

## Introduction to the Study of the Languages of the Caucasus

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Chapter 1 Origins and Progress of the Study  
The chapter includes a survey of those who have made the most significant contributions to our understanding of the nature of, and relations between, the relevant languages and notes some websites that offer sources of information.

Chapter 2 The Language-families and Individual Languages  
The individual languages along with appropriate sociolinguistic data are here introduced.

Chapter 3 Phonological Systems  
Consonant- and vowel-systems, with discussion of such interesting features as the level of minimalism in the North West Caucasian family and the differing consonantal inventories in the North East that one finds in the works of different commentators, are included here.

Chapter 4 Morphology  
This is the first of the two central substantial chapters. It compares the ways in which the different families achieve their levels of complexity, with polysynthetic verbal systems coupled with minimal noun-morphology in the North West contrasting with complex nominal morphologies accompanied by relatively simply verbal structures in the North Central and North East, with South Caucasian occupying a middle area of reasonably complex verbal and nominal systems together.

Chapter 5 Syntax  
This is the largest of the chapters and introduces material from members of all the families for all the major syntactic constructions. Since syntactic properties are normally not examined in detail in the traditional grammars produced by native linguists, the information contained here should be especially useful.

Chapter 6 Lexis  
Some properties of word-formation are presented, especially the numerical systems.

Chapter 7 What Does the Future Hold?  
There is a discussion of the scripts employed for the literary languages of the region, and the opportunity is taken to stress views already expressed by the author as to the possibility of introducing a roman-based orthography that could be used to represent ANY of the northern languages. Failing this, a unified Cyrillic-based system is also discussed.

Appendix Kartvelian Preverbs

The book, which is dedicated to the memory of Helma van den Berg, who died during the final weeks of its preparation, is completed by a comprehensive list of references which should serve as a useful bibliography for anyone new to the subject.

Unlike G. Klimov's earlier introduction (available in both Russian and German translation), with its division into self-contained descriptions for the different language-families, information here is presented on a thematic basis.

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ISBN 3 89586 734 9 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Handbook in Linguistics H19**. 420pp. USD 220.20 / EUR 149.80 / GBP 88.00. 2004.

## Abkhazian Folktales (with grammatical introduction, translation, notes, and vocabulary)

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The inspiration for this introduction to folk-texts in Abkhaz (North West Caucasian) was the late Helma van den Berg's parallel collection of folk-literature for the North East Caucasian Dargi people (Dargi Folktales, CNWS 2001). The small volume entitled 'Oral Tales of the Abkhazians' (in Abkhaz) published in 2000 by the Abkhazian folklorist Zurab Dzhap'ua (Dzhap'wa) provided the source for the selection of the twenty texts which are here presented in original Cyrillic-based script and accompanied by IPA-transcription, morphological analysis, morpheme-glosses, annotation and translation; the volume starts with an extensive grammatical sketch of Abkhaz and ends with a vocabulary. Included myths describe the creation of the world, an Abkhazian version of Noah and the flood, man's relations with the Prince of the Dead, and God's expulsion of the Devil from heaven. The Abkhazian version of the Greek Prometheus is Abrskj'yl, and five stories relate the cycle of his birth, exploits and death; an appendix presents for comparison a poem by the Georgian Vazha-Pshavela on the fate of the Georgian equivalent to this hero, Amiran. It is hoped that this book will complement the eleven Abkhazian tales gathered from Abkhazians in Turkey and published with French translation by Georges Dumézil in his *Etudes Abkhaz* (1967) and that it will at the same time contribute to a better understanding in the English-speaking world of Abkhazian society through its legends.

ISBN 389586 797 7. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 22**. 340pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2005.

## Essentials of Georgian Grammar

With Conjugation Tables of  
250 Most Commonly Used Verbs

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Essentials of Georgian Grammar is a student-tested basic grammar book for both beginner and intermediate level students. The book is organized as a 50-lesson course, each lesson designed for a 3-hour per-week study. Each lesson is structured in a way that makes it easy for a student to gradually advance from simpler to more complex material.

Students who already have some familiarity with the Georgian language will find it helpful to practice the beginning lessons and then follow the order of the book chapters starting from the new material.

The book can be used for the classroom instruction or for self-study. The structure of the book is useful for teachers as well as for individual students since it has been classroom-tested for several years. The book covers all the essentials of Georgian grammar. Teachers can simply follow the order and use their own additional exercises or materials as needed.

