

LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics

Wutun

JUHA JANHUNEN, MARJA PELTOMAA, ERIKA SANDMAN, XIAWU DONGZHOU, *University of Helsinki*

This is the first ever systematic grammatical description of the Wutun language, spoken by a compact population of some 4,000 individuals at Wutun, Qinghai Province, China, also known as the Amdo region of ethnic Tibet. Wutun is an aberrant variety of Northwest Mandarin. Its basic vocabulary and the material resources of its grammar are mainly of a Chinese origin, but structurally it has almost completely adapted to its current linguistic environment, in which various local varieties of Amdo Tibetan are the dominant oral idioms.

Wutun may be characterized as a topic-prominent serial-verb language with a well-developed category of nominal case and a complex system of complement verbs and auxiliaries. Its other properties include a highly diversified consonant paradigm and the universally uncommon category of perspective.

The Wutun speakers are officially classified as members of the *Tu* nationality, but culturally they are closely connected with the Tibetan ethnicity. The locality of Wutun is an important center of Tibetan art and learning, Wutun remains a living language supported by the whole local community of all generations.

Juha Janhunen is Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the Institute for Asian and African Studies, University of Helsinki. Marja Peltomaa and Erika Sandman are doctoral candidates at the same institute. Xiawu Dongzhou, a native speaker of Wutun, is a project manager based in Xining, Qinghai Province, China.

ISBN 978 3 89586 026 3. *Languages of the World/Materials 466*. 136pp. USD 70.50 / EUR 48.00 / GBP 34.50 2008.

passives and the appearance of a considerable number of passives in a proposition with a neutral or positive meaning.

Many previous researchers have claimed a complete and apparently transparent correlation between the syntactic and semantic distinctions of the Japanese passive. However, through analysing authentic data, it becomes evident that the correlation is much more subtle, and that is a matter of degree or a 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 768 2. *LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 71*. 255pp. USD 119.30 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.50. 2007.

The only typological work ever undertaken on the Andamanese languages

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 impenetrable jungles of the Andaman Islands, the author brings out a comparative linguistic sketch of Great Andamanese, Jarawa, and Onge. The book provides the first detailed description of phonology, word formation processes, morphophonemic processes, lexicon containing words from various semantic fields, and syntax of the three languages. Similarities and differences between Great Andamanese, Jarawa and Onge are discussed to suggest possible genealogical affiliations and language contact. In addition, the book contains information on the nature of the field work pursued by the author, as well visual materials, 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.

This is an important book as the speakers of these languages [8 Great Andamanese, 250 Jarawa, and 94 Onge] represent the last survivors of the pre-Neolithic population of the Southeast Asia. Latest research by geneticists (*Science* 2005) indicates that the Andamanese tribes are the remnants of the first migration from Africa that took place 70,000 years before present. These languages are highly endangered, especially Great Andamanese where not more than 6-8 speakers are left. Even these few speakers have stopped speaking the language amongst themselves. Very little work on these languages has been carried out so far. While a 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 processes draw reader's attention to the genetic similarity between Onge and Jarawa. As Andamanese data have been analyzed against the parameters provided by the most current theoretical research in linguistic typology, the linguistic data and its analysis reported in the current book are of utmost importance theoretically, typologically, and historically.

The accompanying CD-Rom exposes, for the

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

HAIYONG LIU
Wayne State University

In this book, the author surveys the internal structures of three classes of *bu-yu*, complex-predicate structures, in Mandarin. They are traditionally termed as *jieguo*-'resultative' *bu-yu*, *keneng*-'potential' *bu-yu*, and *miaoshu*-'descriptive' *bu-yu*. They all consist of P(redicate)1 and P(redicate)2.

The author offers a finer 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 *jieguo bu-yu*, only P2 is under the scope of negation and why an intransitive P2 can now assign case. He argues that *keneng bu-yu* is derived from *jieguo bu-yu*, based on the similarities in their interpretations, the transitivity of their P2's, and the optionality in their 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 buyu* A-not-A question, which takes the form of P1-DE-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. When P2 is an individual-level predicate, we have descriptives, with P2 being the main predicate. When P2 is a stage-level predicate, we have resultatives or causatives. Resultatives has either subject-control or complex clausal structure, based on the finiteness of P2.

Causatives have ECM. The *de* in descriptives is argued to be a nominalizer, which explains the peculiar P1-copying effect.

The *de* in resultatives is argued to be a complementizer like English 'that'. The *de* in causatives is argued to be a prepositional complementizer like English 'for' that introduces an infinitive complement.

ISBN 978 3 89586 902 0. *LINCOM Studies in Chinese Linguistics 04*. 155pp. USD 85.20 / EUR 58.00 / GBP 41.70. 2007.

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 passives in Japanese is to portray an event from the point of view of an affected entity. It identifies three types of affectedness in Japanese passive constructions: emotive affectedness, direct / physical affectedness, and objective affectedness.

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 written and spoken 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-sentient subject, the very low frequency of indirect

first time, the sounds and pictures of the tribes in their natural surroundings that may serve as a rare audiovisual treat to the users of the book. Some important sociohistorical events, which happen to take place during the author's field trip, are also included in the CD, providing an indispensable insight into the lives and culture of these ancient peoples.

Structure of the book:

The book is divided into six chapters followed by bibliographical reference and indices.

- [1] Introduction.
- [2] A Great Experience: From the Field Diary.
- [3] Where Have All the Speakers Gone? The Great Andamanese Language
- [4] Touch Me Not. The Jarawa Language
- [5] Lost In the Jungle. The Onge Language
- [6] Conclusions: A Typology of the Andamanese Language
- [7] Two appendices containing demographic figures, maps and pictures follow.
- [8] References
- [9] Index

Each chapter on a grammatical sketch is complete in itself as it deals with all the aspects of grammar from sound system to syntax to a large inventory of lexical items and sociolinguistics. The current book is rich in visual representation. It has thirty one tables and figures, seven maps and substantial number of photographs of tribes taken in their natural surroundings.

Because of the unique and rare nature of the data the book is launched with a CD-Rom containing pictures, first-hand raw linguistic data, sound files of songs and narrations, short video clippings shot in the local habitat.

ISBN 3 89586 866 3 (incl. CD-ROM). **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 64.** 175 pp. USD 131.30 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 64.30. 2006.

A Study of Chinese Colour Terminology

WEIYUAN 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 nomenclature system. Tertiary terms are often morphologically derived from, and semantically defined by, the basic terms. Secondary terms provide interesting evidence of language change. There is no single internal semantic structure constant across basic and non-basic terms.

The potentiality of syntactic function and collocation versatility of colour terms are generally determined by their morphological structures and semantic attributes. The gradual increase of varieties of functions; of overt grammatical constraints; and of the probability of syntactic extension is the trend in the development of syntactic function of colour terms.

Some figurative usages of colour terms stemmed from universal psychological associations, others were based upon Chinese-specific etymological or cultural factors. Western languages and cultures have significantly influenced MSC colour terminology. New colour terms used to be created overwhelmingly through semantic derivation. In more recent times they have been created mainly through morphological combination and affixation. The development of Chinese colour terminology conforms by and large to Berlin and Kay's universal evolutionary

ordering.

ISBN 978 3 89586 378 3. **LINCOM Studies in Chinese Linguistics 01.** 227pp. USD 127.60 / EUR 86.80 / GBP 62.50. 2007.

Textes tangoutes I « Nouveau recueil sur l'amour parental et la piété filiale »

GUILLAUME JACQUES

Université Paris V – René Descartes

Le tangoute est l'une des plus anciennes langues sino-tibétaines à avoir été portée à l'écrit; dans toute la famille, seules les traditions écrites du chinois et du tibétain l'ont précédée. Toutefois, en dépit de son intérêt historique considérable et de la quantité importante de textes qui sont parvenus jusqu'à nous, peu de linguistes se sont adonnés à l'étude de cette langue. Son apprentissage est rendu difficile par un système d'écriture excessivement complexe, mais surtout par l'absence d'éditions de textes facilement utilisables.

Le présent ouvrage répond à un double but : offrir aux spécialistes du tangoute un corpus de texte analysé pour contribuer à une meilleure connaissance de la morphologie et de la syntaxe de cette langue, et fournir aux étudiants désireux d'apprendre le tangoute un manuel de base pour leur travail.

Le choix du nouveau recueil sur l'amour parental et la piété filiale pour le présent travail est motivé par le fait que ce texte a un contenu varié et est traduit moins servilement du chinois que beaucoup d'autres ouvrages tangoutes, en particuliers les sutras bouddhiques.

Le texte tangoute est constitué de 44 textes courts traduits du chinois. Pour chacun de ces textes, nous fournissons l'original chinois, le texte tangoute organisé ligne par ligne, le numéro du caractère dans le dictionnaire de Li (1998), la reconstruction de Gong Hwangcheng, le numéro de la rime ainsi qu'une glose en chinois.

Par ailleurs, nous proposons un index complet dans lequel est donnée une définition en chinois et en français du sens de chaque mot.

ISBN 978 3 89586 766 8. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 25.** 172pp. USD 98.80 / EUR 67.20 / GBP 48.40. 2007.

Tense, Aspect and Modality in Nepali and Manipuri

TIKARAM POUDEL

Tribhuvan University

This work explores the morpho-syntax and semantics of tense, aspect and modality in Nepali and Manipuri. We show that a sentence in natural language consists of a proposition, the element of modality and temporal reference. The proposition consists of the verb and its arguments. The notion of modality encodes different attitudes and judgments of the speaker. The temporal reference refers to whether the action is completed or on going and whether the state or the action is prior, simultaneous or posterior to the speech time.

Traditionally moods and modal verbs were considered to be the subdivisions of modality. We show that modality is rather a semantic notion with its subdivisions of realis and irrealis. Not only moods and modal verbs, but also inherently modality verbs, express this modal contrast. Declarative mood is the default way of expressing realis modality, on the other hand, irrealis modality, the marked category, is expressed by nondeclarative in Nepali and irrealis in Manipuri. Modal verbs express different sorts

of modality such as epistemic and deontic. Modality verbs cast different modal senses on their complements.

The notion of aspect is discussed within the subdivision of inherent aspect, perfectivity, terminativity and sequentiality. The discussion on inherent aspect explores the effect of inherent meanings of verbal group on the aspectual distinction. The term perfectivity is limited within the morphological level and includes the notions such as completives, anterior, resultatives and past time markers. It contrasts with imperfectivity such as genericity, durativity and habituality. The term terminativity operates in the clausal level and has both verbal group and nominal arguments in its scope. The term sequentiality is a discourse level property and we illustrate it from the textual analysis from modern Manipuri fiction. We show that non-stative verbs marked with perfectivity and having the feature of terminativity move the story line forward functioning as the foregrounding property of discourse.

The study concludes that tense is not a universal category, but a device languages employ to encode the relationship between speech time and event time. Nepali uses tense as one of such devices and Manipuri uses realis mood and other temporal means for the same purpose as it does not have grammatical way of marking tense.

ISBN 978 3 89586 186 4. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 73.** 282pp. USD 110.50 / EUR 75.20 / GBP 54.10. 2007

The Acquisition and Use of Motion Event Expressions in Chinese

LIANG CHEN

University of Georgia

The study examined the structural and discourse characteristics of habitual descriptions of dynamic motion events in Chinese. It asked how these characteristics develop in children learning Chinese at different ages as contrasted with Chinese speaking adults. Contrasts with written productions by adults were also examined.

In expressions of motion events in Chinese, verbs marking path of movement (jin "enter") can either function alone or follow a verb marking manner of movement to form a serial verb construction. The linguistic analysis (Chapter 2) suggests the need of detailed examination of language use in diverse contexts to address the controversy over whether Chinese is best characterized as a verb-framed (Tai, 2003), satellite-framed (Talmy, 1985, 2000), or equipollently-framed (Slobin, 2004) language.

Motion event descriptions 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 descriptions in discourse support characterizing Chinese as an equipollently-framed language.

Equipollently-framed structural patterns of motion event description were found to emerge early in Chinese children (Chapter 5), while the richness of the most advanced features of motion event descriptions in connected discourse continues to develop throughout preschool and the school years.

These studies, on the whole, suggest a close link between patterns of language structure and patterns of language use, and point to the influence of such patterns on children's development of motion event descriptions.

ISBN 978 3 89586 867 2. **LINCOM Studies in Chinese Linguistics 03.** 144pp. USD 98.80 / EUR 67.20 / GBP 48.40. 2007.

Chinese 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 a new variety of Chinese, which is 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. It argues that the employment of CIL is not only attributable to such external factors as constraints 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 analyzes objective linguistic data, CIL usages on the lexical, sentential, and discursive level that were collected primarily from five Internet situations – BBS's, chatrooms, Internet literature, personal e-mails, and public web sites. It then examines the subjective data collected through a questionnaire survey conducted in mainland China. The survey results strongly support the argument that CIL is oftentimes utilized for the purpose of identity construction. The types of identities that the survey participants would like to construct include those characterized with being 1) entertaining and interesting, 2) technologically well informed and being able to keep up with social developments, 3) modern, fashionable and cool, 4) internationally oriented or transnational, 5) unconventional and even rebellious, and/or 6) young, fresh and innocent.

This study contributes to the understanding of the interaction between language use and identity construction in the Internet arena. Aside from documenting a new type of language contact and convergence in the digital age, this study also informs research on the social and technological factors responsible for language variation and change. Moreover, this study sheds light on such topics as language and culture, functions of language, and language attitudes.

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Ga: Japanese Conjunction

Its Functions and Sociolinguistic Implications

TATSUYA FUKUSHIMA
University of Arkansas

This book presents results of the historical, pragmatic, and variation analyses of the Japanese conjunction *ga* "but; however" in an attempt to identify its functions as well as to reveal their situational and sociocultural implications. The historical analysis finds that *ga*, which initially functioned as a nominative case marker for a nominalized clause, developed the conjunctive function as a result of its occurrences in increasingly complex sentence patterns. The pragmatic analysis identifies five functional categories of *ga* based on data from a popular live TV talk show.

