

Norwegian examples in international linguistics literature

An inventory of defective documentation

JAN ENGH
University of Oslo

This is an inventory of examples of incorrect Norwegian used by foreign linguists in international theoretical linguistics literature. It is the result of a search of several volumes of 18 journals and some 1500 printed books. It consists of approximately 346 excerpts, each containing at least one case of deficient documentation, made by 139 linguists under 167 titles. The excerpts contain a rich variety of errors, ranging from character representation errors and mere misspellings to sheer nonsense. The extent of the deficient documentation is astonishing as well: More than two thirds of all the articles, books etc. with Norwegian material written by foreign theoretical linguists contained errors (even when the less offensive ones are not taken into consideration).

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 856 6. **Linguistics Edition**
62. 170pp. USD 79.40 / EUR 54.00 / GBP 38.90. 2008.

Etymologisches Wörterbuch des deutschen Grundwortschatzes

HERMANN BLUHME
Universität Antwerpen

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

Das vorliegende Wörterbuch möchte noch etwas mehr leisten, nämlich

1. es zeigt die phonologischen und phonotaktischen Bedingungen des Lautwandels,
2. die Häufigkeit des Übergangs zwischen den verschiedenen Lauten,
3. die unterschiedliche Behandlung des eigenen Wortschatzes und der Lehnwörter,
4. eine Sammlung der Lehnwörter nach Ursprungssprachen,
5. es behandelt lautmalende Wörter als eine

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GRIMMATIK:

German Grammar through the Magic of the Brothers' Grimm Fairy Tales

MARGRIT V. ZINGGELER
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti

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

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 720 0. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 26.** 390pp. USD 105.80 / EUR 72.00 / GBP 51.80. 2008. Course discounts available!

6. eigene Gruppe,
7. es enthält eine umfangreiche Liste von Palindromen,
8. die Wanderwege der Wörter über den europäischen Kontinent,
9. den Wortschatz nach 46 Bedeutungsfeldern geordnet und
10. die Zusammenhänge zwischen Wortbedeutungen und der Entlehnung von Kultur- und Naturgut,
11. die Beziehungen zwischen den Lauten des gesprochenen Wortes und den Buchstaben der Schrift.
12. Alle Angaben werden mit umfangreichen statistischen Darstellungen untermauert, sie gründen sich auf den deutschen Grundwortschatz von 3800 Morphemen, aus denen sich der gesamte deutsche Wortschatz ohne die Fremdwörter aufbauen läßt.

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ISBN 3 89586 805 1 (Fester Einband).
LINCOM Handbücher der Sprachwissenschaft 20. 670 S. USD 199.60 / EUR 135.80 / GBP 97.80. 2005.

Synchrone Analyse als Fenster zur Diachronie: Die Grammatikalisierung von werden + Infinitiv

SABINE KRÄMER
Humboldt Universität, Berlin

Die vorliegende Untersuchung versteht sich als Beitrag zur aktuellen, innerhalb der linguistischen Forschung zu verzeichnenden Tendenz, die Rekonstruktion diachroner Entwicklungsabläufe durch synchron erprobte Analyseinstrumentarien zu fundieren. Anhand der Konstruktion werden + Infinitiv wird im Detail herausgearbeitet, inwiefern die Untersuchung von Grammatikalisierungsprozessen, die notwendigerweise nur retrospektiv in den Blick genommen werden können, auf Ergebnisse der synchronen Linguistik angewiesen ist. Dies betrifft zum einen ein angemessenes Repräsentationsformat, zum anderen eine klare Explikation des Ist-Zustands als Voraussetzung für die sprachhistorische Rekonstruktion. Diese methodische Vorgehensweise unterscheidet die vorliegende Arbeit von den bisherigen Untersuchungen zu diesem Thema und macht gleichzeitig transparent, in welcher Weise diese revisionsbedürftig sind.

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

Konstruktion *werden* + Infinitiv. Die fortschreitende Grammatikalisierung von *werden* lässt sich somit als wiederholte Aufwärts-Reanalyse, d.h. als Aufstieg in eine jeweils höhere funktionale Projektion, rekonstruieren.

