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

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

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

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

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Morphologie à
Toulouse

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

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

Le volume contient une sélection des communications présentées lors du colloque international de morphologie « 4^{èmes} Décembrettes », organisé par l'ERSS (UMR 5610), et qui a eu lieu à l'Université de Toulouse – le Mirail les 1 et 2 décembre 2005. Les articles qui le constituent sont représentatifs de la variété d'approches et de préoccupations qu'on rencontre dans les études actuelles sur la morphologie linguistique. Ils le sont aussi des liens multiples que cette discipline entretient avec les autres domaines d'étude de la linguistique (phonologie, syntaxe, sémantique, etc.). Bien que le français y occupe une place importante, l'éventail des langues étudiées est toutefois large (espagnol, portugais, dialectes italo-romans, maltais, italien, serbe, grec, allemand, pour ne citer que les principales). Il témoigne de l'extrême vitalité de ce domaine de recherche. Les contributions sont réparties en trois volets principaux. La première partie comprend des articles consacrés à la morphologie flexionnelle et à l'allomorphie, en prenant en compte tant les aspects morphophonologiques (Cabrè & Ohannesian; Brandão de Carvalho & Russo; David; Gaglia) que l'interface avec la syntaxe (Meinschaefer; Miličević). La deuxième partie se compose de contributions traitant de la morphologie constructionnelle; la gamme des phénomènes étudiés est large. On y retrouve des articles consacrés à la suffixation (Dal), à la préfixation (Apothéloz; Sgroi), ou à la composition (Namer) dans des langues spécifiques, mais aussi des articles qui proposent des comparaisons interlinguistiques sur des aspects plus généraux (Ralli; Schwarze). La troisième partie, enfin, contient des études sur des problèmes liés à la morphologie dans une perspective cognitive (Pirrelli) et psycholinguistique, qui traitent de problèmes centraux pour ces approches comme l'acquisition (Casalis, Quémart, Colé) et la productivité (Meunier, Dal, Fradin, Hathout).

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98.50. 2007.

Receptores y beneficiarios
Estudio tipológico de la ditransitividad

CARMEN CONTI
Universidad de Jaén

Este libro ofrece un estudio tipológico-funcional de las construcciones sintácticas en las que aparecen codificados los argumentos de receptor y beneficiario, además de sus posibles conexiones con el maleficiado. En concreto, se analizan las distintas vías de marcación y codificación de estos papeles semánticos en un corpus de 100 lenguas, formado a partir de los criterios de diversidad propuestos por Rijkhoff y Bakker (1998). El libro se detiene especialmente en la

tipificación y análisis de las construcciones aplicativas benefactivas y del marco de doble objeto (o ascenso de dativo), que reciben una explicación teórica dentro del modelo de la Gramática del Papel y la Referencia (o *Role and Reference Grammar*).

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 114 7. **Languages of the World 35**. 270pp. USD 105.80 / EUR 72.00 / GBP 51.80. 2008.

Analogy:

The Relation between Lexicon and Grammar

IWONA KRASKA-SZLENK
University of Warsaw

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

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

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 898 6 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 38**. 216pp. USD 142.30 / EUR 96.80 / GBP 69.70. 2007.

The Power of Speech

PAUL RASTALL
University of Portsmouth

Following from *Ontological Questions in Linguistics* (2005) by Mulder and Rastall, *The Power of Speech* adopts a functional perspective to address a range of fundamental issues concerned with our understanding of speech acts and the role of theory, systems, and other constructs in our account. In particular, the work explores the ideas that acts of speaking are "powers" in the philosophical sense and that "meaning" exists only in actual speech acts. Applying a rigorous ontological distinction between actually existing speech events in space,

time and social circumstances, and theoretically determined constructs accounting for speech events and their aspects, the work distinguishes real communication from accounts of potentials for communication and potentials for meaning on the one hand, and from socially constructed beliefs about language on the other.

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

ISBN 3 89586 479 X. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 36**. 115pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.50. 2006.

Handbook of Descriptive Language Knowledge

A Full-Scale Reference Guide for Typologists

HARALD HAMMARSTRÖM
Chalmers University of Technology

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

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 383 7. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 22**. 312pp. USD 107.60 / EUR 73.20 / GBP 52.70. 2007.

Factual Concessive Connectors

A Contrastive Analysis in Italian and Polish

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

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 351 3. **Linguistics Edition 56**. 216pp. USD 90.30 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2006

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

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University of Melbourne

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

Findings of this investigation indicated what was transferred and how pragmatic and discourse transfer patterned, upon which new hypotheses (e.g. the Compliment Response Continuum Hypothesis) were formulated. The investigation also uncovered as yet unknown conditions of pragmatic and discourse transfer (e.g. awareness in language production) and their interaction. Moreover, the Naturalized Role-play proved to fulfil its aim and to be a pioneering creative solution to the controversial methodological problem. The study also presents implications of

its findings for second language learners, teachers and native speakers of different languages in social interactions where cultures meet.

ISBN 3 89586 998 0. **Linguistics Edition 55.** 358pp. USD 115.00 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2006.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 718 7. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 11.** 250pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.60. 2006.