Additionally, the first variation analysis employs data from newspaper articles, public speeches by prominent elected officials, and message boards on the World Wide Web, and reveals a number of situational and

sociocultural characteristics of *ga* occurrences. Furthermore, the second variation analysis compares *ga* occurrences in press conferences with three Japanese prime ministers and finds their relevance to premiers' attempts in varying degrees to craft a party-friendly image at home and to demonstrate their "true colors" abroad. The conclusion of this book discusses the role of the *ga* historical development in its common functional feature in Modern Japanese and evaluates the relationship between *ga* occurrence patterns and characteristics of Japanese language, people, and culture.

ISBN 3 89586 321 1. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 63**. 184pp. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2006.

Introduction to Chinese Dialectology

MARGARET MIAN YAN
Indiana University

Introduction to Chinese Dialectology intends to give a comprehensive account of the studies on Chinese dialects tracing from the first Chinese dialect study of Yang Xiong's *Fangyan* "Dialect" to present works, 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 sketch 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.

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ISBN 3 89586 629 6 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 22**. USD 190.80 / EUR 129.80 / GBP 93.40. 2006.

The Katuic Languages

Classification, Reconstruction and Comparative Lexicon

PAUL SIDWELL
School of Pacific and Asian Studies,

Australian National University

The Katuic 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 Katuic phonology and lexicon, including 1400 etymologies and reconstructions, and many wider MK comparisons.

Katuic languages are particularly significant for their rich vowel systems, which are among the most complex in the world, and include contrastive phonation types or 'registers'. In some cases these arose from the splitting of vowels in connection with changes in initial consonants. Interestingly it appears that register systems arose independently at least three times in the history of the Katuic family.

The reconstruction of Proto Katuic 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 Shorto (previously unpublished).

The author is a Visiting Research Fellow at the School of Pacific and Asian Studies of the Australian National University, where his work is supported by the Max Planck Institute (Leipzig).

ISBN 3 89586 802 7 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 58**. 250pp. USD 167.30 / EUR 113.80 / GBP 81.90. 2005.

Sound Systems of Mandarin Chinese and English: a comparison

TSUNG CHIN
University of Maryland

This is a book on the sound systems of Mandarin Chinese and English. It takes a contrastive approach by first analyzing English and then using the same framework for Chinese.

The book focuses on the basic concepts for the understanding of Mandarin sound system. It describes the basic units of meaning, *zi* (words), as morpheme-syllables. The 405 morpheme-syllables in Mandarin form a closed set before tones are added. The components in the syllable are analyzed in terms of consonants and vowels, and divided into initials and finals 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 simple terms. The placement of tone marks 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.

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Studies on Bǎ Resultative Construction

A Comprehensive Approach to Mandarin Bǎ Sentences

PICUS SIZHI DING
Simon Fraser University

The present work represents a comprehensive approach to the perennial problem of Mandarin *bǎ* sentences. In the light of typological studies of resultative, the *bǎ*-construction is identified as the *Bǎ* Resultative Construction (BRC), in which *bǎ* is argued to have developed an abstract meaning of 'bringing about a resultative state'. *Bǎ* is consequently argued to be the head of the periphrastic resultative construction, where its verbal status has remained after the grammaticalization. The complexity of the *bǎ* problem is elucidated in semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic studies of BRC. Semantically, a *bǎ* sentence in BRC is complex in that it typically involves an underlying action and a resultative state. Considering *bǎ* as a verb, a complex structure naturally arises in the syntactic analysis of BRC. Finally, *bǎ* 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 *bǎ* problem; Chapter 2 briefly reviews literature on Mandarin *bǎ* sentences, including studies available as recently as 2005; Chapter 3 concerns the constructional meaning of BRC; Chapter 4 represents a lexical study of *bǎ* 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 *bǎ* and the embedded verb in the complement clause under the Government-

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 copious 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 relationship ties with 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)).

ISBN 3 89586 348 3 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 65.** 160 pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 2006.

Binding Theory, while the latter addresses a parsing experiment of BRC in the cooking 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 491 9. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 62.** 100pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 2007.

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 rightfully regarded as their 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 (nearly 1 million), Indonesia (0.5 mill.), Nyanmar (0.2 mill.) and Singapore (0.2 mill.). Many hundred thousand Tamils reside in South Africa, Mauritius and elsewhere. As a second language Tamil is regularly used by tribesmen of Tamilnadu and other Indian bilinguals (ca 4 mill.).

The written history of the Tamil language is known for nearly twenty-two centuries: the earliest specimens of writing Tamil date back to the 2nd century B.C. The earliest extant monuments of Tamil poetry belong to the last quarter of the 1st century A.D. Yet there are evident signs of a long literary tradition that must have preceded their appearance.

CONTENTS: The grammar includes chapters on: Orthography and Orthoepy - Morphology (Nouns - Numerals - Pronouns - Personal nouns - Adjectives - Verbs - Adverbs - Particles - Imitative words - Echo-words - Interjections) - Syntax (Simple sentence (Subject - Predicate - Agreement between subject and predicate - Attribute - Object - Adverbial modifiers - Homogeneous parts of the sentence - Word order - Inversion - Mononuclear sentences - Incomplete sentences), Composite sentence (Complex sentences - Compound sentences - Parenthetical sentences)). It concludes with an index of sandhi transmutations, an index of inflexions, and References. (The grammar is an unchanged reprint of the English edition; Moscow (2003)).

ISBN 3 89586 838 8. **LINCOM Language Research 04.** 470pp. USD 134.90 / EUR 91.80 / GBP 66.10. 2005.

Dravidian Historical Linguistics

MIKHAIL S. ANDRONOV

Institute of Oriental Studies, The Russian Academy of Sciences

The book is composed of papers dealing with controversial problems in the history and comparative grammar of the Dravidian languages. A historical overview of Dravidian studies in the 19th and 20th centuries is followed by a detailed discussion of various systems of language classification worked out by leading comparativists in the past two centuries. The major principles of the comparative-historical method are discussed in connection with unceasing attempts to establish genetic relationship between Dravidian and non-Dravidian languages. The origin and historical evolution of finite forms of the Dravidian verb are dealt with in several papers, and those of the

adjective in Tamil and personal pronouns in Brahui are traced in the other two.

A peculiar case of grammar hybridization in Old Malayalam mixed with Sanskrit and cases of structural borrowing in modern Dravidian languages are described and analysed in three papers. Finally, the etymologies of the word 'Dravidian' and a dozen of other ethnonyms are explained. A bibliography of over 300 items indicates the relevant literature, both classical and modern. [Original and unabridged version, set with a typewriter].

ISBN 3 89586 413 7. **LINCOM Language Research 02**. 160 pp. USD 114.90 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2001.

A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages

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

A decisive role played by the Dravidian component in the linguistic history of South Asia, makes the historical study of the Dravidian languages one of the primary tasks of modern South Asian linguistics. Information on the Dravidian language structure at the earliest stage of existence as well as on the course of its development in subsequent periods has become indispensable for the understanding of many fundamental aspects of the evolution of Indo-Aryan, Munda and other languages spoken in this area, not to mention the internal history of the Dravidian family itself. Modern linguistics operates with data from twenty-six Dravidian languages, viz., Tamil, Malayalam, Kasaba, Kurru, Kota, Toda, Kodagii, Kannada, Kuruba, Tulu, Koraga, Bellari, Telugu, Kolami, Naiki, Parji, Gadaba, Gondi, Konda, Pengo, Manda, Kul, Kuvi, Kurukh, Malto and Brahui.

In the absence of a definite boundary between the notions of language and dialect some of the South Dravidian tribal dialects are occasionally treated as independent languages in literature. It seems, however, that there are no sufficient grounds for it as peculiarities of such dialects do not generally exceed dialectisms found elsewhere. Therefore tribal dialects retain their original status in this edition of Comparative Grammar. At the same time there is no confidence that all languages of the Dravidian family have already been discovered and their list will not be expanded in the future. Dravidian comparative studies have a 140-year-old history. The multiplicity and diversity of collected facts, the complicity of raised problems and the discrepancy between their conflicting interpretations, on the one hand, and the necessity to restrict the extent of the study to the limits of this book, on the other, called for a careful selection of the material to be examined here. The work on this book has a long history. Its preliminary stage started in the early fifties when the author studied Bengali, Hindi and especially Tamil at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies and, later, at the Tamil Department, University of Madras. The creative part of the work was accomplished in the Institute of Oriental Studies, the Russian Academy of Sciences, which in 1978 and 1994 brought out two editions of the book in Russian. The present edition incorporates numerous additions and amendments made in the text in the process of its translation.

Contents: Preface, Abbreviations, Introduction 1. Phonetics 1.1. Phones and phonemes 1.2. Historical development of sounds 1.3. Phonetic correspondences 1.4. Phonetic processes 1.5. Dravidian root structure 2. Morphology 2.1. Nouns 2.2. Numerals 2.3. Pronouns 2.4. Personal nouns 2.5. Adjectives 2.6.

Verbs 2.7. Adverbs 2.8. Imitative words 2.9. Echo-words 2.10. Particles 2.11. Postpositions 2.12. Conjunctions 2.13. Interjections 3. Proto-Dravidian Language 4. Bibliographical references 5. Indexes.

ISBN 3 89586 705 5. **LINCOM Language Research 03**. 342 pp. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 2003.

A Grammar of the Brahui Language in Comparative Treatment

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 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 expounded, 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 these 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].

ISBN 3 89586 412 9. **LINCOM Language Research 01**. 100 pp. USD 98.80 / EUR 67.20 / GBP 48.40. 2001.

Topic Chains in Chinese

A Discourse Analysis and Applications in Language Teaching

WENDAN LI
University of North Carolina

Chinese is a discourse-oriented language. It has relatively few morphological and syntactic rules, but more constructions and strategies at the discourse level for the organization of text. The topic chain is such a structure at the discourse level in which clauses are linked not by conjunctions, but by coreferential relationships between overt topic noun phrases and unspecified noun phrases in adjacent clauses. Since the topic chain is used frequently in Chinese, the understanding of the structure is important to the understanding of the language. This book analyzes the structural characteristics of topic chains, their functions in discourse organization and their commonly occurring patterns.

It demonstrates how the patterns are used

either individually or in combination to build up units of text at the discourse level. The analysis also has its practical application in second language teaching. It is shown in the second part of the book that the patterns of topic chains can be used as a transitional measure to lead students' production from the clause to the discourse level. The study is an attempt to investigate how discourse patterns, structures and strategies can be effectively taught in second language classrooms to reflect the discourse-oriented nature of the Chinese language. It bridges the gap between linguistic analysis and language pedagogy.

ISBN 3 89586 371 8. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 57**. 239pp. USD 114.90 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2005.

Handbook of Japanese Grammar

HIROKO STORM

A Handbook of Japanese Grammar is intended for students who study Japanese as a second language, and teachers of the language. It is designed for those who seek a comprehensive understanding of multiple areas of Japanese.

Contents: Chapter 1: Pronunciation; Chapter 2: The Writing System; Chapter 3: Vocabulary; Chapter 4: Parts of Speech; Chapter 5: Numerals and Counters; Chapter 6: Word Order; Chapter 7: Conditionals; Chapter 8: Double Noun Phrase; Sentences; Chapter 9: Noun Modifiers; Chapter 10: Comparatives and Superlatives; Chapter 11: Causatives; Chapter 12: Passives; Chapter 13: Requests, Invitations, and Commands; Chapter 14: Potentials; Chapter 15: Purposes; Chapter 16: Honorifics; Chapter 17: Male and Female Speech

ISBN 3 89586 708 X. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 18**. 200pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2003.

The Phonology of Guangzhou Cantonese

MING CHAO GUI
The University of Oklahoma

Cantonese, also widely known as *Yue Yu* (粤语) or *Guangdong Hua* (广东话) in a much broader sense, is in fact one of the many varieties of the *Yue* Family of Chinese dialects. From the linguistic and historical linguistic point of view, it is generally viewed as the lingua franca of this family. The variety being discussed in this book is the one spoken in the City of Guangzhou (广州), the capital of Guangdong province, therefore it is known as *Guangzhou Hua* (Guangzhou speech), or rather, Guangzhou Cantonese as suggested by the title of this book.

This book is based on the author's Master's thesis completed at the University of Texas with up-dated information and language data. A sociolinguistic as well as historical linguistic account of this language is given in some detail, including a special section on the Creole-natured origin of Cantonese and its close varieties. Discussions in great detail have been given to the segmental and suprasegmental features of this language. The complex yet symmetrical tone system and the unique tone sandhi phenomena are treated with feature geometry framework. The major motivation for the tone change has been investigated. For the first time, presumably, some significant synchronic changes undertaken by modern Guangzhou Cantonese in the past fifty years have been probed.

ISBN 3 89586 643 1 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 56**. 144pp. USD 164.30 / EUR 111.80 / GBP 80.50. 2005.

Intonation in Cantonese

CHOI-YEUNG-CHANG FLYNN
University of Hong Kong

This study develops a system for describing intonation in Cantonese, a language having six phonological tones employing both pitch and slope. It analyses the utterance intonation contour into major intonation groups, intonation groups and feet. It defines what criteria those units meet and how they relate to each other.

The intonation contours, constructed with a string of lexical tones, are described in terms of prosodic units which separate themselves in terms of pitch height and pitch span. The demarcation of the units is an innovation of this work. The different F₀ values of identical phonological tones in an utterance are found to be in gradual descent if they are within an intonation group, and an intonation group is depicted more clearly when the two fitted lines which cover the top and the bottom are parallel and declined. A major intonation group is the largest prosodic unit in utterances. It is decided by a larger size of resetting of pitch span. An intonation group and a major intonation group each represent a unit of information which is semantically and syntactically coherent. The most prominent syllable in an intonation group is the tonic.

