

Language-Cognition Interface: State of the Art

RAMESH KUMAR MISHRA & NARAYANAN SRINIVASAN (eds.)
Centre for Behavioural and Cognitive Science (CBCS), University of Allahabad

Significant theoretical developments have taken place in language-cognition research in the last few decades. The collected chapters in this book provide extensive coverage of important areas of this research domain including bilingualism, sentence processing, and embodied cognition. The chapters written by experts provide the reader the most up to date discussion about issues and controversies while providing theoretical and empirical knowledge about these themes. In spite of the wide range of topics covered, there has been an attempt to make the collection thematically coherent providing the state of the art in language-cognition research.

The chapters have been written for both researchers as well as graduate students interested in basic issues in language-cognition research and their relevance for larger issues on language and cognition. The other most significant aspect of this volume is the emphasis on multi-disciplinary approaches and cross-cultural emphasis. The volume offers excellent material to researchers who wish to compare studies across languages and cultural boundaries. The basic purpose of the volume then is to present substantially the main arguments and research themes as well as methodological issues in the broad area of language-cognition research to a wider audience in linguistics, psycholinguistics, psychology, neurosciences and cognitive science.

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Some Milestones in Language and Cognition Studies

LINCOM Studies in Phonetics

new

Vol. 05

Experimental phonetics and sound change

DANIEL RECASENS, FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ MIRET & KENNETH J. WIREBACK (EDS.)

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; Universidad de Salamanca; Miami University

This book gathers some contributions from scholars working on the phonetic and phonological causes of sound change. Experimental evidence collected during the last decades calls for the need to build up better models of sound change which incorporate evidence from articulatory strategies, acoustic variation and perceptual categorization mechanisms. The papers collected in this book deal with the explanation of several sound changes, i.e., vowel shift and diphthongization, consonant voicing, assimilation, palatalization, vocalization and retroflexion, and with specific arrangements of places of articulation in sibilant inventories.

Contents:

Silvia Calamai & Irene Ricci, «Speech rate and articulatory patterns in Italian nasal-velar clusters».

Chiara Celata, «Rhotic retroflexion in Romance. Acoustic data for an articulation-driven sound change».

Juan Felipe García Santos, «Experimental analysis of some acoustically driven phonetic changes in Medieval Spanish».

Daniel Recasens & Aina Espinosa, «A perceptual analysis of the articulatory and acoustic factors triggering dark /l/ vocalization».

Joaquim Romero & Lucrecia Rallo, «An acoustic study of vowel shift in Majorcan Catalan».

Fernando Sánchez Miret, «The effect of word final unstressed high vowels on stressed vowel duration and its consequences for metaphonic diphthongization in Southern Italian».

Marzena Żygis, «On changes in Slavic sibilant systems and their perceptual motivation».

Kenneth Wireback, «A reexamination of the palatalization of Latin velar + dentoalveolar consonant sequences in the light of phonetic research».

ISBN 978 3 86288 000 3 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Phonetics 05**. 140pp. USD 118.50 / EUR 98.00 / GBP 81.30. 2010.

T Padma Subhadra, Sarika Cherodath, Latika Singh & Nandini Singh

Developmental profiles of language skills in bilingual children - assessments from speech production tasks

ISBN 978 3 86288 001 0 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 44**. 480 pp. USD 171.30 / EUR 139.00 / 118.40. 2010.

Temporal stability of linguistic typological features

SØREN WICHMANN & ERIC W.

HOLMAN

Max-Planck-Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

This book is about how to measure the relative stabilities of linguistic typological features. It discusses three alternative methods and tests their performance by applying them to simulated datasets having preset stabilities. The best metric is then applied to the data of The World Atlas of Language Structures (Haspelmath et al. 2005) to produce empirical estimates of stability for 134 features and 445 feature values. The numerical results concur with many specific categorical statements in the typological literature, and also substantiate the general suggestion that stable features are more strongly interrelated than are unstable features.

The results also show that features have approximately the same relative rates of change in

different languages, even in widely separated geographical areas. Surprisingly, however, tendencies for features to diffuse vary among areas with no consistent differences among features. It follows that stability and diffusibility are separate dimensions rather than opposite ends of the same dimension.

ISBN 978 3 89586 538 1. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 42**. 94pp. USD 64.00 / EUR 52.00 / GBP 44.20. 2009.

Optimality Theory and Phonetics-Phonology Interface

ŠTEFAN BEŇUŠ

Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra

The book presents Optimality Theory (OT) as the most influential recent framework for theoretical phonological analyses, and proposes an OT model for analyzing the relationship between continuous and discrete aspects of the cognitive system of human speech. The first three chapters present the essential OT tools and practical descriptions of their use in data analysis. The fourth chapter is the core of the book. It starts with a detailed description of the phonological and phonetic properties of transparent vowels /i/ and /e/ in Hungarian vowel harmony. Then, it proposes extensions of the OT tools using the notions of non-linear dynamics. Finally, the chapter presents a formal OT model that accounts

for the relationship between the phonetic and phonological characteristics of transparent vowels.

Stefan Beňuš has received PhD in linguistics from New York University and is currently an assistant professor at the Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia. His main research interests include laboratory phonology and the relationship between prosody and pragmatic functions of speech.

ISBN 978 3 89586 395 0. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 40**. 151pp. USD 82.70 / EUR 67.20 / GBP 57.10. 2009.

Development of Language in Eyes of Formal Grammar

P. KARLÍK (ed.)
Masaryk University

Formal approaches to language are typically associated with synchronic linguistics whereas diachronic linguistics is connected with traditional philological methods. The goal of this book is to demonstrate that formal-linguistic analyses of diachronic language data can not only represent known facts in a new light, but also reveal new facts that have remained hidden to traditional philology. Particular studies, whose authors are linguists from distinguished European and American universities, analyze various phonological, morphological, syntactical and semantic phenomena, in typologically and genetically diverse languages.

ISBN 978 3 89586 587 9 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 43**. 200pp. USD 147.90 / EUR 120.20 / GBP 102.20. 2009.

The role and representation of minimal contrast and the phonetics-phonology interaction

REBEKA CAMPOS-ASTORKIZA
Ohio State University

This study investigates the role of minimal contrast in phonetics and phonology. Two sounds are minimally contrastive when they differ in just one property. The main findings are that (i) minimal contrast can influence phonetic effects and (ii) phonological processes may single out minimally contrastive elements.

An experiment tests the influence of minimal length contrast on the phonetic voicing effect, a pattern by which vowels are longer before voiced than before voiceless obstruents, in Lithuanian. In Lithuanian, only high and low vowels are minimally contrastive for length. The results indicate the voicing effect is more limited for those vowels that are minimally contrastive for length, showing a phonetic pattern sensitive to minimal contrast. Therefore, it is argued that the phonological representation must include information about minimal contrast. Minimal contrast is formalized with a contrast-coindexing function, which applies to minimally contrastive segments capable of distinguishing pairs of words.

Contrast-coindexing predicts that minimal contrast might also be active in the phonology. Evidence for this comes from vowel height harmony in Lena Asturian, where only vowels minimally contrastive for height can trigger harmony. The typology of vowel harmony from several varieties related to Lena further supports the active role of minimal contrast.

ISBN 978 3 929075 86 1. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 41**. 273pp. USD 103.60 / EUR 72.00 / GBP 66.20. 2009.

Noam Chomsky on Language and Cognition

A. SUMRU ÖZSOY
& MINE NAKİPOĞLU (eds.)
Boğaziçi University

This book presents a discussion by Noam Chomsky of some of the much controversial issues raised within the scientific field of linguistics since the inception of generative grammar in 1957. Based on the text of the talk given by Noam Chomsky at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, in 2002, the book presents Prof. Chomsky's views on the philosophical bases and the historical development of the field of biolinguistics in the course of which he focuses on issues such as cognition, linguistics as a science, how the field developed, its nature and how it fits into the other domains of science.

The questions raised within the question-comment session lead Prof. Chomsky to expand his views on the nature of Universal Grammar, in particular on the philosophical underpinnings of the program which disfavours the view that languages are radically different. Prof. Chomsky also answers questions on the implications of theory-internal assumptions such as the determinants of phasehood in syntax, the nature of the innateness hypothesis, the nature-nurture debate within language acquisition, in particular the validity of the poverty of the stimulus arguments, the nature of the semantic component and the representation of the mental lexicon and the political implications of his Universal Grammar position on his activist stance.

ISBN 978 3 929075 61 8. 52pp. **Linguistics Edition 73**. USD 42.10 / EUR 34.20 / GBP 29.10. 2009

The Empty Category Principle in English and Standard Arabic

NASSER BERJAOUI
Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco

The aim of this book is to study the Empty Category Principle (henceforth, the ECP) in English (E) and Standard Arabic (SA) within the Government and Binding framework (GB) as outlined in Chomsky (1981) and (1986). The motivation for the choice of this topic is that the application of the ECP in English, a Non-Null-Subject language, and SA, a Null-Subject language, has not received much attention, to my knowledge. Various structures have been studied in the literature (Rizzi (1982), Kayne (1984) and Picallo (1984), among others).

In this work, focus will be on the five constructions that have been used in comparative studies of this type (Cf. Chomsky (1981), Rizzi (1980), (1982) and Safir (1985), among others): Missing Subjects in Simple Sentences, Free Inversion of Subjects in Finite Sentences, That-Trace Effect, Long Wh-Movement of the Subjects from Wh-Islands, and Null Resumptive Pronouns in Embedded Structures. This book consists of five chapters. Chapter one presents a brief summary of the GB framework. Chapter two deals with basic traits of English and SA syntax. Chapter three aims at presenting the account of the ECP of Free Inversion and Missing Subjects

in E and SA. Chapter four discusses the That-Trace Effect in the two languages. Chapter five aims at a discussion of the ECP account of the long Wh-Movement of the Subjects from Wh-Islands and the Null Resumptive Pronouns in E and SA.

ISBN 978 3 929075 76 2. **Linguistics Edition 75**. 140 pp. USD 66.70 / EUR 54.20 / GBP 46.10. 2009.

Studies in voice and transitivity (Estudios de voz y transitividad)

ZARINA ESTRADA FERNÁNDEZ, SØREN WICHMANN, CLAUDINE CHAMOREAU, ALBERT ÁLVAREZ GONZÁLEZ (eds.)
Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig

In this collection of papers the phenomenon of voice is addressed both synchronically and diachronically, and both typological (or areal) perspectives as well as studies of individual languages are represented. The majority of contributions in the latter category discuss Uto-Aztecan languages, but treatments of other languages, such as Purépecha and Mapuche, are also included. Although all authors share an overall functional perspective, different approaches nevertheless emerge.

