Czech in Generative Grammar
MOJÍR DOČEKAL, PETR KARLÍK, JANA ZMRZLÍKOVÁ (EDS.)
Masaryk University

This book is the first to analyse the Czech language within a generative framework. In twelve studies, this work offers an analysis of the Czech language, which possesses a rich morphological system and a relatively free word order. It suggests new hypotheses and modifications of existing influential hypotheses based on Czech data. The book addresses classic phenomena which have been central to generative grammar for all of its existence, such as reflexive verb forms, infinitives, wh-questions, mixed categories, and others. It also touches on problems whose descriptive analysis are connected with Prague School structuralism and only later have received generativists' attention, e.g. topicalisation and theme/theme word order.

Contents:
Petr Biskup: Sentence-final sentence adverbs in the phase model
Pavel Chaha: A Note about A Note About Nothing
Markéta Ceplová: Infinitives under 'have/be' in Czech
Mojmir Docekal: Only, bound variables and VP ellipsis in Czech
Jakub Dotlacil: Clitic omission in Czech as across-the-board extraction
Joseph Enomoto: Czech Cases and the Syntaxcon
Poznamky k, o, okolo, nad nekem a na někoho
Petr Karlík: Mixed Nominals in Czech
Lucie Medová & Tarald Taraldsen: 1, 2, se
Radek Šmík: The Czech invariant demonstrative to is a Foc head
Hana Srkalová: Wh-questions with conjoined wh-words
Andrea Volencová: Reflexive verbal forms in Czech from the Romance perspective
Markéta Ziková: Why Czech case markers sometimes get lost


A New Historical Grammar of the East Slavic Languages
Volume 1: Introduction and Phonology
STEFAN M. PUGH
University of St Andrews

A New Historical Grammar of the East Slavic Languages marks a new approach to the study of this subject, in a number of ways. It is compact, does not repeat the history of East Slavic (in this case, the phonology) as it has been presented before, and is aimed at an audience already familiar with the basics. The study addresses the phonemic inventories of the East Slavic systems, and introduces the question of functional load in East Slavic in a systematic fashion. Another approach taken is an areal one: how and where do various key vocalic and consonantal features occur across the geo-linguistic continuum? The study of East Slavic is also not undertaken in isolation, but includes Polish in reference to some crucial points. Finally, the study is broadened to include what many are now accepting as a fourth East Slavic language: Rusyn.

Stefan M. Pugh is Reader in Russian at the University of St Andrews (Scotland). He has published widely on East Slavic languages and linguistics, including Testament to Ruthenian: a Linguistic Analysis of the Smotryckyj Variant (1996), Ukrainian: A Comprehensive Grammar, with J. Ian Press (1999), and Systems in Contact.


The Origins of Slavonic
NOEL C. BRACKNEY
University of Surrey


The History of the Russian Language and its Speakers
IAN PRESS
University of St Andrews

The Phonology of Stress in Polish

IWONA KRASKA-SZLENK
University of Warsaw

This book examines the Polish stress system within the theoretical framework of Optimality Theory (OT) and the basic facts of Polish morphology and syllabification relevant to stress. The introductory chapter outlines the principles of OT and the basic facts of Polish morphology and syllabification relevant to stress. Chapter two presents a discussion of a general foot pattern within a domain of the word, including compounds, lexical exceptions and acronyms. The most elaborated chapter three is devoted to an intricate problem of stress patterns in clitic groups. A complex interaction between the position of metrical feet, syllabification and sandhi effects necessitates a novel approach to the issue of metrical feet, syllabification and sandhi effects (final devoicing, voicing assimilations) for which an OT analysis is made in order to argue for the universal character of grid constraints dicussed in the previous chapters. The predicted by a grid-building family of constraints way stress contrasts attested for Polish phrases are used to reflect relative differences between prosodic domains in Polish, which are assumed to be constrained by a higher order stress constraint. The formal treatment of prosodic domains in Polish, which are assumed to be constrained by a higher order stress constraint, necessitates a novel approach to the issue of metrical feet, syllabification and sandhi effects. In the final chapter four a grid representation is used to reflect relative differences between primary, secondary and subsidiary stresses. A four-way stress contrasts attested for Polish phrases are predicted by a grid-building family of constraints with the coexistence of a foot-building family of constraints dicussed in the previous chapters. The Polish data are examined in detail, but some comparison to other languages is also made in order to argue for the universal character of grid constraints.