The explanations of grammatical rules are maximally simple and short. Therefore, anyone who knows elementary grammatical terminology should be able to understand it. The book contains useful exercises, thematic vocabularies, and reading texts. In the Appendix of the book, there are conjugation tables of 250 most commonly used Georgian verbs. This is the first time these types of tables have been introduced in a Georgian grammar course, making it very easy for the student to learn the major tenseformation rules in Georgian. This model proved to be the most effective way to learn the conjugation patterns of the Georgian verb. After completing the course, the student will be able to read, write, and speak in Georgian. The book provides the basic background and gives the student an opportunity to pursue advanced studies in the Georgian language.

The author holds a Doctorate in Cultural Anthropology from the Institute of History and Ethnology of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. Her professional interests include Linguistic and Applied Anthropology, Ethnography, and Folklore. She has done extensive fieldwork in the Caucasus and India. The author was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley. She has taught the "Georgian Language and Culture" course at the Department of Near Eastern Studies and at the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures for both beginner and intermediate level students.

ISBN 3 89586 997 X. **LINCOM Student Grammars 02**. 463pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2006. Course and students' discounts available!

## Kabardian (East Circassian)

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Kabardian, the eastern form of Circassian, is a member of the Northwest Caucasian language family, which includes the Western Circassian or Adighé dialects, the transitional Besleney Circassian, the distinct Abkhaz and its closely related, Abaza, and Ubykh, transitional between Circassian and Abkhaz-Abaza. It is native to the

### Tabasaran Person-agreement Suffixes

Hewitt: p. 217 (ISBN 3 89586 734 9)	Agent	Patient	Experiencer/Recipient
1st per sing	-za	-zu	-zu.z
2nd per sing	-wa	-wu	-wu.z
3rd per sing	-ø	-ø	-ø
1st per pl incl.	-tja	-tju	-tju.z
1st per pl excl.	-xa	-xu	-xu.z
2nd per pl	-ts <sup>Wa</sup>	-ts <sup>Wu</sup>	-ts <sup>Wu</sup> .z
3rd per pl	-ø	-ø	-ø

northwestern portion of the Caucasus where it is spoken by roughly 360,000 people. It is the household language of a large portion of the 4.5 million Circassian of the diaspora (Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Israel, with a few communities in Europe and the United States). The languages of this family are notable for their extreme complexity at all levels of grammar. While Karbadian is quite rich syntactically, morphologically, and phonologically, it is the simplest member of the family phonetically, with only 49 consonants, where Ubykh 81 for a maximum. The grammar includes chapters on Phonetics, Phonology, Inflectional Morphology, Derivational Morphology, Discourse, and a sample text.

ISBN 3 89586 245 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 200.** 122pp. USD 80.00 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 39.20. 2006.

## A Grammar of Icar Dargwa

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Dargwa is a language (or a cluster of closely related languages) belonging to the Nakh-Dagestani language group. Most of its speakers live in the Republic of Dagestan in the North Caucasus (Russian Federation). Icar is the variety of Dargwa spoken by the people of the village of Icar and by its former inhabitants who have moved to other places within Dagestan.

Many structural properties of Icar are typical of the Nakh-Dagestani group: a rich consonant system, several series of locative cases, class agreement, morphological ergativity, a complex verb system with a whole range of tense/aspect/mood paradigms and numerous nonfinite derivations (participles, converbs and verbal nouns). Unlike most languages of the group, Dargwa has personal agreement of the verb, which in Icar follows the hierarchy 2 > 1 > 3. This work places particular emphasis on the structure of the verb and the tense/aspect/mood system of Icar. It also includes data on the semantics of different nominal and verbal forms. This sketch of the language's grammar is accompanied by a glossed text, a list of verbal roots, a list of basic nominal lexemes and an index of grammatical morphemes.

ISBN 3 89586 014 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 92.** 250pp. USD 114.90 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2003.

## Abkhaz

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Abkhaz is one of the three languages comprising the Abkhazo-Adygean, or West Caucasian branch of North Caucasian linguistic family (the other branch being Nakh-Dagestani, or East Caucasian). Abkhaz is spoken by approximately 100,000 people in the former Soviet union (mainly in the Republic of Abkhazia, Caucasus), and by at least the same number of speakers in Turkey and some Middle east countries (small Abkhaz colonies can be found also in Western Europe and the USA). Abkhaz is notorious for its huge consonantal inventory (up to 67 consonants in its Bzyp dialect) and by its minimal vocalic system: only two vowels. Though Abkhaz was studied by a number of scholars (among whom P. Uslar in XIX century, or more easily K.

Lomtadze in Georgia and G. Hewitt in Great Britain), many aspects of Abkhaz grammar (especially its syntax) still have to be adequately described. Abkhaz is the only West Caucasian language to possess the category of grammatical classes, manifested in personal pronouns, verb conjugation, numerals and in category of number. Abkhaz is an ergative language, the ergative construction being represented not by case endings, as in related Circassian and Ubykh (Abkhaz does not have the case system), but by order of actant markers. The verbal root consists usually of one consonant, preceded by a string of prefixes (class-personal, directional, temporal, negational, causative, etc.) and followed by few suffixes. Verbs can be stative or dynamic, finite or non-finite.

