Phonetic Ambiguity in the Chinese Script
A Palaeographical & Phonological Analysis
CHRIS BUTTON
SOAS, University of London

Rejections of ideographic 

hypograms, whose composition belies membership of the

hypogram category of phonetic compounds and the

xingsheng category of pictographs that form their phonetic base, may be questioned on the basis that xingsheng and

hypograms cannot be clearly distinguished in the earliest inscriptions. However, once these original hypograms have become firmly entrenched as xingsheng graphs and viable entities for the production of xingsheng graphs, it does seem unlikely that new graphs would be created irrespective of their pronunciation. The reasonable premise, that Chinese writing essentially consists of xingsheng graphs with their xingsheng derivatives, means that the issue is not whether hypograms is a viable distinction but rather whether explanations via polyphony are viable alternatives. A role for polyphony in the Chinese script is without doubt, yet any notion that polyphony was a fundamental driving force in the creation and development of the script differs fundamentally from these sporadic cases of graphic convergence or synonymic interchange.

More thorough palaeographical analyses, combined with more sophisticated reconstructions of Old Chinese, vindicate suggestions that hypograms is an artificial distinction without requiring any recourse to polyphony.


A Hmao (Hua Miao) Songs, Stories and Legends from China
NICHOLAS TAPP & MARK PFEIFER
Australian National University, Hmong Resource Center in Minnesota

These wonderful materials come from the A Hmao people of north-west China, a Miao people related to the Hmong. Their language is a unique one and this book represents a fair selection of their whole corpus of oral legends - songs and folk tales about the origins of the world, their oppression by the Chinese, their flight and exodus, their relations with landlords, together with stories of their social customs, lovesongs and animal fables. Before the Chinese revolution of 1949 the Parsons brothers, who collected and translated these materials, worked with the A Hmao as Christian pastors. Before leaving China they had asked the A Hmao to write down their entire oral corpus in the special form of writing invented for the language. This is a unique corpus of imaginative folklore and linguistic materials and marks a considerable contribution towards world mythology.

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LINCOM Text Collections 02. 600pp. USD 184.80 / EUR 150.20 / GBP 127.70 2009.

An Island of Stories
Folk Tales and Songs from the Great Andaman
ANVITA ARBI
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Max Planck Institute of Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany

A rare book of folk tales and songs from the Great Andamanese language family which has no more than five native speakers at present. This is the first time that a researcher has collected folk tales and songs from the fluent speakers of the language. The English translation of songs is given in the book. The book also contains a long chapter on the methodology and process used for elicitation of stories. This will familiarize the readers with the environment, the context in which the elicitation was done as well as with the frame of mind of the narrator. It was challenging to elicit stories in a dying language as no one in the community had heard or told any story in the last four decades. Accompanied by maps, charts, photographs and vocabulary used in stories and songs.

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LINCOM EUROPA • project line 20 • 2010 • 43
not) relate to each other, while the second part

formed with non-finite verb forms such as

distinctive inflectional and derivational morphology makes use of both suffixed and

corresponds in some instances to the English

A Semiotic Approach to Modern Japanese

Kui

Kui is a nonliterary tribal language, spoken by

corresponds to the English

Selected Papers of the 2nd European Conference on Korean Linguistics

Korean Language at SOAS and Jieun Kiaer is a University

Crimean Tatar

Crimean Tatar is a Turkic language of the West

The inflectional morphology of Crimean Tatar is

The Japanese Aspectual Construction -TEI- (-TE -IRU)

The Japanese auxiliary construction -te- (-te-iru) has long attracted attention from linguists due to its unusual array of aspectual interpretations. It corresponds in some instances to the English
"progressive" construction (e.g. *be eating*), in some instances to the English "perfect" construction (e.g. *have eaten*), and in some instances to neither (e.g. *know, be open*). A number of attempts have been made to find a unitary meaning that would tie the various interpretations of *-te* together, but none have hit the mark.

Utilizing data from actual conversation (the original natural habitat of language), this monograph provides an analysis of *-te* that is at once concise, precise, and conceptually straightforward. In the first instance, attitudinal meaning is defined and articulated; *-te* is shown to be non-punctuality, a quality of meaning that is shared by *-te* (negative non-past form of *-te-ari*) in polar opposition to the past affix *-te* (negative non-past form of *-te-i*). It is proposed that *-te* invokes non-punctuality, the punctuality of not being confined to a single point in time. The notion of non-punctuality is used as a frame of reference to analyze the related auxiliary constructions *-te arî* (negative non-past of *-te*), *-te i* (positive non-past form of *-te-ari*), and *-te i* (positive non-past form of *-te-i*) in polar opposition to the past affix *-te,* deconstruct the past affix *-te* as a proposition; the nature of the information, and the way the sentences involving the auxiliaries related to the rest of the text.


Model Letters in Late Imperial China - 60 Selected Epistles from 'Letters from Snow Swan Retreat'

DANIEL Z. KADAR
Research Institute for Linguistics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

This volume introduces the reader to the historical Chinese epistolary corpus, in particular model letters, that were translated and thoroughly annotated letters selected from the Letters from Snow Swan Retreat (*新鶴隱書*) by Emperor Kao-tung. This collection, dating from the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), became one of the most influential and renowned manuals for letter writers. The present book is a groundbreaking work not only because it provides a translation of this difficult-to-read source, but also because it includes a fully annotated corpus of Chinese letters that has been translated into English to date.

Letters from Snow Swan Retreat is an invaluable source for researchers and advanced students of Sinology. Furthermore, it is an important material for historical pragmatics, historical institutional linguistics, and for other experts of historical linguistics, with an interest in epistolary activity across cultures. Finally, the letters presented here are of interest to lay readers devoted to Chinese literature due to the enjoyable archaic style of the translations. The present book is a useful reference material for teachers and learners of Mandarin. It is a detailed introduction to the corpus studied, it supplements the translated texts with three Appendices and a Glossary of epistolary expression; this Glossary is the most extensive historical Chinese epistolary glossary that has ever been produced in English.


Modern Chinese as a Foreign Language
A Practical Course for American Students

MING CHAO GUI
The University of Oklahoma

The book is considered by the author the "rich fruit" of his language teaching experience for 39 years, as there are three main aspects of choosing Chinese as a foreign language at the universities in the United States.

The fundamental differences between teaching and learning Modern Chinese as a foreign language and as a native language have been a brand new topic in the past decade or so when the status of the Chinese language has been changing rapidly and the demand for this language has been increasing dramatically in the face of the globalization of the world's economy and the growing influence of China to the world in many aspects and fields.

The book, written from the perspective of teaching and learning Chinese as a foreign language, is intended for American students studying the Chinese language, especially those who want to become a teacher of the language. Beginners and non-learners with some basic knowledge of the language will also benefit from this book.

This practical course book not only gives the reader a solid and basic yet essential knowledge of the grammar of the language on different levels of its linguistic hierarchy when learned as a foreign
language, but also discloses and discusses in detail the fundamental differences between learning and teaching modern Chinese as a native language and as a foreign language. It makes it clear thatclassical Chinese is not a functional way to acquire modern Chinese as a foreign language. Instead, it teaches and helps in the acquisition of the modern Chinese language.

In this book, the author surveys the internal details of deep anaphora, in the sense of Sag (1976a), and its possible extension to pragmatic control. For English-like VPE (vPE), it is argued that the possibility of relating it to a context called strongly depends on the form of the P1. For the limited distribution of VPE constructions in MC, however, do exist and they are licensed by a particular kind of modal, which can be combined with certain negative morphemes. This particular kind of modal refers to those that can indicate (epistemic or deontic) possibility. Modals indicating (epistemic or deontic) necessity, on the other hand, cannot license VPE in MC. AC and (c) the peculiar Lf construction of the elliptic s. PG is impossible in MC because the syntactic machinery that can derive them is not available. The study of elliptic predicate constructions in MC supports a mixed approach in analyzing (V) elliptic. That is, we need both the PF-deletion approach and the interpretive (or the LF-reconstruction/ copying) approach. The identity conditions for AC constructions is argued to be LF-structural identity of predicates.