A Short Reference Grammar of Slovene

MARC L. GREENBERG
University of Kansas

Slovene (or Slovenian) is the language of ca. 2 million speakers in the Republic of Slovenia and neighboring areas of Italy, Austria, and Hungary, as well as of diaspora speakers in Australia and North and South America. Until 1990 it was one of the federal and republican languages of Yugoslavia and since Slovenian’s accession to the European Union in 2004 one of the official languages of the E.U. The westernmost language of the South Slavic group, Slovene is noted for its pitch-accent system, opposition of singular-plural and, in its most diatopic variation (some 48 dialects), the phonological reshaping of the main phonological discrepancies between the spoken language of Ljubljana (the national capital), and the standard language, which is based on an idealized form of Ljubljana city speech from the 16th century and a selection of features from various dialects in the territory of the Republic. It goes beyond other grammars also in its exemplification and analysis of discourse markers as used both in contemporary writing and formal speech, primarily as attested in transcripts of parliamentary debate.


The Language of Eastern Slovak Publications in the USA (the End of 19th – the Beginning of 20th Centuries)

KONSTANTIN V. LIFANOV
Lomonosov State University of Moscow

This paper is the first attempt for linguistic analysis of the specific language of published texts (newspapers, English grammar and tale) written in the USA by Slovak immigrants at the threshold of the 20th century. The language of these texts has been uninvestigated till present but there is an opinion they were created in the Eastern Slovak dialect. In fact, there are many diverse Eastern Slovak phonetic and morphological features in its structure, but they compete corresponding with the Slovak literary language ones. In this connection this language may be identified as a mixture arisen as a consequence of of Eastern Slovak and Slovak literary language interaction. The Slovak literary language and the Eastern Slovak dialect functional position was in the Slovak American publications, because the Slovak literary language often plays a part of peculiar filter, which assists their penetration into the structure of these texts or prevents from it.

The rules of the Slovak literary language continue to be used in the language of the Slovak American publications, but they are modified under influence of the Eastern Slovak. However, it enables to conclude the Slovak literary language was just the base of the language of the Slovak American publications.

The language of the Charter of “The First Hungarian-Slovak Society Supported in the Case of Illness” published in 1887 in New York essentially differs from other Slovak American publications, because the Eastern Slovak dialect actually was its base.

Contents:
Introduction
Chapter 1. Eastern Slovak dialect in the structure of Slovak publications in the USA
Chapter 2. Competition of Eastern Slovak features in the Slovak American publications
Chapter 3. Mechanism of interaction of the Slovak literary language and Eastern Slovak dialect and the influence of other languages
Chapter 4. The language of the Charter of “The First Hungarian-Slovak Society Supported in the Case of Illness”
Conclusions
Bibliography
Appendix. Fragments of the texts from the Eastern Slovak publications in the USA


Le náshta

Description d’un parler slave de Grèce en voie de disparition

EVALENZIA ADAMOU
CNRS/LACITO

Cet travail est une description d’un dialecte slave parlé en Grèce du Nord. Ce parler, qu’il n’est pas enseigné et ne se transmet plus d’une génération à l’autre, laisse maintenant la place au grec moderne. Au plus près des discours métalinguistiques des locuteurs, l’auteure propose d’employer le terme náshta (la note) pour désigner le parler décrit ici, ce qui présente le double avantage de respecter leur point de vue sur les langues en présence et faciliter la lecture en distinguant le parler slave local du bulgare et du macédonien standards.

En effet, le náshta étudié dans les usages répertoriés à Liti présente plusieurs particularités par rapport aux langues slaves du sud. Par exemple le système verbal de Liti a perdu toutes les formes en -/ qui caractérisent toutes les langues slaves, et le méridional qui caractérise des langues slaves du sud, alors qu’il emploie le parfait avec “ avoir ” pour une valeur d’antérieur et de résultatif.

