

LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics

new

Vol. 05, 13

Handbook of Middle English GRAMMAR AND TEXTS

LUIS IGLESIAS-RABADE

Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

This volume is intended to provide undergraduate and postgraduate students with a comprehensive handbook of Middle English. The book begins with a sociolinguistic study of post-Conquest England. Then the volume presents a detailed description of Middle English grammar divided into four parts. The first part is dedicated to morphology, providing students with forms and uses of the traditional parts of speech. The second part of the volume is devoted to a description of the phonology, proposing a historical development of the OE phonemes (and graphemes) until Present Day English.

Students will find the basic rules of the phonological developments accompanied by the most common spellings for the four periods (Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English and Present Day English) and subperiods of the history of the English language. In the third part the volume presents a description of the grammatical categories and functions on Middle English syntactic units. All parts and sections of the book are provided with a wide range of examples, with modern English translations to facilitate a better understanding of Middle English grammar. The fourth part of the volume includes some extracts of early Middle English texts. Each of them is provided with its own glossary. It is particularly easy for students to identify the meaning of a word, because not only are all words included in the glossary, but also a specific meaning is provided for each word in each of its occurrences.

ISBN 978 3 89586 979 9 (Hardcover). LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 05. 630pp. USD 182.30 / EUR 124.00 / GBP 89.30. 2008.

English Medical Vocabulary in Ophthalmology: A Historical Review

MARIA JOSE ESTEVE RAMOS

Universidad de La Rioja

The study of scientific language and literature has been a major trend within the wider field of English studies, and a lot of research has focused on the study of its lexicon in each period from a synchronic perspective.

However, a diachronic review of a specific field of science had only been undertaken in specific periods of the language, and not much attention had been paid to the evolution of a subspecialty from its early origin to our present day use. This work attempts a study of the lexicon referred to anatomy and disease terms from a morphological and etymological point of view. Results suggest that the presence of the native lexicon may be higher than expected, and that the language of ophthalmology presents its own characteristics since as early as Old English, defining the specialised area with a terminology of its own, a version of what is nowadays called ESP. Seven texts, each of them belonging to the main periods of the language, have been selected in order to extract the data. Interesting conclusions regarding the composition of medical vocabulary prove that the historical perspective enhances and implements the modern idea of the Latinate predominance in this area.

ISBN 978 3 89586 023 2. LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 13. 306pp. USD 117.60 / EUR 80.00 / GBP 57.60. 2008.

COLOCACIONES EN LENGUAJE PERIODÍSTICO LA PREDICACIÓN COMPLEJA EN INGLÉS MODERNO

ANTONIO ÁLVAREZ RODRÍGUEZ

Universidad de Santiago

Existe en inglés un tipo específico de construcción verbal formada por un verbo deslexicalizado y un sustantivo que actúa como núcleo de la Frase Nominal Predicativa que acompaña a dicho verbo. Se trata de estructuras complejas, con unas características específicas tan peculiares que las sitúan a medio camino entre la gramática y el léxico. Por un lado tenemos una estructura gramatical con varios elementos que admiten variaciones morfológicas, mientras que por otro, observamos también que estas construcciones pueden considerarse unidades léxicas, con un significado concreto que muchas veces no se corresponde con la suma de los significados de los elementos que en ellas se integran. Además, los distintos grados de fijación de su estructura interna, junto con el carácter idiosincrásico de su significado hacen que se las considere como frases idiomáticas o colocaciones.

En este libro se analiza el comportamiento de dichas estructuras en Inglés Moderno mediante un estudio contrastivo en relación a tres tipos de registros lingüísticos: el lenguaje de la economía y la empresa, el lenguaje del mundo de la política y el lenguaje deportivo. Para ello consideramos distintos aspectos de esta construcción, tanto en lo que compete a su estructura interna como en lo que hace referencia a sus propiedades combinatorias en tanto que unidad léxica que resulta de la suma de sus elementos. Establecemos sus características específicas en inglés actual y su

frecuencia de utilización, las características de los elementos individuales que la componen, los verbos y sustantivos más productivos y las combinaciones más frecuentes.

ISBN 3 89586 983 X. LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 09. 280pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2006.

A Dictionary of English Affixes Their function and meaning

GABRIELE STEIN

University of Heidelberg

A student's dictionary of English confronts the learner with more than 50 000 words – an intimidating prospect. The present book shows that a few hundred word elements occur over and over again (affixes for instance like **-ation**, **bio-**, **de-**, **-ize**, **-less**, **un-**). Learning these – their individual meaning and how they combine – is a gigantic step towards understanding the many thousands of complex words of which they form a part. So a lexical item like **bidirectionally** will easily be analysed and processed as a combination of **bi-direct-ion-al-ly**, 'in two directions'. The inclusion and clear differentiation of affix synonyms and antonyms completes this new and systematic lexical treatment. **A Dictionary of English Affixes** thus constitutes a unique linguistic tool for vocabulary expansion as well as text comprehension and analysis.

