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Note: This listing acknowledges the receipt of recent writings in the study of language, with particular attention to those concerned with language 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 treated 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.

Alexander, Ronelle. 2000. *In Honor of Diversity: The Linguistic Resources of the Balkans* (= *The Kenneth E. Naylor Memorial Lecture Series in South Slavic Linguistics*, No. 2). Columbus: Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures, The Ohio State University, 116, vi pp. [Based on the author's March 1999 lecture as part of the Kenneth E. Naylor Memorial Lecture Series in South Slavic Linguistics at The Ohio State University, this monograph provides an overview of South Slavic dialectology, with attention to the social and political dimensions to dialect differences in the Slavic languages of the Balkans as well as to traditional dialectological isoglosses and classifications. In addition to a brief appreciation of the life of Kenneth Naylor, Balkanist and South Slavic specialist at Ohio State for 26 years before his untimely death in 1992, this volume offers 20 maps and a splendidly thorough 50-page bibliography that lists all the important works in South Slavic dialectology in the past 150 years. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Arapoglou, Maria, ed. 2000. *La Langue Grecque et Ses Dialectes*. Athens: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et des Cultes, Centre de la Langue Grecque, 141 pp. [This bilingual volume, sponsored by the Centre for the Greek Language as part of its on-going series of works examining Modern Greek, contains 9 essays (each one in Greek and in French — only the French titles are given here) on different aspects of Modern Greek dialects, covering traditional dialectology as well as social issues pertaining to the dialects, their preservation, and their use in literature: "Dialectes et Dialectologie du Grec Moderne" by Cristos Tzitzilis, "Contraction des Systèmes Dialectiques" by Angeliki Malikouti-Drachman, "Dialectes Grecs Anciens et Dialectes Grecs Modernes" by René Hodot, "Le Dialecte

Pontique et son Utilité dans la Pédagogie du Grec Contemporain” by Georges Drettas, “La Variété Chypriote: Dialecte ou Idiome?” by Mariléna Karyolémou, “La Variation Linguistique et la Formation de la Langue Nationale Grecque” by Rhéa Delveroudi, “Dialectes et Littérature Grecque” by Michalis Pieris, “Le Discours Public en Grèce après L’Abolition de la Diglossie” by Peter Mackridge, and “La Rhétorique de la Katharevousa” by D. N. Maronitis. In addition, there are two brief prefaces by D. N. Maronitis and by M. Sgartsou, and an introduction to the whole volume by A.-F. Christidis. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Berend, Nina. 1998. *Sprachliche Anpassung: Eine soziolinguistisch-dialektologische Untersuchung zum Rußlanddeutschen*. (= *Studien zur deutschen Sprache*, 14.) Tübingen: Gunter Narr, ix, 253 pp. [This book provides a detailed picture of linguistic change (and shift) in progress among so-called “Russian Germans” who have moved to Germany since the mid-1980s, drawing on the author’s extensive fieldwork in Siberia and Germany. Many of these people arrived speaking both Russian (that typically as dominant language) and varieties of German sometimes mutually unintelligible with the language of modern Germany. After an introduction and a brief treatment of the history of German speakers in Russia, Ch. 3 describes the linguistic situation in Germany, using questionnaire data (on attitudes, linguistic background, etc.) as well as her own participant observation as a native Russian German. Ch. 4 deals with the ongoing process of adoption of High German features into Russian German speech (such as Russian German [gʁʏnə] becoming [gʁʏnən] for Standard German *gefunden*), based on recordings made at the time of immigration and others made years later. B undertakes quantitative and qualitative analysis of contact phenomena in lexis, phonetics-phonology, and morphosyntax, while paying attention to codeswitching throughout. Ch. 5 largely disconfirms, at least over five years, B’s hypothesis that speakers would use fewer Russian loanwords over time. Ch. 6 includes three sample texts, in parallel phonetic transcription and High German rendition, followed by extensive annotations. Ch. 7 discusses the implications of the results for our understanding of language change, followed by a short chapter on pedagogical implications of the study and a brief conclusion. The book contains extensive references, but no index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Bernhardt, Barbara Handford & Joseph P. Stemberger. 1998. *Handbook of Phonological Development: From the perspective of constraint-based nonlinear phonology*. San Diego: Academic Press, xiii, 793 pp. [This book addresses phonological phenomena in child speech. For those who argue with Kiparsky (1965, 1968) that historical phonological change is the result of a child grammar surviving into adulthood and spreading throughout a community, the book offers a rich source of data and food for thought. The main interest of the book is the application of the recently developed constraint-based framework of Optimality Theory (OT) to child data. The book consists of 10 chapters, four appendices, an extensive index,