An acoustic analysis of all possible combinations of the lexical tones of disyllabic and trisyllabic tonal sequences shows that tonal coarticulation is an important factor in modifying the F₀ contours. The modification can affect both the pitch height and the slope of the F₀ contours, and is also realised in both anticipatory and carryover effects. Prominence is examined, both at the level of words and of utterances, and a description of its prosodic parameters is developed with supporting evidence from the discussion of tonics.

ISBN 3 89586 986 4. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics** 49. 150pp. USD 100.20 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2003.

A Profile of the Mandarin Noun Phrases Possessive Phrases & Classifier Phrases in Spoken Discourse

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 interesting 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 and makes explicit the modification relationship such an element bears to the head noun in a complex NP. The use of the classifier turns out to be the most conspicuous typological feature of Mandarin. In view of their significance, the phenomena involving the particle *de* and the classifier will be scrutinized in chapters two and three, respectively.

With regard to the adnominal possessive construction, there is a general consensus in Chinese linguistics about the linking function of the particle *de*. Given that the presence of this

particle in adnominal constructions is not obligatory, some analyses thus hint at a possible correlation between the omission/non-use of the particle *de* and inalienability (cf. Dragunov 1960; Chao 1968; Li and Thompson 1981), possible factors triggering the presence or absence of the particle *de* in actual spoken discourse are, however, never surveyed. It is Chappell and Thompson (1992) who first inquire into this question. They conduct a survey on a corpus consisting of both spoken and written texts and arrive at the conclusion that the use or omission of the particle *de* is determined by a number of convergent factors. Based on their findings, Liu will explore further the relevant factors determining the use or omission of the particle *de* in a pure spoken discourse. This is the main task of chapter two. In addition, issues concerning to what extent the notion of "inalienability" is relevant to the adnominal possessive phrase, as well as how this notion is expressed in Mandarin, will also be investigated in this chapter.

Due to the isolating morphological character of Mandarin, grammatical categories such as gender and case are irrelevant for the NP. Issues on number, by contrast, turn out to be of most importance and relevance. Indeed it is precisely the unique behavior of the NP in relation to number expression which is characteristic of the Mandarin NP, i.e., the use of the classifier. A survey of this phenomenon will be the main task of chapter three. In order to express the notion of quantification, Mandarin Chinese draws on the use of classifiers. In Chinese linguistics, however, classifiers are not defined clearly enough.

(to be continued in the LINCOM webshop: www.lincom.eu).

ISBN 3 89586 728 4. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics** 53. 300pp. USD 114.90 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2003.

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 morpho-syntactically equivalent sentence types in Seoul Korean: the so-called direct imperative (or command), and the indirect imperative (or suggestion). The Autosegmental-Metrical theory developed by Pierrehumbert (1980), Beckman and Pierrehumbert (1986), Pierrehumbert and Beckman (1988), and Jun (1996; 1998) is used as analytical framework.

Specifically, the book asks if the two sentence types are intonationally distinguishable, and if they are, how they are different. As part of this aim, it also examines how intonational tones are realised over units of different length in the two sentence types, and investigates the intonational phrase structure - the so-called accentual phrase structure - of the two sentence types. The results show that the two sentence types are both similar and different in their intonational structure. They are similar in two ways. Both have the same accentual phrase structure, with two accentual phrases, and both permit of an orthogonal 'strength' dimension. Thus it is claimed that direct imperatives can differ in the authority conveyed, and indirect imperatives can differ in the degree of assertiveness conveyed. It is further claimed that both these orthogonal 'strength' dimensions are signalled by the same phonological mechanism: through the first high tone of the accentual phrase.

The two sentence types differ in three ways. They have different boundary tones: /HL%/ or /L%/ in direct imperative and /LHL%/ in indirect imperative, and the relationship between strong authority and weak authority 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.

ISBN 3 89586 722 5. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics** 48. 144pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.70. 2003.

2nd edition:

Japanese Postpositions: Theory and Practice

NORIKO KATSUKI-PESTEMER
University of Trier

This handbook gives the reader an overview of Japanese postpositions which have a wide range of functions, such as case marking, adverbial, copulative, conjunctive and modality expressing roles. The aim of this book is to provide the 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.

Noriko Katsuki-Pestemer is Lecturer of Japanese language and Japanese linguistics at the University of Trier. She is the author of Japanese textbooks for undergraduate students at German universities: *Grundstudium Japanisch Volume 1* (1990) and *Volume 2* (1991); *Japanisch für Anfänger Volumes 1 and 2* (1996).

ISBN 978 3 89586 111 6. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics** 52. 210pp. USD 116.10 / EUR 79.00 / GBP 56.90. 2008 (2nd edition).

Studies on Dialects in the Shanghai Area Their Phonological Systems and Historical Developments

ZHONGMIN CHEN
University of California, Berkeley

This study is an analysis of phonological systems and historical developments of dialects in the Shanghai Area.

Though there are five groups in the area, it is the historical development of The City group in the period from the 1850's to present which will be of primary concern to us in this study. There are five chapters and two appendices in the study.

Chapter One presents the general information about the location, history, administration, and population of the area, an overview of previous studies, and a brief discussion of the research methods and databases employed in the study.

Chapter Two addresses the internal divergence between the dialects and classifies the dialects in the area into five groups. The analysis includes the criteria of the classification, the classification of the dialects, and the historical-cultural background of the classification. The author treats the characteristics of tonal systems as a principal criterion in classifying the dialects in the area into five groups. Finally, a brief

description of the phonological systems of the four representative dialects in the suburban area will be given (Chengqiao, Jiading, Songjiang and Liantang dialect).

Chapter Three is a description of the phonological system of The City group. The sound system of The City group is based on most people's (majority) pronunciation. The differences between "majority" and "older", and other variations will be also discussed in this chapter. Chapter Four presents a discussion of some major sound changes in the dialects. This analysis includes tonal developments, pre-glottalized stops and their developments, the difference between literary and colloquial readings, and the pronunciation strata of the Yu rhyme category of Middle Chinese. Chapter Five discusses the major sound changes that have occurred in The City group from the 1850's to present by comparing the four sound systems from three periods. Appendix One is the language atlas in the area. There are twenty-five maps in this appendix, including administrative maps, two maps on the classification of the dialects, and twenty-one maps of language features. Appendix Two is a comparative morpheme-syllabary.

The pronunciations of more than 2,000 characters from the five groups are listed in this appendix.

ISBN 3 89586 978 3. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 46.** 260pp. incl. 24 maps (four colour printing). USD 140.80 / EUR 95.80 / GBP 69.00. 2003.

Grammaticalization of Verbs in Mandarin Chinese

JANET ZHIQUN XING
Western Washington University

This study demonstrates that many processes of 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 verbs. In addition to that, there are a number of 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 into grammaticalization; the source meaning does not determine the path of grammaticalization; and grammaticalization does not entail desemantization. Evidence is presented to show that all verbs investigated in this study have undergone three stages of syntactic reanalysis: serialization, de-centralization, and functionalization. As to semantic change, pragmatic inferencing plays a crucial role throughout the process of all cases of grammaticalization. It is argued that this is primarily attributed to the isolating nature of the Chinese language.

ISBN 3 89586 755 1. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 47.** 139pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2003.

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 language of Cantonese (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 Patterning in Distinct Prosodic Types" adopts the contrastive approach to examine cross-linguistic transfer patterning, proposing a Contrastive Transfer Hierarchy to predict, or explain, transfer prominence and degrees of difficulties in SLA with L1 and L2 from distinct prosodic typological backgrounds.

The third paper: "A Cantonese Accent: Transfer of Cantonese Prosodic Traits in the Acquisition of Japanese as a Second Language" and the forth one: "Which is more Difficult for the Japanese Native Speaker to Master, Cantonese or English Prosody?" present rather straight-forward accounts of learning difficulties in the particular group of first language speakers regarding the prosody of the specified second languages on the basis of the assumptions laid down previously in the first papers.

ISBN 3 89586 701 2. **Languages of the World 28.** 100pp. USD 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.50. 2003.

Yunnanese and Kunming Chinese:

A Study of the Language Communities, the Phonological Systems, and the Phonological Developments

MING CHAO GUI
University of Oklahoma, Norman

This is an interdisciplinary study composed of extensive research and detailed analyses of Yunnanese, a Southwestern Mandarin language spoken in Yunnan, China, and Kunming Chinese - one of its major varieties spoken in the city of Kunming. The research work is conducted in three major areas: the language communities, the phonological systems, and the phonological developments in the past six decades. The language communities are discussed from the perspectives of ethnology, sociolinguistics, and dialectology, covering such aspects as history of the civilization of Yunnan and Kunming, the ethnographical and ethno-historical account for the twenty-four ethnic groups inhabiting in Yunnan province, the demographic statistics of these groups, and dialect geography of Yunnanese and its varieties, as well as the members of Southwestern Mandarin subgroup.

A language survey has been conducted in some detail on the varieties of Yunnanese represented by one hundred and thirty-five locations with a comparative study of their segmental and suprasegmental structures. A comparative study on the language data representing two different varieties of Kunming Chinese spoken in two different periods of time, i.e., in 1940s and in 1990s, discloses the striking sound changes undergone by this dialect. Analyses of tone sandhi in autosegmental and metrical framework have revealed the edge sensitive characteristic of its tone system, as well as the constraints of tone sandhi imposed by syntactic structure and lexical category.

ISBN 3 89586 635 0. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 28.** 250pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.80. 2001.

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 distressed element (a pronoun, for example), two constituents can legitimately occur after the verb. This pattern is explained by proposing a prosodic feature assignment on elementary trees 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.

ISBN 3 89586 369 6. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 44.** 148pp. USD 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2002.

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

ESTHER YUK WAH LAI
University of Hong Kong

The present volume is an elaborate study of the prosodic system and prosodic transfer effects in two typologically distinct 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 most important features characterizing the overall prosody of each language through a comprehensive review over important issues in the light of present day prosodic and phonological theories as the metrical theory, auto segmental and prosodic phonology etc. The second part focuses on a contrastive study to predict or explain potential areas of prosodic interference in the foreign language classroom of Cantonese and Japanese speakers through postulating a hierarchy of transfer parameters, with empirical verification where necessary.

The study displays its unique contribution in multiple directions: (a) The Cantonese stress/accents hypothesis proposed in the study is the first attempt ever to examine closely the prosodic behaviour of Cantonese, beyond the scope of the lexical tone. (b) The detailed prosodic analyses as presented should greatly facilitate second language learning for Cantonese and Japanese speakers who are both well known to speak a second language with a strong first language accent. (c) The scrutiny of diverse language types revealing universal principles underlying language specific behaviour seems to suggest that barriers between the so called "distinct prosodic types" such as "tonal versus intonation", "rhythm of alternation versus rhythm of succession" can be rather superficial, upon new discovery and new interpretation of their prosodic behaviour.

ISBN 3 89586 467 6. **LINCOM Studies in Language Acquisitions 08.** 350pp. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.70. 2002.

Rawang Texts

RANDY J. LAPOLLA & DORY POA
City University of Hong Kong

This volume is a collection of fully analyzed texts of the Mvtwang dialect of the Rawang language collected as part of fieldwork on the language. Rawang is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by approximately fifty thousand people who live in northern Kachin State, Myanmar (Burma), particularly along the Mae Hka ('Nmai Hka) and Maeli Hka (Mali Hka) river valleys just south and east of Tibet. The Mvtwang dialect is considered to be the most central of the many Rawang dialects spoken in Myanmar, and so has become a standard for writing and intergroup communication.

The texts include the Rawang creation and migration stories, other folk stories, and also dialogic procedural texts detailing how to weave cloth, how to prepare different traditional foods and how to make a bow and arrows. An introductory chapter gives a brief grammatical description of the language and introduces the Rawang orthography.

(The orthography uses the roman alphabet and a few other symbols; it was developed by American missionary Robert H. Morse in the 1960's, and is commonly used by the Rawangs.) The texts are given in this orthography. They are first presented unanalyzed side-by-side with a free English translation, section by section. Then each section is presented again in the standard four-line format (as spoken/morphemic analysis/morpheme gloss/free translation).

ISBN 3 89586 783 7. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 18.** 300 pp. USD 134.90 / EUR 91.80 / GBP 66.10. 2001.

Meaning and Form: Essays in Pre-Modern Chinese Grammar

K. TAKASHIMA and JIANG SHAOYU
(eds.)

The 21 articles collected in this volume were first presented to the Fourth International Conference on Classical Chinese Grammar held in August, 2001, at UBC in Vancouver. The rejection rate of the original papers submitted for publication consideration being about 40% ensured a high-quality level of the papers. The authors of the papers written in English include: Françoise Bottéro (distinction between "noncompound characters" and "compound characters"); Roderick Campbell (focus, classifiers and quantificational typology in early Chinese); Michael Friedrich (Georg von der Gabelentz and synchronic linguistics); Zev Handel (今, 翌, and .as time demonstratives in OBI); Richard Lynn (philosophical semantics of Chinese literary thought); Chrystelle Maréchal (idioms and graphic identification in bronze inscriptions [BI]); Barbara Meinsternst (future tense in classical Chinese); Edwin Pulleyblank ("Only" in old Chinese); Jingtao Sun (fission reduplication in old Chinese); Newell Van Auken (modal negative *wu* in classical Chinese); Shun-chiu Yau (semiotics out of the past); Anne Yue (focus markers in Zhongshan BI). The papers written in Chinese are:

朱.祥.(研.甲骨文的方法); 董秀芳(從話題結構到複.結構:以「者」和「所」的功能演變爲.); 郭錫.(先秦稱.法的發展); 江.生(時間詞「時」與「後」的語法化); 紹愚(受事主語的.發展與使役.到被動的演變); 貴生(古漢語中的「之.何」與「何」); 曉虹(試.中.世漢語中的三音節子尾詞);

大西克也(施受同辭芻議—《史記》中的「中性動詞」和「作格動詞」); 臧克和(《尚書》語法.型補.).

ISBN 3 89586 824 8. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 55.** 260pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 2004.

