

DIACHRONICA

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AIM & SCOPE

Diachronica provides a forum for the presentation and discussion of information concerning all aspects of language change in any and all languages of the globe. Contributions which combine theoretical interest and philological acumen are especially welcome.

Diachronica appears twice a year (in spring and Fall), each issue consisting of 3-5 articles, 1 review article, 4-8 reviews, a miscellanea section carrying notes, reports and discussions, and an annotated list of recent publications received.

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assessment of that field is currently under way), L. Hammer (Bloomington, Ind.; "Language shift among Slovaks in America" dealing with the ways in which the Slovak language as spoken in the United States is changing under various pressures).

The wide variety of topics and individual papers (only a small fraction of which have been listed here) at the Bratislava Congress, and the promise for future research, show that SHL continues to be a flourishing field despite various pressures. It is anticipated that the next Congress, to be held in Warsaw in 1998, will continue this tradition.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

OUVRAGES REÇUS

EINGEGANGENE SCHRIFTEN

Note: This listing acknowledges the receipt of recent writings in the study of language, with particular attention being given to those concerned with the history and the mechanisms of language change, comparative-historical philology, and language typology. Only in exceptional instances will a separate acknowledgment of receipt be issued; no book can be returned to the publisher after it has been analyzed in this section. It should be pointed out, moreover, that by accepting a book, no promise is implied that it will be reviewed in detail in *Diachronica*. Reviews are printed as circumstances permit, and offprints will be sent to the publishers of the works reviewed, including those items briefly commented upon in the present section.

Asher, R[onald] E., J.M.Y. ("Seumas") Simpson [and altogether 33 subject editors], eds. 1994. *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. 10 vols. Oxford–New York–Seoul–Tokyo: Pergamon Press (Elsevier International), xlvii, 5,644 pp. in-4°. [These volumes contain a great many individual entries by major scholars in the field specifically dealing or generally touching upon historical, comparative, and typological linguistics, distributed over nine volumes — the 10th is the very detailed index volume. They include items on "Etymology", "Typological and areal issues", "Historical semantics", "Language change and language acquisition", "Language death", "Lexical innovation", "Pidgins, creoles and change", "Laws of semantic change", Sociolinguistics and language change", the *Sprachbund* question and "Wave theory". Further, there are entries such as "Borrowing", "Comparative reconstruction", "Folk etymology", "Glottochronology, lexicostatistics, and other numerical methods", "Internal reconstruction", "Lexical diffusion", "Substratum", "Syntactic reconstruction", and a variety of items dealing with "Analogy", "Morphologization", "Morphological universals and change", "Sound change (and morphology)", "Sound change: The neogrammarian approach", "Sound laws (named)", "Grammaticalization and lexicalization", "Iconicity and syntactic change", "Syntactic and lexical change", "Proto-Indo-European syntax", "Teleology", and "Typology and word order change". In other words, the coverage of the field is impressive, especially if compared to similar recent encyclopedic works or so-called 'state-of-the-art' surveys of linguistic science. Authors of these entries include Philip H. Baldi, Derek Bickerton, John L. Bybee, Lyle Campbell, John Haiman, Kurt R. Jankowsky, James Milroy, John J. Ohala, and many others. In addition, there are several long articles devoted to the historiography of historical-comparative linguistics "History of Comparative Linguistics" (II.629-636) and the "History of Historical Linguistics" (III.1559-1567), both by N. E. Collinge, and the "History of Typology & Language Classification" (IX.4813-4817) by E. F. K. Koerner. For those interested in the lives of our forebears, there are numerous individual entries of 19th-century scholars in historical-comparative grammar; for instance, Henning Andersen alone contributed entries

on Jakob Hornemann Bredsdorff (1790–1841), Herman Møller (1850–1923), Karl Verner (1846–1846), and Vilhelm Thomsen (1842–1927). — KK.*]

Bailey, Charles-James N. 1992. *Variation in the Data: Can linguistics ever become a science?* (= *Linguistics Series*, 1.) Kea'au, Hawaii: Orchid Land Publications, xiv, 250 pp. [Based on a keynote address at the 20th anniversary meeting of NWAWE, this work presents an attack on many practices found in linguistics today, from mainstream quantitative sociolinguistics to current theoretical pursuits. In the course of the presentation, numerous remarks and observations are made concerning studies of language change in progress, dialect differentiation, linguistic borrowing, low-level phonetic realizations in English, the effects of (prescriptive) grammar pedagogy, and methodology in general that will be of some interest to readers of *Diachronica*.]

Beal, Richard H. 1992. *The Organization of the Hittite Military*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, xix, 594 pp. [A descriptive and historical study based on a careful reading of a variety of relevant Hittite texts (historical texts, instruction texts, questions to oracles, ritual texts, and inventories), B's work touches as well on a number of lexicographical issues regarding words pertaining to the military. Specifically, he treats words for 'army' and 'troops', and for the various ranks of officers and the diverse functions of soldiers (watchman, scout, bodyguard, spearman, etc.).]

