first languages (Portuguese as well as Kwa and Bantu languages), exposure to some form of contact Portuguese prior to their arrival of São Tomé (e.g. West African Pidgin Portuguese), their length of stay on the island and their social status (free Afro-Portuguese, houseslaves). Modern divergences between Angolar and Santomense are the outcome of the lexical expansion and further restructuring which Santomense underwent as the result of its closer contact with Portuguese spoken on the plantations as opposed to differences in grammar and pronunciation which Angolar retained from early Santomense.

On the other hand, Angolar is the result of the partial relexification that Santomense underwent due to the later influence of Kimbundu-speaking Maroons. In this respect, the Angolares' existence away from the plantations was more likely to have favored the maintenance of African languages than remaining on the plantations, where exposure to Portuguese and the increasing role of Santomense as the medium of communication among slaves forced Africans to

give up their native languages faster. Furthermore, the rise of the mulatto society fostered the establishment of Santomense as the common vernacular for both slaves and non-slaves. Against this setting, one may understand Angolar as the linguistic result of the Maroons' need to develop a communicative behavior which would act as an in-group boundary maintenance mechanism, providing a symbolic value for the Angolar community and, at the same time, making their language incomprehensible to outsiders, i.e. a secret language.

The second chapter of the book gives an overview on the phonology, morphology and syntax of the Angolar Creole Portuguese.

ISBN 3 89586 545 1. **LINCOM Studies in Pidgin & Creole Linguistics 01.** 290 pp. USD 127.60 / EUR 86.80 / GBP 62.50. 1998.

The Morphosyntax of Spanish-lexified creoles: A Comparative Overview

GERARDO A. LORENZINO
Yale University

Earlier studies have compared the verb phrase and the noun phrase of Palenquero (Colombia) and Papiamentu (Netherlands Antilles), resulting in a better understanding of the interrelationship of these Caribbean creoles. This assessment of their structural similarities and differences has again raised the issue of their origins. Palenquero and Papiamentu have certain features which are difficult to explain without referring to their African component. It is even more difficult to account for their diverging in their non-European linguistic features, e.g. pluralization.

This monograph presents the first morphosyntactic comparison of all the Spanish-lexified creoles, including Chabacano (Philippines). Aside from the shared features from Spanish, Chabacano can be expected to have distinct features due to its distinct Austronesian substrate, e.g. the Tagalog and Visayan languages. If we can assume that Chabacano underwent creolization in a way parallel to Palenquero and Papiamentu, certain features in the Philippine creole must be seen in the light of Austronesian linguistics.

However, this interpretation does not rule out other influences in the creole's genesis and development, e.g. that of the superstrate and universal tendencies.

After a short chapter on the social history of the three Spanish-lexified creoles, this work provides a comparative account of the noun phrase and verb phrase of Chabacano, Palenquero and Papiamentu, including discussions of various classes of determiners, the copula and the tense-aspect-modality system.

ISBN 3 89586 781 0. **LINCOM Studies in Pidgin & Creole Linguistics 02.** 140pp. USD 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.50. 2000.

Papiamentu

SILVIA KOUWENBERG & ERIC MURRAY
University of the West Indies, Kingston

Papiamentu is a creole language spoken natively by about 250,000 people, the majority of them in the ABC islands (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao), some 30,000 in the Netherlands. Dutch is the official language in the islands and most of the population consider themselves polyglots, with some competence also in Dutch, Spanish and English.

The sketch will contain sections on phonology, morphology and syntax of Papiamentu, based in part on intuitions provided by native speakers of

Curaçaoan and Aruban Papiamentu. Emphasis will be given to those properties of Papiamentu that are most interesting from a typological perspective in the area of morphology. Papiamentu is unusual among creole languages in having a well-developed derivational component, verbal inflection and a morphologically marked passive construction. In the area of phonology, research by the authors has revealed interaction between the tonal accent system of Papiamentu and a limited form of quantity sensitivity.

Among its interesting syntactic characteristics which count as atypical properties of creole languages are a clearly defined class of adjectives, extensive use of complex prepositional phrases, and processes of subject-auxiliary inversion and stylistic inversion of subject and predicate.

ISBN 3 929075 44 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 83.** 58pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1994.