Elliptical Predicate Constructions in Mandarin

RUXI R E S S Y A

This work presents a study of elliptical predicate constructions in Mandarin Chinese (MC). Four types of VPE elliptic constructions have been identified in six languages. They are: (a) VPE in disguise (alternatively known as V-Stealing VPE), (b) English-like VPE (VPE), (c) Antecedent Contained Deletion (ACD) and (d) Pseudo-Gapping (PG). It is shown that the distribution of these types of VPE constructions is quite different from that of MC. For VPE in disguise or V-Stealing VPE, its distribution can be detected when the object is (semantic), with the size of the context being determined by the type of the original VPE (vPE). It is argued that it is supported by the fact that it is not an instance of VPE. Instead, it is an instance of the so-called 'shu (syntactic)' in the sense of Sag (1976a), in which case, the elliptic subject is impossible in MC because the syntactic machinery that can derive them is not available.

The study of elliptical predicate constructions in MC supports a mixed approach in analyzing (V) elliptic. That is, we need both the PF-deletion approach and the interpretive (or the LF-reconstruction/copying) approach. The identity conditions for AC constructions is argued to be LF-structural identity of predicates.

Being Affected: The meanings and functions of Japanese passive constructions

MAMI IWASHITA

University of Sydney

Amongst the multiple and diverse meanings and functions passive constructions hold, this study shows that the primary function of passive in Japanese is to portray an event from the point of view of an observer. We have identified three types of effectiveness in Japanese passive constructions: emotive effectiveness, direct / physical effectiveness, and objective effectiveness.

A key contribution of this study is to reveal how Japanese passives are actually used in real contexts. In order to achieve this, detailed examination of authentic utterances and speech data is conducted. Some findings of this data analysis contradict previous claims, such as the finding of a large proportion of passives with a non-sentential subject, the very low frequency of indirect passives, and the appearance of a considerable number of passives in a proposition with a neutral or positive meaning.

Many researchers have claimed a complete and apparently transparent correlation between the syntactic and semantic distinctions of the Japanese passive. However, through examining authentic data, it becomes evident that the correlation is much more subtle, and that it is not a matter of degree or continuum, rather than a discrete, black-and-white issue. To reflect this view, this study proposes separate sets of categories for syntactic and semantic distinctions.

Endangered Languages of the Andaman Islands

ANVITA ABBI

Center of Linguistics and English, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

This is a book on the languages of one of the world's most endangered and ancient linguistic groups - the Andamanese Andamanese, a language isolate, is considered the fifth language family of India. Based on fieldwork conducted in the innumerable jungle of the Andaman Islands, the author brings out a comparative linguistic study of Great Andamanese, Jarawa, and Onge. The book provides the first detailed description of phonology, word formation processes, morphophonemic processes, lexicon combining words from various semantic fields, and contact among the three languages. Similarities and differences between Great Andamanese, Jarawa and Onge are discussed to suggest possible genetic affiliations and language contact. In addition, the book contains information on the nature of the field work pursued by the author, as well as methodological details, which help contextualize the different tribes and their languages, in terms of civilization and environment. This is very relevant in the context of Tsunami-havoc that led to dislocation of some of the Andamanese tribes. The provided CD-ROM contains sound files, which help to provide more detailed phonetic and prosodic information as well as phonetic variation among the speakers of the dying and 'mixed' language such as Great Andamanese.

Bu-Yu, the Complex-Predicate Structures in Mandarin Chinese

HAIYONG LIU

Wayne State University

In this book, the author surveys the internal structures of the three classes of bu-yu, complex-predicate structures, in Mandarin. They are traditionally termed as jiegou-resumptive bu- yu, keneng-potential bu-yu, and miaoshu-descriptive bu-yu. They all consist of P1-P2-P1-not-P2, different from the normal A-not-A questions.

The author offers a fine categorization within and without these bu-yu structures that differ in formation, aspect marking, negation, and A-not-A question formation. His analysis of P1 and P2 incorporation explains why in jiegou bu-yu, only P2 is under the scope of negation and why an automotive P2 can occur. He argues that keneng bu-yu is derived from jiegou bu-yu, based on the similarities in their interpretations, the transparency of the P1, and the fact that object topicalization and pro-drop. He proposes, however, that keneng bu-yu is a serial-verb construction, the infix de being an analytical morpheme for both potentiality and causativity. A successive cyclic analysis accounts for the idiosyncrasy in keneng bu-yu A-not-A questions, which takes the form of P1-D3-P2-P1-not-P2, different from the normal A-not-A questions.

He divides miaoshu bu-yu into descriptives, resultatives, and causatives, depending on the nature of their P2's, and the optionality in their object categories for syntactic and semantic distinctions.
cross-linguistic study in the present book has
generated a good description of typological
similarities and differences among languages, the
comparative study of the lexicon and word
formation can also draw reader's attention to the
genetic similarity between Onge and Jarawa. As
Andamanese data have been analyzed against the
purpose, the data provided by the most current
theoretical research in linguistic typology, the
typological and sociolinguistics. The current
book is rich in visual representation. It has thirty
figures, maps and pictures follow.

A Study of Chinese Colour Terminology
WEIYAN XU
Australian National University

This study represents a comprehensive investigation of Chinese colour terminology through both synchronic and diachronic perspectives.

We find that, in Modern Standard Chinese, basic colour categories are designated by eight basic colour terms which anchor the
basic colour categories are designated by eight
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colour terms which anchor the

The study examined the structural and discourse characteristics of habitual descriptions of dynamic motion events in Chinese. It asked how the
characteristics developed in Chinese different at ages as contrasted with Chinese speaking adults. Contrast with written narratives by adults and

Motion event expressions in both elicited oral narratives (Chapter 3) and fictional written narratives (Chapter 4) in Chinese exhibited characteristics that have been associated with and/or expected from both satellite-framed
languages such as English and verb-framed languages such as Spanish. These hybrid patterns of motion event expressions in discourse support characterizing Chinese as an equipollently-framed
language.
development of motion event descriptions.

Chines Internet Language
A Study of Identity Constructions
LIWEI GAO

Over the past decade, the rapid development of Internet communication in mainland China has resulted in an Indo-European variety of Chinese, generally termed the Chinese Internet language (Henceforth CIL). The majority of Internet consumers in China are aged between eighteen and twenty-four, who are studying in two- or four-year colleges. This study examines identity construction in the use of CIL by young Chinese netizens, and investigates the employment of CIL not only attributable to such external factors as conditions from computers as a medium of communication but also, perhaps equally importantly, to such internal factors as netizens’ desire to construct various personal identities.

To make the argument, this work first describes the sociolinguistic function of CIL, based on data from a popular live TV talk show. 187pp. USD 84.50 / EUR 144.30 / GBP 117.30 2005.

Introduction to Chinese Dialectology
MARGARET MIAN YAN
Indiana University

Introduction to Chinese Dialectology aims to give a comprehensive account of the studies on Chinese dialects tracing from the first Chinese dialect study of Yang Xiong’s ‘Tang-yen’ ‘Dialect’ to present day covering mainly phonological and lexical features.

It investigates the dialect research from historical and theoretical linguistic perspectives. Topics include: the classification of Chinese dialects, dialect studies in different periods, the criteria for the dialect classification as proposed by different scholars, discussions on the Chinese dialectology from philological, descriptive, generative and computational quantifying approaches, and the contributions of Chinese dialectology to the general linguistic theories. The main text devotes to the description of the major phonological characteristics and distributions of the major dialects, supplemented by fourteen dialect maps and over one hundred tables of dialect data for easier reading and comparisons. Each chapter is supported by exercises, which basically is in the form of contrastive and comparative linguistic analysis nature.