But in addition, the book will have a quite distinct and separate application in automated language processing.

Gabriele Stein is professor of English language and linguistics at the *University of Heidelberg*. Her recent books include two studies on lexical description and vocabulary acquisition: **Better Words** and **Developing Your English Vocabulary**.

ISBN 978 3 89586 387 5 (Hardbound). LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 12. 190pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2007.

So nah und doch so fern: Englische Mentalität und 'Englishness' in Kultur, Gesellschaft und Alltag

GERD DOSE, JOHANN N. SCHMIDT &

EGON TIEDJE (Hrsg.)

Universität Hamburg

Die Beiträge in diesem Band zur "Englishness" präsentieren und erklären kulturspezifische Verhaltens- und Denkmuster, Tendenzen und Gewohnheiten in ihrer Verknüpfung mit Traditionen und historischen Bedingungen sowie in Verbindung mit Eigentümlichkeiten der englischen Sprachentwicklung. Dabei wird der Rückgriff auf das überholte Konzept des "Nationalcharakters" sowie der Rekurs auf völkerpsychologische Kategorien vermieden. Die Beiträge sind komparatistisch geprägt und setzen englische Einstellungen und Verhaltensmuster deutlich gegen entsprechende deutsche ab. Sie wollen es auf diese Weise einem deutschen Publikum ermöglichen, vor dem Hintergrund der Fremdkultur Besonderheiten der eigenen Kultur klarer zu erkennen. Wichtige thematische Orientierungspunkte der Beiträge sind:

- die aktuelle Globalisierungsdebatte, die dazu tendiert, kulturelle Vielfalt einzuebenen und

besonders die Eigenarten unserer nächsten Nachbarn zu ignorieren,
- die Dominanz ökonomischer Themen in den Diskussionen über die Zukunft Europas,
- die Klischeehaftigkeit der besonders an touristischen Bedürfnissen orientierten, immer noch sehr beliebten Vorstellungen von "typisch englischer" Schrulligkeit.

Silvia Mergenthal

Die Wiederentdeckung von „Englishness“: Konstruktionen nationaler Identität im Zeitalter der Globalisierung

Gerd Dose

Englischer Humor – nicht nur zum Lachen

Claus-Henning Redicker

Wirtschaftskultur in England - Ohne Geld keine Wirtschaftskultur

Hein Kötz

Über den Stil des englischen Rechts

Johann N. Schmidt

„Cool Britannia“? - Das neue englische Kino

Egon Tiedje

Unterschiede der Theaterästhetik in England und Deutschland:

Professionelle Selbstbilder und theatralische Praxis

Michael Raab

„Postfeministische Männlichkeit und dieser ganze Scheiß“ -

Patrick Marbers CLOSER in London und München

Günter Radden

Verhaltensaspekte in der Sprache: „Höflichkeit“ im Englischen

Angelika Rathje

Das Deutschlandbild in England. Eine soziokognitive Untersuchung

nationaler Stereotypen und deren Manifestation in gesprochener Sprache

Holger Boden

Der Fußballkrieg

ISBN 3 89586 981 3. **LINCOM Studies in English Language and Culture 01.** 220 S. USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.70. 2005.

Aspects of Cameroon English usage: a lexical appraisal

JEAN-PAUL KOUEGA

Université de Yaoundé 1

This study examines the innovative and creative development of lexis in Cameroon English. English in Cameroon evolves in a foreign geographical setting where its users are people of different cultures who speak several other languages.

The broad corpus of the study consists of written texts such as official and literary documents, and of spoken texts such as media programmes, conversations and speeches. The narrow corpus, on the other hand, is made up of a collection of new and adapted words which are widespread in the variety. As for the informants, they are mature Cameroonians who are holders of the GCE O' Level and higher diplomas; they can fully operate in the English language and many of them actually make use of this language in their profession.

The analysis reveals several interesting facts about Cameroon English. First of all, there exist a great number of adapted lexical terms in the English used in Cameroon, which is a common feature observed elsewhere in the world in most places where several languages come into contact. Secondly, the vast majority of new and adapted words in Cameroon English come from two widespread languages, namely French, the co-

official language of the country, and Pidgin English, a popular non-ethnic lingua franca. Thirdly, while French donates words referring to government institutions and procedural processes, Pidgin English contributes loans for culture-specific domains such as traditional practices and foodstuffs. Fourthly, of the various word formative processes observed in language, the process of borrowing is by far the most productive in Cameroon English. Lastly, because Cameroonians already speak two or more languages before they start schooling and because, while in school, they learn to speak English exclusively from written materials - with their teachers serving as models - the sound system of English in the country is greatly modified: RP phonemes are greatly simplified, and foreign sounds are constantly used; word-stress is often shifted to different syllables, and tonal features are occasionally attached to certain words.