Marphatan Thakali

Untersuchungen zur Sprache des Dorfes Marpha im Oberen K-li-Gandaki-Tal/Nepal

STEFAN GEORG
Universität Bonn

The Thakali language belongs - together with Tamang, Gurung, Chantel and Manang - to the Tamangic subgroup of the Himalayan branch of the Tibeto-Burman language family. It is spoken by approx. 4500 people along the river K-li-Gandaki in NW-Nepal.

This grammar describes the variant of the village of Marpha, which holds a special place among the dialects of this language. Whereas in most of the other Thakali villages native language use seems to be vigorous, among the ca. 1000 inhabitants of Marpha Thakali is nowadays used by only the middle and older generations, being gradually replaced by Nepali, the only language of education.

The phonology of the language features a word-level tone system, which is in accordance with most of the other Tamangic languages, as far as the interaction of voice-register and contour yields a four-way tonal contrast, but the articulatory basis in Marpha is quite considerably different even from that of the other Thakali dialects. The morphology is basically agglutinative, with a very limited degree of fusion. On the syntactic level, Marphatan Thakali shows SOV-order of constituents, ample use of non-finite verb forms (converbs and verbal nouns) to form subordinate structures and (together with other Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal, e.g. Newari) a special type of morphological split-ergativity, which seems to be governed mainly by discourse-pragmatic factors.

This description of the grammatical facts of the language is accompanied by a large number of examples, taken both from texts and from field-session elicitation, which are constantly provided with an interlinear morph-by-morph gloss and a free translation. The volume is concluded by a selection of seventeen short texts and two glossaries (Thakali-German and German-Thakali) with comparative and etymological remarks. [written in German.]

ISBN 3 89586 098 0. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 01.** 450 pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 1996.

Die Interaktion der Aspektsemantik mit Lexikon im Marokkanisch-Arabischen

FADOUA CHAARA
Universität Köln

L'aspect en arabe marocain s'exprime au niveau de la lexique (par les différentes classes verbales) et au niveau de la grammaire (par les catégories du perfectif, imperfectif et participe actif). Mais c'est l'interaction des deux plans, lexical et morpho-syntaxique, qui détermine le comportement aspectuel de chaque verbe (ou bien de chaque phrase) ainsi que sa classe aspectuelle. En outre, les études empiriques sur quelques verbes polysèmes représentatifs en arabe marocain ont montré clairement que la classification verbale ne peut être basée sur le sens absolu et « global » du verbe. Le recours à l'un des différents sens du verbe semble être inévitable. Chaque sens du verbe peut mener à une interprétation aspectuelle différente ainsi qu'à une classification différente [written in German].

ISBN 3 89586 870 1. **LINCOM Studies in Afro-Asiatic Linguistics 11**. 220pp. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.70. 2003.

The Linguist's Linguist: A Collection of Papers in Honour of Alexis Manaster Ramer FABRICE CAVOTO (ed.)

This collection of papers, presented in two volumes, is dedicated to one of the most innovative theoreticians and practitioners of linguistic research (in the widest sense of the term) in our time.

A central goal behind this publication has been to represent as many areas of linguistics as possible—reflecting one of the most striking characteristics of Alexis Manaster Ramer's work. A hallmark of his research has been a powerful and precise method, which was made possible in large measure by his experience with many more branches of the discipline than most linguists usually manage today. His numerous publications have brought depth and rigour to such varied fields as a dozen branches of comparative linguistics, phonetics, phonology, syntactic theory, typology, mathematical linguistics, mixed languages, and history of linguistics, quite aside from his work in several fields outside of linguistics.

The papers included in this collection deal with problems in most of these fields, with a certain preponderance of comparative issues.

These twin volumes are not the outcome of any specific event, nor are they a festschrift for a birthday. Instead, they are conceived as a declaration of friendship, an appreciation of the work that Alexis Manaster Ramer has accomplished so far, and of an expression of the common wish that he will be able to resume his highly original and thought-provoking, but always rigorous, research in the near future.

Contents:

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John D. BENGTON, Vice-President of ASLIP
*The Dene-Caucasian Noun Prefix *s-*

(for the complete list of contributors, please see the LINCOM Webshop: www.lincom.eu)

ISBN 3 89586 426 9. 2 vols., each 240pp. Each USD 74.10 / EUR 57.00 / GBP 39.90. 2002.