For instance, among the typological papers, one views the passive construction through a prototype approach (Comrie); another characterizes the passive as a family of constructions that have different diachronic origins, whose footprints are often still discernible but which are nevertheless united by common functional motivations (Givón); a third approach defines a canonical type of passive with the aim of explaining the consistent absence of this particular type in so-called 'active' languages (Wichmann). Some major themes in the individual language studies are patterns of grammaticalization and issues of iconicity. A conclusion that cross-cuts the entire volume is that insights into constructions involving valency change are best achieved through both detailed descriptive work spanning the lexical and syntactic domains as well as through a view to historical developments; in short, a panchronic approach is recommended.

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ISBN 978 3 89586 100 0 (Hardcover). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 39.** 246pp. USD 117.50 / EUR 95.50 / GBP 81.20. 2008.

Receptores y beneficiarios

Estudio tipológico de la ditransitividad

CARMEN CONTI
Universidad de Jaén

Este libro ofrece un estudio tipológico-funcional de las construcciones sintácticas en las que aparecen codificados los argumentos de receptor y beneficiario, además de sus posibles conexiones con el maleficiado. En concreto, se analizan las distintas vías de marcación y codificación de estos papeles semánticos en un corpus de 100 lenguas, formado a partir de los criterios de diversidad propuestos por Rijkhoff y Bakker (1998). El libro se detiene especialmente en la tipificación y análisis de las construcciones aplicativas benefactivas y del marco de doble objeto (o ascenso de dativo), que reciben una explicación teórica dentro del modelo de la Gramática del Papel y la Referencia (o *Role and Reference Grammar*).

El libro consta de un total de cuatro capítulos, dos apéndices (en los que se presentan los criterios empleados en la formación del corpus y se recogen los ejemplos del corpus), una lista de glotónimos inglés-español y un índice de materias, además de un apartado bibliográfico. El capítulo 1 trata los conceptos de ditransitividad, las características principales de los verbos de transferencia y los rasgos léxicos de los papeles de receptor y beneficiario. En el capítulo 2, se presentan las lenguas del corpus y se clasifican los ejemplos obtenidos. El capítulo 3 se centra en el estudio de las construcciones de doble objeto y el 4, en las construcciones aplicativas benefactivas.

ISBN 978 3 89586 114 7. **Languages of the World 35.** 270pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 75.50 / GBP 64.20. 2008.

Morphologie à Toulouse

Actes du colloque international de morphologie 4^{èmes} Décembrettes

NABIL HATHOUT & FABIO MONTERMINI (éds), *ERSS-CNRS*

Le volume contient une sélection des communications présentées lors du colloque international de morphologie «4^{èmes} Décembrettes», organisé par l'ERSS (UMR 5610), et qui a eu lieu à l'Université de Toulouse – le Mirail les 1 et 2 décembre 2005. Les articles qui le constituent sont représentatifs de la variété d'approches et de préoccupations qu'on rencontre dans les études actuelles sur la morphologie linguistique. Ils le sont aussi des liens multiples que cette discipline entretient avec les autres domaines d'étude de la linguistique (phonologie, syntaxe, sémantique, etc.). Bien que le français y occupe une place importante, l'éventail des langues étudiées est toutefois large (espagnol,

portugais, dialectes italo-romans, maltais, italien, serbe, grec, allemand, pour ne citer que les principales). Il témoigne de l'extrême vitalité de ce domaine de recherche. Les contributions sont réparties en trois volets principaux. La première partie comprend des articles consacrés à la morphologie flexionnelle et à l'allomorphie, en prenant en compte tant les aspects morphophonologiques (Cabré & Ohannesian; Brandão de Carvalho & Russo; David; Gaglia) que l'interface avec la syntaxe (Meinschaefer; Miličević). La deuxième partie se compose de contributions traitant de la morphologie constructionnelle; la gamme des phénomènes étudiés est large. On y retrouve des articles consacrés à la suffixation (Dal), à la préfixation (Apothéloz; Sgroi), ou à la composition (Namer) dans des langues spécifiques, mais aussi des articles qui proposent des comparaisons interlinguistiques sur des aspects plus généraux (Ralli; Schwarze). La troisième partie, enfin, contient des études sur des problèmes liés à la morphologie dans une perspective cognitive (Pirrelli) et psycholinguistique, qui traitent de problèmes centraux pour ces approches comme l'acquisition (Casalis, Quémart, Colé) et la productivité (Meunier, Dal, Fradin, Hathout).

Hiatus et diptongues croissantes dans le paradigme verbal espagnol

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Les marques de nombre sur le nom maltais

Karine David (UMR 7118 Atilf, CNRS & Université de Nancy 2)

(for more details see the LINCOM webshop)

ISBN 978 3 89586 504 6 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 37.** 315pp. USD 172.60 / EUR 140.30 / GBP 119.30. 2007.

Fundamentals of Synchronic Linguistics

GÖRAN HAMMARSTRÖM
Deakin University

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

The synchronic description of a language is fundamentally taxonomic. In recent years many "explanations", complex "models" and "theories" have been suggested which in the opinion of the author are mostly not adequate because they do not directly describe the language known and used by the speakers and writers.

ISBN 978 3 89586 565 7. **Linguistics Edition 63.** 60pp. USD 53.50 / EUR 43.50 / GBP 37.00. 2008.

Analogy:

The Relation between Lexicon and Grammar

IWONA KRASKA-SZLENK
University of Warsaw

This book examines the mechanism of analogy in the context of language use and from the perspective of the Optimality Theoretic formal model. It is argued that both kinds of analogy, paradigmatic leveling and proportional (pattern) analogy, strongly correlate with type and token frequency and are also dependant on semantic distance between the base and its correspondent.

The argument is supported by a detailed case study of vocalic alternations in Polish using synchronic and diachronic evidence. The second part of this work concentrates on factors other than frequency which may cause or prevent analogical developments. Illustrative linguistic material comes from a variety of languages including Polish, Swahili, Arabic and English.

The study stresses the active role of lexicon in shaping language grammar. Due to the dynamic character of lexicon-grammar interaction, analogical changes are not only interpretable, but to some extent predictable from historical and synchronic facts. The data discussed in the book provide also evidence that an abstract concept of language grammar does not directly emerge from usage statistics, but is only motivated by it and mediated through the process of phonologization.

ISBN 978 3 89586 898 6 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 38.** 216pp. USD 123.40 / EUR 100.30 / GBP 85.30. 2007.

Handbook of Descriptive Language Knowledge A Full-Scale Reference Guide for Typologists

HARALD HAMMARSTRÖM
Chalmers University of Technology

This work is a balanced list of references to grammars aimed for typologists. It lists the most extensive grammatical description for the best documented language of each genetic subfamily. If there are several descriptions/languages of more or less the same depth and scope, only one or two of them are explicitly listed, the rest being traceable via references. Previously there has been an oft-noted lack of such a list that is unbiased, comprehensive and up-to-date.

All known reported languages, whether living or dead, are accounted for by pointers to publications with information on the language. The listing is headed with clear definitions on what is included, information on related language listings, statistics on the documentation of languages, and some information on the issues of language description in general.

ISBN 978 3 89586 383 7. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 22.** 312pp. USD 94.40 / EUR 76.70 / GBP 65.20. 2007.

Factual Concessive Connectors

A Contrastive Analysis in Italian and Polish

AGNIESZKA LATOS
Università degli Studi di Pavia

The aim of the study entitled *Factual Concessive Connectors. A Contrastive Analysis in Italian and Polish* is to examine and compare the use and

functions of the factual concessive connectors in two European languages: Italian and Polish. The comparison is based on a detailed analysis of the syntax, meaning and synchronic usage patterns of these connective expressions. Contrary to most of the studies devoted to this issue so far, the analysis is not restricted to ideal sentences, but rather accounts for the distribution of factual concessive connectors in real examples provided by linguistic corpora.

The theoretical starting point of the research is the framework of Functional Grammar (FG), especially the theory concerning the hierarchical structure of discourse (Dik, 1997; Hengeveld, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1997, Crevels, 1998, 1999). After the discussion on some theoretical proposals regarding different semantic-functional levels of adverbial connection, two main domains of concessive connection, 'representational' relations versus 'interpersonal' ones, have been distinguished.

The analysis carried out on a corpus of authentic texts of written and spoken language in relation to the previously identified semantic and pragmatic parameters shows a number of correlations existing in both languages and confirms the main hypothesis of the research: not all concessive connectors are identical in meaning and use.

The analysis also focuses on some historical aspects concerning the diachronic origins of concessive connectors. The synchronic distribution of Italian and Polish concessive connectors that emerges from the corpus-based analysis is reviewed from the diachronic perspective and this re-examination indicates the existence of some interesting correlations between the diachronic origins of concessive connectors and their synchronic usage patterns.

ISBN 3 89586 351 3. **Linguistics Edition 56.** 216pp. USD 79.80 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 56.20. 2006.

The Nature and Conditions of Pragmatic and Discourse Transfer Investigated through Naturalized Role-play

GIAO QUYNH TRAN
University of Melbourne

For decades, the first linguistic and cultural influence on second language performance (technically known as pragmatic and discourse transfer) in cross-cultural interaction has fascinated researchers because its nature and especially its conditions have never been fathomed out. The aims of this investigation are threefold. First, it examines the nature of pragmatic and discourse transfer in compliment responses by Vietnamese speakers of English as a second language in cross-cultural interaction with Australians. Second, the research project investigates the underexplored conditions of pragmatic and discourse transfer. In the quest for the nature and conditions of pragmatic and discourse transfer, research methodologies provoke much debate because they have different advantages and disadvantages, though the ultimate goal remains the controlled elicitation of data that is comparable to real-life production. The third aim of the present study is to propose and validate an innovative methodology of data collection in cross-cultural and interlanguage pragmatics research - the Naturalized Role-play. This methodology is capable of realizing the highly desirable but virtually impossible goal of eliciting spontaneous data in controlled settings.

Findings of this investigation indicated what was transferred and how pragmatic and discourse transfer patterned, upon which new hypotheses (e.g. the Compliment Response Continuum Hypothesis) were formulated. The investigation

also uncovered as yet unknown conditions of pragmatic and discourse transfer (e.g. awareness in language production) and their interaction. Moreover, the Naturalized Role-play proved to fulfil its aim and to be a pioneering creative solution to the controversial methodological problem. The study also presents implications of its findings for second language learners, teachers and native speakers of different languages in social interactions where cultures meet.