Cette description dégage aussi des spécificités morphologiques (marquage différentiel de l’objet en fonction de l’humanité, structures attributives sans copule, marquage de l’imparfait par l’accent) ou sémantiques (système des prépositions spatio-temporelles fortement influencé par le grec). Ce dernier aspect est particulièrement éclairé par le fait que l’auteure a recours aux acquis de la typologie et des études sur les contacts de langues.


Genus als grammatische und textlinguistische Kategorie

Eine kognitiv-funktionale Untersuchung des Russischen

URSULA DOLESCHAL
Universität Klagenfurt


This book introduces an innovative, practically oriented methodology for describing the inflectional patterns of Polish nouns, adjectives and adverbs. It then employs this methodology for describing the full inventory of inflectional paradigms for the selected parts of speech, and richly supplements each paradigm with illustrative examples. This book takes up where typical descriptive grammars leave off, supplementing their valid but often difficult to apply rules with a more direct, less abstract presentation of the material. Formally, the book is divided into two parts. Part I provides background about the morphological domain of inflection and motivates the methodology of description. Part II instantiates that methodology, presenting the inflectional paradigms and lists of sample members in the general style of a reference manual. One aim of the work is to demystify the difficult, often idiosyncratic aspects of Polish inflection by stating plainly what factors affect the choice of inflectional endings for every class of word. Another aim is to provide students and teachers with sufficient practice material to drill each pattern to the point where producing correct word forms becomes automatic.

The Semantics and Discourse Function of Habitual-Iterative Verbs in Contemporary Czech

DAVID S. DANAHER
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Studies of grammaticalized inflected forms in the Slavic languages are scarce, and those that do exist are mostly focused on questions of derivation or historical development and rarely explore the meaning and function of the verb forms in any depth. The present study examines Czech, the Slavic language in which habitual-iterative verbs are most frequently used and most integrated into the overall system of tense, aspect, and modality. Grounded in a corpus of examples taken from contemporary literary Czech and making use of recent work in both semiotic (Peircean) and cognitive approaches to language, it demonstrates why feature-based accounts of the meaning of the iterative form prove inadequate and how a broader perspective on the question, which takes a semiotic and cognitive definition of habit as its starting point, contributes to a clearer understanding of the role of the verb.

The study "re-cognizes" the semantics of the habitual-iterative verb in Czech by showing how the various meanings and functions of the verb are coherently related to each other given what is involved in the conceptualization of a habit. In this regard, the linguistic expression of habituality is presented not as token of a larger type of cognitive evaluation that can be termed habitual.

An Innovative Methodology for Learning Polish Inflection

MARIJORIE J. MCSHANE
University of Maryland Baltimore County

This book introduces an innovative, practically oriented methodology for describing the inflectional patterns of Polish nouns, adjectives and adverbs. It then employs this methodology for describing the full inventory of inflectional paradigms for the selected parts of speech, and richly supplements each paradigm with illustrative examples. This book takes up where typical descriptive grammars leave off, supplementing their valid but often difficult to apply rules with a more direct, less abstract presentation of the material. Formally, the book is divided into two parts. Part I provides background about the morphological domain of inflection and motivates the methodology of description. Part II instantiates that methodology, presenting the inflectional paradigms and lists of sample members in the general style of a reference manual. One aim of the work is to demystify the difficult, often idiosyncratic aspects of Polish inflection by stating plainly what factors affect the choice of inflectional endings for every class of word. Another aim is to provide students and teachers with sufficient practice material to drill each pattern to the point where producing correct word forms becomes automatic.

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The Semantics and Discourse Function of Habitual-Iterative Verbs in Contemporary Czech

DAVID S. DANAHER
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Bibliography


Upper Sorbian

GUNTER SCHAARSCHMIDT
University of Victoria

The area inhabited by the Sorbs corresponds roughly to the regions of Upper Lusatia (Oberlausitz) for Upper Sorbian and Lower Lusatia (Niederlausitz) for Lower Sorbian. At present, this area covers approx. 95km in its north/south expansion, and appr. 60km in its west/east expansion. According to recent statistics (1991), the number of Upper Sorbian speakers does not exceed 53,600, a 44% reduction since the mid 1880s (when lower Sorbian declined by 81% in the same period).

