

Course & Textbooks in Linguistics

Natural Phonetics and Tonetics

LUCIANO CANEPARI
University of Venice

The author, who was trained in the British phonetic tradition and teaches Phonetics and Phonology at the *University of Venice*, has expanded and completed the potential of *natural phonetics*, i.e. articulatory, auditory, and functional, in order to update and adapt it to the descriptive and teaching needs of several languages and dialects of the world, according to the *phonetic method* which is explained in the book.

The handbook offers the necessary expansion of the *International Phonetic Alphabet* (IPA) to make it appropriate to adequately deal with hundreds of languages; not only for vowels and consonants, but also for intonation and tones. Hundreds of useful figures are provided, in particular vocograms, orograms, labiograms, palatograms, and tonograms.

The general part, although beginning in a gradual way, deals with all the segmental and suprasegmentals in depth, without neglecting paraphonics (or “paralinguistics”). The *handbook* provides about 1000 “linguistic sounds” with their symbols, of which at least 500 are *basic*, 300 *complementary*, and 200 *supplementary*.

In the second part, about 320 *languages from all over the world* are concisely but precisely dealt with.

The new fully revised and up-dated edition of *A Handbook of Phonetics* includes fairly important additions, integrations, substitutions, and modifications. Its title has changed to clearly show the rich potentialities of the natural approach.

The first edition *A Handbook of Phonetics* is also available in Hardback, published 2005 (ISBN 3 89586 480 3, see below).

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2007.

A Handbook of Pronunciation

**English, Italian, French, German,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic,
Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, Esperanto**

LUCIANO CANEPARI
University of Venice

The pronunciation and intonation of 12 languages are described in this book: English, Italian, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, and Esperanto. They are dealt with (in such a precise manner as never seen before) by applying natural phonetics (i.e. articulatory, auditory, and functional) thoroughly dealt with in the twin volume, *Natural Phonetics & Tonetics*.

Many figures clearly show the peculiarities of vowels, consonants, intonation, and tones, whereas very accurate and faithful transcriptions help to “see the sounds” of several languages. There are about 350 phones in this book, treated with the rigor and effectiveness of the phonetic method.

Neutral (or “standard”) pronunciations are

described, including the American variants of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Each chapter comprises: Generalities, Vowels, Consonants, Structures, and Text.

In addition, about thirty native accents (with variants) are dealt with, including American and British "mediatic" English (used in radio and television broadcasts; the British variant is often called "Estuary English"), besides "international", Canadian, Australian (with its well-known 4 variants), New-Zealand, traditional-British and Cockney English. For French, we also have "international", "mediatic" Parisian, banlieu Parisian, Marseilles and Canadian French. For German, besides neutral pronunciation, the variants of the former West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and South Tyrol are also given. For Italian, the traditional pronunciation is added and a couple of "mediatic" variants (from Milan and Rome) as well. Also for Russian and Chinese, some variants are given, which are useful for descriptive and teaching purposes.

This 2nd edition has been thoroughly revised, amended and updated. Many new figures, symbols, examples and terms have been added to the first edition.

The first edition is also available in Hardback, published 2005 (ISBN 3 89586 481 1, see below).

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1 A synthesis of 'Natural' Phonetics & Tonetics Transcriptions

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Introducción a la morfofonología contemporánea

ROSA ANA MARTÍN VEGAS
Universidad de Salamanca

Las gramáticas históricas y la mayor parte de los tratados de morfología de las lenguas románicas no dedican a la morfofonología un capítulo particular. Tampoco hay muchos estudios teóricos extensos que centren su atención sobre las alternancias morfofonológicas.

Este trabajo pretende cubrir esta laguna teórica recopilando, desde una visión crítica, todos

aquellos factores que determinan la historia de estos fenómenos, que han sido tratados de forma dispar por las diferentes corrientes lingüísticas. De este modo, este estudio es una teoría de la morfofonología ejemplificada principalmente con casos de alternancias en español.

La investigación se estructura en dos dominios. 1) La primera parte es una reflexión teórica sobre la caracterización de los procesos morfofonológicos. Se presentan los problemas de delimitación de estas alternancias frente a otros tipos de alomorfia y se analizan los rasgos condicionantes de su historia. Se defiende la *teoría del reanálisis* frente a la segmentación morfemática, como posible explicación de la lexicalización y del cambio analógico de algunas alternancias. 2) La segunda parte es una historia de la morfofonología como disciplina teórica. Se analiza de forma crítica el tratamiento descriptivo y/o explicativo que las distintas corrientes lingüísticas le han otorgado a las alternancias morfofonológicas a lo largo de la historia. Asimismo, se propone un modelo explicativo de corte cognitivista elaborado principalmente a partir de los presupuestos de la teoría natural, el modelo de organización léxica y morfológica de Bybee, el modelo analógico de Skousen y algunas investigaciones psicolingüísticas.

ISBN 3 89586 463 3. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 21.** 232 pp. USD 100.20 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2006.

Fundamentos de fonología y fonética española para hablantes de inglés

Manual práctico de español como lengua extranjera
Nivel: Avanzado

EVA NÚÑEZ MÉNDEZ
Portland State University

El objetivo principal de este volumen consiste en ayudar a los estudiantes anglohablantes con la pronunciación del español en todas sus variedades dialectales. Secundariamente, se pretende que el lector aprenda rasgos fundamentales de la fonética y la fonología española y pueda reconocer, identificar y reproducir sonidos propios del español. Este libro puede utilizarse en cursos avanzados de fonética y fonología de la lengua española, organizados tanto en trimestres como en cuatrimestres.

