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Kurmanjî Kurdish

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This is a descriptive grammar of Kurmanjî, a major northern dialect of Kurdish spoken by the Kurds of Turkey, Eastern Syria, the Caucasus and parts of Iran. Considering that there is no reference grammar of any dialect of Kurdish published in English, and that there are only a few relevant grammars published in Turkish and Iranian, this book will be a unique resource as a reference grammar for the wider linguistics community.

This book covers the basic phonetic, phonological, morphological and syntactic structure of Kurmanjî, and includes some sample texts. The first chapter focuses on the phonetic inventory and phonotactics of Kurmanjî Kurdish as well as some suprasegmental features, such as stress, and common phonological processes. The second chapter describes the morphological structure: parts of speech and the relevant inflectional morphology. The third chapter presents the Kurmanjî sentence structure, both simple and complex, including subordinate clauses. Finally, chapter four contains some sample texts.

This grammar relies heavily on both the very few published material on Kurdic, particularly those of Bedir-Xan brothers and data elicited from native speakers of Kurmanjî. It adheres to the conventions of the Roman-based alphabet, following Bedir-Xan's orthography and to IPA forms where relevant.

ISBN 978 3 89586 070 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 468.** 102pp. USD 64.70 / EUR 44.00 / GBP 31.70. 2007.

verbs. They have the aspectual, attitudinal and modal functions in Rajbanshi discourse. The compound verbs are marked categories in the language. The author suggests four ways of identifying compound verbs in this language. They are semantic bleaching of the vector verbs, test of negation, reduplication test and non-finiteness of the first verb. There are restrictions of transitivity, volitionality and the forms of main verbs on the selections of vectors. The process of noun incorporation is a device of changing a nominal category to a verbal one using highly grammaticalized verbs called light verbs. Rajbanshi is a nominative-accusative SOV language. It forms causativization lexically, morphologically and periphrastically.

The study concludes with a sample text with interlinearized and free translation.

ISBN 3 89586 323 8. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 34.** 132pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 2006.

Bukharan Tajik

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University of Sydney

Some Iranian languages have been in intensive contact with Turkic languages for many centuries. Tajik and Uzbek are representative of the languages that have co-existed in the Iranian-Turkic language contact in Central Asia. Uzbek is a Turkic language that has Chaghatay as its literary predecessor and is the 'state language' of the republic of Uzbekistan. Tajik, on the other hand, is a South-West Iranian language which is genetically closely related to such Iranian languages as Persian and Dari. Most Tajik speakers are in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; within the latter Samarkand and Bukhara are particularly densely populated by Tajik speakers. The cohabitation of Tajik speakers with Uzbek speakers has made Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism the norm in much of this area. Bukhara is one of the cities where Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism is most pronounced; virtually all Tajik speakers in Bukhara are bilingual in Tajik and Uzbek.

This book contains transcriptions of recordings of the Tajik language used by Bukharans who have had no formal education in/of Tajik. A large number of linguistic features of Bukharan Tajik are considered to have emerged or have been retained under the influence of Uzbek.

ISBN 978 3 89586 506 0. **Languages of the World/Textcollection 26.** 66pp. USD 85.80 / EUR 58.40 / GBP 42.00. 2007.

Word Formation in Bengali : a Whole Word Morphological Description

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University of Dhaka

This book has two agendas: (i) it presents a morphological description of Bengali, an Indo-European language spoken in South Asia and eventually (ii) examines whether the Whole Word Morphological theory (WWM) developed by Alan Ford & Rajendra Singh of the University of Montreal is an adequate model for such descriptions.

WWM claims that words do not have any internal hierarchical structure. Implicitly, units smaller than word (such as *stem* or *affix*) cannot exist and there is no need for multiple morphology like compounding, derivation,

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Demonstrative Anaphors in Hindi Newspaper Reportage: a corpus-based study

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University of British Columbia

The purpose of this study has been to investigate, using the methodology of corpus linguistics, the phenomenon of discourse anaphora in Hindi, focussing on demonstrative elements. This research also evaluates the potential effectiveness of an annotation scheme for Hindi, which is based on the distinctive-feature paradigm, and has been developed in this study relying essentially on Botley's (2000) annotation scheme devised for English.

The study begins with a literature review, and an examination of approaches to demonstrative anaphors, which presents the key facts and points of interest concerning demonstrative forms in Hindi, and reviews an existing model (Botley, 2000). Botley's work provides the blueprint for the annotation scheme for Hindi demonstratives used in this study. A subsequent pilot study introduces refinements and alterations in the scheme for an adequate description of Hindi demonstratives, and shows how the use of this annotation scheme enables the categorization of demonstrative use with a high degree of precision, simultaneously highlighting key issues and limitations of the study. The study continues with a comprehensive and detailed report of the construction and annotation of a 100,000-word Hindi corpus, which is comprised of newspaper articles.

The annotated corpus is amenable to the application of quantitative methods. Statistical tests are carried out on it, and the results obtained are discussed in detail with regard to comparison of features. The statistical results on anaphoric use in Hindi are also compared and contrasted

with the counts obtained for a comparable corpus of English, reported in Botley (2000). The primary goal is to develop an annotation scheme for Hindi to the extent that it is both useful, and usable, for further linguistic research, and to this end some key theoretical points are successfully examined, enhanced by a statistical perspective. The superiority of corpus-based research is demonstrated, and the inextricable link between theory and data highlighted.

ISBN 978 3 89586 034 8. **Linguistics Edition 60.** 153pp. USD 88.70 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.40. 2007.

Rajbanshi Grammar and Interlinearized Text

TIKARAM POUDEL

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This is a study of Rajbanshi, an Indo-Aryan language of Assamese-Bengali subgroup. The present study is based on the dialect of Rajbanshi spoken in the Eastern districts of Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari of Nepal. The focus is functional rather than theoretical.

Rajbanshi has six vowels and 29 consonants. Height and back-front of the tongue are responsible for making the vowel phonemes contrastive in this language. Stop, aspiration, affrication, friction, etc. are the major contrastive features for consonants. Rajbanshi favors simple syllabification, hence, consonant clusters are quite rare.

Nouns inflect for number, gender, case and classifiers. Both adjectives and adverbs are formed from nouns and verbs. Verbs inflect for tense, aspect, modality and negation. The negation puzzle of Assamese Bengali group is also found in Rajbanshi. Compounding and noun incorporation are quite common verbal phenomena in this language. Like other NIA languages, Rajbanshi makes use of compound

inflection or reduplication. A typical WWM view is that a good number of words of some lexicon are formally and/or categorically different and semantically related to each other. Whenever there exist at least two pairs of words based on the same formal difference, categorial affiliation and semantic relatedness, a particular (morphological) strategy becomes part of the morphological module of the speaker-hearer. This book, for instance, presents a morphological profile of Bengali constituted of the different aspects of its word-formation on the basis of a list of around 1200 strategies and in consequence shows that WWM is an adequate model for morphological description in general.

Shishir Bhattacharja, Ph.D. (Montreal) was trained in Linguistics and Indology at the University of Sorbonne, Paris. His main area of research is Syntax and Morphology. He has published several articles on Bengali grammar. His most recent book is *Sanjanani Byakaraon* (1998), a collection of articles, written in Bengali, on generative syntax. He has been working at the University of Dhaka as an Assistant Professor of French since 1995.

ISBN 978 3 89586 356 1. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 36.** 480pp. USD 117.60 / EUR 80.00 / GBP 57.60. 2007.

Lithuanian Romani

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Lithuanian Romani is a dialect spoken by a small population of Roma (Gypsies) living on the territory of present-day Lithuania, as well as recent migrants from this area to the Western Europe. The dialect was tentatively assigned to the Northeastern group of Romani dialects. It is the only dialect in this group the grammar of which has not been previously described in literature. The primary goal of this work is to provide a grammatical description of the dialect, using as a framework the RMS database developed at the University of Manchester, supported by transcribed recordings of a questionnaire conceived within the RMS project.

The main body of the book is descriptive, presenting Phonology, derivation and inflection of Nominal and Verbal categories. The fourth chapter deals with grammatical relations within the phrases, including cases, subordination, coordination and word order.

Within the main body of the book, there are details concerning borrowing into the dialect, and also comparisons, on specific issues, of Lithuanian Romani to other dialects in the Northeastern group. These two topics form the last two chapters of the book, entitled *Borrowing and Dialect Classification*. The *Dialect Classification* chapter also serves as a conclusion and argues the validity of classifying Lithuanian Romani as belonging to the Northeastern group.

ISBN 3 89586 959 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 452.** 70pp. USD 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2006.

Artificial Descendants of Latin

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Among the hundreds of artificial languages created in recent centuries are a fair number of modified versions of Latin and languages which have taken many elements from Latin. These diverge in varying degrees and ways from

Classical Latin. This book is a survey of such projects. The languages examined include *Communia*, *Latino sine Flexione*, *Linguum Islianum*, *SPL* and *Universal-Latein*. An introduction presenting the languages is followed by chapters on phonetics, lexicon, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

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ISBN 3 89586 818 3. **Languages of the World 31.** 140pp. USD 80.00 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 33.10. 2004.

The Sabellic Languages of Ancient Italy

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This book provides a grammatical description of the Sabellic languages of ancient Italy, focusing on *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, and *South Picene*. These languages are attested through written documents (inscriptions incised on stone, metal, and ceramic) that date from the 7th century BCE to the 1st century AD. As a whole they form the most important group of languages spoken on the Italian peninsula in the period before Roman expansion.

A general overview places these languages within their historical context and describes their relationship to each other, to Latin, and to other members of the Indo-European language family. The principal chapters of the book treat phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexis. Also included is a detailed description of the features of the alphabets in which the Sabellic languages were written. A chapter on nomenclature describes the structure of the onomastic system. The concluding chapter provides a detailed word-by-word analysis of important inscriptions in each language.

ISBN 978 3 89586 990 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 371.** 90pp. USD 74.10 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2007.

Dolenjska Romani

PETRA CECH

Dolenjska Romani as presented here is spoken by a group of Roma in the Dolenjska region and Bela Krajina in Slovenia. It is basically a dialect of the Southern Central group, but shows remarkable connections to Southern Balkan dialects as well as a number of interesting innovations unknown in other dialects. It gained some attention by linguists, as the scholar Rade Uhlik observed very few structures and lexemes of Greek origin in this dialect and assumed, the Dolenjski Roma's ancestors had never or hardly

touched Greek territory in the past. Thus data and recordings of Dolenjska Romani were evaluated in several publications during the last decade, focussing on the degree of Greek influence on this dialect. With the integration of Slovenia into the EU, the codification of the various minorities' dialects in Slovenia became urgent. In response to this demand, a codification of Dolenjska Romani is presented, based on a wide range of texts, recordings and printed material of spontaneous codifications by Dolenjski Roma themselves. It begins with a survey of historical traces and references on the group's origin, followed by a comprehensive description of the dialect's phonology, morphology and syntax, including variants spoken in Southern Slovenia. Although the book does not comprise a text appendix or a glossary, all features discussed are illustrated by various examples of recordings or written texts for an optimal documentation of this fascinating Romani dialect.