Folktales of China's Minhe Mangghuer

ZHU YONGZHONG (*Zhongchuan Junior Middle School*), WANG XIANZHENG (*Qinghai Medical College*) & KEVIN SLATER (*University of California*) & KEVIN STUART (*Qinghai Junior Teachers' College*)

In the east-central portion of Northwest China's Qinghai Province dwell the majority of China's Monguor (Tu) nationality, classified as one of China's fifty-six official ethnic groups and numbering 190,000 (1990). The 37,900 Minhe Mangghuer, dwelling in Minhe Hui and Mangghuer (Tu) County, are the second largest Monguor group.

Minhe Mangghuer (language) is of primarily Mongolic lexicon and morphosyntax while, at the same time, exhibiting massive lexical and phonological influences from Chinese. This collection of more than twenty folktales are presented in the Mangghuer written system (based on a modified pinyin system), English translation and extensive notes and provides valuable linguistic materials on this endangered Monguor dialect that exists nowhere else. Map, illustrations.

ISBN 3 89586 254 1. **Languages of the World/Text Library 01.** 280pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2005.

Les langues Hmong-Mjen (Miáo-Yáo). Phonologie historique.

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

L'épanouissement que connaît la recherche sur les langues Hmong-Mjen 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 d'entreprendre une étude comparative des langues Hmong-Mjen en considérant ces sources dans leur totalité. Un tel travail de synthèse nous a paru constituer une étape préliminaire à des recherches plus approfondies, auxquelles s'ajoutent nécessairement des enquêtes de terrain. Notre aperçu vise, en effet, à mettre en évidence les principaux problèmes encore en suspens dans le domaine de la phonologie historique Hmong-Mjen tout en révélant les lacunes dont pâtit encore notre documentation.

Après la présentation des travaux antérieurs effectués dans le domaine de la linguistique diachronique Hmong-Mjen, et la discussion de leurs résultats dans une perspective ethnohistorique, nous décrivons les systèmes phonologiques de quarante parlers Hmong-Mjen, en analysant leurs systèmes d'initiales, de rimes, de tons et, dans la mesure du possible, leur sandhi tonal.

Notre examen révèle que certaines langues

attestent près de cent consonnes initiales 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 sont employés à une fin distinctive dans plusieurs parlers. La phonation murmurée apparaît en relation avec d'anciennes initiales sonores dans la plupart des langues Hmong. Le déclenchement du sandhi tonal, progressif dans la majorité des langues Hmong et régressif dans la majorité des langues Mjen, s'avère être fortement limité par des contraintes phonologiques et syntaxiques, aussi bien que par l'usage.

Notre description des quarante parlers Hmong-Mjen est suivie d'une partie comparative dans laquelle sont présentés les principaux types d'évolution des systèmes tonals et les tableaux de correspondances des tons, des initiales et des rimes.

ISBN 3 89586 211 8. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 07.** 340 pp. USD 143.80 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 1998.

Chinese Historical Phonology

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

JOHN NEWMAN & ANAND V. RAMAN
Massey University; John Hopkins University

This volume is an explicit summary of the phonological histories of Beijing and Cantonese dialects, based on earlier accounts proposed by Matthew Chen and John Newman and which appeared in the *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* (1976, 1984/1985). Approximately 2,700 characters appear here with their Middle Chinese reconstructions (the 'Simplified Middle Chinese' reconstructions proposed by Chen) and arranged by their Middle Chinese rime, initial, and tone class. For each character, the complete derivations (as sequences of rule labels) from Middle Chinese to Beijing pronunciation and from Middle Chinese to Cantonese pronunciation are given, including indications of exceptional application or non-application of rules. A full statement of the regular phonological rules referred to in the derivations is provided. The meanings of the characters (in English) are also included. A Hanyu Pinyin-Middle Chinese index enables the reader to determine the Middle Chinese reconstruction from the Hanyu Pinyin representation. The detail of Beijing and Cantonese phonological histories is here made accessible to linguists outside the specialist field of Sinology. The material is explicit, comprehensive, and transparent in a way which will be appreciated by Sinologists and non-Sinologists alike.

ISBN 3 89586 543 5. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 27.** 300 pp. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 1999.

Japanese Phonology A Functional Approach

TSUTOMU AKAMATSU
University of Leeds

What crucially distinguishes this book from any others previously published on Japanese phonology is that the approach adopted in this book is *functionalist*. The author offers his own phonological analysis of current standard

Japanese (of which he is a native speaker) from a functional point of view. The objective of the present book is therefore to present an analysis of the phonic substance (of both segmental and suprasegmental nature) of Japanese with a view to identifying and hierarchically classifying the functions that they fulfil in the phonic substance of the language and making statements about the actual workings of these functions in Japanese.

The book basically falls into Part I and Part II, each of which divides into chapters. Part I explains for the benefit of general readers the theoretical framework, i.e. the framework of functional linguistics, in which the author's phonological analysis of Japanese is carried out. The principles and procedures of a phonological analysis of languages, Japanese in the present case, from a functional point of view are set out. To this end the author explains, by drawing on illustrations from English, the various concepts of functional phonology that are necessarily invoked in analyzing the phonic substance of languages. These concepts include 'functions', 'phonology', 'phonological opposition', 'exclusive opposition', 'commutation test', 'distinctive unit', 'relevant feature', 'phoneme', 'archiphoneme' and 'neutralization'. Part II presents in detail the author's own phonological analysis of Japanese *step by step*, that is, by following the successive analytical procedures, and not just the global results of his analysis. The phonemes of Japanese are identified through the commutation test, together with the relevant features which define them, and the instances of the neutralization of the phonological oppositions are discovered, and the archiphonemes associated with the respective neutralizations defined in terms of the relevant features. The suprasegmental parts dealt with in this book centre on what the author calls 'moracic unit' which has certain phonological as well as phonetic implications in Japanese, and on various accentual patterns which result from certain manners in which accent in this language is realized. The book ends with the Conclusion, followed by Notes, References and Index.

As can easily be seen from its title, this book can rightly be considered a sister volume to the author's previous book, *Japanese Phonetics: Theory and Practice* (1997, Lincom Europa). In this book the phonic substance of Japanese is presented in detail from an articulatory point of view. The functions of the phonic substance is deliberately left out of the purview in anticipation of the publication of this new and later book in which Japanese phonology is presented *from a functional point of view*.

ISBN 3 89586 544 3. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 38**. 360 pp. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 2000.

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 also found here and there as appropriate. Chapter 1 is provided for the benefit of those readers who are not sufficiently familiar with articulatory phonetics. Full articulatory description of the vowels follows (Chapter 2). Full treatment is given of inter alia 'nasalized vowel', which is well known to present substantial and notorious difficulty to foreign

speakers of Japanese.

The Japanese consonants are individually described (Chapter 3). Then all types of combination involving vowels, semivowels and consonants are studied (Chapter 4). Chapters 5 to 8 deal with suprasegmental elements like rhythm, accent and speech melody; the moraic structure of Japanese words is also treated as it relates to the question of rhythm. Finally, a summary of guideline is provided to help towards the acquisition of 'intelligible' Japanese pronunciation (Chapter 9). The book ends with Conclusion, References and Index.

ISBN 3 89586 095 6. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 03**. 440 pp. USD 139.30 / EUR 94.80 / GBP 68.20. 1997.

Usage of pronouns, address and relationship terms in Chinese

SIEW-YUE KILLINGLEY

Enhanced by a questionnaire on attitude and usage using thirteen respondents (ten of them native Chinese speakers), this study traces the development of the written pronoun *ta1*, the expression of 'it' in Chinese, and the use of *ta1men* with non-human reference. The exclusive-inclusive distinction between *wo3men* and *zan2men* (including its variants) is examined, followed by an examination of the expression of number when using *nin2*. Is there a form *nin2men*, and if so, how is it used? The study also investigates the way speakers feel about certain terms of address and relationship terms largely connected with sex differentiation and marital status, taking into account the complex situation arising from various language reforms and counter-reforms in the People's Republic of China reflecting the accepted politically correct ideas at different stages.

Some unexpected features of usage among Chinese speakers worldwide are revealed. There are similarities of usage across geographical and social divisions as well as among members of different age groups, although in the area of address and kinship terms, there is an occasional tendency for usage to be linked to geographical distribution. Surprising dissimilarities of usage among speakers of the same geographical and social group are also revealed.

The study also incidentally reveals the diversity of names with which Chinese speakers refer (in Chinese and in English) to what is loosely described as 'Chinese' or 'Mandarin' by foreigners.

ISBN 3 89586 847 7. **Languages of the World 30**. 70pp. USD 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2003.

Shanghai Tonetics

SEAN XIAONONG 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 phonetics, but also phonology.

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, among other thing, 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).

ISBN 3 89586 584 2. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 32**. 200 pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 1999.

Probleme der Wortbildung in den Jenissej-Sprachen

HEINRICH WERNER
Universität Bonn

Bislang liegen auf dem Gebiet der Wortbildung in den Jenissej-Sprachen nur wenige Arbeiten vor, und es schien dem Verfasser angebracht zu sein, sich dem Problem in einer zusammenfassenden Arbeit zuzuwenden. Dabei setzte er sich vor allem zum Ziel, die theoretische Fragen und die praktischen Richtlinien für die Erstellung von Wörterbüchern der Jenissej-Sprachen zu erörtern. Da aber die Wortbildung in diese Sprachen aufs engste mit der Morphologie verbunden und verflochten und in vielen Fällen kaum von ihr zu trennen ist, kann eine derartige Spezialuntersuchung der Wortbildung auch zur Klärung mehrerer grammatischer Phänomene beitragen. Die Spezifik der lexikalischen Nomination in den Jenissej-Sprachen kann außerdem auf wichtige typologische Züge hinweisen, die einen breiteren Überblick über den typologischen Zustand dieser Sprachen ermöglichen. Die Arbeit basiert hauptsächlich auf ketische, juralischen und kottischen Sprachmaterialien.

Inhalt: 1. Zum Problem des Wortes in den Jenissej-Sprachen, 2. Zum Problem der nominalen Wortbildung, 3. Zum Problem der verbalen Wortbildung, 4. Zur Wortbildung der Adverbien und Numeralien, 5. Grenzfälle der verbalen Wort- und Formbildung, 6. Schlußbetrachtungen.

ISBN 3 89586 270 3. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 25**. 180pp. USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.60. 1998.

Learning to Read Pinyin Romanization and its Equivalent in Wade-Giles: A Practical Course for Students of Chinese

SIEW-YUE KILLINGLEY

The most important romanization system of Chinese until recent times was the Wade-Giles system. Pinyin is now the most important romanization system in modern usage and is the system used in international communications and

in computer software. But Wade-Giles still retains an unparalleled place in the canon because a great deal of sinological work published before 1955 used it exclusively, and it continues to be used in areas of study such as Chinese philosophy. While Pinyin consonant letters maintain a one-to-one correspondence between a particular sound and a letter or sequence of two letters, there is a much more complicated correspondence between vowel letters and vowel sounds. Wade-Giles has a lesser degree of divergence between sound and letter, and in this respect is easier to operate.

The chief aim in this course is to teach competence in reading Pinyin romanization, and to foster an understanding of the principles underlying that romanization system. The student is introduced to some phonetics, although theoretical discussions are kept to a minimum. For those who wish, this course also teaches the ability to systematically convert each Pinyin representation into its Wade-Giles equivalent.

This course is directed at anyone who wishes to study Chinese fairly seriously for general or specialist purposes. It is meant to be used in conjunction with any current Chinese-language teaching book that uses Pinyin. No previous knowledge of phonetics is presupposed, and the course can be followed with or without a teacher. Parts of this course have been used since 1994 in draft form for beginners studying courses on Chinese language and culture at the University of Newcastle. This first published edition has been completed in the light of the author's experience in teaching those courses.

The lessons introduce difficulties of pronunciation and spelling gradually, beginning with Chinese sounds which are easily relatable to those of English (e.g., nasals), and progressing to those which may be outside the student's experience (e.g., retroflex fricatives).

Tone is introduced and taught by drawing on known analogies of pitch features in English intonation rather than taught as something entirely alien to the student's experience. Each lesson contains explanations, oral practice which enables the student to produce correct sounds, and practice in relating each sound to its Pinyin representation. A final lesson gives guidance on how to use Chinese-English Dictionaries.

Appendices on the organs of speech, on tables of vowels and consonants, and on developing a keyboard for Pinyin spelling complete with tones using macros in WordPerfect.

ISBN 3 89586 199 5. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 05.** 96pp. USD 74.10 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 1998.

A Synoptic Glossary of Athpare, Belhare, and Yakkha with further contributions
Findings of the "Linguistic Survey of Nepal"

WERNER WINTER, ALFONS K. WEIDERT, GERD HANSSON (ed.) & D. BICKRAM INGWABA SUBBA.

Athpare, Belhare and Yakkha are three closely related, but clearly distinct Tibeto-Burman languages within the Kiranti group in the eastern hills of Nepal. The Kiranti languages, most of them little-known and vanishing idioms, have become famous for their polysynthetic and "head-governed" morphosyntax ("complex pronominalization" in earlier literature on Himalayish). The three languages in question are comparatively closely related to Limbu as the most important Kiranti language with regard to the number of speakers (about 200.000 in Nepal).

The glossary presents data compiled within the "Linguistic Survey of Nepal" (LSN), a German-Nepalese field-project in the 1980ies which was the first linguistic inspection of the

Kiranti group in its entirety. The presented lexical materials are based upon word lists compiled by the late A.K. Weidert (1981-84 chief supervisor of the LSN) and D.B. Ingwaba Subba (co-author of Weidert/ Subba: "Concise Limbu Grammar and Dictionary", Amsterdam 1985: Lobster), a native speaker of Limbu. The unpublished materials have been enlarged with further LSN-materials compiled and arranged by W. Winter (erstwhile director of the LSN and head of the Linguistic Department at the University of Kiel, retired in 1991) and G. Hansson (1980-86 research assistant of LSN); the ultimate version comprises a glossary English - Athpare - Belhare - Yakkha with about 850 English items. The materials include data from lesser-known local varieties of Yakkha and from the little-known Khalsali-dialect of Athpare, which is sometimes regarded as a distinct language.