Blake, Norman, eds. 1992. *The Cambridge History of the English Language*. Vol. II: 1066–1476. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xxi, 703 pp. [The second of a multi-volume set (see the entry below for Hogg) designed to provide a comprehensive history of English, this work contains chapters by seven leading authorities on topics concerning Middle English. The contents are: Chap. 1, "Introduction" (Norman Blake), Chap. 2, "Phonology and morphology" (Roger Lass), Chap. 3, "Middle English dialectology" (James Milroy), Chap. 4, "Syntax" (Olga Fischer), Chap. 5, "Lexis and semantics" (David Burnley), Chap. 6, "The literary language" (Norman Blake), Chap. 7, "Onomastics" (Cecily Clark).]

Bradford, Richard. 1993. *A Linguistic History of English Poetry*. London & New York: Routledge, xi, 225 pp. [In an interesting attempt to find an interface between linguistics and literary criticism, B provides "a guide to the language of poetry from both an historical and a linguistic perspective" (p. xi). After a chapter developing his theory of the 'double pattern' in analyzing poetry, B treats in succession Shakespeare and the metaphysical poets, the Restoration and the 18th century, the Romantic poets, the Victorian era, and the modern period. Exercises are included at the end of each chapter, and a glossary makes relevant linguistic terminology accessible to literary users, and literary terminology to the linguists.]

Brenzinger, Matthias, ed. 1992. *Language Death*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, viii, 445 pp. [The articles in this work are based on papers from a 1990 symposium on language death in East Africa. Part I presents a general overview of the social context of language death, with papers on "Theory of language death" (Hans-Jürgen Sasse), "Code-switching as a mechanism of deep borrowing" (Carol Myers-Scotton), and "Language decay and contact-induced change: Similarities and differences" (Hans-Jürgen Sasse). Part II focuses specifically on East Africa, with papers on "The fate of ethnic languages in Tanzania" (Karsten Legeø), "Reduction in Kore reconsidered" (Gerrit Dimmendaal), "Dahalo: An

Individual entries signed KK are by Konrad Koerner.

endangered language" (Mauro Tosco), "Language death and the origin of strata: Two case studies of Swahili dialects" (Wilhelm J. G. Möhlig), "Chifundi and Vumba: Partial shift, no death" (Derek Nurse & Martin Walsh), "Lexical retention in language shift: Yaaku & Mukogodo-Maasai and Elmolo & Elmolo-Samburu" (Matthias Brenzinger), "Dialect death: The case of Terik" (Bernd Heine), "Language shift among the Suba of Kenya" (Franz Rottland and Duncan Okoth Okombo), and "175 years of language shift in Gweno" (Christoph Winter). Part III contains a massive (more than 100 pages) "Survey of language death in Africa" by Gabriele Sommer, detailing the status of 160 East African languages.]

Byrne, Francis & Donald Winford, eds. 1993. *Focus and Grammatical Relations in Creole Languages*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xvi, 329 pp. [This volume reflects the "Conference on focus and grammatical relations in Creole languages" which took place at the University of Chicago on 10–12 May 1990. The topic of this volume is the types of constructions and devices which creole languages utilize to emphasize, and highlight sentence-level constituents. Other phenomena discussed in the volume include the correlation between morphological and syntactic properties of wh-like forms in focus structures, the preclausal nature of these constructions, the status of empty or pronominally-filled slots in clauses-proper, pragmatic and discourse considerations, questions of logical form, scope, movement (or its absence), emphasis and emphatic devices in a general and specific sense, and focus and/or emphatic effects on other domains of grammar. Some creole-specific phenomena such as verb emphasis, focus marking by copular-like elements, and pronominals are also covered by the papers in this volume. The book has five sections and 14 articles. Some sample articles are given below: Victor Manfredi, "Verb focus in the typology of Kwa/Kru and Haitian"; Salikoko S. Mufwene, "Scope negation and focus in Gullah"; Derek Bickerton, "Subject focus and pronouns"; Pieter Muysken, "Reflexes of Ibero-Romance reflexive clitic + verb combinations in Papiamentu grids and grammatical relations". The book has an author (303-306), a language (307-309), and a subject index (311-329). — KK.]

Clarke, Sandra, ed. 1993. *Focus on Canada*. (= *Varieties of English Around the World*, 11.). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, xii, 302 pp. [This volume assembles a representative sample of recent and ongoing work on the English spoken in Canada. Most of the dozen papers included in the volume constitute synchronic analyses of speech types associated with particular regions of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It has an introduction by the editor (vii-xii). Some sample papers are: J[ohn] K. Chambers, "Lawless and vulgar innovations": Victorian view of Canadian English" (1-26); T. K. Pratt, "The hobgoblin of Canadian English spelling" (45-64); C. Zeller, "Linguistic symmetries, asymmetries, and border effects within a Canadian/American sample" (179-199); and G. Dodds de Wolf, "Local patterns and markers of speech in Vancouver English" (269-293). The book has addresses of authors (295-296); and a subject index (297-302). — KK.]