ISBN 3 89586 772 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 457.** 60pp. USD 62.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 30.50. 2006.

Grammatical Agreement in Hindi-Urdu and its major varieties

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Foreword by Bernard Comrie

The work 'Grammatical Agreement in Hindi-Urdu and its major varieties' is an attempt to attain a unified theory of 'agreement system' in typologically similar and genetically related varieties of Hindi-Urdu. The languages from different part of the globe can be typified into three major groups on the basis of the agreement system that they display:

a. Languages that have only Subject-verb agreement. b. Languages that have both Subject-verb & Object-verb agreement on an alternative basis (i.e. the verb agrees with either the subject or the object in different syntactic environment). c. Languages that have primarily Subject-verb agreement, however, other actants (NPs) also find their marking on the verb due to certain pragmatic requirements of the language e.g. specificity marking, animacy factor, scale of honorificity and some pater gap in the system of pronouns or other such notional categories.

The present work has tried to unify the agreement types (a) & (c) into one system and has termed it as a SINGLE SYSTEM OF AGREEMENT and labels the agreement type (b) as a DUAL SYSTEM OF AGREEMENT. The motivation for the combining (a) & (c) into one comes from two main factors; (i) there is no change of the syntactic environment of marking the inflection of other actants (NPs) on the verb besides the subject (ii) the languages do not show overt object agreement.

With this broad classification of the agreement system into two major types, the thesis examines the 'agreement phenomenon' in the varieties of Hindi-Urdu e.g. Avadhi, Bundeli, Chhattisgarhi, Garhwali, Marwari, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Angika (Khortha). Unlike other work in the field, this work pays proper attention on the types and nature of different clauses to justify the above mentioned classification.

ISBN 3 89586 773 X. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 33.** 270pp. USD 112.00 / EUR 76.20 / GBP 54.90. 2006.

Femininum Genus

A Study on the Origins of the Indo-European Feminine Grammatical Gender

FRANCISCO JOSÉ LEDO-LEMOS
Universidad de Salamanca

The grammatical feminine gender was developed by Indo-European in relatively recent times, and was superimposed on an older system of two genders (animate / inanimate). The virtual totality of Indo-Europeanists would agree with this affirmation; but there is no agreement between researchers over the factors which led to the emergence of this new gender.

By analyzing the diverse uses of the suffix *-eH₂-, Karl Brugmann managed to explain why the feminine grammatical gender includes many words which are not semantically feminine. Brugmann's perspective is still substantially correct, but, in the exact terms in which he formulated this theory (more than a hundred years ago), it cannot give a satisfactory explanation to three important questions: (1) How did the diversity of uses of the suffix *(e)H₂- originate? (2) How did some adjectives develop specific forms for feminine agreement? (3) Why are the â-stems and the thematic declension in complementary distribution?

The different theories that have been proposed since Brugmann can sometimes answer one or (at best) two of these questions, but there is not a theory which can resolve the three questions simultaneously. Such a theory is, precisely, the object of the present study.

ISBN 3 89586 423 4. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 21.** 240 pp. USD 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2000.

A Grammar of Hindi

ANNIE MONTAUT
INALCO/CNRS

Hindi, the official language of India, is an Indo-Aryan language widely spoken in North India between Punjab, Bengal and Maharashtra, with more than 400 millions speakers in the world.

The grammar is aimed at giving a functional description of the language in a typological perspective, using diachronical explanation as well as areal contact, whenever it provides a better understanding of synchronic facts. Modern Standard Hindi is a verb final language very weakly flexional inherited from Sanskrit, a typically flexional language with relatively free word order. The first section consists in a brief phonological outline, including a description of the writing system and stress. The second section deals with morphology, typical of head final languages (postpositions, postponed auxiliaries) with strong agglutinative tendency (specially in the verb phrase) although a few remnants of casual flexions and a two gender opposition are still preserved. Parts of speech are clearly distinct although verbo-nominal compounds raise a number of problems in this respect. The development and grammaticalization of postposition or postpositive locutions, verb series, causative and factitive alternations, aspectual, aktionsart and modal auxiliaries are analysed, as well as derivational morphology, both prefixing and suffixing (although mainly productive in technical neology). Reduplication and synonymous pairs also form an important device in developing the lexicon.

The analysis of the simple clause (third section) shows the high sensitivity of morpho-syntactic structures to semantic roles (specific

case marking for the main argument of subjective predicates, of possessive predicates) and to aspect (ergative marking for agents of accomplished processes). The latter appears to form a paradigm with the other types of predications of localization, exhibiting clear analogies with the formation of Indo-European perfect in its early stages. Given the fact that such notions as subject and object fail to adequately account for a large number of elementary statements, the various types of clauses are better described within a frame of case-marking (taking into account semantic and discursive parameters) than of purely syntactical relations.

The complex sentence (section four) shows the prevalence of the typically Indo-Aryan system of correlation on subordination in the restricted meaning, as well as of non finite verbal forms, a typically Dravidian device. The last section is devoted to a presentation, within a historical and typological frame, of the most representative features of the various dialects of Hindi, showing the continuity between Standard Hindi with its Western dialects and the Eastern dialects closer to Magadhean languages such as Bengali.

ISBN 3 89586 904 X. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 02.** 240 pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 42.90. 2005.

General and applied Romani linguistics

Proceedings from the 6th International Conference on Romani Linguistics

BARBARA SCHRAMMEL, DIETER W. HALWACHS & GERD AMBROSCH

The volume 'General and applied Romani linguistics' presents papers from the 6th International Conference on Romani Linguistics 2002 in Graz, Austria. The collection reflects recent trends in Romani linguistics. The last decades of saw both an intensification of the traditional subdisciplines, such as descriptive linguistics and dialectology, as well as the emergence of new subdisciplines, e.g. computational linguistics and sociolinguistics. Parallel to this Romani linguists, using Romani as an unique and valuable language sample, more and more participated in theoretical linguistic discussion.

Section 1 contains two papers on dialectology. Matras proposes a groundbreaking new approach to the classification of Romani dialects, while Iglá concentrates on the internal classification of a particular dialect group of Romani. Section 2 features descriptive studies on Romani varieties with little documentation so far (Sechidou on a Greek Romani dialect, Cherenkov on a Russian dialect, Adiego on Spanish Caló and Lapov on Romani varieties in Croatia). The papers in section 3 all discuss language change in Romani. Some are concerned with contact-induced language change (Schrammel, Draganova and to some extent Pirttisaari), others discuss language internal change (Boretzky, Simonsen). Section 4 finally introduces computational Romani linguistics with a paper by Granqvist on a morphological parser for Romani. The final section contains papers on different aspects of Romani sociolinguistics (Friedman on the future of Romani in Macedonia, Petrović & Stefanović on Roma refugees in Kosovo, Marushiakova & Popov on the communication of nomadic Gypsy groups).

Contents:

1. Romani dialectology

Yaron Matras: The classification of Romani dialects: A geographic-historical perspective

Birgit Iglá: Sinti-Manuš: Aspects of classification

2. Descriptive studies on individual Romani dialects

Lev. N. Cherenkov: The Plaščuny and their dialect

Irene Sechidou: The dialect of Ajos Athanasios

Ignasi-Xavier Adiego: The Vestiges of Caló Today

Zoran Lapov: The Romani groups and dialects in Croatia. With a special emphasis on the Romani borrowings in the Croatian language

3. Language change with and without contact

Desislava Draganova: Turkish verbs in Bulgarian Romani

Barbara Schrammel: Borrowed verbal particles and prefixes: A comparative approach

Helena Pirttisaari: A functional approach to the distribution of participle suffixes in Finnish Romani

Norbert Boretzky: Metathesis and other, functionally related, sound changes in Romani

Gitte Grønning Simonsen: Semantic changes in body parts from Sanskrit to Romani

4. Computational linguistics

Kimmo Granqvist: ROMTWO - An implementation of a two-level morphological processor for Finnish Romani

5. Sociolinguistics

Victor A. Friedman: The Romani language in Macedonia in the third millennium: progress and problems

Jelena Petrović & Lada Stefanović: Sociolinguistic aspects of language of Roma refugees from Kosovo - A comparative study

Elena Marushiakova & Vesselin Popov: Communications between nomadic Gypsy groups

ISBN 3 89586 741 1 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics H29.** 200pp. USD 205.50 / EUR 139.80 / GBP 80.50. 2005.

A Phonology of Southern Luri

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Leiden University / Canada Institute of Linguistics

Southern Luri, an Indo-European language in the Southwestern Group of Iranian languages, counts almost one million speakers. Still, while brief linguistic sketches have been written in Farsi, the existence of Southern Luri as a distinct language group has until recently been unknown to Western scholarship. In a recent comparative work, 'Update on Luri: How Many Languages?' (2003), Anonby established the existence of three separate languages in the Luri continuum: Luristâni, Bakhtiâri and Southern Luri.

In the present study, the author provides a window into the phonological system of Southern Luri. Although closely related to both Bakhtiâri and Farsi, the language is nonetheless distinguished by a number of particular and at times striking phonological characteristics. The vowel system is marked by a rich inventory of diphthongs, several of which exhibit historical /h/ as a lengthening element. Among the numerous phonological processes, pervasive short vowel reduction and a series of consonant softening are

most prominent. Rigorous restrictions in the composition of syllables drive most of the morphophonemic processes. The study addresses the impact of borrowing on the language and concludes with a précis on speech style, stress and intonation processes.

ISBN 3 89586 723 3. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 25.** 150pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 2003.

Modality in Hindi

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The questions of semantics in general and modality in particular are matters of special interest in linguistics during last few decades. This subject was undeservedly neglected in the Indological literature. Lavish amount of works on the subject was devoted almost exclusively to the European languages. The purpose of the study was to fill, even though partly, the empty niche.

'Modality' is a term which is used in linguistics for marking a wide range of notions expressing attitudes of the speaker to the content of sentence. Among the aims of the study was to find out the main modal devices of Hindi and classify them. The semantic approach for defining modal mechanisms in language proves to be the most reliable. That was the reason why the system elaborated by F.R. Palmer in his research "Mood and modality" (1986) was chosen as a framework for the study. His principles with some additions were successfully applied to the analysis of Hindi language.