The grammatical sketch of Abkhaz includes information about its phonological system, morphology, and syntax. A short text is provided with grammatical comments.

ISBN 3 89586 136 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 119.** 88pp. USD 71.10 / EUR 48.40 / GBP 34.80. 2003.

## Svan

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Svan is the smallest and least well-known of the Kartvelian (South Caucasian) languages. The traditional Svan homeland is in the northwest highlands of the Republic of Georgia, and the speech community comprises 35,000 to 40,000 people. In most recent respects, Svan retains the principal features of a Kartvelian language: subject and object agreement; verbal marking of aspect, evidentiality and 'version' [similar to active/medial opposition of Indo-European]; and a complex split-ergative morphosyntax. On the other hand, Svan morphophonemics has become far less transparent than that of Georgian or Laz-Mingrelian.

There is a great deal of allomorphy in noun declension and in some verbal paradigms (e.g. in the imperfect), and the pattern of Proto-Kartvelian verbal ablaut has been restructured in a distinctive way. Although the sketch is primarily concerned with the synchronic grammar of the four Svan dialects, attention is given to certain issues in Kartvelian historical morphology, such as quantitative and qualitative vowel alternations and the evolution of the case system.

ISBN 3 89586 154 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 139.** 58pp. 2 maps. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

## DESCRIPTION DE L'INGOUCHE : PARLER DU CENTRE NORD DU CAUCASE

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C'est la première description fonctionnaliste synchronique de l'ingouche (dialecte de la langue nakh) parlé sur le territoire caucasien de l'ingouchie, république fédérée à la Russie. La phonologie, la syntaxe et la sémantique sont les principaux axes de recherche.

L'ingouche présente un système vocalique à trois oppositions d'aperture pour les voyelles brèves, à deux degré d'aperture pour les voyelles longues. Il n'y a ni voyelles nasales ni diphtongues dans cette langue. Le système phonologique présente des corrélations de sonorité, de nasalité, de sulcalité, de glottalisation

et de fermeture.

Une place prépondérante est laissée à l'étude syntaxique : l'inventaire des classes est ordonné autour de la dichotomie prédicat non verbal (prédication connective) et prédicat verbal (prédication nucléaire). L'étude des fonctions syntaxiques, considérées comme des signes linguistiques à part entière, permet de dresser un système relationnel cohérent et économique. La structure ergative, la valence des verbes en relation avec les rôles sémantiques et les changements diathétiques ont été également étudiés.

La dimension humaine n'a pas été écartée, elle est présente avec l'étude ethnolinguistique de quelques concepts (espace, temps...), qui s'expriment à la fois sous des formes grammaticalisées et sous des formes lexicalisées, montrant ainsi comment les Ingouches envisagent leurs rapports avec le monde.

ISBN 3 89586 403 X. **LINCOM Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 15.** 540pp. USD 142.30 / EUR 96.80 / GBP 69.70. 2001.

## Kartvelian Morphosyntax Number Agreement and Morphosyntactic Orientation in the South Caucasian Languages

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The Kartvelian (South Caucasian) family comprises three languages: Georgian, Svan and Zan (Laz-Mingrelian). The protolanguage, Proto-Kartvelian, is believed to have been characterized by ergative-absolutive case marking and a verb with two sets of crossreferencing affixes (Set S ["subject"] and Set O ["object"]). These affixes manifest a nominative-accusative pattern in all the daughter languages, and probably did so in Proto-Kartvelian. In the course of four millennia the Kartvelian languages and their dialects have undergone changes in various morphosyntactic components: agreement (in particular, agreement for number), case assignment, and also in the internal structure of case paradigms. These changes are described in detail, dialect by dialect, in the monograph. The conclusion I draw is that certain of these changes can be described in terms of drift toward or away from three TYPES of morphosyntactic ORIENTATION. By "orientation" is meant a typology of dialects according to the structuration of their morphosyntactic components to accord syntagmatic and paradigmatic "privileges" (control of agreement, especially obligatory agreement; link to unmarked member of paradigmatic set, etc.). Orientation can be described both in terms of degree of asymmetry (does one clausal argument-type receive special privileges not shared with others; in other words, can one speak meaningfully of a grammatical SUBJECT?), and in terms of alignment (nominative, absolutive, etc.) The following three orientations can be discerned in the Kartvelian languages and their dialects:

**Type A:** split-absolutive orientation [the most archaic, still preserved in some northeast Georgian mountain dialects]. **Type B:** nominative (semantic-subject) orientation [the modern literary Georgian language and most contemporary dialects]. **Type C:** Discourse-prominence orientation [several dialects from southwest Georgia].