While some of these adapted terms do have English equivalents, many of them refer to concepts and objects which are new to the English community. There is therefore a need for educationists and language teachers in particular, to adjust their syllabus so as to accommodate those adapted terms whose English equivalents are unknown to Cameroonian users or are hardly used by them. There is also a need for lexicographers to bring together those terms which refer to new entities unknown to the English community; these will constitute Cameroon's contribution to the development of English as a world language.

ISBN 3 89586 877 9. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 10.** 330pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2006.

Program Evaluation Revisited

Language Improvement Courses

FATOŞ EROZAN

Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus

The book describes an evaluation case study on a pre-service language teacher education program. The study evaluates the language improvement courses in the undergraduate curriculum of the English Language Teaching (ELT) Department at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus on the basis of a model modified for the specific context.

The first chapter presents the theoretical and contextual background of the study and its focal points while the second chapter reviews literature in the related field with specific focus on language education. Chapter 3 explains the method of the study: the evaluation model, the participants, the data collection and analysis procedures. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 present the results of the study, and the final chapter discusses the results and their further implications.

The data collected from various sources through a wide range of data elicitation instruments has enabled the researcher to arrive at some important conclusions. Therefore, the case study has several implications for language program evaluation research. First, the results may provide valuable data which can be used to improve the ELT students' proficiency. Second, the framework used in the study can be implemented in carrying out similar studies at the ELT departments of other universities in similar contexts. Finally, the evaluation model implemented in the present study can effectively be used for the evaluation of the other courses (e.g. methodology courses) in the ELT curriculum.

ISBN 3 89586 320 3. **LINCOM Studies in Second Language Teaching 04.** 200pp. USD 94.40 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 2006.

The Spelling Patterns of English

ANDREW G. ROLLINGS

Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

Here at last is a book which describes and explains in great detail how English spelling works. It is therefore a must for anyone wishing to understand better the apparently chaotic orthographic system. It will be of special interest for linguists, language and literacy teachers, and designers of EFL textbooks and materials - and indeed everyone who is or aims to be a literate English-speaker. An earlier, unpublished version of this work has been described by Vivian Cook (in *Inside Language*) as "a useful and novel approach to spelling".

The author looks for regularities and shows the system to be neither totally chaotic nor simple, but basically systematic despite its complexity. He relates spelling to the phonology, and shows the importance of syllable division in spellings of vowels, which are classified following orthographic criteria. Further topics discussed include morphemic alternation, underlying forms, marking devices, graphotactic constraints and etymological factors.

Principles underlying the orthography are postulated and illustrated in Part One. In Part Two, partly inspired by generative linguistics, spelling patterns are described and formalised into various types of rules. An Appendix lists and exemplifies all spellings of each sound.

Contents:

INTRODUCTION

- 0.1. Preamble
- 0.2. Outline of the work
- 0.3. Data, and variety of English
- 0.4. Terminology, abbreviations and symbols

PART ONE: SPEECH AND SPELLING

1. Writing systems and orthography
 - 1.1. Writing systems in general
 - 1.2. Oriental writing systems
 - 1.3. English: An orthography for what and for whom?
 - 1.4. The phonological basis of the English orthography
2. Previous descriptions of the English orthography
 - 2.1. Pre-generative assessments
 - 2.2. The generative approach, and the 'underlying' nature of the orthography
 - 2.3. Synchronic reality?
 - 2.4. Non-phonemic information
 - 2.5. Size of the speech units to be spelt
 - 2.6. Two further descriptions: Sampson 1985 and Camey 1994

3. General orthographic principles for English (and related languages)

- 3.1. Introduction: the phonology and other factors
- 3.2. The vowel classification
- 3.3. Syllable division
- 3.4. Vowel digraphs and the marking of tenseness in general
- 3.5. The alphabetic principle, markers, and graphotactic constraints
- 3.6. Homonyms, homophones and homographs
- 3.7. Comparison with the spelling of related languages