All the totality of the modal devices was divided into three subclasses – inherent epistemic and deontic. Each subclass has primary and secondary devices, grammatical and lexical means, which were scrutinized and classified. The "Modality in Hindi" abounds in examples taken from a vast literary corpus which may be useful for every student of Hindi.

The author is a lecturer in Hindi at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He has been teaching Hindi and Urdu languages for twenty years, eight of them in Israel. The range of his professional interests covers the applied linguistics and language teaching. He has translated and published a number of literary works from Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi languages, and has published a course of Hindi language for the Hebrew speakers, and a Hindi-Hebrew phrase book.

ISBN 3 89586 769 1. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 32.** 183pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 2005.

La palabra "mujer" en indoeuropeo

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Las investigaciones de los neogramáticos, y muy especialmente de Karl Brugmann, reconstruyeron para el indoeuropeo dos protoformas cuyo significado debía haber sido "mujer". Una de estas protoformas, a la que Brugmann formulaba como *g^wenā- y que hoy suele formularse como *g^w(e)n(e)H₂- está amplísimamente atestiguada en la práctica totalidad de las ramas indoeuropeas. Pero, pese a tan amplio testimonio, la reconstrucción sigue siendo objeto de continuas polémicas entre los estudiosos. Se discute así si en realidad hay que reconstruir para la última época de la lengua común una única protoforma, o dos, o incluso tres, correspondientes todas a una misma raíz, pero con diferencia en la sufijación

(la protoforma sin sufijación, *g^wen-, habría convivido con dos formas derivadas de ella: la forma ya citada con sufijo laringal, *g^w(e)n(e)H₂-, y una tercera forma con sufijo *-i: *g^wen-i-). Los estudiosos discuten también los detalles del sistema apofónico que podría tener esta forma (o formas), y no hay acuerdo tampoco en si el sufijo que presenta *g^w(e)n(e)H₂- es o no el mismo que el presentado por los tradicionalmente llamados "temas en *-ā".

Para la segunda de estas protoformas, que Brugmann formuló como *(s)o/r- los testimonios son mucho menos rotundos, y su reconstrucción se hace a partir de una serie de inferencias más o menos indirectas. Muchos estudiosos niegan sin más la validez de los testimonios a favor de dicha protoforma. Y, entre quienes aceptan su existencia, hay numerosas discrepancias en la reconstrucción del detalle.

En el presente trabajo se intenta exponer el estado de la cuestión respecto a estas dos protoformas. Aparte de su importancia intrínseca, su estudio resulta ser de primerísima importancia en relación con el problema del origen del género gramatical femenino: desde Brugmann se viene considerando a la protoforma *g^w(e)n(e)H₂- como la responsable directa de que el sufijo *(e)H₂- se transformara en la marca de femenino.

El autor de este trabajo, Francisco José Ledo-Lemons, fue becario de investigación de la Universidad de Salamanca, bajo la dirección del profesor Francisco Villar, y en dicha universidad obtuvo el grado de doctor en Filología Clásica. En la actualidad es profesor titular de enseñanza secundaria y profesor conferenciante de la Universidad de Vigo.

ISBN 3 89586 466 8. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 20.** 160pp. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.80. 2002.

Morphological and Syntactic Change in Medieval Greek and South Slavic Languages

VIT BUBENIK
University of New Foundland

This monograph explores the converging and diverging development of nominal, pronominal and verbal morphology and syntax of Byzantine Greek and South Slavic languages (Church Slavonic, Medieval Bulgarian and Macedonian). Its argumentation is based on primary data culled from medieval literary documents (11-15th c.). In nominal morphology several intermediate paradigmatic sets between Hellenistic and Modern Greek are reconstructed; the realignment of morphology and semantics in di- and triptotic nouns in archaic dialects is brought into discussion. The putative causal nexus between the reduction of the synthetic morphology of case and the emergence of the postpositive article in Bulgaro-Macedonian is re-evaluated. In pronominal morphology Medieval Greek and Macedonian converged in favoring the strategy of proclisis with finite verb forms (but only Macedonian went as far as reducing the pronominal clitics to quasi-affixes).

A special attention is paid to the nature of innovations in their aspectual systems (the emancipation of the future tense from an aspect-dominated system; the reanalysis of the old 'be'-perfect as the inferential mode in Bulgaro Macedonian; and the rise of the 'have'-perfect in Macedonian). New alignments in the Greek diathetic system and the issues in the placement of the reflexive clitics in Slavic (Wackernagel's vs. Behagel's Law) are examined. In syntax the non-finite and finite expressions of deontic

modality, and hypotactic and paratactic realizations of the causative are studied in the framework of the gradual finitization of the infinitival clause.

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- Medieval Greek and Slavic literary corpus.
1. Nominal inflection in Greek.
2. Nominal inflection in South Slavic languages.
3. Pronominal system.
4. Object doubling constructions.
5. Tense/aspect system.
6. Diathetic system.
7. Consequences of the loss of the infinitive.

ISBN 3 89586 661 X. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 14.** 160 pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2001.

An Introduction to Welsh

PHYLIP BRAKE
University of Wales, Aberystwyth

The course is envisaged being used in the classroom or by individual students in their own time.

The course will begin with an explanation of Welsh pronunciation, for students working without a tutor. For those whose first language isn't English, the IPA alphabet will be employed throughout the course.

The course will be divided into 12 units. Each unit will contain: a communicative objective; grammatical explanations; exercises to practise the grammatical points covered; vocabulary; a dialogue which will put the language covered in the unit in a more meaningful context.

Unit 1 will deal with: meeting someone for the first time; mutations, the definite article, gender, forming noun-plurals, identification sentences. Unit 2 will deal with: exchanging personal details; the present tense of the verb 'bod' (to be); adjectives; the weather; indefinite nouns. Unit 3 will deal with: giving directions; locative adverbs; the present relative form of 'bod'; prefixed pronouns; the nominative clause; the emphatic nominative clause; numerals; particles of speech followed by 'bod'. Unit 4 will deal with: going shopping; independent and affixed pronouns; conjugated prepositions; genitive noun phrases; denoting possession. Unit 5 will deal with: talking about what one used to do; the past and imperfect tenses of 'bod'; the pluperfect; relative forms of 'bod'; demonstrative expressions; days of the week. Unit 6 will deal with: describing past events; the past tense of regular verbs; the immediate perfect of the present tense; comparison of adjectives; telling time. Unit 7 will deal with: enquiring about past events; the past tense of irregular verbs, expressing obligation, prepositional clauses, ordinals, seasons and months of the year. Unit 8 will deal with: planning for the future; the future tense of 'bod', the passive voice, the preposition 'ar', idioms with 'ar'. Unit 9 will deal with the future tense of regular verbs, the imperative, relative clauses. Unit 10 will deal with: asking permission, the future tense of irregular verbs, 'gwneud' as an auxiliary verb. Unit 11 will deal with: saying what one would do, the subjunctive mood, the conditional subjunctive of 'bod', conditional clauses. Unit 12 will deal with: news bulletin, defective verbs, impersonal forms of the verb.

ISBN 3 89586 586 9. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 08.** 160 pp. USD 75.60 / EUR 51.40 / GBP 37.00. 2005.

Intermediate Bangla

CLINTON SEELY
University of Chicago

Intermediate Bengali is aimed at English-speaking students of the Bengali language who have completed *An Introduction to Bengali: Part I*, by Edward C. Dimock, Jr., Somdev Bhattacharji, and Suhas Chatterjee (2nd printing; New Delhi: Manohar, 1976) and *An Introduction to Bengali: Part II*, by Somdev Bhattacharji (reprinted; Chicago: Dept. of South Asian Languages and Civilizations, U. of Chicago, 1988). The present work takes for granted that the material presented in those two books has been learned already.

Intermediate Bengali could be use profitably during the second year of language study in conjunction with *A Bengali Prose Reader* (for Second-Year Students), by Edward C. Dimock, Jr. and Somdev Bhattacharji (reprinted; Chicago: Dept. of South Asian Languages and Civilizations, U. of Chicago, 1988). In the third year, most students would do well to read diverse selections of Bengali writing such as those presented in parts two and three of *An Advanced Course in Bengali*, by Ernest Bender and Theodore Riccardi, Jr. (Philadelphia: South Asia Regional Studies; University of Pennsylvania, 1978); knowledge of the grammar covered in Intermediate Bengali will enhance the student's comprehension of those readings and should increase his/her reading speed. The present work draws heavily upon material in *An Advanced Course in Bengali* for examples of grammatical points.

Each of the twenty lessons in Intermediate Bengali is divided into four sections: (1) a short selection of Bengali; (2-3) two grammar sections; and (4) useful information in or about the language. Lesson 1 is an exception to that pattern; it has been designed primarily as a review of features of pronunciation of what can be called standard modern Bengali and of the mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century form of written Bengali, known as *sadhu bhasa* (the perfected or pristine language).

ISBN 3 89586 516 8. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 03.** 440pp. USD 104.70 / EUR 71.20 / GBP 51.30. 2002.

Welsh Dictionaries in the twentieth century: a critical analysis

SABINE HEINZ
Humboldt-Universität Berlin

The book presents the first investigation of modern Welsh dictionaries in their socio-historic context. It is based on the latest lexicographical and grammatical research. It focuses predominantly on the analysis of the grammatical information contained in modern Welsh general-purpose dictionaries. In the light of a rich lexicographical production in contemporary Wales, this aspect is of highest priority, since such grammatical information provides the basic knowledge of how to use lexical items in context and how to apply them in speech. An adequate linguistic description of a given language will thereby support its maintenance and the identity of its speakers, a problem area also discussed here.

In view of this, Welsh nouns and verbs are presented in a new classification which aims to reflect their properties more clearly and make them more easily reflectable in dictionary entries. A plea has been made for the inclusion of

comprehensive morphological information into dictionary entries, but also phonetic transcription in order to promote language acquisition and maintenance.

The work pays respect to the lexicographical work which has been thus far in Wales produced under intricate socio-historical conditions. It is meant to encourage further linguistic research and thereby to contribute to the stabilisation of the language.

The author of the book is a lecturer on Celtic. She has published widely on various aspects of Celtic matters.

ISBN 3 89586 750 0. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 21.** 540 pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 2003.