ISBN 3 89586 998 0. **Linguistics Edition 55.** 358pp. USD 100.50 / EUR 81.70 / GBP 69.50. 2006.

La estructura léxica de la resultatividad y su expresión en las lenguas germánicas y románicas

GRETEL DE CUYPER
University of Antwerp

Este libro abarca un estudio comparativo sobre las características léxicas de la estructura argumental y aspectual de los eventos resultativos en español, catalán, neerlandés e inglés, desarrollado en el marco de la Sintaxis Léxica.

Al revisar la clase de los eventos delimitados, se muestra la necesidad de distinguir entre dos subclases de eventos en base al estatus potencial o real de la obtención del estado final. Así, los eventos télicos incluyen una meta o telos y los eventos resultativos, un resultado.

La adopción de esta distinción abre el camino para arrojar una nueva luz sobre un controvertido uso aspectual controvertido del SE románico. Éste se analiza aquí como un marcador analítico de la resultatividad. Asimismo, se refuta la hipótesis talmyana, según la cual las lenguas románicas expresarían la información aspectual dentro del verbo, al contrario de las lenguas germánicas.

El estudio acaba con una discusión sobre el estatus primitivo o compuesto del verbo de la construcción resultativa analítica en las lenguas germánicas y románicas: se afina el análisis de los que defienden su estatus compuesto.

Este trabajo contiene, por tanto, un estudio léxico profundo de la estructura argumental y aspectual de la construcción resultativa.

ISBN 3 89586 718 7. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 11.** 250pp. USD 90.70 / EUR 73.70 / GBP 62.70. 2006.

Ambipositions

ALAN LIBERT
University of Newcastle

Two major categories of relational words are prepositions and positions, the difference between them having to do with whether they precede or follow their object. There is a relatively small group of words of the same general type which can be placed either before or after their object.

Such words have been given the name ambipositions. A possible (though not uncontroversial) example from English is *through*, e.g. *he walked through the forest and he slept the whole night through*. Other examples are German *entlang* and Ancient Greek *peri*. This book is a detailed examination of this unusual type of word.

Contents: Preface, Abbreviations, 1 Introduction, 2 Ambipositions with Simple Behavior, 3 Meaning Differences Depending on Position, 4 Ambipositions with Case Marking Differences in Different Positions, 5 Differences in Types of Complement Allowed, 6 Differences in Form of Prepositional and Postpositional Occurrences, 7 Ambipositions from an Historical

Point of View, 8 Conclusion, References.

(with examples from Old and Middle English, French, Dutch, German, Scandinavian Languages, Latin, Greek, Old Indic Languages, Modern Indic Languages, Armenian, Baltic Languages, Polish, Estonian, Finnish, other Finno-Samic Languages, Hungarian, Old Georgian and Georgian, Berbice Dutch Creole, Uralic Languages, North Arawak Languages, Vedic, Slovenian, Italic Languages, Sindhi, Tetalcingo Nahutal).

ISBN 3 89586 747 0. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 13.** 106 pp. USD 65.10 / EUR 52.90 / GBP 45.00. 2006.

Essais zur Prager Typologie

(mit einer Bibliographia typologica Pragensis)

BOHUMIL VYKYPĚL
Akademie der Wissenschaften der Tschechischen Republik, Brno

Bekanntlich versteht man unter Sprachtypologie Verschiedenes. Die meisten Aufgaben und Fragestellungen der einzelnen sprachtypologischen Konzeptionen verbindet in hohem Maße die sog. Prager Typologie, die im Rahmen der Prager funktional-strukturalen linguistischen Schule entstand. Die Prager Typologie untersucht die universalen Prinzipien des Aufbaus der Sprache und die potentiellen und aktuellen Prinzipien des Aufbaus von einzelnen Sprachen, und im Allgemeinen sucht sie die konstitutiven Zusammenhänge zwischen den Erscheinungen der Sprache und ihrer Beschreibung.

Zur Erfüllung dieses anspruchsvollen Programms haben der Begründer der Prager Typologie, Vladimír Skalička (1909-1991), und seine Nachfolger, unter denen Petr Sgall (1926-) und Jaroslav Popela (1923-) die bedeutendsten sind, einen gewichtigen Beitrag geleistet. Nichtsdestotrotz bleibt immer noch – wie das bei interessanten Theorien immer der Fall ist – eine Reihe von offenen Fragen.

Der vorliegende Band stellt einen Versuch dar, einige dieser Fragen zu lösen. Er besteht aus acht Kapiteln:

1. Der Sinn der Sprachtypologie
2. Die Inhaltskategorien in der Prager Typologie
3. Die Prosodie in der Typologie
4. Die Phonologie in der Typologie
5. Die Diachronie in der Typologie
6. Zum Artikel im Alt- und Neugriechischen
7. Grammatikalisierung und Prager Typologie
8. Nachtrag: Zu den Namen der Prager Typen und zum Namen der Prager Typologie

Dazu gesellt sich eine Bibliographia typologica Pragensis, in der alle relevanten Texte zur Prager Sprachtypologie verzeichnet sind.

Das Erscheinen im Jahre 2006 ist mit mehreren Jubiläen verbunden: 80 Jahre seit der Gründung des Prager linguistischen Zirkels (Cercle linguistique de Prague), der 110. Geburtstag von Roman Jakobson (1896-1982), spiritus agens des Prager linguistischen Zirkels, der 15. Todestag von Vladimír Skalička (1909-1991), dem Begründer der Prager Typologie, der 80. Geburtstag von Petr Sgall (1926-), Mitglied der Nachkriegsgeneration der Prager Schule und Nachfolger von Vladimír Skalička, der 10. Todestag von Josef Vachek (1909-1996), einem der führenden Mitglieder der ersten Generation der Prager Schule und "Hofhistoriograph" des Zirkels.

ISBN 3 89586 865 5. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 14.** 120 S. USD 79.90 / EUR 64.90 / GBP 55.20. 2006.

A Reduced Theory of Theta-Role and Case Assignment and Binding

MICHAEL D. MOSS
University of Gdansk

This work attempts to reduce the number of mechanisms used in generative grammar to explain the design of human language. Up to now, generative linguistics has separated Binding, Case assignment and Theta-Role assignment into three separate sub-theories. Each of the sub-theories worked independently using its own set of rules and relations. In this thesis, Michael Moss shows that all three sub-theories can be reduced to one, namely binding. In order to achieve this reduction, first binding must be simplified to explain PRO phenomena without resorting to government. Once the binding definition is simplified to c-command and co-indexation, the other two components must be shown to also comply with this definition. Using mechanisms proposed in the minimalist program, theta-role assignment is shown to accord with the above definition. Finally, using Agree as proposed in the recent literature (Chomsky 2000), Case assignment is also shown to function under the same rules as binding. In the last chapter, an attempt is made to show that Agree can be used as the driving force behind all three of these reduced relations.

ISBN 3 89586 761 6. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 34.** 160pp. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 2003.

Untersuchung zum kasachisch-russischen Code-mixing (mit Ausblicken auf den uigurisch-russischen Sprachkontakt)

RAIHAN MUHAMEDOWA
Universität Freiburg

Die Arbeit befasst sich mit der Sprachkontaktsituation in Kasachstan. Ziel der Untersuchung ist, den Einfluss des Russischen auf das Kasachische sowie auf das Uigurische, einer weiteren Turksprache in Kasachstan, deutlich zu machen. Die empirische Grundlage der Analyse bilden Tonaufnahmen des gesprochenen Kasachischen und Uigurischen. Der bilinguale Diskurs wird unter linguistischer Perspektive, in Anlehnung an das *Matrix-Language-Frame-Modell* von Carol Myers-Scotton (1993; 2003) untersucht. Folgende Erscheinungen bilden den Schwerpunkt der Untersuchung: (1) strukturell zusammenhängende Wortverbindungen (sog. EL-Inseln), (2) Kriterien für die Bestimmung der Matrixsprache, der syntaktischen Grundlage eines bilingualen Satzes sowie (3) Morphemklassifikation der Kontaktsprachen.

Russische Einschübe aus dem nominalen und verbalen Bereich, russische Diskursmarker wie z.B. *oom* und *emo* sowie Subjunkoren werden in Bezug auf ihre morphosyntaktische Anpassung in kasachischen und uigurischen Komplimentierphrasen analysiert. Im Ergebnis wird sichtbar, dass (1) Sprecher beider Turksprachen bei der Übernahme russischer Lexeme ähnliche morphosyntaktische Anpassungsmuster verwenden, (2) das Kasachische und das Uigurische in die interne Struktur russischer komplexer Wortverbindungen eingreifen, (3) Satzverknüpfungsmittel aus dem Russischen in das System dieser Turksprachen aufgenommen werden und (4) dennoch kein gemischter Code entstanden ist.

The study deals with a contact situation between Russian, an indoeuropean language, and Kazakh, a Turkic language, in Kazakhstan. The aim of analysis is to show the morphological and

syntactical influence of Russian on Kazakh and also on Uyghur, a Turkic language. The study is based on tape recordings on Kazakh and Uyghur which were made in Kazakhstan.

ISBN 3 89586 984 8. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 12.** 240 S. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.35. 2006.

Language and Location in Space and Time

PETR ZIMA & VLADIMÍR TAX (eds.)
Charles University

This is a collection of papers prepared within the framework of the research project *Communications, Contacts and Barriers in Different Cultures and Regions of Europe and Africa (IFSC / IZV, Charles University, Prague, Grant Agency of the Czech Republic Project No 403/96/0787)*. The major part of the papers published within this volume was presented either at the international workshop *Language and its Stratification in Space and Time* held in Prague in 1996, or at various disciplinary (linguistic) and multidisciplinary (sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic) round-tables organized in 1996 and 1997 by this research group in cooperation with the Charles University and the Prague Linguistic Circle. The multidisciplinary character of the project offered even outlooks in philosophical and cognitive aspects of the linguistic expression of existence and its location in space and time.