Comrie, Bernard & Greville G. Corbett, eds. 1993. *The Slavonic Languages*. (= *Routledge Reference*, [unnumbered].) London & New York: Routledge, xiii, 1078 pp. [Contained in this monumental work are lengthy and detailed chapters on each of the Slavonic languages, including Old Church Slavonic and Proto-Slavonic, written by leading authorities (Alexander Schenker on the proto-language, David Huntley on OCS, Ernest Scatton on Bulgarian, Victor Friedman on Macedonian, Wayles Browne on Serbo-Croatian, Tom

Priestly on Slovene, David Short on Czech and on Slovak, Gerald Stone on Sorbian and on Cassubian, Robert Rothstein on Polish, Kazimierz Polański on Polabian, Alan Timberlake on Russian, Peter Mayo on Belorussian, and George Shevelov on Ukrainian). In addition, Peter Cumberley contributed a chapter on alphabets and transliteration, and Roland Sussex one on "Slavonic languages in emigration". The language chapters all contain a considerable amount of information about dialect differentiation and the development of the language from Proto-Slavonic. Each chapter has its own (extensive) bibliography, and a 40-page index rounds out the volume.]

Crowley, Terry. 1992. *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*. Auckland, N.Z.: Oxford Univ. Press, 331 pp. [C here introduces the major traditional methods and concepts of historical linguistics, but he does so through an extensive consideration of data from languages of the Pacific and Australia, which are not usually covered in most available textbooks with their orientation towards Indo-European languages. The result is a gold mine of interesting data for all historical linguists. Topics covered include sound change, the comparative method, internal reconstruction, grammatical and lexical change, subgrouping, language contact, and cultural reconstruction; there are also chapters on causes of sound change, the observation of language change, and problems with the comparative method. Data sets for comparative reconstruction and description and ordering of sound changes are included in an appendix.]

Danesi, Marcel. 1993. *Vico, Metaphor and the Origin of Language*. Bloomington & Indianapolis: Indiana Univ. Press, x, 190 pp. [D here constructs an account of the origin of language that draws on the insights of the 18th century Italian thinker Giambattista Vico. D finds Vico's interest in the role of 'fantasia' and metaphor in human thought to be a compelling piece in solving the puzzle of the evolution of language. Some evaluation of the Vico-inspired account against other current views on the origins of language is provided as well.]

Dyen, Isidore, Joseph B. Kruskal & Paul Black. 1992. *An Indo-European Classification: A Lexicostatistical Experiment*. (= *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge*, 82:5.) Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 132 pp. [In this work, D et al. propose to "validate the lexicostatistical method by presenting the classification it yields for the Indo-European [*sic*] family, and comparing that classification with the traditional one" (p.2). They find that the results of this exercise "approximate the generally accepted classification" (p.77), which they take as confirmation of the methodology. One of several appendices introduces the lexicostatistical method so as to be accessible to nonlinguists, and others provide the mathematical foundations of the method.]

Fergusson, Rosalind. 1994. *Shorter Slang Dictionary*. London & New York: Routledge, 242 pp. [Based on earlier work of Eric Partridge and Paul Beale, this volume contains over 5,000 entries and focuses on slang currently in daily use around the English-speaking world. Where possible, some indication of the date at which a word entered the language is given. Since slang is perhaps the most volatile segment of the lexicon, a work such as this offers interesting possibilities to study one aspect of language change that takes place within a compressed time frame.]

Freeborn, Dennis. 1992. *From Old English to Standard English: A course book in language variation across time*. Ottawa, Ont. [printed in Hong Kong]: Univ. of Ottawa Press, xvi,

218 pp. [In this innovative textbook on the development of English, F's focus is examining the origins of Standard English. His medium for this examination is a set of 151 carefully selected authentic texts from different periods (together with numerous facsimiles of the manuscripts, which F considers "not just decorative additions ... [but] an essential part of the book [giving] students at least some idea of the development of spelling and writing conventions" (p.x). These texts illustrate changes in English and allow for commentary on spelling, pronunciation, grammar, attitudes toward language, sociolinguistics, dialectology, authors' involvement with their material (e.g., Dryden as a letter writer), and miscellaneous items of interest (e.g., the origin of the name 'Quaker', p.148). Activities for students accompany each text.]

