

Rhaeto-Cisalpine at a glance

Vol.1 Phonology, Orthography, Morphology

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Rhaeto-Cisalpine (or Padanese) is a western Romance language, spoken in the Po valley (extended to include the Ligurian coast), which has developed in an independent fashion from Italian and is strictly related to French, Occitan, and Catalan. This subject has been relatively neglected in recent years, apart from a monumental work by Geoffrey Hull, dating back to 1982.

This book aims at both offering a solid reference about, and at proposing a complete synthesis of this diasystem, including the Rhaeto-Romance languages and the so called Gallo-Italic ones, sometimes mistaken for Italian dialects, a conclusion probably driven by unscientific criteria inherited by the 'Italian Risorgimento' political bias.

In the formation of a general Rhaeto-Cisalpine koiné the following criteria have systematically been adopted: getting close to medieval forms, purging the language from Italian influence, adopting Galloroman models as decisive contributions, accepting widespread forms and generalising local ones.

In particular Latin forms (both Rhaetian and Dolomitic) have been deemed central, thus synthetic Padanese has been modelled mainly upon these ones.

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COMPOSTOS NOMINAIS EM PORTUGUÊS AS ESTRUTURAS VN, NN, NprepN E NA

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Neste estudo analisam-se os compostos nominais do Português Europeu construídos segundo os esquemas **Verbo-Nome (VN)**, **Nome-Nome (NN)**, **Nome-preposição-Nome (NprepN)** e **Nome-Adjectivo (NA)**. No capítulo I, problematizam-se as fronteiras da composição. No capítulo II estudam-se, em termos morfológicos e sintáctico-semânticos, os constituintes internos das unidades em apreço e em III, 2. procede-se à distribuição de constituintes e produtos por áreas léxico-conceptuais. Em III.3 estuda-se a estrutura interna dos compostos, considerando as noções de núcleo, de endocentrismo e de exocentrismo. As relações sintáctico-semânticas que se instituem entre os constituintes dos compostos enfatizam-se em III. 4. Por fim, propõe-se a organização de unidades do *corpus* de acordo com diferentes níveis de composicionalidade (cap. III, 5.).

A análise efectuada conduz a uma concepção renovada de nome composto. Este é entendido como uma unidade plurilexémica que, sendo caracterizada pela cristalização estrutural e semântica, é armazenada como um todo na mente dos falantes.

Apesar da aparente heterogeneidade do *corpus*, a análise da estrutura interna dos compostos permite verificar que os respectivos constituintes estabelecem entre si diferentes relações gramaticais - coordenação, subordinação completiva e subordinação modificativa. A organização dos compostos por três níveis de

Spanish through Time

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Spanish through time is an introduction to the development of the Spanish language, designed for readers with little or no prior experience in linguistics. It therefore stresses explanation of the workings of language and its development over time: They are viewed as attributable to characteristics of human speakers, in particular social and historical circumstances, as illustrated by the history of Spanish.

The development of Spanish from Latin is presented divided into three broad periods-- "Vulgar Latin", Castilian, and Spanish--characterized by specific linguistic developments and the historical circumstances in which they occurred. In each case the mechanics of particular language changes are explained in detail, in everyday terms. Emphasis is on the more general developments that differentiate, first, various Romance languages, and finally different current varieties of Castilian-- Peninsular and Atlantic (American). Evidence is also presented for the chronology of some major changes, so as to familiarize the reader with traditional linguistic reasoning.

The presentation is designed to be covered in a normal semester or trimester unit, and is based on the author's experience teaching the subject for more than twenty years in U. S. Universities.

ISBN 978 3 89586 430 8. **LINCOM Coursebooks in Linguistics 18.** 160pp. USD 49.20 / EUR 40.00 / GBP 34.00. 2010. Course discounts available! Please ask!

composicionalidade sintáctica e semântica revela-se também operacional para uma parte substancial dos dados analisados.

ISBN 978 3 89586 698 2. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 64.** 181pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 59.00 / GBP 50.20. 2010.

Gender Assignment & Word-final Pronunciation in French - Two Classification Systems

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Previous phonological, morphological and semantic analyses of gender in French cannot fully account for gender assignment and word-final pronunciation for French nouns or loan words entering the French lexicon. Until now, the intuitive recognition of the significance of word-final phonology suggesting some formal link with gender assignment has provided only limited predictability.

This study suggests that French gender and word-final pronunciation can be explained more adequately through semantic principles similar to those of morpho-syntactically complex classifier systems found in other languages. Like some of those languages, French involves not one but two independent nominal classification systems.

The primary classification system relates to gender. An equally important parallel classification system is encoded in word-final pronunciation. They reflect different sets of oppositional semantic features — gender reflecting oppositions in form and mode of existence, eg. 'dead:alive', word-final pronunciation reflecting oppositions in spatial dimensions, including movement, eg. 'lumbering:agile'. Both are expressed through surface phonetic constraints via shorter:longer contrasts.

This explanation can account for an extensive corpus dealing with living things. It suggests that French reflects characteristics of Noun Class languages and Classifier languages and also has implications for languages whose nominal classifications remain unexplained.

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A study in syntactic variation: mood usage in Gabonese French

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This thesis examines the ways in which the use of the subjunctive in Gabon varies from that of standard French, and the extent to which such variation can be accounted for by sociolinguistic variables, and also by formal, internal factors. Gabon is a multiethnic region characterised by a high degree of literacy and French mother tongue usage, which has been the subject of considerably fewer linguistic studies than certain other African francophone nations, and certainly none which explores mood variation. The thesis assesses the extent to which mood usage in Gabon reflects the findings of existing variationist studies on mood in other francophone regions, especially Canada and northern France. The findings are based on interviews with a judgement sample of one hundred speakers, and the data collected is analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively, taking into account a set of secondary variables, namely socio-economic status and geographical origin, as well as morphosyntactic features cited in existing literature as exerting an influence on mood choice. For the purposes of comparison, and to highlight the salient features of the Gabonese data, this study also examines the validity of existing classifications of the subjunctive, potential subjunctive-triggering matrices which exhibit particular variation and the implications of this variation, and examines the issue of endogenous norms in African French. Finally, this study hypothesises that Gabonese French can be placed on a continuum of regional mood usage, and can be considered to be a regional variety of French.

Chapter summary:

1. Review of existing literature on the French subjunctive 2. The linguistic situation in Gabon and endogenous norms in Africa 3. The pilot survey 4. Analysis of subjunctive usage in Gabon 5. Comparison with usage in France 6. Conclusions.

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A sociolinguistic analysis of /s/-aspiration in Madrid Spanish

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This volume provides a description of the sociolinguistic distribution of /s/-aspiration in the speech of second-generation Madrid native speakers living in the neighborhoods of Madrid proper. Geographically Madrid is situated in the center of the Iberian Peninsula, on the border between the non /s/-aspirating conservative varieties of Spanish in the north (Castile-Leon), from the /s/-aspirating innovative varieties of Spanish in the south (Castile-La Mancha and Andalusia). Spanish spoken within the Madrid limits is generally considered standard Spanish, however, rates of /s/-aspiration present in the speech of Madrid subjects is strong evidence that this dialect belongs to the group of non-standard Spanish dialects. This book contributes to broadening the limited sociolinguistic knowledge we have about the relative status of Madrid Spanish on a standard vs. non-standard variant continuum. /s/-aspiration is analyzed as it relates to the intralinguistic variable phonetic environment and extralinguistic variables as well, pointing to specific social groups that seem to be leaders in this innovative change.

Chapter 1 introduces the research topic, addresses research questions and motivations for the study. Chapter 2 provides a synchronic and diachronic description of /s/-aspiration from a theoretical perspective as well as an overview of previous studies on Castilian Spanish. In Chapter 3 the procedures, material, and criteria used in interviewing and data collection are described. Chapter 4 displays the results derived from frequency tables and statistical analysis of the data. Chapter 5 provides a discussion of these results as they pertain to each intralinguistic and extralinguistic variable used in the study. Chapter 6 summarizes the findings, underlines contributions of the present study and suggests directions for future research.

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Salvadorian Spanish in Toronto

Phonological variation among Salvadorian Youth in a Multilectal, Multilingual Context

MICHOL HOFFMAN
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This monograph offers an investigation of linguistic and social constraints on three variables (syllable- and word-final (s), syllable-initial (s) and word-final (n)) in the Spanish of Salvadorian youth living in Toronto, Canada. Both final (s) and final (n) have been investigated extensively in many varieties of Spanish. However, most of these analyses have focused on Caribbean varieties. This study presents a multivariate analysis of (s) and (n) in Salvadorian Spanish, a lesser-studied variety. Furthermore, these speakers are members of Toronto's diverse Spanish-speaking population, represented by many regional and social varieties in an English-dominant.

A multivariate analysis of linguistic factors constraining final (s) reveals that both phonological and grammatical constraints contribute to variation. /s/-deletion is favoured by

following continuants, a constraint also found for /n/ deletion. An analysis of /s/ deletion offers little evidence supporting functionalist hypotheses governing variation. Findings for position in noun phrase are similar to those found in previous studies (Poplack 1980, Alba 1990).

The variant realization of final (n) is also governed by phonological constraints. As in previous studies (e.g. Cedergren 1972, Lipski 1984), following vowels and following pause favour velar [ŋ], as do following velars. Following continuants favour /n/ deletion. Functional motivations do not appear to contribute to /n/ deletion.

Social factors contribute to the variant realizations of both (s) and (n). An analysis of social factors reveals clear social stratification for (s): /s/ retention, the variant with the most overt prestige, is favoured by women and speakers with the highest socio-economic status. The overtly positive evaluation for [s] is confirmed in an analysis of speech styles where rates of /s/ retention rise to almost 100% in the more careful styles (reading passage and word list).

Social factors also govern (n). While overtly prestigious [n] remains the most frequent variant overall, velar [ŋ], a traditionally stigmatized variant is favoured by speakers from the highest socio-economic group. Furthermore, rates of the velar and deleted variants remain consistent across speech styles. These patterns point to differences in the social salience and meaning of (s) and (n) for these Salvadorian youth in Toronto.

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A Usage-Based Account of Syllable- and Word-Final /s/ Reduction in Four Dialects of Spanish

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Based in the Usage-based Model of phonology, this study contributes to our understanding of syllable- and word-final /s/ reduction in Spanish, and consonant weakening more generally, by providing evidence that frequency factors significantly condition the reduction. An analysis was performed of 23,307 tokens of syllable- and word-final /s/ taken from four dialects of Spanish: Cali, Colombia; northern New Mexico and southern Colorado, United States; Mérida, Venezuela; and San Juan, Puerto Rico. The results of multivariate analyses demonstrate that the token frequency of the word in which syllable- or word-final /s/ occurs significantly conditions this phenomenon, as does the string frequency of two-word combinations. Likewise, the frequency with which a word occurs in a phonological context favorable to reduction significantly influences this phenomenon. Words that frequently occur in phonological contexts favorable to reduction are reduced more often than words that occur infrequently in these contexts, when the local following phonological context is controlled for. Finally, this study shows that the influence of these frequency factors varies between dialects (and word positions), indicating that the overall rate of reduction is relevant to the relative magnitude of phonological and frequency effects.

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HISTORIA DE LA LENGUA GALLEGA

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Hacia el siglo XIII el romance que se había originado en la antigua Gallaecia inició un proceso de emergencia en el que la ocupación de ámbitos funcionales anteriormente vinculados en exclusiva al latín se acompañó de significativos avances en lo relativo a la elaboración del instrumento lingüístico. En Galicia este proceso ganó fuerza durante los siglos XIII y XIV, pero durante el XV resultó bloqueado por la interposición del romance castellano como lengua de prestigio para toda la Corona de Castilla.

Desde entonces, el gallego padeció una asimilación lingüística que afectó tanto a sus hablantes (con deserciones al principio limitadas a las élites civiles y eclesiásticas) como al propio sistema lingüístico, el cual se convirtió en la conciencia metalingüística de muchos en una simple variedad regional y vulgar del castellano. La reivindicación y el cultivo de que ha venido gozando desde mediados del siglo XIX ha posibilitado que hoy se haya consolidado la idea de que el gallego es una lengua autónoma, pero esta tendencia regeneradora convive dialécticamente con el avance del uso social del castellano, que se ha hecho especialmente rápido e intenso a partir de la década de 1960, cuando Galicia entró en rápido un proceso de modernización y urbanización.

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The Use and Realisation of Accentual Focus in Central Catalan with a Comparison to English

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This study investigates the use of accentuation to indicate broad and narrow focus in the Central dialect of Catalan. In response to a question such as "Who sang the song?" English speakers can say "JOE sang the song", indicating the narrow focus of the answer by an accent on "Joe" and by the absence of accents on the following words. It has been claimed that in some Romance languages accent cannot be used to indicate focus in this way. Such languages choose instead to alter the grammatical structure of the response, for instance "The song, it was sung by Joe". In this case, "Joe" is moved to an accentual prominent position.

Estebas Vilaplana shows that in fact the "English-type" mechanism of achieving focus by re-structuring the prosody is fully available to a Central Catalan speaker and goes on to explore the details of its implementation. In doing this, she investigates quite a number of basic issues in the intonational analysis of Catalan within the Autosegmental-Metrical framework. She makes an interesting discovery that Central Catalan has a boundary tone aligned with the end of the word, and hence that a word level should be incorporated into the prosodic hierarchy. Eva Estebas Vilaplana currently works at the Distance Learning University in Spain (UNED) as a lecturer in phonetics. She has published many papers on the intonation of Catalan and Spanish. She is the author of the book "Teach Yourself English Pronunciation".

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La variation intonative dialectale en français

Une approche phonologique

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Les études comparées de l'intonation française (FF) et québécoise (FQ) décrivent la première comme étant moins modulée et ayant une étendue plus compacte par rapport à la seconde. Quels indices prosodiques créent ces effets?

Nous supposons que les dialectes partagent la même grammaire intonative et diffèrent dans les façons dont elle est réalisée en surface. Pour tester cette hypothèse, nous adoptons le cadre métrique autosegmental et analysons les réalisations d'un contour de continuité bBH en parole spontanée sur deux niveaux prosodiques.