Upper Sorbian is classified as belonging to the West Slavic group of languages. However, Upper Sorbian (like Lower Sorbian) has a number of linguistic features that are not found in any of the other members of that group: it has retained the Old Slavic tense system with aorist, imperfect, and perfect past tenses. In many dialects, the dual number is marked for both nominals and verbs.

Centuries of contact with German have left an indelible imprint, especially on colloquial Upper Sorbian and on dialects. The Upper Sorbian language area, small as it is, is divided into at least nine major dialects. There are, in addition, many regional dialects. Politically, Upper Sorbian is part of Saxony ("Freistaat Sachsen"). The German Unity Treaty of 1990 guarantees the rights of Sorbian speakers to use their language in the public domain and in the courts in the Sorbian-speaking areas.


Genesis of the Slovak Literary Language

KONSTANTIN VASILIEVICH LIFANOV
Lomonosov State University of Moscow


Der Relativsatz im Serbokroatischen

SNIŽEKA KORDIĆ
Johann-Wolfgang Goethe Universität

This comprehensive study of relative clauses in Serbo-Croatian begins with the selection and description of properties of such relative clauses that are most frequently realized in various languages, including Serbo-Croatian. These properties can therefore be considered to belong to typical representatives of the relative clause type. The author then analyses formal constituents of the antecedent which determine the realization of the relative clause as restrictive or non-restrictive. The non-typical relative clauses (e.g., postclausal relatives, the differentiation of inflected from uninflected relativizer (used with personal pronouns), adverbial relativizers, and the replacement of the participle by the relative clause in Serbo-Croatian are also described in this study. The corpus composed of texts from the journalistic, bookish, administrative-legal, and scientific styles has shown several interesting on-going changes can be perceived with regard to the most typical relative pronoun in Serbo-Croatian. One of them is the extension of the animate masculine into the inanimate (and increasingly into the neuter) of the pronoun as a means of morphologically disambiguating the subject and object. The other change concerns the possessive genitive of the pronoun. This study is supplied with examples, charts, and an extensive bibliography. [written in German]


SLAVIC LANGUAGES
The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic

MATTHEW BAERMAN
University of Surrey

The Evolution of Fixed Stress in Slavic is the first book-length treatment of the development of fixed stress systems in the Slavic languages. The complex system of morphological stress found in the ancestral language has been replaced in a number of the contemporary languages by phonologically fixed stress (e.g. initial in Czech, penultimate in Polish or antepenultimate in Macedonian). The details of this major morphological innovation have remained unclear, and so far no one has been able to address this problem through dialect geography, looking at areas where the transition from free to fixed stress is still discernible as a dialect continuum.

Three languages in which fixed stress arose independently are examined, namely Kashubian (West Slavic), Macedonian (South Slavic) and the Carpathian dialects of Ukrainian (East Slavic). Each area is treated as a separate case study, with the prosodic and morphological factors leading to fixed stress clearly distinguished. The formal analysis is in terms of Optimality Theory, which allows for a graphic portrayal of the interaction of prosody and morphology. It is evident that the decisive prosodic factor is a prosodically motivated ban on final stress, which triggers a decisive prosodic factor is a prosodically motivated ban on final stress, which triggers a chain of morphological innovations, remarkably similar in all three cases. This book should be of interest to Slavists, and to all linguists interested in diachronic accentology.


Wörter im Grenzbereich von Lexikon und Grammatik im Serbokroatischen

SNIJEŽANA KORDIĆ
Johann-Wolfgang Goethe Universität

Um einen Beitrag zur serbokroatischen Lexikographie und Grammatikschreibung zu leisten, wurden in diesem Buch syntaktische, semantische, pragmatische und lexikographische Aspekte einiger Pronomen, Partikeln, Konjunktionen und Verben in der modernen serbokroatischen Sprache besprochen. Die Klasse solcher - verschiedenen Wortarten angehörenden - Einheiten, die im Sprachsystem eine Position zwischen vollexikalischem Wörtern und Funktionswörtern einnehmen, umfasst noch weitere Wörter - für dieses Buch sind nur diejenigen unter ihnen ausgewählt worden, zu denen die Wörterbücher und Grammatiken des Serbokroatischen учебника могут или даже keine Beschreibung bieten. Die gegenwärtige Situation zu überwinden, wäre um so wichtiger, als jedes zehnte Wort im Sprachgebrauch eines dieser Wörter ist.