Gibson, Kathleen R. & Tim Ingold, eds., 1993. *Tools, Language and Cognition in Human Evolution*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xii, 483 pp. [This volume contains 19 papers, organized into five sections, from a 1990 interdisciplinary symposium concerning evolutionary perspectives on the interrelations among tools, language, and intelligence, together with an introductory essay to each section, a general introduction ("Animal minds, human minds", by Kathleen Gibson), an epilogue (reconsidering "Technology, language, intelligence", by Tim Ingold), and an historical survey by Gordon Hewes on thinking on relevant issues. The book offers a broadly representative set of contributions, with several of particular interest to linguists: "When does gesture become language? A study of gesture used as a primary communication system by deaf children of hearing parents" by Susan Goldin-Meadow, "The emergence of language" by E. Sue Savage-Rumbaugh and Duane M. Rumbaugh, "A comparative approach to language parallels" by Charles T. Snowdon, "Disorders of language and tool use: Neurological cognitive links" by Daniel Keimpler, "The unitary hypothesis: A common neural circuitry for novel manipulations, language, plan-ahead, and throwing?" by William H. Calvin, "Tool use, language and social behavior in relationship to information processing capacities" by Kathleen R. Gibson, "Human language development and object manipulation: Their relation in ontogeny and its possible relevance for phylogenetic questions" by Andrew Lock, "Higher intelligence, propositional language, and culture as adaptations for planning" by Sue T. Parker and Constance Milbrath, "Early stone industries and inferences regarding language and cognition" by Nicholas Toth and Kathy Schick, "Tools and language in human evolution" by Iain Davidson & William Noble, and "The complementation theory of language and tool use" by Peter C. Reynolds. A detailed subject index ends the volume.]

Glinert, Lewis, ed. 1993. *Hebrew in Ashkenaz: A language in exile*. New York & Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, x, 264 pp. [This collection of 16 articles by noted scholars of Hebrew, especially in its social setting, provides insights into the ways in which Hebrew has been used and changed in the Ashkenazi Jewish world of central and eastern Europe. The contents are: "Hebrew in Ashkenaz: Setting an agenda" (Lewis Glinert), "The Ashkenazi Hasidic concept of language" (Joseph Dan), "The grammatical literature of medieval Ashkenazi Jewry" (Ilan Eldar), "The phonology of Ashkenazic" (Dovid Katz), "Confronting the Hebrew of Responsa: Intensifiers in the syntax of Rabbi Me'ir of Rothenburg" (Menahem Zevi Kaddari), "On the role of *Melitzah* in the literature of Hebrew Enlightenment" (Moshe Pelli), "A duty too heavy to bear: Hebrew in the Berlin Haskalah, 1783-1819: Between Classic, Modern, and Romantic" (Yaacov Shavit), "What did 'Knowing Hebrew' mean in Eastern Europe?" (Shaul Stampfer), "From traditional bilingualism to national monolingualism" (Israel Bartal), "Cartoons about language: Hebrew, Yiddish, and the visual representation of sociolinguistic attitudes" (Joshua A. Fishman), "Hebrew and the Habad communication ethos" (Naftali Loewenthal), "Why did Ben-Yehuda suggest the revival of spo-

ken Hebrew?" (George Mandel), "The emergence of Modern Hebrew: Some sociolinguistic perspectives" (Shelomo Morag), "Hebrew as a holy tongue: Franz Rosenzweig and the renewal of Hebrew" (Paul Medes-Flohr), "The status of Hebrew in Soviet Russia from the Revolution to the Gorbachev Thaw" (Avraham Greenbaum), and "Language as quasilect: Hebrew in contemporary Anglo-Jewry" (Lewis Glinert).]

Hogg, Richard M., ed. 1992. *The Cambridge History of the English Language*. Vol.I: *The Beginnings to 1066*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xxii, 609 pp. [In this first of a multi-volume set (see the entry for Blake above) aimed at providing a full and authoritative account of the history of English, seven leading experts on Old English cover the early period of the language, including its pre-English ancestry. The contents are: Chap.1, "Introduction" (Richard M. Hogg), Chap.2, "The place of English in Germanic and Indo-European" (Alfred Bammesberger), Chap.3., "Phonology and morphology" (Richard M. Hogg), Chap.4 "Syntax" (Elizabeth Closs Traugott), Chap.5, "Semantics and vocabulary" (Dieter Kastovsky), Chap.6, "Old English dialects" (Thomas E. Toon), Chap.7, "Onomastics" (Cecily Clark), Chap.8, "Literary language" (Malcolm R. Godden). A glossary of linguistic terms used, an extensive bibliography, and an index close the book.]

Jahr, Ernst Håkon, ed. 1992. *Language Contact: Theoretical and empirical studies*. (= *Trends in Linguistics; Studies and Monographs*, 60.) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 234 pp. [Drawing largely from highly empirical papers read at the Fifth International Tromsø Symposium on Language in 1989, the topic of which was Language Contact, this volume presents a geographically varied picture of a number of different language contact situations. The contents are: "Language contacts between Southern Sami and Scandinavian" (Knut Bergsland), "A contact feature in the phonology of a northern Norwegian dialect" (Tove Bull), "The social and linguistic development of Scandoromani" (Ian Hancock), "Language contact in the Pacific: Samoan influence on Tokelauan" (Even Hovdhaugen), "'You can never tell where a word comes from': Language contact in a diffuse setting" (Robert B. Le Page), "The substratum in grammar and discourse" (Marianne Mithun), "Dialect socialization in Longyearbyen, Svalbard (Spitsbergen): a fruitful chaos" (Brit Mæhlum), "Ethnolinguistic minorities within the European community: migrants as ethnolinguistic minorities" (Peter H. Nelde), "Isolation, contact, and lexical variation in a tribal setting" (Jørgen Rischel), "Language contact in focused situations" (Andrée Tabouret-Keller), "Dialect typology and social structure" (Peter Trudgill), "Borrowing and non-borrowing in Walapai" (Werner Winter). A somewhat sparse subject index closes the volume.]