Semantica das predicacões estativas para uma caracterização aspectual dos estados

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

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

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

Abordamos a interacção que se estabelece

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

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

ISBN 978 3 89586 384 4. **Edição Linguística 58.** 415pp. USD 124.70 / EUR 84.80 / GBP 61.10. 2007.

Ambipositions

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

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

Contents: Preface, Abbreviations, 1 Introduction, 2 Ambipositions with Simple Behavior, 3 Meaning Differences Depending on Position, 4 Ambipositions with Case Marking Differences in Different Positions, 5 Differences in Types of Complement Allowed, 6 Differences in Form of Prepositional and Postpositional Occurrences, 7 Ambipositions from an Historical Point of View, 8 Conclusion, References.

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

ISBN 3 89586 747 0. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 13.** 106 pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 2006.

Das Zuordnungsproblem

Studien zum Phon-Phonem-Verhältnis in der Sprachwissenschaft

VOLKMAR ENGERER
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Dieser Essay ist der ernsthafte Versuch eines Nicht-Phonologen, die Phonologie (und die Phonologen) zu verstehen und sich selbst einige Fragen zu beantworten, die phonologische Laien im Universitätsleben und auf linguistischen Kongressen am liebsten umgehen. Warum ist die Phonologie so schwer? Und: Wie hängen die abstrakten Einheiten des Phonologen (z.B. Phoneme) mit den Einheiten der gesprochenen Rede (z.B. Phone) zusammen? Die letzte Frage etikettiert der Autor als das „Zuordnungs-

problem“, das er als zentral für das Verständnis phonologischer Tuns ansieht. Anhand zweier einflussreicher phonologischer Theorien (Trubetzkoy's funktionaler Strukturalismus sowie die generative Phonologie der 60er Jahre) zeigt der Autor, dass das Zuordnungsproblem schon früh erkannt und (sehr verschieden) gelöst wurde. Neuere phonologische Richtungen wie die nicht-lineare Phonologie haben, wie der Autor argumentiert, aufgrund ihrer autonomisierten, isolatorischen und in steigendem Grad abstraktiven Theoriebildung das Zuordnungsproblem aus dem Auge verloren, wenngleich es in den Nischen der experimentellen Phonologie in seiner ganzen Tragweite erkannt wird und weiterlebt.

Der Autor hat Slavistik, Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft und Deutsch als Fremdsprache studiert. Er war PostDoc-Stipendiat am Osteuropa-Institut der FU Berlin und als wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter an den Universitäten Bayreuth, TU Berlin und Århus (Dänemark) tätig. Volkmar Engerer ist heute Fachreferent und Seniorforscher an der Staatsbibliothek in Århus (Dänemark).

ISBN 3 89586 874 4. **Edition Linguistik 52.** 112 S. USD 77.00 / EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 2006.

Essais zur Prager Typologie (mit einer Bibliographia typologica Pragensis)

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

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

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

1. Der Sinn der Sprachtypologie
 2. Die Inhaltskategorien in der Prager Typologie
 3. Die Prosodie in der Typologie
 4. Die Phonologie in der Typologie
 5. Die Diachronie in der Typologie
 6. Zum Artikel im Alt- und Neugriechischen
 7. Grammatikalisierung und Prager Typologie
 8. Nachtrag: Zu den Namen der Prager Typen und zum Namen der Prager Typologie
- Dazu gesellt sich eine Bibliographia typologica Pragensis, in der alle relevanten Texte zur Prager Sprachtypologie verzeichnet sind.

Das Erscheinen im Jahre 2006 ist mit mehreren Jubiläen verbunden: 80 Jahre seit der Gründung des Prager linguistischen Zirkels (Cercle linguistique de Prague), der 110. Geburtstag von Roman Jakobson (1896-1982), spiritus agens des Prager linguistischen Zirkels,

der 15. Todestag von Vladimír Skalička (1909-1991), dem Begründer der Prager Typologie, der 80. Geburtstag von Petr Sgall (1926-), Mitglied der Nachkriegsgeneration der Prager Schule und Nachfolger von Vladimír Skalička, der 10. Todestag von Josef Vachek (1909-1996), einem der führenden Mitglieder der ersten Generation der Prager Schule und "Hofhistoriograph" des Zirkels.

ISBN 3 89586 865 5. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 14.** 120 S. USD 90.30 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2006.

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

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University of Gdansk

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

ISBN 3 89586 761 6. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 34.** 160pp. USD 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2003.

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

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

Russische Einschübe aus dem nominalen und verbalen Bereich, russische Diskursmarker wie

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

The study deals with a contact situation between Russian, an indoeuropean language, and Kazakh, a Turkic language, in Kazakhstan. The aim of analyse is to show the morphological and syntactical influence of Russian on Kazakh and also on Uyghur, a Turkic language. The study is based on tape recordings on Kazakh and Uyghur which were made in Kazakhstan.

ISBN 3 89586 984 8. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 12.** 240 S. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2006.

Language and Location in Space and Time

PETR ZIMA & VLADIMÍR TAX (eds.)
Charles University

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 540 0. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 07.** 200pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.60. 1998.