En fonction du niveau, la réalisation du contour est comparée à l'aide de la normalisation par cote-z et du transfert des courbes dans Prosogramme. Les différences suivantes sont révélées: les valeurs des tons b sont plus hautes et les valeurs des tons B sont plus basses en FQ par rapport au FF, ce qui donne des écarts entre les tons plus grands en FQ. Ces écarts ressortent comme marqueurs dialectaux. Les tons H ont des valeurs proches en FQ, alors qu'en FF, le ton H du groupe final est plus haut que les autres, ce qui produit des modulations plus régulières en FQ.

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LA TRANSITIVIDAD EN CONSTRUCCIONES SUBORDINADAS INTRODUCIDAS POR "QUE"

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En este trabajo se describe y tipifica la naturaleza morfosintáctica, semántica y pragmática de los parámetros actor, undergoer, aspecto y modo, a través de los cuales se determina el grado de transitividad de una construcción constituida por un verbo matriz y una oración subordinada introducida por 'que'.

La propuesta de Hopper y Thompson (1980) es el punto de partida para este trabajo, en el sentido de que la transitividad debe estar caracterizada a partir de un continuum de parámetros, por medio de los cuales se determina la alta o la baja transitividad de una construcción; pero, contrario al planteamiento de estos lingüistas, sugiero que el continuum debe estar integrado sólo por cuatro parámetros y sus respectivos rasgos, a saber actor [agentividad, prominencia y animacidad], undergoer [delimitación, focalización y afectación], aspecto [frontera, perfectividad y telicidad] y modo [modalidad, negación, fuerza ilocucionaria, realis e irrealis].

Téngase en cuenta que la novedad en los rasgos que hacen parte del actor radica en el hecho de que he reorganizado composicionalmente a la agentividad, y a ésta la he integrado junto a rasgos igualmente compositivos como son la prominencia y la animacidad. Respecto de los rasgos del undergoer, planteo una serie de nuevos rasgos a través de los cuales doy cuenta de la naturaleza lingüística de este macrorrol. Para explicar el aspecto integro, sin explicitar que se trata del mismo concepto, significaciones aspectuales,

flexión aspectual y modo de acción, y para el modo correlaciono la modalidad, los sentidos realis-irrealis con la fuerza ilocucionaria y con el sentido de la negación y de los adverbios modales. Todo esto se orienta a que la coocurrencia de estos rasgos permite dar cuenta del mayor o menor grado de transitividad que presenta una construcción oracional. El modelo a través del cual se sustenta esta idea es el de la gramática de Rol y Referencia (Van Valin LaPolla 1997).

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Discourse, genre and rhetoric

The French verb in research writing in science and technology

ANTHONY J. LIDDICOAT
University of South Australia

This book examines the rhetorical function of French verb forms in scientific writing. It includes both statistical descriptions of the frequency of verb forms and also examines their semantic function as this applies to communicating about science and technology in French. The book takes as its core argument the idea that grammatical choices are meaningful for the creation of text and are deployed to construct particular understandings of the information communicated. The language used in communicating science is distinctive and patterns of language use in scientific writing are different from those of other sorts of texts. In order to examine the functionality of grammar and its relations to communicative purposes, this book takes as its starting point the idea that grammar is not unitary, that is grammatical structures are not invariable in their meaning. While the forms of language structure may be identical in general and specialized varieties of a language, the meanings of these constructions are not. The book's semantically-based view of grammar allows grammar to be seen not as a linguistic given determined by structural conventions, but rather as a symbolic activity which is determined by and is determining of communicative practices.

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The Intonation of Castilian Spanish Declaratives and Absolute Interrogatives

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The Intonation of Castilian Spanish Declaratives and Absolute Interrogatives sets out to provide the most complete description of the intonation patterns of Castilian Spanish declaratives and absolute interrogatives that has been presented to date. Speech production data is compiled and examined to determine the physical characteristics of the intonation patterns of these sentence types in both broad focus and in narrow focus contexts, allowing for as complete an understanding of the intonation patterns presented by declaratives and absolute interrogatives as is currently possible. Speech perception data is also presented in order to address the differences between the intonation patterns of declaratives and absolute interrogatives from the perspective of the listener, showing the degree to which each

of these differences is meaningful in communication. While the primary goal of the book is to present a solid description of the intonation patterns, the implications of the data for any potential phonological analysis of the intonation patterns are also considered.

Timothy L. Face is Associate Professor of Hispanic Linguistics at the University of Minnesota. He is author of *Intonational Marking of Contrastive Focus in Madrid Spanish* (Lincom Europa, 2002) and *Guide to the Phonetic Symbols of Spanish* (2008), as well as editor of *Laboratory Approaches to Spanish Phonology* (2004) and the journal *Studies in Hispanic and Lusophone Linguistics*.

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Morfología histórica del español

Estudio de las alternancias /jé/ - /e/, /wé/ - /o/ y /θ/ - /g/

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Este trabajo es un estudio exhaustivo de la historia de dos alternancias morfológicas del español: la alternancia causada por la diptongación de las vocales medias breves del latín en sílaba tónica (/jé/ - /e/, /wé/ - /o/) y la alternancia causada por la palatalización y la sonización de /k/ latina (/θ/ - /g/). La minuciosidad del estudio es posible gracias al análisis de un gran corpus capaz de justificar la opacidad diacrónica de las alternancias, es decir, todos los cambios morfológicos que han determinado la nivelación o la extensión de las alternancias.

El modelo teórico adoptado para la explicación de la historia de la morfología se basa en los principios de la teoría natural, el modelo dinámico de organización morfológica y léxica de Bybee, las recientes investigaciones psicolingüísticas y las teorías cognitivistas que priorizan el uso de la lengua y el reconocimiento de unidades lingüísticas por parte del hablante oyente. De este modo, en este análisis se tienen en cuenta los parámetros semióticos, las conexiones formales y semánticas entre palabras o partes de palabras, la frecuencia de uso de las formas y el número de formas con la misma alternancia, la categoría morfológica, y las fechas de los cambios morfológicos y de contraste con otros procesos paralelos.

Las dos alternancias estudiadas, muy diferentes por el número de palabras a las que afectan, representan perfectamente los diferentes grados de disfuncionalidad de la morfología patrimonial del español:

1) la alternancia diptongo - vocal media es la más significativa del español porque tiene un rendimiento altísimo, tanto en la flexión como en la derivación; por tanto, representa la morfología con una alta frecuencia de tipo;

2) la alternancia /θ/ - /g/ afecta a pocas palabras, pero a formas de mucho uso; de este modo, representa la morfología con una alta frecuencia de uso.

Las conclusiones del estudio de la historia de estas alternancias evidencian la lexicalización de la morfología, su falta de verdadera productividad y la importancia de la frecuencia en la estabilidad o difusión de las alternancias, siempre léxicamente determinadas.

ISBN 978 3 89586 379 0 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 51.** 189pp. USD 116.00 / EUR 94.30 / GBP 80.20. 2007.

A Linguistic Introduction to Spanish

IAN MACKENZIE

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

This is a university textbook that looks at virtually all aspects of the Spanish language: the sound system, inflectional and derivational morphology, syntax, the language's history from spoken Latin to the present day, varieties of Spanish throughout the world, sociolinguistic variation, Spanish bilingualism and creole Spanish. Each chapter contains detailed linguistic analysis, together with numerous illustrations, and is followed by exercises or a list of seminar/essay topics. Few if any existing volumes contain such a variety of information about Spanish.

The first part of the book covers the 'core' areas of linguistics - phonology, morphology and syntax - and the focus here is on Castilian Spanish. In the second part the scope is broadened to include Spanish as spoken in the rest of the Peninsula, the Canary Islands, Latin America, the USA and the Philippines. The final chapter contains, among other things, descriptions of the Spanish-based creoles Palenquero and Chabacano.

The book is designed to appeal both to linguists and students of Spanish. Thus the approach is descriptive rather than theoretical. Ideally, the book should enable its readers to place their practical knowledge of Spanish within a broader, more scientific framework, although it will also be of interest to those who are unfamiliar with Spanish.

ISBN 3 89586 347 5. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 35.** 220 pp. USD 73.70 / EUR 59.90 / GBP 50.90. 2001. *Course discounts available!*

novo lexema. A maior inovação do nosso modelo consiste na assunção de que a formação de palavras é simultaneamente orientada para o output, seguindo abordagens que reconhecem a identidade e a operacionalidade semânticas dos afixos. No nosso modelo, o mesmo afixo pode ser agregado a diferentes tipos de bases sem ter de ser multiplicado em afixos homónimos. Os produtos lexicais construídos a partir de diferentes bases partilham um determinado componente pelo qual é responsável a carga semântica do afixo. Simultaneamente, há diferenças entre os produtos de acordo com os componentes semânticos de cada tipo de base.

O modelo "RFPs em Interfaces" é concebido como um domínio dinâmico em que as regras de formação de palavras são entendidas como subdomínios dinâmicos onde todas as operações concernentes às diferentes estruturas linguísticas são combinadas para formar itens lexicais.

Estes postulados teóricos só poderiam ser alcançados através de uma alimentação contínua entre dados empíricos e problemas teóricos. Os dados empíricos provêm de 8414 substantivos sufixados deverbais e 8414 bases e dos 13708 semantismos desses produtos. A relação entre os produtos e as bases foi avaliada morfológica e semanticamente.

ISBN 978 3 89586 601 2. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 57.** 420 pp. + CD-ROM. USD 97.80 / EUR 79.50 / GBP 67.60. 2008.

The attitudinal factor in language planning The Valencian Situation

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A number of researchers have argued that speakers' attitudes mediate the outcome of language-planning measures. This study aims to contribute to the literature by exploring the role of attitudes in purism, a language-planning orientation which seeks to preserve a language from putative foreign items. More specifically, the study focuses on Valencian, a dialect of Catalan spoken in eastern Spain. The colloquial register of this variety is heavily Castilianized at the lexical level, despite two decades of governmental action aimed at reducing the number of Spanish borrowings (also known as Castilianisms). A strong relationship between Valencian speakers' attitudes and their linguistic behavior (i.e., their use of either Castilianisms or native equivalents) would direct local planners to heed speakers' attitudes as a prerequisite to the success of lexical de-Castilianization. The author analyzes attitudinal and behavioral data from 80 Valencian-speaking subjects and discusses the implications of the results for language planning in the area.

ISBN 978 3 89586 141 3. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 54.** 133pp. USD 71.20 / EUR 57.90 / GBP 49.20. 2007.

FORMAÇÃO DE VERBOS EM PORTUGUÊS: AFIXAÇÃO HETEROCATEGORIAL

RUI ABEL RODRIGUES PEREIRA

Universidade Católica Portuguesa

In this research project we describe the formation of denominal and deadjectival verbs in contemporary Portuguese language using affixation processes: prefixation (with a(d)-, en- e es-), suffixation (with -e-, -ej-, -iz-, -ific-, -e(s)c-, -it-, -ic-) and parasyntesis/circumfixation (a...e-, a...ej-, a...e(s)c-, a...ent-, a...iz-, en...e-, en...ej-

Pronounce straniera dell'italiano (ProSIt)

LUCIANO CANEPARI

Università cà Foscari di Venezia

In a few short initial chapters, **Natural Phonetics and Tonetics** are presented, including neutral (or 'standard') Italian pronunciation (and a concise indication of regional pronunciations, which are very remarkable, in Italy). Very accurate descriptions of 43 language groups of **foreign accents of Italian** follow, with precise figures and symbols. Starting from the single chapters, teachers and students can identify and prevent pronunciation problems, by preparing general or personalized phono-tonetic teaching strategies. Although a basic knowledge of the Italian language is highly welcome, the many illustrations and transcriptions can speak for themselves.

Presentazione della **fonetica e tonetica naturali** in alcuni capitoli iniziali, che comprendono anche la pronuncia italiana neutra (o 'standard') e sinteticamente quelle regionali. Seguono le descrizioni molto accurate di 43 gruppi d'**accenti stranieri dell'italiano**, coll'impiego di figure e simboli precisi. Insegnanti e studenti, partendo dai singoli capitoli, possono identificare i problemi di pronuncia e prevenirli, preparando strategie fonodidattiche generali o personalizzate.

La pronuncia italiana

0.1. Generalità. 0.2. Vocali. 0.3. Consonanti. 0.4. Strutture prosodiche. 0.5. Strutture intonative. 0.6. Testo in trascrizione. 0.7. Pronuncia tradizionale e altro.

Accenti germanici

1.1. Inglese (con varianti). 1.2. Tedesco (con varianti). 1.3. Nederlandese (olandese e fiammingo). 1.4. Danese. 1.5. Norvegese. 1.6. Svedese. 1.7. Islandese.

Accenti romanzi

2.1. Francese (con varianti). 2.2. Spagnolo (con varianti). 2.3. Portoghese (lusitano e brasiliano). 2.4. Romeno (e moldavo).

Accenti slavi

3.1. Russo (con ucraino e bielorusso). 3.2. Polacco. 3.3. 'Ex-cecoslovacco' (ceco e slovacco). 3.4. 'Ex-ugoslavo' (croato, serbo, bosniaco, macedone, sloveno). Bulgaro.

Accenti báltici

4.1. Lettone. 4.2. Lituano.

Accenti uràlici

5.1. Ungherese. 5.2. Finlandese. 5.3. Estone

Accenti isolati

6.1. Albanese (tosco e ghego). 6.2. Greco (e cipriota). 6.3. Armeno e georgiano.

Accenti afro-asiatici

7.1. Maltese. 7.2. Arabo (e berbero). 7.3. Ebraico (Israele). 7.4. Amarico (Etiopia). 7.5. Somalo

Accenti indo-irànici

8.1. Persiano (Iran). 8.2. Hindi (India &c).

Accenti austronesiani

9.1. Filippino. 9.2. Indonesiano.

Accenti altaici

10.1. Turco. 10.2. Mongolo. 10.3. Coreano. 10.4. Giapponese.

Accenti sino-tibetani

11.1. Cinese (mandarino &c).

Accenti austro-asiatici

12.1. Cambogiano (khmer). 12.2. Vietnamita.

Accenti niger-congo

13.1. Africano centroccidentale

Accenti neo-melanesiani

14.1. Tok pisin (pidgin)

Accenti tai

15.1. Tailandese (siamese)

16. Bibliografia

ISBN 978 3 89586 730 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 53.** 334pp. USD 96.80 / EUR 78.70 / GBP 66.90. 2007.