Since further in-depth studies in (Dhankuteli-) Athpare and Belhare have been carried out in the meantime, most attention in the descriptions is paid to Yakkha as a little-known language that needs further field-studies in future. Therefore the editor has added an essay with tentative analyses in the difficult verb morphology of Yakkha with a systematic list of about 250 extracted verb stems. Yakkha has a developed rather complex morphophonological patterns (e.g., prenasalization and/ or sonorization of initial consonants with several grammatical functions) and categorial features of its own (e.g., a second number-like agreement pattern "individual vs. mass" between the verbal predicate and the absolutive besides the common Kiranti pattern of number agreement) which look rather interesting also for general and typological linguistics.

ISBN 3 89586 066 2. **LINCOM Research Forum 01.** 120pp. USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.60. 1997.

Basic Burushaski Etymologies
The Indo-European and Paleobalkan affinities of Burushaski

ILIJA „ AŠULE
Macquarie University

By applying the most stringent principles of the comparative-historical method nearly two hundred Burushaski words are analysed which display firm Indo-European correspondences that do not originate from an Indo-Aryan or Iranian source. The etymologies show consistent and regular phonetic correspondences and highly specific semantic concordance with the ancient Balkan languages (most notably Phrygian and Thracian) and with Balto-Slavic. The basic and compact semantic fields to which the analysed vocabulary belongs (body parts, age and family relations, agriculture, plant names, sheep-farming, geographical features, names of vessels and tools, core adjectives and verbs) together with the derivational, grammatical and structural correspondences point to a rather close relationship and affinity of Burushaski with these linguistic groupations.

It can be concluded that there is an ancient Indo-European layer in Burushaski which indicates an early relationship or contact in its history with the Southern (Aegean) branch of I.E. on the one hand and with the Northern I.E. group on the other, with which it shows remarkable and very close correspondences.

Further systematic study of Burushaski vocabulary and grammar should clarify the implications of these findings and determine more closely Burushaski's affiliation within Indo-European.

ISBN 3 89586 089 1. **LINCOM Etymological Studies 01.** 160 pp. USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.60. 1998.

Nhaheun - French - English Lexicon

by MICHEL FERLUS
Edited and Annotated by PASCALE JACQ and PAUL SIDWELL
University of Melbourne

The present volume is a lexicon of Nhaheun, with glosses in French and English, and etymological commentary in English. There are more than 1500 entries. In total there are 160 pages, including introduction, transcription guide and semantic index. Nhaheun is a West Bahnaric language, and Bahnaric itself is a branch of Mon-Khmer. Nhaheun is presently spoken by plantation farmers on the Boloven Plateau in the south of the Lao PDR. Materials for the lexicon were collected in the 1960s and 70s, but until now have not appeared in a consolidated listing. To our knowledge existing published sources are not as extensive as this list. Nhaheun is phonologically divergent among West Bahnaric languages, in particular showing consonant lenitions which are not shared by its close relatives. Also Nhaheun is under strong Lao influence. The lexicon is intended as a useful reference and data source for comparative linguistics. The latter is especially strengthened by the inclusion of extensive etymological commentary by the editors, who are specialists in Bahnaric historical phonology and lexicography.

ISBN 3 929075 56 3. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 16.** 150 pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 1998.

Comparative West Bahnaric Dictionary

PASCALE JACQ & PAUL SIDWELL
University of Melbourne

The dictionary consolidates wordlists collected by Jacq and Sidwell during fieldwork to the Lao PDR (1996 to 1998), plus some material from other sources. The languages treated are Oi, Cheng, Sapuon, Talieng, Kraseng, Nhaheun, Laveh, Loven and Alak. The listing is according to semantic fields and includes both native vocabulary and borrowings, with some etymological commentary.

The introduction includes a discussion of the current linguistic situation in the south of the Lao PDR, with maps and a listing of languages and villages where they are spoken. The recording and transcription of data is discussed, and some brief remarks are made on the phonology and grammar of the languages. A preliminary genetic classification based upon the lexical data is also presented. A bibliography of West Bahnaric studies completes the introduction.

ISBN 3 89586 558 3. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 21.** 250 pp. USD 132.00 / EUR 89.80 / GBP 64.60. 2000.

Camling texts and glossary

KAREN EBERT
University of Zürich

This booklet is meant to accompany the grammatical description in LW/M 103, which contains many references to the texts. It contains transcriptions of narrated Camling mythology. Although the texts are of ethnological interest, the presentation is mainly directed towards linguists. A brief introduction is given to the Camling mythological cycles.

The narrations are then presented sentence by

sentence with morphological glosses and an English translation.

ISBN 3 89586 218 5. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 11.** 130pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.40. 2000.

Adverbials in Turkish

The Third Parameter in Aspectual Interpretation

MINE 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 morphology and T/A adverbials is analyzed. A time-relational analysis/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. Comrie, C. Smith, W. Klein and M. Krifka is required to account for Turkish data adequately.

In conclusion, it is argued that aspectual oppositions derive from universal properties of time intervals, relations between intervals and mereological structure and that aspect is a linguistic instantiation 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. This, in turn, suggests that from a wider perspective aspect is a linguistic reflection of the basic conceptual/perceptual contrast between figure and ground in the sense of L. Talmy and H. Demirdache & M. Uribe-Etxebarria.

Contents:

- CH. 1: Introduction
- CH. 2: Theoretical Framework
- CH. 3: A Time-Relational Analysis of Tense/Aspect Morphology In Turkish
- CH. 4: Viewpoint Aspect in Turkish
- CH. 5: Situation Aspect in Turkish
- CH. 6: A Time-Relational Account for Turkish Temporal/Aspectual Adverbials
- CH. 7: Conclusion
- Appendix: The Data
- Bibliography

ISBN 3 89586 809 4. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 59.** 260pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2006.

Huzhu Folklore Selections

Texts & Translations

Limusishiden (*Qinghai Medical College*) & Kevin Stuart (*Qinghai Junior Teachers' College*) (eds.)

China's Monguor (Tu) nationality (1990 population = 190,000), classified as one of China's fifty-six official ethnic groups, lives in the east-central portion of Northwest China's Qinghai Province. The 57,000 Huzhu Mongghul (1990) are the largest Monguor group, speaking a language with many links to Mongol and greatly

influenced by Tibetan culture, especially in the religious arena. An extensive selection of folklore materials written by Huzhu Mongghul has been published over the last decade in a mimeographed journal. Few complete collections of this material remain. HUZHU FOLKLORE SELECTIONS presents the great body of this material in a single Mongghul-language collection with notes and a Table of Contents in English. The Mongghul written system is based on a modified pinyin system. Map, illustrations.

ISBN 3 89586 257 4. **Languages of the World/Text Library 04.** 500pp. 2 Vols. Each USD 67.50 / EUR 45.90 / GBP 33.00. 2001.

Huzhu Mongghul Folklore

Texts & Translations

Limusishiden (*Qinghai Medical College*) & Kevin Stuart (*Qinghai Junior Teachers' College*)

China's Monguor (Tu) nationality, classified as one of China's fifty-six official ethnic groups, lives in the east-central portion of Northwest China's Qinghai Province. For the first time, wedding songs, funeral lamentations, folktales, jokes and riddles, and other songs are presented in the Mongghul written system (based on a modified pinyin system), English translation and extensive notes. The 57,000 Huzhu Mongghul (1990) are the largest Monguor group, speaking a language with many links to Mongol and greatly influenced by Tibetan culture, especially in the religious arena. Map, illustrations.

ISBN 3 89586 256 8. **Languages of the World/Text Library 03.** 350pp. USD 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 1998.

Korean Phonology

A Principle-based Approach

DUCK-YOUNG LEE

The Australian National University

This book presents an attempt to investigate major issues in Korean phonology in terms of principles and elements, based on the framework of Government Phonology. It begins with an introductory section, describing central aspects of the framework, which include recent development in the theory with regard to the representation of ATR and coronals. An analysis of a wide range of data in Korean phonology is then provided. In dealing with data involving vowels, the study first discusses vowel harmony, which has traditionally been treated as the result of the harmonic opposition between 'light vowels' and 'dark vowels'. It addresses some unsolved problems in previous analyses by proposing a phonological operation called 'A-head alignment'. This will be followed by an element-based analysis of vowel coalescence and diphthongisation.

It will be shown that a phonological operation called 'Nuclear Fusion' and asymmetry in the spreading properties of the vocalic elements 'I' and 'U' in Korean have a crucial role in the analysis. The second half of the book is devoted to discussions of issues involved in consonantal clusters, such as tensification, lenition, nasalisation and vowel epenthesis, etc. It outlines the mechanisms as to under what conditions these phenomena take place and how each phenomenon is connected to each other. These mechanisms will be discussed in conjunction with the possibility that consonantal clusters may occur in two onsets that are separated by a nuclear position which does not contain any phonetic realisation (i.e. an empty nucleus). The important

point is that onsets surrounding an empty nucleus are in a governing relation (i.e. interonset government) in Korean, and an intervening empty nucleus maintains its null status during derivation if the surrounding two onsets form the governing relation. Tensification and neutralisation are manifestations of interonset government, while the failure of the government results in vowel epenthesis or nasalisation.

ISBN 3 89586 220 7. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 12.** 250 pp. USD 110.50 / EUR 75.20 / GBP 54.10. 1998.

Tone-Vowel Interaction in Optimality Theory

PING JIANG-KING

University of British Columbia

This study aims at constructing a fully articulated theory of tone-vowel interaction within the framework of Optimality Theory (OT). It examines the nature of this phenomenon in Northern Min languages, as well as various Southeast Asian languages. The questions addressed are (i) what is the nature of tone-vowel interaction? (ii) how do they relate to each other? Two important findings emerge from the investigation. First, tonal types and syllable types are closely related to each other. That is, different groups of tones occur only in a certain kind of syllables. These cooccurrence restrictions are identified as a correlation between tonal contour and syllable weight.

Second, tone does not directly affect vowel distributions and alternations. Rather, it is the relative syllable positions in which a vowel occurs and the number of segments present in a syllable that trigger vowel distributions and alternations. These findings lead to the conclusion that tone and vowel do not interact directly and that there is no feature-to-feature correlation between them. Their interaction lies in the prosodic anchor mediating between them. To account for the correlation between tonal contour and syllable weight and the close relationship between syllable structures and vowel features, a prosodic anchor hypothesis is proposed which attributes the tone-vowel interaction to the mora and its function as an anchor for both tone and vowel.

ISBN 3 89586 647 4. **LINCOM Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 16.** 220pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1999.

Loven (*Jruq*) Consolidated Lexicon

PASCALE JACQ & PAUL SIDWELL

University of Melbourne

Loven (autonym *Jruq*, also known as *Boloven* or *Lawen*) is a West-Bahnaric (Mon-Khmer) language. There are around 20,000 Loven living on the Boloven Plateau, Champasak province, southern Lao P.D.R.

The consolidated lexicon is compiled from a number of sources, including the authors' 1998 fieldnotes, and secondary sources including: Lavallée's (1901 manuscript) vocabulary as presented in Cabaton (1905), Phraya Prachakijkarachak (1919, republished by Thomas & Srichampa 1995), Bondet de la Bernadie (1949), Ferlus (manuscript), Huffman (1971 manuscript) and Thomas & Andrianoff (1978 manuscript).

There are more than 1500 entries and a semantic index. The main entries are given according to the practical orthography developed by the authors, and are supported by subentries of the various forms as recorded in the sources.

There is also some etymological commentary based on the authors recent comparative work, and a description of the little known indigenous Loven writing system, which was used during the 1920s and 1930s.

ISBN 3 89586 623 7. **Languages of the World/Dictionary 23.** 130pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.50. 1999.

Semantische Eigenschaften von Ideophonen im Türkischen

GERD JENDRASCHKE
Université de Toulouse-Le-Mirail

Ideophone stellen im Türkischen ein reiches Inventar expressiver Ausdrücke dar, mit denen wahrgenommene Eindrücke den Zuhörern anschaulich vor Augen geführt werden können. Der Bereich der Ideophonie betrifft wenige semantische Domänen, wobei Wahrnehmungen verschiedenster Art im Zentrum stehen. Ideophone sind lautsymbolisch, was bedeutet, daß Laute, die keine Morpheme sind, Bedeutung tragen. Es gibt also zu einem gewissen Grade eine Entsprechung phonologischer und semantischer Merkmale. Je nach dem Grad der Ikonizität können diese Entsprechungen mehr oder weniger offensichtlich sein.

Wie alle Sprachzeichen sind Ideophone jedoch auch konventionell. Ein weiteres Charakteristikum türkischer Ideophone ist ihre modifikative Funktion, sie werden also adjektivisch oder adverbial verwendet. Sie unterstreichen die Bedeutung eines Verbs, können aber auch zusätzliche semantische Informationen enthalten. Sie werden im Türkischen meist redupliziert verwendet, wobei die Reduplikation Wiederholung zum Ausdruck bringt. Plötzliche, abrupte Eindrücke werden hingegen mittels Quotativkonstruktionen oder derivierter Formen ausgedrückt. Durch Alternationen der Vokale oder Konsonanten können weitere semantische Nuancen versprachlicht werden.

ISBN 3 89586 365 3. **Edition Linguistik 30.** 120 S. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2002.

Ket Prosodic Phonology

EDWARD J. VAJDA
Western Washington University

The present study proposes a complete inventory of the segmental and suprasegmental phonemic units for the southern dialect of Ket, a language isolate spoken in Central Siberia. It argues that Ket contains a contrastive system of tones operating within the domain of the phonological word rather than the syllable. This word tone system consists of four tonemes, two of which have disyllabic and monosyllabic allotones.