Contents
Preface, Acknowledgements
1. Background of Chinese Dialectology
2. Modern Period of Dialectology I
3. Modern Period of Dialectology II
4. Major Dialect Groups
5. The Mandarin and Jin Dialects
6. The Wu Dialects
7. The Wuyue Dialects
8. The Xiang Dialects
9. The Min Dialects
10. The Gan Dialects
11. The Kejia Dialects
12. The Yue Dialects
13. The Han Dialects
14. The Transional Dialects

Concluding Remarks, References
Summary of Phonological Rules
Index

The Kautic Languages
Classification, Reconstruction and Comparative Lexicon
PAUL SIDWELL
School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University

The Kautic languages are a branch of the Mon-Khmer family with more than a million speakers in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The present study compiles data from various sources, including recent fieldwork that has helped to reveal the extent and diversity of the family. Sixteen languages are compared to produce a comparative reconstruction of the Proto Kautic phonology and lexicon, including 1400 etymologies and reconstructions, and many wider Mon-Khmer.

Kautic languages are particularly significant for their rich vowel systems, which are among the most complex in the world, and include contrasting phonation types, i.e. ‘true colors’ and ‘false colors’. The reconstruction of Proto Kautic reveals an archaic phonological system not far removed from Proto Mon-Khmer, and the study is augmented with an index of Proto Mon-Khmer reconstructions by the late Professor Harry Shanto (previously unpublished).

Sound Systems of Mandarin Chinese and English: A comparison
TING CHIN
University of Maryland

This is a book on the sound systems of Mandarin Chinese and English. It takes a comparative approach by first analyzing English, and then using the same framework for Chinese. Mandal provids insights into mandarin sound system. It describes the basic units of meaning, m (words), as morphemes-sonorities: the 405 morphemes-sonorities in Mandarin forms a closed set before tones are added. The components in the syllable are analyzed in terms of consonants and vowels, and divided into initial and final by a binary approach used in traditional Chinese linguistics. In this book, an original view is illustrated on the positional analysis of the syllable and the selection of vowels heading the groups of finals in the binary system. The four tones are shown to form a symmetrically balanced system with the phonetic variations explained in concise and clear terms. The place of tone in Chinese which often causes confusion is also demonstrated to follow well-motivated rules.

This book provides insights for speakers of English and Chinese about their languages. It can be used as a textbook on Chinese phonetics, or as a reader for students of Chinese as a second language. Linguistic concepts are explained in plain language supplemented by analogies, examples, and reinforcing exercises. Learning problems are pointed out, causes explained, and remedies suggested.

Table of Contents

1. The Chinese Language
Section I: What is Chinese
Section II: The Dialects
Section III: Mandarin
Section IV: Mono-Syllabic, the Morpheme and the Morpheme Syllable

2. The Kautic Concepts
Section V: Pronunciation vs. Spelling
Section VI: Phonetics
Section VII: Consonants, Vowels, and the Syllable

3. English Sound System
Section VIII: Minimal Pairs and Phonemes
Section IX: English Consonants
Second revised and enlarged edition

Brahui, a Dravidian Language

MIKHAIL S. ANDRONOV
Institute of Oriental Studies, The Russian Academy of Sciences

The Brahui language, spoken by some 1.5 million people in Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, is the earliest offshoot of the Dravidian stock. Isolated from the kindred languages for several thousand years, it combines ancient features inherited from the Proto-Dravidian ancestor with numerous borrowings from its Iranian and Indo-Aryan neighbours.

Apart from a detailed practical grammar, illustrated with copies examples from Brahui texts, the book offers the latest comparative-historical information on the evolution and origin of the main elements of the language. The Brahui phonemes are traced to their Old Dravidian sources, the origins of case Suffixes and other nominal desinences are expounded, the Brahui numerals and pronouns are also traced to their ancient archetypes, and so are the personal suffixes of the verb. The primary systems of gender, tense and mood, lost or modified in the contemporary language, are reconstructed in comparison with those of Old Tamil and other classical languages.

The Brahui syntax, although basically Dravidian, lost many original constructions, particularly those with nonfinite verbal forms. However, Brahui suffered the greatest losses in its vocabulary, where the layer of Dravidian words is remarkably thin. Etymologies of those which were retained can be referred to in the book.

The position of Brahui within the Dravidian family and its relationships to kindred languages are discussed at large in the final chapter.

General Information on Brahui is given in the Introduction. The history of its study is also briefly outlined there. A bibliography of earlier works on the Brahui language is appended in the end. The subject index will make the use of the book easier. (Revised and enlarged Version of the 2001 edition (ISBN 3 89586 412 9)).


Studies on Bā Resultative Construction

A Comprehensive Approach to Mandarin Bā Sentences

PICUS SIZHI DING
Simon Fraser University

The present work represents a comprehensive approach to the perenial problem of Mandarin bā sentences. In the light of typological studies of resultatives, the bā-constructon is identified as the Bā Resultative Construction (BRC), in which bā is argued to have developed an abstract meaning of "resultative state. Bā is consequently argued to be the head of the periphrasic resultative construction, where its verbal status has remained after the grammaticalization. By contrast, the majority of the bā problem is elucidated in semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic studies of BRC. Semantically, a bā sentence in Mandarin is complex in that it typically involves an underlying action and a resultative state. Considering bā as a verb, a complex sentence pattern naturally arises in the syntactic analysis of BRC. Furthermore, sentences in BRC also possess a pragmatically complex structure: an embedded topic structure.

The monograph is organized as follows: Chapter 1 presents a general introduction of the bā problem; Chapter 2 briefly reviews literature on Mandarin bā sentences, including studies available as recently as 2005; Chapter 3 concerned the constructional meaning of BRC; Chapter 4 represents a lexical study of bā itself, discussing how the resultative meaning of the verb has evolved and its syntactic properties in BRC. Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 are devoted to the overall syntactic structure of BRC. The former investigates relations between arguments of the matrix verb bā and the embedded verb as the complement clause under the Government-Binding Theory, while the latter addresses a parsing experiment of BRC in the cocking domain implemented within the framework of Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar. Chapter 7 focuses on the pragmatic features of BRC. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Chapter 8.


A Reference Grammar of the Tamil Language

MIKHAIL S. ANDRONOV
Institute of Oriental Studies, The Russian Academy of Sciences

Tamil belongs to the Dravidian family of languages, where it is rightly regarded as the most ancient and typical representative. The number of speakers, which exceeds 70 million, makes Tamil one of the major languages of the world. The great bulk of Tamils (approx. 90 per cent) live in South India, where Tamil is an official language of Tamilnadu. A few millions of Tamils live in Sri Lanka, mostly in its northern and eastern areas. Tamils also form a sizable portion of the population in South East Asian countries, primarily Malaysia (nearby 1 million), Indonesia (0.5 mill.), Myanmar (0.2 mill.) and Singapore (0.2 mill.). Many hundred thousand
The Brahui language, spoken by some 1.5 million people in Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, is the earliest offshoot of the Dravidian stock. Isolated from the kindred languages for several thousand years, it combines ancient features inherited from the Proto-Dravidian stock with numerous borrowings from its Iranian and Indo-Aryan neighbours.

Apart from a detailed practical grammar, illustrated with copious examples from Brahui literary texts, the book offers the latest comparative-historical information on the evolution and origin of the main elements of the language. The Brahui phonemes are traced to their Old Dravidian sources, the origins of case suffixes and other nominal desinences are explored, the Brahui numerals and pronouns are also traced to their ancient archetypes, and so are the personal suffixes in the verb. The primary systems of gender, tense and mood, lost or modified in the contemporary language, are reconstructed in comparison with those of Old Tamil and other classical languages.