4. History, phonology, morphophonology and spelling

- 4.1. Introduction
 - 4.1.1. Phonological change and orthographic conservatism

- 4.1.2. Morpheme variation
- 4.2. Main changes in the vowel system since Old English
- 4.3. Vowel weakening
- 4.4. Vowel drop since Middle English, and vowel insertion
 - 4.4.1. Medial post-tonic syllables
 - 4.4.2. Syllabic consonants
 - 4.4.3. Vowel insertion
- 4.5. Consonant change
 - 4.5.1. Assimilation (general)
 - 4.5.2. Voice assimilation
 - 4.5.3. Other cases of assimilation
 - 4.5.4. Palatalisation
- 4.6. Consonant drop
 - 4.6.1. Due to assimilation in Latin
 - 4.6.2. In compounds
 - 4.6.3. Other reductions of C clusters to single Cs
- 4.6.4. /x/ drop
- 4.6.5. /r/ drop
- 4.7. Speech processes
- 4.8. Morphophonology
 - 4.8.1. V alternation
 - 4.8.2. C alternation
 - 4.8.3. Alternation involving Vs and Cs
- 4.9. Miscellaneous influences on spelling
 - 4.9.1. General
 - 4.9.2. Borrowings from other languages
 - 4.9.3. Words of Greek origin
 - 4.9.4. Insertion of silent C letters
 - 4.9.5. Pronunciation from one dialect, spelling from another

PART TWO: THE SPELLING OF VOWEL AND CONSONANT SOUNDS

- 5. Basic spellings, marking devices, and preliminaries to following chapters
 - 5.1. Vowels
 - 5.2. Consonants
 - 5.3. Geminated forms
 - 5.4. Marking devices
 - 5.4.1. Gemination
 - 5.4.2. Non-gemination
 - 5.4.3. Digraphs
 - 5.4.4. Final mute "e"
 - 5.4.5. "e" and other vowel letters, final or not
 - 5.4.6. "r" and "rr"
 - 5.4.7. "w"
 - 5.4.8. 'Silent' letters
 - 5.5. Preliminaries to following chapters
 - 5.5.1. Rules and the notation used
 - 5.5.2. Spelling criteria and their usefulness
 - 5.5.2.1. Etymology - origins and cognates
 - 5.5.2.2. Other criteria dependent on specific knowledge
 - 5.5.2.3. Criteria that do not capture significant generalisations
- 6. Spelling patterns of 'Set A' vowels
 - 6.1. Group 1: Lax vowels
 - 6.1.1. Vowel letters
 - 6.1.2. Consonant gemination
 - 6.1.3. Final mute "e"
 - 6.2. Group 2: Tense vowels
 - 6.2.1. Non-morpheme-final syllables
 - 6.2.2. Word-final, phonologically closed syllables
 - 6.2.3. Final, open syllables
 - 6.2.4. Summary of rules
 - 6.2.5. /u:/ and its relationship with /ju:/
 - 6.3. Group 3: 'Heavy' vowels
 - 6.3.1. Spellings with "r"
 - 6.3.2. Gemination and syllable division
 - 6.3.3. Spellings without "r"
 - 6.4. Group 4: 'R-tense' vowels
 - 6.4.1. Word-final
 - 6.4.2. Followed by /r V/
 - 6.4.3. Followed by word-final consonant sound
 - 6.4.4. Followed by non-final consonant sound other than /r/
- 7. Spelling patterns of 'Set B' vowels
 - 7.1. Group 1: The diphthongs /a / and / / :w/
 - 7.2. Group 2: Rising diphthongs
 - 7.3. Group 3: Triphthongs

- 7.4. Group 4: Multiphones
- 8. Spelling patterns of 'Set C' vowels
 - 8.1. /ə/
 - 8.1.1. Discussion
 - 8.1.2. Description
 - 8.2. Unstressed /w/
 - 8.2.1. Word-initial
 - 8.2.2. Post-C in initial syllable
 - 8.2.3. In medial syllable
 - 8.2.4. Pre-C in final syllable
 - 8.2.5. Word-final
- 9. Spelling patterns of consonants
 - 9.1. Group 1: The simplest sounds to spell with single letters
 - 9.2. Group 2: The simplest sounds to spell with C digraphs
 - 9.3. Group 3: Glides
 - 9.4. Group 4: Palato-alveolars
 - 9.5. Group 5: Velar plosives
 - 9.6. Group 6: Phonemes that are often morphemes

APPENDIX: ALL SPELLINGS OF ALL SOUNDS, EXAMPLE LISTS

ISBN 3 89586 758 6. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 04.** 260pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2004.

The Progressive in the History of English
with Special Reference to the Early Modern English Period: A Corpus-Based Study

PALOMA NÚÑEZ-PERTEJO
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

The present study aims to provide a descriptive account of *be* + *-ing* periphrases, as in *he was reading a book*, in the history of the English language. The controversial origin of these periphrases as well as their later evolution and development is discussed, and special attention is devoted to their behaviour in the early Modern English period, which turns out to be an outstanding stage in the history of *be* + *-ing*. For this purpose, computerized data from *The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts: Diachronic and Dialectal* are retrieved and the evidence provided is further analysed and discussed.