Tone in Ket serves to delimit one word from another by marking the leftmost two syllables of each phonological word with one of four contrastive combinations of melodic (height and contour) and non-melodic features (vowel length and glottalization). In addition, the four tonemes distinguish meaning by forming numerous minimal pairs. The article describes Ket segmental phonology as containing only 12 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes. Many contrasts which previous researchers treated as phonemic (such as the difference between tense vs. lax mid vowels and plosives vs. fricatives in word final position) turn out to be allophonic when prosodic data are considered.

ISBN 3 89586 915 5. **Languages of the World 15.** 36pp. USD 28.80 / EUR 19.60 / GBP 14.10. 2000.

Grammars:

Khamnigan Mongol

JUHA JANHUNEN
University of Helsinki

Khamnigan Mongol is a Mongolic language used as the principal community language of the Khamnigan, an ethnic group in the Amur source region, in the borderzone of China, Russia, and Mongolia. The only vigorous community of Khamnigan Mongol speakers (ca. 2,000 people) today lives in the basins of the Mergel and Imin rivers of Hulun Buir League, Inner Mongolia, China.

Khamnigan Mongol remained virtually unexplored until the 1950s, when preliminary field surveys were made of its last speakers in northeastern Mongolia and Russian Transbaikalia. The Khamnigan community in China, officially classified as a local group of the Ewenki nationality, was only identified in the 1980s. The present description is based on the variety of Khamnigan Mongol spoken by the Khamnigan in China.

As a Mongolic language, Khamnigan Mongol is characterized by exceptional conservativeness, in that it lacks most of the innovations that separate the neighbouring Mongolic languages, including Mongol proper, Buryat, and Dagur, from their Proto-Mongolic ancestor. Khamnigan Mongol is therefore of considerable importance for the diachronic study of the entire Mongolic language family. It also provides an interesting case for the study of the phenomenon of linguistic conservativeness, in general.

Another important property of Khamnigan Mongol is its close and prolonged symbiosis with the Ewenki language within the Khamnigan community. A large part of the Khamnigan in China today still speak ethnospic forms of Ewenki as their other native language. The two languages have long interacted at the social and linguistic levels, with various kinds of interference phenomena as a result.

Due to its conservativeness, Khamnigan Mongol is structurally close to Middle Mongol, though some of its morphosyntactic features also resemble Buryat. Like Buryat and Dagur, but unlike most other Mongolic languages, Khamnigan Mongol has a fully-developed system of personal marking on the finite predicate. In the phonology, there are properties, including the vowel system, which show an areal parallelism with Ewenki.

ISBN 3 89586 226 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 173.** 66pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2005.

Darkhat

CSABA GÁSPÁR
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Darkhats live in *Khöwsgöl*, the northernmost county of Mongolia, in the districts of *Rinchenkhümbe*, *Ulaan uul*, *Bayanzürkh*. Their origin has not been cleared so far, it is not even to be easily decided whether they are descendants of Turks or Mongols, it seems very likely by all means that they were living together with tribes of Turkic origin: this can be inferred from several linguistic phenomena. Since they have been nomadising quite isolated in the high mountains far from the centre, traditional culture and

shamanism could survive among them.

Darkhat is considered as a dialect of the Khalkha, but bears the features of the *Oirat*, *Buryat* and *Khalkha*, as well. It resembles *Oirat* for the labial attraction, both the *Oirat* and *Buryat* concerning the affixation and verbal inflexions, and its vocabulary contains numerous typical *Oirat* words, too. *G. Sanzheyev*, one of the few linguists, who has given an outline of Darkhats' language, said, "[...] Darkhat can be regarded as a modern form of *Oirat*."

Peculiar distinguishing feature of the Darkhat is its peculiar intonation, tune, some phonetic and morphological properties, and its special vocabulary.

The author's object is to give a comprehensive description of Darkhat dialect, using the results of earlier researches as well as the newest materials collected on the expeditions of the Inner Asian Department of *Eötvös Loránd University* since 1991 up to now.

ISBN 3 89586 696 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 419.** 60pp. USD 55.30 / EUR 37.60 / GBP 27.10. 2006.

A Grammar of Shanghai Wu

XIAONONG ZHU
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

The Wu dialect of Chinese is used by 80 million people in eastern China. Shanghai is the lingua franca of Wu, and is the least conservative among Wu dialects.

This book is a descriptive grammar of Shanghai Wu, concise but comprehensive. It covers various topics in Shanghai grammar: the phonological system, morphology, and syntax. In addition, two special topics in Shanghai grammar, tone sandhi and compounding, are included. Tone sandhi in Shanghai is a morpho-phonological process to produce prosodic words, while compounding is a syntactic means to make lexical words.

Like other Chinese dialects, Shanghai is an isolating language. There is no grammatical agreement or case markers, nor tense, gender or numeral differences, or anything like those called inflection in European languages. That does not mean there are no morphological processes at all: reduplication, tone sandhi, and affixation are common in Shanghai. Of course, compounding is the most productive in making new words.

Morphologically and syntactically Shanghai has something different from Mandarin. For example, adjective reduplication in Shanghai is AAB, while it is ABB in Mandarin. The word order in Shanghai is 'V + direct O + indirect O', different from Mandarin's 'V + indirect O + direct O'.

The author, Xiaonong Zhu, is currently teaching at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He published widely in Chinese historical phonology, Chinese dialectology, and experimental phonetics.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ISBN 3 89586 900 7 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 66**. 290pp. USD 161.40 / EUR 109.80 / GBP 79.00. 2006.

Ket

EDWARD J. VAJDA

Western Washington University

Ket is the only surviving member of the formerly widespread Yeniseic family and one of the world's more intriguing language isolates. Its phonology, vocabulary, and grammar differ strikingly from the surrounding families. A system of five phonemic tones, apparently derived from simplified consonant articulations, mark the beginning of each phonological word. Agreement-related inflections reflect a tripartite noun-class division based on animacy and gender. The polysynthetic verb contains ten position classes and involves a variety of distinct agreement patterns: active/inactive, ergative/absolute, nominative/accusative, and two that employ redundant subject markers. Each stem selects one of these strategies as part of its lexical makeup. The co-indexed subject and object NPs are zero-marked regardless of the verb's agreement type. Incorporation affects certain intransitive subjects, as well as objects, instruments, and directional adverbs. Important derivational categories include event number (punctual vs. iterative) and transitivity, with transitive and intransitive stems normally differing in some formal way. Causatives, inceptives, and even infinitives are distinct lexemes rather than grammatical forms of another stem. The only verbal inflectional categories are tense (past/non-past), mood (indicative/imperative), and agreement in person, class, and number with at most two grammatical terms. Particles convey other temporal and modal nuances. Most morphemes are roots or grammatical inflections. With so few derivational affixes, compounding is the most prevalent technique of lexeme creation. Redundant inflections also play a role in stem formation. This is manifested most obviously in the verb, but occurs in the noun too.

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

Ket is spoken today by a few hundred of the

1,200 Ket people, mainly in remote areas near the Yenisei River in the Turukhansk District of Russia's Krasnoyarsk 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 previously unpublished folktale with interlinear morpheme glosses and an English translation.

ISBN 3 89586 221 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 204**. 109pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 2004.

Spoken Karay (Trakai Dialect)TIMUR KOCAOĞLU, *Koc University*

In collaboration with Mykolas Firkovicus

Karay (Karaim) is one of the endangered languages of the world. It belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic languages. Today, only 20 persons can speak and write fluently in Karay out of ca. 2,500 people who are believed to preserve their ethnic identity in various countries (Lithuania, Poland, Crimea in Ukraine, Turkey, Israel, France, and the US). The present work is a handbook for the spoken Karay language of the Trakai dialect in Lithuania apart 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 Firkovicus who died in 2000, and were translated into English by Timur Kocaoğlu. The handbook is consisted of an introduction to the Karay language followed by a grammatical description of the spoken Karay based on the Trakai dialect of Lithuania, 800 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.

ISBN 3 89586 490 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 458**. 220pp. USD 107.60 / EUR 73.20 / GBP 52.70. 2006.

Peking Mandarin

DINGXU SHI

Hong Kong Polytechnic University

The book is a descriptive grammar of Peking Mandarin, the Chinese dialect spoken in the capital of China. It is a reference grammar for learners of Mandarin but is also designed for those who are interested at Peking Mandarin and its special features. It is comprehensive because it will cover all aspects of Peking Mandarin, i.e., its history and evolution, its sound system, word and phrase structures, sentence structures, special sentence patterns and discourse features. It is also selectively in depth because issues not dealt with in most Mandarin grammar books will be given special attention here. The most prominent issues to be discussed are the parallelism between the internal structure of compounds, phrases and sentences; the complex predicates, the relatively free word order and its semantic implications; the complex sentences; the after thought structure; the focus and topic constructions; the prevalence of phonetically null forms and the recovery of their reference or signifié; and the dependency between syntax and semantics, discourse and pragmatics.

The author Dingxu Shi is an associate professor of Chinese linguistics at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. He does research on

syntax, interface strategy, and language contact and language change.

ISBN 3 89586 825 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 377**. 132pp. USD 77.00 / EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 2004.

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 in Thailand in the 1960s, and is an important member of the Bisoid branch of the Burmese-Yipho group within the Tibeto-Burman language family. Other members of this branch include Phunoi, Sangkong, Mpi, and Pyen. This is an English translation of a linguistic description of the Bisu spoken in Yunnan Province in southwestern China. The original Chinese text was written by Xu Shixuan of the Institute of Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as part of the series *Newly-Discovered Languages in China*.

The volume analyses and describes Bisu in terms of its structure, its relationship to other languages in the same family, and its socio-cultural background, presenting a comprehensive and systematic overview of the language. There are extensive discussions of the origins and forms of loan words in Bisu, a detailed description of its dialects, as well as numerous charts of Burmese-Yipho cognates. The two appendices include a lexicon of over 2,000 words and three Bisu odes. This thorough description of one of the lesser-known minority languages of China provides an excellent record of a language whose speaker numbers are declining. In addition, the distinctive features of Bisu and the effects of contact with other languages such as Thai and Dai can offer new perspectives in the investigation of Tibeto-Burman languages.

ISBN 3 89586 346 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 411**. 280pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2001.

Daur

CHAOLU WU (ÜJIYEDIN CHULUU)

Daur belongs to the Mongolic branch of Altaic languages and is spoken by a small number of people, approximately 94,014, in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Heilongjiang, and the Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China.

The present monograph begins with an introduction to a brief sociolinguistic background of Daur and its contact situation with neighbouring languages, including the Manchu-Tungusic languages and the Mongolian languages. This is followed by an outline of Daur phonology and a more detailed discussion of Morphology. Daur provides an interesting data to the Morphological studies. It has both complex nominal morphological features and verbal marking systems. In particular, its case marking and verbal marking systems will be presented with an emphasis on their sentence functions and morphological variants. The sketch also includes a brief discussion of the syntactical properties of Daur in relevance to noun phrase and clause structure. Finally, the sketch includes a bibliography of the selected works on Daur and a sample text with interlinear transcription and translation.

ISBN 3 89586 015 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 93**. 60pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 1996.

Classical Mongolian

ALICE SÁRKÖZI

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

The present work is a brief grammar of Classical Mongolian, or, in other words, Written Mongolian that has been the literary language of all the Mongols (Khalkhas, Oirats, Buriats, Kalmüks, etc). It has never been spoken in this form and served as the language of books. Today a little modified version of this written language is used in Inner Mongolia, in the Xinjiang Autonom territory. They write and publish books in the Uighur script, however the pronunciation is far from the written form. Nowadays, the Uighur script is going to be reintroduced in the Mongolian Republic, it is taught in the elementary school side by side with the Cyrillic scrip.

The monuments of Written Mongolian cover large-scale literary forms: inscriptions, Buddhist sūtras, historical chronicles, folklore texts, and poetical and prosaic works of poets and writers of the centuries. This short grammar may help anybody interested in Mongolian culture to get closer to these literary monuments.

The work was carried out in the framework of the project of description of grammars of the Altaic languages fulfilled by the members of the Research Group of Altaic Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Science and the Department of Inner Asian Studies of the Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem of Budapest.

ISBN 3 89586 859 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 429.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2004.

morphology system (e.g. the Udeghe 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 Udeghe language. The last part contains a folklore text with an English translation and the relevant bibliography. The author widely uses the data received during several expeditions.

ISBN 3 89586 524 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 255.** 57pp. USD 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2002.

Kazak

SOMFAI DÁVID KARA

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Kazak is a Turkic language, it is spoken by some 11 million people in Kazakstan and its neighboring countries (Russia, Mongolia, China, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan). It is spoken on a huge territory between Tibet and the Volga River, Siberia and the Kara-Kum desert. Kazak belongs to the Kypchak group of Turkic Languages, which was once the „Lingua 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, Kazan-Tatar (Volga-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 Kazakstan and other neighboring countries.

During that time the author himself mastered the language and paid special attention to colloquial Kazak and the usage of the changing language. In this present work he summarized up 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 Kazak literature. The author also gives numerous examples to illustrate the usage of these morphological aspects. The phonology part explains some phonetic changes that can be observed only in spoken Kazak, but writing does not indicate them.

ISBN 3 89586 470 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 417.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2002.

Written Oirat

ATTILA RÁKOS

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

The Written Oirat language and the Oirat script were created in 1648 by the Oirat Zaya Pandita, Oqtor (uyin Dalai). On the basis of the traditional Uigur-Mongolian script he prepared a new writing system (Oir. *toroxoi üziüg* '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 Mongols). Although this literary language was close to the spoken language in some aspects, it had many features inherited from Written Mongolian. It had strict rules 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.