FORMAÇÃO DE SUBSTANTIVOS DEVERBAIS SUFIXADOS EM PORTUGUÊS

ALEXANDRA SOARES RODRIGUES

Instituto Politécnico de Bragança

O presente estudo visa descrever e explicar a formação lexical dos substantivos deverbais sufixados do português europeu. Sob uma perspectiva léxico-mental desenvolve-se um modelo genolexical designado por "RFPs em interfaces". Com este modelo, mantém-se a importância da base derivacional, seguindo perspectivas orientadas para o input. Contudo, a base derivacional não é delimitada sintacticamente. Na nossa abordagem, cabe às estruturas semânticas da base a construção do

, en...e(s)c-, en...ent-, en...iz-, es...e-, es...ej-, es...e(s)c-, es...iz-). First, we analysed the phonological, morphological, categorial and semantic conditions that characterize the lexical bases selected by each derivational process/affix (chapter II). Secondly, in specific chapters, we describe the semantic (chapter III), argumental (chapter IV), aspectual and eventive (chapter V) properties that characterize derived verbs.

The research done permitted us to verify that the formation of denominal and deadjectival verbs results from a process of co-composition where both bases and affixes participate. Each affix contains phonological, distributional, syntactic-categorial, argumental, semantic-aspectual and socio-dialectal properties that have repercussions on various domains of the derivational products' structure. In other words, the specificity of each affix is not based solely on the formal increase of the base, but also on the type of restrictions/conditions that it imposes on the bases it selects and on the syntactic, semantic and aspectual information it transports to the products that it integrates (written in Portuguese).

ISBN 978 3 89586 082 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 56**. 396pp. USD 96.80 / EUR 78.70 / GBP 66.90. 2007.

La Singlosia germánico-románica desde el subsistema léxico-semántico

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Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

El origen y posterior desarrollo de innovaciones estructurales entre lenguas próximas entre sí geográficamente ha suscitado en numerosas ocasiones el interés de muchos lingüistas. El resultado del análisis de dichas innovaciones ha dado lugar en diferentes ocasiones a la constatación de Sprachbünde o Áreas lingüísticas.

Las innovaciones estructurales, también denominadas "rasgos comunes", se han analizado en los subsistemas fonético-fonológico, morfológico y sintáctico. Muestras de ello son los Sprachbünde de los Balcanes, Báltico, Sudeste Asiático, etc.

Con todo, no deja de llamar la atención que en ninguno de estos Sprachbünde se haya incluido el subsistema léxico-semántico. A nivel teórico existen también posturas que manifiestan reservas a la hora de considerar este subsistema como un ámbito en el que, desde el punto de vista de la Lingüística Areal, se puedan constatar rasgos comunes de un Sprachbund. Según la opinión más generalizada, lo que este subsistema puede aportar son pruebas de contacto lingüístico, expresadas en forma de préstamos y calcos. Ahora bien, que en un subsistema se constaten numerosos préstamos y calcos no debería ser impedimento para hallar también innovaciones estructurales comunes, como de hecho ocurre en los demás subsistemas.

En el presente trabajo se ofrecen algunos indicios de que también el subsistema léxico-semántico puede aportar rasgos comunes que contribuyan a la constatación de un Sprachbund. Esta vez, el ámbito lingüístico en el que se lleva a cabo el análisis comprende lenguas germánicas y románicas occidentales. Previamente se exponen de forma detallada los fundamentos teóricos del fenómeno Sprachbund, que en lengua castellana ha recibido, por el momento, la denominación Singlosia.

ISBN 3 89586 988 0. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 47**. 450 pp. USD 101.70 / EUR 82.70 / GBP 70.30. 2006.

Small Clauses in Spanish: The Semantics of Transitivity

JIYOUNG YOON

University of North Texas

The present semantic-functional study analyzes small clauses in Spanish in terms of the semantics of main verbs, small clause predicates, direct objects, and subjects, taking Hopper & Thompson's (1980) Transitivity Hypothesis as a theoretical basis. The author argues that the licensing of the small clauses in adjunct position is not dependent solely on one factor as is believed by many linguists. Rather, it depends on the interaction among the semantic properties of the elements of a sentence, i.e., verbs, adjunct predicates, subjects, and objects. These elements interact in such a way that they, as a whole, confer higher or lower Transitivity to a given sentence, which in turn allows or disallows adjunct predicates. If those elements are higher on the Transitivity hierarchy, adjunct predicates receive a felicitous interpretation in a given sentence. If, however, the adjunct is lower on the hierarchy, that is, if it is an individual-level adjunct, it is ill-formed.

Moreover, Yoon argues that the licensing of small clauses in complement position can also be accounted for by the Transitivity Hypothesis. More specifically, applying to small clause complements the distinction between individual-level vs. stage-level elements, the author argues that a felicitous interpretation of a small-clause complement depends crucially on whether the stage-level (higher in Transitivity) or individual-level (lower in Transitivity) property of a given verb co-varies with the stage-level or individual-level property of its corresponding small-clause complement.

The study thus supports the view that the licensing of small clauses is better understood in terms of the compatibility of interacting semantic properties among sentential elements rather than in terms of discrete features that do not interact.

ISBN 978 3 89586 989 1. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 48**. 183pp. USD 89.40 / EUR 72.70 / GBP 61.80. 2007.

Spanish Consecutio Temporum: Myths and Reality

JERZY KOWAL

York University

The aim of this monograph is twofold: (1) to study the actual state of the *Consecutio Temporum* (Ct) in modern Spanish and see how the rules of the most recent Spanish grammar of the Real Academia Española (*Esbozo de una nueva gramática de la lengua española*, 1973) reflect that actual state of CT, and (2) to propose improvements and make those rules more precise. To study the actual state of CT in modern Spanish, the author has examined some 5,000 articles from twelve Spanish-language newspapers from seven Spanish-speaking countries. The compiled corpus of combinations of tenses proves that it is not sufficient to base the rules solely on the tense of the main verb because the main verb (V1) can combine with the subordinate verb (V2) almost in any tense.

After considering the excerpts from the newspapers, it becomes evident that the main factor in selecting the tense for V2 is the lexical meaning of V1 which holds the information on how both verbs should temporarily combine. The temporal orientation conveyed by the lexical meaning of V1 can however be modified by a

series of elements (temporal adverbs, level of privacy of V1, subject of V2, telicity of V2, eternal truth, etc.) that are implied in the sentence.

ISBN 978 3 89586 502 2. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 52**. 131pp. USD 71.20 / EUR 57.90 / GBP 49.20. 2007.

Du procès du contexte à une aperception de la grammaire française contemporaine (en francophonie)

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Avec l'avènement de la mondialisation, le brassage des peuples et la fusion d'une multitude de sociocultures ont pour conséquence majeure un métissage linguistique profond et sans précédent en francophonie: métissage des supports, des structures, des modalités de la cognition, des principes et des lois régissant le fonctionnement de la langue française; cette langue à fort caractère planétaire qui se *multicolore* en se métamorphosant graduellement. Paradoxalement mais à juste titre, la notion de contexte y acquiert alors une autorité inaliénable; cela jusque dans l'appréhension de la nature, de la fonction et de la gestion du sens des unités linguistiques à travers une grammaire désormais tributaire d'une langue française mondialement partagée et en pleine mutation.

C'est dans ce contexte que s'inscrit le présent ouvrage pour en établir les tenants et les aboutissants, ainsi que pour aborder les problèmes y relatifs. À titre d'exemple, les problèmes émanant de la conception actuelle de la langue et de la grammaire françaises dans le processus de la production, de la matérialisation (phonique ou scripturaire) et de la réception textuelles en francophonie sont soulevés; une francophonie dans laquelle la langue française devient la propriété de tous ses usagers. C'est ici que s'aureole notre hypothèse qui stipule que, sans détruire le socle de la langue française, les particularismes y entrent tout en se décolorant progressivement. Et cela à la faveur de la permisivité du système global de la langue qui va s'enrichissant, s'homogénéisant et se transformant harmonieusement. Alors s'explique l'efficacité de la normalisation et de la normativisation qui œuvrent pour le bon fonctionnement et la bonne exploitation multiforme de l'industrie-langue. Il en résulte aussi que l'unité de la francophonie linguistique est contrôlée, pondérée et sauvegardée. D'où la réactualisation de la grammaire et celle de la représentation scripturaire de la langue française en francophonie, dans le contexte actuel de mondialisation.

ISBN 3 89586 987 2. **LINCOM Studies in French Linguistics 03**. 455pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 2006.

Discourse Functional Units

The expression of coherence relations in spoken Spanish

MAGDALENA ROMERA

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This study addresses the issue of the definition of Discourse Markers (DMs) in the light of an exclusively functional perspective. The discourse model adopted is based on the notion of coherence relations (Sanders et al., 1992; Hobbs, 1990, 1995). Within this framework, two types of elements are distinguished: Discourse

Propositional Units (DPUs) or discourse segments that bear propositional content, and Discourse Functional Units (DFUs) or elements that bear primarily a procedural meaning, transmitting information on how propositional units relate. DFUs are defined on the basis of functional criteria alone, i.e., any expressions whose function is to offer information on how to interpret DPUs is a DFU.

The advantage of this perspective is that it opens up the limits of the category of DMs: many of the forms traditionally considered DMs could now be considered DFUs as well, but also, from a functional perspective, DFUs need not be restricted to pragmatic contexts. This theoretical framework is used to analyze data from natural conversations in Peninsular Spanish. The relations expressed by several Spanish DFUs are studied quantitatively, and the theoretical relevance of the findings for a general theory of DFUs is also discussed.

ISBN 3 89586 815 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 41.** 180pp. USD 85.70 / EUR 69.70 / GBP 59.30. 2004.

Aproximación a la gramática del discurso del español

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Toda Gramática tiene una estructura formal que, en principio, no puede ser alterada por los hablantes o, lo que es lo mismo, no es susceptible de variación en sus formas fundamentales. Ese esquema básico de todas las gramáticas es lo que posibilita la descripción formal, puesto que en ella no son tenidos en cuenta los aspectos variables ni las múltiples interpretaciones de los elementos gramaticales. Pero el hecho de que el estudio de la Gramática pueda y quizás deba también ser formal o normativa no es motivo para que la aproximación funcional, comunicativa o de uso se haya dejado de lado en la mayoría de los estudios y para que se considere que la producción lingüística oral sea una cuestión asistémica e irregular.

Por ello se echa en falta una gramática del discurso de la lengua española que aborde los fenómenos gramaticales desde una perspectiva más concordante con el acto comunicativo, y que proporcione una explicación a dichos fenómenos, porque es a través del uso es donde pueden encontrarse los patrones de modificación y creación de nuevas construcciones gramaticales. Aunque es un concepto novedoso, una Gramática de esta índole se justifica por la necesidad de una regularización de todas las tendencias alternantes y variantes de nuestra lengua y de todas aquellas características que se derivan de la interacción y propósitos comunicativos de los hablantes. En este libro, que constituye una aproximación a la gramática del discurso, se explicarán muchas de las cuestiones que plantean dudas o que están poco claras y para las cuales la descripción formal es insuficiente. Aportará información relevante sobre las posibilidades y los límites de funcionamiento de las unidades gramaticales, aportando nuevos datos de su distribución, alternancias y variantes, cuestiones que la gramática estándar no suele estudiar.

Esta aproximación a la gramática del discurso del español consta de un marco teórico en el que se sitúa empíricamente el estudio de las construcciones gramaticales desde la perspectiva del discurso y de un inventario de las principales funciones discursivas de los elementos gramaticales. Constituye un primer acercamiento a una descripción más exhaustiva de todos los fenómenos discursivos de la lengua española.

ISBN 3 89586 305 X. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 36.** 220pp. USD 90.70 / EUR 73.70 / GBP 62.70. 2002.

Le français en contact avec l'anglais au Cameroun

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Le Cameroun est un paradis linguistique. A côté de près de 300 langues identitaires locales, se côtoient deux langues d'importation européenne que sont l'anglais et le français, sans oublier les langues composites qui sont le camfranglais et le pidgin english. Ce pays constitue, à n'en point douter, un univers paradisiaque pour le linguiste soucieux d'explorer, d'observer, de décrire et d'analyser les phénomènes afférant à la cohabitation entre toutes, une partie de ou (certaines de) ces langues. C'est la tâche que s'est assignée son auteur dans cet ouvrage. En effet, il a entrepris d'examiner sous l'angle descriptif et analytique le contact entre l'anglais et le français au Cameroun.

En gros, ce livre montre que :

1. Le français et l'anglais sont en compétition au Cameroun, non seulement entre eux, mais également avec les langues identitaires locales et le pidgin english;
2. Le français domine l'anglais dans la mesure où les locuteurs francophones sont majoritaires;
3. La francisation de l'anglais est plus avancée que l'anglicisation du français;
4. Cependant, à cause de l'influence anglo-américaine au plan mondial, l'anglais devient, de plus en plus, la langue de l'éducation dans les couches élitaires/élitistes de la population camerounaise.

En somme, l'ouvrage, le français en contact avec l'anglais au Cameroun, est une vaste entreprise empirique et théorique. Empirique, parce qu'il met à la disposition du lecteur intéressé une myriade de faits linguistiques sur les deux langues; lesquels faits n'ont pas toujours été exposés aux yeux du grand public. Théorique, parce qu'il va au-delà d'une simple description et analyse desdits faits en les comparant, les contrastant les uns aux autres, en mesurant l'impact linguistique d'une langue sur l'autre. Grosso modo, on peut espérer, en paraphrasant Noam Chomsky, que ce livre a atteint une triple adéquation : observationnelle, descriptive et analytique.

ISBN 3 89586 489 7. **LINCOM Studies in French Linguistics 04.** 200pp. USD 85.70 / EUR 69.70 / GBP 51.80. 2006.

Current Issues in Galician Semantics and Pragmatics

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This book covers a range of topics within Galician semantics and pragmatics. It involves applications and development of semantic and pragmatic theory within Galician linguistics. The main theoretical model used throughout is provided by Relevance theory, as a general approach to verbal communication. In this respect, two of the main objectives of this book are, firstly, to explore applications of this theory to Galician in order to improve and expand the description of the language and, secondly, to investigate possible consequences of these applications for the theory itself.

The areas covered range from aspects of semantic content, the pragmatic interpretation of various linguistic phenomena, through to non-declarative sentences and discourse markers. The unifying force behind these various topics is three-fold: (a) most of the areas explored are seen as instantiations of language use; (b) they are, consequently, seen as falling under the common

remit of verbal communication; and, therefore, (c) they are studied together within a single unified theoretical model. The diversifying factor lies in the range of areas of theoretical application examined. In this respect, one of the main contributions of this book lies precisely in the application of Relevance theory to a diverse, yet theoretically coherent, set of communicative phenomena. These applications, in turn, provide further evidence for the validity of the theory used, particularly through its deployment to a wider set of linguistic data and languages.