Ontological Questions in Linguistics

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

Mulder and Rastall argue for a reduced ontological commitment in linguistics, which is strongly opposed to many prevailing contemporary views. In line with current views in the philosophy of science they view linguistic theories and descriptions as explanatory constructs without existential claims. They distinguish between actually existing speech events, different orders of "reality" and explanatory/theoretical constructs following philosophers such as Popper and Harre. Mulder develops his views in the context of his axiomatic functionalist approach and Rastall argues that linguistic entities should be viewed as "powers" in Locke's sense rather than as "things". Both authors argue that the reification of linguistic entities is misleading and propose views which are close to those of Quine and earlier linguists such as Hjelmslev. The work is in four theoretically oriented chapters concerned with the nature of the ontological problem, speech events as "powers", events and constructs, and orders of reality as well as three applications to linguistic theory and analysis involving Mulder's well-developed axiomatic functionalism in the context of ontological issues.

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

ISBN 3 89586 461 7. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 35.** 160pp. USD 100.30 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2005.

Nominalization/verbalization:

constraining a typology of transcategorial operations

ANDREJ L. MALCHUKOV
Russian Academy of Sciences

The present study deals with a typology of transcategorial processes such as nominalization and verbalization. In particular, it addresses the following question: What are the factors that determine the order in which the particular verbal categories are lost and nominal categories acquired in the transcategorial processes? It is argued that predictions concerning disruption/acquisition of categories in transcategorial processes are determined by semantically based hierarchies of nominal and verbal categories. That is, categories that are less relevant to the meaning of the stem are more 'affected' by transcategorial operations. The study presents evidence from a sample of languages for this hypothesis demonstrating in turn the gradual disruption of verbal characteristics along the deverbalization cline and the gradual acquisition of nominal features along the substantivization cline. In the next sections

the author introduces a Generalized Scale Model for nominalizations, which obtains from the mapping of the two hierarchies onto each other, as well as discusses additional constraints on GSM due to the fact that some verbal and nominal categories are incompatible ('blocking constraints').

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

ISBN 3 89586 729 2. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 08**. 139 pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 30.20. 2004.

Dependency reversal in noun-attributive constructions: towards a typology

ANDREJ L. MALCHUKOV
Russian Academy of Sciences

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 683 0. **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 03**. 54 pp. USD 62.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 30.50. 2000.

Future Challenges for Natural Linguistics

KATARZYNA DZIUBALSKA-KOLACZYK
& JAROSŁAW WECKWERTH (EDS.)
University of Poznań

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

natural linguists in their research and to encourage others to become involved in a Natural Linguistic framework.

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

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Antonio Bertacca: *Description and explanation of language change*; Dagmar Bittner: *Emergence of grammatical complexity and markedness in the acquisition of verb and noun phrases in German*; Patricia Jane Donegan: *Phonological processes and phonetic rules*; Wolfgang U. Dressler: *Naturalness and functionalism*; Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kolaczyk: *Challenges for Natural Linguistics in the 21st century: A personal view*; Livio Gaeta: *Growth of symbols: The inexorable fate of diagrams*; Natalia Gagarina: *Productivity of the verbal inflectional classes (The case of Russian)*; Theodor Granser and Sylvia Moosmüller: *Phonemic schwa – a challenge for Natural Phonology? The case of Albanian*; Gonia Jarema, Gary Libben, Wolfgang U. Dressler and Eva Kehayia: *The role of typological variation in the processing of interfixed compounds*; Lavinia Merlini Barbaresi: *Markedness and text complexity*; Elke Ronneberger-Sibold: *On the phonostylistic function of prototypical nonnative sound shapes in contemporary German: Evidence from the history of brand names*; Šárka Šimáčková: *Retracted pronunciation of the Czech alveolar trill: Why phonologists need phonetic labs*; Jaroslav Weckwerth: *From jaw oscillation to phonological compositionality: A scenario*

ISBN 3 89586 308 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 30**. 280pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2002.

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

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

This book contains twelve papers which address several issues pertaining meaning and interpretation in Spanish. The central focus of the volume is to explore how meaning is expressed through different grammatical components -- namely syntactic structure, prosody, and discourse/text structure--, and also the theoretical repercussions for a variety of frameworks. Among the topics covered in the papers are the following ones: ellipsis, determiners and determiner phrases, the grammar of emotions, the past and the present perfect, intonation and discourse structure, lexical presuppositions, metalinguistic terms and discourse typology in lexical semantics, and discourse markers.

Este libro consta de doce trabajos que tratan distintos aspectos sobre significado e interpretación en español. El foco principal del

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

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

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

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

Grammatical Relations and Semantic Argument Structure in Spanish Emotion Predicates. Begoña Villada and Carl Vogel, University of Dublin.

A Comparison of the Uses of the Spanish Pretérito Perfecto and the English Present Perfect Jean Yates, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Lingüística del texto, tipología de los discursos y semántica léxica (del español). Oscar Loureda Lamas, Universidad de La Coruña

Sobre el Sintagma Determinante Definido. Marta Luján, The University of Texas at Austin.