ISBN 3 89586 464 1. **LINCOM Studien zur Germanistik 23**. 150pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2005.

Long-distance Reflexives in Norwegian

A quantitative study

TANIA E. STRAHAN

The University of Melbourne, Australia

This study is an investigation into the acceptability of long-distance reflexives (LDRs, sometimes called non-clause-bounded reflexives) to speakers of Norwegian. This study uses a different methodology to all other studies of this phenomenon, in that it uses a quantitative approach to determine grammaticality and acceptability rather than an introspective, purely qualitative analysis. In this respect, the results of this study will be of interest to Norwegian linguists and other researchers of syntax, since the judgements recorded are those (on the whole) of 'average', non-linguistically trained speakers.

Their intuitions regarding the use of long-distance reflexives provide valuable data, in particular in confirming tendencies assumed in the syntax-oriented LDR literature, while also showing that these tendencies are not absolute. It suggests that a purely syntactic approach to LDR is too restrictive, at least for the Norwegian data presented here.

The quantitative methodology shows the acceptability of LDR in Norwegian is far from syntactically homogeneous, showing that current approaches to LDR are inadequate. The results of this study show that there are regional differences in the acceptability of LDR in Norway. Other factors such as age, level of education, sex, the 'nativeness' of the speaker, the 'nativeness' of both the speaker's parents and whether the speaker was from a city or the country also affect a speaker's use and acceptance of LDR.

ISBN 3 89586 709 8. **LINCOM Studien in Germanic Linguistics 20**. 190pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 2003.

Swiss German

The modern Alemannic vernacular in and around Zurich

JOHANNES REESE

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

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

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

the TAM and Aktionsart system, and syntax.

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 497 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 462**. 87pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2007.

Hypotaxis as Building-Site

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

TORSTEN LEUSCHNER

Ghent University

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

ISBN 3 89586 353 X. **LINCOM Studien in Germanic Linguistics 24**. 191pp. USD 100.30 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2006.

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

TANJA KUPISCH

University of Hamburg

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

The grammars of a bilingual child are in contact and influence each other. Contrary to general belief, such influence may be of a positive

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

ISBN 3 89586 996 1. **LINCOM Studien in Language Acquisition 17**. 246pp. USD 100.30 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2006.

Eewa Schtoothoff; Värtaalkes, Ar=ennrunge, Waut maun soo saejen deit, Jedichte Über Stuthöfer; Erzählunge, Erinnerung, Redensarten u.a., Gedichte

Schtoothöwä Plaut onn Höächdietsch
Stuthöfer Platt und Hochdeutsch

von KURT GUTOWSKI onn/UND HARRY GRIEGER

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

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

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

Trotz dieser für die Sprachgeschichte großen Wichtigkeit wurden diese Arbeiten aus verschiedenen Gründen nicht entsprechend beachtet, u.a. deswegen, weil sie im Selbstverlag des Herausgebers und in sehr bescheidener Ausstattung erschienen sind.

Dieser erwähnten Bedeutung eingedenk, konnte kürzlich das einführende Werk von Harry Grieger in dem Verlag LINCOM EUROPA, München, neu herausgegeben werden.

Mit der vorliegenden Sammlung sind sämtliche Texte dieses Dialektes systematisch zusammengefasst und dem Leser somit gut zugänglich.

ISBN 978 3 89586 499 5. **LINCOM Studien zur Deutschen Dialektologie 04**. 252 S. USD 95.80 / EUR 65.20 / GBP 46.90. 2007.

Danzjer Uuleschpeejel Danziger Eulenspiegel

On andre Schpoaßkes, Vertällkes,
Märkes on Jedichte und andere
Späßschen.