Dhankute Tamang Grammar

KEDAR PRASAD POUDEL

English Department, Mahendra Multiple Campus, Dharan, Nepal

Most Tamang people settle around Kathmandu Valley. Some of them have migrated to the eastern and western hilly regions of the country. Tamang belongs to the Tibeto-Burman branch of Sino-Tibetan language family. Dhankute Tamang spoken in the far eastern district Dhankuta has not been studied so far. The population of Dhankute Tamangs is 11,932 (CBS 2001). Nepali is their lingua franca and medium of education. Its neighboring languages are Limbu, Rai, Magar and Newar.

The general objective of this study is to present a description of a Dhankute Tamang, specifically its phonology, morphology and syntax.

This study consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the introductory remarks. Chapter 2 describes the phonology. Chapter 3 deals with the lexicon and Chapter 4 describes the syntax. This work has been entirely based on the author's field work.

ISBN 3 89586 488 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 454.** 195pp. USD 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 2006.

Tundra Yukaghir

ELENA MASLOVA

Stanford University

Tundra Yukaghir is one of the extant Yukaghir languages, two highly threatened languages spoken in the north-east of Russia. Yukaghir is considered by different scholars either as a genetic isolate or as a distant relative of the Uralic family, and is therefore crucial to reconstruction of prehistory of Siberia and, potentially, of the Uralic family; for the same reason, it is almost a must in any sample-based research on cross-linguistic variability. In a number of ways, Tundra Yukaghir is similar to the languages of the region. It is a predominantly

head-final language with agglutinating morphology. Clause-linking strategies are based on a variety of non-finite verb forms; coordination and balancing strategies are virtually absent. However, there is a number of significant differences, including but not limited to a morphological Focus-marking system, a set of topic-introducing devices based on non-finite forms of copula, absence of grammaticalized past/present distinction, a specialized cross-reference marker of non-reflexive Possessor opposed to reflexive possessive pronouns. The Focus system, which also saliently affects the case alignment, and the tense/aspect/mood system constitute two major domains of grammatical divergence between the two Yukaghir languages, Tundra and Kolyma Yukaghir.

The book constitutes the first grammatical overview of Tundra Yukaghir to be published in English. It is based on previous studies (Krejnovič 1958, 1982), the author's own field notes (1987, settlement Andryushkino) and analysis of texts archived in the Yakut branch of Russian Academy of Sciences.

ISBN 3 89586 792 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 372.** 100pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2003.

Udeghe

ALBINA H. GIRFANOVA

*Institute of Linguistics,
Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg*

The present work provides a brief grammatical description of the Udeghe language, one of the Tungusic-Manchu 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 Udeghe. Udeghe 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 introduction deals with "General socio- and geolinguistic data of the Udeghe language".

The first part "Phonology" contains the description of phonological specific features of Udeghe: glottal stop (the Udeghe Language is the only Tungusic language having this feature) and the vowel harmony violation. The second part contains the description of the Udeghe

The Tujia Language

CECILIA BRASSETT, PHILIP BRASSETT, MEIYAN 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 and 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 Tibeto-Burman 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 sandhi 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 overview of the language and includes a lexicon of over 1,500 vocabulary items as well as three traditional texts. This description of one of the lesser-known minority languages of China should also provide a useful record of a language which is currently in decline.

ISBN 3 89586 995 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 455.** 220pp. USD 110.50 / EUR 75.20 / GBP 54.10. 2006.

Manipuri Grammar

D.N.S BHAT & M.S. NINGOMBA
Central Institute of Indian Languages

Manipuri (called Meiteilon in the language itself) is a Tibeto-Burman language belonging to the Kuki-Chin subgroup. The language is spoken primarily in the valley region of the State of Manipur, India (ca. 700,000 speakers, ca. 300,000 speakers in Burma, ca. 100,000 speakers in Assam, ca. 50,000 in Bangladesh and 30,000 in Tripura).

The grammar of Manipuri shows a number of interesting typological characteristics: There are only two major lexical categories, namely nouns and verbs, with adjectives and adverbs merging rather unrecognizably with verbs. Inflectional markers also split into two distinct categories, namely nominal and verbal inflections with exclusive membership.

The volume contains 14 chapters: Introduction, Phonology, Word-formation, Sentence structure, Nominal category, Use of case suffixes, Verbal category, Directional and deictic verb distinctions, Valency patterns, Tense, aspect and mood, Modyfying constructions, Complementation, Illocutionary distinctions.

ISBN 3 89586 191 X. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 04.** 480pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 1997.

A Grammar of Athpare

KAREN EBERT
University of Zürich

Athpare is a Kiranti language spoken in a few villages around Dhankuta in eastern Nepal. The number of speakers is probably less than 2000, but unlike other small Kiranti languages, Athpare is still learned by children.

Athpare has SOV word order, all modifiers precede their head. The verb morphology is highly complex; subject and object person markers are realized partly as prefixes, partly as suffixes. There are separate number suffixes and tense markers, some of them followed by a copy of the person marker. Periphrastic tense-aspects (perfect and progressive) are fully grammaticalized. Athpare is morphologically ergative, with a split between 1st person and the rest. Minimal use is made of nonfinite verb forms: Compound verbs consist of two verbs marked for person and tense, subordinators follow inflected verbs. The Athpare data are from a short field trip to Dhankuta. There are no previous descriptions of Athpare except for some data used in earlier publications by the author.

ISBN 3 89586 146 4. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 01.** 270pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 1997.

A Grammar of Mandarin Chinese

HUA LIN
University of Victoria

Mandarin Chinese is the official language in China, Taiwan and Singapore, and the language with 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

Up to the 20th century Written Oirat was the literary language of the Oirats of Western Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, as well as of the Kalmyks. Later on the Oirats of Xinjiang used it only, but few years ago they partly replaced it with Uigur-Mongolian script.

ISBN 3 89586 471 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 418.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2002.

Tuvan dictionary

K. DAVID HARRISON & GREGORY
DAVID ANDERSON
Yale University, University of Manchester

This dictionary consists of approximately 5-6,000 basic vocabulary items of Tuvan, a Turkic language of south central Siberia.

The lexicon of Tuvan is characterized by a larger number of Mongolian loans than in other Turkic languages of southern Siberia. Modern Tuvan has also borrowed extensively from Russian, though less than neighboring Altai-Sayan Turkic languages. There are also a number of loans in Tuvan from Chinese, Tibetan, and even Sanskrit, though usually through a Mongolian intermediary; these words are predominantly in the religious or political spheres, or refer to cultural items diffused from those areas.

Finally there are a small number of words in Tuvan from other, now extinct (and in part assimilated to Tuvan linguistically), languages belonging to the Yeniseian and Samoyed families. Thus, the lexicon of Tuvan reflects the diverse and complex history of socio-cultural contacts of the Tuvan people.

Tuvan (aka Tuvan/Tuvianian) is spoken by 150-200,000 people in the Republic of Tuva in south central Siberia. Tuvan (along with the closely related Tofalar) stand out among the Turkic languages in several ways. Tuvan has three sets of phonemic vowels: plain, long, and creaky voice. Word-initially obstruents exhibit a contrast between unaspirated/aspirated or voiced/voiceless, depending on the speaker. There is also a phonemically marginal series of long nasalized vowels. Tuvan 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.

ISBN 3 89586 528 1. **Languages of the World/Dictionary 28.** 176pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 2003.

Tyvan

K. DAVID HARRISON & GREGORY
DAVID ANDERSON
Yale University, University of Manchester

Tyvan (aka Tuvan/Tuvianian) is spoken by 150-200,000 people in the Republic of Tyva in south central Siberia. Tyvan (along 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 voiced/voiceless, depending on the speaker. There is also a phonemically marginal series of long nasalized 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. This study is a description of present day Tyvan, particularly as used in the capital city of Kyzyl. This is the first field-based study of Tyvan available in English and the first description of Kyzyl Tyvan in any language.

ISBN 3 89586 529 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 257.** 80 pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 1999.

describe it needs to select one region as its focus. In this book, the focus will be on Mandarin as is spoken in its motherland of Northern China, especially the Chinese capital of Beijing.

The book will begin by 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 syllable, tones, the consonants, the vowels, the glides and, more importantly, how these interact to create the sound structure of the language. A description of the morphology will follow, addressing special features of the language in terms of compounding, reduplication, word stress, and disyllabicity. The remainder of the book will be devoted to Mandarin syntax. It will first outline the major parts 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 texts, each accompanied by interlinear translation and free translation.

ISBN 3 89586 642 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 344.** 200pp. USD 95.80 / EUR 65.20 / GBP 46.90. 2001.

A Grammar of Chagatay

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

An acrolect of the Central Asian Turks from the fifteenth to the late nineteenth century, the Chagatay language was a multilayered literary idiom employed in Transoxiana, Khorasan Fergana and East Turkistan, especially in cultural centers such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Herat, Khiva, Kokand and Kashghar. Chagatay was also used in India in the court of the Great Moghuls, in Kazan, and even 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 what the term Classical Uzbek would imply.

Orthography: Chagatay works were written in Arabic script with generous use of *matres lectionis*: a criterion that makes Chagatay different from Ottoman and allows the reader an easier identification of graphemes. Text publications mostly use transcription with alphabets using modified characters of the Latin, or Russian writing systems.

Morphology operates with suffixes, prefixes, postpositions, prepositions *Izafet* markers, composition and coordination. Suffixes have a definite hierarchy of sequence.

Chagatay nouns and pronouns have no grammatical gender. They have singular and plural forms. By their final phoneme we distinguish light and heavy nouns; by the behavior of their last consonant or their second vowel under certain conditions we distinguish weak and strong nouns. There are ten cases of nouns and pronouns. There are no definite or indefinite articles.

Adjectives have no special class marker. Some of the means of derivation may signal that the derivative is an adjective. There is no strict boundary between adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives often occur as nouns and can take case endings and plural signs. Adjectives have three degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative. The superlative also serves as the absolute degree. Intensive forms are created by morphological and analytic means. Stems: weak and strong, light and heavy, simple and derivative. Primary stems: positive, negative, possessibility, impossibility. Secondary stems: Active, passive, reflexive, reciprocal, adjunctive, cooperative, causative, desiderative, similitive, transitive, ditransitive, intransitive. Coordinated [serialized] stems. Compound stems.

Finite forms: person (first, second, and third),

number (singular and plural). Structure: stems, particles, themes, personal signs.

Tenses: Present, future, past. Moods: imperative, voluntative, indicative, optative, conditional, temporal. Aspects: perfect, imperfect, progressive.

Negation: Negative stems, and negative particles are used. Affirmation by affirmative particles and adverbs. Traces of an honorific system: lexical, suffixal means.

Nonfinite forms: Verbal nouns (agent nouns, action nouns infinitives). Gerunds (imperfect, antecedental, inceptive, purposive, resolutive, terminative, compensative, copulative, negative). Participles (past, present, aorist: positive, negative, necessitative, agental, resultative and status-related).

Adverbs have no special category markers. There is no strict class boundary between adverbs and adjectives. There are simple, derivative, and phrasal adverbs.

Six types of noun phrases. Sentence structure: Simple [nominal, verbal], expanded and compound sentences. Clause structure: finite, nonfinite. Clause chaining: coordination by juxtaposition, connective gerunds, and conjunctions. Subordination: The main sentence. Relative clauses, completive clauses.

ISBN 3 89586 563 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 155.** 270 pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2001.

Xakas

GREGORY DAVID ANDERSON
University of Manchester

Xakas is a Turkic language spoken by 70,000 people in south central Siberia.

Xakas 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 ethnolinguistic 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. In the imperative Xakas has preserved a dual inclusive. Xakas has a very high number of cases for a Turkic language (9), a number more typical of central and eastern Siberian languages. Due to the centuries-long contact with speakers of Russian, Xakas not only has a large number of Russian loans but it also shows a great-degree of contact-induced restructuring, some examples of which have even found their way into the standardized literary language. The present study is an analysis of the standardized register of Xakas, and constitutes the first description of Xakas in English.

ISBN 3 89586 511 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 251.** 100 pp. USD 71.10 / EUR 48.40 / GBP 34.80. 1998.

Kunming Chinese

MING CHAO GUI
University of Oklahoma

Kunming Chinese, commonly regarded as lingua franca of Yunnan province, is a major variety of Yunnanese, a member of Southwestern Mandarin. Based primarily on the linguistic typology and geographic distribution, Kunming Chinese has been further classified in one of the four major subgroups of Yunnanese: Central Yunnan group. Kunming Chinese, as well as all the dialects in Yunnan province, has a long history of development, which can probably be traced back to Qin and Han dynasties. The languages of twenty-four ethnic groups inhabiting in the same speech community also play a very

important role in the development of Kunming Chinese. Until now Kunming Chinese remains a less studied dialect and no complete work has been done on its major grammatical aspects, especially morphology and syntax.

This book is intended to provide a descriptive account for the grammar of Kunming Chinese as spoken in Kunming city and its vicinities. The major topics discussed are: phonetics and phonology; the phonological developments in the past sixty years; morpheme categories and word formation; grammatical categories, syntactic categories; sentence types and structures.

Special discussions are given to the idiosyncratic features of the dialect: fronting and deletion of nasal in nasal rhymes, loss of rhotic initial series, breathy phonation; infix, the function and loss of "-er" suffix, word blending, reduplication and its interaction with tone change; question words and question formation. The book also features an interlinear text with transcription and translation demonstrating the major features discussed.

The author Ming Chao Gui teaches Chinese and linguistics at the Department of Modern Languages, Literatures and Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma, Norman campus, U.S.A.. He has regular publication on this dialect in the past ten years.

ISBN 3 89586 634 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 340.** 116pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2000.

The Old Sirinek Language

Texts, Lexicon, Grammatical Notes

NIKOLAI VAKHTIN
Russian Academy of Sciences

This book deals with one of the most mysterious languages of the Far North of Russia - the so-called Old Sirinek Language (OSL, self-designation of the speakers *uqeghllistun*). The language is part of the Eskimo family; however, its place in the family is unclear. According to some theories, this language is the last survival of a third group of Eskimo languages alongside Yupik and Inuit. Although OSL speakers were located in eastern Chukotka, in the same area as Siberian Yupik speakers, and fused with the latter to a high extent, the OSL retained deep structural, phonological, and lexical distinctions from all Yupik languages.