Introduzione alla linguistica greca

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Università degli Studi di Genova

L'Introduzione alla linguistica greca intende offrire una breve guida per lo studio della lingua greca in una prospettiva di linguistica storica. La lingua greca presenta due singolari caratteristiche: la durata della sua attestazione (tre millenni e mezzo di storia) e la presenza di numerose varietà dialettali. Tenendo conto di questa premessa, il volume fornisce una panoramica generale delle problematiche fondamentali attinenti alla formazione e allo sviluppo storico della lingua, a partire dalla documentazione micenea: la lingua greca è esaminata nel quadro della famiglia linguistica indeuropea, e vengono analizzati, alla luce delle principali teorie proposte dagli studiosi, i rapporti tra la lingua greca e l'indeuropeo ricostruito, le relazioni con le altre lingue indeuropee, la presenza di elementi non indeuropei nel greco. Per il secondo aspetto, si presentano le principali questioni relative alla classificazione dei dialetti greci, dei quali si fornisce anche una sommaria descrizione.

Per quanto l'interesse fondamentale della trattazione riguardi il greco antico nelle sue principali manifestazioni letterarie, lo sviluppo della lingua è seguito dalla documentazione micenea fino al periodo bizantino e moderno. Il manuale è destinato agli studenti universitari e agli insegnanti di lingue e letterature classiche, e contiene quelle nozioni fondamentali di grammatica comparata e di storia della lingua che lo possono rendere utile per un primo orientamento in problematiche complesse che formano oggetto di discussioni complesse e talvolta secolari.

Indice:

PREMESSA - ABBREVIAZIONI

CAPITOLO PRIMO: Il greco e le lingue indeuropee

I. Le lingue indeuropee. II. Metodo, obiettivi e limiti della ricostruzione. III. Cenni di fonetica indeuropea. IV. Dall'indeuropeo al greco.

CAPITOLO SECONDO : I dialetti greci e il miceneo

I. I dialetti greci. II. Il miceneo.

CAPITOLO TERZO: La formazione del greco

I. Teorie a confronto. II. Greco e altre lingue indeuropee. III. Elementi non indeuropei nel greco.

CAPITOLO QUARTO: Lineamenti di cronologia del greco

I. Omero. II. La lingua della lirica. III. Il dramma attico. IV. La lingua della prosa. V. La koiné. VI. Verso il greco moderno.

Bibliografia, Indice

ISBN 3 89586 949 X. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 09.** 260 pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2000.

Introduzione alla linguistica latina

MORENO MORANI
Università degli Studi di Genova

Il volume *Introduzione alla linguistica latina* si propone di collocare la lingua latina nel panorama delle lingue indeuropee e di seguirne lo sviluppo storico, dall'indeuropeo ricostruito fino al passaggio dal latino alle lingue romanze. La trattazione discute i principali problemi che lo studio della lingua latina in prospettiva diacronica presenta: per ogni problema trattato viene esposta la storia della discussione, trattati criticamente i principali tentativi di soluzione proposti, con ampio riferimento alle fonti bibliografiche.

Il volume può essere utilizzato anche come manuale per lo studio universitario, grazie a note, osservazioni e tabelle che forniscono un quadro sistematico della materia trattata. Il volume tiene conto sia dei risultati raggiunti dalle trattazioni "classiche" della linguistica indeuropea sia delle riflessioni e delle proposte delle moderne scuole di linguistica.

ISBN 3 89586 948 1. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 08.** 340 pp. USD 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2000.

Word order correlations and word order change: an "applied-typological" study on literary Armenian varieties

JASMINE DUM-TRAGUT

Since Greenberg's (1963) implicational universals, there have been various discussions about correlations between certain pairs of grammatical elements and basic word order and the predictability of syntactic developments in individual languages, or even linguistic areas, on the basis of these implicational universals and correlational pairs.

The syntactic analysis of natural languages shows that some implications are not necessarily compelling. Deviations from implicational norms can be caused by simple pragmatic or semantic circumstances or by linguistic borrowing. The correlation of the order of nominal modifiers and head-noun with the basic word order features is still in debate. Which correlations are "universal"? Which ones give revealing information about syntactic patterns and word-order changes in a particular language?

The study of Armenian syntax so far had little attention within both Armenian studies and General Linguistics. In the present study, word-order patterns and the diachronic syntactic change in literary Armenian varieties are described by means of word-order correlations, word-order principles and the interaction of morphological agreement and syntactic ordering. Conventionalized word-order patterns and preferences in Classical, Middle and both Modern Armenian varieties are formulated. These are supported by statistical frequencies taken from Armenian text corpora. Order preferences and frequencies in all stages of literary Armenian also contribute to a new discussion about the status of Armenian as a rather 'free' or 'variable' word order language, and prove that the relevant syntactic change was already in the initial stage in the oldest literary variant, Classical Armenian.

ISBN 3 89586 751 9. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 22.** 400pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2001.

Negation, Referentiality and Boundedness in Gwenedeg Breton

A Case Study in Markedness and Asymmetry

NATHALIE SCHAPANSKY
Simon Fraser University

Negative sentences are considered to be marked vis-a-vis their positive counterparts. However, the markedness of sentence negation cannot be solely defined in terms of the presence or absence of a polarity particle, as shown for Gwenedeg, a Breton dialect spoken in south central Brittany, in the area known as Morbihan. Gwenedeg Breton has been ignored in theoretical works because of its low prestige and its phonological differences, which are reflected in its own spelling system respected in this work.

Breton, a verb-second language (V2), displays both negative and positive sentence particles. The markedness of sentence negation is realized rather by structural and semantic/pragmatic asymmetries.

Structural asymmetries (chapter two) are associated with Breton V2. They relate to the notion of Predicate Domain, which must be bound. Whereas the negative particle binds the predicate domain, its positive counterparts do not. Hence preverbal noun phrases (NPs) serve to bind the predicate domain in affirmative but not in negative sentences. Two of the three preverbal positions available in affirmative sentences remain accessible in negative sentences. Semantic/pragmatic asymmetries (chapter three) pertaining to the V2 order relate to referentiality. In Breton, referential NPs can bind the predicate domain and appear preverbally while non-referential NPs marked by the preposition *ag* 'of' cannot. Potential binders for the predicate domain depend also on auxiliary selection. The auxiliary 'to be' associated with states shows, in the present tense, four forms demanding subject or non-subject binders. They are sensitive to the position and definiteness of their subjects and two of them do not occur in negative sentences. The auxiliary 'to have', associated with events, demands a referential subject and has no preferred binders. However, this auxiliary is used with eventive readings of state predicates obtained only with referential subject. In negative sentences (chapter four), semantic asymmetries relate to aspect-event predicates are interpreted as stative--, and to the irrealis modality,--indefinite NPs are interpreted as non-referential under the scope of negation. In Breton, this rule applies to the universal quantifier with a wide scope reading and to the existential quantifier with a narrow scope reading, being replaced in negative sentences by negative polarity items.

Non-referential NPs marked by *ag*, which represent undefined subsets of entities, must occur in postverbal position. Pragmatic asymmetries relate to the distinction presupposition versus assertion, and to metalinguistic negation, a marked kind of negation, which does not affect the aspect of event predicates nor the referentiality of NPs under its scope. Hence the universal quantifier with a wide scope reading, the existential quantifier with a narrow scope reading, and the eventive reading of state predicates can occur under the scope of metalinguistic negation. This analysis is extended to other languages.

ISBN 3 89586 918 X. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 05.** 200 pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.60. 2000.

Hindi Morphology

SHALIGRAM SHUKLA
Georgetown University

Hindi is a modern Indo-European language spoken as either a first or second language by almost a half billion people in India, as well as other parts of Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Oceania.

This book on Hindi morphology complements the author's earlier book, *Hindi Phonology* (*LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 12*). It describes one of the most fundamental units of Hindi structure: the word, its internal structure, and the interrelationship among words. Like the book on phonology, this book on morphology is also comprehensive and detailed. The author has sought simplicity in the presentation, and, for the sake of clarity, facts and their analyses are often repeated with abundant examples. Concepts and technical terms, traditional and current alike are explained for the reader. For the convenience of those familiar with the Devanagari script, the examples are transcribed both in a modified IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) and in the Devanagari.

Starting with the introductory chapter, which briefly introduces the language and the principles of morphology, the book continues with chapters focusing on Hindi inflection, derivation, compounding, reduplication, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, particles, postpositions, and idioms.

ISBN 3 89586 680 6. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 15.** 420pp. USD 151.10 / EUR 102.80 / GBP 74.00. 2001.

Hindi Phonology

SHALIGRAM SHUKLA
Georgetown University

Hindi is the world's third most commonly used language after Chinese and English. It is a modern Indo-European language spoken as a first or second language by almost a half billion people in India, as well as other parts of Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Oceania.

This book's primary aim is to describe Hindi sounds and their pattern. Little previous knowledge of phonology is assumed. The book is comprehensive and detailed. Traditional and current concepts and technical terms are explained. The various chapters discuss the historical and sociological background of Hindi, the nature of Hindi lexicon both native and borrowed, the conventions of the Devanagari symbols (since in the text examples are also transcribed in the Devanagari), the articulation of Hindi sounds and their characterization in terms of distinctive features, the concept of phonemes, the significant allophones of Hindi, the natural classes of Hindi sounds, Hindi syllables and their structure, and Hindi stress.

ISBN 389586 974 0. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 12.** 180pp. USD 129.10 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2000.

Grammatical Relations in Pali and the Emergence of Ergativity in Indo-Aryan

JOHN M. PETERSON
University of Munich

This book is a detailed study of the grammatical relations of P-Ii, a Middle Indo-Aryan language

which is also the canonical language of the *therava-da*-Buddhists of Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia. On the basis of this data, the author takes a new look at the concept of 'subject' in P-Ii, as well as the emergence of ergativity in Indo-Aryan. The book includes a summary of much of the previous literature on the syntax of Old and Middle Indo-Aryan, as well as that of a number of works dealing with the origin of ergativity in Indo-Aryan and the concept of 'subject' in general.

Following this is a detailed look at the treatment of various grammatical operations in the major verbal constructions of P-Ii - i.e., the finite categories, the periphrastic perfect and the gerundival construction. These include coordination and subordination, the control of reflexivization and pronominalization, as well as a description of the coding properties and the dispensability of the various arguments in each construction.

Unlike most previous studies, the author comes to the conclusion that the present-day ergative constructions of most Indo-Aryan languages do not result from an earlier passive construction. Instead, he proposes a model for the periphrastic perfect which in many ways resembles that of the more familiar development of the perfect in west European languages.

ISBN 3 89586 087 5. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 01.** 240pp. USD 116.40 / EUR 79.20 / GBP 57.00. 1998.

Tense in Persian Its Nature and Use

BEHROOZ MAHMOODI BAKHTIARI

TENSE IN PERSIAN: ITS NATURE AND USE, is a comprehensive work on the Persian tense system, which is composed in 6 chapters.