Rush to Russian

OLGA I.GLAZUNOVA
St. Petersburg State University

Rush to Russian is an all inclusive textbook for those beginning to study the Russian language from the basic level. The main aim of the textbook is to introduce a special rubric of sas- and conversational Russian construction in the most easy and enthralling manner. All the commentaries in the textbook are in English.

In the book the students learn letters and corresponding sounds of the Russian language, vocabulary and grammar. The special order of representation makes the process of learning Russian accessible for all students. There is an opportunity to get to know Russian letters step by step during the entire course carefully working out the pronunciation and spelling. Rush to Russian is a unique book which offers such kind of teaching material organization.

Every lesson includes the most frequent conversational phrases reflect the peculiarities of Modern Russian language. A large number of exercises and drills are given for practice in various aspects of life in Russia. At the end of this course students obtain the knowledge of the middle level in Russian.

The main course is extremely practical for students who are going to study at Russian educational institutions because it is composed around the everyday situations they will face in Russia. At the end of the textbook grammar tables and clues to the exercises can be found. The manual is supplied with Russian-English vocabulary.


Back from the brink

A study of how relic forms in languages serve as source material for analogical extension

LAURA A. JANDA
University of North Carolina

Every inflected language carries seemingly useless morphological baggage in the form of irregular affixes in inflectional paradigms. Though often lost, under certain conditions such marginal morphemes can be recontextualized and implemented to restore old or build new distinctions, becoming highly productive. The book applies Andersen’s approach to language change in terms of motivated abductions (reinterpretations), combined with analysis of prototypes and categorial status according to cognitive linguistics. Three case studies are examined:

1) The isg -m marker, limited to five athematic verbs in Late Common Slavic, now marks many or all verbs in some Slavic languages. Reconstruction of level-based stress systems through prototypical changes facilitated the abduction that the athematic verbs had a prototypical stem structure, promoting the spread of their characteristic morpheme.

2) The ſtren delection was lost in Late Common Slavic, but its endings survived, spread paradigmatically (motivated by parallels in other paradigms), or semantically to create new distinctions. The latter mark items high and low (but not mid-range) on the FIGURE-GROUND scale, a hierarchy of distinctions crucial to the development of animacy.

3) The dual number was lost in most of Slavic, but some endings have become productive as markers of plural or virile (the latter also motivated by FIGURE-GROUND).


Grammar of the Upper Sorbian Language

Phonology and Morphology

H. SCHUSTER-SIEWC
GARY H. TOOPS, trans.
Wichita State University

Upper Sorbian is the fourth largest of the West Slavic literary languages. Together with its various dialects, it is spoken today by an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants of the industrial region of the eastern German state of Saxony (Bundesland [Freistaat] Sachsen). The literary language is actively used in journalism, broadcasting, publishing, and the performing arts. The city of Bautzen/Budyšin, with a population currently estimated at 46,000 (only 2% of whom are Sorbs), is the center of Upper Sorbian literary, scholarly, and broadcasting activity.

Chapter 1 of the present volume provides an introduction to basic linguistic concepts from the viewpoint of Upper Sorbian. Chapter 2 provides an exhaustive description together with pictorial illustrations of both general and Upper Sorbian literary and dialectal phonology. Chapter 3 presents in both narrative and tabular form the complete morphology of the Upper Sorbian literary language together with notes on dialectal developments and current trends in colloquial usage.


Interaction between Aspect and Voice in Russian

YOURI A. POUPYN
Institute of Linguistic Studies, St.Petersburg

The Russian linguistics is gradually concentrated on the analysis of the Russian verb categories as a certain system. The study of the tense and the aspect in their connection already became traditional. The present work aims especially to research the Russian aspect and voice in the mutual connections. The book contains three parts. The interrelation of the aspect and the voice in the grammatical system of Russian (i.e. in the verb morphology) is to be considered in the first part "Towards the problem of connections of grammatical categories: aspect and voice".

The first part includes the following chapters: "Aspect and voice in the hierarchy of Russian verbal categories", "Symmetry and asymmetry in the paradigmatic intersection of aspect and voice", "Comparations between the terminativity and the transitivity", "A field approach in the study of
connections of grammatical categories."