Jungmann, Paul & J.J.S. Weitenberg. 1993. *A Reverse Analytical Dictionary of Classical Armenian*. (= *Trends in Linguistics; Documentation*, 9.) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, viii, 836 pp. [This monumental volume presents an invaluable tripartite resource for the study of Classical Armenian and especially Armenian lexicography and word-formation. The three parts are: "a reverse index of forms", with identifying grammatical information and textual location, based on virtually all entries in concordances available for works and authors in Classical Armenian of the 5th to the 10th centuries; a set of lists generated by sorting the items in the index by the coded grammatical information; and "a reverse index of morphemes ... intended to provide information about derivational patterns" (10-11).]

Kisbye, Torben. 1992. *A Short History of the English Language*. Aarhus: Aarhus Univ. Press, 155 pp. [A revision, published posthumously under the editorial guidance of Knud Sørensen, of K's 1975 book of the same name, this highly readable volume follows a fairly traditional organization for its solid presentation of the history of English. Back-

ground chapters on Indo-European and Germanic are followed by chapters on the external history of English, the development of the English lexicon, orthography, phonology, and morphology. An interesting inclusion is reference to archaic survivals in modern dialectal English.]

Kulick, Don. 1992. *Language Shift and Cultural Reproduction: Socialization, self, and syncretism in a Papua New Guinean village*. (= *Studies in the Social and Cultural Foundations of Language*, 14.) Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xiii, 317 pp. [The great linguistic diversity of Papua New Guinea, with some 760 languages in an area the size of California, is currently under attack from within. K's interesting and thorough anthropological study of language use among the speakers of Taiap details how, especially among the younger members of the village speech community, Taiap is giving way to Tok Pisin. K views the language shift process from the ethnographic perspective of how the languages are embedded in the social context of the village, and affected by the belief system of its inhabitants and the attitudes they have about the value and function of different languages and the different cultures associated with the languages.]

Lehmann, Winfred P. 1993. *Theoretical Bases of Indo-European Linguistics*. London & New York: Routledge, xi, 324 pp. [In this wide-ranging volume, L presents the theoretical underpinnings of the reconstructions proposed for Proto-Indo-European, with an eye to making clear the implications of a given theoretical position. Methodological basics are treated, including the comparative method, internal reconstruction, and the application of various typological schemata in the reconstruction process. Drawing on a deep familiarity with the languages and the secondary literature on Indo-European, L covers as well the phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon of the proto-language, discussing traditional reconstructions and proposed revisions in a fairly balanced manner with ample reference to the variety of opinions on Proto-Indo-European (though, quite naturally, the author's own views also come through quite clearly). A final chapter on the "community of Indo-European speakers" assesses claims made by tying together information from reconstruction, history, and archaeology.]

Macaulay, Donald, ed. 1992. *The Celtic Languages*. (= *Cambridge Language Surveys*, [unnumbered].) Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xvii, 466 pp. [After an overview chapter on all the Celtic languages by the editor, this volume gives detailed descriptions of the six modern Celtic languages, each by leading experts: Cathair Ó Dochartaigh on Irish, Robert Thomson on Manx, Donald Macauley on Scottish Gaelic, Alan Thomas on Welsh and on Cornish, and Elmar Terres on Breton. Information on dialect differentiation, external history, periodization, and other matters relevant to the historical development of the Celtic languages is included in each of the language chapters.]

Malkiel, Yakov. 1993. *Etymology*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xii, 223 pp. [Written to address the "unprecedented crisis of self-contradiction" and loss of status in the discipline as a whole that the science of etymology is currently going through, this work, by one of the greatest etymologists ever, is more a history of the pursuit of 'histoires des mots' over the past 150 years than a "how-to" book providing tips to the would-be "word-biographer". However, in the course of the presentation, numerous illustrative case-studies are discussed, mainly from Romance but from other languages as well, giving the reader some opportunities to see how one assesses the evidence bearing on a proposed etymology.]

Mayrhofer, Manfred. 1993. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*. I.Band; Lieferung 13. (= *Indogermanische Bibliothek*; II.Reihe: *Wörterbücher*, [unnumbered].) Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, 80 pp. [Continuing in the serial publication of this highly important etymological dictionary, the present fascicle, covering pages 161-240 of volume II of M's reworking of his own earlier *Kurzgefaßtes Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*, runs from *prhá-* to *bhāngá-*. Although all the entries are of great interest and contain careful considerations of the relevant literature on each word, especially significant are the lemmata for *pra* "before, fore-", *plav-* "swim", *bala-* "strength", *brhánt-* "great", *bodh-* "notice, be attentive", *brav-* "speak", *brahman-* "Brahman", inter alia.]