La expresión del pasado en el sistema verbal del español: semántica y pragmática. Ignacio Moreno-Torres, Universidad de Málaga.

Las Eventualidades en el Discurso. Núria Alturo, Universitat de Barcelona.

Semántica y pragmática en el léxico metalingüístico del español actual. Manuel Casado Velarde, Universidad de Navarra (Pamplona, España)

The Semantics And Pragmatics Of Verbal Lexical Presuppositions. Fernando García Murga, LEHIA (The Basque Center For Language Research)

The Depth of Spanish Anaphors. Cedric Boeckx, University of Connecticut.

ISBN 3 89586 334 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 26**. 280pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2001.

Pre- and Protomorphology:

Early Phases of Morphological Development in Nouns and Verbs

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

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

In providing answers to such basic questions this volume presents the intermediate results of the international "Crosslinguistic Project on Pre- and Protomorphology in Language Acquisition" co-ordinated by Wolfgang U. Dressler in behalf of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Pre-morphology refers to the phase when small

children use only isolated rote-learned morphological forms and onomatopoeic and other extragrammatical morphology-like operations. In the protomorphological phase children detect morphology and start to actively compose and decompose words. The aim of this project is to compare the acquisition of morphology in up to 20 languages by children from about 1;2 through at least 3;0 years of age. The book includes several introductory chapters written by the project co-ordinators on the base of the written reports of participants and several studies on the acquisition of noun and verb morphology in the transitory phase from pre- to protomorphology and in the protomorphological phase in nine languages (Croatian, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Lithuanian, Russian, Spanish, and Yucatec Maya). Whereas the introductory chapters focus on crosslinguistic comparison, the other authors describe children's acquisition of single languages in detail. Both inflectional and derivational morphology are investigated in nouns, including such topics as compounding, diminutive formation, case and number distinctions. Verbs are described from the point of view of inflectional morphology and agreement.

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ISBN 3 89586 468 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 29**. 200pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2002.

AFTER ETYMOLOGY: TOWARDS A SUBSTANTIVIST LINGUISTICS

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

The authors argue for a substantivist linguistics

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

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

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8	Epilogue: ARE WE READY?

ISBN 3 89586 950 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 18**. 180pp. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.80. 2000.

Représentations du sens linguistique

DOMINIQUE LAGORGETTE ET PIERRE LARRIVEE (EDS.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Jean-Jacques Franckel, Université Paris X - Nanterre. *Rôle des unités morpho-lexicales dans la construction du sens des énoncés.*

* Pierre Larrivée, Aston University. *Le paradoxe de l'interprétation: à propos du calcul du sens de certains indéfinis.*

* Denis Bouchard, Université du Québec à Montréal / Paris VIII - Vincennes-Saint-Denis. *La source sémantique des facteurs apparemment hétérogènes qui régissent la distribution des adjectifs dans le Groupe Nominal.*

* Evelyne Jacquy, LORIA. *Les déverbaux d'action en français: type d'ambiguïté et catégorie conceptuelle.*

* Jacques Lamarche, University of Western Ontario. *Sémantique linguistique en contexte.*

* Geneviève Lecorre, Université de Bretagne Occidentale. *La primauté de la forme dans l'organisation du sens en Langue des Signes Française.*

* Mariana Tutescu, Universitatea din Bucuresti. *La fonction modalisation: contraintes syntaxiques et représentations sémantiques.*

* Alexandra Cunita, Universitatea din Bucuresti. *Vrais ou faux synonymes? Les marqueurs aspectuels roumains tot, mereu et totdeauna.*

* Ivan Evrard, Université Libre de Bruxelles. *Le tour factitif et la diathèse en français: une échelle de grammaticalisation.*

* Georges Kleiber, Université Marc Bloch / SCOLIA. *Ya a-t-il des micro-sens ?*

* Bert Peeters, University of Tasmania. *Les constructions du type 'commencer un livre': état de la question et nouvelles perspectives.*

* Franck Lebas, Université de Clermont-Ferrand II. *Les référents évolutifs: à la croisée du conceptuel et du linguistique.*

* Dan Van Raemdonck, Université Libre de Bruxelles. *L'analyse syntaxique à l'épreuve du sens: le cas des adverbiaux paradigmatisants.*

* Liana Pop, Universitatea Cluj Napoca. *Adverbes de textes.*

* Olivier Bertrand, Paris III - Sorbonne nouvelle. *Construction du sens et néologie lexicale: de la création du lexème à la mise en phrase du mot*

dans les traductions politiques du XIV^e siècle.