ISBN 3 89586 795 0. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 45.** 132pp. USD 79.90 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 55.20. 2005.

Appunti grammaticali sull'enunciazione mistilingue

RICCARDO REGIS
Università degli Studi di Torino

Il presente lavoro è dedicato al code-switching intrafrasale (o enunciazione mistilingue); più precisamente, il fenomeno è stato studiato partendo da un corpus di materiali spontanei italiano/piemontese. Affrontate nel primo capitolo alcune questioni di ordine terminologico, nella seconda sezione si passa ad indagare il funzionamento, relativamente al corpus in esame, delle principali restrizioni morfosintattiche e norme predittive proposte in letteratura (si va dalle protorestrizioni di L.A. Timm all'approccio minimalista di J. MacSwan, dalle equivalenze e free morpheme constraints di S. Poplack al Matrix Language Frame Model di C. Myers-Scotton).

Alla prospettiva grammaticale viene poi affiancato, nel terzo capitolo, un approccio perazionale: ad alcuni informatori dialettofoni (12 in totale) è stata chiesta di giudicare l'accettabilità di una serie di frasi miste italiano/piemontese, costruite sulla base di ciò che le regole illustrate nella sezione precedente vietano o consentono.

Il quarto capitolo combina i risultati conseguiti nell'analisi grammaticale con quelli ottenuti nell'indagine perazionale; da questo confronto emerge una straordinaria unità di prospettive: nel contatto italiano/piemontese, tanto per il linguista quanto per il parlante, l'avvicendamento tra codici non sembra conoscere limitazioni, a meno che non si violino le regole di una delle lingue coinvolte.

ISBN 3 89586 460 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 46.** 260pp. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.40. 2005.

Lexicon of Sark Norman French

ANTHONY J. LIDDICOAT
Griffith University

Sark Norman French (SNF) is a Norman French variety spoken on the island of Sark, the smallest of the Channel Islands. The variety is spoken by fewer than 50 people and is in a state of being established on Sark in the sixteenth century by a group of mainly Jersey Norman French speakers, but then evolved in relative isolation until late nineteenth century.

SNF is a very conservative Norman French variety, which unlike mainland Norman French has not been strongly influenced by standard French lexis, although in recent years, there has been large scale borrowing from English. The dictionary gives English language equivalents for each SNF term, along with grammatical information and etymologies for each entry. There is also an English-SNF finder list.

ISBN 3 89586 411 0. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 27.** 130pp. USD 89.40 / EUR 72.70 / GBP 61.80. 2001.

LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA DE ESPAÑA Y AMÉRICA LATINA

SOBRE LA VARIABILIDAD LINGÜÍSTICA

GUEORGUI V. STEPÁNOV

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Fuentes y abreviaturas

Georgui Vladimirovich Stepánov (09.04.1919-28.10.1986) fue un eminente investigador ruso, un gran especialista en filología románica, lingüística general y crítica literaria, autor de cerca de 200 trabajos publicados (entre los cuales hay 6 monografías), donde se estudian la variabilidad lingüística, estructura de la lengua, tipología de las lenguas románicas, teoría de las lenguas literarias, sociolingüística, poética, estilística e historia de la literatura.

La obra de G.V Stepánov está estrechamente ligada al desarrollo de la hispanística y de los estudios latinoamericanos en la Unión Soviética desde diferentes puntos de vista. Sus trabajos en estos ámbitos constituyeron la base de posteriores investigaciones teóricas sobre la variación lingüística, sociolingüística y poética.

ISBN 3 89586 827 2. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 42.** 280pp. USD 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2004.

Aspects of Old Neapolitan The language of Basile's *Lo cunto de li cunti*

ANNA L. MORO

McMaster University

This work investigates the language of Giambattista Basile's *Lo cunto de li cunti*, a work that has received surprisingly little linguistic attention. The first two chapters introduce the reader to the author and the text, and to the principal Neapolitan texts consulted for the diachronic study of the language of *Lo cunto*. Chapter three examines the usage of *shi* in Basile's works, and in the works of other Neapolitan writers of the same era. The evidence presented here indicates clearly that the use of *shi* is phonetically motivated; confirmation is found in theoretical observations on the evolution of PL, BL and FL in Italo-Romance, in data gathered from Old and Modern Neapolitan, and from Old Sicilian.

The complex relationship between analogy and metaphony is explored in chapters four and five. The study examines morphophonemic analogy in proparoxytones, paroxytones involving masculine-feminine pairs, and feminine forms exhibiting metaphonic plurals. Through the study of the language of *Lo cunto* two analogical phases in the evolution of feminine forms are

captured: an earlier phase in which internal pressure to distinguish number through tonic vowel alternations produced non-etymological metaphonic plurals in first class feminine nouns; a later phase in which, on account of pressure to exploit tonic vowel alternations to distinguish gender, rather than number, feminine metaphonic plurals underwent systematic weakening.

ISBN 3 89586 721 7. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 39.** 300pp. USD 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2003.

Lexicon of Sark Norman French

ANTHONY J. LIDDICOAT

Griffith University

Sark Norman French (SNF) is a Norman French variety spoken on the island of Sark, the smallest of the Channel Islands. The variety is spoken by fewer than 50 people and is in a state of was established on Sark in the sixteenth century by a group of mainly Jersey Norman French speakers, but then evolved in relative isolation until late nineteenth century.

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ISBN 3 89586 411 0. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 27.** 130pp. USD 89.40 / EUR 72.70 / GBP 61.80. 2001.

De la morphosyntaxe à la sémantique des présentatifs en français contemporain

Une aperception fondée sur la prose romanesque de Mongo Beti.

M. DASSI

Université de Yaoundé I

Cette dernière décennie, une kyrielle de travaux de linguistique portant sur le lexique ont insisté sur l'appropriation et la dynamique du français en francophonie. Dans cette optique, la présente étude des présentatifs (c'est, il y a, il est, voici, voilà), qui ne reprend pas une autre, contribue à mettre en relief la flexibilité de la morphosyntaxe du français. Cela à travers une réelle appropriation de la langue-cible par une population francophone précise; d'où l'exploration de la prose romanesque du classique africain Mongo Beti.

Cette étude d'une classe syntaxique nouvelle et très peu explorée est élaborée sur les principes du distributionnalisme. La tendance qui a prévalu ici, c'est celle d'Einar Haugen qui préconise une double étude (interne et externe) de la langue. Elle prend nécessairement en compte non seulement les constructions (morphosyntaxiques), mais aussi les questions d'énonciation qui entourent l'usage des présentatifs et dont l'incidence sémantique (et pragmatique) est considérable.

Cette option permet d'évoluer de la micro-syntaxe (phrastique) à la macro-syntaxe (supra phrastique), pour percevoir les présentatifs comme d'importants jalons séquentialisants du discours. Il s'ensuit la nécessité d'une articulation harmonieuse du linguistique et du littéraire, d'une part, de l'oral et de l'écrit, d'autre part; à ce moment où l'oralisation de la langue française

s'accélère.

ISBN 3 89586 731 4. **LINCOM Studies in French Linguistics 02.** 650pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2003.

Le lexique latin hérité en aroumain dans une perspective romane

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Constitué comme un inventaire des mots latins hérités en aroumain suivi d'un lexique représentatif rapporté aux autres langues romanes, le présent ouvrage met en évidence l'importance de l'héritage latin en aroumain: langue romane parlée aujourd'hui encore par plus d'un million de personnes dans les pays balkaniques et la diaspora en Europe, Amérique du Nord, Australie. L'aroumain est une des langues en danger : utilisée seulement pour la communication privée, enseignée sporadiquement dans des cours optionnels, véhicule d'une culture qui fait beaucoup d'efforts pour acquérir les dimensions de la modernité, surtout après l'ouverture des années '90, abandonnée dans beaucoup de cas par ignorance et volonté de s'intégrer dans les communautés alloglottes. Après avoir vérifié plus de deux mille mots aroumains considérés dans les travaux de spécialité du siècle passé comme remontant au latin, l'auteur retient un total de mille six cent dont l'origine est sûrement latine. Ensuite, l'auteur réalise une comparaison romane au niveau du lexique représentatif, composé d'environ deux mille mots, dont presque la moitié sont d'origine latine.

Mariana Bara, Aroumaine de Bucarest, linguiste et écrivain est l'auteur de nombreuses études et d'un livre de prose.

ISBN 3 89586 980 5. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 40.** 240pp. USD 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2004.

Intonational Marking of Contrastive Focus in Madrid Spanish

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The present volume presents the results of an experimental study on the phonetics and phonology of the intonation patterns used to convey contrastive focus in Madrid Spanish. It contributes to recent and ongoing research on Spanish intonation by addressing an area that has been of interest to various scholars of Spanish intonation, yet has not received an adequate treatment to this point. This study is intended both for the Hispanist interested in the functions of Spanish intonation and for the theoretical phonologist working on intonation. The presentation is both data-driven, providing illustrations and discussions of the various intonation patterns that function as markers of contrastive focus, and theoretical, providing a formal phonological analysis of the intonation patterns observed. The material, following an introductory chapter and a chapter on the experimental methodology employed, is organized into four main chapters. The topics of these chapters are the intonation of broad focus declaratives, the intonation on the focal word, the intonation on the non-focal words of sentences containing a focal word, and the influence of syntactic constituency on focal intonation. A concluding chapter summarizes the material presented throughout the book, considers its

larger implications, and suggests directions for future research.

Timothy L. Face is Assistant Professor of Hispanic Linguistics at the University of Minnesota. He is the author of several articles on Spanish intonation and other areas of Spanish phonetics and phonology.

ISBN 3 89586 367 X. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 38**. 116pp. USD 87.00 / EUR 70.70 / GBP 60.10. 2002.

Vowel Raising in Spanish Historical Phonology

A feature geometry analysis

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This work addresses the raising effect that a palatal glide had upon the stressed vowel of the preceding syllable, a process which happened in the development from Late Latin to Old Spanish. This effect is particularly visible in the lack of diphthongization of stressed /g/ and /o/, which, under normal conditions, would undergo a process of diphthongization. All Late Latin vowels, however, except for the highest ones, undergo raising one degree. This "irregular" development of vowels has been traditionally linked to the presence of a palatal glide in the environment, and this study follows the traditional analysis, but tries to integrate it within the recent phonological framework of Feature Geometry, which has been proved to be an ideal model to describe assimilation processes. In particular, it follows Jung's (1991) hierarchical representation, focusing on the structure of the place node. In order to describe vowels, Jung makes use of the standard features [high], [low], and [ATR], placing them under what he calls the "vertical" node.

When analyzing the raising process using the tools provided by Jung's work, two processes are posited. On the one hand, the lack of diphthongization of /g/ and /o/ is attributed to the spreading of the feature [+ATR] from the glide onto the preceding stressed vowel. On the other, in order to explain the raising undergone by /e/ and /o/ on some occasions the notion of parasitic harmony (as described in Cole (1991)) is used. The feature that is considered to be under assimilation in this case is [+high], but the process only happens when the trigger (the glide) and the target (the preceding vowel) share a contextual feature, which, in the present case, is the specification for [+ATR]. This second process is sometimes blocked, because the intervening consonants are specified for the feature [+high], which is the one being spread. In order to explain the behavior of /a/ in the presence of the palatal glide, the notion of strict adjacency is brought into the picture. Only in this situation does /a/ undergo raising.

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Étude sur la connexité en français écrit

Le cas de "sinon" et de "en fait, de fait et en réalité"

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Ce livre présente les résultats de deux recherches réalisées dans le cadre de la Linguistique Textuelle telle qu'elle est caractérisée par Charolles (1993) et Combettes (1992). L'objectif de ces recherches était de fournir des descriptions

systématiques, fondées sur des corpus authentiques, pour les connecteurs "de fait, en fait et en réalité" d'une part et pour "sinon" d'autre part. La description du fonctionnement de ces quatre formes remet en question ou permet de redéfinir des problématiques théoriques de la Linguistique Textuelle.

Les deux recherches présentées ont été menées suivant la même méthodologie et à partir de corpus de textes écrits. La Première Partie de cet ouvrage présente une description du connecteur "sinon" à partir de l'hypothèse que cohésion et connexité ne constituent pas nécessairement des phénomènes discrets mais elles peuvent être actualisées de manière cooccurrence à travers un même outil linguistique. La Deuxième Partie présente une description des connecteurs "de fait, en fait et en réalité" qui intègre les principes théoriques de la description des connecteurs avec la théorie des univers de discours. Cette intégration fournit du coup une possible modélisation théorique pour l'interaction des plans d'organisation du discours (Charolles, 1993).

Cet ouvrage constitue donc une illustration des études possibles dans le cadre de la Linguistique Textuelle. Ce travail intéressera des étudiants avancés de linguistique, des analystes du discours et des spécialistes dans la formation de professeurs de langue française et de traducteurs, spécialistes qui pourront trouver dans les analyses proposées des principes de description des formes transposables dans le domaine de l'enseignement de la compréhension et production de discours.

ISBN 3 89586 301 7. **LINCOM Studies in French Linguistics 01**. 110pp. USD 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2003.

La variation grammaticale en géolinguistique

Les pronoms sujet en roman central

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Cette thèse traite de la variation des sujets pronominaux dans le continuum géolinguistique qui s'étend à travers l'Italie septentrionale et une grande partie du Midi français. Le sujet d'un verbe fini peut être identifié par un pronom (français je parle) ou par une désinence verbale (italien parl). Depuis Perlmutter (1971) et Chomsky (1981) on postule que cette distinction reflète les deux réglages possible d'un paramètre inné: les grammaires humaines doivent être soit [-sujet nul] comme le français, soit [+sujet nul] comme l'italien. Les variétés non standard étudiées ici, cependant, incluent des grammaires qui ne peuvent pas se ranger facilement dans ces deux catégories, et représentent donc un nouveau défi à plus de vingt ans de recherches en syntaxe générative.

Après des considérations générales concernant l'importance de la variation dans la théorie linguistique, nous développons une méthodologie pour utiliser des données des atlas linguistiques traditionnels. Bien que ignorés presque complètement par la linguistique "théorique", l'Atlas linguistique de la France (Gilliéron & Edmont 1902-1908) et le Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz (Jaberg & Jud 1928-1940) fournissent des données précieuses pour les recherches sur la variation morphosyntaxique.