That is why the present volume was prepared in cooperation with a philosopher and a participant from the Max Planck Institute for Sociolinguistics. In spite of the fact that language data and situations dealt with by these papers involve different language types, families and areas deserving different cultures in several regions of two continents, the original versions of certain papers were subject to discussions, and a sort of coordination and homogenisation was attempted. As several authors of the present team are also members of the *Groupement de Recherche Européen No 1172 of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris) "Diffusion Lexicale"* (Caron, Cyffer, Jungraithmayr, Nicolai, Zima), the main focus of most papers was on languages of the Sahel-Sahara region of Africa. However, contrasting with data from languages of other regions both in Africa (Bantu) and in Europe (Indo-European in general, and Romance or Baltic languages in particular) proved very useful and offered opportunities for attempting more universal conclusions.

Papers presented by Eleonore Adwiraah, Thomas Bearth, Siegmund Brauner, Cecile Canut, Bernard Caron, Norbert Cyffer, Nella Vladimirovna Gromova, Tomáš Hoskovec, Herrmann Jungraithmayr, Robert Nicolai, Eric Pederson, Zdenek Pinc, Jan Šabršula, Petr Zima.

ISBN 3 89586 540 0. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 07.** 200pp. USD 90.70 / EUR 73.70 / GBP 62.70. 1998.

Ontological Questions in Linguistics

JAN W.F. MULDER & PAUL RASTALL
St. Andrews University; University of Portsmouth

Mulder and Rastall argue for a reduced ontological commitment in linguistics, which is strongly opposed to many prevailing contemporary views. In line with current views in the philosophy of science they view linguistic theories and descriptions as explanatory constructs without existential claims. They

distinguish between actually existing speech events, different orders of "reality" and explanatory/theoretical constructs following philosophers such as Popper and Harre. Mulder develops his views in the context of his axiomatic functionalist approach and Rastall argues that linguistic entities should be viewed as "powers" in Locke's sense rather than as "things". Both authors argue that the reification of linguistic entities is misleading and propose views which are close to those of Quine and earlier linguists such as Hjelmslev. The work is in four theoretically oriented chapters concerned with the nature of the ontological problem, speech events as "powers", events and constructs, and orders of reality as well as three applications to linguistic theory and analysis involving Mulder's well-developed axiomatic functionalism in the context of ontological issues.

Jan W.F. Mulder is Emeritus Professor of Linguistics at St. Andrews University. He is the author of *Sets and Relations in Phonology and Foundations of Axiomatic Linguistics*. He is the co-author (with S.G.J. Hervey) of *The Theory of the Linguistic Sign and The Strategy of Linguistics*. Mulder is the originator and main developer of axiomatic functionalism and is the Honorary President of the International Society of Functional Linguistics.

ISBN 3 89586 461 7. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 35.** 160pp. USD 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 61.00. 2005.

Nominalization/verbalization:

constraining a typology of transcategorial operations

ANDREJ L. MALCHUKOV
Russian Academy of Sciences

The present study deals with a typology of transcategorial processes such as nominalization and verbalization. In particular, it addresses the following question: What are the factors that determine the order in which the particular verbal categories are lost and nominal categories acquired in the transcategorial processes? It is argued that predictions concerning disruption/acquisition of categories in transcategorial processes are determined by semantically based hierarchies of nominal and verbal categories. That is, categories that are less relevant to the meaning of the stem are more 'affected' by transcategorial operations. The study presents evidence from a sample of languages for this hypothesis demonstrating in turn the gradual disruption of verbal characteristics along the deverbalization cline and the gradual acquisition of nominal features along the substantivization cline. In the next sections the author introduces a Generalized Scale Model for nominalizations, which obtains from the mapping of the two hierarchies onto each other, as well as discusses additional constraints on GSM due to the fact that some verbal and nominal categories are incompatible ('blocking constraints').

The final part addresses the question whether the Generalized Scale Model can be applied to other types of transcategorial processes, such as 'verbalizations'. Throughout the study special attention has been accorded to structural factors (such as morpheme order and category cumulation) that can interfere with the hierarchy constraints. More generally, this study aims to demonstrate how functional and structural factors conspire to constraint the outcome of transcategorial processes.

ISBN 3 89586 729 2. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 08.** 139 pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 2004.

Tone-Vowel Interaction in Optimality Theory

PING JIANG-KING
University of British Columbia

This study aims at constructing a fully articulated theory of tone-vowel interaction within the framework of Optimality Theory (OT). It examines the nature of this phenomenon in Northern Min languages, as well as various Southeast Asian languages. The questions addressed are (i) what is the nature of tone-vowel interaction? (ii) how do they relate to each other? Two important findings emerge from the investigation. First, tonal types and syllable types are closely related to each other. That is, different groups of tones occur only in a certain kind of syllables. These cooccurrence restrictions are identified as a correlation between tonal contour and syllable weight.

Second, tone does not directly affect vowel distributions and alternations. Rather, it is the relative syllable positions in which a vowel occurs and the number of segments present in a syllable that trigger vowel distributions and alternations. These findings lead to the conclusion that tone and vowel do not interact directly and that there is no feature-to-feature correlation between them. Their interaction lies in the prosodic anchor mediating between them. To account for the correlation between tonal contour and syllable weight and the close relationship between syllable structures and vowel features, a prosodic anchor hypothesis is proposed which attributes the tone-vowel interaction to the mora and its function as an anchor for both tone and vowel.

ISBN 3 89586 647 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 16**. 220pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 1999.

Dependency reversal in noun-attributive constructions: towards a typology

ANDREJ L. MALCHUKOV
Russian Academy of Sciences

This study is conceived as a contribution to a typology of attributive constructions, focussing on constructions exhibiting splits of head properties. The term "dependency reversal in noun-attributive constructions" (DNRA) is used to refer to possessive-like attributive constructions (of the type (*that*) *idiot of a doctor*), with the attribute surfacing as the formal head and the semantic head surfacing as the formal possessor. The body of the study presents a discussion of DNRA constructions as attested in six individual languages: Even (resp. other Tungusic languages), Aleut, Hausa, Gude, Chinook and Latin. The variation of the DNRA patterns, in particular along the parameter of the attribute's upgrading/recategorization, is further considered.

Following the lines of structure-based typologies, an upward taxonomy of DNRA structures is presented to include other cases of constructions involving the attribute's upgrading and the head (-to-possessor) demotion. In search of DNRA related patterns the discussion is extended to internal relative clauses and constructions with "dominant attributes". Finally factors favouring the rise of DNRA structures are tentatively considered: apart from diachronic factors, underdifferentiation of lexical categories as well as pragmatic salience of the attribute are shown to contribute to DNRA processes.

ISBN 3 89586 683 0. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 03**. 54 pp. USD 56.50 / EUR 45.90 / GBP 39.00. 2000.

The Power of Speech

PAUL RASTALL
University of Portsmouth

Following from *Ontological Questions in Linguistics* (2005) by Mulder and Rastall, *The Power of Speech* adopts a functional perspective to address a range of fundamental issues concerned with our understanding of speech acts and the role of theory, systems, and other constructs in our account. In particular, the work explores the ideas that acts of speaking are "powers" in the philosophical sense and that "meaning" exists only in actual speech acts. Applying a rigorous ontological distinction between actually existing speech events in space, time and social circumstances, and theoretically determined constructs accounting for speech events and their aspects, the work distinguishes real communication from accounts of potentials for communication and potentials for meaning on the one hand, and from socially constructed beliefs about language on the other.

The work further explores Popper's views on the nature of language. It distinguishes language as communication from language as system or pattern and from language as information. For the latter the capacity to "arrest" speech and to consider it critically is central to understanding the role of linguistic mediation in rationality. However, by placing language in a biological and evolutionary context the work revisits the analogy/anomaly debate and emphasises the evidence for a more balanced and organic view of language along with its systematic features. The work draws attention to the need to explain the adaptation of linguistic constructs to ever-changing human needs and priorities and suggests some solutions.

ISBN 3 89586 479 X. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 36**. 115pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 2006.

Pre- and Protomorphology:

Early Phases of Morphological Development in Nouns and Verbs

MARIA D. VOEIKOVA AND WOLFGANG U. DRESSLER (eds.), Editorial assistance: KATHERINA KORECKY-KROELL, *University of Vienna*

How can we explain that young children appear to acquire very different morphological systems in similar ways? What are the similarities in acquisition across the very different language systems that they learn? Are also different parts of morphology, such as inflection and derivation acquired in similar ways? Are there differences in nominal vs. verbal morphology?

In providing answers to such basic questions this volume presents the intermediate results of the international "Crosslinguistic Project on Pre- and Protomorphology in Language Acquisition" co-ordinated by Wolfgang U. Dressler in behalf of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Premorphology refers to the phase when small children use only isolated rote-learned morphological forms and onomatopoeic and other extragrammatical morphology-like operations. In the protomorphological phase children detect morphology and start to actively compose and decompose words. The aim of this project is to compare the acquisition of morphology in up to 20 languages by children from about 1;2 through at least 3;0 years of age.

The book includes several introductory chapters written by the project co-ordinators on the base of the written reports of participants and several studies on the acquisition of noun and

verb morphology in the transitory phase from pre- to protomorphology and in the protomorphological phase in nine languages (Croatian, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Lithuanian, Russian, Spanish, and Yucatec Maya). Whereas the introductory chapters focus on crosslinguistic comparison, the other authors describe children's acquisition of single languages in detail. Both inflectional and derivational morphology are investigated in nouns, including such topics as compounding, diminutive formation, case and number distinctions. Verbs are described from the point of view of inflectional morphology and agreement.

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Maria Voeikova (*Saint Petersburg, Vienna*) & Wolfgang U. Dressler (*Vienna*): *Introduction*
Ursula Stephany (*Cologne*): *Early development of grammatical number – a typological perspective*
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(for more details see the LINCOM webshop)

ISBN 3 89586 468 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 29**. 200pp. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 2002.

Future Challenges for Natural Linguistics

KATARZYNA DZIUBALSKA-KOŁACZYK & JAROSŁAW WECKWERTH (EDS.)
University of Poznan

The purpose of this volume is to stir discussion and stimulate comments which may eventually result in Natural Linguistics re-asserting itself more widely in the present-day arena of linguistic frameworks. A global future challenge for Natural Linguistics is to demonstrate its epistemological potential to new audiences in a convincing and informative manner. It is hoped that this volume may serve two functions: to unite natural linguists in their research and to encourage others to become involved in a Natural Linguistic framework.