* Claire Blanche-Benveniste, École Pratique des Hautes Études. *Le trait Humain et la métonymie dans la syntaxe.*

* Maria Candea, Mary-Annick Morel, Université de Paris III - Sorbonne-Nouvelle. *La gestion de l'indicible à l'aide de différents types d'allongements en français oral.*

* Chantal Rittaud-Hutinet, Université de Savoie. *Dysfonctionnement et collaboration: des locuteurs en quête de sens.*

* Michel Pierrard, Vrije Universiteit Brussel. *Grammaticalisation et restructuration fonctionnelle: le cas du système des proformes indéfinies en français.*

* Sophie Prévost, ENS Fontenay / St Cloud. *Évolution de la syntaxe du pronom personnel sujet (14^e - 16^e siècles): la disparition d'alternances significatives.*

* Lene Schøsler, Københavns Universitet. *Je le pince au nez - je lui pince le nez - je pince son nez - Jean lève la main. La possession inaliénable: perspectives synchroniques et diachroniques.*

* Marina Yaguello, Université de Paris VII - Denis Diderot. *Grammaire et métaphore.*

* Laurence Rosier, Université Libre de Bruxelles. *Sortes d'invectives ou Approche syntactico-sémantique de quelques constructions injurieuses.*

* Dominique Lagorgette, Université de Savoie / C.E.R.I.C. *Les axiologiques négatifs sont-ils une classe lexicale ?*

* Oana Poparda, Université A.I.I. Cuza, Neulăi Curteanu, Académie Roumaine. *L'évolution du discours juridique français: analyse par la stratégie linguistique S-C-D.*

ISBN 3 89586 335 1. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 22.** 498pp. USD 140.80 / EUR 95.80 / GBP 69.00. 2002.

Structure and Interpretation in Natural Language

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

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

The remaining chapters show how this approach sheds light on three long-standing issues in formal grammar: the treatment of "syntactically-triggered" presuppositions, the treatment of some notable exceptions to the generative binding conditions, and the issue of the relative autonomy of syntax and semantics. With respect to the first issue, it is argued that a compositional treatment of syntactically-triggered presuppositions can be formulated as a condition which ties presuppositional triggers to a specific class of syntactic configurations definable in terms of devices found in Minimalist syntax. A subsequent chapter demonstrates that the empirical coverage of so-called Bare-Output Conditions in generative syntax can be increased if such conditions are made sensitive to the two types of semantic information which have sometimes been recognized in model-theoretic semantics; that is, extension expressions and implicature expressions. Finally, empirical evidence is adduced which supports the view that

there are two distinct types of semantic constraints and that those which make reference to features of tree geometry can, under specific circumstances defined by representational Economy conditions, override those which do not.

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 603 2. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 14.** 180pp. USD 129.10 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 1999.

Verb Semantics, Diathesis and Aspect

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA
NTNU, Trondheim

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

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

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Parameters of Consonantal Assimilation

YOUNG-MEE YU CHO
Rutgers University

The goal of this book is to develop a parametric

theory of consonantal assimilation, one of the most well-attested processes in phonology and one which has been described extensively enough to construct a theory of some predictive power. The emphasis lies in constructing a parametric theory in which all and only the possible types of assimilations can be obtained through very simple combinations of the possible settings of the following six parameters: (1) Site of Spreading, (2) Specification on Target and/or Trigger, (3) Locality Conditions, (4) Relative Ordering between Spreading and Redundancy Rules, (5) Directionality, and (6) Domain of Spreading. The study is based on detailed analyses of the assimilation phenomena of Korean, Japanese and Sanskrit, among other languages. Building on the theoretical assumptions made by Autosegmental Phonology, Feature Geometry, Underspecification, and Lexical Phonology, all the parameters involved in local and unbounded assimilation are identified. In addition, certain universal tendencies regarding consonantal assimilation find natural explanation in the present framework.

(for more details see the LINCOM webshop)

ISBN 3 89586 607 5. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 15.** 266pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1999.

Typology of Iterative Constructions

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

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

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

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

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

Part 2 has four sections and 24 chapters describing the category of situational plurality in structurally different languages. These descriptions are quite uniform and, on the whole, are based on the theory presented in Part 1. Section A (Chapters 1-7) deals with languages which use special grammatical markers to express the iterative, multiplicative, and distributive. Section B (Chapters 8-15) focuses on languages having specific grammatical means to express the iterative. Section C (Chapters 16-20) describes languages that have tense forms combining with iterative adverbials. Section D (Chapters 21-24) deals with languages where iterative meanings are expressed by adverbials. It is easily seen that this classification lays no claims to strict precision, its immediate aim being an intuitively acceptable classification of linguistic data.

This book was prepared by a large group of authors, including T. G. Akimova (English), E. V.

Case-Asymmetry

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

OLIVER A. IGGESSEN

University of Bremen

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 375 0 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Language Typology 09.** 660pp. USD 224.60 / EUR 152.80 / GBP 110.00. 2005.

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

ISBN 3 89586 178 2. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 04.** 540pp. USD 152.60 / EUR 103.80 / GBP 74.70. 1997.

Extragrammatical and Marginal Morphology

URSULA DOLESCHAL
& ANNA M. THORNTON (EDS.)

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 590 7. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 12.** 200pp. USD 119.40 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.50. 2000.

Typology of Conditional Constructions

VIKTOR S. KHRAKOVSKIJ (ED.)
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The present volume has been prepared by the Language Typology Workshop of the Institute of Linguistic Research, Russian Academy of Sciences.

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

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

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

built on a single theoretical base).