Nous dépouillons des données d'un total de 438 points sur 101 cartes de chacun des atlas. Ces données sont ensuite présentées de façon synthétique sur 15 cartes thématiques, selon la personne grammaticale et d'autres facteurs linguistiques. L'analyse quantitative de cette base de données nous permet également de formuler certaines généralisations à propos des systèmes des sujets pronominaux.

Premièrement, les données n'indiquent pas une transition abrupte, comme prédirait l'hypothèse paramétrique, mais plutôt une zone de transition graduelle. Deuxièmement, la typologie des systèmes de sujets pronominaux n'est pas complètement sans contraintes, puisque des tendances claires apparaissent parmi ces variétés intermédiaires. Les sujets pronominaux sont plus rares à la première personne du singulier ou du pluriel, et à la deuxième personne du pluriel, alors qu'ils sont plus fréquents à la troisième personne du singulier ou du pluriel, et surtout à la deuxième personne du singulier. Il est difficile de représenter ce type d'asymétrie morphologique en termes syntaxiques ou en traits, ou encore en théorie paramétrique.

Plusieurs facteurs linguistiques, dont le type et le temps du verbe, le type et la position de la proposition, et la présence d'autres pronoms ou de la négation, contribuent au conditionnement de l'emploi des sujets pronominaux. Ces faits suggèrent que les paradigmes des pronoms sujet reflètent des phénomènes complexes qui auraient lieu aux 'interfaces' (Chomsky 1995) plutôt qu'un simple paramètre syntaxique.

ISBN 3 89586 939 2. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 11**. 230pp. USD 98.10 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2000.

The Pronunciation of Brazilian Portuguese

JAMES P. GIANGOLA

Faced with Portuguese words and phrases in writing, how does one pronounce them as a Brazilian would? Unfortunately for non-native speakers, the Portuguese spelling system presumes prior knowledge of particular phonological and morphological principles, unlike the more closely phonetic sound-spelling system of Spanish. *The Pronunciation of Brazilian Portuguese* addresses this problem. Sound-spelling correspondence rules are exemplified via carefully organized word sets accompanied by phonetic transcriptions.

This resource is intended for students of Portuguese and the Romance language family, linguists, speech technology scientists, business people, travelers, and anyone interested in knowing what it is that Brazilians do to sound Brazilian. It is thorough in its coverage of formal, colloquial, and non-standard patterns. Content ranges from the pronunciation of specific consonants, vowels, and diphthongs, to syllabification, connected speech, word stress, and rhythm. In addition, one chapter reviews written accent rules, another a spelling reform that has been proposed but not yet legislated. Two word-list appendices are devoted to the single most difficult area of pronunciation for non-native-speakers: stressed *e* and *o*. Two other appendices focus on non-standard, regional patterns.

ISBN 3 89586 446 3. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 26**. 220pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 2001.

Gramáticas en contacto

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La monografía representa un intento de adaptación empírica y teórica al contexto bilingüe catalán-español del llamado modelo comparatista, ideado por Shana Poplack para la desambiguación de los fenómenos de contacto de lenguas, tema especialmente polémico en la bibliografía especializada. La principal novedad de la investigación radica en ser la primera vez

que se aplican tales principios al análisis de dos lenguas tan próximas tipológicamente, como las que aquí nos ocupan.

A partir del paradigma variacionista, en el que se inspira el modelo, el autor analiza el estatus de los sustantivos de origen etimológico español en contexto lingüístico catalán, una de las formas más habituales del discurso bilingüe en este ámbito sociolingüístico. La hipótesis de partida es que la gramática de tales elementos léxicos puede determinarse a través del estudio exhaustivo de sus patrones cuantitativos de variabilidad gramatical, independientemente de que exhiban o no muestras de integración lingüística superficiales. Para ello, el modelo contrastivo compara esos patrones con los de otros tres grupos de sustantivos (catalanes en contexto catalán y de origen español en contexto monolingüe y en cambios de código inequívocos, respectivamente) a partir de ciertas áreas de la sintaxis nominal, como la determinación y la complementación. Los paradigmas de ambas representan alternativamente *puntos de coincidencia* y de *conflicto estructural* entre las dos lenguas romances en contacto. La principal conclusión del estudio, en consonancia con la alcanzada en investigaciones similares en otros ámbitos bilingües, es que los sustantivos que son objeto de análisis muestran la misma gramática que los nombres catalanes, y diferente a la manifestada por los demás sustantivos de origen etimológico español. En suma, ello demuestra que nos hallamos ante manifestaciones de *préstamo* léxico y no de *cambio de código* (code-switching), como algunos investigadores han propuesto en ocasiones.

ISBN 3 89586 669 4. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 23**. 180pp. USD 86.50 / EUR 70.30 / GBP 59.80. 2000.

The development of Italian accusative and dative clitics in interlanguage grammars

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The research reported in this monograph portrays quite an interesting acquisition process with regard to the development of Italian clitics in L2 grammars, and, as such, shed some clearer light on several issues that are still unaccounted for. For instance, although there is a general consensus on their slow development, L2 acquisitionists do not seem to agree on what may cause such a delay and what their initial acquisition stage might be. Are clitic properties entirely (*Full Transfer/Full Access Hypothesis*: Schwartz and Sprouse 1996), or partially accessed through L1 categories (*Missing Surface Inflection Hypothesis*: Lardière 1998b), or derived directly from learners' universal knowledge (*Full Access Hypothesis*, Epstein et al. 1996)?

Results show that these properties are not totally attained through L1 categories. Learners' native language grammar does influence the acquisition of these pronouns, but it does not entirely constitute their initial stage. Their acquisition delay may be attributed to several factors, namely (i) a general difficulty to 'convert' the syntactic information into appropriate morphological forms, and (ii) the intrinsic complexity of the cliticization process. Furthermore, regarding the issue of accessibility to Universal Grammar in adult age, data seem to justify some form of *continuity* since clitics, although absent in L1, are fully acquired.

ISBN 978 3 59586 568 8. **LINCOM Studies in Language Acquisition 23**. 136pp. USD 74.60 / EUR 55.30 / GBP 52.50. 2008.

La Singlosia Románico-germánica

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El contacto que durante tanto tiempo ha existido entre lenguas germánicas y románicas en el occidente europeo ha sido, sin duda, ampliamente estudiado. No obstante, en la extensa bibliografía disponible en este campo se echa en falta un tratamiento exhaustivo de una serie de paralelismos que configuran los subsistemas fonético-fonológico, morfológico, sintáctico y léxico-semántico de lenguas como el alemán, holandés, inglés, francés, italiano, provenzal, castellano, entre otras, para los cuales la bibliografía existente no llega a explicar.

Durante mucho tiempo no se ha prestado la atención necesaria a estos paralelismos, dejándola de lado pensando que se trataba de casualidades o, incluso de préstamos de estas lenguas entre sí. A pesar de todo, ante la evidencia de paralelismos, como la diptongación de /e/ y /o/ en la Germania y en la Romania occidental, el desarrollo de un pretérito analítico con un doble paradigma de verbos auxiliares, que han seguido un mismo proceso evolutivo cabe preguntarse si, entrando más a fondo en ellos, habría realmente un fenómeno lingüístico que sea capaz de ofrecer alguna explicación. Aquí entra en la discusión el fenómeno de *Sprachbund* (para el cual se ofrece aquí su traducción por *Singlosia*), desde el cual se intenta explicar estos paralelismos. Así, el objetivo de este trabajo se resume en explicar que el intenso contacto entre lenguas próximas entre sí, geográficamente y sin un vínculo genético que comprenda a todas ellas, puede producir en ellas una serie de innovaciones que configuran con el tiempo sus propias estructuras, haciéndolas converger en su evolución. Se trata de un estudio lingüístico de interés para germanistas y romanistas.

ISBN 3 89586 419 6. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 33**. 180pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 2001.

Los Pronombres de Tratamiento en el Español de Honduras

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Este volumen presenta los hallazgos de una investigación empírica de la cultura Hondureña. Este estudio halló que en Honduras existen diferentes reglas de trato pronominal que corresponden con diferencias en el género y la clase social de los hablantes. De manera que hay diferentes reglas para hombres que para mujeres, y para los miembros de la clase media como para los miembros de la clase trabajadora. Otros factores que influyen en la selección del pronombre son: la edad y el nivel de educación de los interlocutores, el tipo de relación que exista entre ellos (es decir, amistad, relación profesional, o relación familiar), el tema de la conversación, el relativo poder social de ambos, la situación y el lugar en el que se lleva a cabo la conversación, y el significado emotivo y/o pragmático que esté codificado en los pronombres.

La selección del pronombre en cualquier momento se ve afectada por uno o varios de estos factores, haciendo difícil establecer cuál de los factores prevalece. Esto hace casi imposible el predecir las diferentes normas de trato pronominal. Sin embargo, este estudio descubrió una serie de normas de co-ocurrencia que permiten establecer el grado de propiedad que puede tener un pronombre en una oración en

particular. Finalmente, este volumen presta especial atención a las diferentes funciones semánticas y pragmáticas de los pronombres de tratamiento, y a la función de cambiar de un pronombre a otro. Este estudio logró establecer que el cambio de un pronombre a otro en el español hondureño debe, en efecto, ser considerado una instancia de "cambio de código" y funciona como una estrategia conversacional.

ISBN 3 89586 416 1. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 32**. 280pp. USD 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2001.

Variation grammaticale et langue minoritaire: le cas des pronoms clitiques en français ontarien

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L'objectif principal de ce livre est d'examiner le système pronominal du français ontarien. Nous nous intéressons tout particulièrement à étudier l'influence éventuelle de la restriction dans l'emploi du français sur l'emploi des pronoms clitiques de cette variété. Dans une perspective sociolinguistique (labovienne), nous examinons également le rôle de différents facteurs linguistiques qui pourraient entrer en corrélation avec la présence/absence des clitiques.

Dans un premier temps, nous présentons une analyse linguistique des clitiques qui nous mène à conclure que ces éléments sont des affixes verbaux. Etant donné que des recherches précédentes démontrent que les affixes sont employés peu souvent par les locuteurs dont l'emploi de la langue est restreint, nous examinons l'hypothèse d'après laquelle les clitiques seront employés moins souvent parmi ces même locuteurs.

La première alternance que nous examinons a trait à l'emploi variable d'un clitique sujet dans une proposition qui contient déjà un sujet lexical. Par exemple, "mon père (il) parle". Nos résultats suggèrent que la variante redoublée se trouve moins souvent dans le parler des locuteurs dont l'emploi du français est restreint. L'analyse quantitative de cette structure révèle qu'il existe également un nombre important de facteurs linguistiques qui conditionnent l'emploi des sujets redoublés.

Ensuite, nous considérons l'emploi des pronoms objet direct et indirect. Dans les deux cas, les locuteurs alternent entre un pronom clitique et un pronom fort. Nos résultats démontrent que même si les locuteurs continuent à utiliser les formes clitiques, ils ont un taux relativement élevé de formes fortes. Nous avons aussi relevé des exemples où, contrairement à la grammaire du français standard, aucun pronom objet n'est utilisé. Encore une fois, nous attribuons ce résultat à une prédilection pour les formes non-liées parmi les locuteurs restreints.

Finalement, nous abordons la question de l'origine de l'emploi réduit des pronoms clitiques dans le parler des locuteurs restreints. Deux types d'explication sont prises en considération: a) l'interférence de la langue de contact, l'anglais, et b) la restructuration intrasystémique. Nous démontrons que bien que l'anglais puisse être à l'origine d'une réduction dans l'emploi des pronoms clitiques, il est tout aussi possible d'expliquer cette réduction en termes de régularisation et de simplification.

ISBN 3 89586 891 4. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 20**. 200pp. USD 85.70 / EUR 69.70 / GBP 59.30. 2000.

La ortografía sincrónica del español: a base de estadísticas comparativas

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El presente libro, que representa una continuación y expansión de la obra llevada a cabo por Mosterin (1981) y Weisskopf (1994) sobre la ortografía del castellano, pretende ser una taxonomía a la vez de una investigación de la ortografía española que se basa en dicha taxonomía. A través de un minucioso análisis de la multitud de estadísticas sobre la ortografía del español que el autor ha compilado de un CD-ROM suyo (*El triple diccionario de la lengua española/The Triple Dictionary of the Spanish Language (TRIDIC)*), las ya reconocidas áreas problemáticas de dicha ortografía--los grafemas y/o dígrafos *b/v*, *c/qu/k*, *c/s/z/l*, *g/j*, *h*, *ll/y/hi*, *m/n/ñ* y *x* más las diferentes representaciones ortográficas de la *yod* y la *wau*--se han sometido a un riguroso examen con el fin de producir reglas nuevas (o de rehacer y refinar reglas antiguas) para el uso de todos los grafemas y dígrafos problemáticos. Las reglas ortográficas que este análisis genera se dividen entre las de categoría **mayor** y las de categoría **menor**. Luego de presentadas, analizadas e ilustradas, se vuelven a ofrecer en forma resumida las que más sobresalen, con la finalidad de establecer una nueva base para el aprendizaje de la ortografía del castellano. El libro consiste en diez capítulos más los apéndices que los acompañan.

This statistics-driven work, which uses both Mosterin (1981) and Weisskopf (1994) as points of departure, is a taxonomy-based analysis of the problem areas in Spanish orthography--*b/v*, *c/qu/k*, *c/s/z*, *g/j*, *h*, *ll/y/hi*, *m/n/ñ*, *x* and the various spellings of *yod* and *wau*--that attempt to refine old rules and generate new ones. Each chapter states and then sums up all rules. The statistics are compiled from the author's *El triple diccionario de la lengua española/The Triple Dictionary of the Spanish Language (TRIDIC)*.

ISBN 3 89586 930 9. LINCOP Studies in Romance Linguistics 10. 330pp. USD 117.20 / EUR 95.30 / GBP 81.00. 1999.

Pronominal Address in Honduran Spanish

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This volume presents the findings of an empirical examination of the Honduran Ladino culture. This study has found that there are in Honduras different rules for pronominal address that correspond to differences in the gender and social class of the speakers. Thus, there are different rules for men and women, as well as for members of the middle and lower classes. Other factors influencing the choice of pronoun are: the age and education of the interlocutors, the type of relationship existing between them (i.e., friendship, collegial, or kinship), the topic of conversation, their relative social power, the situation and the setting in which the interaction takes place, and the emotional and/or pragmatic meanings encoded in the pronouns.