The general information on Brahui is given in the introduction. The history of its study is also briefly outlined there and, in particular, the position of Brahui within the Dravidian family is discussed. A bibliography of earlier works on the Brahui language is appended in the end. The subject index will make the use of the book easier. (Original and unabridged version, set with a typewriter).
A Profile of the Mandarin Noun Phrases

HSIN-YUN LIU
University of Cologne

This empirical study investigates complex Mandarin noun phrases (NP) in actual spoken discourse, with special emphasis on the adnominal possessive phrases and the classifier phrases.

In investigating the structure of the Mandarin noun phrase, the author finds that there are two highly interacting phenomena which merit special attention: the functional behavior of the particle de in adnominal phrases and the use of classifiers.

The particle de is observed to play a crucial role in the syntactic configuration of the Mandarin NP: apart from connecting two elements together, it can occur with all the possible modifying elements. The author provides a reader general linguistic features with a wealth of concrete examples. Therefore, this introduction to Japanese postpositions, on the one hand, facilitates learners of Japanese at all levels in understanding its structures and their meanings and thus using them correctly. On the other hand, it enables linguists to gain an insight into the case system and syntactic structures of the Japanese language; it also clarifies the agentless features, a strong dependency on the context for understanding texts or discourse, and finally the manifestations of subjectivity inherent to the Japanese language. Suggestions for further reading, which are given in footnotes, enable students and researchers to find their way to more detailed fields of Japanese linguistics.

Nordio Katsumi-Pettemer is Lecturer of Japanese language and Japanese linguistics at the University of Trier. She is the author of Japanese textbook for undergraduate students at German universities: Grundsaufbau Japanisch Volume 1 (1990) and Volume 2 (1991); Japanisch für Anfänger Volumes 1 and 2 (1996).


The Intonational Phonology of Direct and Indirect Imperative Sentence Types in Seoul Korean

HYUNG-SOON YIM
Australian National University

This book describes and analyses the intonation of two morph-syntactically equivalent sentence types in Seoul Korean: the so-called direct imperative (or command), and the indirect imperative. The analyses are of a monolingual and cross-linguistic nature. The two sentence types differ in three ways. They have different boundary tones: HLM%/ or HLM%/ in direct imperative and HLM%/ in indirect imperative, and the relationship between strong assertiveness and weak assertiveness in the direct imperative is categorical, while the relationship between strong assertiveness and weak assertiveness in the indirect imperative is gradient. Also, the indirect imperative has considerably longer duration on the final syllable than the direct imperative.

The two sentence types differ in three ways. They have different boundary tones: HLM%/ or HLM%/ in direct imperative and HLM%/ in indirect imperative, and the relationship between strong assertiveness and weak assertiveness in the direct imperative is categorical, while the relationship between strong assertiveness and weak assertiveness in the indirect imperative is gradient. Also, the indirect imperative has considerably longer duration on the final syllable than the direct imperative.
Asian Languages

Gravitationalization of Verbs in Mandarin Chinese

Janet Zhiquin Xing
Western Washington University

This study demonstrates that many processes of grammaticalization of verbs enter Mandarin Chinese and it is motivated to explain prosodic operations that are not entirely covered by the phonological system. A comparative study of their syntactic and semantic change discussed in the literature (e.g. Traugott and Heine 1991, Hopper and Traugott 1993, Heine 1993, Bybee et al. 1994) occur in the grammaticalization of Chinese, because to that extent, it is most important to be clear about significant tendencies in the grammaticalization of Chinese verbs compared with those from typologically different languages.

For instance, semantic categories vary among the verbs that enter grammar. The study of semantic change does not determine the path of grammaticalization, and grammaticalization does not entail desemanticization. Evidence is presented to show that verbs investigated in this study have undertaken three stages of syntactic reanalysis: serialization, de-centralization, and functiona-lization. As to semantic change, phonological change plays a crucial role throughout the process of all cases of grammaticalization. It is argued that this is particularly true of the isolation nature of the Chinese language.

Asian Languages

Studies on Cross-linguistic Transfer Patterning and Prosodic Typology: Cantonese, Japanese, English

Esther Yuk Wah Lai
University of Hong Kong

The present book is a collection of studies on prosody and universal transfer patterning in distinct prosodic types. The languages of reference are Cantonese, Japanese, and English. The first paper, “Cantonese Stress: Its Forms and Functions” investigates the stress phenomenon in the under-researched tonal languages. This is a Chinese dialect (a Chinese dialect belonging to the Yue dialect group). An original Cantonese Durational Stress/Accent Hypothesis is motivated to explain prosodic operations that are hitherto overlooked on the basis of stress-behaviour in other tonal dialects of Chinese as well as languages of distinct typologies.

The second paper, “Predictability and Universality of Transfer Patterns in French and Prosodic Types” adopts a contrastive approach to examine cross-linguistic transfer patterning, provisions for hierarchy to predict, or explain, transfer pronun-ceness and degrees of difficulties in SLA with L1 and L2 from distinct prosodic typological backgrounds.

The third paper, “Prosodic Syntax of Chinese” ShenglI Feng
University of Kansas

In linguistics, it has been commonly assumed that syntax can exert influence on prosody, but the opposite direction, prosody influences syntax, is much less widely recognized. The present manuscript argues for a bidirectional interaction between prosody and syntax. Syntax governs prosody and prosody also constrains syntax, based on data from Chinese. For example, a classical problem in Chinese syntax is this: only one constituent is, in general, allowed after the main verb. However, if the object is a de-scriptive element (a pronoun, for example), two constituents can legitimately occur after the verb. This paper is explained by proposing a prosodic feature account of constituent order in the Tree Adjoining Grammar notation. The manuscript is the first work that a system of prosodically constrained syntax is proposed in the literature, and it will create a sub-field of linguistics in the study of human languages.

Prosody and Prosodic Transfer in Foreign Language Acquisition: Cantonese and Japanese

Esther Yuk Wah Lai
University of Hong Kong

The present volume is a collection of studies on the prosodic system and prosodic transfer effects in two typologically distant languages, Cantonese and Japanese, which are representative of two big prosodic types, namely, tone language and pitch-accent language. The first part of the study examines the two most important features that will influence the overall prosody of each language through a comprehensive review and straightforward accounts of learning difficulties in the light of present day prosodic and phonological theories as the number of significant tendencies in the under-researched tonal languages on the basis of the assumptions laid down previously in the first papers.

The Prosodic Syntax of Chinese

ShenglI Feng
University of Kansas

In linguistics, it has been commonly assumed that syntax can exert influence on prosody, but the opposite direction, prosody influences syntax, is much less widely recognized. The present manuscript argues for a bidirectional interaction between prosody and syntax. Syntax governs prosody and prosody also constrains syntax, based on data from Chinese. For example, a classical problem in Chinese syntax is this: only one constituent is, in general, allowed after the main verb. However, if the object is a descriptive element (a pronoun, for example), two constituents can legitimately occur after the verb. This paper is explained by proposing a prosodic feature account of constituent order in the Tree Adjoining Grammar notation. The manuscript is the first work that a system of prosodically constrained syntax is proposed in the literature, and it will create a sub-field of linguistics in the study of human languages.

BARBARA NIEDERER
Centre de recherches linguistiques sur l’Asie Orientale, CNRS

L’épanouissement que connaît la recherche sur les langues Hmong-Mien depuis une quinzaine d’années a enrichi sensiblement nos connaissances sur cette famille linguistique. Les informations concernant les différentes langues sont toutefois dispersées dans des documents hétérogènes, souvent difficilement accessibles, et aucune présentation d’ensemble n’a été tentée jusqu’à ce jour.