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

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

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

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

The book is supplied with an extensive bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 679 2 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 25.** 714 pp. USD 279.00 / EUR 189.80 / GBP 136.70. 2006.

Typology of Imperative Constructions

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

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

The book continues the earlier studies of the Workshop addressing grammatical categories of the verb linked to the semantic and syntactic

structure of the sentence: (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Causative Constructions*, Nauka: Leningrad, 1969; (ed. A.A. Kholodovich) *Typology of Passive Constructions*, Nauka: Leningrad, 1974; (ed. V.P. Nedjalkov) *Typology of Resultative Constructions*, Amsterdam, 1988; (ed. V.S. Xrakovskij) *Typology of Iterative Constructions*, LINCOM EUROPA, München, 1997; etc.

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

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 542 7. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 09**. 558 pp. USD 155.50 / EUR 105.80 / GBP 76.20. 2001.

Toward a Typology of Causative Constructions

JAE JUNG SONG

This study provides cross-linguistic data to substantiate the typology of causative constructions on the basis of which a diachronic model of causative affixes has been proposed in Song [*Lingua* 82:151-200(1990)].

Three types of causative constructions are identified and exemplified: the compact type, the AND type and the PURP type. The study closes

with a diachronic question whether the semantic neutralization of the purpose markers occurs initially in causatives.

[reprinted from *Languages of the World* n°5/1992].

ISBN 3 89586 910 4. **Languages of the World 23**. 37pp. USD 31.80 / EUR 21.60 / GBP 15.60. 2001.

Syntactic Controversies

TOM STROIK

University of Missouri – Kansas City

Current generative theory permits some grammatical constructions to play a dual role within syntactic theory, allowing them to serve both as data which must be explained and as arguments for the theory itself. This book argues that these roles can come into conflict and that the meta-theoretic (argument) role played by dual-role constructions circumscribes the data role played by the constructions.

Such constructions become "imprisoned" by the theory because they cannot be re-analyzed in ways which would call the theory into question. Constraining the data to protect the theory, however, has obvious deleterious effects for the theory. In this book, the author looks at five constructions which play dual roles in generative (especially, minimalist) theory: antecedent contained deletion constructions, multiple-wh constructions, expletive constructions, do so constructions, and argument demotion constructions. The author shows that each of these constructions needs to be re-analyzed in ways which erode the argument role played by the construction in syntactic theory. The ultimate goal of this book, then, is to raise serious questions about current approaches to syntactic argumentation and to call for non-dual role syntactic analysis.

ISBN 3 89586 963 5. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 24**. 200pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2000.

Thoughts on Grammaticalization

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN

University of Bielefeld

After a short review of the history of relevant research, the work introduces and delimits the concepts related to grammaticalization. The third chapter provides extensive exemplification of grammaticalization phenomena in diverse languages, ordered according to grammatical domains such as the verbal, pronominal and nominal sphere and clause level relations. Chapter four presents a theory of grammaticalization which is based on the notion of the autonomy of the linguistic sign with respect to the paradigmatic and syntagmatic axes. This is the basis of the essential structural parameters which constitute grammaticalization. They are operationalized to the point that different degrees of grammaticalization can be measured.

This study was first distributed in 1982 as grey literature (Arbeiten des Kölner Universalienprojekts, 48). It was one of the pioneer works on the topic that led to a whole wave of studies on grammaticalization that is still going on. The semipublished version soon ran out of stock and has been in demand since then. It is here published for the first time, in a slightly revised version.

ISBN 3 929075 50 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 01**. 196pp. USD 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 1995.

Respekt: Die Grammatikalisierung von Höflichkeit

MARTIN HAASE

Universität Bamberg

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

In dieser sprachvergleichenden Studie werden Sprachen aus unterschiedlichen Familien und Arealen untersucht, die über eine zentrale Respektkategorie verfügen. Dabei zeigt sich, daß die formalen Mittel, mit denen diese Kategorie in den Einzelsprachen operiert, sehr unterschiedlich sein können: Sie reichen von Partikeln (z.B. Rumänisch, Neugriechisch), über Hilfsverben und Affixe (z.B. Japanisch, Koreanisch) bis hin zur Integration von Respekt in Flexionsparadigmen (z.B. Baskisch und Nahuatl). Übereinzelsprachlich betrachtet, verhalten sich die Respektsysteme dennoch analog: Sie unterliegen vergleichbaren Restriktionen oder neutralisieren bestimmte Oppositionen. Hierfür können funktionale Erklärungen gefunden werden. Die enge Beziehung der Kategorie *Respekt* zu den übrigen Kategorien der deiktischen Situierung von Sachverhalten (*Tempus*, *Modus* und *Aspekt*) wird dabei deutlich.

ISBN 3 929075 17 2. **Edition Linguistik 03**. 116 S. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 1998.