The choice of pronouns at any given moment is generally affected by several of these factors, making it difficult to isolate any single factor, thus allowing for more predictability in the norms of pronominal address. In addition, there exist some co-occurrence rules that determining the appropriateness of a given pronoun in the utterance. Finally, this volume pays special attention to the different semantic and pragmatic

functions fulfilled by switching from one pronoun to another. Thus, establishing that pronominal switching can, indeed, be considered as an instance of code-switching as a conversational strategy.

ISBN 3 89586 655 5. LINCOP Studies in Romance Linguistics 18. 200pp. USD 85.80 / EUR 69.70 / GBP 59.30. 2000.

The French Language in Canada

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Canadian French has had a long and remarkable history; it has been at home upon this continent for almost 400 years. From 1763 until recent times it survived upon its own, without substantial input from the mother country, France, which gave up its North American colonies at the Treaty of Paris.

Because of its remarkable history Canadian French has several outstanding features. One of these is the existence of archaisms, of old words and expressions that have disappeared or died out in France, such as the old weights and measures that were in use before the coming of the metrical system at the time of the French Revolution of 1789. The Revolution, coming a quarter of a century after the Treaty of Paris, was largely irrelevant to Canada. Another was the borrowing of Amerindian terms for the different life experiences of the New World. Some of these, such as 'caribou', found their way into international French, others remain purely local borrowings. Then there is the development of a distinctive regional accent, which other speakers of French recognize as "Canadian". There is also the development of a distinctive form of expressive language that has led to Canadian francophones on holiday in Mexico being nicknamed 'los Tarbanacos' by the Mexicans. Finally there is the influence of English, since the francophone population in Canada, largely centred in the Province of Quebec, is surrounded by a continental sea of English.

Canadian French is, consequently, a vast and fascinating tableau of infinite detail, a subject matter with which the Canadian student of French can become totally engrossed. This brief volume is designed as an introduction to the subject, with the understanding that the proper way to approach such complexity is to provide a guide through the maze of resources so that the students can inform themselves by their own researches rather than being provided with second hand information.

Contents: Ch.1: Regional Language and Standard Language - Exercises. Ch.2: Commentaries: from the earliest travellers to the Atlas Linguistique de l'Est du Canada - Exercises. Ch.3: The cultural matrix: the pioneer life - Exercises. Ch.4: Phonology of Canadian French - Exercises. Ch.5: Morphology and Syntax - Exercises. Ch.6: Expressive language - Exercises. Ch.7: The parameters of linguistic variation: historical, geographical, social - Exercises. Ch.8: Anglicisms - Exercises.

ISBN 3 89586 571 0. LINCOP Studies in Romance Linguistics 07. 120pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 2000.

Variación actual y evolución histórica: los clíticos *le/s*, *la/s*, *lo/s*

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Se reabre la investigación de un tema conocido--la variación en el uso de los clíticos españoles *le/s*

la/s y *lo/s*--para esclarecer tanto su *situación actual* como su *evolución histórica*. En relación con este tema se plantean las preguntas siguientes:

¿Cuál es la relación actual entre distintas *variedades geográficas* y distintas *variedades sociales*?

¿Cómo se puede entender esta relación, como *producto histórico*?

La investigación se basa en aproximadamente 150 horas de conversación, grabada en *distintas zonas* geográficas históricamente castellanas o relacionadas con Castilla. En cada una de ellas se distingue también el habla de *distintos grupos*: Se recogen y analizan muestras de hablantes de vida relativamente *limitada a la zona* (generalmente rurales), comparándolas con muestras de la misma zona, pero de hablantes de ámbito más extendido y mayor nivel educativo (generalmente profesionales urbanos). Esto permite identificar, en cada zona, un *uso relativamente "más autóctono"*, distinguiéndolo del que puede responder a *normas más generalizadas*, y determinar (1) en qué sentidos y medida difieren entre sí, y también (2) cómo difiere cada uno del uso de hablantes de niveles análogos, pero de zonas geográficas diferentes.

Este procedimiento lleva a distinguir *sistemas funcionales diferentes* que determinan el uso relativamente "más autóctono" de distintas zonas geográficas, y a proponer, como hipótesis contrastable con la documentación histórica, una *secuencia de reinterpretaciones* que los conectaría temporalmente. También permite entender *el sentido de las normas de preferencia* en cuanto al uso de estas formas, tanto explícitas (prescriptivas) como fácticas (inducibles del uso de aceptación más general), y las distintas observaciones tradicionales sobre este tema, aclarando aparentes contradicciones.

ISBN 3 89586 640 7. LINCOP Studies in Romance Linguistics 16. 100pp. USD 77.40 / EUR 62.90 / GBP 53.50. 2000.

The Development of Phonology in Spanish and Portuguese

EDUARDO D. FAINGOLD
University of Tulsa

The Development of Phonology in Spanish and Portuguese applies Mayerthaler and Bailey's seminal work in linguistic naturalness and markedness to child language development. The book focuses on Spanish and Portuguese in their many varieties, including their 'daughter' creole and fusion and koine languages, as it systematically examines the acquisition of a range of phonological constructions. The account is further enhanced by reference to historical language change, contact language phenomena and creolization. This highly integrated study demonstrates the impetus and predictive force of markedness theory.

It is shown that first-language phonological acquisition, creole phonology, and historical phonology share a large number of universal features. Biological constraints such as language universals and markedness considerations interact in a significant manner in child language, creolization, and historical change with superstrate/substrate languages, and all are affected by the age of the speaker and sociocommunicational constraints such as literacy, borrowing, decreolization, and hypercorrection.

Contents

1 Introduction (Background assumptions; Research procedures; Sources of data)
2 Phonological Markedness (The notion of markedness; Markedness and phonological universals; An integrated model of markedness)

3 Spanish and Portuguese phonology (Input languages: La Plata Argentine Spanish and São Paulo Brazilian Portuguese; Source languages: Uruguayan Spanish and Southern Brazilian Portuguese; Substratum languages: Iberian Spanish and Portuguese)

4 First language acquisition of Spanish and Portuguese phonology (The use of case-study methodology; Biological mechanisms of change in child language)

5 Creolization of Spanish and Portuguese Phonology (Papiamentu; Palenquero; Reconstructing segmental inventories; Biological mechanisms of change in creolization; Sociocommunicational mechanisms in creolization)

6 Fusion and compartmentalization of Spanish and Portuguese phonology (Selected dialects of Judeo-Ibero-Romance; Judeo-Ibero-Romance: The language spoken by Spanish and Portuguese Jews; Judeo-Ibero-Romance as a Spanish koine; Fusion in Judeo-Ibero-Romance; Diffusion, fusion, and compartmentalization; The psychological and social reality of linguistic fusion)

**7 Summary and Conclusions
References, Index**

ISBN 978 3 89586 712 5. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 59**. 150pp. USD 68.30 / EUR 55.50 / GBP 47.20. 2008.

La diptongación en las lenguas románicas

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La reconstrucción de la diptongación de *Œy 3* breves latinas en varias lenguas romanas es un problema clásico de la lingüística románica. Uno de los aspectos más problemáticos consiste en que los diptongos resultantes son muy similares en las lenguas románicas con diptongación, mientras que su distribución es muy distinta dentro de cada una de las diferentes lenguas. Entre los romanistas predominan dos actitudes: a) es posible una explicación unitaria para todas las lenguas con diptongación; b) el proceso se explica en cada lengua de manera diversa. La teoría unitaria más famosa es la de Schür, que defiende una diptongación metafónica en toda la Rumania. Esta hipótesis falla radicalmente en su base fonética: no existe una diptongación metafónica del tipo que Schür imagina. Los que defienden explicaciones particulares para cada lengua admiten que en algunas hubo diptongación metafónica del tipo propuesto por Schür y que en otras el proceso se debió al alargamiento de las vocales.

En el trabajo se postula una reconstrucción unitaria mejor basada en los hechos fonéticos. Las vocales *Œy 3* breves latinas diptongaron en las lenguas y los contextos que les permitieron una mayor duración. Se estudian las diferentes jerarquías de contextos que gobiernan la duración y se pone en relación la diptongación de todas las vocales, de manera que aparece un conjunto coherente que permite comprender los resultados de todas las lenguas.

ISBN 3 89586 557 5. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 04**. 340pp. USD 117.20 / EUR 95.30 / GBP 81.00. 1998.

Proyecto de gramática histórica y comparada de las lenguas romances

FERNANDO SANCHEZ MIRET
Universidad de Salamanca

Este libro es el proyecto docente que el autor

presenta para concursar a una plaza de profesor titular de Filología Románica con el perfil "Gramática histórica y comparada de las lenguas romances". El trabajo es de utilidad clara para el docente y para cualquiera que desee obtener una visión rápida de los asuntos que trata la gramática histórica romance. En la primera parte del trabajo se recogen exhaustivamente las distintas perspectivas existentes sobre el estudio del cambio lingüístico, se presentan algunos aspectos generales de cada una de las lenguas romances y se cita por extenso la bibliografía útil para su estudio. El resto del trabajo se estructura en los grandes bloques de una gramática histórica:

fonética, morfología, sintaxis, formación de palabras e historia del léxico. En cada tema particular se presentan los datos fundamentales y los problemas que su historia ha planteado.

El autor es profesor asociado de Filología Románica en la Facultad de Filología de la Universidad de Salamanca. En su tesis doctoral ha afrontado el problema de la diptongación en las lenguas romances y sus intereses se orientan fundamentalmente hacia la fonética y la morfología históricas de las lenguas romances. Entre sus tareas docentes se encuentra actualmente también la enseñanza del romano.

Vol.I: ISBN 3 89586 414 5. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 30**. 400pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 2001.

Vol.II: ISBN 389586 415 3. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 31**. 400pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 2001.

La morfopragmática del español

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La morfopragmática es la parte de la morfología que trata de los hablantes y los oyentes. El acercamiento a la investigación de la estructura de las palabras que exploramos aquí representa una convergencia de diferentes estudios de investigación. Uno es la teoría de la morfología y el léxico (Aronoff 1976, 1994), Bauer (1983); otro se centra en la investigación de las propiedades psicológicas del lenguaje (Sperber y Wilson 1986) y el empleo de los procesos cognitivos en la teoría morfológica (Bybee 1985); y en último lugar, el estudio de los efectos y significados pragmáticos generales como resultado de la aplicación de las reglas morfológicas (Dressler y Barbaressi 1987), (Dressler y Kiefer 1990) y (Haverkate 1990).

Nos interesa llevar a cabo un examen de las motivaciones pragmáticas en las estrategias productivas empleadas por el hablante de una lengua con el propósito concreto de rear/reflejar lo mejor posible sus intenciones comunicativas cuando hace uso de las RFP (reglas de formación de palabras) para manipular un (nuevo) concepto/significado en la lengua. Es un reflejo de los procesos mentales que determinan cómo el usuario de la lengua es capaz de combinar forma y significado englobados en cualquiera de los formatos usuales de las reglas morfológicas. Para nuestro propósito, de esta manera explicitado, se ha recogido un corpus de datos que caracteriza morfológicamente usos creativos de formación de nuevo léxico en el español peninsular, el español de los estados norteamericanos de New Mexico, Texas y Colorado, el llamado junk Spanish y marcas comerciales norteamericanas. Estableceremos una relación que sirva para explicar la conexión que se produce entre el output de una RFP y la interpretación recibida por el oyente, así como la implicación del hablante en el proceso de aplicación de las RFP.

ISBN 3 89586 992 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 24**. 240pp. USD 87.00 / EUR 70.70 / GBP 60.10. 2002.

The Grammatical Thought and Linguistic Behaviour of Juan de Valdés

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At the mention of Spanish Renaissance grammarians or linguistic thinkers, the figure that readily comes to mind is the great Elio Antonio de Nebrija, whilst one of the least recognized is Juan de Valdés, whose only work on language has failed to impress modern scholars and, thus, achieve such a high status. There is a combination of factors that has contributed to this state of affairs. But there also exists a paradox around Valdés's *Diálogo de la lengua*: notwithstanding its unfortunate circumstances, it has been a special favourite of scholars, who frequently use it as an authoritative reference on 16th-century Castilian. Curiously, this paradox has so far gone unnoticed. Moreover, how the *Diálogo* is used constitutes another level of the problem.

It can be contended that, from a sociolinguistic standpoint, the way Valdés's work has generally been used impedes, rather than improves, our knowledge of what the objective usage picture of the language must have been at the time. This is because his comments are invariably cited, unquestioned, to confirm, explicitly or implicitly, the status of features in the language that have already been established by traditional scholarship via the narrow medium of literature and other formal written sources. This book has systematically addressed all three levels of this major problem in scholarship concerning the history of Castilian. It first defines the problem (which seems to have hitherto evaded scholars) through critical reviews of some of the influential works on Valdés and on the language, and proceeds to recast the *Diálogo* in a completely new light by classifying its linguistic content from Valdés's viewpoint. Finally, it investigates his linguistic behaviour, which unveils the reality behind his severe sociolinguistic value judgements, and, consequently, challenges the reader to seriously consider the inescapable implications of his pervasive linguistic self-correction for our knowledge of 16th-century Castilian.

ISBN 978 3 89586 181 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 55**. 263pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2007.

Le Français en Afrique

Le processus de dialectalisation du français en Afrique: Le cas du Cameroun. Etude fonctionnelle des tendances évolutives du français.

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Université de Yaoundé I

Le Français en Afrique présente les tendances évolutives du français en Afrique, dans le cas spécifique du Cameroun. L'auteur part d'une hypothèse: les indépendances des pays africains ont eu comme contrecoup une "coupure" entre la Mère Patrie et ses anciennes colonies. Puis constate que les Nations africaines ayant conservé l'usage du français en ont fait un instrument certes privilégié mais à leur propre convenance.

Le français fait désormais partie des habitudes linguistiques des Africains. Cependant, il serait illusoire de croire que ces locuteurs qui, aujourd'hui, communiquent dans cette langue sont encore contraints aux mêmes efforts qu'à l'époque où l'interlocuteur était le Blanc en personne. On observe en fait une attitude

nouvelle qui connaît sa sédimentation dans une suite logique : émancipation, indépendances, appropriation du français.