*Erzählungen, Märchen und
Gedichte in Danziger Platt und
anderen Danziger Mundarten*

Zusammengestellt, ins Hochdeutsche übersetzt,
erläutert und herausgegeben
von JÜRGEN PINNOW

Die wissenschaftliche Dokumentation der Danziger Dialekte (Danziger (Stadt-)Platt, Danziger Höhen-Platt, Danziger Küsten-Platt (auch Nehrungsplatt), Danziger Niederungs-Platt, Großes-Werder-Platt, das Hüttenpommersche, das Danziger Missingsch oder Mochumsch) ist bis auf den heutigen Tag nicht besonders weit gediehen. Aus älteren Zeiten (vor 1945) gibt es verschiedene Materialien, aber gute, brauchbare Beschreibungen und Textsammlungen in adäquater Schreibung fehlen so gut wie ganz, ebenso wie Wörterbücher. Alle diese vorliegenden Arbeiten sind oder wären überholbedürftig. Dazu kommt noch, daß sie jetzt nur sehr mühsam zu beschaffen oder gänzlich unzugänglich sind.

So hat der Herausgeber den Versuch unternommen, ältere plattdeutsche Texte, vorwiegend in Danziger (Stadt-)Platt, aber auch in Danziger Höhen-Platt und in anderen Dialekten, zusammenzustellen, sie in entsprechende Schreibung umzusetzen bzw. die alten zu ergänzen, eine hochdeutsche Übersetzung, anzufertigen und schließlich ausführliche Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen sowie passende Illustrationen hinzuzufügen.

Im Mittelpunkt der hier gebrachten Texte steht der Danzjer Uuleschpeejel (Eulenspiegel) von Gustav Kroß (1912), möglicherweise das beachtlichste Werk, das im Danziger (Stadt-)Platt vorhanden ist. Die anderen Texte, den Danziger Hauskalendem entnommen, haben als Autoren Walther Domansky, Robert Dorr, Ernst Frieböse, Kurt Grönke, Walter Krose, Otto Müller, Gustav Penner, Max Schemke, Herbert Sellke und Wossidlo. Bei einigen Texten waren die Verfasser nicht zu ermitteln.

Der Herausgeber hofft, mit diesem kleinen einen Beitrag zur Bewahrung der niederdeutschen Danziger Dialekte geleistet zu haben, und wünscht viel Freude bei der Lektüre.

ISBN 3 89586 778 0. **LINCOM Studien zur
Deutschen Dialektologie 02.** 180 S. USD 80.00
/ EUR 54.40 / GBP 39.10. 2006.

Schtoothöowa Plaut Stutthöfer Platt

Kurze Einführung in einen
erlöschenden west-
niederpreußischen Dialekt

HARRY GRIEGER

*Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von
Jürgen Pinnow*

Die Arbeit, die bereits 2004 im Selbstverlag erschienen ist, bietet einen Überblick über die wichtigsten Bereiche der Grammatik des Stutthöfer Platts, eines vom Aussterben bedrohten westniederpreußischen Dialektes. Der Verfasser, von der Herkunft selbst Stutthöfer, ist mit dem Stutthöfer Platt bestens vertraut, auch noch mit älteren Dialektschichten, die ihm durch Gespräche mit den Großeltern bekannt sind.

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Teil C: Wörterliste - Ergänzungen zu TWS 2000.

ISBN 3 89586 875 2. **LINCOM Studien zur
Deutschen Dialektologie 01.** 120 S. USD 77.00
/ EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 2006.

So lachte man in Danzig

Witze und Erzählchen
Über Bollermann und Welutzke u.a.
in Danziger Platt und Missingsch
mit Übersetzung der plattdeutschen
Texte und zahlreichen Abbildungen

Zusammengestellt, erläutert und heraus-
gegeben von JÜRGEN PINNOW

Das in Deutschland wohl am besten bekannte Gespänn an Spaßmachern, Witzbolden und auch Narren ist das Duo Tünnes und Schääll vom Rheinland. Ganz ähnlich lehrten in Danzig die sich dauernd "inne Wonz" (in den Haaren) liegenden echten Danziger Bowkes (eig. Bübchen) Karl Bollermann und Jan Welutzke mit ebenfalls unendlich vielen Witzen, Wippchens, Schnurren und Anekdoten die Danziger das Lachen. Hier tat sich der typische Danziger Humor, der allerdings vielfach ähnlich derb war wie der in Oberschlesien, in charakteristischer Weise kund.