and a list of references. The authors advocate the view that there are no rules or processes in phonology, but only constraints on phonological representations and they argue that phonological features are basic to the analysis of phonological phenomena. Chs. 3 and 4 present a clear overview of the basic concepts in modern phonological theory (distinctive features, feature geometry, constraints and constraint ranking in OT, etc.). The constraints formulated in this book deviate from standard OT practice. For instance, the constraint that says that an element in the input is also present in the output is called “MAX-IO” in McCarthy & Prince (1995) and is referred to as “SURVIVED”. A constraint against inserting material in the output (“DEP-IO”) is not assumed here. Instead, constraints like “NOT(V-ROOT)” and “NOT(C-ROOT)” penalize the occurrence of vowels and consonants in the output and help to explain why elements may not be inserted. To explain the fact that there is variation among children (e.g. children may pronounce /bed/ as [be], [beʔ], [bet], etc.) the authors suggest that different children begin with different constraint rankings. To account for the fact that there is also consistency across children (e.g. no child begins with complex coda clusters), it is suggested that, for most children, SURVIVED constraints are initially ranked fairly low and NOT constraints are ranked relatively high. Ch. 5 discusses trends in the early development of consonantal and vocalic features and Ch. 6 is concerned with the acquisition of prosodic structure. Ch. 7 discusses sequences of sounds in more detail. The authors point out that the constraint NOTCOMPLEXONSET alone cannot explain why particular sequences of consonants (e.g. stop-approximant clusters) are acquired before others. Bernhardt & Stemberger introduce additional constraints which account for the order of acquisition of consonant clusters in child speech. Ch. 8 concentrates on English children with phonological disorders and applies the constraint-based approach as presented in previous chapters to disordered data. Ch. 9 focuses on phonological alternations. In child speech, certain phonological phenomena are sometimes overgeneralized to forms that shouldn’t have it. For instance, analogous to the pair *miss-misses* a child may realize the third person present tense form of the verb *ask* with Schwa Epenthesis (i.e. as *askes*). Ch. 10 concludes with a discussion and points for future research. The *Handbook* is a nice book with an excellent overview of the literature on language acquisition since the introduction of generative phonology and a refreshing look at both old and new child data. The style is informal, but sometimes the analysis that B&S present is hard to follow, mainly because of the use of unorthodox constraint names. The book provides interesting accounts of the speech of children at a certain point in time and it shows that there is a lot to learn from child language, but the question how child language may develop over time is only vaguely addressed. — Janet Grijzenhout, Universität Düsseldorf.]

Carnie, Andrew & Eithne Guilfoyle. 2000. *The Syntax of Verb Initial Languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 256, viii pp. [This work brings together 11 contributions all aimed at elucidating the ways in which verb-initial, i.e. both VSO

and VOS, languages might be analyzed within syntactic theories with “a constrained view of phrase structure and predicate-argument placement” (p. 3). The volume begins with an introduction by the editors, laying out the particular problems that VSO/VOS languages present, after which the contents are: “Celtic Initials” by Randall Hendrick, “VSO Order as Raising Out of IP? Some Evidence from Old Irish” by Andrew Carnie, Heidi Harley & Elizabeth Pyatt, “Tense and N-features in Irish” by Eithne Guilfoyle, “VSO and Left-conjunct Agreement: Biblical Hebrew vs. Modern Hebrew” by Edit Doron, “VSO and VOS: Aspects of Niuean Word Order” by Diane Massam, “V-initial Languages: X or XP Movement and Adverbial Placement” by Andrea Rackowski & Lisa Travis, “VP Remnant Movement and VSO in Quiavini Zapotec” by Felicia Lee, “Locus Operandi” by Ray Freeze & Carol Georgopoulos, “Prosodic Conditions on Anaphora and Clitics in Jakaltek” by Judith Aissen, “Animacy Hierarchies and Sentence Processing” by Seth Minkoff, and “Predicate Raising in Lummi, Straits Salish” by Eloise Jelinek. The book ends with a substantial composite bibliography and an index. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Clyne, Michael & Sandra Kipp. 1999. *Pluricentric Languages in an Immigrant Context: Spanish, Arabic and Chinese*. (= *Contributions to the Sociology of Language*, 82.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, xxi, 360 pp. [C&K present and analyze the results of a large comparative study of language maintenance and language shift in three relatively recent Australian immigrant communities. Each of the three languages is represented by immigrants from two distinct places: Lebanese versus Egyptian Arabic, Iberian versus Chilean Spanish, and Hong Kong Cantonese versus Taiwanese Mandarin. The focus on recent immigrant-language groups affords a clear picture of maintenance and shift in progress, rather than the more traditional retrospective look at communities in the final stages or even after completion of shift. C&K use “focus groups” as a forum for raising various questions about ethnicity, culture and language maintenance with members of each community. This step was followed by written questionnaire data and another round of focus groups. The heart of the book then analyzes these findings, qualitatively and quantitatively, for each of the three language groups. The last chapter begins with a comparison of the findings to the 1996 Australian Census, after which the authors evaluate claims about what factors do or do not encourage language maintenance. While no work to date has offered a truly comprehensive, general theory of language maintenance and shift, this book certainly provides important steps in that direction, on empirical, methodological and theoretical grounds. The book contains references and one index of subjects and another of names of scholars. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Enger, Hans-Olav. 1998. *The Classification of Strong Verbs in Norwegian with Special Reference to the Oslo Dialect* (= *Acta Humaniora* 26). Oslo: Scandinavian University Press, 290, xii pp. [The published version of a 1996 dissertation presented to the