Se intentará reducir las explicaciones teóricas, dando preponderancia a la parte práctica de la fonética y la fonología desde un punto de vista estructuralista, siguiendo un estudio lineal y secuencial de la producción de los sonidos en el discurso.

Aunque en la sección de Comparaciones se establecen las diferencias entre el español y el inglés, este texto no se enfoca en la fonética inglesa ni tampoco en la teoría lingüística general.

Todo el manual está escrito en español para fomentar la adquisición del vocabulario lingüístico en la lengua meta y para evitar los cambios de código, contraproducentes a la hora de comprender y asimilar la práctica.

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ISBN 3 89586 958 9. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 13.** 150 pp. USD 75.50 / EUR 51.40 / GBP 37.00. 2006. **Course discounts available !**

nuova edizione

Fonetica e fonetica naturali

LUCIANO CANEPARI

Università cà Foscari di Venezia

L'autore, che s'è formato alla Scuola britannica di Fonetica, espande e completa le potenzialità della *fonetica e fonetica naturali*: articolatoria, uditiva e funzionale, per adeguarla alle esigenze descrittive e didattiche di svariate lingue e dialetti del mondo, secondo il *metodo fonetico* esposto nel volume.

Il libro offre la necessaria espansione dell'alfabeto fonetico internazionale (IPA) per renderlo adatto a trattare in modo adeguato centinaia di lingue, non solo per quanto riguarda le vocali e le consonanti, ma anche per l'intonazione e i toni. Si danno centinaia d'utili figure articolatorie, in particolare vocogrammi, orogrammi, labiogrammi, palatogrammi, tonogrammi.

La parte generale, pur cominciando in modo graduale, arriva a trattare a fondo tutte le caratteristiche segmentali e sovrasegmentali, senza trascurare la para fonica (o "paralinguistica"). Il *manuale* fornisce circa 1000

“suoni linguistici” coi loro simboli, di cui almeno 500 *basici*, 300 *complementari* e 200 *supplementari*.

Nella seconda parte si descrivono in modo sintetico, ma preciso, circa 320 lingue di tutto il mondo.

In un volume gemello (*Manuale di pronuncia*) s'applica in pieno il *metodo fonetico*, trattando molto a fondo la pronuncia di 12 lingue: italiano, inglese, francese, tedesco, spagnolo, portoghese, russo, arabo, hindi, cinese, giapponese ed esperanto.

La nuova edizione del *Manuale di fonetica* interamente rivista e aggiornata include importanti aggiunte, integrazioni, sostituzioni e modifiche. Il titolo cambia per mostrare più chiaramente le ricche potenzialità dell'approccio naturale.

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nuova edizione Manuale di pronuncia

LUCIANO CANEPARI
Università cà Foscari di Venezia

In questo volume si descrivono la pronuncia e l'intonazione di 12 lingue (italiano, inglese, francese, tedesco, spagnolo, portoghese, russo, arabo, hindi, cinese, giapponese ed esperanto) ricorrendo alla fonetica naturale (articolatoria, uditiva e funzionale) trattata a fondo nel volume gemello, *Fonetica e fonetica naturali*, la nuova edizione interamente rivista e aggiornata del *Manuale di fonetica*.

I ricchi apparati iconografici mostrano chiaramente le peculiarità di vocali, consonanti, intonazione (e toni) e le trascrizioni accurate e fedeli fanno “vedere i suoni” delle varie lingue (ci sono circa 350 foni in questo volume), col rigore e l'efficacia del metodo fonetico.

Si descrivono le pronunce neutre (“standard”), comprese quelle americane, dell'inglese, francese, spagnolo e portoghese. Ogni capitolo è composto di: Generalità, Vocali, Consonanti, Strutture, Testo.

Inoltre, è trattata anche una trentina d'altri accenti nativi (con varianti), fra cui l'inglese “mediatico” (della televisione e della radio) americano e britannico, l'inglese “internazionale”, canadese, australiano (con le sue 4 note varietà), neozelandese, britannico tradizionale e il Cockney di Londra. Per il francese, abbiamo anche la pronuncia “internazionale”, parigina “mediatica”, parigina delle Banlieues, marsigliese e del Québec. Per il tedesco, oltre alla pronuncia neutra, ci sono quella dell'ex Germania est, Austria, Svizzera e Alto Adige (Südtirol). Per l'italiano si dà anche la pronuncia tradizionale e un paio di pronunce “mediatiche” (Milano e Roma). Anche per il russo e il cinese sono date varianti utili descrittivamente e didatticamente.

La nuova terza edizione interamente rivista e aggiornata include importanti aggiunte, integrazioni, sostituzioni e modifiche.

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ISBN 978 3 89586 659 3 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Textbooks in Linguistics 04.** 436pp. (formato: 17 x 24cm). USD 195.20 / EUR 132.80 / GBP 92.60. 2007. 3rd edition.

A Handbook of Phonetics

«Natural» Phonetics:
Articulatory, Auditory & Functional

LUCIANO CANEPARI
University of Venice, Italy

The author, who was trained in the British phonetic tradition and teaches Phonetics and phonology at the University of Venice, has expanded and completed the potential of *natural phonetics*, i.e. articulatory, auditory, and functional, in order to update and adapt it to the descriptive and teaching needs of several languages and dialects of the world, according to the *phonetic method* which is explained in the book.