Among the thirteen papers constituting the volume, the reader will find contributions to phonology, phonetics, morphology, and text, as well as reference to such areas of external evidence as first language acquisition, language change, phonostylistics, dialectal variation, psycholinguistics, speech pathology and evolution. Considered issues include: functional explanation and dysfunctions, markedness and complexity, phonological categoriality and phonetic gradience, semiotic underpinnings of linguistic explanations, the uses and meanings of naturalness, morphological productivity, typological vs. language-specific nature of morphological priming, criteria for nativization of loanwords, and development of compositionality in the phylogenesis of language.

CONTENTS

Antonio Bertacca: *Description and explanation of language change*; Dagmar Bittner: *Emergence of grammatical complexity and markedness in the acquisition of verb and noun phrases in German*; Patricia Jane Donegan: *Phonological processes and phonetic rules*; Wolfgang U. Dressler: *Naturalness and functionalism*; Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kolaczyk: *Challenges for Natural Linguistics in the 21st century: A personal view*; Livio Gaeta: *Growth of symbols: The inexorable*

fate of diagrams; Natalia Gagarina: *Productivity of the verbal inflectional classes (The case of Russian)*; Theodor Granser and Sylvia Moosmüller: *Phonemic schwa – a challenge for Natural Phonology? The case of Albanian*; Gonia Jarema, Gary Libben, Wolfgang U. Dressler and Eva Kehayia: *The role of typological variation in the processing of interfixed compounds*; Lavinia Merlini Barbaresi: *Markedness and text complexity*; Elke Ronneberger-Sibold: *On the phonostylistic function of prototypical nonnative sound shapes in contemporary German: Evidence from the history of brand names*; Šárka Šimáčková: *Retracted pronunciation of the Czech alveolar trill: Why phonologists need phonetic labs*; Jaroslav Weckwerth: *From jaw oscillation to phonological compositionality: A scenario*

ISBN 3 89586 308 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 30.** 280pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 2002.

Représentations du sens linguistique

DOMINIQUE LAGORGETTE ET PIERRE LARRIVEE (EDS.)

Le sens participe de tous les niveaux d'analyse du langage. On le retrouve au coeur de phénomènes comme la polysémie, la grammaticalisation, le rôle pour l'interprétation de la syntaxe, l'organisation de la métonymie, la structuration de la métaphore. Il est sujet aux variations synchroniques et historiques, typologiques et sociales. Ces manifestations permettent de révéler, lorsqu'elles sont considérées sous le rapport des représentations qu'elles font intervenir, l'organisation du sens linguistique.

C'est cette organisation que s'attachent à identifier les contributions réunies dans cet ouvrage. À partir de l'étude empirique de problèmes classiques de sémantique et de pragmatique, elles proposent les réponses qu'apportent les approches les plus actuelles aux questions de la nature des représentations du sens, des régularités dont elles rendent compte et des contraintes qui les façonnent.

* Catherine Fuchs, ENS Ulm / Sèvres. *Ordre des constituants, marqueurs polysémiques et dynamique du sens.*

* Pierre Cadiot, Université Paris VIII - Vincennes-Saint-Denis et CNRS / Lattice, Yves-Marie Visetti, CNRS / Lattice, *Instabilité et théorie des formes en sémantique.*

* Alain Polguère, Université de Montréal. *Le sens linguistique peut-il être visualisé ?*

* François Nemo, Université d'Orléans. *Symboles ou index? La sémantique entre dénomination et signification.*

(for more details see the LINCOM webshop)

ISBN 3 89586 335 1. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 22.** 498pp. USD 122.10 / EUR 99.30 / GBP 84.40. 2002.

Meaning and the Components of Grammar/ El significado y los componentes de la gramática

JAVIER GUTIÉRREZ-REXACH (ed.)
The Ohio State University, Columbus

This book contains twelve papers which address several issues pertaining meaning and interpretation in Spanish. The central focus of the volume is to explore how meaning is expressed through different grammatical components --

namely syntactic structure, prosody, and discourse/text structure—, and also the theoretical repercussions for a variety of frameworks. Among the topics covered in the papers are the following ones: ellipsis, determiners and determiner phrases, the grammar of emotions, the past and the present perfect, intonation and discourse structure, lexical presuppositions, metalinguistic terms and discourse typology in lexical semantics, and discourse markers.

Este libro consta de doce trabajos que tratan distintos aspectos sobre significado e interpretación en español. El foco principal del volumen es la exploración de cómo el significado se expresa a través de diferentes componentes gramaticales --como son la estructura sintáctica, la prosodia, y la estructura del discurso y los textos--, y también las repercusiones teóricas en diversos marcos de análisis lingüístico. Entre los temas que se analizan en los distintos artículos destacan los siguientes: la elipsis, los determinantes y sintagmas determinantes, la gramática de las emociones, el pretérito perfecto y el indefinido, la entonación y la estructura del discurso, las presuposiciones léxicas, los términos metalingüísticos y la tipología de los discursos en el marco de la semántica léxica, y los marcadores de discurso.

The Role of Intonation in the Structuring of Discourse: Evidence from Colombian Spanish. Jessica Payeras, Université du Québec à Montréal.

¿Qué nos dicen del discurso los marcadores del español? José Portolés, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

The Intonational Structure of Declamatory Declaratives in Spanish. Juan Manuel Sosa, Simon Fraser University.

(for more details see the LINCOM webshop)

ISBN 3 89586 334 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 26.** 280pp. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 2001.

AFTER ETYMOLOGY: TOWARDS A SUBSTANTIVIST LINGUISTICS

PROBAL DASGUPTA, *University of Hyderabad*, RAJENDRA SINGH, *Université de Montréal* & ALAN J.FORD, *Université de Montréal*

The authors argue for a substantivist linguistics that parts company with the excessive concern with etymology that has shaped much modern work. Historical linguistics of the 19th century offered an etymology of words, but that etymology self-destructs, and merges into several structuralist projects. On our construal, this self destruction arises from Saussure's attempt to push the Neo-grammarians logic to the point of demanding total accountability. But no structuralism can offer synchronic sources for words. Since the linguist's etymological drive remained intact while the historical wing of the enterprise became first optional and marginal, the derivational impulse sought new objects. That impulse seems to us to have exhausted itself in frankly but unwarrantedly derivational accounts that are still the hallmarks of contemporary linguistics. We need to go beyond such accounts and beyond etymology.

The book examines what seem to be the core postulates of etymologism through their descriptive manifestations in grammar and argues for their replacement with substantivist postulates. It also asks that all linguists take a serious look at the substantive compulsions that have driven generative work not just to a revolution at the formal level, but also to a continuous substantive follow-up within that revolution.

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Morphology, Etymology, and the Internal Structure of Words
- 3 Towards a Non-Paninian Phonology
- 4 On Interpretation
- 5 Interpreting Different Expressions Differently
- 6 Syntactic Epenthesis and the Rationality of Case
- 7 The Denomination Parameter
- 8 Epilogue: ARE WE READY?

ISBN 3 89586 950 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 18.** 180pp. USD 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2000.

Structure and Interpretation in Natural Language

MARC AUTHIER & LISA REED
The Pennsylvania State University, University Park

The central objective of this book is to present an integrated theory of the syntax-semantics interface, one which combines the most recent advances in the generative framework with the basic tenets of model-theoretic semantics. The three opening chapters develop, in a step-by-step and highly accessible fashion, an approach to structure and meaning in these terms.

The remaining chapters show how this approach sheds light on three long-standing issues in formal grammar: the treatment of "syntactically-triggered" presuppositions, the treatment of some notable exceptions to the generative binding conditions, and the issue of the relative autonomy of syntax and semantics. With respect to the first issue, it is argued that a compositional treatment of syntactically-triggered presuppositions can be formulated as a condition which ties presuppositional triggers to a specific class of syntactic configurations definable in terms of devices found in Minimalist syntax. A subsequent chapter demonstrates that the empirical coverage of so-called Bare-Output Conditions in generative syntax can be increased if such conditions are made sensitive to the two types of semantic information which have sometimes been recognized in model-theoretic semantics; that is, extension expressions and implicature expressions. Finally, empirical evidence is adduced which supports the view that there are two distinct types of semantic constraints and that those which make reference to features of tree geometry can, under specific circumstances defined by representational Economy conditions, override those which do not.

Audience: Linguists, philosophers, computational and psycholinguists, cognitive scientists; advanced undergraduates, graduate students and researchers in these fields.

Contents: Introduction - Earlier Models of Generative Grammar - Minimalist Theory - An Integration of Model-Theoretic Semantics with Minimalist Syntax - On the Compositional Analysis of Presupposed Meaning - On Presuppositions and the Satisfaction of Bare Output Conditions - Bare Output Conditions and Others: On the Notions of Primacy and Economy in the Semantic Component - Bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 603 2. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 14.** 180pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 1999.

Case-Asymmetry

A world-wide typological study on lexeme-class-dependent deviations in morphological case inventories

OLIVER A. IGGESSEN

University of Bremen

It is common knowledge that in a number of European languages (e.g. English) certain case categories apply only to a subset of the overall stock of nominal lexemes, while being absent from the inflectional system of the rest. Thus, not all languages make use of their noun-inflectional potential in a consistent and generalized fashion. For this principled variation in morphological behavior Oliver A. Iggesen's monograph introduces the terminological pair *case-symmetry* vs. *case-asymmetry*. Case-asymmetry has hitherto received hardly any attention in linguistic literature, neither from a theoretical nor from an empirical perspective. If ever, its occurrence in European languages has been dismissed as accidental, and extra-European instances are usually not known to scholars of linguistics.

Iggesen's book closes this gap by exploring case-asymmetry from a typological perspective on the basis of a 260-language sample. The author demonstrates that this underestimated property is indeed manifested by a considerable number of languages. Following a discussion of the theoretical foundations and implications of this concept, Iggesen provides a detailed documentation of the identified instances of case-asymmetry and introduces a meaningful typological sub-classification of the phenomenon.

Furthermore, he shows that case-asymmetry is functionally motivated and integrated into the even broader domain of differential relational marking. The book is supplemented by typological maps.

ISBN 3 89586 375 0 (Hardbound). LINCOP Studies in Language Typology 09. 660pp. USD 192.30 / EUR 156.30 / GBP 132.90. 2005.

morphology; ELKE RONNEBERGER-SIBOLD: *Creative competence at work: the creation of partial motivation in German trade names*; ANNA M. THORNTON: *On -ex and -tex*; DAMARIS NÜBLING: *The semiotic and morphological structure of German toponyms. Different strategies for indicating propriality.*

ISBN 3 89586 590 7. LINCOP Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 12. 200pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 2000.

Typology of Conditional Constructions

VIKTOR S. KHRAKOVSKIJ (ed.)

Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistic Research, Saint-Petersburg

The present volume has been prepared by the Language Typology Workshop of the Institute of Linguistic Research, Russian Academy of Sciences.

The book continues the earlier studies of the Workshop addressing grammatical categories of the verb linked to the semantic and syntactic structure of the sentence: (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Causative Constructions*, Nauka: Leningrad, 1969; (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Passive Constructions*, Nauka: Leningrad, 1974; (ed. V.P. Nedjalkov) *Typology of Resultative Constructions*, Amsterdam, 1988; (ed. V.S. Khrakovskij) *Typology of Iterative Constructions* (ed. V.S. Khrakovskij), LINCOP Europa; *Typology of Imperative Constructions*, (ed. V.S. Khrakovskij), LINCOP Europa: Munchen, 2000; etc.

The choice of conditional sentences as the object of research was determined by the following considerations.

1. Conditional constructions, traditionally a focus of scientific interest, seem to be insufficiently described from the angle of universal typology (at least, the authors are not aware of any consistent description of conditional constructions in differently structured languages built on a single theoretical base).

2. The baseline approach, used in most modern conditional construction studies, is that conditional constructions in any natural language practically mirror the logical operation of implication and, consequently, any semantic definition of conditional constructions must proceed from the notion of material implication. We believe that this concept needs serious correction due to a basic difference existing between the approaches applied by logic and linguistics in their analysis of conditional utterances.

3. Until recently, the Language Typology Workshop of the Institute of Linguistic Research have studied exclusively mono-predicative constructions. Now they find it important to see how efficient their methods of language-typology studies can be when applied to bi-predicative constructions which are so typically represented by conditional constructions.

The volume consists of two parts. Part 1 contains two chapters: Chapter 1 outlining the theoretical concept of the research, and Chapter 2 which presents a questionnaire on conditional constructions in differently structured languages. Part 2 contains two sections and 24 chapters on conditional sentences in structurally different languages. Section 1 addresses languages where the prototypical conditional construction is represented by a complex sentence: Bulgarian, Dari, Armenian, Hindu, Ancient Greek, Archaic Latin, French, German, English, Finnish, Estonian, Hungarian, Hausa, Klamath, Indonesian, Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Ancient Chinese. Section 2 deals with languages where the prototypical conditional construction is represented by sentences with converbal/infinitive phrases: Even, Evenki,

Typology of Iterative Constructions

VIKTOR S. KHRAKOVSKIJ (ed.)

Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistic Research, Saint-Petersburg

The present book has been prepared by the Language Typology Workshop of the Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistic Research.

The book continues the earlier studies of the Workshop addressing the syntactic structure of the sentence: (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Causative Constructions*, "Nauka": Leningrad, 1969, (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Passive constructions*, "Nauka": Leningrad, 1974, (ed. V.P. Nedjalkov) *Typology of resultative constructions*, Amsterdam 1988, etc.

The monograph focuses on the semantic category of multiplicity of situations realized in utterances. The main objective of this work is, by proceeding from content to form, to determine grammatical, lexical, and contextual means of expressing the specific meanings of plurality, viz. the iterative, the multiplicative, and the distributive both in a single language and in different languages.

The book consists of three parts. Part 1 outlines the theory suggesting one of the possible ways of interpreting the category of situational plurality.

Part 2 has four sections and 24 chapters describing the category of situational plurality in structurally different languages. These descriptions are quite uniform and, on the whole, are based on the theory presented in Part 1.

Section A (Chapters 1-7) deals with languages which use special grammatical markers to express the iterative, multiplicative, and distributive. Section B (Chapters 8-15) focuses on languages having specific grammatical means to express the iterative. Section C (Chapters 16-20) describes languages that have tense forms combining with iterative adverbials. Section D (Chapters 21-24) deals with languages where iterative meanings are expressed by adverbials. It is easily seen that this classification lays no claims to strict precision, its immediate aim being an intuitively acceptable classification of linguistic data.

This Part was prepared by a large group of authors, including T. G. Akimova (English), E. V. Golovko (Aleut), E. A. Gruzdeva (Nivkh), E. E. Kordi (French), N. A. Kozintseva (Armenian), I. V. Nedjalkov (Even), V. P. Nedjalkov (Chukchee), M. A. Smirnova (Hausa), N. M. Spatari (Cambodian), V. A. Stegnij (Klamath), N. B. Vaxtin (Eskimo), A. P. Volodin (Itelmen), V. A. Plungian (Chamalal), D. M. Nasilov (Turkic languages), I. S. Bystrov (Vietnamese), S. Je. Jaxontov (Chinese), Ju. P. Knyazev (Slavic languages), G. Z. Poumpyan (Arabic), V. M. Alpatov (Japanese), B. A. Zaxarjin (Hindi), E. Š. Geniushiene (Lithuanian), V. P. Litvinov (Ewe), S. M. Kibardina (German), and Agus Salim (Indonesian). The three interpretations of the category of plurality presented in Part 3 (written by L. A. Biriulin, G. G. Silnitskij, I. B. Dolinina) differ from the theory developed in the preceding chapters both in their general approach and in specific aspects of analysis. The book is supplied with an extensive bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 178 2. LINCOP Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 04. 540pp. USD 132.00 / EUR 107.30 / GBP 91.20. 1997.

Extragrammatical and Marginal Morphology

URSULA DOLESCHAL
& ANNA M. THORNTON (eds.)

This volume is a collection of papers presented at a workshop on "Extragrammatical and Marginal Morphology" held in Vienna in February 1996. It brings together authors from different theoretical backgrounds, spanning from Natural Morphology to lexicography and OT. The topics addressed include, besides a general introduction to the concepts of extragrammatical and marginal morphology, a close-up study of phenomena such as blends, the make-up of trade names in different languages, and the morphological structure of toponyms.

Contents: WOLFGANG U. DRESSLER: *Extragrammatical vs. marginal morphology*; BERNARD FRADIN: *Combining forms, blends and related phenomena*; OUTI BAT-EL: *The grammaticality of "extragrammatical"*

Eskimo, Aleut, Yukagir, and Japanese.

The contributors to the volume include: researchers from Saint Petersburg Institute of Linguistic Research (Agus Salim, T. G. Akimova, N. J. Bulatova, N. B. Vaxtin, E. V. Golovko, N. A. Kozintseva, E. E. Kordi, A. L. Malchukov, E. S. Maslova, I. V. Nedyalkov, I. A. Perelmouter, M. A. Smirnova, N. M. Spatar, V. A. Stegnij, V. S. Xrakovskij), Oriental Faculty of the Saint Petersburg State University (I. S. Bystrov, N. A. Dobronravina, T. N. Nikitina, A. K. Ogloblin, T. I. Oranskaja), Philological Faculty of the Saint Petersburg State University (M. K. Sabaneyeva), as well as linguists from other research institutions of Russia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, and Hungary: B. J. Ostrovsky (Moscow State University), V. M. Alpatov and V. I. Podlesskaja (Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies), S. M. Kibardina (Vologda University), R. Nicolova (Sofia University), I. P. Külmoja (Tartu University), H. Tammola (Tampere University), L. Jaszay and E. Tot (Budapest Teacher Training Institute).

The book is supplied with an extensive bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 679 2 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 25**. 714 pp. USD 237.80 / EUR 193.30 / GBP 164.30. 2006.

Typology of Imperative Constructions

VIKTOR S. KHRAKOVSKIJ (ed.)
Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistic Research, Saint-Petersburg

The present volume has been prepared by the Language Typology Workshop of the Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistic Research.

The book continues the earlier studies of the Workshop addressing grammatical categories of the verb linked to the semantic and syntactic structure of the sentence: (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Causative Constructions*, Nauka: Leningrad, 1969; (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Passive Constructions*, Nauka: Leningrad, 1974; (ed. V.P. Nedjalkov) *Typology of Resultative Constructions*, Amsterdam, 1988; (ed. V.S. Xrakovskij) *Typology of Iterative Constructions*, LINCOM EUROPA, München, 1997; etc.

The monograph focuses on imperative sentences and verb forms used in them. The main objective of this work is, by proceeding from the universal definition of the imperative concept, to describe the imperative sentences from the angle of language typology.

The volume consists of three parts. Part 1 contains two chapters: Chapter 1, outlining the theoretical concept of the research, and Chapter 2, presenting a questionnaire on imperative sentences and imperative verb forms. Part 2 contains 23 chapters on imperative sentences in structurally different languages: Aleut, Armenian, Bamana, Cambodian, English, Eskimo, Ewe, French, German, Gypsy, Hausa, Hebrew, Indonesian, Japanese, Kerek, Klamath, Maori, Mongol, Nivkh, Tagalog, Turkic languages, Vietnamese, and Javanese. These 23 chapters are grouped into five sections in consistency with five types of languages that are singled out basing on two major attributes: (i) presence or absence of a specific imperative person/number paradigm, and (ii) homogeneity or non-homogeneity of the forms in the imperative paradigm. Part 3 provides an alternative interpretation of the imperative paradigm that differs from the theory developed in the preceding chapters both in its general approach and in specific aspects of analysis.

The contributors to the volume are: researchers from Saint Petersburg Institute of Linguistic Research (Agus Salim, T. G. Akimova,

L. A. Biriulin, N. B. Vaxtin, A. P. Volodin, E. V. Golovko, E. Yu. Gruzdeva, I. B. Dolinina, N. A. Kozintseva, E. E. Kordi, D. M. Nasilov, A. Yu. Ruskov, M. A. Smirnova, N. M. Spatar, V. A. Stegnij, V. S. Xrakovskij), Oriental Faculty of the Saint Petersburg State University (I. S. Bystrov, N. A. Dobronravina, E. A. Kuzmenkov, L. V. Malygina, A. K. Ogloblin, G. E. Rachkov), as well as linguists from other research institutions of Russia, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam: X. F. Isxakova, and M. S. Polinskaja (Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences), V. M. Alpatov (Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences), M. B. Bergelson (Institute of the Russian Language of the Russian Academy of Sciences), Kofi O. Agbodjo and V. P. Litvinov (Pyatigorsk Pedagogical Institute), S. M. Kibardina (Vologda Pedagogical Institute), Sh. S. Safarov (Samarkand Pedagogical Institute), and N. V. Stankevich (Hanoi University). The book is supplied with an extensive bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 542 7. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 09**. 558 pp. USD 134.40 / EUR 109.30 / GBP 92.90. 2001.