Faculty of Arts of the University of Oslo, this study of strong verbs in Norwegian starts from the premise that “classifications are fundamental and logically prior to morphological theorising ... [and] any explicit, formalised spell-out system of inflectional morphology must rely on a prior classification of the verbs” (p. 3). E then proceeds, drawing on the insights of Cognitive Grammar, Natural Morphology, and Word-and-Paradigm Morphology, to give a detailed account of the various classes needed for a full reckoning of the strong verbs in the Oslo dialect. He ultimately concludes that the traditional etymologically-based classification is no longer viable. Issues of relevance to diachrony are discussed, e.g. why verbs change inflectional class, and why some classes are maintained even as analogical levellings affect other classes. There is a substantial bibliography. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Extra, Gus & Ludo Verhoeven, eds. 1999. *Bilingualism and Migration*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, x, 391 pp. [This far-reaching and timely volume grew from a 1996 conference at Tilburg and it contains much on language change over time. One of the two introductory chapters, both co-authored by the editors, treats “Processes of language change in a migration context: The case of the Netherlands”. A section on “Early bilingual development” includes a paper by Carol Pfaff on “Changing patterns of language mixing in a bilingual child”, which deals with, among other topics, convergence and implications for cross-generational study of bilinguals. After three papers on “Bilingual development at school age”, the remaining sections are directly relevant for diachronic specialists: “Code-switching and borrowing” includes Carol Myers-Scotton on “Compromise structural strategies in codeswitching”, Pieter Muysken on “Three processes of borrowing: Borrowability revisited”, Lars Johanson on “Frame-changing code-copying in immigrant varieties”, Ad Backus on “The intergenerational code-switching continuum in an immigrant community” and Louis Boumans on “Codeswitching and the organisation of the mental lexicon”. “Language maintenance and language loss” contains Sally Boyd and Sirku Latomaa on “Fishman’s theory of diglossia and bilingualism in light of language maintenance and shift in the Nordic Region”, Arturo Tosi on “The notion of ‘community’ in language maintenance”, Kees de Bot on “The psycholinguistics of language loss” and Abder El Aissati and Anneli Schaufeli on “Language maintenance and loss: Evidence from language perception and production.” Each paper contains references and the volume closes with a single, fairly detailed index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Fujimura, Osamu, Brian Joseph & Bohumil Palek, eds. 1999. *Proceedings of LP’98: Item Order in Language and Speech*. Prague: Charles University Press, Volume I, pp. 1–330 (+xvi), Volume II, pp. 331–783 (+xv). [This two-volume work contains papers from the 4th Linguistics and Phonetics Conference, which took place in September 1998, in Columbus, Ohio (the first such conference held outside of the

Czech Republic). Most of the papers concern synchronic matters, largely on various aspects of phonetics and phonology, including papers by G. N. Clements (“Affricates as noncontoured stops”), Osamu Fujimura & J. C. Williams (“Syllable concatenators in Japanese, Spanish, and English”), William R. Leben (“Weak vowels and vowel sequences in Kwa: Sounds that phonology can’t handle”), B. Lindblom *et al.* (“Energetics in phonetics: A preliminary look”), and Donca Steriade (“Alternatives to the syllable interpretation of segmental phonotactics”). However, there are some with a diachronic orientation, particularly (in Volume I) those from a workshop on utterance-final phenomena: “Utterance-finality — Framing the issues” by Brian D. Joseph, “Finality, prosody, and change” by Hans Henrich Hock, “Utterance-final phenomena in Oneida” by Karin Michelson, and “Utterance-final phonology and the prosodic hierarchy: A case from Cup’ig (Nunivak Central Alaskan Yupik Eskimo)” by Anthony C. Woodbury. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Grønvik, Ottar. 1999. *Håvamål: Studier over verkets formelle oppbygning og dets religiøse innhold*. Oslo: Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi, 86 pp. [Despite the broadly formulated title, G’s goal here is actually tightly focused on a fresh religious and philological interpretation of one of the most famous — and infamously difficult — strophes of the *Håvamål*, 138: “I know that I hung on the windswept tree for nine full nights, wounded with spear and given to Odin, myself to myself.” While traditional interpretations hold that the narrator in this passage is Odin himself, G argues that it is instead a *Bulr* — priest of Odin and that hanging in the tree for nine days is part of initiation into the cult of Odin. This becomes a springboard to a more general reinterpretation of the poem, on various points. The volume closes with brief indices (pp. 75–76) covering words discussed, names of scholars and subjects, a list of references and abstracts in German and English. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Gvozdanović, Jadranka, ed. 1998. *Numeral Types and Changes Worldwide*. (= *Trends in Linguistics*, 118.) Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, vi, 281 pp. [The eleven articles in this volume discuss how numeral systems develop and expand. In “Artificially growing a numeral system” James R. Hurford suggests the decimal system is optimal in coverage, lack of redundancy and suitability to human memory constraints when compared to other naturally occurring systems, which explains why it generally prevails in language contact. In “When numeral systems are expanded” Werner Winter compares English prefixes expressing extremely large or small decimal numbers with recently invented decimal terms for Kulung (Tibeto-Burman). Carol F. Justus discusses ancient Celtic pre-numerical counting words in “Pre-decimal structures in counting and metrology”. In “Haruai numerals and their implications for the history and typology of numeral systems”, Bernard Comrie describes three competing counting systems in a native New Guinea language; based on his original field work, C demonstrates the typological

significance of “exotic” numeral systems. In “Types of numeral changes”, the editor Gvozdanović profiles what occurs when a language shifts its numerical base and what these changes reveal about the hierarchical nature of language. In “Some remarks on numeral morphosyntax in Slavic”, G compares typological divergence in numeral-related case usage in Russian, Polish, and Serbo-Croatian. Walter Bisang’s “Classifiers in East and Southeast Asian languages” contrasts item-oriented (meronymic) vs. category-oriented (taxonomic) origins of numeral classifiers in several contiguous families. The remaining articles reconstruct numeral systems in major families of Eurasia. In “The Indo-European system of numerals from 1 to 10” Eugenio Martínez explores the etymologies of basic PIE counting words. Joy Edelman’s “On the history of non-decimal systems and their elements in numerals of Aryan languages” discusses substrate octonary and vigesimal elements in Indo-Iranian. In “The numeral system of the Uralic languages” László Honti argues that Proto-Uralic had a decimal system. Paul Sidwell makes a similar case in “The Austroasiatic numerals from 1 to 10”. Varying in length and somewhat in quality, these articles add significantly to the literature on the diachrony of numeral systems across languages. — Edward J. Vajda, Western Washington University.]