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In the second part, about 320 languages from all over the world are concisely but precisely dealt with (including 72 dead languages). In a twin volume (*A Handbook of Pronunciation*) the *phonetic method* is fully applied, by thoroughly dealing with the pronunciation of 12 languages: *English, Italian, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, and Esperanto*.

ISBN 3 89586 480 3 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Textbooks in Linguistics 10.** 518pp. USD 220.20 / EUR 149.80 / GBP 107.80. 2005.

Manuale di fonetica

LUCIANO CANEPARI
Università cà Foscari di Venezia

L'autore espande e completa le potenzialità della fonetica naturale: articolatoria, uditiva e funzionale, per adeguarla alle esigenze descrittive e didattiche di svariate lingue e dialetti del mondo, secondo il metodo fonetico esposto nel volume.

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Manuale di pronuncia

LUCIANO CANEPARI
Università cà Foscari di Venezia

In questo volume si descrivono (con una precisione mai vista prima) la pronuncia e l'intonazione di 12 lingue (italiano, inglese, francese, tedesco, spagnolo, portoghese, russo, arabo, hindi, cinese, giapponese ed esperanto) ricorrendo alla fonetica naturale (articolatoria, uditiva e funzionale) trattata a fondo nel volume gemello, *Manuale di fonetica*.

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EL SIGNIFICADO: UNA INTRODUCCIÓN A LA SEMÁNTICA

FERNANDO GARCÍA MURGA
Universidad del País Vasco

La Semántica es el campo que investiga el significado de las expresiones de cualquier lenguaje. El significado de una expresión depende del significado de las palabras y de la estructura sintáctica de esa expresión. Por su significado, las palabras se agrupan formando un amplio conjunto de relaciones de sentido, como 'sinonimia', 'oposición', etc. El significado oracional permite definir relaciones como 'entrañamiento', 'presuposición', etc. El concepto de significado ocupa un lugar clave en la definición de la Semántica y, sin embargo, no existe una definición explícita y rigurosa de la naturaleza del significado. De hecho, existe una amplia disputa filosófica sobre el significado, hasta tal punto que podemos hablar de una 'Semántica filosófica' que trata de clarificar la naturaleza del significado mediante conceptos semánticos como 'sentido', 'referencia', 'verdad', etc.

Las estrechas relaciones entre significado y verdad, así como el desarrollo de una definición formal de verdad, fundamentan una 'Semántica formal' que, además de investigar el significado de las expresiones de lenguajes formales, como la 'lógica proposicional' y la 'lógica de predicados', podría aplicarse al lenguaje natural. La investigación científica actual del lenguaje natural, representada por la gramática generativa, reseña también su espacio al estudio del significado. Podemos hablar aquí de una 'Semántica lingüística' que analiza el componente semántico de la gramática: 'El lexicon', 'la forma lógica', etc. A pesar de haber identificado tres semánticas diferentes (filosófica, formal y lingüística) ninguna de ellas puede avanzar dando la espalda a las demás.

Este volumen tratará algunos aspectos fundamentales de la complejidad del plano semántico, exponiendo algunas de las teorías más relevantes desde la perspectiva de la semántica filosófica, la semántica lógica y la semántica lingüística ampliamente ilustrada con ejemplos del español relacionándolos con los de otras lenguas, exponiendo soluciones en sus aspectos más intrincados o difíciles. La literatura existente ha dejado un poco marginado al plano semántico, ya sea por su amplitud y por su extensión teórica, ya sea por su abstracción y los múltiples acercamientos que a ella pueden hacerse. Desde luego, constituye una laguna importante y que pretendemos cubrir en esta colección. En todas las carreras de Lingüística y de Filología se dedica un curso a esta complicada asignatura, que en muchas ocasiones confunde los estudiantes y que necesita un manual claro, sencillo, ilustrado que minimice esta confusión. La Universidad Complutense de Madrid dedica una de sus asignaturas de Lengua Española del primer ciclo al plano semántico-léxico, y lo mismo hacen la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, y la Universidad de Sevilla, entre tantas otras, puesto que se trata de un plano que es obligatorio tratar en los primeros ciclos docentes de cualquiera de las filologías. Asimismo, esta materia sentará las bases para un estudio más especializado del concepto de significado, que se trata en asignaturas más complejas como la Pragmática (Universidad Complutense), la Semántica Textual y Discursiva, la Teoría de la Traducción

(Universidad de Cádiz).

La editorial Gredos ha publicado algunos manuales sobre semántica, sobre todo, las obras de Coseriu: Gramática, semántica universales, Principios de semántica estructural. También estudios sobre semántica generativa: Michel Galmiche: Semántica generativa y sobre semántica funcional: Claude Germain: La semántica funcional. Sin embargo, el tratamiento de estos libros está encaminado a tratar el significado desde una sola perspectiva, ofreciendo al investigador la teoría sobre un determinado fenómeno. Es por eso por lo que estos libros suelen ser complicados para el estudiante universitario, pues se dan muchos términos por consabidos, se abusa de los tecnicismos y, en general, no están orientados pedagógicamente para el estudiante universitario superior y para el investigador que quiera ver plasmadas las teorías más importantes de forma clara, que es el objetivo de esta colección. Este libro pretende ser una aproximación clara, sencilla y didáctica a los fenómenos del significado desde una perspectiva filosófico-lingüística, que podrían ser completadas con otras aproximaciones en sucesivos títulos.

Hay cinco partes. Al finalizar cada una de las cuatro primeras partes, se ofrece un resumen de lo tratado en esa parte. Después, se enumeran los conceptos fundamentales para que el lector compruebe que entiende lo que se ha explicado en cada parte. A continuación, se ofrecen algunas lecturas complementarias. Finalmente, se proponen unos ejercicios, cuya solución encontrará el lector en el apéndice final. La quinta parte del manuscrito ofrece una visión global del libro y apunta las vías futuras de investigación en Semántica.