Nous nous sommes donc proposé de présenter partiellement dans un ouvrage un aperçu de la phonologie historique Hmong-Mien en considérant ces sources dans leur totalité. Un tel travail de synthèse nous a paru constituer une étape préliminaire à des travaux plus approfondis, souhaitables mais s’ajoutant nécessairement des enquêtes de terrain. Notre espoir est, en effet, de mettre en évidence les principaux problèmes encore en suspens dans la description de la phonologie historique Hmong-Mien tout en relevant les lacunes dont peut éventuellement notre documentation.

Le travail a été réalisé dans le domaine de la phonologie des langues Hmong-Mien et, dans la mesure du possible, leur sandhi tonal.

Notre espoir est que certaines langues attestées près de cent mille mots tandis que d’autres n’en ont qu’une vingtaine, certaines langues attestent plus de cent rimes tandis que d’autres en possèdent à peine une dizaine, certaines langues ont développé plus de seize tons phonologiques tandis que d’autres n’en attestent que trois. La glottalisation et le type de phonation ont également été analysés dans plusieurs parlers. La phonématisation immédiate apparaît en relation avec d’anciennes initiales sonores dans la plupart des langues Hmong. Le déclenchement du sandhi tonal est observé dans la majorité des langues Hmong et progressif dans la majorité des langues Mien, s’avère être fortement limité par des contraintes phonologiques et syntaxiques, aussi bien que par la réalité du langage.

Our description of the forty parlers Hmong-Mien est suivie d’une partie comparative dans laquelle sont présentées certaines types d’évolution des systèmes tonaux et les tableaux de correspondances des tons, des initiales et des rimes.


Chinese Historical Phonology

A Compendium of Beijing and Cantonese Pronunciations of Characters and their Derivations from Middle Chinese

JOHN NEWMAN & ANAND V. RAMAN
Mae University, Johns Hopkins University

This volume is an explicit summary of the phonological histories of Beijing and Cantonese dialects, both of which are written in simplified Chinese characters and provide a valuable linguistic material on this endangered Monguor dialect that exists nowhere else. Map, illustrations.


Japanese Phonetics

Theory and Practice

TSUTOMU AKAMATSU
University of Leeds

Japanese Pronunciation gives a detailed description of both the segmental elements in terms of articulatory phonetics and suprasegmental elements of standard (Tokyo) Japanese pronunciation and is intended for both professional specialists of Japanese and advanced foreign learners of Japanese interested in acquiring an in-depth knowledge of facts about Japanese pronunciation. Hints and advice for acquiring ‘intelligible’ Japanese pronunciation are included. The book found heretoe of great interest and in Chapter 1 is provided for the benefit of those readers who are not sufficiently familiar with articulatory phonetics. Full supplementary descriptions of the vowels followed (Chapter 2). Full treatment is given of the ral aha ‘hasanized vowel’, which is well known to present substantial auditive difficulty to foreign speakers of Japanese.

The Japanese consonants are individually described (Chapter 3). Then all types of combinations involving vowels, sonorants and consonants are studied (Chapter 4).
Shanghai Tonetics  
SEAN XIAONG ZHU  
Australian National University

This study presents the first multi-speaker acoustic investigation into the citation tones on monosyllables (Chapters 4 to 8) and the sandhi tones on disyllables (Chapter 10) in Shanghai Chinese. It shows that using many speakers is necessary not only for phonology, but also for phonetics.

Both citation and disyllabic tones are described in terms of the following dimensions: raw duration, normalised duration, raw fundamental frequency, and normalised fundamental frequency. Citation tones are also described in raw intensity and normalised intensity.

The acoustic data collected from many speakers show that there is a great amount of between-speaker variations. To factor out these variations, various normalisation methods for fundamental frequency, intensity and duration are explored, and an appropriate one is developed. Its superiority to the existing ones is demonstrated. It is shown that highly constant patterns underlie the very considerable surface variations. Only after these variations have been substantially reduced, can a tonetic model be proposed in order to sufficiently characterise the tones in a linguistic variety and, hopefully, to make between-variety comparison.

To account for the between-tone fundamental frequency variations in disyllabic tone sandhi (Chapter 10), a coordinate shift procedure is developed and four phonetic realisation rules are formulated. These reveal the underlying uniformity and simplicity of complicated surface manifestations. In addition, some phonological issues are discussed, especially the word geometry suggested for Shanghai phonology (Chapter 2), and the relationship between phonetics and phonology (Chapter 11).

The present volume is a lexicon of Nahoeun, with glasses in French and English, and etymological commentary in English. There are more than 1500 entries. In total there are 160 pages, including introduction, transcriptions guide and semantic index. Nahoeun is a West Bahnaric language, and Bahnaric itself is a branch of Mon-Khmer. It is a branch of Mon-Khmer. It is a language spoken by plantation farmers on the Boloven plateau in the south of the Lao P.D.R. Materials for the lexicon were collected in the 1960s and 70s, but until now have not been described.

To our knowledge published sources are not as extensive as this list. Nahoeun is phonologically divergent among West Bahnaric languages, in particular showing consonant lenitions which are not shared by its close relatives. Also Nahoeun is under strong Lao influence. The lexicon is intended as a useful reference for comparative linguists. The latter is especially strengthened by the inclusion of extensive etymological commentary by the editors, who are specialists in Bahnaric historical phonology and lexicography.
ERIKA SANDMAN, XIAONONG ZHU

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different from Mandarin’s ‘V + indirect O + direct O’.

The author, Xiaoming Zhu, is currently teaching at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He has published widely in Chinese teaching at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Despite its isolate status, Ket shares certain areal features with its Uralic, Turkic, and Tangic neighbors. These include a non-masculating paradigm containing a dozen cases and a propensity to use postpositions or case suffixes as clausal subordinators.

Ket is spoken by a few hundred of the 1,200 Ket people, mainly in remote areas near the Yenisei River in the Turukhanskiy District of Russia’s Krasnoyarskiy Province. Most speakers are adults who know Russian fluently too.

This book contains the first full-length description of Ket to appear in English. It covers all aspects of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Southern Ket (the dialect with the most speakers), and briefly discusses the traditional culture and its characteristic vocabulary. Also included is a bilingual dictionary with interlinear morpheme glosses and an English translation.

Spoken Karay (Trakai Dialect)

TIMUR KOCACOGLU, Koç University

In collaboration with Mykolas Firkovicius

Karay (Kaymu) is one of the endangered languages of the world. It belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic languages. Today, only 20 people can speak and write fluently in Karay out of a few thousand people who are believed to preserve their ethnic identity in various countries (Lithuania, Poland, Crimea in Ukraine, Turkey, Israel, France, etc.). This handbook is a handbook for the spoken Karay language of the Trakai dialect in Lithuania from the Halich and the Crimean dialects of Karay. The Karay phrases based on the spoken Karay were prepared in 1999 by the spiritual leader of the Lithuanian Karays, Mykolas Firkovicius who died in 2000, and were translated into English by Timur Kocacoglu. The book consists of an introduction to the Karay language followed by a grammatical description of the spoken Karay based on the Trakai dialect of Lithuania. 200 Karay phrases in both Lithuanian and Turkic Latin alphabets with their English translations, and the Karay-English word list with full grammatical index, plus bibliography.

The Bisu Language

XU SHIXUAN

Institute of Nationality Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

CECILIA BRASSETT (TRANS.)

A transnational language, Bisu is spoken in the border areas of China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos. It was first described as ‘Bisu’ in Thailand in the 1960s, and is an important minority of the Bisu branch of the Burmese-Yipho group within the Tibet-Burman language family. Other members of this branch include Humo, Sungdong, Mpi, and Pyn. This is an English translation of a linguistic description of the Bisu spoken in Yunnan Province in southwestern China. The original Chinese text was translated by Xi Shixuan of the Institute of Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as part of the series New-Discovered Languages in China.