In 1895 the language had 79 speakers, in 1964 it had approximately 30 speakers, and in 1988-1990 there remained only four people who still could speak it. The last speaker, Valentina Wye, the person whose language skills and patient efforts to share them made this book possible, died in 1997.

The book contains practically everything collected on OSL by several Russian scholars - Ekaterina Rubtsova, Georgii Menovschikov, Nina Emelianova and Nikolai Vakhtin - during the 50 years from the 1940s to the 1990s, with small additions of data collected by other people. It consists of four main parts:

(1) Introduction, in which the history of OSL description is outlined, its genetic affiliation with other Eskimo languages is discussed, and a brief comparison with Siberian Yupik Eskimo is given; (2) the main part of the book, giving folklore and other narrative texts in OSL with Russian interlinear translation and, for some texts, parallels from Siberian Yupik Eskimo language; (3) a small section presenting grammatical data on the language; and (4) a supplement where lexical data are presented as materials for a dictionary, ca. 2500 entries. [written in Russian]

ISBN 3 89586 951 1. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 33.** 600pp. USD 157.00 / EUR 106.80 / GBP 76.90. 2000.

Sapuan (Sapucr)

PASCALE JACQ & PAUL SIDWELL
University of Melbourne

Sapuan (autonym Sapucr) is an endangered West Bahnaric (Mon-Khmer) language spoken by the population of a single village, Ban Sapuan, about 40 kms north of Attapeu (Lao PDR).

Other than a short wordlist collected early this century, no other descriptions of Sapuan are known. The present sketch grammar is prepared on the basis of the authors' recent fieldwork. Sapuan phonology and syntax are discussed and short glossed texts and a lexicon are provided.

ISBN 3 89586 559 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 302.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1999.

Even

ANDREI L. 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 grammar in that 1) it is confined to synchronic description, 2) it foregrounds the functional aspects of grammar, 3) it focuses on those topics that are of interest from a typological viewpoint.

ISBN 3 929075 13 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 12.** 48pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 1995.

An Academic Reference Grammar of Modern Literary Uzbek

ANDRÁS 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 amply illustrated rules for proper understanding of Uzbek grammatical expression and provide a guide for educated Uzbek composition.

It is the author's conviction that this is the best way to serve the users' interest in the present evolutionary stage and political-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 twenties to the present and from data collected in numerous field trips. The selected illustrations are not only linguistically relevant but in the majority of 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 not only to keep this grammar closer to the native grammatical literature but also to promote greater efficiency in learning by the users.

The Uzbek 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 its 13th session on September 2, 1993 introduced a new Latin based writing system, it leaves the Cyrillic in place partly for practical reasons, partly to secure access to the literary heritage of the Soviet period. During his recent visits [2001;

2003] to Uzbekistan the author got the impression that the Uzbeks are not going to give up the Cyrillic writing system any time soon.

Vol. I: ISBN 3 89586 694 6. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 50.** 690pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2003.

Vol. II: ISBN 3 89586 710 1. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 51.** 690pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2003.

Modern Literary Uzbek A Manual for Intensive Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced Courses

[incl. a descriptive grammar of Modern Literary Uzbek].

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

Developed in the regular and intensive courses of the Uzbek Language and Area Studies Program at UCLA and updated every season for the Summer Sessions of the same institution this handbook is a time tested comprehensive work to provide systematically, arranged and culturally balanced language materials for students aiming at wellrounded composition and conversation competence in Modern Literary Uzbek, the official language of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In thirty sizable units the manual presents 60 culturally relevant readings, 30 topic-oriented conversations, 210 proverbs, 450 phrases, set expressions and idioms, ca. 2000 most frequently used words proportionally representing the semantic fields they belong to. Most of all, it contains a grammar of the language with illustrations selected from a rich and varied storehouse of primary sources. Texts used for two-way translations and topics for directed compositions reflect the cultural dimensions of the language and address its functional need in actual circumstances.

The Manual was prepared for class-room use with an instructor of native or close to native competence in charge. The detailed grammatical and morphological index, however, makes the Manual also useful for linguists interested in descriptive grammar.

ISBN 3 89586 695 4. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 10.** 2 vols., each 360pp. Each vol. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2003.

Evenki

NADEZHDA BULATOVA (*Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg*) & LENORE GRENOBLE (*Dartmouth College*)

Evenki is the largest of the Manchu-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, vowel harmony, verb-final (SOV) word order, and the use of postpositions. Nouns inflect for case, number and possession; Standard Evenki has 12 cases. The verbal system morphologically marks tense, mood, person and number, aspect and Aktionsarten as well as voice. Furthermore, Evenki possesses a complex system of participles, supines and gerunds.

In addition to the grammatical sketch and a sample text, discussion of the current sociolinguistic situation of Evenki is provided as well, with special attention to the Evenki dialect continuum and the status of Evenki as an

'endangered' language.

ISBN 3 89586 222 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 141.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1999.

Karachay

STEVE SEEGMILLER
Montclair State University

Karachay-Balkar is a Turkic language spoken in the North Caucasus by approximately 200,000 speakers and by approximately 30,000 more speakers living in Turkey, Western Europe, and the United States. This work provides a linguistic overview of the Karachay dialect of Karachay-Balkar. It consists of a detailed description of the phonological system and the inflectional morphology as well as a necessarily briefer 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 109.** 60 pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

Koḍava

KAREN EBERT
University of Zürich

Koḍava is a South Dravidian language spoken by approximately 70,000 people in Coorg, Karnataka. Although some Koḍava claim that they speak a dialect of Kannada, their language is closer to Tamil. The Kannada script is used for writing Koḍava. Koḍava shares all the well-known traits of South Dravidian languages, such as exclusively suffixing morphology, strict SOV word order with modifiers preceding their head, dative subjects, the use of converbs and participles in subordination. Apart from the retroflex consonants Koḍava has central vowel phonemes.

Earlier publications on Koḍava are a grammar from 1867 and articles on the vowels and on morphophonemic processes in verb stems. This description is based on work with a native speaker.

ISBN 3 89586 038 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 104.** 57 pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

Nivkh

EKATERINA GRUZDEVA
Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg

Nivkh (otherwise known as Gilyak) is considered genetically isolated, though is traditionally classified as Paleosiberian. Typologically, Nivkh is an agglutinative synthetic nominative language with elements of morphological fusion and some analytical features.

It is the language of a small nationality (4,700 people) presently residing mainly at the lower reaches of the Amur River in the far east on the Asian continent and on Sakhalin Island (Russia). Four dialects of Nivkh are distinguished: Amur, East-Sakhalin, North-Sakhalin and South-Sakhalin. The description is based primarily on the materials of Amur and East-Sakhalin dialects of Nivkh, the last not well described yet. The sketch contains five sections, two folklore texts (in both examined dialects of Nivkh) with interlinear translation and an ample bibliography.

The first section describes socio- and

geolinguistic data, different hypothesis of Nivkh genesis and principal stages of its studying. The phonology and morphology section deals with the phoneme inventory, prosody, syllable structure and morphological alternations. It pays particular attention to the system of initial consonant alternations in noun and verb phrases. Principal models of word-formation are discussed in the third section. The fourth section is devoted to the analysis of nominal and verbal morphology, pronominal system, numerals, adverbs, graphic words, connective words and interjections. Special emphasis is laid to the unique system of cardinals consisting of 26 sub-systems, each of those is used for counting objects of special types. The section also focuses on finite verbal forms and their categories, as well as on non-finite verbal forms. Nivkh is well-known for its numerous converbs, which number is about 30. The last section examines syntax of noun and verb phrases, word order, clause structure and clause chaining with special reference to a polypredicative construction. The last is usually represented as a predicate complex whose verbal forms are interlinked by different semantic relations, namely tense, cause, condition, concession, etc.

ISBN 3 89586 039 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 111.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1998.

Camling/Chamling

KAREN EBERT
University of Zürich

Chamling is a Kiranti language spoken by approximately 10,000 people in a remote area of Eastern Nepali. The number of speakers is rapidly decreasing, as the language is no longer learned by children. Chamling has SOV word order and split ergativity, with 1st and 2nd person construed in an accusative pattern. There is very little evidence for ergative syntax. Higher and lower location plays an important role not only in the lexicon and deictic system, but is also grammaticalized in a series of local case markers. Like all eastern Kiranti languages, Chamling is characterized by a highly 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, which the eastern dialect has replaced by 1st person undergoer markers and subject agreement. The complex verb forms are retained before most subordinators and in both members of a compound verb. All Chamling data are from the author's fieldwork in Nepal. There are no previous descriptions of Chamling.

ISBN 3 89586 037 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 103.** 63pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

Newār / Nepāl Bhāṣā

AUSTIN HALE & KED} R P. SHRESTHA

New (known outside Nepal as *New*, but referred to by speakers as *Nep* *Bhasha*) is spoken by half a million people, most of whom reside in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal.

New is a Tibeto-Burman language influenced by centuries of contact with Indo-Aryan languages. As an Indospheric Tibeto-Burman language, *New* has many syntactic characteristics typical of South Asia: a somewhat flexible SOV clause order, a sentence structure typified by strings of medial clauses before a final finite clause. 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).

New has an auxiliary structure which makes grammatical use of semantically bleached lexical verbs to express directional, benefactive, aspectual, status, and honorific modifications of the main verb. The process of grammaticalization is current and ongoing. One can still identify non-final verb forms that provide the bridge across which grammaticalization of lexical verbs as auxiliaries has been taking place.

New (along with Tibetan) is also of interest as a language with a logophoric conjunct/disjunct verbal inflection, related to matters of eventuality and the intentionality of the verb. Of special interest is the extensive concatenation of verbs within the clause.

New is one of the few Tibeto-Burman languages (along with Tibetan and Burmese) to have produced a distinguished written literature. It is a relatively well documented language with extensive grammars and dictionaries of both Classical *New* and the modern language.

This grammar deals with the language as it is used in Kathmandu. Most examples are drawn from a corpus of published *New* stories and essays. The examples were chosen primarily to illustrate the grammatical workings of the language, but one often gets glimpses as well of the wit and charm of the contemporary masters of the language.

ISBN 3 89586 525 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 256.** 230 pp. USD 110.50 / EUR 75.20 / GBP 54.10. 2006.

Kyrgyz

SOMFAI DÁVID KARA
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Kyrgyz is a Turkic language, it is spoken by some 3,5 million people in Kyrgyzstan and its neighbouring countries (Uzbekistan, China, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Kazakstan). It is spoken in the valleys and plateaus of the Tianshan and Pamir-Alai Mountain Ranges (e.g. Chüi Valley, Talas Valley, Kara-Tegin). The Kyrgyz language belongs to the Kypchak group, although genetically related to South Siberian Turkic languages. During the Mongol Era, the Kyrgyz became the language of the nomad groups in the Chagatai Empire. It was strongly influenced by the Kazak and Uzbek languages.

This present material of the Kyrgyz language is an up-to-date grammar based on the author's five-year research with the Kyrgyz of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (where the disappearing South 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) categories of verb morphology, auxiliary verb formations and numerous examples to illustrate them. These aspects help to understand Kyrgyz literature and colloquial speech as well. The phonology part explains the main phonetic rules that can be observed only in spoken Kyrgyz.

ISBN 3 89586 843 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 423.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2003.

The discourse functions of the modal auxiliaries *wake da* and *no da* in Japanese

XIANGDONG LIU
University of Western Sydney

This study investigates the discourse functions of two common modal auxiliaries in Japanese - *wake da* and *no da* - in written discourse, and the essential differences between them.

Although previous studies provide a wealth of information on the uses and meanings of these two expressions, they have shown serious limitations and problems. The majority of previous works are carried out at the level of the sentence or paragraph, and rely on the scholars' own interpretations of the meanings, or their subjective judgments regarding whether or not one expression can be replaced by the other. They focus on descriptions of the similarities and interchangeabilities between the two expressions, rather than their distinctive characteristics and functions. Many researchers characterize the functions of both of the two expressions as 'asking or giving explanations' or 'conveying explanatory modality'.

This study examines authentic data from Japanese newspapers at the text level with reference to the original context and linguistic features, such as lexical chains, as objective clues. The investigation focuses on the distinctive functions of each of the expressions and their fundamental differences. To avoid potential circularity, likely to be caused by using similar terms in definitions, this study adopts a component approach when describing the discourse functions of the two expressions.

This study has found that, although certain syntactic features and logical relations make the two modal auxiliaries similar superficially, they are distinct from each other in terms of (1) the types of modality they carry; (2) the attitudes of the writer they indicate; (3) the nature of information they convey; and (4) the ways they relate to the rest of the text. The key findings of this study have gone beyond the limitations of previous research and confirmed the basic thesis proposed. That is, it is not adequate to simply conclude, as some previous studies suggest, that *wake da* and *no da* are interchangeable. Although it may often be grammatically acceptable to substitute one for the other in an isolated sentence, one is more or less suitable than the other in each particular context.

Furthermore, summary expressions such as 'explanatory modal auxiliaries' or 'asking or giving explanations' are found not to be sufficient to describe the discourse functions of these two modal auxiliaries. The information expressed by a sentence involving *wake da* or *no da* (including their variants) is far more than merely explanation. It involves the writer's attitude towards the information conveyed in the proposition; the nature of the information, and the way the sentences involving the auxiliaries related to the rest of the text.

ISBN 978 3 89586 296 0. **LINCOM Studies in Japanese Linguistics 01.** 260pp. USD 108.70 / EUR 74.00 / GBP 51.80. 2008/III.

A Grammar of Iranian Azari including comparisons with Persian

YAVAR DEGHANI

This study intends to develop a grammar of Iranian Azari which is spoken mainly in the north western 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 also discussed and when appropriate, the constructions in the language are compared to that of Persian.

For more information on this title see www.lincom.eu.

ISBN 3 89586 991 0. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 30.** 280pp. USD 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2000.