Mayrhofer, Manfred. 1993. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*. II.Band; Lieferung 1. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 80 pp. [The next in the series of fascicles in which M is reworking his own earlier *Kurzgefaßtes Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*, this fascicle covers pages 241-320 of volume II and runs from *bhāngá-* to *mar-*. As with each fascicle, all the entries are of considerable interest and provide judicious summaries of the relevant literature on each word. Among the particularly important words and roots included herein are *bhay-* "fear", *bhar-* "carry", *bhav-* "be(come)", *ma-* "1 sg. pronominal base", *maghá-* "gift", *mad-* "enjoy", *mádhu-* "honey", *man-* "think", *mānu-* "man", *mar-* "die", *mar-* "grind", inter alia.]

McMahon, April M. S. 1994. *Understanding Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, x, 361 pp. [In this well-conceived advanced-level textbook, M focuses on the study of change itself in language, and thus does not concern herself with topics such as reconstruction, language relatedness, or subgrouping. Nonetheless, she presents several important traditional concepts and topics in historical linguistics, e.g., Neogrammarian sound change, analogy, borrowing, lexical change, etc., but at the same time treats several theoretical matters, e.g., Lexical Phonology and sound change, Natural Morphology, grammaticalisation, and parameter-setting in syntactic change, to name a few. An attempt is made to compare and contrast different approaches to the same problem, as with sound change, and considerable attention is given to matters of language contact, including pidgins and creoles and language death phenomena.]

Melchert, H. Craig. 1993. *Lycian Lexicon*. (= *Lexica Anatolica*, 1.) Chapel Hill, N.C.: Author [place order p/a Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of North Carolina], iv, 130 pp. [A major contribution to comparative Anatolian linguistics, this independently printed lexicon provides "a provisional index [...] of all occurrences of each lexeme isolatable in the Lycian (A) corpus" (p.i), including proper names. Each entry contains a stem form as head-word, an English gloss (where possible), and inflected forms that occur in the texts, together with some references to relevant literature and occasional etymological notes to other Anatolian cognates.]

Melchert, H. Craig. 1993. *Cuneiform Luvian Lexicon*. (= *Lexica Anatolica*, 2.) Chapel Hill, N.C.: Author, vi, 298 pp. [The second in this series (see above) of lexica by one of the world's leading Anatolianists, this work, like its predecessor, seeks "to furnish a provisional index, as exhaustive as possible, of all attested Cuneiform Luvian lexemes" (p.i). Lemmata are listed by stem forms, with attested inflected forms given in each entry, along with an English gloss, mention of relevant literature, and cross-references to cognates in other Anatolian languages.]

Mesthrie, Rajend. 1992. *English in Language in Shift: The history, structure and sociolinguistics of South African Indian English*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xiv, 252 pp. [In this interesting study of language shift, M here studies the development of South African Indian English, a new variety of English that has arisen among migrant plantation workers from India or of Indian descent. Besides giving the historical background for this "New English", M details the variation evident among speakers, looking especially at syntactic variation but with some attention to nonsyntactic variation as well. He makes extensive use of tables to present quantitative data and statistical analyses. Chapters are included on insights into SAIE offered by second-language acquisition studies and pidgin & creole studies.]

Rauch, Irmengard, Gerald F. Carr & Robert L. Kyes, eds. 1992. *On Germanic Linguistics: Issues and methods*. (= *Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs*, 68.) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, viii, 416 pp. [The editors pointedly ask in their preface: "Is Germanic Linguistics as a unified field of study a reality?" (p.v). They then suggest that the present volume, with its 21 articles, of which thirteen address diachronic issues directly and the remaining eight treat synchronic data but "evince knowledge of older stages of the respective languages" (p.vi), constitutes "a unified framework for Germanic Linguistics", treating all the major languages as well as some of their predecessors, from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives. The contents are: "Martin Luther, the Beatles, and the German language" (Mervin R. Barnes), "Prepositions as encoders of abstract relations" (Wilbur A. Benware), "Variation between <p> and <t> in the Ormulum" (Daniel Brink), "An explanation for ablaut-leveling in Early New High German strong verbs" (Diana Chirita), "Form, function, and the 'perfective' in German" (Nada M. Cook), "The origin of Scandinavian Accents I and II" (Richard d'Alquen & Kevin Brown), "Proto-Indo-European (PIE) syllabification and Germanic nominal inflection" (G. Lee Fullerton), "Tempted by original syntax: Luther, Wulfila, and the Greek New Testament" (Paul Greiner), "Gothic relative clauses and syntactic theory" (Wayne Harbert), "Assimilation in Germanic" (Robert L. Kyes), "Vowel lengthening before resonant + another consonant and svarabhakti in Germanic" (Anatoly Liberman), "German as an Object-Verb language: A unification of generative and typological approaches" (Mark L. Loudon), "The school masters as a source for the pronunciation of Early New High German" (Sigrid Painter), "Old Saxon barred vowel" (Irmengard Rauch), "Toward an adequate characterization of relative clause extraposition in modern German" (Thomas F. Shannon), "'Dative sickness' and abstractness" (Henry Smith), "Grammaticalization in spatial deixis: A case study" (Christopher M. Stevens), "Kuhn's laws and verb-second in German: A view from a theory of coordinate ellipsis" (John R. te Velde), "On Old High German *i*-umlaut" (Joseph Voyles), "Contrastive study of a set of German and English pragmatic particles" (Mary Michele Wauchope).]