The volume analyzes and describes Bisu in terms of its structure, its relationship to other languages in the same family, and its sociocultural background. It presents a comprehensive and systematic overview of the language. There are extensive discussions of the origins and forms of loan words in Bisu, and of the various areal influences, as well as numerous charts of Bisume-Yipho cognates. The two appendices include a lexicon of over 2,500 words and three Bisu odes. This book is recommended for researchers and students of Chinese and other transnational languages such as Thai and Dai can offer new perspectives in the investigation of Tibetan-Burmese languages.
Tundra and Kolyma Yukaghir. divergence between the two Yukaghir languages, constitute two major domains of grammatical reference marker of non-reflexive Possessor past/present distinction, a specialized cross-topic-introducing devices based on non-finite absent. However, there is a number of significant coordination and balancing strategies are virtually morphology. Clause-linking strategies are based the languages of the region. It is a predominantly research on cross-linguistic variability. In a reason, it is almost a must in any sample-based reconstruction of prehistory of Siberia and, reason Kazak have strong ties with other Turkic languages of Inner and Central Asia, Kyrgyz, Kazak Tetar (Voig-Bulgar), Uzbek etc. This present material of the Kazak language is an up-to-date grammar, based on the author's ten-year research among the Kazaks of Kazakhstan and other neighboring countries. During that time the author himself mastered the language and paid special attention to colloquial Kazakh and the usage of the language. In this present work he summarised his observation, especially about TAM (Tense-Mood-Aspect) Categories of the Kazak Verb Morphology and Auxiliary Verb Formations, which are the basic aspects of understanding colloquial Kazak, as well as Kazakh literature. The author also gives material examples of the usage of these morphological aspects. The phonology part explains some phonetic changes that can be observed in the spoken Kazak, but writing does not indicate them.

Written Oirat
ATTILA RAKOS
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

The Written Oirat language and the Oirat script were created in 1648 by the Oirat Zaya Pandita, Ogotgoyan Dalai. On the basis of the traditional Uigur-Mongolian script a new writing system (Or. toborxoi uezüq 'Clear Script'), which has eliminated the deficiencies of that (ambiguity of some letters, lack of long vowels, etc.) using diacritical marks and new letters, so the new script was suitable to accurately indicate the vocalic system of the contemporary spoken Mongolian. Beside the new script Zaya Pandita created a new literary language with new orthography, and he intended it for a common Mongolian literary language, however it could spread only among the Oirats (Western Mongol). Although this literary language was close to the spoken language in some aspects, it had many features inherited from Written Mongolian. It had great roles in its original form and was used mostly for Buddhist texts, but shortly spread in wider range (codes, documents, historical works, folk-religious texts, etc.), and became under the strong influence of the spoken language.

Up to the 20th century Written Oirat was the literary language of the Oirat of Western Mongolia and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and of the Kalmüks, etc. It has never been spoken in this huge territory between Tibet and the Volga River, Siberia and the Kar-Kum desert. Kazak belongs to the Kypchak group of Turkic Languages, which was once the "Langue Franca" of the western part of the Mongol Empire. For this reason Kazak have strong ties with other Turkic languages of Inner and Central Asia, Kyrgyz, Kazak Tetar (Voig-Bulgar), Uzbek etc.

The present work provides a brief grammatical description of the Oirat language, one of the Tungus-Mancali languages which is spoken in the border areas of Russia and China in the Far East. It is an unwritten language which is a vernacular for the 3% of the ethnic Udehe. Udehe had a brief and very restricted circulation as a written language in the early 1930s. The present grammatical sketch consists of three major parts. The introductory deals with "General socio- and geographical data of the Udehe language". The first part "Phonology" contains the description of phonological specific features of Udehe: glottal stop (the Udehe Language is the only Tungusic language having this feature) and the vowel harmony violation. The second part contains the description of the Udehe morphology system (e.g. the Udehe is the only Tungusic language where the opposition of evidentiality/non-evidentiality is expressed on the surface morphological level). The third part "Syntax" gives the information of the word order, clause structure, clause chaining, noun phrases, verb serialization of the Udehe language. The last part contains a few paragraphs on an English translation and the relevant bibliography. The author widely uses the data received during several expeditions.

The book constitutes the first grammatical overview of Tundra Yakhağir to be published in English. is based on previous studies (Zayayeva 1958, 1962), the author's own field notes (1987, setellite Avanchikman) and analysis of texts and information...
The Tujia Language

Cecilia Brassett, Philip Brassett, Meyan Lu

The Tujia people group is the sixth largest ethnic minority in China, numbering over 8 million. However, the Tujia language is now only spoken by about 70,000 people, a figure that represents less than 1% of the total Tujia population. These speakers live in the northern half of the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture in northwestern Hunan Province. The language was once spoken throughout the areas inhabited by the Tujia, which comprise a region of 100,000 square miles straddling the common borders of Hunan, Hubei, and Guizhou Provinces, and Chongqing Municipality. In view of the present rate of decrease in language use, Tujia is considered to be an endangered language.

Tujia is a member of the Tibe-Bumian family of languages, but its specific genetic affiliation remains unclear. Its phonology is extremely similar to the local Chinese dialect. Tujia syllables are of the CV type, with most vowels having nasalised variants. There are four tones and schwa is common. The basic word order is SOV. There is an abundance of verb particles, which indicate aspect, modality, directionality, negation, and relevance. Adjectives do not exist as a distinct category and conjunctions are rare.

This grammar of the northern dialect of Tujia is based on research conducted in Xiangxi over an 18-month period from 2002 to 2003. It is the first in-depth analysis of the Tujia language that has been written in the English language. The book offers a comprehensive and systematic introduction to the language and includes a lexicon of over 1,500 vocabulary items as well as three traditional texts. This description of one of the least known or studied Tibeto-Burman languages in China would also provide a useful record of a language which is currently in decline.

Tuvan dictionary

K. David Harrison & Gregory David Anderson

Yale University, University of Manchester

This dictionary consists of approximately 5,000 basic vocabulary items. Tuvan, a Turkic language of south central Siberia, is spoken in Tuva and Siberian Siberia. Modern Tuvan has also borrowed extensively from Russian, though less than neighboring Altai-Sayan Turkic languages. There are also a number of loans from Tuvan from Chinese, Tibetan, and even Sandhi, though usually through a Mongolian intermediary, these words are predominantly in the topic-comment construction. The dictionary also provides a guide to cultural items diffused from those areas.

Finally there are a small number of words in Tuvan from other, now extinct (and in part assumed to be extinct, though linguists still disagree) extinct languages belonging to the Uyghur and Manzhou families. Thus, the lexicon of Tuvan reflects the diverse and complex history of socio-cultural contact in the region.

Tuvan (aka Tuvan/Tuvinian) is spoken by 150-200,000 people in the Republic of Tuva in southern Siberia, with the closely related Tofalar) stand out among the Turkic languages in several ways.

Tyvan

K. David Harrison & Gregory David Anderson

Yale University, University of Manchester

Tyvan (aka Tuvan/Tuvinian) is spoken by 150-200,000 people in the Republic of Tuva in southern Siberia, with the closely related Tofalar) stand out among the Turkic languages in several ways.

Tyvan has three sets of phonemic vowels: plain, long, and creaky voice. Word-initially obstruents exhibit a contrast between unaspirated/aspirated or voiceless/voiced, depending on the speaker.

There is also a phonemically marginal series of long nasalised vowels. Tyvan has only one inflectional series for verbs, preferring enclitic pronominals in most forms (in main clauses). Large numbers of Mongolisms and Mongolian derivational affixes are found, the latter often appearing with Turkic roots. Russian loans are also numerous, and in the speech of certain younger residents of Kyzyl, contact-induced restructuring can be observed.