The book opens with an introductory chapter which deals with some basic questions, such as the problem of terminology, the formal resemblance between the progressive and other related constructions (e.g. adjectival participles), and also with the definition of the category 'aspect'. The second chapter offers an overview of the semantics of the progressive, which is a rather complicated issue of English verb syntax. Attention is devoted to the role played by temporal adverbials in combination with *be* + *ing*, to so-called 'non-progressive verbs', and also to the traditional dichotomy progressive vs. non-progressive (simple) forms.

Throughout the subsequent chapters, the history of the English progressive from Old English to early Modern English is traced on the basis of different parameters, such as paradigm, frequency, distribution and semantics, among others. Other issues included in these chapters are the origin of Old English *beon/wesan* + *-ende*, the origin of Middle English *be* + *-ing*, the change from Old English *-end(e)* to Middle English *-ing(e)* and the development of the gerund in Middle English. As indicated above, the chapter which focuses on the use of the progressive in early Modern English offers data from the *Helsinki Corpus*. All the examples are classified and studied according to various factors, both linguistic and extralinguistic, including chronology, frequency, paradigm and semantics,

as well as their distribution in terms of the type of clause selected and the text type. Finally, the book includes a chapter which summarizes the main conclusions reached.

Paloma Núñez-Pertejo lectures on English as a second language at the Department of English, University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Her research is mainly focused on diachronic syntax and grammaticalization, especially in the early Modern English period.

ISBN 3 89586 742 X. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 06.** 200pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2004.

Existential There-Constructions in Contemporary British English.

A Corpus-Driven Analysis of their Use in Speech and Writing

ANA E. MARTÍNEZ INSUA
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

The present study of contemporary English existential *there*-constructions (TCs) offers a general view of the state-of-art in current investigation about these constructions, and a corpus-driven analysis of their use in present day British speech and writing. From a functional perspective, this work gathers data from a sub-corpus of the *British National Corpus* and pays special attention to the influence that the medium of expression might have on the frequency, distribution, form and function of TCs. It addresses the need for a joint approach to TCs that focuses not only on their syntactic and semantic aspects, but also on their pragmatics. From the initial assumption of the signal function of *there* and TCs, the study proposes a pragmatic categorization of TCs in context, and presents it as the basis for an effective methodology that might lead to a better understanding of TCs and their use in contemporary English.

ISBN 3 89586 736 5. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 07.** 200pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2004.

Historical and Theoretical Approaches to English Satire

JUAN FRANCISCO ELICES AGUDO
Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

From its early origins, satire has been significantly present in most cultural and literary expressions. As can be observed in the satirical pictures of eighteenth-century English painter William Hogarth or in the caricatures that are daily published in the most prestigious periodicals worldwide, satire has allowed many artists to channel their critical opinions through wit, irony and verbal playfulness. Therefore, satire emerges as a mechanism that enables to analyse the social, political and religious reality from indirect, pungent, sombre or humorous perspectives. Although its intention or objective might be clear to the eyes of the reader, critics have cast many doubts upon its nature and functioning. This vagueness explains why most attempts to conceptualise satire have clashed with the ambivalence of the mode. It is no wonder, thus, that it is still very difficult to categorise satire as a literary genre, mode or sub-mode, an ongoing

debate that is causing a great deal of theoretical divergences.

Considering these antecedents, the present study seeks to clarify the complexities that underlie satire from both a theoretical and historical point of view. The monograph is divided in two main sections. The first is devoted to define satire and delimit its formal and thematic boundaries, for which we draw on the critical paradigms postulated by critics such as Alvin Kernan, Robert C. Elliott, Leonard Feinberg, Matthew Hodgart, Ronald Paulson or Dustin Griffin. This tentative definition is complemented by a typological classification, in which the aim will be to examine the most recurrent types of satire. To finish with this first section, the monograph includes a chapter that centres on rhetorical strategies such as irony, parody, fantasy or wit that satirists employ in their works.

Along the second part, this study will trace an overview on the evolution of satire, from its origins in the early Eskimo communities up to the twentieth century. This historical and literary survey tries to observe not only the stylistic development of the mode but also the way authors have adapted their works to the socio-political, religious or economic reality of their times. We will first explore the state of satire until the nineteenth century, to move on to the twentieth century in order to analyse the changes undergone by the mode and to comment on its literary prospects.

ISBN 3 89586 743 8. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 08.** 200pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2004.