From Space to Time

Temporal Adverbials in the World's Languages

MARTIN HASPELMATH
Max-Planck-Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

The relation between space and time has fascinated linguists and philosophers for a long time. That temporal relations are derived from spatial relations in many languages through conceptual metaphor is a commonplace, but systematic studies of this phenomenon were lacking.

In this important new book, the author investigates grammatical markers of simple (non-clausal) time adverbials in a world-wide sample of 50 languages (with an unavoidable emphasis on European languages), presents a taxonomy of the systematic types of time adverbials and formulates typological generalizations about the adverbial markers (mainly adpositions and cases). For the first time, a cross-linguistically applicable terminological grid for time adverbials is developed that makes comparative research in this area possible.

The results confirm the expectation that temporal notions overwhelmingly derive from spatial notions, in particular markers of temporal location (e.g. *in March*, *before the meal*, *after the war*). In fact, there are no languages that do not make use of spatial concepts for the expression of time at all, and speculations (originating in Benjamin L. Whorf's work on Hopi) that cultures differ fundamentally in their conceptualization of time are thereby refuted definitively. However, not all temporal concepts are expressed by spatial markers, and temporal markers do show a tendency to become autonomous from their spatial sources. Thus, there is little linguistic evidence for the full conceptual unity of space and time.

Additional issues dealt with in this typological study are the role of deixis in temporal adverbial markers, alternatives to simple time markers where these are lacking, and grammaticalization as an explanatory factor.

The book consists of the following chapters: (1) Introduction, (2) Taxonomy of the semantic functions, (3) Theoretical issues, (4) Sequential location ('after'/'before'), (5) Sequential-durative ('since'/'until'), (6) Temporal distance ('in'/'ago'), (7) Simultaneous location ('at, in, on'), (8) Temporal extent ('for'/'in'), (9) Conclusion. An appendix containing examples of the markers in the 50 languages allows the reader to get a full picture of the data on which this work

is based.

ISBN 3 89586 091 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 02**. 171pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 1997.

Resultativa in den nordslavischen und baltischen Sprachen

Bestandsaufnahme unter arealen und grammatikalisierungstheoretischen Gesichtspunkten

BJÖRN WIEMER (*Universität Konstanz*) & MARKUS GIGER (*Karls Universität Prag*)

Die Arbeit setzt sich zum Ziel, in möglichst erschöpfender Art den Bestand an Resultativ-Konstruktionen in den im Titel benannten Sprachen darzustellen. Den Begriff des Resultativs (vs. Perfekt, Passiv, Stativ) übernehmen wir aus der „*Tipologija rezul'tativnych konstrukcij*“ (1983; engl. 1988 als „*Typology of Resultative Constructions*“), ebenso deren Einteilung in Diathesetypen (s.u.). Im slavisch-baltischen Kontext läuft eine solche Einteilung praktisch auf eine Typologie der anterioren (präritalen) Partizipien, in Kombination mit Kopula- bzw. Auxiliärverben vom Typ ESSE (z.B. russ. *byl'*) und HABERE (z.B. tschech. *mit*), hinaus. In der „*Tipologija...*“ (1983) sind diese nicht lückenlos behandelt worden, insbesondere nicht in bezug auf die slavischen und baltischen Sprachen. Auch werden dort areale Gesichtspunkte gar nicht und für Fragen der diachronen Entwicklung (u.a. der Grammatikalisierung) relevante Aspekte nur sehr sporadisch angesprochen; in der vorliegenden Arbeit werden diese Fragestellungen hingegen konsequent entwickelt.

Systematische Berücksichtigung finden deshalb auch diachrone Hintergründe, soziolinguistische Faktoren und areallinguistische Zusammenhänge. Außerdem werden Konkurrenzen und Überschneidungen zwischen alternativen Konstruktionen erörtert sowie die Frage, wie stark die jeweiligen Konstruktionen (Partizipien) im Bestand der Verbstämme der jeweiligen Sprache (Varietät) Fuß gefaßt haben. Dieser letzte Gesichtspunkt wird, Lehmann (1999) folgend, als „*Expansion im Lexikon*“ bezeichnet und gilt als ein wesentliches Indiz für die Grammatikalisierung der Konstruktion. Als weitere Anknüpfungspunkte in theoretischer Hinsicht und hinsichtlich der empirischen Materialbasis wären seitens der Autoren selbst die Arbeiten Giger (2003) und Wiemer (2004) zu nennen.

Der Bestand an Resultativ-Konstruktionen wird aus synchroner Sicht somit hinsichtlich folgender Eigenschaften systematisch dargestellt:

Abgrenzung und Überlappung von resultativem und aktionaler (ereignis- bzw. prozeßbezogener) Verwendung, Abgrenzung zum Stativ und Wechselwirkung mit dem Tempus.

Überschneidungen mit und Abgrenzungen vom analytischen Passiv und dem Subjekt-Impersonal (der poln. und ukrain. *no/to*-Konstruktion).

Hierarchien und Restriktionen in der Expansion auf lexikalische und aspektuell relevante Gruppen.

Areale Verteilung von Resultativa (Partizipien) auf die obigen Funktionen und hinsichtlich der Expansion im Lexikon.

All diese Aspekte werden, so weit wie aufgrund der vorhandenen Evidenzen möglich, auch aus diachroner Sicht behandelt.

Das Buch umfaßt 140 Seiten (inkl. einer zweiseitigen Tabelle zu allen Diathese- und morphologischen Typen, mehreren Karten, 9 Seiten Literaturverzeichnis, einem Abkürzungs- und einem Inhaltsverzeichnis, 2 Seiten als Vorwort). Die Kapitelteilung richtet sich im

wesentlichen nach Sprachen und schreitet nach geographischem (arealem) Prinzip im großen und ganzen von Nordosten (Russisch) nach Südwesten (Sorbisch) fort:

1. Einleitung: Eingrenzungen und Aufgabenstellung. 2. Standardrussisch. 3. Nord(west)-russische Mundarten. 4. Die baltischen Sprachen. 4.1. Litauisch. 4.2. Lettisch. 5. Weißrussisch. 6. Ukrainisch. 7. Polnisch. 8. Ehemalige ostseeslawische Sprachen und heutiges Kaschubisch. 9. Tschechisch. 10. Slowakisch. 11. Ober- und Niedersorbisch. 12. Zusammenschau der Fakten, einige Folgerungen und offene Fragen.

ISBN 3 89586 476 5 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 10**. 140 S. USD 123.40 / EUR 100.30 / GBP 85.30. 2006.

Semantica das predicacões estativas para uma caracterização aspectual dos estados

LUÍS FILIPE CUNHA
Universidade do Porto

O objectivo central deste trabalho é o de caracterizar semanticamente as predicacões estativas, procurando determinar as propriedades e comportamentos linguísticos que nos permitem identificá-las.

Para tal, começamos por reequacionar a noção de Aspecto, comparando-a com outros conceitos relacionados. Avançamos critérios que possibilitem dar conta do comportamento linguístico dos estativos. Sugerimos e fundamentamos uma subclassificação para os estados, baseada nas oposições entre predicados de indivíduo vs. predicados de "estádio", por um lado, e entre estados "faseáveis" e "não faseáveis", por outro.

Investigamos, depois, as diferentes configurações linguísticas que veiculam estatividade: os estados lexicais, os estados obtidos a partir de verbos de operação e de "perspectivação" aspectual, os estados consequentes e os estados habituais.

Abordamos a interacção que se estabelece entre os estados e outros componentes da gramática, em particular os tempos gramaticais, os advérbios de localização e de medição temporal, os advérbios frequentativos e habituais e as orações temporais. Avaliaremos o impacto que a estatividade assume na organização temporal dos discursos, discutindo o papel das diferentes subclasses de estativos na interpretação de frases linearmente ordenadas.

Finalmente, tentamos demonstrar que as subclasses de estativos propostas derivam da intervenção de dois factores: um, de ordem temporal, responsável pela diferenciação entre estados de indivíduo e de "estádio", e outro, de natureza aspectual, associado à distinção entre estados "faseáveis" e "não faseáveis".

ISBN 978 3 89586 384 4. **Edição Linguística 58**. 415pp. USD 108.60 / EUR 88.30 / GBP 75.10. 2007.

Comparative Constructions in Spanish and San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec

MICHAEL RENE GALANT
California State University, Dominguez Hills

This book examines the syntax, semantics, and morphology of comparative constructions and other degree constructions in English, Spanish, and San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec. Previous descriptions and analyses of comparatives in English and Spanish are reviewed. New data from

San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec, involving comparisons, other degree expressions, and other lexical and functional morphemes, is presented. Attention is called to MUCH, the abstract adjectival quantifier contained in English *much* and *many*, SLQZ *z'èèiny*, *z'ii'lly*, and *-dya'* / *-tya'*, and any Spanish degree adverbial showing number and gender agreement, but not inherently in *mucho*, an allomorph of *mu*. In SLQZ, the sequence MUCH-ER is transparently segmentable as such in amount comparisons (contra English and Spanish), ER being the morpheme inherent in comparisons of inequality. In other degree constructions explored in English, Spanish, and SLQZ, the nominal system consistently provides a QP slot occupied by a form of MUCH, contra the adjectival system (with certain exceptions such as in the case of *different*). Non-predicative nominal expressions interact with a Deg only via the intermediarity of MUCH, whereas most adjectives must interact directly with a Deg. Therefore, there are two instances of *more* and *más*:

(i) the instance used in amount comparisons, subdividable into MUCH (plus agreement) and ER, and (ii) the instance used in adjectival degree comparisons, containing only ER. Subordination and coordination are shown to not be consistently distinguishable on syntactic grounds. ER complementation is typically either via a preposition plus numeral, measure phrase, or degree relative, or via an adversative conjunction structure. The former type is introduced by *de* in Spanish and *ta'* or *cah* (with subsequent *nih*) in SLQZ, whereas the latter type is introduced by *que* in Spanish and *cah* (without *nih*) or *lohoh* in SLQZ. Both types are introduced by *than* in English.

ISBN 3 89586 774 8. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 15**. 360pp. USD 99.30 / EUR 80.70 / GBP 68.60. 2006.