The second and the third parts are devoted to the functional-semantic interaction of the aspect and the voice. The following approach to prove the functional-semantic interaction of grammatical categories is proposed in the book: one of the two given categories has to be treated as a source of semantic background whereas the second category has to be treated as a source of the semantic functions. The fact of the interaction would be established if the semantic functions of the second category change (are restricted, specified, expanded, etc.) going through a certain semantic background represented of the first category. The high syntactic significance of the voice makes it to be considered as a source of the semantic functions. The second part deals with the imperfective functions on the passive and active background. Because in many Russian aspectological studies the semantic functions of the imperfective and the perfective are mainly illuminated on the material of active forms, the special attention is given to functioning of passive forms, while examples with the active forms are arranged for the contrastive analysis. In this book the second part includes chapters devoted to specific features of the particular meanings of the imperfective aspect in the passive voice: meaning of the process, iterative meaning, qualitative meaning etc.

The third part includes chapters containing the study of the specific features of the particulars meanings of the perfective aspect in the passive voice: meaning of the completed event, meaning of the "vivid exemplification", summative meaning. Restriction or expansion of different aspectual functions in passive constructions (in comparison with active constructions) are especially noted and discussed.

The Russian Balkan Slavic Appellative

ROBERT D. GREENBERG
University of North Carolina

This work constitutes the first comprehensive study of the Balkan Slavic appellative forms of language. Forms of appeal are represented in the nominal system by the vocative, and in the verbal system by the imperative. In addition, they are rendered by a variety of emphatic particles, periphrastic expressions, and -marked syntactic formulae. By interpreting standard and dialectal Serbian, Macedonian and Bulgarian forms, the author illustrates the interplay of the "Slavic" and the "Balkan" appellative elements, which have previously been largely neglected by scholars. Balkan Slavic appellative forms often vary according to the context of the speech event. This study incorporates principles of pragmatics and discourse analysis in explaining the usage of a given appellative form.

Chapter 1 introduces the appellative forms, surveys loci of their function in the methodology and data of this work. Chapter 2 presents an analysis of the standard forms in Serbian, Macedonian and Bulgarian, the three standard languages that frame the Balkan Slavic Sprachbund. Since the appellative forms are inherently linked with the speech act, they display a rich variety of dialectal-colloquial forms. These are discussed in chapter 3 (morphology) and chapter 4 (syntax). Chapter 5 examines the "Balkanness" of the phenomena, and suggests that the conventional understanding of "Balkan" must be revised in light of the appellative usages, which stretch far beyond the traditional "Balkan" territory into Montenegrin and Serbian dialects.

The Semantics of Suffixation:

Agentive Substantival Suffixes in Contemporary Standard Russian

EDNA ANDREWS
Duke University

Any serious analysis concerning the semantic structure of Contemporary Standard Russian [CSR] must necessarily come to terms with the system of lexical morphemes that play a central role in word-forming processes. Given the interrelationship between the categories of grammatical and lexical meaning that is expressed by suffixation in CSR, a reductionist approach is excluded. In the present work, suffixation in CSR is viewed as one component of the system of multifaceted sign interaction. The theoretical premises of this work are semantic in the Jacobsonian and Peircean traditions. The corpus of analysis is restricted to agentive substantive suffixes.

While taking into account the more positive aspects of previous approaches to the analysis of word formation in CSR, this work is unique in engaging a range of theoretical and pragmatic issues that pertain to the interrelation of lexical and grammatical categories as they are realized in suffixation. The present analysis is based on four modes of presentation:

(1) Explication of the theoretical principles of semantic theory, including questions of classification, deixis, arbitrariness and semantic change;
(2) A detailed analysis of the CSR agentive substantive suffixes;
(3) Contrastive analyses of the system of augmentative and diminutive agentive substantive suffixes and their relevance in defining semiotic theory, the viability of iconicity in language change and meaning, and the role of interpretants; and
(4) A Russian-English glossary of substantives, organized by suffix.

The Russian-English glossary brings together a broad range of substantival usages that are used in both literary and colloquial CSR.