From Space to Time Temporal Adverbials in the World's Languages

MARTIN HASPELMATH

Max-Planck-Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

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

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

The results confirm the expectation that temporal notions overwhelmingly derive from spatial notions, in particular markers of temporal location (e.g. *in March*, *before the meal*, *after the war*). In fact, there are no languages that do not make use of spatial concepts for the expression of time at all, and speculations (originating in Benjamin L. Whorf's work on Hopi) that cultures differ fundamentally in their conceptualization of time are thereby refuted definitively. However, not

all temporal concepts are expressed by spatial markers, and temporal markers do show a tendency to become autonomous from their spatial sources. Thus, there is little linguistic evidence for the full conceptual unity of space and time.

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

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

ISBN 3 89586 091 3. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 02.** 171pp. USD 94.40 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 1997.

Put, Set, Lay and Place: A Cognitive Linguistic Approach to Verbal Meaning

PAUL PAUWELS

University of Antwerp

This work outlines a Cognitive Linguistic methodology for the analysis of verbal meaning, which is applied in a corpus-based investigation of the related English high-frequency verbs *put*, *set*, *lay* and *place*.

The first part takes a closer look at lexicography and lexical semantics, assessing the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches. The survey shows how a Cognitive Linguistic approach provides a framework which allows for differentiation, but also provides coherence. The first part results in a methodology providing for an analysis in three stages focusing on patterning, profiling and base (or cognitive domains).

The descriptive application in the second part demonstrates how this type of approach, which results in different clusters of specific uses (according to patterns, argument-slots in the profile, and domain matrixes) provides a principled differentiation between uses and at the same time uncovers a network of relations between them. The analysis highlights the role of cognitive processes like metaphor and metonymy, and indicates relevant image schemata and general usage types.

The resulting description of the four verbs provides a motivation as to why, for example, *put* is the high-frequency manipulation verb, why *set* is often used to conceptualize activation or motion, or why all verbs but *put* conceptualize arrangement. The findings also suggest that uses are entrenched (or salient) at different levels of abstraction, and that there are salient links between uses, supporting a polysemous analysis.

ISBN 3 89586 789 6. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 19.** 260pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2000.

Relativisation on the North Sea Littoral

PATRICIA POUSSA (ed.)

University of Umeå

This volume brings together new papers on relative clause formation by leading scholars from all branches of North Sea Germanic. The

historical development of the relative system in written texts is covered in the papers by Platzack on the Scandinavian languages, Hoekstra on Frisian, Van der Wal on Dutch, Rösler on Middle Low German (Hansa texts) and Nevalainen & Raumolin-Brunberg on Early Modern English (Corpus of Early English Correspondence). Cross-language comparisons can be made in the emergence of *wh*-relative pronouns in all these written languages. Thus this collection fills a long-felt want, enabling one to place the English historical developments within their North Sea Germanic context.

Several ground-breaking papers are based on tape-recorded surveys, some geolinguistic, some sociolinguistic in approach. Peitsara's analysis of 1970's Suffolk materials throws new light on the traditional rural dialect of southern East Anglia (poorly covered by the Survey of English Dialects), while for five other English dialect areas Tagliamonte, using Labovian methodology, reports on the present tendency for the relative marker *that* to be generalised as a supraregional relative marker. Methodological problems with Germanic *that* (old, new, or both?) and with nonstandard English *what* are discussed, with benefit of hindsight, in the Editor's Introduction.

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the Southwest of England.

ISBN 3 89586 366 1. **LINCOM Studies in
Language Typology 07.** 200pp. USD 130.50 /
EUR 88.80 / GBP 63.90. 2002.

ETUDE CONTRASTIVE ARABE /FRANCAIS CAS DE LA RELATIVE

HOURIYA BOUARICH

Ibn Tofail University, Kénitra, Morocco

Cette étude porte sur une comparaison du fonctionnement syntaxique des relatives en arabe et en français. L'attention est focalisée, principalement, dans le cas de la langue arabe, sur « LLadi » et ses dérivés dont les équivalents en langue française sont à la fois les pronoms relatifs simples et composés. Toutefois, pour des raisons de commodités méthodologiques, seuls « qui » et « que » sont pris en compte.

Le travail s'est astreint à l'arabe et au français, deux langues éloignées l'une de l'autre tant au niveau morphosyntaxique qu'au niveau phonologique, vu leur appartenance respective aux familles Chamito-sémitique et Indo-Européenne.

Ce travail consiste surtout à montrer que certains faits syntaxiques (la détermination, l'anaphore, l'adjectivisation ...), caractérisent la relative et lui apportent un éclaircissement certain.

Par ailleurs, chez les anciens grammairiens arabes, la relative n'obéit à aucune systématisation ou souci de classification, en ce sens qu'ils traitent une question donnée tantôt d'un point de vue syntaxique, tantôt d'un point de vue sémantique. Aussi, leur entreprise comporte-t-elle un mélange de syntaxe, de sémantique et de logique. Ceci est dû au fait que plusieurs disciplines se sont conjuguées pour marquer leur esprit : le "fiqh" ; le "kala" et la logique. Ces disciplines ont permis à ces grammairiens d'avoir une vue d'ensemble des données de la langue arabe, et par là, de comprendre ses mécanismes généraux.