Herman, József. 2000. *Vulgar Latin* (translated by Roger Wright). University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 130, xiv pp. [This book is an English translation of a Spanish version published in 1997 (Barcelona: Ariel) that represented a reworking and expansion of the 1967 French original. Written by a leading Romanist, this survey presents the essentials of the development Latin as it was used in the later Roman Empire and into the early Middle Ages and as it is known to scholars from the text of those periods. It covers “phonetic evolution”, “inflectional morphology”, “phrases and sentences”, and “vocabulary” in successive chapters that constitute the core of this concise but extremely useful work. It closes with a selected list of references in six pages; there is no index. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

History of Language, 5.2 (July 1999) pp. 71–145; 6.1 (Feb. 2000) pp. 71. Melbourne: Association for the History of Language. [5.2 contains Václav Blažek’s “Indo-European ‘hundred’” and Damien Erwan Perrotin’s “The name of the horse in Eurasian languages: A case of cross-family diffusion” and a note on “The origins of the Japanese language: A review” by Aet Joasoo, plus almost a dozen reviews and book notices. 6.1 is a special issue on Burushaski, with “A thematic survey of Burushaski research” by Elena Bashir and “Current research in Burushaski: A survey” by Étienne Tiffou, and two reviews on Burushaski. A conference report on ICHL 14, review article on Nostratic and 10 mostly diachronic shorter reviews fill out the issue. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Houtzagers, Peter. 1999. *The Kajkavian Dialect of Hidegseg and Fertohomok*. Ed. by A. A. Barensten, B. M. Groen, J. Schaeken & R. Sprenger. (= *Studies in Slavic and*

General Linguistics Vol. 27). Amsterdam & Atlanta, GA: Rodopi, 343 pp. [This dense volume is a synchronic description of the Kajkavian Croatian dialect shared by the speakers of Hidegseg and Fertohomok, Hungary. It is intended as source material for comparative and historical studies, especially in connection with the reconstruction of Kajkavian. To this end, the volume is replete with examples (including a 118p. lexicon and 28pp. of dialect texts). It is thorough in its coverage of variation and gives all attested members of paradigms. Moreover, pitch accents are fastidiously marked in all examples, including the dialect texts. Although the primary focus is on phonology, morphology and the lexicon, a chapter is devoted to some of the more 'interesting' syntactic phenomena. Since no significant attempt is made to compare this dialect with other Kajkavian dialects or with Slavic more generally, this volume would be of the most benefit to persons with prior and extensive knowledge of such areas. — Andrea D. Sims, The Ohio State University.]

Jahr, Ernst Håkon, ed. 1995. *Nordisk og nedertysk: Språkkontakt og språkutvikling i seinmellomalderen*. Oslo: Novus Forlag, 189 pp. [The authors of these seven chapters each examine a different aspect of the hypothesized compatibility of Hanseatic Low German with its contemporary contacts, the Scandinavian languages. The authors show particular interest in the relationship between the language of folk texts, frequently translated in that day, and the chronologically parallel, oral status of the Scandinavian languages, which are expected to contain a certain level of integrated Middle Low German. The evidence found is also used to help determine what form of semi-communication would have been possible over this time period, and to help distinguish genetic similarities from those which have resulted from this later contact. After the editor's preface, the contributions are: "Nedertysk of nordisk: språksamfunn og språkkontakt i Hansa-tida" by Ernst Håkon Jahr; "Forudsætninger for at overtage middelnedertyske sprogstrukturer i de skandinaviske sprog" by Kurt Braunmüller; "Påverknaden frå mellomnedertysk på norsk i diplom frå det 14. hundreåret" by Erik Simensen; "Språkkontakt og litteraturkontakt" by Ludger Zeevaert; "Syntaktiske divergenser og transferenser" by Willy Diercks; and "Automatisk lemmatisering och datorsimulering av den lågtysk-skandinaviske språkkontakten" by Per Warter. Ample references follow each article. — Nathan Hillman, University of Wisconsin.]

Johnstone, Barbara. 2000. *Qualitative Methods in Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, xi, 164 pp. [This textbook provides an accessible how-to guide for students interested in working on qualitative sociolinguistics, guiding them from a brief introduction to the field, to topic selection and through fieldwork (including the surrounding ethical and legal issues) and analysis on to writing up results. The obvious interest of this book for many readers of this journal, then, may be for getting students started with qualitative work on language change in progress. Nonetheless, J discusses the history of linguistic methods, basic questions