ISBN 3 89586 300 9. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 05.** 324pp. USD 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.50. 2002.

A Handbook of Pronunciation

English, Italian, French, German,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic,
Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, Esperanto

LUCIANO CANEPARI
University of Venice, Italy

The pronunciation and intonation of 12 languages are described in this book: *English, Italian, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, and Esperanto*. They are dealt with (in such a precise manner as never seen before) by applying *natural phonetics* (i.e. articulatory, auditory, and functional) thoroughly dealt with in the twin volume, *A Handbook of Phonetics*.

Many figures clearly show the peculiarities of vowels, consonants, intonation, and tones, whereas very accurate and faithful transcriptions help to "see the sounds" of several languages. There are about 350 *phones* in this book, treated with the rigor and effectiveness of the *phonetic method*.

Neutral (or "standard") pronunciations are described, including the American variants of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Each chapter comprises: *Generalities, Vowels, Consonants, Structures, and Text*.

In addition, about thirty native accents (with variants) are dealt with, including American and British "mediatic" *English* (used in radio and television broadcasts; the British variant is often called "Estuary English"), besides "international", Canadian, Australian (with its well-known 4 variants), New-Zealand, traditional-British and Cockney English.

For *French*, we also have "international",

"mediatic" Parisian, *banlieu* Parisian, Marseilles and Canadian French. For *German*, besides neutral pronunciation, the variants of the former West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and South Tyrol are also given. For *Italian*, the traditional pronunciation is added and a couple of "mediatic" variants (from Milan and Rome) as well. Also for *Russian* and *Chinese*, some variants are given, which are useful for descriptive and teaching purposes.

ISBN 3 89586 481 1 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Textbooks in Linguistics 11.** 436pp. USD 220.20 / EUR 149.80 / GBP 107.80. 2005.

A Manual of Linguistic Field Work and Indian Language Structures

ANVITA ABBI
*Center of Linguistics and English,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi*

This is a manual on linguistic field methodology with special reference to Indian language structures. It covers all that one needs to know about eliciting data from native speaker informants of South Asian languages. The book contains step by step information about collection, collation, analysis, description, presentation and explanation of linguistic data.

The author has drawn a large number of first-hand collected examples from lesser-known and 'tribal' languages of India to expose the readers to the variety and diversity of linguistic data available in the subcontinent. In addition to the discussion on elicitation on phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and sociolinguistic information, the author has discussed the linguistic characteristic features of each language family of India. The book makes the reader aware of areal features of the languages under consideration and the contact phenomena to facilitate fieldwork. Each topic is followed by the 'elicitation tips' and interrogation techniques for the field worker as well as practical issues, problems and solutions as regards collection of data.

Sets of questionnaires on commonly investigated topics are included in the 'appendix' to facilitate field worker to come to grips with the theoretical and structural aspects of languages in general and Indian languages in specific.

Numerous figures, maps and tables.

For more information see our webshop.

ISBN 3 89586 401 3. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 17.** 360pp. USD 148.20 / EUR 100.80 / GBP 72.60. 2001.

Fundamentals of French Syntax

CHRISTOPHER GLEDHILL
Université de Strasbourg II

This book provides an accessible syntax of French as well as a grounding in the fundamental principles of syntactic theory, unhindered by considerations of theory and cross-linguistic comparisons. The aim is to describe modern French in breadth rather than to analyse problems of theory in depth.

Each chapter progressively develops a system of notation that is consistent with current approaches to generative grammar, but which allows the reader to describe a wider variety of linguistic features of French than is normally associated with model-based grammars. After studying this book, learners should be able to

move on to texts both in generative theory and comparative studies of French and other Romance languages. The book also incorporates core ideas from phraseology studies and systemic-functional grammar. An original feature of the book is that each section has copious examples, exercises and model answers.

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ISBN 3 89586 754 3. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 11.** 200pp. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2003.

Pidgin and Creole Languages: A Basic Introduction

ALAN S. KAYE (*California State University, Fullerton*) & MAURO TOSCO (*Istituto Universitario Orientale, Napoli*)

This is a short textbook conceived of as a meaty supplement for introductory linguistic students. It is designed to whet their appetites yielding an appreciation of the general field of languages in contact.

The tome is particularly sensitive to the processes and strategies of pidginization and creolization, and offers data based on the authors' fieldwork on Arabic pidgins and creoles of East Africa (the Ki-Nubi of Kenya and Uganda) and the southern Sudan (the city of Juba on the Nile).

Theories of the origin of pidgins are discussed as well as the evolution of pidgins into creoles and the phenomenon known as decreolization. A major force of this volume is a focus on the relevance of pidginistics and creolistics for general and genetic linguistics.

ISBN 3 89586 031 X. **LINCOM Textbooks in Linguistics 05.** 130 pp. USD 80.00 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 39.20. 2001.

Código de Composición Guía Para Escribir Trabajos

EDUARDO D. FAINGOLD
University of Tulsa

This booklet offers instructions for writing essays as well as advise about effective working methods and patters of organization. (for more information see www.lincom.eu)

ISBN 3 89586 370 X. 28pp. USD 25.90 / EUR 17.60 / GBP 12.70. 2002.