ISBN 3 929075 96 2. **LINCOM Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 12.** 260 pp. USD 134.90 / EUR 91.80 / GBP 66.10. 1998.

## Georgian

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Georgian, spoken by over three million people in the southern Caucasus, is the only written member of the Kartvelian language family, and has a literary history of a millenium and a half. The language provides a crucial resource for studying the cultures, languages, and history of the region. Among the linguistic points of interest are the phonological proclivity for consonant clusters, and the typological characteristics of mixed or split case marking and verb marking systems.

The grammatical sketch will serve as a concise presentation of modern Georgian phonology, morphology and syntax with particular attention given to the complex verbal morphology and the morphosyntax of case government. A select bibliography will include materials available in Western languages.

ISBN 3 89586 119 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 147.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1999.

## The properties of certain classes of indirect verbs and passives of state in modern Georgian

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Indirect constructions in Georgian have been discussed with respect to several types of verbs in the literature. When a particular construction is identified as "indirect" (or "inverse"), the investigator generally invokes a line of argumentation which relies upon comparison with a putatively similar predicate or predicate type in an Indo-European language. Our personal feeling is that for the purposes of linguistic analysis it is more productive to view the so-called "indirect" verbs as basic – rather than as derived – structural types within Georgian grammar. However, in the present paper we would like to avoid becoming enmeshed in that dispute by starting from a different analytical perspective. Specifically, we will attempt to delimit a class of verbs based on a formal definition and examine the characteristics of the members of that class. It will turn out that the majority of the verbs involved have been classified as "indirect" by one investigator or another, but we would prefer to view that as a secondary, though certainly interesting result. The more important result is the significance of this sort of analysis for classification within the Georgian verbal system. In particular, it supports posting a class that includes two types of verbs which other investigators have generally partitioned into two distinct classes.

ISBN 3 89586 919 8. **Languages of the World 21.** 24pp. USD 28.80 / EUR 19.60 / GBP 14.10. 2000.

## The Udi Gospels Annotated Text, Etymological Index, Lemmatized Concordance

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More than hundred years ago [108 years ago, to be exact], the Udi pope Semjon Bezhanov (assisted by his brother Mikhail Bezhanov)

undertook the Sisyphean task to translate the most relevant parts of the New Testament, namely the four Gospels, into Udi, a (by number of its speakers) small Southeast Caucasian language spoken (by that time) in two villages [Nidzh and Vartashen, now Oguz] in Northern Azerbaijan. The Bezhanov manuscript of the Udi Gospels – which itself seems to be lost – came to the printhouse in Tbilisi in 1898 and was published as volume XXX of the famous series *Sbornik Materialov dlja Opisanija Mestnostej i Plemen Kavkaza* (SMOMPK) in 1902.

The present reediting of the Udi Gospels makes this unique text document again accessible to linguists interested in the studies of East Caucasian languages or in (General) Typology. The text can also serve as a tool for those who work in the fields of comparative Southeast Caucasian (Lezgian) linguistics (especially with respect to the lexicon). The Gospels are built upon (roughly) 1800 lexical entries which cover a major part of the Udi lexicon (though necessarily defined and confined by the contents of the Gospels). The present book is organized in the following way: Chapter 2 is an introduction to both the historical setting that underlies the production of the text and a (brief) survey of the structure of the Udi gospels. Chapter 3 gives the text of the Gospels with grammatical and lexical notes. Chapter 4 entails a comprehensive (but rather condensed) overview of the grammatical (paradigmatic) architecture of Udi that helps the reader to analyze all grammatical elements in the text. Chapter 5 is an index of all lexical forms found in the Gospels (names etc. excluded).

This index can be used both as a simple Udi-English index and as an etymological index. This index is unique in that for the first time a larger section of the lexicon of an individual East Caucasian language is analyzed in a diachronic perspective. Chapter 6 is a lemmatized concordance which allows the reader to retrieve the lemmata of all inflected forms in the Gospels and to check a given word form in terms of a 'keyword in context concordance'. Finally, an English-Udi index is given in chapter 7.

ISBN 3 89586 246 0. **Languages of the World/Text Library 05.** 460pp. USD 142.30 / EUR 96.80 / GBP 69.70. 2001.

## A Grammar of Hunzib with texts and lexicon

HELMA VAN DEN BERG

Hunzib is a non-written language, spoken by some 2000 inhabitants of Daghestan (Russia). It belongs to the Tsesic group of the Avar-Andi-Tsesic branch of East-Caucasian languages. This relatively little described language has 27 consonants and 16 vowels. Word stress is generally linked to the prefinal vowel of the word. Hunzib has five noun classes, which serve as the basis for agreement between nouns and coreferent adjectives, pronouns, verbs and adverbial constructions. This agreement is generally indicated by class prefixes; these operate on a nominative-ergative system. Demonstrative pronouns in the nominative distinguish between three degrees of distance: near the speaker 'this', near the hearer 'that', far from both speaker and hearer 'yonder'.