A Grammar of Mandarin Chinese

Hua Lin

University of Victoria

Mandarin Chinese is the official language in China, Taiwan and Singapore, and the language that is spoken by the largest number of native speakers. In recent years, Mandarin usage has spread even further: it is now taught in most schools in Hong Kong, and with the influx of immigrants to the West from China and Taiwan, many parts of the world including Canada, the United States, Australia and Europe have seen a steady increase in the number of speakers. Mandarin is not a homogeneous language, any grammar that tries to describe it needs to select one region as its focus. In this book, the focus will be on Mandarin as spoken in its motherland of Northern China, especially the Chinese capital of Beijing.

The book begins with an introduction to the geographic characteristics, dialects and historical development of the language. This will be followed by Mandarin phonetics and phonology. Topics covered include the phonemes, the consonants, the vowels and glide, and more importantly, how these interact to create the sound inventory of the language. A description of the morphology will follow, addressing special features of the language in terms of compound, reduplication, word stress, and disfluency. The remainder of the book will then be devoted to Mandarin syntax. It will first outline the major aspects of speech and the major types of phrases, then it will focus on some salient syntactic features, including the topic-comment structure, the serial-verb construction, and the deconstruction. The book will end with two sample tests, each accompanied by translation and free translation.

Kunming Chinese

Ming Chao Gui

University of Oklahoma

Kunming Chinese, commonly regarded as a language spoken in the city of Kunming, is a major variety of
A Grammar of Chagatay

ANDRAS J. E. BODROGLIGETI
University of California, Los Angeles

An aecolot of the Central Asian Turks from the fifteenth to the late nineteenth century, the Chagatay language was a multilingual literary idiom employed in Transoxiana, Khwarasan, Syria, and later in the Ottoman Empire. Presently it is regarded as the Classical phase of Modern Uzbek although the scope of Chagatay, especially of the lexicon was much broader than that of the modern Uzbek dialect.

Orthography: Chagatay works were written in Arabic script with generous use of vowels and some diacritical signs, especially employing 'as an indicating light and 'u as a heavy suffix.

Morphology: Works written in Chagatay had a rich verbal and nominal system. The number of verbal categories was relatively high, especially in the area of verb forms. Chagatay was a Turkic language spoken by 70,000 people in south central Siberia.

Xakas

GREGORY DAVID ANDERSON
University of Manchester

Xakas is a Turkic language spoken by 70,000 people in south central Siberia. It is a cover term created in the early 20th century to cover the related dialect clusters of the region, the terms positively viewed by some members of the ethnonomological group and negatively by others. Xakas is one of the only Turkic languages to preserve nine short vowels. Morphologically, Xakas shows an unusually high number of affixally realized verbal categories, as well as a complicated AUX verb system.

Sapuan

KAREN EBERT
University of Zürich

Sapuan (autonym Sapur) is an endangered West Banjaric (Mon-Khmer) language spoken by a single village, Ban Sapuan, about 40 km north of Atpears (Lao PDR). It is spoken by approximately 70,000 people in south central Siberia.

Evenki

NADZEHDA BULATOVA (Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg) & LENORE GRENoble (Dartmouth College)

Evenki is the largest of the Mansi-Tungusic languages spoken in Siberia. The Evenki ethnic population currently numbers roughly 30,000 people, approximately one third of the population speaks Evenki.

This monograph provides an overview of Evenki phonology, morphology and syntax. Evenki is characterized by strong agglutination, verb doubling, and use of postpositions. Note inflect for case, number and possession. Standard Evenki has 12 cases. The verb system morphologically marks tense, mood, person and number, aspect and Aktionsart as well as voice. Furthermore, Evenki possesses a complex system of particles, quantifiers and negation.

An Academic Reference Grammar of Modern Literary Uzbek

ANDRAS J. E. BODROGLIGETI
University of California, Los Angeles

The work is a comprehensive descriptive grammar of Modern Uzbek, the official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its objective is to present a fully illustrated introduction for understanding Uzbek grammatical expression.
and provide a guide for educated Uzbek conversationalists.

It is the author's conviction that this is the best way to serve the users' interest in the present era of multimedia and politico-cultural milieu of the Uzbek language.

The categories of the "normative" grammar of the Soviet imperial period were loosened up and revised especially in verbal inflection and syntax. New rules were created or some old ones modified, as authentic data required. Illustrations were used from works of Uzbek writers and poets from the present and from data collected in numerous field trips. The selected illustrations are not only linguistically relevant but also in many cases provide an insight into the cultural content of the language.

Works on Uzbek grammar by native Uzbek authors were duly considered. The traditional arrangement of materials was followed only to keep this grammar closer to the native grammatical literature but also to promote greater efficiency in learning by the users.

The descriptive material is used in the Cyrillic alphabet, mainly because the sources they come from were composed and printed in that writing system. Although the Uzbek Supreme Council in 1994 decided to replace the Cyrillic with a Latin-based writing system, the Uzbek government has so far not implemented the use of the Latin alphabet at the educational level. During his recent visits (2001; 2003) to Uzbekistan the author got the impression that the Uzbekos are not going to give up the Cyrillic alphabet any time soon.

Karachay

STEVE SIEGMELTER
Montclair State University

Karachay-Balkar is a Turkic language spoken in the North Caucasus by approximately 200,000 speakers and by approximately 20,000 native speakers living in Turkey, Western Europe, and the United States. This work provides a linguistic overview of the Karachay dialect of Karachay-Balkar. It is a detailed description of the phonological system and the inflectional morphology as well as a necessarily brief description of the main syntactic features of the language. Also included are several short texts with interlinear translations and a glossary. This is the first description of Karachay to appear in English.

ISBN 3 89586 021 2. Languages of the World/Materials 169. 60 pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996

Even

ANDREI E. MALCHUKOV
Russian Academy of Sciences

The present work provides a concise grammatical description of Even, one of the Tungusic languages of Siberia. This grammatical sketch differs from the previous works on Even in that 1) it is confined to synchronic description, 2) it foregoes the functional aspects of grammar, 3) it focuses on those topics that are of interest from a typological viewpoint.

ISBN 3 902073 13 X. Languages of the World/Materials 12. 48pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 1995

Nivkh

EKATERINA GRUZDEVA
Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

Nivkh (otherwise known as Gilyak) is considered genetically isolated, though is traditionally classified as Palaeasiberian. Typologically, Nivkh is an agglutinative synthetic nonstandard language with elements of morphological fusion and some semantic fields they belong to. The language consists of 26 sub-systems, each of which the eastern dialect has replaced by 1st and 2nd person inclusive, exclusive - are marked on the verb in finite, nonfinite clauses. The freedom with which arguments can be omitted from a clause makes this an interesting language to investigate from the standpoint of referential density (Bickel Language 79.4:708-736 (2003)).

The complex verb forms are retained before most finite verbal forms. Nivkh is well known for its split ergativity, with 1st and 2nd person construed argument and non-argument, as well as a language with a logophoric conjunct/disjunct system for evidentiality and the intentionality of the verb. Of special interest is the extensive concatenation of verbal inflection, related to matters of split ergativity, with the eastern dialect has replaced by 1st person inclusive, exclusive - are marked on the verb in finite, nonfinite clauses. The freedom with which arguments can be omitted from a clause makes this an interesting language to investigate from the standpoint of referential density (Bickel Language 79.4:708-736 (2003)).

Newār / Nepāl Bhāṣā

AUSTIN HALE & KED AR P. SHRESTHA

Newār (spoken outside Nepal as Newari, but referred to by speakers as Nepal Bhasa) is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by half a million people, most of whom reside in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal.