Atemporal complement clauses in English: A Cognitive Grammar Analysis

ZEKI HAMAWAND
University of Hamburg

This book deals with verbal complementation in English, namely the introduction of a complement clause into the immediate domination of the verb phrase of a main clause. Its scope of analysis is confined primarily to atemporal (non-finite) complement clauses represented by infinitives, participles and gerunds. The notion *atemporal* refers to a complement clause that is not grounded in time, and so not anchored with respect to elaborated reality. The framework in which the analysis is conducted is Cognitive Grammar (henceforth CG). The general goal of the analysis is to emphasise the importance of cognitive processes in motivating the linguistic structures of language, regard the syntactic form of an expression as reflecting its conceptual organisation and recognise the speaker's capacity to express a situation in alternate ways. Each expression imparts a particular meaning which is distinguishable from the other.

The specific goal of the analysis is to account for the selection of a type of a complement clause construction, which is a function of both meaning and distribution. The meaning of a complement clause construction, which determines its form, is the result of the particular construal the speaker imposes on its conceptual content. Conceptual content refers to the context of knowledge against which the meaning of the construction is characterised. Construal refers to the particular image the speaker selects from a range of alternatives to structure the content of the construction. Distribution is the result of the semantic compatibility that exists between the internal parts of the construction. By integrating all the variables relevant for complement selection, the book presents a unified account of aspects of verbal complementation, and so

represents the first in-depth cognitive analysis of atemporal complement clauses in English.

ISBN 3 89586 753 5. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 01.** 368pp. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 2002.

Historical English Syntax

A statistical corpus-based study on the organisation of Early Modern English sentences

JAVIER PÉREZ-GUERRA
University of Vigo

In this monograph the author explores the syntactic organisation of declarative clauses from late Middle English to present-day English and pays special attention to the consequences which the location of the subject has for the determination of the unmarked word order in Early Modern English. The data have been taken from two electronic corpora, namely, *The Helsinki Corpus of English Texts* and the *Lancaster/Oslo-Bergen Corpus of British English*.

The author outlines his own concept of 'theme,' which will be useful for the (explanatory and descriptive) purposes of describing syntactic (un)markedness. Such a concept leads to the existence of, on the one hand, an unmarked SV organisation and, on the other, of several marked patterns, *viz* sentences introduced by existential *there*, instances of subject extraposition and insertion of *it*, clefts, topicalisations, left-dislocations and subject inversions. The subsystems just mentioned are located on a scale of markedness, according to two variables: first, frequency, which is investigated by way of the statistical analysis of the data, and, second, 'linguistic functionality.' This second variable has been examined in the light of variables such as gender, textual category, discourse taxonomy, orality and informative principles such as 'given before new' or end-weight.

JAVIER PÉREZ-GUERRA lectures on English linguistics and corpus linguistics at the Department of English, *University of Vigo*. His research is focused on syntactic change from Early Modern English onwards.

ISBN 3 89586 651 2. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 11.** 300pp. USD 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 1999.

The Finite English Verb Group

MAJZOUB R. OMER & AYISHA H. MOHAMED
College for Women Education, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, University of Toronto

The Finite English Verb Group is primarily intended for ESL/EFL teachers of English as well as undergraduate university students of English grammar. The text is unique in its approach, combining detailed, comprehensive discussion of theoretical concepts with practical applications. Its main defining features are:

- It identifies and defines the major categories and sub-categories of meanings/forms in the finite English verb group.
- It shows the different ways in which the meanings/forms can be combined in the finite English verb group.
- It contains hundreds of examples, tables, figures, and diagrams which serve to illustrate and

explain the different theoretical concepts discussed.

- It contains a large number of exercises which are meant to provide intensive practice for the book user.
- It contains an answer key to the questions in the exercises whose purpose is to provide a reference point as needed. In this way, the book is useful for selfstudy undertaken by advanced students and teachers of English grammar.

ISBN 3 89586 393 5. **LINCOM Language Textbooks 01.** 200pp. USD 66.70 / EUR 45.40 / GBP 32.70. 2001.
Course discounts available!

Elements of the English Sentence

A Working Book

MAJZOUB R. OMER & AISHA H. MOHAMED SAYIDINA
College for Women Education, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, University of Toronto

Elements of the English Sentence is intended for advanced students of English grammar studying at the undergraduate or post-graduate level. The text is also extremely useful as a reference guide for EFL/ESL teachers of English Grammar and composition.

The text views the English sentence as consisting of various formal and functional categories, operating at different syntactic ranks related to each other in a hierarchical fashion. The *word* represents the lowest syntactic rank. It contains various formal categories such as *nouns*, *verbs*, and *adjectives*. These are discussed with reference to their *formal*, *semantic*, and *functional* features. The latter refers to the functional categories they express within the syntactic rank just above the *word*, the *group*.