- 1) Theoretical preliminaries
- 2) Review of the related literature
- 3) The morphology of Persian tenses
- 4) The semantics of Persian tenses
- 5) Tense in the Persian discourse
- 6) Summary and conclusion.

Bibliography.

The theoretical framework chosen for this study was Comrie's (1985) work TENSE, but some other important books such as Dahl (1985) TENSE AND ASPECT SYSTEMS, and Decklerk (1991)'s work TENSE IN ENGLISH have been used. Covering the different aspects of the Persian tense, the book can be useful for those interested in TAM studies, specially those who are interested in Indo-European linguistics.

ISBN 3 89586 674 1. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 24.** 220 pp. USD 115.00 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2002.

Beginning Sanskrit I

DERMOT KILLINGLEY
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

This course is designed for university students taking Sanskrit as a minor or subsidiary subject, or in preparation for research. It can be completed in a year by a student giving a third of his or her time to Sanskrit. No previous experience of formal language learning is presupposed, and the course can be followed with or without a teacher.

The aim of the course is to develop reading ability, together with a knowledge of the main feature of phonology, morphology and syntax. There are sixty-five lessons, published in

3 volumes, which introduce the difficulties of the language gradually, and provide practice in them as they are introduced. Each lesson contains explanations, oral practice which enables the student to produce correct sentences by following the examples given, a passage for reading, and written exercises. At first, the reading passages use very limited vocabulary and grammar, but they gradually become more complex as more grammatical categories and forms are introduced. From lesson 11 onwards they are based on stories found in Sanskrit literature, usually the Pañcatantra and related texts. Each story has been adapted in order to avoid forms which have not yet been introduced, and to increase the frequency of forms which are currently being learnt. As the course progresses, the passages follow their originals more closely.

The first nine lessons introduce the phonological system, using phonetic descriptions which are comprehensible to users without previous phonetic knowledge. Sandhi is introduced gradually, starting from Lesson 3. The Devan-g-ri script is introduced in Lessons 23-7, and is used from then on in all the reading passages; roman script is used throughout in the explanations, practice sentences and exercises. The main forms of the highly complex verb system, the eight cases and three numbers of the nouns, and most of the inflectional classes are introduced and exemplified in stages. The grammatical terminology of modern Sanskrit scholarship has been adapted to conform with linguistic theory, as in *Sanskrit* by DERMOT KILLINGLEY and SIEW-YUE KILLINGLEY (*Languages of the World/Materials* 18).

ISBN 3 89586 062 X. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 01.** 242 pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 1997. **Course discounts available!**

Beginning Sanskrit II

A practical course based on graded reading and exercises.

DERMOT KILLINGLEY
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Volume II of Beginning Sanskrit, containing Lessons 23 to 47, continues building on the foundations of phonology, grammar and vocabulary that have been laid in Volume I. It begins with five lessons on the Devan-g-ri script, starting with the consonant characters and gradually introducing additional features. From the fifth lesson onwards, each lesson contains a story in Devan-g-ri script, giving practice in the material that has been learnt in that and the earlier lessons. The study of grammar resumes with the inflection of adjectives and pronominal adjectives. Feminine nouns have hitherto been used only in the nominative, but the case forms of these nouns are introduced half-way through the volume, incidentally giving greater variety to the stories by allowing fuller roles to female characters. Once the inflection of the main class of adjectives has been mastered, the student is introduced to perfective participles, which are inflected in the same way. The consonant-stem noun inflection is then introduced, leading to the similarly inflected progressive (conventionally called 'present') participle. The dual forms, which have not been used in Volume I, are introduced in this volume. Various important syntactic features, including the passive construction which is very widely used in Sanskrit, are introduced in the course of the lessons.

The stories, which are an integral part of the graded method followed in this course, are longer than in Volume I, and become progressively closer to their originals. Each lesson ends with exercises designed to enable the

student to produce correct Sanskrit sentences using the material that has been learnt. The volume ends with a cumulative vocabulary which includes all the words listed in Volume I.

ISBN 3 89586 200 2. **LINCOM Language Coursebooks 02.** 242 pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 1997. **Course discounts available!**

GRAMMARS:

Standard Lithuanian

IAN PRESS
University of St. Andrews

Lithuanian is an Indo-European language and belongs with Latvian to the Baltic branch of those languages. It is a very young standardized language, dating from the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries and made the official language of Lithuania in 1918. Its youth largely accounts for the tendency to support its norms as established. The focus here is on a concise exposition of a number of aspects of the standard language. It is not meant to be comprehensive, but points up important research areas, aims to provide practical help in mastering above all questions of morphology and accent, and complements Mathiassen 1996 and Ambrazas 1997. After a presentation of linguistic and sociolinguistic background information, spelling and phonology are examined, after which the focus is on morphology and syntax, with the role of accent fully borne in mind. A concise but detailed exploration of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and verbs is made, in the case of the last in particular characterizing the various moods, aspect and aktionsart, and verbal classification. Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and onomatopoeic words are considered, and word order and particles are examined. A short, up-to-date bibliography is appended.

ISBN 3 89586 832 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 439.** 65pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2005.

Standard Breton

IAN PRESS
University of St. Andrews

Breton is an indigenous regional language of France which has over the course of the last two centuries come under immense pressure. At the turn of the nineteenth-twentieth centuries it was the majority language of Lower Brittany, though it lacked prestige and a public presence. It was at risk, and had been acknowledged to be at risk since at least the early eighteenth century. Nonetheless, in the early nineteenth century it was codified and a standard, although a shaky one, emerged. Some commentators consider that it is too late, but in recent years, with the plight of lesser-used languages coming under the spotlight and the acquisition by Breton culture of great popularity, the situation of the language has stabilized or even improved. Breton has a presence in education, the Ofis ar Brezhoneg is having considerable impact, and the language is benefiting from the 'post-standard' period, users of Breton feeling more at ease in the hitherto negatively perceived variation in the language. A flexible, community standard is emerging. The whole of the grammar is reviewed and explored; everything has been checked by

eminent native speakers. Variation remains, and not every native speaker will agree with everything, but linguistic debate is a sign of the health of the language.

ISBN 3 89586 834 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 440.** 85pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2005.

Marathi

KASHI WALI
Syracuse University

Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language primarily spoken in the Maharashtra state of India by nearly ninety six million people. It is one of the eighteen official languages of India. It shares its northern boundary with Gujarati and Madhya Pradesh Hindi. In the south it borders on two major Dravidian languages -- Kannada and Telugu. The Dravidian vicinity has considerably affected Marathi in several ways specially its causative and anaphoric system.

This grammar describes basic information on the phonology, alphasyllabic writing system, morphology, and syntax of the standard Marathi. The introduction notes the historic information on the origin, and the past and present grammatical works. The phonology includes the information on the vocalic, consonantal and suprasegmental system as well as various morpho-phonological processes. Morphology highlights the significant nominal and verbal features. The chapter on syntax describes in detail the special characteristics such as word order, special features of ergativity, multiple headed correlatives, and distribution of two reflexives, swataah and aapaN which are special to Marathi in IA family. The chapter on text has used free and interlinear translation. The book contains an extensive bibliography including past and present grammars, recent dissertations and scholarly articles in generative linguistic theory.

ISBN 3 89586 314 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 441.** 82pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2005.

Tajik

SHINJI IDO
University of Sydney

Tajik is a South-West Iranian language that is genetically closely related to such major languages as Persian and Dari. Most Tajik speakers are in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; within Uzbekistan, Samarqand and Bukhara are particularly densely populated by Tajik speakers. In the beginning of the twentieth century, Tajik was considered by a number of writers and researchers to be a variety of Persian. The language that this book describes is the modern Tajik language which is referred to in the Soviet linguistic literature typically as *zaboni khozirai tojik*. The morphological segmentability of Tajik words is markedly high compared to words in the Indo-Iranian predecessors of Tajik, which makes Tajik morphologically more agglutinative than inflectional. Outstanding features of Tajik include the modal opposition between the indicative mood and the mood of indirect evidence, i.e. the inferential mood, that pervades the verbal system, and the utilization of both post-nominal and pre-nominal relative clauses.

ISBN 3 89586 316 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 442.** 110pp. USD 75.60 / EUR 51.40 / GBP 37.00. 2005.

Manx Grammar

JOHN D. PHILLIPS
Yamaguchi University

Manx is the recently-extinct language of the Isle of Man, located in the northern part of the Irish Sea between Britain and Ireland. It is a member of the Celtic group of the Indo-European family of languages, and as such is related to the other modern Celtic languages: Welsh, Breton, Scottish Gaelic, and Irish. It is closest to Scottish Gaelic and Irish, but is not mutually intelligible with either.

Until the nineteenth century, the great majority of the island's inhabitants were monolingual Manx-speaking, but after the island came under British rule in 1765, Manx receded from public and later private life and was replaced by English. The last native speaker died in 1974.

Manx is an isolating language with very little morphology. The basic word order is VSO, though the clause-initial auxiliary marks only tense, with the main verbal meaning carried by an indeclinable verbal noun. Like the other Celtic languages, Manx has a system of initial consonant mutation: words beginning with mutable consonants have two forms, plain and lenited.

This grammar is based on a corpus of tape recordings of the speech of ten of the last native speakers of Manx, with other sources used to confirm and supplement as necessary.

ISBN 3 89586 765 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 434.** 140pp. USD 77.00 / EUR 52.40 / GBP 37.70. 2004.

Mewati

LAKHAN GUSAIN
John Hopkins University

Mewati, a dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family, is spoken by about five million speakers in Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur districts of Rajasthan, and Faridabad and Gurgaon districts of Haryana states of India. Extensive linguistic research work has not carried out on this dialect so far. It had contributed profoundly to Rajasthani literature in mediaval periods.

This grammar includes chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, and sample texts. The introductory section includes information on Mewati, its speakers, and geographic and sociolinguistic data on Mewati and its subdialects. There are 9 vowels, 31 consonants, and 2 diphthongs. Suprasegmentals are not so prominent as they are in the other dialects of Rajasthani. There are two numbers--singular and plural, two genders--masculine and feminine; and three cases--direct, oblique, and vocative. The nouns decline according to their final segments. Case marking is postpositional. Pronouns are traditional in nature and are inflected for number and case. Gender is not distinguished in pronouns. Two types of adjectives are there. There are three tenses--past, present, and future. Participles function as adjectives. Sentence types, word order, coordination, subordination, and particles have been described analytically. The chapter sample texts presents free and interlinear translations of some selected texts.

ISBN 3 89586 400 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 386.** 88pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2003.