A Hunzib verb consists of a central part, the stem, which can be preceded by a class prefix and followed by endings. Simple stems consist of a root only, complex stems of a root and one or more derivational suffixes. Half of the roots can be disrupted by a plural infix. The most frequent valency types are (1) Subject; (2) Agent, Patient; (3) Experiencer, Patient. Derivational suffixes (like causative, antipassive and others) can affect the valency of the verb.

A Grammar of Hunzib consists of three parts. The grammatical sketch of the Hunzib language (part one) covers the phonology, morphology and syntax of the language. The second part is a corpus of texts with a morpheme analysis. Part three is a Hunzib-English lexicon. All material was gathered during three periods of one-site fieldwork in Dagestan (1990-1994).

ISBN 3 89586 006 9. **LINCOM Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 01.** 400pp. USD 143.80 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 1995.

## Nomen und nominales Syntagma im Lasischen Eine deskriptive Analyse des Dialekts von ArdeĀn

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Das Lasische gehört neben dem Mingrelischen und Georgischen zum Georgisch-Zanischen Zweig der Südkaukasischen Sprachfamilie (auch: Kartvelsprachen). Anders als seine Schwestersprachen ist das Lasische mehrheitlich außerhalb Georgiens an der nordöstlichen Schwarzmeerküste der Türkei beheimatet.

Aufgrund seiner soziopolitischen Situation muß das Lasische als eine bedrohte Sprache eingestuft werden. Während die Älteren mehrheitlich zweisprachig Lasisch/Türkisch sind, erwerben nur noch wenige der unter 30-jährigen das Lasische als ihre Muttersprache.

Das Lasische ist eine im Bereich des Prädikats kopfmarkierende Sprache (head marking language) mit polypersonaler Verbmorphologie (auch: cross-referencing language, language with bound pronoun affixes), reichhaltigem Tempus, Aspekt, Modus-System, Präverben und dem für die südkaukasischen Sprachen charakteristischen System der Applikativ- und Diathesemarkierungen am Verb (Versionsvokal, Charakter-vokal). Im Bereich des Nomens verfügt das Lasische über ein transnumerales Numerussystem mit sekundärem Plural und einem in den einzelnen Varietäten unterschiedlich gestaltetem Kasusystem.

Die in der Türkei gesprochenen Varietäten des Lasischen sind alle linguistisch wenig untersucht, der Dialekt, dem die Aufmerksamkeit der vorliegenden Arbeit gilt, ist bisher noch keine eigenständige Erforschung zuteil geworden. Dieses Buch bietet daher erstmalig einen Überblick über die Morphosyntax des nominalen Syntagmas und eine ausführliche Analyse der Charakteristika der Wortart Nomen und der Funktionen der nominalen Kategorien Numerus und Kasus in dieser Varietät des Lasischen.

ISBN 3 89586 393 5. **LINCOM Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 17.** 260pp. USD 129.10 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2001.

## ArdeĀn narrates ArdeĀni na isinapinenpe.

A Collection of Laz Spoken Texts with  
English and German Glosses and  
Translations into Turkish.

SILVIA KUTSCHER & NURAN SEVİM  
GENÇ, *University of Cologne*

This is a collection of Laz spoken texts comprising memories, fairy tales, and jokes, which were tape-recorded during a fieldwork trip to Turkey in the summer of 1996. All of the narrators are descended from the city of ArdeĀn

## Basic Georgian

TAMAR MAKHAROBLIDZE  
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"BASIC GEORGIAN" by Professor Tamar Makharoblidze is a book of practical Georgian for non-linguists. It's an intensive course of the Georgian Language, which has 28 lessons with vocabulary, grammar, texts and exercises for each lesson. There is also an introduction with general information about Georgia and some additional information with common phrases.

This book makes available to study Georgian easily, step by step disclosing the poly-personal verbal grammar in a very easy way. This is a result orientated practical book.

ISBN 978 3 89586 115 4. **LINCOM Practical Language Courses 01.** 350pp. USD 76.40 / EUR 52.00 / GBP 36.40. 2008.

or its surrounding area. Thus, this collection delivers a deeper insight into this dialect of Laz. In respect to the situation of Laz as being an endangered language, we consider the publication of the text collection as a contribution to the urgent task of documenting this language as extensively as possible.