Semantics: An Introduction to Non-Lexical Aspects of Meaning

PAUL BENNETT
UMIST

This is an intermediate-level textbook on semantics. It assumes some prior acquaintance with linguistics, i.e. a basic knowledge of grammatical terminology and previous introductory study of syntax and semantics, but does not presuppose any particular theoretical orientation, or any prior knowledge of the topics it covers. It is aimed at intermediate and advanced undergraduates and beginning postgraduates in general linguistics, as well as those interested in the grammar of particular languages. It will also be relevant to students of computational linguistics and artificial intelligence.

An introductory chapter deals with useful background notions such as grammaticalization and prototype theory. The remaining chapters each cover a single topic: links between syntactic and semantic categories, proposition types, deixis, tense, aspect, modality, negation and determination. The basic approach taken is to examine each phenomenon in English before setting up a more general framework and then looking at a number of other languages (including material on French and German, and on non-standard varieties of English, and presenting some - but not masses of - data from 'exotic' languages). Each chapter concludes with copious suggestions for further reading.

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Glossary, References, Index

ISBN 3 89586 691 1. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 12.** 200pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2001.

Coursebook in Feature Geometry

JOHN NEWMAN
Massey University

The *Coursebook in Feature Geometry* is an undergraduate course introducing students to current phonology through a sustained use of the Feature Geometry framework. It is written as a coherent, accessible, and well-illustrated introduction to the key ideas of Feature Geometry, focusing on rules of assimilation. In its 20 units and 40 exercises, it takes the reader step-by-step through the representational devices of Feature Geometry.

The *Coursebook* attempts to present the core ideas of Feature Geometry in a unified way, rather than attempting to incorporate the (considerable) debate concerning almost every aspect of the theory.

The version of Feature Geometry underlying the *Coursebook* is basically that found in Sagey's *The Representation of features in non-linear phonology* (1990), revised in accordance with the

An Introduction to the Study of Morphology

VIT BUBENIK

Memorial University of Newfoundland

Contents: 1. Introduction. 2. Grammatical Units. 3. Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Relations. 4. Inflectional and Derivational Morphology. 5. Inflectional Categories Associated with Nominal Elements. 6. Inflectional Categories Associated with Verbal Elements. 7. Morphosyntactic Properties and their Exponents. 8. Morpheme and Allomorph. 9. Derivational Morphology. 10. Theoretical Models of Morphology.

Each chapter (with the exception of the last one) is provided with pertinent exercises. Its data are taken from languages the author has been researching over the last twenty years (Latin, Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Russian). Its argumentation is built around the major turning points in the history of morphology linked with scholars such as Hockett (1954), Matthews (1974), Bybee (1985), Dressler (1985), Bauer (1988), Spencer (1991), Carstairs-McCarthy (1992) and Aronoff (1993). In the last chapter the author explicates a cognitively conceived subdiscipline of Morphology in its relation to Formal Syntax, Generative Phonology, Functional Grammar, so-called Natural Morphology, Universal Grammar, and Typology.

ISBN 3 89586 570 2. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 07.** 210 pp. USD 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.50. 1999. **Course discounts available!**

will realize that French, typically described as an agglutinative language with a subject-verb-object word order, shares, in its less canonical aspects, characteristics with different types of languages. For example, in contrast to the typical word order in 'Ferdinand mange sa soupe', the sentence 'Ferdinand la mange' illustrates a subject-object-verb word order. Afterwards, the main steps in the history of French linguistics will be presented: the French Academy, Vaugelas, Port-Royal (XVIIth century), the Encyclopedia (XVIIIth century) and Ferdinand de Saussure (beginning of the XXth century).

Rather than a shallow exhaustive presentation of the structures of French, the main part of the book will select a few "causes célèbres" in French linguistics. In phonology, particular attention will be paid to nasal vowels, schwa or 'e' caduc and liaison. In morphology, the book will focus on the feminine of adjectives and on compound nouns and synapsies. The syntax section will delve on the place of adjectives, before or behind the noun; on the syntax of the pronouns *y* and *en* and on the syntax of presentatives in 'il y a un arbre/c'est un arbre'. In contrast with most textbooks, a fourth section will be devoted to the semantic study of French. As an illustration of polysemy, the students will be presented with the case of the preposition 'de'. As a partitive article, 'de' may also introduce mass terms. The book will finish with an analysis of the conjunction 'mais', which will introduce the students to pragmatics and the analysis of discourse.

ISBN 3 89586 780 2. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 21.** 240pp. USD 90.30 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2001.

claims of Lahiri and Evans' 1991 article on *Palatalization and coronality*.

The author is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics and Second Language Teaching, *Massey University*, New Zealand. The author has a PhD in linguistics from the University of California at San Diego.

ISBN 3 89586 102 2. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 02.** 160pp. USD 77.00 / EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 1997. **Course discounts available!**

Syntaxe générative.

La théorie des principes et des paramètres

EDMOND BILOA

Université de Yaoundé I

Ce livre constitue une présentation de la syntaxe générative, plus précisément de la Théorie des Principes et des Paramètres qui est parfois appelée Théorie du Gouvernement et du Liage. Cette théorie a été développée essentiellement par le linguiste américain Noam Avram Chomsky et ses anciens étudiants du Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). L'abondante littérature existante sur ladite théorie a été principalement rédigée en anglais (américain). Le présent ouvrage, qui veut combler un vide, s'adresse au public français en particulier et au public francophone en général. Il s'adresse aussi bien aux débutants et aux étudiants relativement avancés qu'aux chercheurs chevronnés en linguistique.