Space and Time in Russian

A Description of the Locus Expressions of Russian

WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN
University of Florida

SPACE AND TIME IN RUSSIAN presents a detailed semiotic analysis of the preposition-case pairings that communicate spatial or temporal relations and provides an integrated, formalized description of this part of the Russian language.

Part one of the book proceeds through spatial prepositions on a case-by-case basis which frames set of prepositions is analyzed, a preliminary description is provided at three degrees of sophistication: a distinctive feature matrix in a semi-Jakobsonian manner (singularity rather than binary features), an algebraic formula, and a relational network. Part two of the book turns to the temporal expressions. Part three provides an integrated description of both spatial and temporal expressions, applications to teaching Russian and to cognitive semantics.

Register variation and language standards in Czech

NEIL BERMEL
Sheffield University

Czech can be described as a quasi-diglossic language situation, with a standard language that has no native speakers, and an interdialect that has no currency as a communicative standard. The author reviews research surrounding the “standard Czech – common Czech” divide, as well as current work on language varieties, and concludes that both schools promote descriptions favoring separate codes that interact in defined manners.

The study makes use of an original 30,000-word coded corpus to examine a problematic area along the varietal fault line — dialogue in bellicose texts — and suggests that, contrary to received wisdom, the strict lines drawn between Czech’s “standard” and “common” varieties are no longer as relevant as they were. Data from contemporary Czech testifies instead to the gradual crumbling of diglossia and the development of these two varieties into a single code with graduated features showing formality and informality and having some discourse functions. The received view of Czech -- and of language varieties overall -- is shown in this instance to hinder our understanding, rather than facilitating it. This research supports other reevaluations of the received view in language contact and bilingualism studies, and shows how they can be applied to quasi-diglossic situations.
Like the Czech one.


**Grammars:**

**Czech**

LAURA JANDA (University of North Carolina) & C.H.E. TOWNSEND (Princeton University)

This grammatical sketch of Czech is intended to serve as a descriptive handbook unencumbered by the viewpoint of any one theoretical framework. The Introduction will give a survey of the location and number of speakers, as well as the relation of Czech to other languages, and the relations of literary Czech to its variants (dialectology and diglossia).

The chapter on phonology will focus on vowel quantity, assimilations, and the prosodic behavior of elicitis. The chapter on morphology will detail the grammatical categories expressed in the language and the rules of their expression, with special emphasis on morphophonemic alternations.

This is to be followed by a chapter on syntax, which will address the meanings and uses of cases and prepositions, nominal constructions, clause structure, multiple negation, use of passive and prepositions, numeral constructions, clause subordination of clauses, and discourse structure. The syntax is presented from a perspective that accounts for the verb’s key role in clause structure.

The syntax section deals with general descriptive information on the parts of speech, with emphasis on some peculiar phenomena (e.g. resultative constructions, negative pronouns and possessive and reflexive pronouns, double negation, a reflexive possessive and so on.).

The next chapter is devoted to the main characteristics of the Ukrainian vocabulary. The sketch is supplemented with an original Ukrainian text and substantial bibliography, which contains the most essential writings on Ukrainian.


**Ukrainian**

ANDRii DANYLENKO & SERHI VAKULENKO

Kharkiv Pedagogical University

Ukrainian is spoken by approx. 39 million people in the Ukraine and by several million people abroad (e.g. in Canada, USA, Brazil). It is one of the Eastern Slavonic languages that has been developed into a literary language and the means of their expression, with special emphasis on morphophonemic alternations.

The overall pattern of the grammar is given from the communicative point of view. The main part-of-speech categories are being analysed with respect to their sentence functions. References are occasionally made to typologically different languages so as to highlight some important grammatical traits of Ukrainian. The so-called synthetic verb Future tense, Pluperfect tense, the Vocaive case and other recessive properties of Ukrainian are being treated as a sequel to the slackening of its synthetic evolution.

The syntax is presented from a perspective that accounts for the verb’s key role in clause structure. The description comprehends all the basic types of both simple and complex-clause sentences, with special emphasis on some peculiar phenomena (e.g. resultative constructions, negative, with incorporated predications). The last section deals with the main characteristics of the Ukrainian vocabulary. The sketch is supplemented with an original Ukrainian text and substantial bibliography, which contains the most essential writings on Ukrainian.