Groups (made up of *words*) are discussed in terms of their *types* (e.g., *noun*, *adjective*, *embedded*, *non-embedded groups*), their internal functional categories (*pre-modifier*, *head*, *post-modifier*), and the functional categories they express within the syntactic rank just above the *group*, the *clause*. The *group's* functional categories are discussed in terms of what they mean, their position in relation to each other within the *group*, and the formal categories used to realize them. These are typically *words*, but they can be *embedded groups* or *bound clauses*.

Clauses (made up of *groups*) are discussed in terms of their *types* (e.g., *free*, *bound*, *finite*, *non-finite*, *embedded*, *non-embedded*, *nominal*, *adjectival*), their syntactic relations to each other (*coordination*, *subordination*), and their internal functional categories (e.g., *subject*, *object*, *complement*). These are discussed in terms of what they mean, where they occur within the *clause*, how they are combined to make different *clause* patterns, and what formal categories are used to express them. These are typically *groups* but they are often *embedded bound clauses*.

The *sentence* (made up of *clauses* as its formal elements) is the highest syntactic rank. *Sentences* are different types according to their meaning (e.g., *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*) or their form with reference to the *clause* complexes they contain (e.g., *complex*, *compound*).

The text ends with a comprehensive list of all the formal categories at the different syntactic ranks, together with the functional categories expressed by each. Each chapter ends with many exercises meant to provide intensive practical work for the book user. The text also provides an answer key to the exercises in order to help those studying independently.

ISBN 3 89586 342 4. **LINCOM Textbooks in Linguistics 03.** 200pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.40. 2005.

Modern Scots

ALEXANDER BERGS
University of Düsseldorf

This book is intended as a concise and up-to-date introduction to Modern Scots, very much in the vein of the classical, but now somewhat outdated textbooks Grant & Main-Dixon (1921) and Wilson (1926). Modern Scots is often regarded as one end of a dialect continuum that has English Standard English at the opposite end and Scottish Standard English somewhere in the middle. There do seem to be (sociolinguistic) reasons, though, for treating Modern Scots as an independent language system, rather than as a dialect of English. Nevertheless, Modern Scots lives in close contact with English and is (linguistically and ideologically) strongly influenced by it, so that there is (still) an eminent danger of erosion and loss, despite Scots being increasingly used in literary texts and the media. Outside literature, Modern Scots can be most frequently heard in Glasgow, parts of the Scottish Borders, and Aberdeenshire.

This study opens with a brief sketch of the history of Scots and its present geo- and sociolinguistic state. Further chapters deal with the phonology and orthography of Scots, its morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Furthermore, it offers a brief introduction to features of stylistic variation and discourse management in Scots. Throughout the text a large number of examples from both literature and real life (spoken) Scots are given. Three short sample texts, a selected webliography, and a comprehensive bibliography conclude this volume.

This second edition has been completely revised, thoroughly corrected, and updated. Some sections have been revised in the light of new studies and data, and numerous examples from the Scottish Corpus of Text and Speech (SCOTS) corpus have been added.

Alexander T. Bergs is Assistant Professor of English Language and Linguistics at the University of Düsseldorf. His main research interests include the history of English, language variation and change, sociolinguistics, and morphosyntax. He is the author of *Social Networks and Historical Sociolinguistics* and editor of *Constructions*.

ISBN 3 89586 317 3. **Languages of the World/ Materials 242.** 80 pp. USD 62.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 30.50. 2005/2nd edition.

ELT: THE CASE OF JAPAN

VERONIKA MAKAROVA (*Saskatchewan University*) & THEODORE RODGERS (*Hawaii University*)

The book is a collection of integrated papers describing the many facets of teaching EFL in the particular educational and cultural context of Japan. The book sheds light on the social conditions in which the teaching of EFL takes place in Japan and illustrates the interactions of language teaching theories with the specific demands of local context and educational tradition.

CONTENTS

PART ONE. THE SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND

English in Japan: An overview. Authors: Jiri V. Neustupny and Shin'ya Tanaka

A Japanese learner of English: myth and reality. Authors: Stephen M. Ryan, Veronika Makarova

PART TWO. ELT SKILLS.

Teaching and learning grammar in the Japanese context by Kenichi Yamakawa.

Pronunciation teaching: Challenges, curriculum design, computer aids by Barbara Bradford, Veronika Makarova, Stephen Lambacher.

The nature of L2 writing and implications for instructing Japanese learners of English by Junko Okabe.

PART THREE. BEYOND THE SKILLS: METHODS, CONTENT, MEDIA, ASSESSMENT, TEACHER TRAINING

Content-based EFL in Japan: Diversity, innovation and change by Bob Gettings.

Chapter 14. Teacher training and development by Kunihiko Nagasawa.

For the complete list of contributions, please see www.lincom.eu.

ISBN 3 89586 852 3. **LINCOM Studies in Second Language Teaching 02.** 300pp. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 2004.