Le livre, qui comprend quinze chapitres, est organisé ainsi qu'il suit. Le chapitre 1 couvre les objectifs et les méthodes de la théorie. Le Chapitre 2 présente le développement de la syntaxe générative. La structure des syntagmes et la structure de la phrase sont abordées au chapitre 3. Le chapitre 4 est réservé aux conditions sur les transformations. La Condition de la Sousjacent est expliquée au chapitre 5. Les règles générales "Déplacer Qu" et "Déplacer SN" sont discutées aux chapitres 6 et 7 respectivement. PRO et la théorie des traces constituent l'objet d'étude des chapitres 8 et 9. Les Chapitres 10 et 11 parlent de la théorie thématique et de la théorie du cas. La théorie du liage est exposée au chapitre 12. Les catégories vides sont analysées au chapitre 13. Le

chapitre 14 présente un exposé sur la forme logique et la forme phonétique. Et le chapitre 15 offre une introduction à la notion de "barrières".

ISBN 3 89586 537 0. **Linguistics Edition 27.** 220pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.40. 1998.

Introduction to French Linguistics

CLAUDE VANDELOISE & FRANK A. ANSELMO

Louisiana State University

This textbook targets advanced undergraduate students and graduate students in French Departments in the United States. Most of the time, this introductory course is the first contact of the students with linguistics.

Therefore, the book will provide, through the study of French linguistics, the main concepts of general linguistics. Very often, linguistic textbooks are at pains to contrast linguistics with normative grammar and to provide the best formal criterion, morphological or distributional, as opposed to the notional criteria of school grammars, to define the grammatical categories of noun, word or subject. Written in the framework of Cognitive Grammar, a more recent approach to linguistics, this book takes a more conciliatory position.

Indeed, according to Cognitive Grammar, linguistic categories are not defined by one necessary and sufficient condition like mathematical categories but by a set of characteristic features. Prototypical members share all the characteristics while marginal members may violate some properties and are connected to the category by a family resemblance. Therefore, notional and formal criteria contribute to the definition of the main concepts in linguistics. Thus, the student learns all the criteria advocated by the different linguistic schools without having the painful impression of entering a battlefield where her/his first task is to forget what (s)he had been taught before.

In the first lessons, French will be located in space, compared to the typology of other languages, and in time, compared to Latin and to the different phases of its evolution. The student

Coursebook in Romance Linguistics

JUERGEN KLAUSENBURGER

University of Washington

This course book on (advanced) Romance linguistics begins with a discussion of a possible 'definition' of this discipline. There is a strong contrast between what could be called the 'classical' definition of the field, based, quite clearly, in 19th century comparative historical linguistics or philology, and late 20th century practice, apparently a (highly successful) application of modern linguistic theory.

Interestingly, these two are easily reconcilable, if one considers them both as 'applications of the linguistic theory current at the time.' It can be claimed, in fact, that Romance constituted and constitutes an epitome in such an application.

The first major section of the course will treat Romance areas of concern within morphophonology, to be coherently held together by the concept of morphologization, with the following subsections:

a. Vocalic quantity /quality, focusing on the evolution from Latin to Romance; b. Diphthongization, dealing with all the Romance languages; c. Nasalization, linked to French and Portuguese; d. Palatalization (of consonants), involving the whole Romance area; e. Sandhi phenomena, stressing French liaison and related processes.

The second major division will discuss Romance analyses in the area of morphosyntax, theoretically explained by the concept of grammaticalization, with the following headings: a. Verbal paraphrasis, involving all the Romance languages; b. Case systems, stressing Rumanian and Old French; c. Clitics, as applied to all Romance languages; d. Evolution of inflectional morphology, with special focus on Modern

Spoken French; e. The null subject parameter, contrasting Spanish and Italian with French. This course book concludes with a section evaluating Romance contributions to linguistic theory, particularly at the end of the 20th century. It will emphasize the 'privileged' position of the Romance field, characterized by a richness and variety of attestations throughout.

ISBN 3 89586 203 7. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 02.** 220 pp. USD 90.20 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2001.

Workbook for Historical Romance Linguistics

JOHN HEWSON

Memorial University of Newfoundland

The Workbook for Historical Romance Linguistics contains the following chapters:

1. Romance Vowel Systems;
2. Early Romance Diphthongization;
3. Italian;
4. Rumanian;
5. Spanish;
6. Portuguese;
7. French;
8. Morphology of Noun and Adjective;
9. Morphology of the Verb;
10. The Personal Pronouns.

This workbook is intended for use with other teaching manuals, since each chapter contains only the barest resume of the facts, and then gives copious practice to the student by means of exercises. The exercises constitute some 30+% of the volume. In short, the volume is a teacher's aid for teaching a difficult subject matter.

ISBN 3 89586 216 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 03.** 100 pp. USD 77.00 / EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 1999.

Le cours de linguistique contemporaine

EDMOND BILOA

Université de Yaoundé I

Ce texte constitue une initiation à la linguistique contemporaine. Il est destiné aux étudiants de linguistique des premier et deuxième cycles de lettres et sciences humaines, ainsi qu'à toute personne qui s'intéresserait à l'analyse du langage (philosophie, études littéraires, psychologie, sciences cognitives).

Les différentes composantes linguistiques sont méthodiquement et systématiquement exposées : phonologie, morphologie, syntaxe, sémantique, pragmatique, sociolinguistique, psycholinguistique et linguistique historique. Ces composantes constituent, du reste, les grandes divisions (ou parties) qui meublent ce livre :

1. Introduction aux concepts généraux de la linguistique
2. Phonétique et phonologie
3. Morphologie
4. Syntaxe
5. Sémantique
6. Pragmatique
7. Psycholinguistique
8. Sociolinguistique
9. Linguistique historique

Ce livre a pour but principal de décrire le langage humain tel qu'il se manifeste à travers les langues concrètes (humaines). C'est la raison pour laquelle les exemples illustratifs sont empruntés à une grande variété de phylums

linguistiques.