Houriya Bouarich, professeur de l'enseignement supérieur à la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Université Ibn Tofail de Kénitra Maroc. Diplômée de l'université de ParisVII Jussieu, UER de Linguistique; Doctorat en syntaxe. Diplômée en Linguistique et didactique des langues de l'Université Mohamed V, Rabat; Doctorat d'Etat. Auteur de plusieurs publications ayant trait à la linguistique, la didactique et le genre.

ISBN 978 3 89586 227 4. **Languages of the
World 36.** 132pp. USD 76.40 / EUR 52.00 /
GBP 37.40. 2008.

Resultativa in den nordslavischen und baltischen Sprachen

Bestandsaufnahme unter arealen und
grammatikalisierungstheoretischen
Gesichtspunkten

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

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

Systematische Berücksichtigung finden deshalb auch diachrone Hintergründe, soziolinguistische Faktoren und areallinguistische Zusammenhänge. Außerdem werden Konkurrenzen und Überschneidungen zwischen alternativen Konstruktionen erörtert sowie die Frage, wie stark die jeweiligen Konstruktionen

(Partizipien) im Bestand der Verbstämme der jeweiligen Sprache (Varietät) Fuß gefaßt haben. Dieser letzte Gesichtspunkt wird, Lehmann (1999) folgend, als „Expansion im Lexikon“ bezeichnet und gilt als ein wesentliches Indiz für die Grammatikalisierung der Konstruktion. Als weitere Anknüpfungspunkte in theoretischer Hinsicht und hinsichtlich der empirischen Materialbasis wären seitens der Autoren selbst die Arbeiten Giger (2003) und Wiemer (2004) zu nennen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Das Buch umfaßt 140 Seiten (inkl. einer zweiseitigen Tabelle zu allen Diathese- und morphologischen Typen, mehreren Karten, 9 Seiten Literaturnachweis, einem Abkürzungs- und einem Inhaltsverzeichnis, 2 Seiten als Vorwort). Die Kapitelaufteilung richtet sich im wesentlichen nach Sprachen und schreitet nach geographischem (arealem) Prinzip im großen und ganzen von Nordosten (Russisch) nach Südwesten (Sorbisch) fort:

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

The monograph gives a systematic survey of resultative constructions, as they are understood in the *Typology of Resultative Constructions* (1988, ed. by V.P. Nedjalkov), in all Northern Slavic and Baltic languages. The relevant grammatical phenomena are assessed critically on a typological background and from the viewpoints of (i) morphological and diathesis types, (ii) aspectual and discourse behavior, (iii) the diachronic development, (iv) the lexical input, its restrictions and expansion, (v) other issues related to questions of grammaticalization. Beside standard varieties, non-standard varieties are given account of, first of all in Russian, Belarusian, Czech and Upper Sorbian.

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

ADRIAN BARENTSEN & YOURI
POUPYNIN (eds.)

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

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

In the second group questions of the functioning of verbal categories are examined. In the articles by Lehmann and Tommola special attention is given to the interaction between the category of aspect and aspectually significant elements of the context. Mehlig discusses some problems from the sphere of the so-called general-factual meaning of the imperfective and Poupynin deals with the problem of invariancy with regard to the passive variety of the perfective.

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

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

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Typology of Quantification Data Base Constructed from Finnish, Udmurt, English, Russian, Chuvash and Tatar

PIRKKO SUIHKONEN & VALERY
SOLOVYEV (eds.)
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University*

This work deals with quantification of noun phrases and variety in typologically distinctive properties expressed with quantification. The

principal part of the data consists of sample sentences collected from or translated into Finnish, Udmurt, English, Russian, and Chuvash, and a part of the data is also collected from Tatar. The sample sentences are glossed morphologically and translated into English. The data consists of descriptions of the systems expressed with lexical quantifiers as determiners (e.g. numeral, existential, universal, binary, paucal and mass quantifiers). In description of the data base, attention is paid in particular to variety of the following properties: (1) semantic and pragmatic categories marked with NPs, such as countability, collectivity, distributivity, specificity, definiteness, conservativity, monotonicity, persistency, and intersection, number, gender, animacy, and humaneness; (2) overt case marking of grammatical categories; (3) relationships between aspect and quantification, and (4) the constraints in syntactic organization of the categorial elements. A part of the data base forms a parallel corpus.

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Areal Distribution and Typological Diversity of Languages Spoken in Europe and North and Central Asia, Vol. 1 and 2

PIRKKO SUIHKONEN
University of Helsinki

The primary goal of this work is to investigate typological diversity of languages spoken in Europe and north and central Asia. Languages and language families found in the area are described in Vol. 1 with the help of maps. This is followed by a description of the main geographical regions in Europe and north and central Asia. The data base used in statistical research of the typological relationships of languages is described in Vol. 2. The number of languages described in the data base is 94. Typological distance of languages can be characterized with the help of information on combinations of linguistic categories. The data consists of information on variables collected from phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic levels. It is shown that the languages which are close relatives are often grouped together, but that these relationships are re-organized, when the languages are investigated with respect to some specific typological properties, such as phonological systems or word order. It is also shown that the climatic zones are stronger indicators than watershed areas in explaining distribution of languages.

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