Composite Predicates in Middle English

TERESA MORALEJO GÁRATE
Universidad de Santiago de Compostela

The present study addresses the need for an account of the linguistic and extralinguistic peculiarities of composite predicates (such as *He told me to HAVE a LOOK at the report*), formed with *don*, *haven*, *make*, *take* and *yeven* in the Middle English period, on the basis of the evidence provided by the *Helsinki Corpus of English Texts, Diachronic and Dialectal*.

This book addresses the need for an account of the linguistic and extralinguistic peculiarities of composite predicates (such as *He told me to HAVE a LOOK at the report*), formed with *don*, *haven*, *make*, *take* and *yeven* in the Middle English period, on the basis of the evidence provided by the *Helsinki Corpus of English Texts, Diachronic and Dialectal*.

The volume opens with an introduction covering goals and method. The first chapter contains a review of previous studies on the topic, a definition of composite predicates and the criteria used to limit them are established. Several issues relevant to the study of CPs, which are dealt with in greater depth later in the study, are introduced. Throughout the subsequent chapters, composite predicates are considered with regard to different linguistic and extralinguistic parameters, including their chronology and origin, their syntact features and patterning, their distribution across different textual types and their association any particular register. A selection of high frequency CPs and their equivalent simple verbs is contrasted to reveal any extralinguistic or linguistic factors that may motivate the choice of one of the two structures. The book closes with a recapitulation of the main conclusions reached.

ISBN 3 89586 853 1. **LINCOM Studies in English Linguistics 02.** 230pp. 52 tables. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.70. 2003.

English as a Human Language

To honour Louis Goossens

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, FRANK DURIEUX & LUDO LEJEUNE (eds.)

The scholarship of Louis Goossens took him from Old to Present-Day English and to human language as such, from auxiliaries and grammaticalisation to metaphor and metonymy, and from philology to Functional and Cognitive Grammar.

32 papers have been written by colleagues and reflect the later stages of Goossens' career. The papers focus on modality (with contributions by E. Blom, F. Wijnen & S. Gillis, X. Dekeyser, P. Harder, J. Nuyts, K. Pelsmaekers & C. Braecke, L. Tasmowski & P. Dendale), lexical semantics (M. Aguirre, W. De Mulder & P. Dendale, D. Geeraerts, D. Sandra, G.A.J. Tops), metaphor (F. Boers, H. Cuyckens & M. Verspoor, L. Lejeune), spelling (F. Daems, G. De Schutter), grammatical categories (R. Dirven & G. Radden, G. Durieux & S. Gillis), pragmatics (R. Geluykens, K. Van de Poel), Functional, Cognitive and Systemic Grammar (with, among others, M. Hannay, J.L. Mackenzie, D. Noël, A.-M. Simon-Vandenberg), contact linguistics (J. Blommaert, M. Meeuwis & J.-R. Yoka-Mpela), grammatical models (W. Daelemans, K. Davidse), the teaching of language and linguistics (K. Janicki, T. De Rycker, A. De Schryver), and localism (F. Brisard).

ISBN 3 89586 215 0. **LINCOM Studies in Germanic Linguistics 04.** 340 pp. USD 134.90 / EUR 91.80 / GBP 66.10. 1998.

Relational Structures in Wyndham Lewis's Fiction: Complexity and value

MELANIA TERRAZAS
Universidad de La Rioja

This study is an attempt to induce understanding of the modern social views shaped by Percy Wyndham Lewis in his early abstract narrative *Tarr* (1918), his humorous novel *Snooty Baronet* (1932), his social satire *The Vulgar Streak* (1941) and his autobiographical work of fiction *Self-Condemed* (1954). American Resource Theory of social exchange by Uriel G. Foa is the introductory sociological framework proposed to explore the idiosyncratic relationship between interpersonal behaviour and social interactions in these four creative worlds. This theory has its interest and indeed its strengths. First, it is based on empirical research. Second, it very usefully acts as a way of structuring Lewis's vast oeuvre. Third, it allows the development of a number of interesting lines of investigation in this book. However, due to its limitations to undertake the discussion of economic questions and of matters like intellectual integrity or love (issues of crucial importance in understanding Lewis) accurately, the theories of more flexible and more radical thinkers like Arnold, Beauvoir, Berman, Blau, Cartwright, Christie, Cook, Darwin, Donnenwerth, Durkheim, Geis, Gergen, Giddens, Goldmann, Gray, Jones, Kelley, Longabaugh, Parsons, Skinner, Simmel, Thibaut, Weber and Wilson, among others, are used as well.

For the complete abstract, please see lincom.eu.

ISBN 3 89586 807 8. **LINCOM Studies in Language & Literature 02.** 246pp. USD 90.20 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2006.