of field methodology, “standards of evidence”, and other matters that traditionally diachronically-inclined students could benefit from knowing. The chapters include suggested readings and discussion questions and the book ends with references and a detailed index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Kindell, Gloria and M. Paul Lewis, eds. 2000. *Assessing Ethnolinguistic Vitality: Theory and practice*. (= *SIL Publications in Sociolinguistics*, 3.) Dallas: SIL International, xiv, 205 pp. [K&L present selected papers from third International Language Assessment Conference held in England in 1997. A number of papers deal with language maintenance and shift, network theory, contact, and other issues of interest to diachronic linguists and one paper, Salikoko S. Mufwene’s “Language Contact, Evolution, and Death: How Ecology Rolls the Dice”, is expressly diachronic in nature. The first section, on “Theory”, includes papers by Joshua A. Fishman, “Reversing Language Shift: RLS Theory and Practice Revisited”; Christina Bratt Paulston, “Ethnicity, Ethnic Movements, and Language Maintenance”; Mufwene’s already-mentioned paper; Mark E. Karan, “Motivations: Language Vitality Assessments Using the Perceived Benefit Model of Language Shift”; M. Paul Lewis, “Power and Solidarity as Metrics in Language Survey Data Analysis”. The second section, “Practice”, contains work by Sue Harris Russell, “Towards Predicting and Planning for Ethnolinguistic Vitality: An Application to the Grid/Group Analysis”; Steve Graham, “Social Network Analysis: More Toward an Application to Sociolinguistic Research and Language Development Assessment”; Carolyn P. Miller, “Modifying Language Beliefs: A Role for Mother-Tongue Advocates?”; and Mark E. Karan & Jürg Stalder, “Assessing Motivations: Techniques for Researching the Motivations behind Language Choice”. Individual papers contain references, but the book has no index. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Koivulehto, Jorma. (Ed. by Klaas Ph. Ruppel.) 1999. *Verba Mutuata: Quae vestigia antiquissimi cum Germanis aliisque Indo-Europaeis contactus in linguis Fennicis reliquerint*. (= *Suomalais-Ugrilaisen Seuran Toimituksia*, 237.) Helsinki: Finnisch-Ugrische Gesellschaft, xxv, 435 pp. [This book presents works on the title subject by K, collected on the occasion of his 65th birthday. It begins with a biographical sketch of the author by Osmo Nikkilä and an introductory essay by K himself, “Rückblick und Perspektiven”. K lays out here his approach to prehistoric loanword research, including both language-internal and language-external criteria for establishing loans, and briefly reviews the specific contact settings he has worked on (Germanic-Sami, Slavic-Baltic Finnic, Finno-Ugric and Indo-Iranian, etc.) and other key questions, from reflexes of IE laryngeals in loans to the Uralic *Urheimat*. In all, 16 papers by K are republished here, most with an author’s postscript updating various points, typically details of particular etymologies treated or proposed. The papers reprinted here range from a number of etymological studies to K’s well-known 1994 study of the nature of the relationship between

Indo-European and Uralic, “Lehnbeziehungen oder (auch) Urverwandtschaft”, concluding that evidence for a genetic connections between these families remains unproven. The book contains a detailed list of abbreviations, index of words discussed (by language), extensive bibliography and a list of works by K through 1999. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Liukkonen, Kari. 1999. *Baltisches im Finnischen*. (= *Suomalais-Ugrilaisen Seuran Toimituksia*, 235.) Helsinki: Finnisch-Ugrische Gesellschaft, 178 pp. [The core of this volume (pp. 14–158) presents 100 largely new or profoundly revised etymologies of Baltic words found in Finnic from a total set of ca. 550 loanwords the author regards as “certain”. L thus gives us a kind of Baltic counterpart to the work of Koivulehto (see the brief notice of a new collection of K’s papers, immediately above). A concluding and summarizing chapter points out the more general import of the whole corpus, including support for Koivulehto’s “laryngeal etymology” hypothesis. Semantic fields with significant sets of loans include marriage and transportation (animals, sleds, etc.). L uses the numerous borrowed participles as well as borrowed particles to argue that language contact must have been extensive and intimate, including widespread bilingualism. Several patterns of sound substitution emerge from the individual etymologies proposed, including replacement of Baltic *st-* with Finnic *s-*. The book concludes with a list of references and an index of words treated. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

McMahon, April. 2000. *Lexical Phonology and the History of English*. (= *Cambridge Studies in Linguistics*, 91.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, xi, 309 pp. [In this work, M aims to remodel the theory of Lexical Phonology, presenting a more constrained principle and reducing the abstractness of the theory. She aims to demonstrate that the resulting model can provide an enlightening account of the relationship between sound changes and synchronic phonological rules. In addition, she argues for the validity of her Lexical Phonology model as a way of explaining the historical development of a phonological rule into dialect variants. As test cases for these arguments, M examines several phonological rules in English and Scottish Phonology, including the English Vowel Shift Rule, the Scottish Vowel Length Rule and English /r/ insertion. In consequence, she shows “how Lexical phonology helps us understand the connections between the phonological past and the phonological present” (p. 283). This volume concludes with a bibliography and an index. — Yookang Kim, University of Wisconsin.]

Manney, Linda Joyce. 1998. *Middle Voice in Modern Greek. Meaning and function of an inflectional category* (= *Studies in Language Companion Series*, 48). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co., 276, xxii pp. [In this work, M examines the so-called “middle voice” (also known as “mediopassive” or “nonactive”) category in the verbal system of Modern Greek. Working within the framework of cognitive linguistics, and richly documenting her claims with

examples from authentic texts, M argues for Greek that two central event types form the basis for the organization of the category: “noninitiative emotional response and spontaneous change of state” and that “a major function of the inflectional middle voice ... is to encode reduced or absence of agency” (p.xiii). Although M, with good reason, is not interested in the diachronic side of the development of this category, this study is of interest to diachronicians owing to the persistence of middle voice forms in Greek from Mycenaean Greek of the 13th century B. C. up to the present day. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Mathangwane, Joyce. 1999. *Ikalanga Phonetics and Phonology: A Synchronic and Diachronic Study*. Stanford, Calif.: CSLI Publications, xvii, 342 pp. [This volume discusses the phonetics and phonology of Ikalanga (the Shona dialect most removed from other dialects in this Bantu subgroup) in light of diachronic and synchronic variation within Bantu generally and the Shona subgroup specifically. Ch. 1 provides dialectal classification information, lists examples of borrowings from Tswana, discloses M’s theoretical assumptions about language change and grammatical structure, and provides notational conventions used throughout the volume. Ch. 2 discusses the Ikalanga consonant and vowel inventories. Chs. 3 to 6 address a specific issue in light of diachronic and synchronic data: frication of Proto-Bantu stops before close vowels (Ch. 3); velar, lateral, nasal and labial palatalization (Ch. 4); bilabial, apical and nasal velarization (Ch. 5); and aspiration and its affect on neighboring tones (Ch. 6). Ch. 7 provides a phonetic and phonological treatment of the effect depressor consonants have on tones. The author produces 17 figures, of which 5 are palatograms of selected apicals discussed in Ch. 2; the remaining figures are waveforms appearing in Chs 2, 5 and 7. Three appendices provide indispensable background information on Ikalanga: a table of the Ikalanga Proto-Bantu reflexes in consonant by vowel format (A, 2 pages); Ikalanga verbal paradigms focusing on tonal patterns per grammatical category (B, 49 pages); and an Ikalanga-English lexicon ordered by orthographic conventions listed on pages 12 to 14 (C, 78 pages). The only end matter other than the appendices is a list of references cited. — Thomas Purnell, University of Wisconsin.]