A Comparative Sociolinguistic Study of Rural and Urban Sindhi (Study of Language Variation and Change in Sindhi Spoken in Sindh, Pakistan)

QASIM BUGHIO
University of Sindh, Jamshoro

This monograph is a quantitative study of sociolinguistic variation in the Vicholi (central) dialect of spoken Sindhi in Sindh, a south east province of Pakistan. Two speech communities are investigated, one urban and one rural. By an analysis of the speech of the urban area (Hyderabad) and the rural community (Old Hala) the thesis investigates linguistic change in both speech communities and effects a comparison of the two sets of changes. In the study major social transitional events are identified and it is argued that linguistic variation in the two speech communities is sensitive to such change. The study consists of seven chapters:

(for the complete abstract, please see the LINCOM Webshop: www.lincom-europa.com)

ISBN 3 89586 332 7. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 01**. 180pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 51.10. 2001.

Subject personal pronouns in Spanish Narratives of Puerto Ricans in New York City A Sociolinguistic Perspective

NYDIA FLORES-FERRÁN
City University of New York

The variable use subject personal pronouns (SPPs) in Spanish has been studied in Peninsular dialects, U.S. Spanish, Latin America and Puerto Rico. This study investigates the phenomenon in a new speech community: Puerto Rican residents of New York City (NYC). The main linguistic factors that were found to affect the use of SPPs are: The form used in a previous mention of the verb's subject, the distance to last mention of the verb's subject, and switch reference. Other factors discussed: the verb's TMA, person and number, and phrases of habitual collocation.

A new sociolinguistic finding is discussed. A cluster effect was found in the use of overt and null forms, a pragmatic device used to maintain protagonists in the narratives in the open and on the table.

The external factors investigated are narrative style, age, gender, and exposure to NYC, indirectly related to contact with English.

A new finding with regard to conflict narrative suggests that conflict conditions the use of SPP, and that singular pronouns are favored in this environment.

This study sheds new light regarding the effects of English contact. The NYC native-born Puerto Rican had a stronger tendency to use more overt SPPs than other NYC residents. However,

while exposure to NYC may be indirectly associated to English contact, several contradictions argue against an English contact hypothesis.

ISBN 3 89586 302 5. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 02**. 150pp. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2002.

Diskursprominenz und Rollensemantik - eine funktionale Typologie von Partizipationssystemen

REGINA PUSTET
Universität zu Köln

Sprachspezifische Partizipationssysteme codieren nicht nur semantische Rollen, sondern auch pragmatische Kategorien wie Topic und Subjekt. Allerdings widerlegen viele Sprachen die Universalität des Konzepts Subjekt. Die Termini Subjekt, Topic, Focus, Thema etc. werden außerdem auf sehr uneinheitliche Weise benutzt. Diese Studie geht die Problematik von einer rein funktionalen Perspektive an: Die obengenannten Kategorien werden durch das funktionale Konzept *Diskursprominenz*, das wiederum in die Subkonzepte *foregrounding* und *backgrounding* aufzuspalten ist, ersetzt.

Während in jeder Sprache backgrounding-Strategien existieren, ist foregrounding offenbar nicht universal; Art und Anzahl der semantischen Rollen, die durch foregrounding- und backgrounding-Mechanismen erfaßt werden, variieren darüberhinaus von Sprache zu Sprache erheblich.

ISBN 3 89586 177 4. **Edition Linguistik 14**. 180 S. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 1997.

Issues in Maithili Syntax A Government-Binding Approach

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Royal Nepal Academy

The purpose of this study is to present a syntactic analysis of Maithili, an Indo-Aryan language of the 'Bihari' group of the eastern sub-branch, which has a long and rich heritage of written literature and is spoken in the eastern plains of Nepal (as the second majority language in terms of number of speakers, viz. approximately 12%) and also in the north-eastern region of Bihar, India, by 21 million people (Yadav, 1996). When this study was undertaken, little had been done about Indo-Aryan syntax (and, for that matter, Maithili syntax) within the GB-framework. It was, therefore, deemed quite essential to make a study of this nature with a view to examining the "empirical adequacy" of the framework in question. This work is an attempt in this direction. More specifically, this study addresses itself to the analysis of movement rules involved in Maithili sentences and also of the related phenomena therein with a view to exploring their implications for the G(overnment)B(inding)-framework.