S'ils font usage du français, ce n'est point parce qu'ils sont contraints d'abandonner leur propres langues. C'est parce qu'ils tirent satisfaction du français dans l'état où ils le parlent. Leur dire de ne plus parler ce français serait peut-être leur demander d'abandonner l'usage du français. Loin d'exprimer une subversion, cet ouvrage constitue une contribution à la réflexion sur l'état actuel du français en Afrique et sur la NORME en général quant à ses rapports avec la réalité objective, la vision du monde, le dit, le non dit, le vouloir dire, l'impossible à dire : la satisfaction des besoins de la communication linguistique.

ISBN 3 89586 194 4. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 01.** 450 pp. USD 124.60 / EUR 101.30 / GBP 86.10. 1998.

Non-Truth-Conditional Semantics in Spanish: Conceptual and Procedural Meaning

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This book explores current semantic theory applied to Spanish, focussing on a number of key aspects within non-truth-conditional semantics. It involves applications of this branch of semantics to various areas of Spanish language. In doing so, it critically considers earlier approaches to the study of semantic meaning, such as truth-conditional semantics, Speech Act theory, and Gricean conventional implicatures.

The book argues that those earlier approaches to linguistic semantics do not stand up to closer scrutiny and thus are subject to a number of counterexamples. In particular, there are various arguments against those approaches which show that they are not sufficient, and often not even necessary, for a comprehensive and unified account of linguistic semantics to be developed.

An alternative approach is then discussed based on recent developments in the field which shows that it is possible to provide a unified account of linguistic semantics by making two fundamental distinctions: on the one hand, a distinction between conceptual and procedural meaning; and, on the other, a distinction between explicit and implicit communication. These two distinctions combined with the various levels of representation available in linguistic communication allow us to capture the variety of linguistic meaning encountered in language.

In applying and developing these concepts, a number of areas are covered within Spanish. Firstly, the current framework is applied to sentence adverbials and parentheticals. Then, there is a discussion on discourse and pragmatic connectives. Thirdly, the new framework is applied to discourse particles and interjections. Finally, a number of mood indicators are considered in relation to Spanish, including imperative and interrogative forms.

ISBN 3 89586 879 5. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 49.** 200pp. USD 82.10 / EUR 66.70 / GBP 56.70. 2006.

Phrase française et francographie africaine De l'influence de la socioculture

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Cette étude se situe dans un cadre où la source

d'inspiration et l'objet d'écriture, c'est la socioculture africaine. Il s'agit d'une écriture judicieuse, puissante, percutante et à prétention universelle, esthétiquement tracée d'une plume profondément plongée dans la sociologie et l'anthropologie africaines; une écriture du moi socioculturel ou une socioculture de l'écriture du moi. En tout cas, pas une écriture impersonnellement et froidement francophone.

L'objectif du type d'écrivains, et par extension du type d'usagers de la langue française dont il est ici question, c'est l'expression la plus adéquate de la socioculture africaine, en vue de l'exhumer, de la désenclaver ou de l'immortaliser; une socioculture qui échapperait ainsi à la phagocytose de l'exigeante et inexorable mondialisation. Cet objectif est susceptible de révéler une francophonie riche de sa diversité socioculturelle, en même temps qu'une francographie africaine utile, efficace ou repensée.

En fonctionnant dans ce cadre, la phrase française est susceptible de subir une forte influence de la socioculture africaine sur plusieurs plans: phonético-phonologique, scripturaire, morphosyntaxique, lexicologique, sémantique, stylistique, énonciatif, pragmatique... En conséquence, plutôt que de se ramener à d'irréductibles régularités formelles d'antan, la phrase française s'ouvre à des schémas difficiles, voire impossibles, à programmer. Subséquemment se pose, avec acuité, le problème de réactualisation de la théorie grammaticale de la phrase française en francophonie; lequel problème a des incidences pédagogiques et didactiques considérables, d'autant que la normalisation et la normativisation des structures de la langue française au contact des langues partenaires africaines sont interpellées.

ISBN 978 3 89586 888 7. **LINCOM Studies in French Linguistics 06.** 431 pp. USD 105.20 / EUR 85.50 / GBP 72.70. 2008.

Das Katalanische in der frühen Neuzeit

Untersuchungen zur
Grammatikalisierung von Auxiliaren
und Kopulae in Selbstzeugnissen
der Epoche

PATRICK O. STEINKRÜGER

Diese Untersuchung stellt eine umfassende Darstellung zur verbalgrammatischen Entwicklung des Katalanischen in der Frühen Neuzeit (16. bis 18. Jahrhundert) dar und befaßt sich in der Hauptsache mit Auxiliarisierungen jenes Zeitraumes, insbesondere der Kopulae SER/ESTAR, der haben-Verben HAVER/TENIR sowie der Bewegungsverbren ANAR 'gehen', TORNAR 'wiederkehren' und VENIR 'kommen'. Aufgrund ihrer lexikalischen Ausgangsbedeutung sind diese Verben universal gesehen für Auxiliarisierungen prädestiniert. Das hinsichtlich der Textsorte homogene Korpus besteht aus privaten Tagebüchern und Memoiren, die neben Briefen von den Historikern zur Kategorie der Selbstzeugnisse (oder auch Ego-Dokumente) gerechnet werden.

In den Analysen werden (mikro-)typologische Veränderungen im Katalanischen der Frühen Neuzeit untersucht, die dazu beigetragen haben, daß das Katalanische heutzutage - typologisch betrachtet - zusammen mit dem Spanischen und dem Portugiesischen zu den iberoromanischen Sprachen gerechnet werden muß. Hierbei wird die dialektale Ausgliederung des Katalanischen beobachtet, die während der Frühen Neuzeit stattfand und nicht auf prähistorische Substrate zurückzuführen ist. Auch werden hierbei theoretische Fragen und Bereiche der allgemeinen

Sprachwissenschaft berührt, insbesondere der Grammatikalisierungstheorie (Grammatikalisierung von Verben zu Auxiliaren vor dem Hintergrund kognitiver Theorien) und der Sprachwandelforschung (Quantifizierung und Qualifizierung von Wandelphänomenen über längere Zeiträume). Was den letztgenannten Aspekt anbelangt, so bildet Nichtlinearität keine empirische Ausnahmeerscheinung.

Ein Anhang mit transkribierten Manuskripten, die bisher unpubliziert waren, ein Glossar und ein ausführliches Literaturverzeichnis zum frühneuzeitlichen Katalanisch vervollständigen den Band.

ISBN 3 89586 717 9. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 43.** 330pp. USD 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2004.

Slavic Features in the History of Rumanian

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This study examines the role of Slavic phonological and morphological features in the history of Rumanian. Data are limited to those phonological and morphological features purportedly attributable to early Slavic language contact and which are present in all or most of the Rumanian dialects--Rumanian, Arumanian, Megleno-Rumanian, and Istro-Rumanian.

Two basic questions are asked: First, which structural features should or should not be attributed to Slavic language contact? This question is significant because Slavic language contact features in the history of Rumanian have been disputed among Romance and Slavic linguists for a long time. Some linguists have proposed a wide range of Slavic features in Rumanian whereas others have proposed a much more limited set of features. Second, of those features which are indeed Slavic in origin, what is the exact nature of the language contact process by which the features were incorporated into Rumanian? Regarding this issue, the Slavic contact features are analyzed by means of Thomason and Kaufman's (1988) theory of language contact, which identifies two distinct processes by which a foreign feature can spread to another language: borrowing, initiated by native speakers of the language incorporating the non-native feature; or language shift, introduced by native speakers of the language wherein the feature originated. The study demonstrates that this model of language contact can efficiently account for the Slavic structural features that appear in Rumanian. Also, four general criteria are proposed which give an indication of which process(es) can account for how a given language contact feature was incorporated into a language.

ISBN 3 89586 599 0. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 08.** 200pp. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.40. 1999.

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 98.00 / EUR 79.70 / GBP 67.80. 2004.

Grammars:

A Descriptive Grammar of Romanian

RADU DANILIU & LAURA DANILIU

The Descriptive Grammar of the Romanian language is divided into 3 parts: phonology, morphology and syntax, preceded by a short introduction presenting the geographical areas where Romanian is spoken, the Latin basis of the language and the foreign influences during the centuries.

The first part describes the Romanian sounds: 7 vowels, 22 consonants, 11 diphthongs and 6 triphthongs. It also presents the theme, focus, intonation and information processing as they appear in Romanian. The second part contains concise presentations of the noun (type, gender, number, case, declension), the article (definite, indefinite, possessive, demonstrative), the adjective (type, declension, degrees of comparison and intensity), the pronoun (personal, neutral, of politeness, reflexive, possessive, demonstrative, relative, emphasizing, indefinite, interrogative, negative) the numeral (cardinal, ordinal, multiplicative, fractional, indefinite; the approximation), the verb (types, voice, mood, tense, person, number, inflexion), the adverb (type, degrees of comparison and intensity, special usage), the preposition and the conjunction.

The last part deals with the syntactic functions of the speech parts (Subject, Predicate, Complements, Attributes, Apposition) and with types of sentences (Subjective, Predicative, Attributive, 4 Completives, 14 Circumstantial, Apposition, Incidence). This part also has in view coordination and subordination, the topic, direct and indirect speech. All topics are accompanied by clear examples.

ISBN 3 89586 637 7. **LINCOM Studies in Romance Linguistics 14.** 400pp. USD 120.90 / EUR 98.30 / GBP 83.60. 2000.

Isleño Spanish

FELICE COLES

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As an endangered variety of Spanish spoken by a few hundred residents of southeast Louisiana, the isleño dialect dates back to 1778, when recruits from the Canary Islands populated the marshlands newly acquired by Spain from France. Existing in relative social and geographical isolation until the

20th century, the phonology of isleño Spanish parallels Caribbean varieties and other lowland Spanish dialects, including /s/ aspiration and deletion and liquid migration; and grammatically it has been influenced both by contact with American English and by language obsolescence, with reduction of forms, development of irregularities, and stylistic shrinkage. The lexicon of isleño Spanish contains archaisms from 18th century Canary Island Spanish, adapted loanwords from Cajun French and contemporary loanwords from American English. The community has made a concerted effort at ethnic preservation, establishing a museum dedicated to the traditions of the culture and a yearly festival for group solidarity, but ethnolinguistic vitality remains low, due to the lack of monolingual speakers and conversational situations outside the home requiring the use of isleño Spanish.

Felice Coles (the University of Mississippi) researches the endangerment and maintenance of Spanish dialects in the United States as well as the sociolinguistics of dialects of American English in the southern United States.

ISBN 3 89586 593 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 278.** 60pp. USD 50.60 / EUR 41.10 / GBP 34.90. 1999.

Faetar

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Faetar is a Francoprovençal dialect spoken in two villages in Apulia (Faeto and Celle di San Vito), in southern Italy. Faetar came to be spoken in these villages due to a migration from southeastern France (département of Ain) around the 14th century. An unwritten language, it has incorporated aspects of Apulian Italian dialects during its 600 years of contact. It is a doubly endangered language:

Francoprovençal has been virtually exterminated in France by aggressive language planning; and it is spoken by fewer than 800 people in Apulia due to a mass exodus from rural areas. It survives in emigrant pockets in Italy, Switzerland, the U.S.A., and Canada.

Faetar phonology resembles that of neighboring dialects, but is distinguished by the phonemic presence of schwa and a process of variable deletion of post-tonic segments and syllables. It differs from Francoprovençal in having phonemic geminates word-medially and phonetic geminates at word boundaries. The morphology is similar to southern French dialects, with post-verbal negation, little agreement marking, and obligatory subject pronouns. It is distinct in that double subject pronouns are frequently present and reduplication is used for emphasis. Like both French and Italian, Faetar is SVO and left-branching.

ISBN 3 89586 548 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 299.** 150 pp. USD 67.50 / EUR 54.90 / GBP 46.70. 2000.

Siciliano

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Il siciliano appartiene nella classificazione tradizionale ai 'dialetti' meridionali d'Italia. Nonostante ciò bisogna mettere in rilievo il proprio carattere del siciliano nell'ambito dei 'dialetti' italiani meridionali (v. il sistema delle vocali toniche oppure le desinenze degli infiniti).

Lo schizzo prenderà in esame i brani tradizionali della grammatica descrittiva con degli esempi abbondanti, sul campo della fonetica il vocalismo con le particolarità seguenti: le sette vocali toniche del siciliano discendenti dalle sette vocali latine si sono poi ridotte a cinque, il dittongo latino AU si conserva e le vocali finali

sono pronunciate sempre chiare, a differenza di quelle nelle parlate meridionali sul continente. Sul campo del consonantismo menzioniamo tra l'altro la geminata -dd- cacuminale, l'assimilazione progressiva dei nessi intervocalici latini ND e MB e il passaggio della D iniziale e della D intervocalica in r, sul campo della morfologia sono degni di menzione in particolare il condizionale che risale alla forma latina del piuccheperfetto e in generale la formazione dei tempi, l'assorbimento dell'articolo nel nome, la mancanza del partitivo, delle particolarità nel sistema dei possessivi e nel sistema dei numerali (p.e. la numerazione vigesimale).

Per la sintassi sono ricordati tra l'altro l'accusativo retto da preposizione, i diversi modi di costruire il periodo ipotetico, l'impopolarità del congiuntivo presente, la realizzazione di diverse congiunzioni (a differenza dell'italiano: p.e. che, se, siccome) e la realizzazione siciliana delle diverse preposizioni (a differenza dell'italiano: p.e. verso ed altre). Alcuni dei fenomeni menzionati si incontrano, del resto, anche sul continente meridionale. Finalmente sarà descritto il lessico, dove le parlate siciliane conservano parecchi relitti fossili del latino e del greco antico. Importante nell'ambito del lessico è anche l'elemento arabo trasmesso specificamente attraverso la Sicilia.

ISBN 3 89586 219 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 129.** 100pp. 6 cartes. USD 63.80 / EUR 51.90 / GBP 44.10. 1997.