Mayrhofer, Manfred. 2000. *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen. III. Band. Lieferung 29.* (= *Indogermanische Bibliothek II. Reihe. Wörterbücher*). Heidelberg: C. Winter, 80 pp. [The next in the series of fascicles in which M is reworking his own earlier *Kurzgefasstes Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen*, this one is the ninth to appear, covering pp. 641–720, in the second part of the overall work in which he considers the evidence of the “Jüngere Sprache”, covering words attested only in Classical, Epic, or later Sanskrit, after the Vedic period. This fascicle continues the index begun in the previous one, completing the indexing for the modern Indo-Aryan languages (including Anglo-Indian and Indo-Aryan forms, mostly proper names, attested in Greek, Latin, and other non-Indo-Iranian sources),

and beginning the extensive Iranian indexing (Avestan covers pp. 678–720 and only reaches the letter *r!*). — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Meier-Brügger, Michael. 2000. *Indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft*. 7., völlig neubearbeitete Auflage der früheren Darstellung von Hans Krahe. Unter Mitarbeit von Matthias Fritz und Manfred Mayrhofer. Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter. lxxxviii, 293 pp. [This thorough reworking of Krahe's textbook offers the essentials of Indo-European studies in an up-to-date format. Indeed, the lengthy section paginated in Roman numerals, consists primarily of an extensive bibliography, of which the majority of titles postdate Krahe's original textbook of 1945. Most discussions of individual topics are followed by useful bibliographic citations. The majority of examples throughout the book are from Latin, Greek, and Indic. Anatolian examples figure when necessary, but the other branches are very sparsely represented. An introductory chapter discusses the field of Indo-European studies, the various branches of the family, reconstruction methodology, and a brief look at questions of Indo-European homeland and culture. The chapter on phonology differs from Krahe primarily in its extensive discussion of the role of the laryngeals, of course. Meier-Brügger posits three laryngeals, and he sets out a full complement of five long and five short vowels in addition to those that were lengthened or colored by adjacent laryngeals. The morphological chapter also differs from Krahe in light of new ideas on the structure of the verb as a system of aspects and Aktionsarten. There is also an extensive discussion of the morphophonemics of Indo-European accentuation. Moving beyond Krahe's work entirely are a chapter on syntax and one on vocabulary, including an interesting discussion of word-formation. The book closes with a useful index. — Peter A. Michalove, University of Illinois.]

Miller, Cynthia L., ed. 1999. *The Verbless Clause in Biblical Hebrew: Linguistic approaches*. (= *Linguistic Studies in Ancient West Semitic*, 1.) Lake Winona, Wisc.: Eisenbrauns, xii, 368 pp. [This tightly focused but theoretically heterogeneous volume began with a set of papers presented at the Society of Biblical Literature annual meeting in 1996, which were then supplemented by other, solicited essays. After a brief preface, the book includes a section on "Basic issues", with the editor's "Pivotal issues in analyzing the verbless clause", Walter Gross' "Is there really a compound nominal clause in Biblical Hebrew", and Cameron Sinclair's "Are nominal clauses a distinct clausal type?". A section on "syntactic approaches" contains Randall Buth's "Word order in the verbless clause: A generative-functional approach", Vincent DeCaen's "A unified analysis of verbal and verbless clauses within Government-Binding theory", Janet W. Dyk & Eep Talstra's "Paradigmatic and syntagmatic features in identifying subject and predicate in nominal clauses", Takamitsu Muraoka's "The tripartite nominal clause revisited" and Alviero Niccacci's "Types and functions of the nominal sentence." The final section, "Semantic and pragmatic approaches" presents Kirk E. Lowery's "Relative

definiteness and the verbless clause”, Lénart J. de Regt’s “Macrosyntactic functions of nominal clauses referring to participants”, E. J. Revell’s “Thematic continuity and the conditioning of word order in verbless clauses”, and Ellen van Wolde’s “The verbless clause and its textual function”. References are given at the end of individual contributions and the volume concludes with detailed indices for topics, authors and scriptural references. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Rohrbacher, Bernhard Wolfgang. 1999. *Morphology-driven syntax: A theory of V to I raising and pro-drop*. (= *Linguistik aktuell / Linguistics today*, 15.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins. viii, 296 pp. [This monograph is a revised version of the author’s doctoral dissertation completed in 1994 at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. It is focused mainly on the morphosyntax of the modern Germanic languages and specifically on what is known as “verb raising”. Verb raising offers an account for the asymmetry of inflected verb position according to clause type in languages such as Modern Dutch and German. In these Object-Verb languages, the surface position of the finite verb in second position in main clauses (“verb-second”) is analyzed as the result of movement of that verb from an underlying position further to right (lower) in the clause. Other modern Germanic languages, such as English and Mainland Scandinavian, were at one time identical to Dutch and German in this regard, yet lost the rule of verb raising and subsequently became underlyingly Verb-Object languages. In the present study, Rohrbacher argues that verb raising is correlated with a sufficiently rich system of verbal inflection, hence the primary title of the book. Though most of the book is devoted to the synchronic analysis of this linkage between verb raising and verbal morphology, Ch. 4 (“Diachronic Germanic syntax and the full paradigm”) explores the histories of English and Mainland Scandinavian to show that loss of verb raising directly followed the loss of a regular distinction between first and second person in verbal inflection. Given that the study is cast within a minimalist framework, at least a basic familiarity with generative syntactic theory is assumed. — Mark L. Loudon, University of Wisconsin.]