Ancient Greek

SILVIA LURAGHI, ANNA POMPEI & STAVROS SKOPETEAS
Università degli Studi di Pavia, Terza Università di Roma, Universität Potsdam

Ancient Greek provides us with a vivid picture of dialectal variation, which is quite unusual for the highly standardized literary languages of the antiquity. The richness of literary and non-literary sources makes it possible to give an in-depth description of diachronic and diatopic variation. Besides, peculiarities especially in the verbal system as well as in clause linkage and subordination make ancient Greek extremely interesting from a typological point of view.

While the standard handbooks of Ancient Greek provide us with highly reliable descriptions, many of its typological peculiarities have hardly been brought to the attention of students of linguistic typology who are not specialized in Classics. In this grammatical sketch the author will give a description of the standard Classical language (V century BC), trying to highlight aspects of general interest; data on dialectal variation and on historically different periods will be given in the discussion.

Topics discussed in the book include: (1) the socio-linguistic situation of Ancient Greece and of the Aegean area; (2) historical and dialectal classification of literary and non-literary sources; (3) phonology; (4) morphology: word formation; parts of speech system; inflectional morphology; (5) syntax of the simple sentence: word order within the sentence and the noun phrase; use of cases; verbal voice; TAM system; clitics; (6) parataxis and hypotaxis; use of the nominal forms of the verb; types of subordinate clauses; (7) late syntactic developments in the koiné (from IV century BC onwards).

ISBN 3 89586 239 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 213.** 106pp. USD 74.10 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2005.

Persian

YAVAR DEGHANI

Persian is a member of the Indo-Iranian language group, a subgroup of Indo-European language family. It is considered to be an inflectional language, and has an SOV constituent order. Modern Persian is spoken mainly in Iran with a population of 70 million, as well as in other parts of world especially in USA and Europe. Its close relatives are other Iranian languages like Tajik, which is spoken in the republic of Tajikistan, and Afghani Farsi, which is spoken in Afghanistan.

Persian has several dialects like Tehrani, Esfahani, Shirazi, and Yazdi which all are mutually intelligible.

There are two different styles of Persian. The written style is phonologically and syntactically more conservative and has not been changed for at least a century. However, the spoken style has been changed dramatically, especially in phonology. Traditional grammarians use the written style in describing the language. But linguists, as expected, emphasize the spoken style. The spoken style is economical in phonology and morphology.

The grammar of Persian contains chapters on Phonetics/Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and sample texts with interlinear translation.

ISBN 3 89586 908 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 348.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2000.

Bagri

LAKHAN GUSAIN
John Hopkins University

This is the first comprehensive linguistic study of Bagri, a dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family, spoken by about five million speakers in Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan, Sirsa and Hissar districts of Haryana, Firozpur and Muktsar districts of

Punjab of India and Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar areas of Punjab of Pakistan. Bagri is a typical Indo-Aryan language having SOV word order.

The grammar includes chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, and a sample text. There are 31 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs, and 3 tones in Bagri. Retroflexion is an important feature. There are two numbers--singular and plural; two genders--masculine and feminine; and three cases--simple, oblique, and vocative. The nouns are declined according to their final segments. Case marking is partly inflectional and partly postpositional. All pronouns are inflected for number and case but gender is distinguished only in the third person singular pronouns. The third person pronouns are distinguished on the proximity/remoteness dimension in each gender. There are three tenses four moods in Bagri. Adjectives are of two types--either ending in /-o/ or not. Cardinal numbers upto ten are inflected. Both present and past participles function as adjectives. Sentence types are of traditional nature. Coordination and subordination are described in complex sentences. Particles are also analysed.

ISBN 3 89586 398 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 384.** 80pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2000.

Marwari

LAKHAN GUSAIN
John Hopkins University

Marwari, a standard dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family, is spoken by about thirteen million speakers in western Rajasthan comprising Churu, Bikaner, Nagaur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Jaisalmer, and Barmer districts of Rajasthan. It is also spoken in eastern parts of upper Sindh province of Pakistan. Having several dialects, Marwari is very rich in literary style known as Dingal and has a literary history of over one thousand years.

This grammar includes chapters on its phonology, morphology, syntax, and a sample

text. Introductory section includes geographical and sociolinguistic sketch of Marwari and its speakers. The chapter on phonology includes vowels, consonants, diphthongs, and suprasegmentals. Glottalized sounds, murmur vowels, tones, and retroflexives are very prominent. The chapter on morphology describes nominal and verbal morphology. There are two numbers, two genders, and three cases. The nouns are declined according to their final segments. Case marking is partly inflectional and partly inflectional. The third person pronouns are distinguished on the proximity/remoteness dimension in each gender. Intransitive verbs can be passivised. There are three tenses and four moods. Cardinals up to ten are inflected. The chapter on syntax describes sentence types, word order, coordination, subordination, negation and participles. The chapter on sample texts presents free and interlinear translations of some samples.

ISBN 3 89586 440 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 427**. 60pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2004.

Scottish Gaelic

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Scottish Gaelic (ScG), along with Irish and Manx, is a member of the Goidelic branch of the Celtic family of Indo-European languages. At its peak of influence around 1000AD, it was undoubtedly the national language of Scotland, but ever since, its fate has been one of gradual decline. Today, the Gaidhealtachd or Gaelic-speaking region is confined to the islands off the west coast of the country, aside from small pockets dotted throughout the northern and western Highlands. Although now spoken by only slightly more than 1% (65,978) of the country's population, it has had a rich influence on Scotland's history, toponymy, art, literature and national folklore.

Scottish Gaelic has received much prior linguistic attention for its complex phonology (one dialect distinguishing at least 5 different lateral approximants), its system of consonant mutations, and its rich dialectal variation. However, relatively little has been published on its syntax.

It is a dependent-marking, nominative-accusative VSO language. The verbal system tends to be agglutinating while the nominal system is somewhat fusional. Pronominal forms are especially notable in this regard, with a large proliferation of 'prepositional-pronouns' evincing different forms according to person, number, and gender. There are two genders (M&F), three numbers (Sing., Pl., and dual) and four cases extant in the language. Stem modification and suppletion are common morphological processes. Distinctions of mood, aspect, and voice tend to be made periphrastically, employing a combination of verbal particles, auxiliaries and 'verbal-nouns' that can function differently depending upon their syntactic status.

Finally, the grammar ends with sections on discourse phenomena, interjections and exclamations, the influence of English, and a full oral folk tale with interlinear translation.

This new grammar is the most up-to-date one available on the language. It includes many topics that have never, or only rarely, been dealt with in the available literature, for example information structure, complex clause formation, and descriptions of various types of discourse-related constructions. It has been informed by an ongoing corpus-based study of register variation in the language, highlighting some of the initial differences that have been found in this data set.

It is fully-referenced throughout for further information on Gaelic grammar and sociolinguistics. Useful for the language learner, it also includes a glossary of the Gaelic words in the text and a statistically-derived list of the 100 most frequent words in the language with definitions.

ISBN 3 89586 727 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 401**. 118pp. USD 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 2003.

Shekhawati

LAKHAN GUSAIN
John Hopkins University

Shekhawati is a dialect of Rajasthani language of Indo-Aryan family and is spoken by about three million speakers in Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of Rajasthan. Though a very important dialect from the grammatical and literary points of view, yet very little work is carried out on it.

This grammar describes basic information on the phonology, morphology, syntax of the language. In addition there is a short text with interlinear translation. The introduction remarks outline a geographic and sociolinguistic sketch of the Shekhawati and its speakers, linguistic relations with other dialects of Rajasthani. The chapter on phonology includes vowels, consonants, diphthongs and suprasegmentals. The murmur vowels are highlighted. Retroflexion is an important feature. The chapter on morphology describes nominal and verbal morphology. There are two numbers, two genders, and three cases. Nouns are declined to their final segments. Case marking is postpositional. The third person pronouns are distinguished on the proximity/remoteness dimension in each gender. Adjectives either end in /-o/ or not. There are three tenses and four moods. Intransitive verbs can be passivised. The chapter on syntax describes sentence types, word order, coordination, subordination, and particles. Free and interlinear translations are used in the chapter of sample text.

ISBN 3 89586 399 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 385**. 90pp. USD 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 2001.

Northern Talysh

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Talysh is classified as a Northwest Iranian language that is spoken by roughly 200,000 people both in northwestern Iran and southern Azerbajdzan. This booklet concentrates on the northern (Azerbajdzani) variants of the language spoken by about 80,000 people in the Astara and Lenkoran areas. The morphosyntax of Northern Talysh is characterized by a complicated split system which is based on the Northwest Iranian type of accusativity/ergativity dichotomy: It shows accusative features with present stem based transitive constructions, whereas past stem based construction tend towards an ergative behavior. Salient features are among others: a general oblique case to cover periphrastic functions (split-O in accusative structures, split-A in ergative structures); tripartite system of personal pronouns, floating clitics in ergative structures that cross-reference the agentive function A; backgrounding of S and A in some types of subordination. Due to interferences with Azeri, Northern Talysh shows remarkable features of 're-agglutination' both in its case system and in verbal inflection.

The present portrayal of Northern Talysh is based on the author's fieldwork and is both

descriptive and explanatory: it concentrates on features of actance typology explaining the architecture of its 'Operating System' and the emergence of split structures from both a typological and a cognitive perspective. Other important explanatory parameters make reference to Historical Linguistics. Additionally, the interaction of Northern Talysh phonology and grammar is described. The sketch is supplemented by the documentation of an oral account (*palangi ahvolot* 'Encounter with a leopard') – given with full morphological glosses and translation – and by a word index.

ISBN 3 89586 681 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 380**. 76 pp. USD 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 2000.

Divehi (Maldivian)

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Dhivehi (Maldivian) is the national language of the Republic of Maldives, an island nation located in the Indian Ocean south of India and to the west of Sri Lanka. Dhivehi is an Indo-Aryan language closely related to Sinhala, and with it forms the southernmost branch. Dhivehi has more than 240,000 speakers in the Maldives, and an additional 5,000 in Minicoy of India where the language is known as Mahal. As the national language of the Maldives, Dhivehi is fully developed and thriving. It has a literary history that spans at least nine centuries, and employs its own unique right-to-left script called Thaana. Dhivehi printed materials are abundant, and it is the language of radio and television. Dhivehi is the medium of education, and literacy in the Maldives exceeds 95%.