Birds, Colours and Prepositions The Theory of Categorization and its Applications in Linguistics

PAULA LÓPEZ RÚA
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

This book is first about categorization and then about linguistic categorization. On the one hand, it gives answers to both general and specific questions about that process (what is categorization for? Is it exclusively human, or exclusively adult? Are categories like bird, blue, furniture, bald, love, mother or subject similar in any way?). On the other hand, it intends to offer a comprehensive, up-to-date view of the alternatives and tools available for the study of categorization in linguistics. The first part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of theoretical foundations and terminological distinctions (for instance, category vs. concept, or concept vs. word vs. object). The second part comprises a comparative analysis of the two major approaches to the study of categorial conception, description and representation: the discrete approach (the classical view) and the non-discrete approach, where the principles of prototype theory are developed. Both perspectives are described, exemplified and evaluated, and the main conclusion drawn from the analysis is the need to consider both the researcher's purpose and the nature of the object of study as determinant factors for the selection of a descriptive tool, be it discrete or non-discrete.

ISBN 3 89586 760 8. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 33**. 250pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2003.

Verb Semantics, Diathesis and Aspect

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA
NTNU, Trondheim

This work addresses issues of the interface between the lexical specification of verbs and the level of Morpho-syntactic structure and verbal Aspect. The main claim is that the properties of constructions are largely predictable from the semantic properties of the head verb. This claim also extends to predictions concerning the aspectual properties of constructions. The languages on which this study is based include Germanic (English, Norwegian and German) and Slavic (Bulgarian and Russian). The analysis is carried out within a framework of grammar called 'The Sign Model', currently under development. The discussion focuses on a number of aspectual processes attested cross-linguistically and the problems they pose for a unified treatment. In the course of presentation an illustration is given of the systematic interrelation between the morpho-syntactic realization of constructions and their aspectual properties. While providing a discussion of the relevant existing proposals for the treatment of Aspect (Aspectuality) in view of the syntactic properties of constructions, the work also indicates a system geared towards a unified analysis.

A considerable part of the book is devoted to the implementation of the Sign Model to the analysis of passive constructions based on a notional definition of PASSIVE. A number of construction types cross-linguistically are matched against this definition, such as middles in English, impersonals in Germanic, and the Bulgarian constructions involving the reflexive clitic *se*. An attempt is made at defining the constraints for each of the above construction types which arise from the lexical specification of the head verbs. The book also includes a proposal concerning the aspectual properties of passives and the role played by passive morphology in aspect construal.

ISBN 3 89586 572 9. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 08**. 200pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 1999.

Respekt: Die Grammatikalisierung von Höflichkeit

MARTIN HAASE
Universität Bamberg

Höflichkeit und Familiarität spielen in der Grammatik zahlreicher Sprachen eine wichtige Rolle. So ist es im Japanischen fast unmöglich, einen Satz zu äußern, ohne eine Aussage über das Sprecher-Hörer-Verhältnis zu machen. Die pragmatisch-soziale Höflichkeitsbeziehung ist in Sprachen wie dem Japanischen grammatikalisiert, ähnlich wie in europäischen Sprachen Zeitbezüge in der Kategorie *Tempus*. Neben *Tempus*, *Aspekt* und *Modus* existiert dort eine Kategorie *Respekt*, die ihrerseits zur Situierung eines Sachverhaltes beiträgt.

In dieser sprachvergleichenden Studie werden Sprachen aus unterschiedlichen Familien und Arealen untersucht, die über eine zentrale Respektkategorie verfügen. Dabei zeigt sich, daß die formalen Mittel, mit denen diese Kategorie in den Einzelsprachen operiert, sehr unterschiedlich sein können: Sie reichen von Partikeln (z.B. Rumänisch, Neugriechisch), über Hilfsverben und Affixe (z.B. Japanisch, Koreanisch) bis hin zur Integration von Respekt in Flexionsparadigmen (z.B. Baskisch und Nahuatl). Übereinzelsprachlich betrachtet, verhalten sich die Respektsysteme dennoch analog: Sie unterliegen vergleichbaren Restriktionen oder

Género y discurso

Las mujeres y los hombres en la interacción conversacional

A. VIRGINIA ACUÑA FERREIRA

Universidad de Vigo

¿Qué actividades comunicativas son más características de las conversaciones entre hombres que de las que se producen entre mujeres? Por ejemplo, hablar de los problemas cotidianos y contar historias de queja o intercambiar confidencias, ¿es más propio de la conversación femenina? ¿tienen las charlas entre ellas un carácter más íntimo y relacional? ¿son las bromas, los chistes sexuales y las historias divertidas más propias de las conversaciones entre hombres?

La existencia de numerosas creencias, estereotipos e ideologías acerca cómo es o cómo debe ser el “habla de las mujeres” a diferencia del “habla de los hombres” sugiere el importante papel que el género puede adquirir en nuestras interacciones cotidianas. En este libro se analiza un corpus de conversaciones bilingües gallego/castellano que se desarrollaron entre hablantes gallegos/as del mismo sexo, con el fin de poner de relieve las múltiples formas en que podemos transmitir feminidad y masculinidad a través de nuestra forma de hablar y de comunicarnos con los amigos/as y con los compañeros/as de trabajo. Para evitar la perpetuación de los estereotipos, el análisis se sitúa dentro del marco constructivista que predomina actualmente en este campo y enfatiza el hecho de que tanto las mujeres como los hombres se implican en actividades comunicativas que están asociadas al “sexo opuesto”. De este modo trata de resaltar que los/as hablantes no siempre siguen “al pie de la letra” las normas socialmente establecidas en relación con el género, sino que también pueden desafiarlas o “jugar con ellas”, dando lugar a la aparición de una compleja mezcla de rasgos discursivos “femeninos” y “masculinos” en las conversaciones “reales” de las mujeres y de los hombres.

ISBN 978 3 929075 57 1. **LINCOM Studies in Semantics 02.** USD 91.30 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 63.10. 2009.

one property. The main findings are that (i) minimal contrast can influence phonetic effects and (ii) phonological processes may single out minimally contrastive elements.

A experiment tests the influence of minimal length contrast on the phonetic voicing effect, a pattern by which vowels are longer before voiced than before voiceless obstruents, in Lithuanian. In Lithuanian, only high and low vowels are minimally contrastive for length. The results indicate the voicing effect is more limited for those vowels that are minimally contrastive for length, showing a phonetic pattern sensitive to minimal contrast. Therefore, it is argued that the phonological representation must include information about minimal contrast. Minimal contrast is formalized with a contrast-coindexing function, which applies to minimally contrastive segments capable of distinguishing pairs of words.

Contrast-coindexing predicts that minimal contrast might also be active in the phonology. Evidence for this comes from vowel height harmony in Lena Asturian, where only vowels minimally contrastive for height can trigger harmony. The typology of vowel harmony from several varieties related to Lena further supports the active role of minimal contrast.

ISBN 978 3 929075 86 1. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 41.** 273pp. USD 91.30 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 63.10. 2009.

re-editions

A Theory of Universal Grammar as Applied to a Group of Savage Languages

R.C. TEMPLE

In reviewing lately Mr. Portman's "Notes on the Languages of the South Andaman Group of Tribes," I pointed out that he had used a pamphlet of my own, privately printed in 1883, entitled "A brief Exposition of a Theory of Universal Grammar", which was specially designed to meet the very difficulties he had to face in giving a general idea of languages constructed on lines at first sight very different from those on whose structure modern European Grammar is based. I also pointed out that the pamphlet in question arose out of the practical impossibility of using the usual inflectional system of Grammar, as taught in Europe for the accurate description of a group of agglutinative languages. And that it had its immediate origin in the criticisms of the late Mr. A.J. Ellis. Mr. Ellis explained that in order to adequately represent for scientific readers such a form of speech on the Andamanese speech, we require new terms and an entirely new set of grammatical conceptions, which shall not bend an agglutinative language to our inflectional translation (from the introduction).

(Re-edition; originally published 1899 in London; written in English)

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neutralisieren bestimmte Oppositionen. Hierfür können funktionale Erklärungen gefunden werden. Die enge Beziehung der Kategorie *Respekt* zu den übrigen Kategorien der deiktischen Situierung von Sachverhalten (Tempus, Modus und Aspekt) wird dabei deutlich.

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Functional Grammar: Aspect and Aspectuality Tense and Temporality Essays in honour of Alexander Bondarko

ADRIAN BARENTSEN & YOURI POUPYNIN (eds.)

The articles in this collection discuss various problems in areas of linguistics towards which important contributions have been made by the distinguished Russian linguist A.V. Bondarko to whom the book is dedicated.

Three groups of articles can be distinguished. The first group concerns the sphere of aspectuality – Aspect and Aktionsart. Comments on the relation between these two concepts are given by Comrie. One also finds here a discussion of the use of verbs of several lexico-grammatical classes: the multiplicative and semelfactive Aktionsart (Birjulín) and non-actional verbs of existence (Voeikova). Various aspects of the reciprocal meaning are discussed: in a general typological perspective (Geniúšen and Nedjalkov) and in relation to Russian reflexive verbs (Knjazev). (These articles can be classified in the first group because of the existence of a reciprocal Aktionsart.)

In the second group questions of the functioning of verbal categories are examined. In the articles by Lehmann and Tammola special attention is given to the interaction between the

category of aspect and aspectually significant elements of the context. Mehlig discusses some problems from the sphere of the so-called general-factual meaning of the imperfective and Poupynin deals with the problem of invariancy with regard to the passive variety of the perfective.

The third group of articles is dedicated to the field of taxis, i.e. phenomena on the intersection of aspectuality and temporality. A general discussion of taxis, its definition and typological questions is given by Xrakovsky. The narrative functions of the imperfective aspect are studied by Kozintseva. Zorikhina-Nilsson presents a contrastive analysis of some functions of the Russian perfective gerund and its equivalents in Swedish and Barentsen discusses problems of temporal relations in complex sentences with verbs of perception.

List of authors: A. Barentsen (Amsterdam), L.A. Birjulín (Helsinki), B. Comrie (Leipzig), E. Geniúšen (Vilnius), V.P. Nedjalkov (St. Petersburg), Ju.P. Knjazev (Novgorod), N.A. Kozintseva (St. Petersburg), V. Lehmann (Hamburg), H.R. Mehlig (Kiel), Y.A. Poupynin (St. Petersburg), H. Tammola (Tampere), M.D. Voeikova (Vienna), V.S. Xrakovsky (St. Petersburg), N. Zorikhina-Nilsson (Goeteborg).

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The role and representation of minimal contrast and the phonetics-phonology interaction

REBEKA CAMPOS-ASTORKIZA
Ohio State University

This study investigates the role of minimal contrast in phonetics and phonology. Two sounds are minimally contrastive when they differ in just