Rissanen, Matti, Ossi Ihalainen, Terttu Nevalainen & Irma Taavitsainen, eds. 1992. *History of Englishes: New methods and interpretations in historical linguistics*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, xi, 799 pp. [This massive volume contains 48 papers from the Sixth International Conference on English Historical Linguistics, covering, in six sections, a wide range of topics in the history of English. The contents are: I, Theory and Methodology. "Translation and the history of English" (Norman F. Blake), "The evidence for analytic and synthetic developments in English" (Andrei Danchev), "Evidence for regular sound change in English dialect geography" (William Labov), "A social model for the interpretation of language change" (James Milroy), "How to study Old English syntax?" (Bruce Mitchell); II, Phonology and Orthography. "Exceptionality and non-specification in the history of English phonology" (John Anderson), "The myth of 'the Anglo-Norman

scribe" (Cecily Clark), "Old English ABCs" (Anne King), "What, if anything, was the Great Vowel Shift?" (Roger Lass), "Lexical and morphological consequences of phonotactic change in the history of English" (Angelika Lutz), "Lexical phonology and diachrony" (April M. S. McMahan), "Homorganic clusters as moric busters in the history of English: the 191 case of *-ld, -nd, -mb*" (Donka Minkova & Robert Stockwell), "Middle English vowel quantity reconsidered" (Nikolaus Ritt); III, Morphology and Syntax. "On explaining the historical development of English genitives" (Hans Ulrich Boas), "A touch of (sub-)class? Old English 'preterite-present' verbs" (Fran Colman), "The information present: present tense for communication in the past" (David Denison), "Structural factors in the history of English modals" (Ans van Kemenade), "Subordinating uses of 'and' in the history of English" (Juhani Klemola and Markku Filppula), "The distribution of verb forms in Old English subordinate clauses" (Willem F. Koopman), "Relative constructions and functional amalgamation in Early Modern English" (Lilo Moessner), "The use of 'to' and 'for' in Old English" (Ruta Nagucka), "Man's son & son of man: translation, textual conditioning, and the history of the English genitive" (Thomas E. Nunnally), "Why is the element order to *cwæð* him 'said to him' impossible?" (Michiko Ogura), "On the development of the by-agent in English" (Kirsti Peitsara), "Pragmatics of this and that" (Patricia Poussa), "A valency of description of Old English possessive verbs" (Herbert Schendl), "Who(m)? Constraints on the loss of case marking of *wh*-pronouns in the English of Shakespeare and other poets of the Early Modern English period" (Edgar W. Schneider), "'I not say': bridge phenomenon in syntactic change" (Masatomo Ukaji); IV, Lexis and Semantics. "The status of word formation in Middle English: approaching the question" (Christiane Dalton-Puffer), "Post-dating Romance loan-words in Middle English: Are the French words of the Katherine group English?" (Juliette Dor), "Rich Lake: A case history" (Veronika Kniezsa); V, Varieties and dialects. "The evolution of a vernacular" (Guy Bailey & Garry Ross), "Relativization in the Dorset dialect" (Nadine van den Enden), "William Barnes and the south west dialect of English" (Bernard Jones), "A linguistic atlas of early middle English: the value of texts surviving in more than one version" (Margaret Laing), "A linguistic atlas of early middle English: tradition and typology" (Jeremy J. Smith), "A chapter in the worldwide spread of English: Malta" (Gabriella Mazzon), "'Du's no heard da last o'dis'" — on the use of *be* as a perfective auxiliary in Shetland dialect" (Gunnel Melchers), "On the morphology of verbs in Middle Scots: Present and present perfect indicative" (Anneli Meurman-Solin), "The pace of change in Appalachian English" (Michael Montgomery & Curtis Chapman), "Variability in Old English and the continental Germanic languages" (Hans F. Nielsen), "Variability in Tok Pisin phonology: 'Did you say 'pig' or 'fig'?" (Suzanne Romaine); VI, Text Types and Individual Texts. "Chaucer's Boece: a syntactic and lexical analysis" (Henk Aertsen), "The linguistic evolution of five written and speech-based English genres from the 17th to the 20th centuries" (Douglas Biber & Edward Finegan), "The *do* variant field in questions and negatives: Jane Austen's Complete Letters and Mansfield Park" (Mary Jane Curry), "The repertoire of topic changers in personal, intimate letters; a diachronic study of Osborne and Woolf" (Anne Finell), "Text-types and language history: The cookery recipe" (Manfred Görlach).]