Abruzzese

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L'Abruzzo è una regione italiana nella parte centrale dello stivale. Comprende 10794 km quadrati con ca. 1,2 milione di abitanti. L' Abruzzese fa parte dei dialetti centro-meridionali e conserva alcuni relitti fossili del Latino, grazie alla sua posizione nell' interno dell' Appennino fuori della grande rete stradale. I fatti più caratteristici sono sul campo del vocalismo la conservazione del dittongo latino AU, sul campo del consonantismo la conservazione dei gruppi di consonante più L e sul campo della morfologia per il condizionale residui che risalgono al piuccheperfetto latino. Lo schizzo prenderà in considerazione il vocalismo e il consonantismo, la morfologia, la sintassi e alcuni aspetti caratteristici del lessico abruzzese. Alcuni fatti linguistici troveranno una spiegazione storica ed extra-linguistica: lo stato pontificio p.e. ha esercitato un certo influsso sull' articolazione linguistica dei dialetti centro-meridionali in generale e dell' Abruzzese in particolare. Alla fine il lettore troverà un testo abruzzese con la relativa traduzione italiana, alcune carte che illustrano i fatti descritti e una bibliografia dettagliata e aggiornata relativa ai dialetti abruzzesi. Altri fatti salienti come la costruzione impersonale, la geminazione iniziale a Scanno quando si tratta di concetti collettivi, oppure la palatalizzazione della á tonica in sillaba chiusa danno all' Abruzzese un profilo tutto particolare nell' ambito dei dialetti centro-meridionali.

ISBN 3 89586 077 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 74.** 70pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996.

Corse

MATHÉE GIACOMO-MARCELLESI

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Le Corse est parlé en Corse par environ 150,000 personnes. Sa spécificité a été longtemps occultée par sa parenté avec les autres idiomes italiens. Il a commencé à bénéficier dans la 2è moitié du XIXè siècle d'une littérature d'expression corse. Il est officiellement reconnu aujourd'hui comme

Transcription of Intonation of the Spanish Language

PILAR PRIETO & PAOLO ROSEANO (eds.)

Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats and Universitat Pompeu Fabra; Universitat de Barcelona and Universitat Pompeu Fabra

The main purpose of this book is to take a step forward in the development of a consensus-based transcription system for Spanish intonation within the Tones and Break Indices (ToBI) framework by taking into account data from different dialectal varieties. The book comprises ten chapters which describe the basic intonational patterns of the following dialects of Spanish: Castilian, Cantabrian, Canarian, Dominican, Puerto Rican, Venezuelan Andean, Ecuadorian Andean, Chilean, Argentinian and Mexican Spanish.

Each chapter offers a Sp_ToBI analysis of the basic intonational contrasts found in these dialects that is based on a wide range of data including a variety of statements, yes-no questions, wh- questions, echo questions, as well as vocatives and imperatives. One of the advantages of the present work is that all chapters share a common methodology in data collection, thus permitting a precise comparison of the resulting intonation contours and their analyses. Digital recordings of the actual data on which the chapters are based are available at the website of the *Interactive Online Atlas of Spanish Intonation* (*Atlas interactivo de entonación del español*, accessible at <http://prosodia.upf.edu/atlasentonacion/>). We hope that the work presented here will serve as an empirical groundwork for the establishment of a standard, comprehensive system for transcribing the intonation of the Spanish language.

Contents:

Introduction	Pilar Prieto
Castilian Spanish Intonation	Eva Estebas-Vilaplana and Pilar Prieto
Cantabrian Spanish Intonation	M. ^a Jesús López-Bobo and Miguel Cuevas-Alonso
Canarian Spanish Intonation	Mercedes Cabrera Abreu and Francisco Vizcaino Ortegarie
Dominican Spanish Intonation	Erik W. Willis
Puerto Rican Spanish Intonation	Meghan E. Armstrong
Venezuelan Andean Spanish Intonation	Lluïsa Astruc, Elsa Mora and Simon Rew
Ecuadorian Andean Spanish Intonation	Erin O'Rourke
Chilean Spanish Intonation	Héctor Ortiz, Marcela Fuentes and Lluïsa Astruc
Argentinian Spanish Intonation	Christoph Gabriel, Ingo Feldhausen, Andrea Pešková, Laura Colantoni, Su-Ar Lee, Valeria Arana and Leopoldo Labastía
Mexican Spanish Intonation	Carne de-la-Mota, Pedro Martín Butragueño and Pilar Prieto

ISBN 978 3 86290 184 5 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Phonetics 06**. 380pp. USD 176.30 / EUR 143.00 / GBP 121.80. 2010/III.

centrale un ipersistema che mostra parecchie innovazioni che ci sono arrivate dal periodo della Repubblica Romana in poi, per esempio l'armonizzazione delle vocali toniche -é- ed -ò- davanti a una -u oppure una -i finale. Dall'altro si sentono in alcune zone remote nel sud della regione parecchi relitti fonologici, morfologici, sintattici e lessicali che ci sopravvivono dal periodo del latino classico. L'antica colonizzazione greca nella parte meridionale della regione sarà presa in considerazione nel nostro schizzo. Le varietà basilicatesi hanno in comune alcune particolarità con gli ipersistemi calabrese, apulo e campano. Evidenti sono le convergenze linguistiche del Basilicatese con la Sardegna e la Romania.

L'importanza particolare del Basilicatese fra le altre lingue romanze viene messa in rilievo quando si costata che alcune particolarità basilicatesi si ritrovano nel Portogallo, in Spagna, in Romania e nei dialetti dell'Istria. Lo schizzo prenderà in considerazione: fonologia (vocalismo e consonantismo), morfologia, sintassi e alcuni aspetti caratteristici del lessico basilicatese. I fatti descritti troveranno una spiegazione storica. Alla fine il lettore troverà due testi basilicatesi con la relativa traduzione italiana, due carte che illustrano i fatti descritti e una bibliografia.

ISBN 3 929075 32 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 69**. 54pp. USD 50.60 / EUR 41.10 / GBP 34.90. 1994.

Acadian French

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Acadian is a French dialect spoken in the Atlantic province of Canada, by approximately 250,000 speakers. Although French is an official language in Canada, and the linguistic rights of the Acadians have constitutional protection, the dialect presents the signs of an endangered language. The denomination 'Acadian French' covers an impressive number of regional varieties, or 'parlers', whose geographical distribution is often described in terms of 'islands', to indicate the immersion of many Acadian communities within English speaking areas. This sketch offers a survey of the most general properties of Acadian French: (i) in phonology, the description focuses on phenomena such as palatalization of /k/, /g/ before all front vowels; ouisms; strong /r/; (ii) morpho-syntactic peculiarities such as the pronominal paradigms, generalization of auxiliary *avoir* in present past, frequent occurrence of 'passe simple' will be presented in two chapters. It will be shown that some of these properties attest grammatical forms in Old French, others result from local innovations, and from language contact. A special chapter discusses the contribution of extra-linguistic factors to the decline of this dialect, as well as possible means for preventing its extinction.

ISBN 3 89586 127 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 101**. 56pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1997.

Gallego

JOSÉ A. PÉREZ BOUZA
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La lengua gallega es una de las cinco lenguas que se hablan en la Península Ibérica: cuatro de ellas románicas (portugués, gallego, castellano o español y catalán), la quinta, de origen todavía no bien conocido (el vasco, vascuense o euskera). Se localiza en una franja de terreno de 29 434 Km² de extensión, comprendida entre la prolongación de la frontera oriental portuguesa hasta el mar Cantábrico y el océano Atlántico. Constituye el medio normalizado de comunicación de 2 735

langue régionale (enseignement, cursus, concours de recrutement d'enseignants). Langue "polynomique", le corse connaît une variation importante au plan phonologique et phonétique et au plan lexical, plus réduite au plan morphosyntaxique. Le système phonologique est caractérisé par un faible nombre d'unités (7 Voyelles réduites jusqu'à 3 voyelles du triangle primitif en syllable atone final, 15 Consonnes dont 2 occlusives palatales /C/ et /J/ et 4 affriquées organisées en corrélations occlusives/fricatives, fricatives/spirantes, non voisées/voisées, tendues/lâches, etc... La structure syllabique correspond le plus souvent au schéma (C)V. La variation shandhi affecte les voyelles initiales et surtout finales et les consonnes initiales dont l'alternance entre formes fortes et formes faibles (incluses/non incluses) recoupe les oppositions corrélatives. Dans le syntagme nominal on observe pour l'article une seule forme au pluriel et une absence de différenciation entre défini et indéfini. Les noms propres présentent un vocatif avec apocope et particule prépositionnelle o. Le syntagme verbal présente une remarquable ténacité du subjonctif et les temps du futur et de l'imparfait ont d'importantes valeurs aspectuelles et modales.

La forme a est omniprésente: a1 morphème prépositionnel de haute fréquence, a2 morphème

préfixal (nominal et verbal), a3 morphème du genre et du nombre, etc. Il y a des suffixes verbaux et deverbaux à valeur itérative. La phrase est caractérisée par une haute fréquence de la constructions SVSN et un marquer spécifique en -i pour les connecteurs introduisant exclamatives et conjonctives, diffèrent du marquer en -u pour les interrogatives. Importance des phénomènes e focalisation, de topicalisation et de reprise.

ISBN 3 89586 011 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 65**. 60pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 1997.

Basilicatese

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Universität Osnabrück

Il nome antico della Basilicata è Lucania. Il Basilicatese (o Lucano) è stato parlato come 'ipersistema' dialettale da circa 600.000 individui nel 1976. La lingua ufficiale in Basilicata è l'italiano. La regione è divisa in due province, quella di Potenza e quella di Matera con 132 comuni. Dal punto di vista diatopico l'ipersistema dialettale basilicatese può essere diviso in due parti. Da un lato si trova nel nord e nella parte

836 hablantes, además de otros 1 500 000 gallegos que habitan en diversas lugares del mundo, y otros habitantes castellanos y portugueses de las zonas limítrofes. Contenido: 1. Fonología y ortografía. 2. Morfología. 3. Sintaxis. 4. Texto.

ISBN 3 89586 012 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 70.** 100pp. USD 62.60 / EUR 50.90 / GBP 43.30. 1996.

re-editions

Gramática del Castellano Antiguo

Primera Parte: Fonética

PEDRO DE MUGICA

El propósito que me mueve a publicar la presente gramática del antiguo castellano, es despertar la atención en España hacia el estudio de los romances. Si alguna vez expongo no acordes de filólogos de nota, es únicamente con el objeto de recomendar en mi país el estudio de sus obras; lejos de mi ánimo toda idea de polémica (v. el prólogo, pp. v-vi).

Contenido: Historia de la lengua castellan, latín vulgar y latín literario, influencias extrañas en el castellano, condiciones del cambio de sonido y sus formas, vocales tónicas, vocales atónicas, consonantes orales, consonantes palatalizadas, nasales tónicas, etc.

(Re-edition; originally published 1891 in Berlin; written in Spanish)

ISBN 978 3 86290 078 7. **LINCOM Classica 04.** 96pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

A Simplified Grammar of the Roumanian Language

R. TORCEANU

I have endeavoured in this short grammar to give the student a clear notion of the framework of the Roumanian language. Any elucidatory details which may be considered not absolutely indispensable in a strictly philological handbook will nevertheless prove useful to those who learn the language for practical purposes (from the Introduction).

The grammar includes chapters on the alphabet and pronunciation, nominal and verbal morphology, syntax. (Re-edition; originally published 1883 in London; written in English)

ISBN 3 86290 037 4. **LINCOM Gramatica 51.** 79pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Arte de Hablar Gramática Filosófica de la Lengua Castellana

EDUARDO BENOT

Aun aquellos para quienes sean familiares los trabajos filológicos de D. Eduardo Benot, han de tener en cuenta que el sistema gramatical de éste no se da a conocer en ninguno de sus escritos anteriores de modo tan completo y acabado como en la presente obra, que por algo lleva el título de Gramática.

Ideas sencillísimas constituyen el sistema gramatical de don Eduardo Benot, Trataré de condensar en el menor espacio posible dicho

sistema, y de hacer resaltar las piedras angulares en que se asienta el edificio de esta *Gramática*. Al hablar, realizamos tres operaciones fundamentales y necesarias; DETERMINAR, CONEXIONAR, ENUNCIAR. El espíritu humano, sin aptitudes para sondar en lo absoluto, percibe únicamente relaciones, y procede siempre por *abstracción* y *generalización* al formar sus ideas.

Los *colores*, las *dimensiones*, son casos de abstracción. No se conciben los primeros aisladamente y como existiendo por sí mismos. En cuanto a las segundas, una línea sólo puede existir como límite de una superficie, y ésta como contorno de un cuerpo. Qué es el cuerpo mismo, sino una concreción, una limitación de la materia, de la substancia universal?... (desde el prólogo de José Torres Reina).

(Re-edition; originally published 1910 in Madrid; written in Spanish)

ISBN 978 3 86290 087 9. **LINCOM Classica 14.** 457pp. USD 90.50 / EUR 74.80 / GBP 62.00. 2010/IV.

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 68.80 / EUR 55.90 / GBP 47.50. 1999.

Language and Literature

Le roman québécois au carrefour des mythes

Les mythologies biblique, grecque et indienne dans Au nom du père et du fils de Francine Ouellette

ALICE DELPHINE TANG

Université de Yaoundé I

Ce livre analyse *Au nom du père et du fils*, roman de la Canadienne Francine Ouellette, comme un texte qui reproduit un certain nombre de mythes d'origines diverses mythologies biblique, grecque et indienne. S'appuyant sur la psychanalyse et la mythocritique, l'étude en question décrit les symboles, les archétypes et les schèmes de ces mythes dont les plus significatifs sont : Cham, Eden, Noé, Manitou et le Grand-Esprit, Édipe, l'enfer. A partir de la relation père/fils analysée symboliquement sur les plans spirituel et charnel, les schèmes de nudité, de transgression, de malédiction ou de paternité se déclinent en un module unificateur de ces mythes. En fait, cette

étude montre la filiation de plusieurs mythes à ce roman. L'une des principales fonctions des mythes qui se fondent sur la transgression est de résoudre les contradictions. Le mythe de Noé symbolise la renaissance. Ces mythes ont une fonction historique qui décrit l'évolution des cultures et des idéologies du Québec.

ISBN 978 3 86290 185 2. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 06.** 118pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50. 2010.

Écritures du moi et ideologies chez les romancières francophones: Claire Etcherelli, Gabrielle Roy, Were Were Liking et Delphine Zanga Tsogo

ALICE DELPHINE TANG

Université de Yaoundé I

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

ISBN 3 89586 477 3. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 02.** 190pp. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.30. 2006.

Language and Literature Le personnage masculin perçu au prisme du regard féminin Étude d'une vision cosmopolite de l'homme chez quatre romancières francophones

ALICE DELPHINE TANG

Université de Yaoundé I

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 509 1. **LINCOM Studies in Language and Literature 03.** 304pp. USD 105.90 / EUR 78.50 / GBP 74.50. 2007.