**Old Church Slavonic**

BORIS GASPAROV

Columbia University

The Old Church Slavonic was a written language created especially for the purpose of serving the needs of the Slavic Orthodox church. Although based on material of a South Slavic vernacular, it showed features most of which were fundamental for all Slavic languages, since at the time of OCS inception (late ninth century) Slavic dialects were still close to each other. The life span of OCS in its original form, known under that name, comprises approximately two centuries from the time of its inception. Very few texts have reached us from the early period of the OCS proper includes four or more less complete versions of the Gospel, fragments of a Psalterium, and some pieces of pious reading. Eventually, OCS was adopted by different Slavic Orthodox nations (Old Russians, Bulgarians, Serbs) as their sacred and cultural language. In the process, it has branched into various versions, each reflecting some features of the local vernacular. These later modifications of OCS, known as Church Slavonic languages, have survived until present in the liturgical service, and layed foundation for literary languages of Slavic Orthodoxians.

Because of the peculiarities of the OCS status and history, the author finds it necessary to partly modify the format of its presentation. The language essentially does not have a synchronic phonology: all pronunciations assigned to it are grounded in later practices within different Church Slavic traditions. On the other hand, phonological shape of the OCS vividly reflects prehistoric processes that had evolved in the Common Slavic (CS). In particular, OCS paradigms feature numerous vocal and phonetic changes that has led to them. Below we consider CS and their development on the basis of an outline of its phonology. All points in grammar in need of a historical explanation are referred to this section.

The Introduction will give a survey of the location and number of speakers, as well as the relation of OCS to other languages, and the relations of literary OCS to its variants (dialectology and diglossia).

The book will close with two brief texts to serve as examples of the two codes, each with an internierasional transcription and translation into English.


**Polish**

RONALD FELDSTEIN & STEVEN FRANKS

Indiana University, Bloomington

A reference grammar which covers the essential points of Polish phonology, morphology, and syntax. Written to be usable by the general reader, not just the linguistics professional. Phonological information is presented from a combined phonological and orthographic perspective, in order to introduce the Polish spelling system and its phonological values within a single chapter. Includes Polish minimal pairs and comparisons to English. Morphophonemic alternations are then set up, followed by individual sections on nominal, pronominal, adjectival, and verbal morphology. Verbal morphology is organized on the basis of a new application of the Jakobsonian one-stem system.

Individual sections deal with specific semantic topics, unfamiliar to English speakers, including verbal aspect, motion verbs, and numerals. The syntactic section deals with general descriptive problems, but should also be of interest to more topologically oriented users. The section on case includes an analysis of the distribution of case and government, the use of pronominal clitics, the formation of questions and other sentence types, verbal agreement patterns, and verbal categories such as voice, mood, and aspect.

**Russian**

**EDNA ANDREWS**

*Duke University*

The present volume is a unique representation of Russian grammar that includes a fundamental description and analysis of the cornerstones of Russian grammatical categories, while providing presentations of lexical meaning, word formation and the interaction of grammatical and lexical meaning in the nominal, adjectival and verbal systems of the Russian language. The language of the metalinguistic texts will be in English, but extensive examples from CRD that are sufficiently grounded in meaningful contexts will be provided by pertinent cultural information.

Although this work is devoted primarily to contemporary standard Russian (CSR), we will also include remarks and commentary that include information about the historical development of the Russian literary language, as well as relevant data in the area of language innovation in a variety of registers, including colloquial, specialized, professional, and substandard language.

The following preliminary table of contents will demonstrate the logical development and variation. 3. Deictic word forms in the Russian Verb System. a. native Slavic roots and their relationship to foreign enclitics/particles, c. substantives, d. question of Nondeclining word forms, a. prepositions, b. the meaningfulness of word order.

**Bulgare**

**JACK FEUILLET**

*INALCO/Paris*

Le bulgare, langue officielle de la République de Bulgarie, appartient au groupe slave (méridional) de la famille indo-européenne. Par rapport aux autres langues slaves (sauf le macédonien, qui appartient à la même aire), il présente d'intéressantes particularités typologiques qui le rattachent à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la communauté balkanique. Le bulgare a rattaché à la commun