An Beliebtheit wurden Bollermann und Welutzke noch von dem Rentier und Maurerpolier Franz Poguttke mit seinen Stammtischgesprächen in den Sonnabendausgaben der Tageszeitung "Danziger Neueste Nachrichten" übertroffen, meisterhaft erzählt von Fritz Jaenicke (9.12.1895-27.7.1945) in "Mochumsch", dem Danziger Missingsch, dem Mischdialekt aus basishaftem Hochdeutsch mit außerordentlich vielen niederdeutschen Elementen und zahlreichen Beimischungen aus dem Kaschubischen, Polnischen, Litauischen und Jiddischen.

Die Anzahl der Publikationen über den Danziger Humor hinkt beträchtlich hinter denen des Humors aus anderen Dialektbereichen hinterher. Der Herausgeber möchte diese Lücke füllen, und präsentiert über 100 Witze und kurze

Erzählungen, gegliedert in verschiedene Themenbereiche wie Kinder, Schule, Studium, Tanz, Heirat, Ehe, Arzt, Versicherung.

ISBN 3 89586 777 2. **LINCOM Studien zur
Deutschen Dialektologie 03.** 52S. USD 58.20 /
EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2006.

Dictionary of Plautdietsch Synonyms and Antonyms

ELDO NEUFELD

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 850 7. **LINCOM Studies in
Germanic Linguistics 16.** 240pp. USD 90.30 /
EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2003.

Collected Plautdietsch Poems

and Selected Plautdietsch Stories

(Jesamelde Plautdietsche Jedichte,
Uutjewälte Plautdietsche Jeschichte)

ELDO NEUFELD

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 793 4. **LINCOM Language
Texts 01.** 146pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP
35.60. 2003.

A Dictionary of Plautdietsch Rhyming Words

ELDO NEUFELD

The author has been guilty of versifying from his early elementary school years. The hours spent

searching mentally for proper rhyming words are unnumbered. Rhyming dictionaries are available in some languages, but not in the author's Plautdietsch mother tongue. In Little Red Hen fashion, the only solution was to fashion one oneself. In this attempt it became immediately clear that an abundance of rhyming words in English, often spelled in many different ways, does not exist in Plautdietsch. For example, variations in spelling in the rhyming portions of words (homonyms) like "ate, bait, straight, freight," sound alike and therefore rhyme with each other, have no counterpart in Plautdietsch. Rhyming words are usually spelled much more consistently, e.g. "deele" (to divide), "feele" (to feel), "heele" (to heal), or "Draikj" (dirt), "Flaikj" (intestines), "Saikj" (sacks). In all three cases of these groups of words, the rhymes are exact. It appears, therefore, that for the Plautdietsch versifier, the spelling variations in rhymes are much more limited than those in English.

The book is arranged into three sections:

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

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 362 9. LINCOS Studies in Germanic Linguistics 15. 76pp. USD 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2002.

Plautdietsch Verb Conjugation

ELDO NEUFELD

In retirement from the profession of librarianship, it was the author's intention to do some writing in his mother tongue of Plautdietsch, a dialect of Nether Saxon Low German, or Niederdeutsch. In his childhood (in the 1930s and 40s) this dialect was still widely spoken in Central Kansas and in various areas of Canada. Today it is in dire danger of extinction. The discovery that a knowledge of verb forms was indispensable, led to an attempt to conjugate a few verbs in all the tenses. That attempt has now grown to a large total of verbs, 501 of which are included in this collection. Publications of such collections of conjugations are common in all major languages.

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

[Published in 2 volumes.]

Vol I. ISBN 389586 614 8. LINCOS Studies in Germanic Linguistics 09. 580 pp. USD 130.50 / EUR 88.80 / GBP 63.90. 2000.

Vol II. ISBN 389586 882 5. LINCOS Studies in Germanic Linguistics 10. 580 pp. USD 130.50 / EUR 88.80 / GBP 63.90. 2000.