Nepāl Bhāṣā is a Tibeto-Burman language influenced by centuries of contact with Indo-Aryan languages. As an Indosiberic Tibeto-Burman language, Newar has many syntactic characteristics of its typologically more complex verb morphology. Eleven persons - with duals, plurals, inclusive, exclusive - are marked on the verb in actor and undergoer function. In the western dialect there are traces of an older inverse system in which the eastern dialect has replaced by 1st person undergar mantexers and subject agreement. The complex verb forms are retained before most subordinators and in both members of a compound verb. All Newari texts are from the author's fieldwork in Nepal. There are no previous descriptions of Newari.


Camling/Chamling

KAREN EBERT
University of Zurich

Camling is a Kiranti language spoken by approximately 10,000 people in a remote area of Eastern Nepal. The number of speakers is rapidly decreasing, as the language is no longer learned by children. Camling has SOV word order and split ergativity, with first and second persons construed as actor and undergoer function. In the western dialect there are traces of an older inverse system in which the eastern dialect has replaced by 1st person undergar mantexers and subject agreement. The complex verb forms are retained before most subordinators and in both members of a compound verb. All Chamling texts are from the author's fieldwork in Nepal. There are no previous descriptions of Chamling.

ISBN 3 89586 019 8. Languages of the World/Materials 111. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996

Modern Literary Uzbek
A Manual for Intensive Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced Courses
[Description of the manual and its contents]


Asian Languages

60 • LINCOM EUROPA • project line 20 • 2010
This grammar deals with the language as it is used in Khetmandi. Most examples are drawn from a corpus of published Newari stories and essays. The examples were chosen primarily to illustrate the morphosyntactic and morphophonological structure of the language, but one often gets glimpses as well of the wit and charm of the contemporary masters of the language.

Kyrzz
SOMPAI DAVID KARA
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Kyrzz is a Turkic language, it is spoken by some 3.5 million people in Kyrgyzstan and its neighboring countries (Uzbekistan, China, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan). It is spoken in the valleys and plateaus of the Tian Shan and Pamir-Alai Mountain Ranges (e. g. Chui Valley, Talas Valley, Kar-Tegar). The Kyrzz language belongs to the Kypchak group, although generally related to South Siberian Turkic languages. During the Mongol Era, the Kyrzz became the language of the nomad groups in the Chagatai Empire. It was strongly influenced by the languages of the nomad groups in the Chagatai Empire. It was strongly influenced by the Mongol languages. During the Mongol Era, the Kyrzz became the language of the nomad groups in the Chagatai Empire. It was strongly influenced by the Mongol languages. Five-year research with the Kyrgyz of Kyrgyzstan has summarized up his observations, just as he did it in his first book about the Kazak and Uzbek languages.

This present material of the Kyrzz language is an up-to-date grammar based on the author's five-year research with the Kyrzz of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (where the disappearing South Tatar dialect is still alive). In this book he tried to summarize up his observations, just as he did it in his first book about the Kazak language. There are useful information about the TAM (Tense-Mood-Aspect), verb morphology, pronominal forms and number and these aspects should help you to understand Kyrzz language and colloquial speech as well. The phonology part explains the main phonetic rules that can be observed only in spoken Kyrzz.

A Grammar of Iranian Azari including comparisons with Persian
YAVAR DEHGHANI

This study intends to develop a grammar of Iranian Azari which is spoken mainly in the northwestern parts of Iran. It consists of phonology, morphology, and the syntax of simple and complex clauses. Since Persian has a prominent influence on this language, the phonology, morphology, and syntax of borrowed words are a different and when appropriate, the constructions in the language are compared to that of Persian.

For more information on this title see www.lincom-europa.com

Adverbials in Turkish
The Third Parameter in Aspectual Interpretation
MİNE GÜVEN
Boğaziçi University

The main argument of the present study is that T/A adverbials in Turkish constitute the third parameter in aspectual interpretation along with the other two parameters, namely situation type and viewpoint aspect.

Concerning the expression of viewpoint aspect in Turkish, (i) the semantic distinctions denoted by Turkish T/A morphology and (ii) the basic opposition between perfective vs. imperfective and their extended interpretations are considered. As for the second parameter, the interaction of situation type with objects, Turkish perfective vs. imperfective morphemes and T/A adverbials is analyzed. A time-relational analysis of categorization of T/A adverbials is proposed. The data suggest that T/A adverbials constitute one of the core elements of aspectual interpretation and that a combination of the insights of B. Comaroff, C. Smith, W. Klein and M. Krifka is required to account for T/A data adequately.

In conclusion, it is argued that aspectual oppositions derive from universal properties of time intervals, relations between intervals and morphological structure and that aspect is a linguistic manifestation of boundedness. The opposition between perfective and imperfective is argued to be an instantiation of a total vs. partial overlap relation between the reference interval and the time of the situation, in analogy to one that obtains between an adverbial interval and the time of the situation. Thus, in turn, suggests that from a wider perspective aspect is a linguistic manifestation of the basic conceptual-epistemic contrast between figure and ground in the sense of L. Talmy and H. Demirdache & M. Ursz-Eszterházy.

Camling texts and glossary
KAREN EBERT
University of Zurich

Camling is a Kiranti language spoken by approximately 100,000 people in a remote area of Eastern Nepal. This booklet is meant to accompany the grammatical description in LWM 101, which contains much reference to the texts. It contains a collection of narrative and descriptive Camling texts. Although the texts are of ethnological interest, the presentation is mainly directed towards linguists. A brief introduction is given to the Camling morphological models. The narrations are then presented sentence by sentence with morphological glosses and an English translation.

Probleme der Wortbildung in den Jenissej-Sprachen
HEINRICH WERNER
Universität Bremen


A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages

ROBERT CALDWELL


This re-edition has been published as no. 14 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1913, 3rd edition, written in English).


A Grammar of the Kh isi language

H. ROBERTS

We would particularly call attention to two prominent features of the work: complete paradigms for the conjunction of all verbs and a detailed treatment of the article, subjects in regard to which the Kh isi language possesses features altogether its own, as compared with other members of the Sub-Hisaynian group. The number of people speaking the language may roughly estimated at 250,000. Their area is situated in the very centre of the Province of Assam (adopted from the previous).

The grammar contains chapters on orthography, nominal morphology (noun, pronoun, adjectives), verbal morphology (moods and tenses, conjugations, active, passive voice), adverbs, preposition, and syntax.

(Re-edition, originally published 1891 in London, written in English).


Ein türk-tatarischer Dialekt in Galizien

Vokalharmonie in den entlehnten Wörtern der karaitischen Sprache in Halicz

(Mit Einleitung, Texten und Erklärungen zu den Texten)

JOHANN GEORG RZEWUL

Die Wurzelsuffixe in den ural-altaischen Sprachen

ANTON BOLLER


(Zu diesem Thema gibt es eine Ausgabe, "The Wurzelsuffixe in the Altaic Languages", originaly published 1857 in Wien, written in German.)

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Entwurf einer Vergleichenden Grammatik der Altaischen Sprachen nebst einem vergleichenden Wörterbuch

JOSEPH GRUNZEL


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A Grammar of the Burmese Language

A. JUDSON

The Burmese language is written from left to right, without any division of words. The pure Burmese is monosyllabic, but the introduction of the Pali language, with its Dravidian roots, has occasioned the incorporation of many polysyllabic words of Pali origin. The short grammar gives information on the alphabet, numerals, secondary nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, interjections (Re-edition; originally published 1888 in Rangoon, written in English).


Сравнительная грамматика монгольского письменного языка и халасского наречия введение и фонетика

БОРИС ЯКОВЛЕВИЧ ВЛАДИМИРЦОВ

The study written by Boris Yakovlevich Vladimirov (1884-1931) who was one of the most excellent researchers in Mongolian studies focuses on the introduction on the classification of the Mongolian language, and gives information on the main features of Mongolian grammar. The grammar includes 16 tables (Re-edition; originally published 1929 in Leningrad, written in Russian).

ISBN 978 3 86290 059 6. LINCOM Gramatica 64. 67pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70. 2010/IV.