Les linguistes ont découvert, au fil des siècles, que le langage était complexe, aussi bien du point de vue de son usage que de sa production.

Jusqu'à une date relativement récente, la communauté scientifique savait très peu sur la manière dont le cerveau humain arrivait à produire le langage. La partie du livre réservée à la psycholinguistique traite, de manière extensive, des rapports entre le cerveau et le langage humain et fait un état de la question qui permet au lecteur d'évaluer le chemin parcouru. La partie du livre réservée à la sociolinguistique établit le rapport entre le langage et la société d'une part, et parle des variables qui affectent l'emploi du langage dans une communauté donnée d'autre part.

En gros, en alliant l'apport des linguistiques formelles et théoriques à la pratique descriptive issue de l'école saussurienne, ce livre espère avoir atteint un degré respectable de description et d'analyse.

ISBN 3 89586 422 6. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 09.** 400pp. USD 100.20 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2004.

Techniques of Teaching Pronunciation in ESL, Bilingual & Foreign Language Classes

EDWARD Y. ODISHO

Northeastern Illinois University

Learners and teachers of languages as a native, second and foreign and other professionals benefit greatly from this book. It presents a systematic and holistic approach to the teaching of pronunciation that is cognitive in pedagogical foundation and multisensory in implementation. The approach is consistent with the recent orientations in cognitive sciences, especially Gardner's Multiple Intelligences Theory. The book gears the approach, methodology and techniques of teaching pronunciation away from the behaviorist audiolingual method dominated by the 'repeat-after-me' technique and the notorious letter-based phonics tradition so unjustifiably domineering in the teaching of the so-called Language Arts in the United States.

Because the approach adopted in this book is cognitive, it believes that pronunciation is the function of the brain prior to being a function of the vocal organs; this is more so in the case of adult learners of pronunciation. All the techniques used in this book aim at enabling the brain to first perceive and recognize the problematic sounds before attempting at producing them. Learners need to be able to transform the initial correct impressions of sounds into cognitive habits that are activated subconsciously and automatically.

The author is multilingual and his approach is the outcome of thirty years of teaching language and linguistics in different academic institutions around the world.

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Part One: Theoretical Foundations of the Approach

- 1 General Approach & Principles
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Part Two: Methodology and Instructional Techniques

- 7 Techniques of Teaching Consonants and

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- 8 Techniques of Teaching Vowels and Vowel Systems
- 9 Techniques of Teaching Rhythm, Melody & Phonetic Settings
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Introduction to Linguistic Field Methods

BERT VAUX & JUSTIN COOPER

Harvard University

The present volume addresses the need for an up-to-date, accessible, and comprehensive introduction to the elicitation of linguistic data from native speaker informants. The material, following an introductory chapter surveying the general enterprise of field research, is organized into eight major areas of current linguistic and anthropological interest: Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Sociolinguistics/Dialectology, Lexicography, and Folklore. The chapters are designed to be covered at a rate of one per week, based on a sixteen-week semester. Each chapter presents basic structures to be elicited, and provides cautionary tales drawn from the experiences of seasoned field workers who have attempted to elicit these structures. These, in turn, are followed by suggested readings and illustrative exercises for each chapter. Emphasis is placed not on developing a theory of field work, but rather on providing enlightening suggestions and entertaining anecdotes designed to guide students down their own personal path to linguistic discovery.

Contents: Introduction – Transcription – Basic Lexicography – Semantics – Articulatory Phonetics – Acoustic Phonetics – Segmental Phonology – Prosodic Phonology – Nominal Phonology – Verbal Phonology – Syntax I: Collection Techniques and Session Planning – Syntax II: Advanced Work in Syntax Pragmatics – Sociolinguistics and Dialectology – Historical Linguistics – Text Collection – Appendix – References.

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ESL/TOEFL

How to Write the TOEFL Test of Written English and the Graduate School Application Essay

BRUCE LEEDS

Indiana University, Bloomington

This text aims at students whose native language is other than English and who want help either with the TOEFL Test of Written English or with the essays that they have to write for admission to graduate school in the United States.

The Test of Written English is given by the Educational Testing Service to students taking the TOEFL test and who choose to write an essay in order to demonstrate their writing ability. The scores are used then by admissions persons at colleges and universities to evaluate the student's ability to express himself/herself in writing. The essays are scored on a 1 to 6 level basis, level 6 being the highest score possible, and level 1 the lowest. The first part of the book is devoted to The Test of Written English and to a discussion of the kinds of things that students want to consider before they take the test, like the importance of the organization and development of ideas, and the importance of providing examples for the points made in their essay.

Although the questions that are provided in this book are not the exact questions students will receive on their test (these are provided in the bulletin used to register for the exam), they are close enough to give readers a good idea of the kinds of responses that the rater is looking for. The models in this book, then, will give the reader a good idea of what to do and what not to do when writing his or her own essay. Practice is always important, and it would be a good idea for the reader to practice with the questions in this book as well as the questions provided in the TOEFL test bulletin. If readers have an opportunity to have an experienced rater read their essay, this would give them a good chance to get feedback and to learn from their mistakes.