Plautdietsch Grammar

ELDO NEUFELD

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 615 6. LINCOS Studies in Germanic Linguistics 08. 60 pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2000.

Plautdietsch Humour

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

ELDO NEUFELD

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 508 4. LINCOS Studies in German Dialectology 05. 198pp. USD 77.00 / EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 2007.

Plautdietsch – English. English – Plautdietsch Word Finder

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

ELDO NEUFELD

The purpose of this alphabetically-arranged Plautdietsch-English, English-Plautdietsch word finder is to provide a handy reference tool for people who are looking for a word to use, for which they already know its equivalent in either one or the other of the two languages. The mother tongue of the compiler is Plautdietsch, and he has long been occupied with collecting lists of words in the dialect. He has especially looked for words not totally common in the daily speech of the speakers of the dialect. He has, nevertheless, relied heavily on the work of other plautdietsch writers, and especially on compilers of plautdietsch dictionaries. There is in existence a variety of such dictionaries, each with its own system of orthography. The system chosen for this work is the same as that used in the author's earlier publications, based closely on Reuben Epp's 1996 publication "The Spelling of Low German and Plautdietsch." Minor departures from that system will not be noticeable, although they are outlined in the Introduction.

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

ISBN 3 89586 484 6. Languages of the World/Dictionaries 40. 535pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 2005.

Hetzlerisch

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

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

Die Arbeit gliedert sich in fünf Kapitel. Nach einer kurzen Einleitung setzt sich der Autor mit dem Problem der Methoden bei der Erhebung und Beschreibung qualitativ hochwertiger, spontansprachlicher Dialekttexte sowie mit Fragen der Dokumentation bedrohter Sprachen und Dialekte auseinander. Diskutiert wird auch,

A Morphosyntactic Analysis of Surinamese Dutch

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

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 388 2. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 25.** 198pp. USD 101.70 / EUR 69.20 / GBP 49.80. 2007.

German orthography. 6.3. Analysis of existing Plautdiitsch orthographies. 6.4. Some proposals for a Plautdiitsch orthography. Conclusions. Part II: Plautdiitsch texts. Introduction. Speaker 1-6.

ISBN 3 89586 936 8. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 07.** 360pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 1999.

Swedish Word Accents

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Swedish words are assigned one of two possible melodic contours traditionally called Accent 1 and Accent 2. "It has been demonstrated ... that the distinction between Accent 1 and Accent 2 is in the timing of a HL [High Low] pattern relative to the stressed syllable." (Bailey 1990:70). Bailey proposes a feature DP [delayed peak] for tone alignment, which serves as phonological opposition and alignment specification. [- delayed peak] aligns with the stressed syllable [+delayed peak] aligns with the post-stress syllable. Dialects are divided into two main classes, the Low and the High dialects. For the minimal pair *anden* 'the duck' and *anden* 'the spirit', Bailey gives the following surface representation (H dialects):

accent 1	accent 2
H L	H L
-DP	+DP
/	
<i>anden</i> 'the duck'	<i>anden</i> 'the spirit'

Within Optimal Domains Theory the distinction between accents is expressed as a distinction in pitch domain, the domain being "an explicit aspect of phonological structure" (Cole and Kisseberth, 1994) and the interaction of constraints determines the output. The domain extends over the stressed syllable or over the stressed and the post-stress syllable:

accent 1	accent 2
H L	H L
/	
(an)den 'the duck'	(anden) 'the spirit'

This account provides a principled way of relating the general trends observed by previous researchers and makes the relationship between stress, morphology and accent explicit.

ISBN 3 89586 210 X. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 03.** 220 S. USD 115.00 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2001.