Sala, Marius. 1999. *Introducere în etimologia limbii române* (= *Academia Română Institutul de Lingvistică “Iorgu Iordan” Etimologica* 2). Bucharest: Univers enciclopedic, 254 pp. [This work by the Director of the Iorgu Iordan Institute of Linguistics of the Romanian Academy is an introduction to the etymological study of the Romanian language. As such, it contains in its first section (pp. 7–84) a detailed presentation of the principles and methods of etymology, of the criteria by which etymologies are to be evaluated, and of different types of etymological investigation, including the etymologizing of proper names. The second section (pp. 85–109) offers a survey of etymological works (dictionaries and the like) of Romance languages and languages that have had a significant contact presence in the development of Romanian. The third section (pp. 110–218) is an in-depth

discussion of the etymological strata in the Romanian lexicon, looking at the Latin element, prehistoric substrate vocabulary, and words borrowed from neighboring languages (Slavic, Hungarian, Greek, Turkish, French, and German). Indices of authors and of Romanian words round out this most interesting and extremely useful work. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Satterfield, Teresa. 1999. *Bilingual Selection of Syntactic Knowledge: Extending the Principles and Parameters approach*. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, xii, 167 pp. [S's interest in this formally-based study of one aspect of language contact is to investigate how the parameters posited in the Principles and Parameters framework for syntactic analysis are activated during the acquisition of multiple languages by a given speaker. The parameter examined here is the Null Subject Parameter, which sanctions the absence of an overt subject in many (perhaps most) of the world's languages; this work, however, being more formal in its orientation, actually deals to any significant extent with just a few languages: Chinese, English, German, Italian, and Spanish. A subsidiary goal is to present a formal model of a computational learning system embodying the bases of the analysis in the book; an appendix gives the bilingual model code used in the simulation. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Seidensticker, Peter. 1999. *Pflanzennamen: Überlieferung — Forschungsprobleme — Studien*. (=ZDL Beihefte, 102.) Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 141 pp. [This volume brings together about 40 years of research by the author into the history and geography of plant names in the continental West Germanic languages. After an introduction, the first major chapter treats "Überlieferung" in a broad sense, but also including discussions of general problems in the study of plant names. The second, "Forschungsprobleme", covers a variety of topics, most notably attacking modern (American) sociolinguistics and proto-type theory. The third, "Studien", deals with a number of particular examples, including *Kisseken* and *Alsnick*. The many historical illustrations and several dialect maps are valuable. The volume concludes with detailed bibliography and an index of plant names cited from various languages. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Shevoroshkin, Vitaly & Paul J. Sidwell, eds. 1999. *Historical Linguistics & Lexicostatistics* (=Association for the History of Language Monograph Series 1, *AHL Studies in the Science & History of Language*, 3). Melbourne: Association for the History of Language, xviii, 313 pp. [This work contains 12 papers, mostly written specifically for the volume itself, investigating various "aspects of statistical application for comparative-historical linguistics" (p.v). Of specific concern are refinements to the methods of glottochronology but also how these and other methods can be applied "so as to provide a precise genetic classification of languages" (v). The contents are: in Part I ("Lexicostatistics: Ways of Application"), "Historical Linguistics and Lexicostatistics" by Sergei Starostin, "Glottochronology: Difficulties and Perspectives" (by Sergei Jaxontov), "Methodology of

Long-Range Comparison” by Sergei Starostin, “Dolgopolsky’s Theory of Stability vs. Uto-Aztecan Second Person Singular Pronouns” by Alexis Manaster Ramer, “The Preservation of Nostratic Word Meanings and Sounds, Statistical Data” by James Parkinson, and “Comments on Sergei Starostin’s Paper on Linguistic Dating” by Henrik Birnbaum; in Part II (“Genetic Relationship of Languages and ‘Mass Comparison’”), “Phylumphile or Phylumfoe? Reexamining Greenberg’s Method of Mass Comparison” by Naomi Gurevich, and “What are Sufficient Criteria for Establishing Genetic Relationships among Languages? Testing ‘Mass Comparison’” by Rajka Smiljanic; and in Part III (“Calculating Language Relationship”), “Calculating Language Relationships and Paths of Dispersal in Eurasia during the Last 100,000 Years, Using the Language Model” by Harald Sverdrup, “Compiling Words from Extinct Non-Indoeuropean Languages in Europe” by Harald Sverdrup and Ramon Guardans, and “Family Evolution, Language History and Genetic Classification” by Ilia Pejros. There are two prefaces, one by each editor, photographs of some of the contributors and of Vladislav Illich-Svitych (from the early 1950s), and indices of names and subjects. — Brian D. Joseph, The Ohio State University.]