The publication of the texts is based on four languages (Laz, English, German, Turkish). With this arrangement and presentation of the texts we intended to address the Laz-speaking community as well as linguists. Therefore, we split the collection into two parts. The first part consists of the exact transcription of the spoken texts - including notation of speech pauses and intonation - along with German and English glosses and free translations. The second part of the collection presents the transcribed texts in a smoother, more readable version. Adjacent to each of those texts is its Turkish translation.

ISBN 3 89586 517 6. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 14.** 330 pp. USD 130.50 / EUR 88.80 / GBP 63.90. 1998.

## Tsakhur

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Tsakhur is spoken by some 13.000 people who dwell in about 30 villages or settlements at the headwaters of the river Samur (valley of Gorgin Magal) in Southern Daghestan. An important group of Tsakhur speakers can also be found in Northern Azerbajdzhan (along the two tributaries of the Agri-Chay river (Katekh-Chay and Kurmukh-Chay)). "Tsakhur" is the somewhat disputed name for a dialect continuum, that is named for the village of Tsakhur (in the Samur valley). Together with Rutul, the language forms the western branch of the Samur languages, itself being a subgroup of South East Caucasian (Lezgian). Though Tsakhur is only sporadically written (a new "written language" has recently been reintroduced), it is quite vivid in ordinary life (competing especially with Azeri).

Tsakhur is a "typical" Lezgian language, operating on a system of semantic ergativity and noun classification, based on extensive case marking and a complex verbal paradigms. Though Tsakhur is heavily agglutinating, inflectional features can often be observed. As opposed to some other Lezgian languages, Tsakhur shows a tendency towards personal agreement (restricted, however, to the first person), ergative case marking of personal pronouns, and the development of focus particles.

The booklet informs on the basic structure of Tsakhur (phonology, morphology, and syntax), which is (at least partly) explained on the basis of internal and external reconstruction. The material

stems either from written sources or from own field notes. A sample text together with an interlinear interpretation helps to illustrate the linguistic structure of the language.

ISBN 3 89586 150 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 133.** 72pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

## Godoberi

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The volume is a result of one of collective field trips traditionally organized under the auspices of the Philological Faculty of *Lomonosov State University*. Godoberi is spoken almost exclusively in the village of Godoberi in the mountains of Daghestan (North-East Caucasus). The number of Godoberians is approximately 2500. Godoberi is one of the languages that belong to the Andic branch of Nakh-Dagestanian (or, in other terms, East Caucasian) languages. The contributors of the volume are: A.E. Kibrik, S.V. Kodzasov, A.A. Kibrik, Yu. Gisatullina, M. Haspelmath, K. Kazenin, S. Tatevosov, S. Toldova, O. Fedorova, N. Dobrushina, T. Sosens-kaja, A. Solov'jeva, A. Eulenberg et al.

The volume contains chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, analyses several texts and contains a short dictionary.

ISBN 3 89586 044 1. **LINCOM Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 02.** 303pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 1996.

## Kontaktbedingter Sprachwandel in der adygeischen Umgangssprache im Kaukasus und in der Türkei

Vergleichende Analyse des russischen und türkischen Einflusses in mündlichen adygeischen Texten

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The North West Caucasian Adyghe language provides ideal conditions for the study of language change because of the sociolinguistic history of its speakers and their contact with typologically and genetically different languages. This study examines the socio-cultural and sociolinguistic factors which determine dominance relations in Adyghe-Russian language contact in the Caucasus and Adyghe-Turkish language contact in Turkey in the present century.

The analysis is based on text material in the Abdzakh dialect of Adyghe, collected during fieldwork in Turkey (1979-1990) and Adygheya in the Caucasus (1990-1994).

In the comparisons of both contact situations, the focus is on the description of the linguistic features. The kind and extent of interference are dealt with on different levels of the Adyghe language. Lexical interference includes the borrowing of different parts of speech and devices of integration in Adyghe. Structural interference includes changes in Adyghe phonology, morphology, and syntax due to foreign elements (Russian and Turkish, respectively).

After comparisons of the decisive social factors, the main part of the study closes with a tentative prognosis regarding the process of language change in the Abdzakh dialect and the Adyghe language in general in Turkey and the Republik of Adygheya in the Caucasus.

The book consists of eight chapters with an appendix which includes the proposal of a Latin-Turkish based alphabet for Adyghe and a collection of Abdzakh texts with a German translation. [written in German]

ISBN 3 89586 205 3. **LINCOM Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 03.** 306 pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 1997.

## Basque Linguistics

**El verbo auxiliar vasco**  
Formas unificadas y dialectales

JOXE M. ETXEBARRIA L.

In this work the author presents a comparison between the standard and the dialectal forms, including the Biscayne dialect (B), Guipuscoan dialect (G), High Navarre dialect (GN), dialect of Labour (L), Low Navarre dialect (BN), dialect of Zuberoa (Z) and dialect of Roncal (Err.). The verbs of the minor dialects of Aezkoa and Salazar are given in the Appendix.