The second part of this book is devoted to the graduate statement of purpose or college/university application essay. This essay is part of nearly all the applications required by undergraduate and graduate schools in the United States--and it is an important part of the application, since it is often a student's only chance to speak personally and directly to the admissions committee. In this part of the book, we look at examples of essays that have been part of accepted applications to some of Americas top-level graduate and MBA programs.

The essays represent many of the disciplines that are offered by American colleges and universities, including a special section on the MBA application essay, which typically consists of 4 or 5 separate essays in response to specific questions. The essays are intended to be used for inspiration, providing readers with ideas about how to best present themselves to the schools of their choice. It is hoped that the essays and writing advice contained in this book will help students to write their own essays and to realize their academic goals. Writing is hard work, but it is enjoyable and rewarding work. In this case, the reward might be the education and career of a lifetime.

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Cognitive Linguistics

Topology and Cognition: What Image-schemas Reveal about the Metaphorical Language of Emotions.

M. SANDRA PEÑA CERVEL

National University of Distance Education (Madrid)

This book is meant to overcome some of the problems and controversial issues which were raised by the traditional treatment of the metaphorical phenomenon within the framework of Cognitive Linguistics. Additionally, it has been my intention to counteract the unwelcome tendency to view emotions as elusive and chaotic entities which display no coherent structure. Criticism of previous accounts has pointed to an inability to incorporate the experiential grounding into a sound theory of metaphor. The existence of image-schemas and their great potential for lying at the base of a great number of metaphorical expressions is attested in the English language and proves that the experiential component plays a very important role in the conceptualization of a seemingly abstract domain: emotions.

Along these lines, the way metaphorical expressions which incorporate image-schematic structure are constructed and processed is shown. Another focus on attention is on the way in which mental spaces combine as guided by the basic conceptual structure provided by image-schemas to prepare the source of some metaphors for the mapping process. In relation to this, the notions of interaction and schematic enrichment have proved useful and have allowed us to determine the principles of focalization of meaning constituents within their frames of reference. This discussion also makes it possible to establish hierarchies of prominence inside image-schemas depending on their intrinsic nature, i. e. on whether they act temporarily or not as subsidiary to other schemas.

This book is not only addressed to the researcher interested in the study of metaphor from the point of view of Cognitive Linguistics but also to any university student who wants to revise the main notions of this theory as well as a brief history of metaphor. The contents of this book have been organized into eight chapters. Chapter 1 constitutes the introduction to the work.

In chapter 2 the different approaches to metaphor undergo critical revision mainly from a cognitive standpoint. This chapter provides the reader with a brief overview of the study of metaphor throughout history, from the classical period, through the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth centuries, and the Romantic period, down to the twentieth century. All these approaches fall under the general rubric of objectivism and rely on the assumption that metaphor is a linguistic device used in order to enhance poetic language.

On the other hand, it is argued that the cognitive theory of metaphor assigns metaphor a central role in language and thought. Within this framework it is also postulated that metaphor does in fact account for a large portion of what we both know and think, not to mention what we even feel and do in our daily lives. Additionally, an overview of experientialism as opposed to objectivism is given and special emphasis is placed on metaphor as a kind of idealized cognitive model. In chapter 3, another structuring principle, image-schemas, is dealt with by offering a lengthy description of its characteristics and nature. An alternative proposal for a taxonomy of schemas is made after pointing to the main inadequacies of existing hierarchies

of such constructs. By specifying the general theoretical postulates that serve as our point of departure, the ground is prepared for the analysis of the corpus and the presentation of the results derived from it in chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Finally, chapter 8 offers some concluding remarks.

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Esperanto

The Grammar of Esperanto A corpus-based description

CHRISTOPHER GLEDHILL

Université de Strasbourg II

This book provides a detailed description of Esperanto for linguists who are not familiar with the language. Its main aim is to demonstrate that Esperanto not only has a complex system of etymology and word formation, but also of syntax and phraseology. Another aim is to determine to what extent the language has extended beyond its original conception in 1887. This work presents for the first time statistical and contextual analysis from a representative computer-based text archive using the latest techniques of corpus linguistics.

Esperanto is an ideal object of study for linguists since it is the most widespread and best known example of an artificial language. In theory, Esperanto represents a regular, easily assimilated language designed for international use. Yet the language also came to be used socially among fellow enthusiasts, intellectually as a literary forum and politically for propaganda, especially in the communist era. Conservative estimates indicate 50,000 speakers, which is large by minority language standards. Yet Esperanto's status as a second language and ideological project has only recently attracted socio-linguistic fieldwork (Stocker 1995) and the language has undergone almost no critical linguistic analysis.

Traditional descriptions point out that some syntactic elements of Esperanto are *a priori* rational systems which resemble few other languages, while most morpho-lexical elements are *a posteriori* and resemble donor languages such as Latin. Popular accounts of Esperanto rely on the '16 rules' which have led to the misconception that Esperanto has a minimal grammar. However, in the natural development of the language some original creole-like characteristics have emerged beyond Zamenhof's original design. For example, the uncertainty over aspect or tense in verbs, the increasing use of adverbs and prepositional-adverbs, or variable theme orientation in compound nouns. These processes are evidence of evolution in the language, although some have led to conflicts within the movement.

This volume outlines a linguistic description of the particularities of the language, from the morphosyntax to elements of phraseology. The description is based on a computational analysis of a written text archive (a corpus of 350 000 words). The corpus analysis reveals consistent patterns of phraseology which point to linguistic richness and dynamism. These patterns belie the received wisdom that artificial languages cannot really display natural complexity.

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