Low German (East Frisian dialect)

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

inwieweit das Hetzlerische als bedrohter Dialekt der "sicheren" Sprache Deutsch zu zählen ist. Dieser Methodendiskussion folgt im 3. Kapitel die umfangreiche Edition der aufgenommenen und analysierten Texte. Es handelt sich um ein Korpus von ca. 40 Minuten, das, um der Forderung nach Detailliertheit und nach Textmenge gleichermaßen gerecht zu werden, in vier verschiedenen Dokumentationsformaten präsentiert wird, von der vollständigen Interlinearisierung inklusive phonetischer Zeile bis hin zum zweispaltigen Ausgangstext-Übersetzungs-Format. Im folgenden Kapitel werden der Begriff der Phorik zunächst allgemein und in Bezug auf das Standarddeutsche erläutert. Anschließend erfolgt die Analyse der hetzlerischen Pronomina in den Texten. Dabei zeigt sich, dass die D-Pronomina und K-Pronomina die weitaus häufigsten sind, während für den Gebrauch der seltenen S-Pronomina – die im schriftlichen Standarddeutschen als die "normalen" phorischen Pronomina gelten – spezielle Regeln zu formulieren sind, die an der Schnittstelle von Syntax und Informationsstruktur operieren. Von besonderem Interesse ist die Hypothese, dass den S-Pronomina in der Redewiedergabe eine besondere Funktion zukommt, was sie in die Nähe logophorischer Pronomina rückt. Das fünfte und letzte Kapitel fasst die Ergebnisse der Arbeit zusammen (Audio-CD auf Anfrage).

ISBN 3 89586 625 3. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 21.** 236 S. USD 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2003.

The Altai Dialect of Plautdiitsch

West-Siberian Mennonite Low German

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Plautdiitsch, the language used by Mennonites in many parts of the world, is a descendant of the West Prussian Low German dialects once spoken in the Weichsel delta area. Many of its characteristics can be explained by the two centuries of isolation from other (Low) German

dialects and by contacts with other languages, especially Russian. The Altai dialect of Plautdiitsch, although still mutually intelligible with other varieties of the language, shows a number of peculiarities. Some of these are developments of traits common to all Plautdiitsch dialects, others have arisen as a result of the increasingly intensive contacts with the Russian speaking surroundings.

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

Part I: 1. The phoneme system of Siberian Plautdiitsch. 1.1. Methodology. 1.2. The phonetic transcription. 1.3. Word list. 1.4. Phoneme description. 1.5. The vowel phoneme inventory. 1.6. The consonant phoneme inventory. 2. The place of West Siberian Plautdiitsch. 2.1. Introduction. 2.2. Data from recordings of various forms of Plautdiitsch. 2.3. The vowel phoneme in a historical perspective - Labov's chain shift theory. 2.4. Material from descriptions of various forms of Plautdiitsch. 2.5. Towards a historical phonology of Plautdiitsch. 2.6. Conclusions. 3. Morphology: the case system. 3.1. Introduction. 3.2. Analysis of Low German dialects. 3.3. Analysis of some varieties of Plautdiitsch. 3.4. Conclusions. 4. The verb 'to do' as an auxiliary. 4.1. Semantic functions and distribution. 4.2. Aspect: some definitions. 4.3. Analysis of examples from Low German texts. 4.4. Auxiliary 'to do' in Siberian Mennonite Low German. 4.5. Auxiliary 'to do' in other varieties of Mennonite Low German. 4.6. Aspect in Russian. 4.7. The rise of aspect. 4.8. Conclusions. 5. Plautdiitsch in contact with other languages. 5.1. Languages in contact. 5.2. Russian and Standard German elements in Plautdiitsch. 5.3. Code switching. 6. Towards a spelling of Plautdiitsch. 6.1. Does Plautdiitsch need an orthography? 6.2. Low

The description is based on the dialect of the Krummhörn community, a cluster of rural settlements in Germany's northwestern district of East Frisia on the north sea coast. East Frisian Low German has a number of unique features which distinguish it from the better documented varieties of Westphalia or Schleswig-Holstein. It is characterised by a series of isoglosses in lexicon, verb morphology, and especially phonology, which features extensive diphthongisation. The book takes an historical perspective, outlining the major developments in phonology and morphology.

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

ISBN 3 89586 845 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 421.** 70 pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2003.