The form of the auxiliary verbs in the standard basque language are determined by the Academy of Basque Language. However, with the exception of the Biscayne dialect, dialects are not handled by the Academy. Additionally, the author includes those dialectal forms which are not listed among the normative forms. *Examples with translations.* [written in Spanish].

ISBN 3 89586 985 7. **LINCOM Studies in Basque Linguistics 02.** 480pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2002.

## The Souletin Verbal Complex

New Approaches to Basque Morphophonology

ULRICH J. LÜDERS  
*LINCOM EUROPA*

The study presents an analysis of the Souletin verbal complex. Souletin is one of the seven main dialects of Basque. It is spoken by about 11,000 people in SW France. Basque and its dialects are known for their complex verbal structure offering several thousands of synthetic verb or auxiliary forms. The integration of up to three participants, the tripartite graded honorific system, the great number of non-fact constructions and various root morphemes result in a highly polymorphous structure.

**Chapter I:** The process type model which is applied here consists of a semantic, a morphophonemic and a phonemic level and two

types of transmission rules between them (morphophonological assignment rules between the first two levels, and phonological rules between the second and third level). **Chapter II:** An overview of the phonemic system and the typology of the phonological rules, which are numerous in the Souletin dialect, is given. Two features determine the typology of these P-rules: prosody (e.g., the ü-harmony rule) and semantic conditioning. **Chapter III:** In the first part of Ch. III the various morphological categories are discussed (actant markers; marker of semantic function; plural markers; roots of auxiliaries and synthetic verbs; causative, assertative and negative marker; tense marker; aspect marker; non-fact markers; subordinators). Two main conditions are responsible for a split of the verbal paradigm into two different systems of organisation: the semantic function of the actants and their speech-act participation (SAP). The first condition is valid for the ergative construction of paradigms as the present tense, the SAP condition structures the past tense paradigms and several non-fact paradigms with a strong resemblance to inverse languages. The second half of this chapter is dedicated to the listing of the various paradigms in dependence on tense and mood, the degree of politeness and transitivity.

ISBN 3 929075 03 2. **Linguistics Edition 02.** 220pp. USD 110.50 / EUR 75.20 / GBP 54.10. 1993.

## Syntax des Suletinischen Beitrag zur Baskischen Grammatik

ULRICH J. LÜDERS  
*LINCOM EUROPA*

Die vorliegende Arbeit stellt einen grundlegenden Beitrag zur Erforschung der morphologischen und syntaktischen Organisationsprinzipien des Suletinischen dar. Wie die anderen baskischen Dialekte und die vereinheitlichte Sprache *Euskera Batua* weist auch das Suletinische morphologische Ergativität auf. Während im nominalen Bereich das Prinzip der Ergativität vollständig gültig ist, liegt im verbalen Bereich ein Split in Abhängigkeit von Tempus und Modus vor. Anhand des Vergangenheits-paradigmas wird dieser Split und der ihn konditionierende Faktor der Kommuni-kationsbeteiligung beschrieben.

Den Schwerpunkt der Arbeit bildet die Beschreibung der Organisationsprinzipien der Syntax. Dazu werden im Detail die verschiedenen Tilgungs- und Identifikationsverfahren (TIV) in Abhängigkeit von der Art der Referenz untersucht. Neben der theoretischen Diskussion liefert die Arbeit noch einen Beitrag zur Beschreibung der Grammatik des Suletinischen, indem sie verschiedene Arten von einfachen und komplexen Sätzen diskutiert, die Valenz des suletinischen Verbes untersucht (dazu eine Liste von Beispielen mit den zugehörigen obligatorischen, fakultativen und nicht möglichen Kasusrahmen), einige Tabellen zur Morphologie, eine Liste der zur Subordination verwendeten Suffixe und dazu noch zahlreiche Beispiele mit Interlinearübersetzung anbietet.

Als Appendix verdeutlicht eine Kurzgeschichte das TIV im Diskurs.

ISBN 3 89586 051 4. **Edition Linguistik 10.** 90 S. USD 66.70 / EUR 45.40 / GBP 32.70. 1998.

## A Student Grammar of Euskara

JON D. PATRICK  
& ILARI ZUBIRI IBARRONDO

This book is a practical handbook of the grammar of the basque language. It is aimed at the first three years of a University basque language curriculum. The book is built on the broad topic categories defined by HABE as important for the first 4 levels of basque language competence. The authors' experience of attending classes at the higher levels of 5-12 have been drawn on to determine the remaining most common language features that a student will be exposed to in the street, from television programmes, newspapers and radio. Competency in all the contents of the book would ensure a student was at the uppermost end of the scale of 2nd language speaker competency.