While enjoying a privileged status within the Maldives, very little is known about Dhivehi in the outside world. The inventory of published works on Dhivehi is sparse. In more recent years, the Maldives has become more accessible to researchers, and interest in Dhivehi has grown. This sketch describes standard Dhivehi, the dialect spoken in the capital Male' and surrounding atolls, and is based on a corpus of published materials and elicited information gathered on site. Some of the more notable phonological features of Dhivehi include development of prenasalized stops, compensatory lengthening of consonants from vowel loss, and alternations of several consonants with the glottal stop. Morphologically, Dhivehi has a system of volitivity marking for verbal forms. Dhivehi syntax features a cleft-like construction in which the focused item is generally post-verbal, and a predicate nominal construction with an equative marker on the subject.

ISBN 3 929075 16 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 63**. 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2000.

Latvian

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Latvian is the official language of the Republic of Latvia, where about 1.4 million people speak it as a native language, and an increasing number of mainly Russian speaking persons use it as a second language. This sketch concentrates on morphology and syntax, with a short introduction to Latvian phonology. The sample text, as well as most of the examples that illustrate grammatical points, are taken from autobiographical narratives collected by the Latvian Archive for Oral History.

Compared to Lithuanian, the only other living

Baltic language, Latvian has further diverged from its Indo-European heritage in that it has abandoned certain inflectional forms and categories and developed new ones. The fact that, for centuries, speakers of Latvian have been in close contact with speakers of Baltofinnic, Germanic and Slavic languages has certainly been an important factor for innovations in all parts of the grammar. However, Latvian still resembles the well known old Indo-European languages in certain respects more closely than Standard Average European languages do.

Latvian is a fusional language with some traits of agglutination. The morphology is strikingly regular, especially with nominals. Nominal inflectional categories are gender, number, case, and definiteness, which is marked on adjectives. The five morphological cases have clear syntactic and/or semantic functions. Particularly noteworthy in the verbal inflectional paradigm are evidentiality and the debitive mood, a Latvian innovation. Characteristic features of the syntax are non-verbal predicates and converb constructions.

ISBN 3 89586 228 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 217.** 60pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 1996.

Sinhala

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Sinhala is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in Sri Lanka, where it has developed largely independently of the other Modern Indo-Aryan languages, which are spoken primarily in northern India. As a result of this development, it exhibits grammatical and phonological characteristics not found in other Indo-Aryan languages. Some of these developments may be traces to the influence of the neighboring Dravidian languages, principally Tamil and Malayalam, but many developments include the loss of the aspirate series of stops, the innovation of a series of prenasalized stops in contrast with nasal-stop clusters, and a new low-front vowel /æ/ phonemically distinct from /a/. Morphologically, Sinhala possesses an unusual four-way deictic system, a system of volitivity marking of verbal forms, definiteness marking on nominals, and both causative and plural formation systems involving gemination. Sinhala has basic SOV word order like most languages of the region. Nevertheless some of its most remarkable properties concern its syntax. Non-verb predicates do not use a copula verb, and fail to participate in subordination constructions that employ special verbal morphology. There is a cleft-like construction that uses a postverbal position for focusing, but with variants with the focused element in different positions, in accord with the high degree of constituent freedom of the language. This construction is extremely common in discourse, and it is grammatically required in certain circumstances (e.g. constituent and most WH-questioning).

Sinhala is a strongly diglossic language, with Spoken Sinhala being used for everyday purposes and Literary Sinhala for most written or scripted forms of communication. Available descriptions of Sinhala tend to address Literary Sinhala primarily, so the present volume will focus on Spoken Sinhala. The volume will include a sample of oral narrative collected by one of the authors, complete with interlinear translation.

ISBN 3 89586 024 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 34.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

Burgenland-Romani

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with the collaboration of Gerd
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Roman, this is how the Roma living in the southern part of Burgenland (Austria precisely since 1921, formerly Western Hungary) call their non-vlah variety of Romani. The Burgenland-Roma migrated from Eastern Hungary and Croatia in the 15th century.

The close relationship of Roman to two other non vlah groups in Slovenia (Prekmurski-Roma) and in Western Hungary is manifest from identical personal names as well as from various parallel linguistic structures. At present Roman is in danger of extinction since it is used almost exclusively in intimate communicative situations among the minority whose number does not exceed 2000 people.

The sketch will present a description of the phonology, morphology, syntax, and the lexicon including text samples. In addition we shall present research material concerning language use and attitude towards the dialect. The data were collected and interpreted with the assistance of native speakers.

ISBN 3 89586 020 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 107.** 80pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2002.

Modern Eastern Armenian

NATALIA KOZINTSEVA

Modern Eastern Armenian (MEA) is spoken in Armenia by about 2.7 million people, where it is the standard language. It belongs to the Indo-European stock, within which it constitutes an isolated branch. The present sketch deals mainly with the grammatical description of MEA. Nouns have a singular/plural number distinction, a postpositive definite article, a prepositive indefinite article, five cases (nominative=accusative, genitive=dative, instrumental, ablative, locative). The word order is relatively free (non-rigid SOV). The subject is usually placed before or after the predicate, the complements and adverbial modifiers may be placed before or after the predicate, depending on the functional sentence perspective. In the noun phrase, the attribute always precedes the noun. Postpositions prevail over prepositions. Especial attention is paid to verbal categories (voice, aspect, tense, and mood in their relation to the syntactic structure of the sentence). The sketch is supplemented with an original MEA text and an extensive bibliography.

ISBN 3 89586 035 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 22.** 58pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1995.

Kalderaš-Romani

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Kalderaš-Romani is one of the most prominent Romani varieties: Most probably it is the geographically most widespread variety, spoken all over Europe, in the Americas, in Australia, etc.

Furthermore, due to the strong commitment of Kalderaš Roma in the ongoing emancipation process, it plays an important role as the basis of a developing international Romani variety used in formal domains on the international level.

Kalderaš-Romani is assigned to the northern sub-branch of the Vlax group of Romani, which subsumes varieties strongly influenced by Romanian; an influence which results from the long period of time Kalderaš-Roma suffered in bondage and slavery in Wallachia ("Vlax") and Moldavia – from their arrival in these regions in the 14th century until the second half of the 19th century.

Kalderaš-Romani is the best documented Romani variety so far: grammars and dictionaries on dialects spoken in Columbia, France, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, etc. published during the last 50 years show both the variation and homogeneity of this widespread variety.

The present description concentrates on the Serbian dialect of Kalderaš-Romani, which spread all over Europe during the second half of the 20th century – in the course of the working migration from the 1960s onwards and as a result of the recent developments in the western Balkans. The grammar sketch provides an overview of Kalderaš-Romani, describing both the core features of this variety as well as special features of the Serbian dialect in comparison with other dialects of the Kalderaš variety.

ISBN 978 3 89586 019 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 73.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2007.

Sepe.ides - Romani

PETRA CECH &
MOZES F. HEINSCHINK

Sepe.ides is a non-vlah Romani dialect (Romani belonging to the New Indian languages) spoken by several related grand families now living in Izmir/Turkey and Volos/Greece. This formerly united group of basket weavers split up around 1920, when exchanges of Greek/Turkish population took place. One part of the group migrated to Turkey and settled finally in Izmir, the others moved to Volos (Greece) and stayed there. Since then their previously uniform Romani developed under different linguistic conditions. Both variants are endangered in their transmission to the younger generation by the impact of TV and school education. The Izmir variety of Sepe.ides shows the characteristics of other non-Vlah dialects like unshortened pronominal forms, Greek, Southern-Slavic but no Rumanian lexems etc. under the influence of the agglutinative Turkish language it has preserved a rich derivational morphology absent from corresponding dialects.

As Sepe.ides has not previously been described, the sketch will present a survey of the entire grammatical system as well as short chapters on phonology and syntax. One chapter will analyze the various influences of the Turkish language on Sepe.ides and their morphological and idiomatic implications. Investigations are based on approx. 130 hours of recorded talks ranging from tales, songs, and biographical notes to short anecdotes and explanations of phrases and proverbs.

ISBN 3 89586 036 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 106.** 69 pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

Late Cornish

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Cornish, spoken in south-western Britain until the

18th century, was alongside Breton and Welsh - an uninterrupted continuation of the ancient Brittonic language of Roman Britain. Cornish was never as numerically important as the other two languages, so that its neglect by Celtic linguists is understandable, however, its position immediately between Brittany and Wales, makes it particularly interesting from the point of view of the dialectal development of ancient Brittonic.

Since medieval times the domination of English, the language of state, steadily eroded the hold of the Cornish language upon the higher echelons of Society, and led in the early 18th century to its disappearance as the language of a traditional homogeneous society. In the 20th century much interest has been shown in the language, an interest which has led to a revival of the language as a spoken medium amongst enthusiasts, though what precisely constitutes the relationship between the Cornish of learners in the 20th century and earlier forms of Cornish remains an unresolved question.

The author, who is a native Breton- and Welsh-speaker, gives a description of spoken Cornish of the 17th and early 18th centuries, a period of the language condemned by many - too peremptorily - as being degenerate, but a period which has left us the great majority of prose material in the language.

The study contains chapters on phonology, morphology and syntax, and texts with interlinear translation.

ISBN 3 89586 122 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 135.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1998.

Central Breton

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Breton, spoken in France, is - alongside Cornish and Welsh - an uninterrupted continuation of the ancient Brittonic language of Roman Britain. As Celtic linguists are - by the nature of things - mostly English-speakers, the study of Breton has understandably been somewhat neglected. Breton shares many traits common to the other Neo-Celtic languages, but is of particular interest to the general linguist as it is the only Celtic language that has evolved wholly beyond the shadow of the influence of the English language.

Over the centuries the domination of French, the language of the state since medieval times, steadily eroded the hold of the Breton upon the higher echelons of society. This process cumulated dramatically with a general cessation of transmission of Breton to the younger generations in the period that immediately followed the 1939-45, with the result that Breton is at present-day suffering a terminal exponential decline as a language of a traditional homogeneous society. Its decline as a spoken language is almost the most dramatic seen in western Europe during the 20th century. The author, who is a native Breton-speaker, gives a description of spoken Breton of central western Brittany, which is - paradoxically - one of the most typical of Breton dialects, but also one of the dialects most neglected in literary works. The study contains chapters on phonology, morphology and syntax, and texts with interlinear translation.

ISBN 3 89586 121 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 152.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1998.

Romanes

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The language of the Sinte (called *Romanes* by its speakers) is one of the Romani (Gypsy) languages. It belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of Indo-European. Romanes (Sinte) is spoken by about 100.000 - 200.000 people mainly in W-Europe: Germany, France (Manuš), Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, N-Italy and N-Yugoslavia. The Sinte were the first Gypsies to arrive in W-Europe about 500 years ago. Most of them are semi-nomadic travelling around in summer time to earn their living.