It is organized into the following six chapters: 1. Introduction, 2. Theoretical Background, 3. A Transformational Analysis of Maithili Sentences, 4. Topicalization/Focussing in Maithili and the Trace Theory, 5. Raising in Maithili and the Binding Theory, 6. Case Assignment in Maithili and the Case Theory, and 7. Conclusion.

ISBN 3 89586 547 8. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 26**. 140 pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 1998.

Person prominence and relation prominence

On the typology of syntactic relations with special reference to Yucatec Maya

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN, YONG-MIN SHIN, & ELISABETH VERHOEVEN
University of Erfurt

Two types of syntactic structures are postulated, one of person prominence, which is present in Standard Average European (SAE) languages, following Benjamin L. Whorf's term, and one of relation prominence, which is present in Yucatec Maya. The diverse structural manifestations of the two types and their implications for the organization of grammar are explored within eight mostly unrelated languages, English, German, Korean, Lezgian, Maori, Samoan, Tamil, and Yucatec Maya. The syntactic organization in different grammatical areas, namely modal and phase operator constructions, possessive constructions, experiential constructions, and benefactive constructions, is investigated and the languages are arranged on a continuum of person and relation prominence.

The study is intended for typologists, descriptive linguists and mayanists, but may as well be of interest to philologists of any of the other languages.

ISBN 3 89586 608 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 17.** 150pp. USD 79.30 / EUR 61.00 / GBP 42.70. 2000.

The Decline of the General Hakka Accent in Hong Kong

A Comparison of "Old-Style" and "New-Style" as spoken by the indigenous inhabitants of Hong Kong

CHUNFAT LAU
HongKong Polytechnic University

This thesis is a field work collection of the existing variety of Hakka dialect spoken by the indigenous population of Hong Kong and a comparison of the Old- and New-Style. The comparison enables us to see how the Cantonese dialect has affected its phonology, vocabulary and grammar. Hakka was widely spoken in the rural area of Hong Kong before the city developed into a metropolis after the seventies. In the last 50 years, Hong Kong emerged as a metropolis with Cantonese dominating the school, the media and later also the Government. Hakka is now restricted to remote settlements, old people and only in the family or village domain. Therefore, this is the last minute to catch a picture of the vanishing Hakka dialect in Hong Kong.

The author's analysis shows that Hakka as spoken in Hong Kong is strongly affected by Cantonese, and almost every Hakka speaker is subject to with different degree of Cantonese influence. This is an interesting picture of a vanishing dialect, so far unreported, not at least with such a breadth and depth. It serves as a record of how a weaker language confronting a stronger language dies out in a matter of two generations.

ISBN 3 89586 677 6. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 40.** 260pp. USD 110.50 / EUR 85.00 / GBP 59.50. 2000.

Language and Text in the Austronesian World

Studies in Honour of Ülo Sirk

YURY A. LANDER & ALEXANDER K. OGLOBLIN (eds.)
Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow

This volume, dedicated to Ülo Sirk, one of the most prominent Russian Austronesianists, includes about twenty papers devoted to languages belonging to the Austronesian family. The contributions to the volume cover both synchronic and diachronic issues and explore various levels: phonology, grammar, text structure, etc. While presenting both new data and new interpretations, the collection of papers may be of interest for scholars of different disciplines: linguists and philologists, anthro-pologists, historians.

Contents:

Yury A. Lander and Alexander K. Ogloblin: *On Ülo Sirk and His Work*

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ISBN 978 3 89586 883 2 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Austronesian Linguistics 06.** 340pp. USD 180.50 / EUR 122.80 / GBP 88.40. 2008/III.

Native America

Los 'diálogos' del Calepino de Motul: exploraciones en la historiografía de la Otredad

ROSE LEMA

En el presente estudio hacemos una lectura no lexicológica, sino discursiva, del diccionario más antiguo y extenso que se haya escrito sobre la lengua yucateca. Se trata del Calepino de Motul, elaborado en suelo amerindio por fray Antonio de Ciudad Real en el enlace de los siglos XVI y XVII. Inspirándonos en Roland Barthes, hemos seguido el método de lectura vocal, el cual dice la cultura más allá de los sonidos del lenguaje. Así, hemos podido escuchar el grano de las voces de aquella época en 166 'diálogos' esparcidos entre

las 16 000 cápsulas léxicas que constituyen el Calepino.

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ISBN 3 89586 666 0. **Native America 01.** 280pp. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.70. 2002.

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