A unique feature of the text is its explanatory style. Each topic is discussed and then a series of sentence examples in basque are presented along with their english translation. In total there are about 2300 example pairs of sentences in the book. Importantly each example is used to focus on a particular aspect of the language. To aid the student special notes are added to English translations to explain variation in the translation from the literal form.

The book also contains a set of Appendices of the auxiliary verb paradigms in a clearest format yet published. Also it contains a set of Appendices of the most common forms of compound and synthetic verbs.

### Contents:

- I. PHONETICS - Fonetika
- II. INTRODUCTION TO MORPHOLOGY - Morfologiari Sarrera
- III. DECLENSION - Deklinabidea
- IV. MORPHOLOGY - Morfologia
- V. THE VERB - Aditza
- VI. SYNTAX - Sintaxis
- VII. NOTIONS & ELEMENTS - Nozioak eta Osagaiak.

(for the complete Table of Contents see our webshop [www.lincom.eu](http://www.lincom.eu))

ISBN 3 89586 444 7. **LINCOM Student Grammars 01.** 480pp. USD 132.00 / EUR 89.80 / GBP 64.60. 2001. **Course discounts available!**

## Sound Symbolism and Motion in Basque

IRAIDE IBARRETXE-ANTUÑANO  
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Sound symbolism studies the motivated relationship between sound and meaning. Although in traditional linguistic theory (Saussure 1916), this relation is assumed to be arbitrary, several studies in this field (Abelin 1999, Hamano 1998, Hinton et al. 1994, Nuckols 1996, Voeltz and Kilian-Hatz 2001a) have shown that there is a non-arbitrary element in the way some meanings are linked to some sounds, as well as some sounds are linked to some meanings. Furthermore, this relation seems to a universal phenomenon; that is, all languages have sound symbolic words in their lexicons; the difference is that some languages are more prone to sound symbolic formations than others.

Basque, a genetically isolated language spoken on both sides of the western Pyrenees, is one of those languages with an important and rich

sound symbolic system that covers a wide range of semantic fields such as small creatures, types of activity, weather phenomena, noise-making instruments, physical characteristics, and sexual terms. Despite its crucial role in the language, the study of Basque sound symbolism has been largely neglected in Basque linguistics. There are a few 'onomatopoeic lists' in some manuals, but no studies that systematically analyse the formal and functional properties of these elements.

This book bridges this gap by offering a detailed analysis of one semantic area of Basque sound symbolism: movement imitatives, i.e. those sound symbolic expressions that are used for the description of motion. This study is organised as follows: First, it starts with a discussion about the status of sound symbolism in linguistic studies (chapter 1), followed by a brief overview of their main formal characteristics (chapter 2). Second, it offers a description of the structure (chapter 3), morpho-syntax (chapter 4) and semantics (chapter 5) of movement imitatives in Basque. Third, it draws some conclusions and points out several research areas that deserve a more thorough analysis in future studies (chapter 6). Finally, it includes an appendix with the corpus of more than 800 movement imitatives used in this work, together with their English translations, and their structural and semantic information.

ISBN 3 89586 318 1. **LINCOM Studies in Basque Linguistics 06.** 90pp. USD 75.50 / EUR 51.40 / GBP 37.00. 2006.

## La modalité épistémique en basque

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Le présent travail a pour objectif d'étudier la modalité épistémique et ses corrélats structurels en basque. Il adopte une approche descriptive onomasiologique, c'est-à-dire qu'il est structuré selon des catégories fonctionnelles plutôt générales et énumère, décrit et analyse les différents moyens structurels qui y correspondent en basque. Cette langue emploie des moyens lexicaux et grammaticaux dans l'expression de la modalité épistémique sans clairement préférer l'un ou l'autre. Parmi les particularités du système, on retiendra l'existence de trois paradigmes verbaux pour exprimer une supposition ou une possibilité. Dans certains cas, la valeur épistémique est secondaire, mais une autre forme est exclusivement épistémique. Une autre particularité du basque sont les particules épistémiques qui forment une unité avec le complexe verbal.

La comparaison avec le français montre que la langue basque occupe une situation intermédiaire entre les langues où la modalité épistémique est fortement grammaticalisée et le français, où les expressions répertoriées sont moins « exclusives », c'est-à-dire que l'on trouve en français à côté des moyens lexicaux qui existent dans toutes les langues des formes dont l'emploi épistémique est secondaire, facultatif et marqué. Typologiquement, l'épistémique n'est pas du tout un domaine isolé, mais lié, synchroniquement et diachroniquement, à d'autres domaines de la modalité, et même à la temporalité et à l'aspectualité.

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