Due to the long stay in a German speaking environment, the Sinte language (esp. the syntax) is quite strongly influenced by German. The morphology however is still intact. Most of the Sinte people use their language. As a minority language it has a strong group defining function. Since it is very hard for gadze (non-gypsies) to gain access to Romanes, the linguistic description at hand is quite a rarity.

The sketch contains a short phonological and syntactic description and concentrates rather on morphology and features of narrative texts (aspects, word order, discourse markers, participant tracking). The grammatical description contains text samples in interlinear and free translation.

ISBN 3 89586 017 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 105.** 52pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1995.

Hittite

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Hittite belongs to the Anatolian branch of the Indo-European language family, which has become extinct in the first half of the first millennium b.C. Among the Anatolian languages Hittite is the best attested; for our knowledge of it we can rely on several thousands of clay tables, dating back to about 1750 b.C. - 1150 b.C. One of the biggest matters of interest concerning Hittite lies in its differences from the ancient Indo-European languages. The author does not aim at an evaluation of the relative antiquity of the Hittite features in comparison to those of the other Indo-European languages, rather, the author is going to highlight the peculiarities which can be connected with major typological issues. Topics related in this sketch include:

(1) the socio-linguistic situation of Anatolia in the second millennium b.C.; (2) phoneme inventory; graphic problems connected with the use of cuneiform and the evolution of scribal habits; (3) relative chronology of Hittite texts and periodization of the Hittite language; (4) morphology: word formation, parts of speech and their inflectional categories; gender system; (5) syntax: noun and verb phrase; types of adnominal modifiers; auxiliaries; use of cases; verbal voice; TAM system; (6) word order within the simple sentence; sentence initial and sentence final position; clitics; position of the finite verb; (7) parataxis and hypotaxis; connectives and asyndesis; types of subordinate clauses; infinitives; (8) anaphoric relations within the text.

The text for analysis is from Old Hittite, particularly interesting for what concerns word order and the use of connectives.

ISBN 3 89586 076 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 114.** 64pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

Irish

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This book offers a concise presentation of the main features of Modern Irish. The first chapter contains a brief historical survey of the language, and discusses the present sociolinguistic situation. The next three chapters are concerned with the sound-system of Irish, its morphology, and its syntax, and the book concludes with two sample texts, accompanied by a phonetic transcription and interlinear translation.

In the chapter on phonology, the question of morphophonological alternations is discussed in detail: these include variation in the quality and quantity of vowels, shifts in stress, and initial mutations. In the chapter on morphology, particular attention is paid to the morphosyntactic use of initial mutations, numerous paradigms being provided of the effect exerted by various particles on the major lexical categories of Irish. One section is devoted to derivational morphology, an aspect of the language which has been neglected in past studies.

The approach to syntax is novel. Rather than merely cataloguing the various traditional sentence patterns found in Irish, the author focusses on those aspects which are of relevance to current syntactic research in general. All three chapters contain a comprehensive and up-to-date range of references for further reading.

This study will be of interest both to general linguists with no previous knowledge of Irish, and also to lecturers and students of Celtic studies interested in language.

ISBN 3 89586 259 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 201.** 100pp. USD 74.10 / EUR 50.40 / GBP 36.30. 2001.

A Grammar of Gujarati

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Gujarati, belonging to the Indo-Aryan family, is spoken by approximately 46,100,000 or more speakers. It is the official language of Gujarat state and is also used in 16 other countries around the world, thanks to the Gujarati diaspora. Having several dialects, which moreover have been little explored, Gujarati is very rich in literary style and has a long literary tradition. The grammatical analysis proposed here is of Gujarati as taught and used by educated speakers of the language.

The grammar provides basic information on the phonology, writing system, morphology and the syntax of the language. A short introduction outlines the geolinguistic situation of Gujarati. The chapter on phonology studies the vowels, consonants as well as the syllable structure of Gujarati. Special attention is given to the murmur sounds of the language, since these are a marked feature of Gujarati. A short overview of the syllable structure and of the prosody of Gujarati is also furnished. The analysis of the writing system starts off with a brief historical sketch of the evolution of Gujarati graphemes, followed by a script grammar of the consonants, vowels/matras, and other modifiers. Conjuncts and ligatures both of the vowels and the consonants are also analysed.

Gujarati is essentially a morphological language and hence major stress is laid on its morphology. This chapter describes nominal and verbal morphology as well as the adjuncts. There are two numbers, three genders and three cases, with the nominal elements being declined according to their final elements. The analysis of the verbal system outlines the tenses and the

moods. Causatives, which are a special feature of Gujarati, are of particular interest. Non-declined elements constitute adverbs, clitics, particles and connectives. A special section is also given over to derivational morphology with a study of the most important suffixes and prefixes of the language, derived both from Sanskrit and Persian. The broad overview of syntax describes the basic sentence types of Gujarati, word-order, participial structures, negation and coordination and subordination. The last chapter provides a list of the most common idiomatic structures of the language. The study is essentially corpus-linguistics driven and examples provided are based on a large oral and written corpus of present-day Gujarati. For the convenience of those familiar with the Gujarati script, the examples are transcribed both in IPA and in Gujarati.

ISBN 3 89586 549 4. **LINCOM Studies in Indo-European Linguistics 28.** 100pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2004.

Sanskrit

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Sanskrit, a living spoken minority language of the Indian subcontinent used for ritual and other purposes, has crucially influenced Western linguistic thought. This sketch describes classical Sanskrit, adapting traditional (Western) terminology in the light of modern linguistics, and taking into account indigenous (ancient Indian) terminology. It presents the phonology elegantly, relating it to the Sanskritists' romanization and to Devan-g-ri. The morphology highlights the verb, the most complex inflectional class, and deals with verb derivation, tense, mood, aspect, voice, non-reflexive and reflexive polarity, deixis and concord. The verb paradigm is exemplified in tabular form as a complex piece of asymmetry. The traditional concepts of 'root' and 'stem' are explained in relation to word and lexeme, and to noun, adjective and verb formation. Phonological alternation (gua and vrddhi), thematic versus athematic, weak versus strong and other topics are also included. Sanskrit syntax is a relatively neglected area. The 'compound' (sam sa), often treated under word-formation, is treated here as a phrase of indefinite length with some word-like qualities. Fixed word order in the compound phrase is contrasted with free word order in the clause, which is typically SOV with alternative orders according to focus and modality. 'Verbless' clauses are treated in terms of BE-deletion. Voice is treated in relation to valency, and to agent/patient roles. Clause chaining is described in terms of finite and non-finite clauses, relative modifiers, conjunction and subordination, and the functions of infinitives and of inflected and uninflected participles are explained. The role of enclitics and conjunctions in discourse is described. The sketch ends with a text, a medieval didactic tale in a formal narrative style.

ISBN 3 89586 025 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 18.** 64pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.70. 1995.

A descriptive Grammar of Cypriot Greek

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This book contributes to the growing number of linguistic studies on indigenous language varieties, and is intended as a concise and up-to-date introduction to the spoken urban variety of Cypriot Greek since the written code is not standardized.

This variety constitutes the mesolect of the dialect continuum and co-exists with a number of mostly rural varieties. It is the most robust of the southern dialects of the Greek language. It is spoken by one half million speakers on the island Republic of Cyprus and by the great majority of the Cypriots of the Greek-Cypriot diaspora.

The book starts with the historical information background on the island and the dialect. Because of the confusion surrounding the status of the dialect on the island a chapter is dedicated to the sociolinguistics of Cypriot Greek.

Phonology, morphology and lexicon are the areas that mostly distinguish Cypriot Greek from Standard Modern Greek. Therefore, separate chapters are dedicated to the phonological and morphological description of the dialect and its contacts with other languages. A comprehensive bibliography concludes the volume.

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A Short Grammar of Hieroglyphic Luwian

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Luwian along with Hittite, Pallaic, Lycian, Carian, and other Anatolian languages, belongs to the Anatolian branch of the Indoeuropean languages. Luwian is known from writings of the second millennium BC, as "Cuneiform Luwian" and from writings of the first millennium BC, as "Hieroglyphic Luwian".

Luwian (Louvite, Luwische) is the language of the former land "Luwiya", of Asia Minor, i.e. the S-SW part of Asia Minor, constituted by the later provinces of Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia. Later on, this area was occupied by the Hittites, as part of the Hittite Kingdom, from the 15th to the 12th century BC., and was known by the names of Kizzuwatna and Arzawa. Kizzuwatna was mainly the SE part and Arzawa the SW of old Luwiya. The federation of Arzawa consisted of a coalition of Hittite vassal states, like Mira-Kuwaliya, Hapalla, Seha-River Valley land, and later of some additional states.

Luwian texts in cuneiform writing were stored in the archives of Hattusa, the Hittite capital, in the form of clay tablets which were incinerated ca. 1200 BC. These texts contained the following categories of material:

- Magic rituals - Mythological stories - A fragment of a letter - and a great number of obscure fragments.

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Minoan Linear A

An Introduction to Minoan Linear A

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This work is a study of the Minoan Linear A language, i.e. the language of Minoan Crete in the Bronze Age. The Linear A materials and data which have been available for examination is composed of only 1400 inscribed clay tablets or fragments, and some stone and metallic objects. The method used in the examination and review of each inscription is the scrutiny of the message each conveyed and the qualitative and quantitative information given, its comparison with other relevant inscriptions, its logical interpretation and correlation, the conclusions allowed to be drawn, and the problems that may be resulting or counter arguments which may have to be contemplated.

The Linear A syllabary, revised and enriched, was compared to the Luwian hieroglyphic signs; 15 out of 78 signs have a Luwian counterpart; thus no claim of complete similarity can be made. The Linear A glossary contains about 1025 whole or broken words. Most of them are not understood yet. Among those which are understood, 45 words have a Luwian counterpart. Inscriptions on votive offerings are dedications to divinities, like to goddess *A.SA.SA.RA* (the Madonna of the Luwians) or to *DA.MA.TE* (the Earth Mother or Demeter). The Linear A Glossary reveals a glossary of terms in food and agricultural products, on metals, vessels and artefacts and on a number of place names and personal names. Most of the technical words were terms borrowed from Sumerian, Semitic or Akkadian languages.

The Hagia Triada tablets are a wealth of information on many subjects. There is a series of tablets relating to Minoan religious sanctuaries dedicated to Adu, Tinita and Akaru, indicating the worship in Crete of deities from the Syropalestinian coast. Large quantities of wheat, wine and oil, also of seeds and figs were delivered to these sanctuaries.

The Phaistos Disk was continued to be read as a Luwian hieroglyphic document and the information obtained was critically analysed for internal consistency.

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