Sohn, Ho-Min. 1999. *The Korean Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 445 pp. [This is a very thorough grammar of Korean, which not only covers the usual areas of phonology, morphology, and syntax, but also addresses issues in the history of the language as well as dialect variation. The introductory chapter explains Hankul (the Korean alphabet) and the various romanizations, providing a useful chart with columns for the Hankul symbol, its IPA phonemic value, its IPA phonetic characterization, the Yale romanization, and the McCune-Reischauer romanization. The author discusses the teaching of Korean as a foreign language, the history of the linguistic analysis of Korean (giving numerous references), and then presents an overview of the rest of the book. Ch. 2 explores the genetic affiliation of Korean, considering the various hypotheses regarding its relationships with other languages (including Japanese). Ch. 3 provides a history of the development of Korean, from prehistory to modern Korean. The fourth chapter presents a very thorough discussion of Korean dialects, giving the significant isoglosses and then describing seven dialect “zones.” Ch. 5 discusses the Korean lexicon, including the native lexicon, sound symbolism, and the Sino-Korean vocabulary. Ch. 6 returns to the issue of writing systems, this time providing the history of the development of Hankul, and including a discussion of differences in orthography found in North and South Korea. Ch. 7 addresses the phonetics and phonology of the language, Ch. 8 is a thorough description of word structure, and Ch. 9 describes the syntax. The approach in these last chapters is descriptive, with the stated goal being accessibility for the non-linguist. — Monica Macaulay, University of Wisconsin.]

Southern, Mark R. V. 1999. *Sub-Grammatical Survival: Indo-European s-mobile and its Regeneration in Germanic*. (= *JIES Monograph*, 34). Washington: Institute for the Study of Man, iv, 394 pp. [This volume surveys the phenomenon of word-initial *s-* ~ zero alternation in Indo-European, and its particularly frequent occurrence in Germanic. The sources of *s-mobile* have long eluded explanation, and the first chapter surveys the distribution of the alternation and outlines basic approaches to the problem. Ch. 2 deals with the phonological distribution of the alternation, considering the occurrence of *s-mobile* before various classes of consonants and the implications of Siebs' Law. The difficulty or absence of examples of *s-mobile* before laryngeals and vowels suggests that the alternation is (at least primarily) the result of *s*-loss. Ch. 3 considers other possible sources, including external sandhi (which would suggest *s*-addition), and particularly root structure, where S finds evidence for a mirroring pattern of voicing in root-initial clusters involving a sibilant vs. those in non-initial clusters in *s-*. This pattern suggests that *s-mobile* is the result of *s*-loss, which S favors as the primary source of the alternation. Ch. 4 focuses on the plentiful examples of *s-mobile* in Germanic, where the chronology of the consonant shifts indicates the occurrence of a secondary *s-mobile* in this branch. Ch. 5 considers cross-linguistic implications of the alternation. S notes the large number of Baltic and, to a lesser extent, Slavic matchings for Germanic *s-mobile*, and details their correspondences. The final chapter is a short but useful summary of the findings and possible future directions for investigation. — Peter A. Michalove, University of Illinois.]

Trask, R.L. 2000. *The Dictionary of Historical and Comparative Linguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, xii,403 pp. [T has produced a detailed and surprisingly broad-ranging dictionary for our field, covering not only standard terms in language change and reconstruction, but also many terms from philology (*apparatus criticus*), sociolinguistics (“Bill Peters effect”), language contact and creolistics (“founder principle”), dialectology (“residual zone”), names of languages and families (Lemnian and Cimmerian), particular laws (see below), archaic terms (“domal” for ‘retroflex’ or ‘surd’ for ‘voiceless’) and relevant terms from general linguistics. Indeed, T seems to go happily beyond the established to include very new terms, including many named in the tradition of ‘laws’, such as the “Oswalt shift test”, “Hamp’s principles of classification”, the “Nichols progression”, the “Renfrew hypothesis”, and more. Widely used language-specific items abound, from *Auslautsverhärtung* to *rendaku* and *yeismo*. Sometimes things approach the obvious (“modern”, “lacuna”, “surname”) and T has chosen to include many Latin terms and abbreviations in common usage far beyond historical and comparative linguistics (*et seq.*, *cf.*, *s.v.*, and so on). Entries are brief, by and large, but generally clear, and often include references to key works. Gaps in coverage become hard to find, although no entries appear for “network” or “sonority”, though both notions are often used in diachronic work today. — Joseph Salmons, University of Wisconsin.]

Weijnen, A. A. 1999. *Oude Woordlagen in de zuidelijk-centrale dialecten*. Amsterdam: P.J. Meertens-Instituut/Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, xvi, 114 pp. [Weijnen's publication, as he notes in the introduction, seeks to expand his previous work on the dialects of North Brabant to include the entirety of the so-called "Brabantish" or south central Netherlandic dialects. Of special interest in this publication is the layering of various lexical strata (Indo-European, West Germanic, Romance loans) in this region, to which the individual chapters are dedicated. The first chapter is dedicated to potential substrate influence, especially the notion of a "*p*-Volk" as the source of *p*-initial lexical items. Weijnen finds little evidence to support such a hypothesis. Ch. 2 explores relics of the earliest Germanic occupation of the south-central Netherlandic region, with numerous examples of West Germanic or simply Germanic cognates for dialectal words and sound changes. The relatively short third chapter deals with Roman/Romance contact in the region, while the more extensive Ch. 4 examines the specifically Frankish stratum (words shared by Dutch, Rhenish dialects of German, and High German, in W's definition). Ch. 5 investigates Ingvaeonisms, including forms showing unrounding of *u* and the shift of *a* to *e*, among others. Later chapters examine the origins of dialect words from historical periods including Old Dutch (ch. 6), christianization (ch. 7), recolonization of formerly Roman territory (ch. 8), Middle Dutch (ch. 9). A series of chapters also deals with the shifting cultural influence of the various Netherlandic dialect regions, such as Flanders (ch. 10), the Brabantish expansion (ch. 11), Antwerp (ch. 12), and Holland (ch. 13). The final few chapters examine the influence of French (14) and German (15) loan words. A register of dialect words is included as an index. The attention to detail and careful sorting of the various lexical strata enable the reader to use this as a reference guide at a number of levels, either in terms of specific word origins or overall tendencies in the development of these dialects during each of the various historical periods. — David J. Holsinger, Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin.]