The Loss of German in Upper Silesia after 1945

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 663 6. **Languages of the World 20.** 24pp. USD 28.80 / EUR 19.60 / GBP 14.10. 2000.

Danish

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

passive.

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

ISBN 3 89586 396 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 382.** 100pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 2002.

Old Saxon

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 514 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 252.** 60pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2000.

Movierung im Deutschen

Eine Studie zur Bildung und Verwendung weiblicher Personenbezeichnungen

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Movierung im Deutschen ist eine umfassende synchrone Darstellung der Ableitung weiblicher Personenbezeichnungen durch das Suffix *-in*. Im ersten Teil der Arbeit wird die Bildung weiblicher Personenbezeichnungen in Gegenüberstellung zu männlichen allgemein diskutiert und typologisch betrachtet. Der zweite Teil setzt sich mit den morphologischen Besonderheiten der *Movierung* im Deutschen und speziell mit dem Suffix *-in* auseinander. Hier wird auch besonderes Augenmerk auf das Problem der Markierung gelegt. Der dritte Teil der Arbeit versucht die Verwendungsbedingungen der *Movierungen* im Rahmen eines referenz-semantischen Modells zu klären.

ISBN 3 929075 00 8. **Edition Linguistik 01.** 88 S. USD 62.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 30.50. 1992.

Das Deutsche in Rio Grande do Sul (Südbrasilien)

VIRGINIA SAMBAQUY-WALLNER

Das Deutsche in Rio Grande do Sul umfaßt Verschriftungen und Tondaten aus einer empirischen Untersuchung aus dem Jahre 1995. Umfang ca. 100 Seiten Verschriftung und 120 Minuten Tonmaterial von 20 verschiedenen Sprechern (Auswahl), sowie Bildmaterial der SprecherInnen. Zusätzlich enthält die Arbeit ca. 120 Seiten Analysen und ethnographische Informationen.

ISBN 3 89586 108 1. **Text- und Tonbibliothek sprachlicher Varietäten 01.** USD 142.30 / EUR 96.80 / GBP 69.70. CD-ROM. 1998.

Jugendspezifische Sprechweisen

PETER SCHLOBINSKI, GABI KOHL & IRMGADT LUDEWIGT

Die Arbeit *Jugendspezifische Sprechweisen* (Deutschland) umfaßt einen Textkorpus von 580 Seiten mit ausgewählten Tonaufnahmen (ca. 120 Minuten) aus einer teilnehmenden Beobachtung aus den Jahren 1991-1992. Sie dient als Datengrundlage für das Buch: Schlobinski et al., *Jugendsprache. Fiktion und Wirklichkeit*. 1993.

ISBN 3 89586 109 X. **Text- und Tonbibliothek sprachlicher Varietäten 02.** USD 142.30 / EUR 96.80 / GBP 69.70. CD-ROM. 1998.

Anteriority Marking in British English, Standard German and Argentinean Spanish

An Empirical Examination with Special Emphasis on Temporal Adverbials

DANIEL BURGOS

Most typological studies fail to provide an accurate account of the notion of 'anterior' since they restrict their analyses to the so-called 'Perfect'. Daniel Burgos pushes the limits much further by confronting corpus-based data of British English, Standard German and Argentinean Spanish with most recent typological research on Tense and Aspect and grammaticalization. It is the idiosyncratic way with which these three languages mark anteriority that leads this author to provide systematic solutions for the understanding of this phenomenon from both a synchronic and diachronic perspective.

This study is a daring innovation in this field due to its onomasiological and semasiological interplay and its exhaustive treatment of an 'anterior' as a super-ordinate category. What is more, it is the first study whose author embarks on a detailed historical comparison of these three language varieties, bringing Argentinean Spanish into focus, and exploring the interaction between Tense and Aspect, verbal forms and temporal adverbials. In terms of structure, content and style, Daniel Burgos presents a pleasant book that makes a notable contribution to both language typology and contrastive linguistics.

ISBN 3 89586 732 2. **Linguistics Edition 47.** 370pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2004.