Robins, R[obert] H. 1993. *The Byzantine Grammarians: Their pace in history*. (= *Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs*, 70.) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, ix, 278 pp. [In this groundbreaking work on a relatively neglected grammatical tradition, R has attempted "to assemble and present sufficient extracts of grammatical writings through successive periods of the Byzantine Age", thus enabling readers to form their "own appraisals of these grammarians' thoughts and expositions" (p.viii). As a contribution to intellectual history, this work is especially valuable for what it reveals about the develop-

ment of the study of Greek grammar, though occasional insights into the social milieu in which the Greek language itself developed during this period are possible. Besides surveying the literary and linguistic context of the Byzantine grammar studies, R devotes individual chapters to individual grammarians (Priscian, Michael Syncellus, Gregory of Corinth, John Glykys, and Maximus Planudes), to pedagogy, and to the "Byzantine contribution to the study of Greek grammar in the Renaissance.]"

Svane, Gunnar. 1992. *Slavische Lehnwörter im Albanischen*. (= *Acta Jutlandica; Humanistische Reihe*, 67.) Aarhus: Aarhus Univ. Press, 346 pp. [In this important work, S discusses in considerable detail some 1000 words identifiable as Slavic loanwords that entered Albanian at various periods since the 7th century A.D. Following an organization by semantic sphere, S treats the domains of agriculture, material culture (home, clothing, foods, etc.), flora, fauna, physical environment, body parts, social relations, and abstract concepts. He includes as well a chapter on the morphological adaptation of borrowed verbs to Albanian grammatical patterns. An appendix listing words found in other Balkan languages, a word-index, and a thorough bibliography enhance the utility of the book.]

Van de Walle, Lieve. 1993. *Pragmatics and Classical Sanskrit: A plot study in linguistic politeness*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, x, 454 pp. [In this interesting and thorough study, V applies current pragmatic theories about the expression of politeness to Classical Sanskrit texts. After a long introductory section on Sanskrit and on linguistic politeness in general, she then turns to four Sanskrit texts — two dramas (the 4th century A.D. *Abhijñānaśakuntalam* by Kālidāsa and *Mṛcchakatika* of the 2nd to 4th centuries A.D. ascribed to Sudraka) and two narratives (the Nala episode of the Mahabharata and *Daṇḍin's* 7th century A.D. *Daśakumāracaritam*) — and analyzes how politeness is realized in dyadic interactions in these texts. Two appendices, one giving an account of the history and development of the Sanskrit passive and the other quantitative data on the interactions in the texts, as well as name and subject indices round out the volume.]

Van Gelderen, Elly. 1993. *The Rise of Functional Categories*. (= *Linguistics Today*, 9.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, x, 224 pp. [Word order has always been a phenomenon of interest to linguists. In the past, it was suggested that languages had either a free or a fixed word-order; the free word order languages marking grammatical relations by means of Case and the fixed word order languages indicating such relations through linear order. The basic idea behind this book, however, came from the work done by the author on split infinitives. That they occur in Modern English but not in other Germanic languages pointed to a difference in the status of the infinitival prefix: in English, *to* is quite separate from the verbal part, but in Dutch, *te* is not. This difference can quite easily be accounted for if *to* in English is in a separate position but in other languages it is part of the verbal prefix. If this separate position is present in English, one expects to find other differences and this is what is discussed in the book. The author uses the 'minimalist framework' (Chomsky 1992) and develops his ideas in the course of nine chapters. The back matter contains notes, references, a general index. — KK.]

Wallman, Joel. 1992. *Aping Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xii, 191 pp. [In this work, W assesses the evidence for linguistic competence on the part of nonhuman primates, and concludes that none "of the ape-language projects succeeded in instilling even a degenerate version of a human language in an ape" (p.109). He then goes on to consider

the apes and language from a phylogenetic perspective, and in chapters 7 and 8 discusses the relevance of apes' linguistic abilities in the laboratory and in the wild for our understanding of the origin of language in humans, a matter of relevance to readers of this journal.]

Warner, Anthony R. 1993. *English Auxiliaries: Structure and history*. (= *Cambridge Studies in Linguistics*, 66.) Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, xvi, 291 pp. [This detailed study is evenly divided between presenting a definitive synchronic account of the English auxiliaries within a relatively nonabstract ('lexical') approach to syntax, and a parallel account of their historical development from the auxiliary-like groups of Old and Middle English up to the present day. W argues that "for Old (and Middle) English [...] there was already a formal subcategorical distinction within the class of verbs" (p.110) and that "an extended series of early Modern English changes was interpreted as the development of 'basic-level' category status for this [sub-]class" (p.237). W's conclusions have important consequences for a general lexically-based theory of syntactic change, as well as for the historical syntax of English.]

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