



Fran Colman

Money Talks

Reconstructing Old English

1991. 23 x 15.5 cm. VIII, 391 pages. Cloth. DM 168,-; approx. £ 58.00

ISBN 3 11 012741 5

(Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs 56)

This volume focusses on the value of the spellings of personal names on Anglo-Saxon coins from the reign of Edward the Confessor (King of England, 1042–1066) as evidence in the reconstruction of aspects of the Old English language.

A primary concern is with the significance of theory in interpreting data as potential evidence for reconstructing a language no longer spoken. The data are uniquely different from manuscript material in being restricted to proper names and organizable into a tight chronology.

Building on a tradition which acknowledges the philological value of Old English onomastic studies, and combining this with numismatics and linguistics, it capitalizes on the unique nature of the coin material, which provides several thousand forms of moneyers' names.

The appendix catalogs all of the name-forms with their coin-identities, and an index of moneyers' name-elements allows cross-reference within the chapters of the book.

mouton de gruyter

Berlin · New York



John H. Connolly



Constituent Order in Functional Grammar



Synchronic and Diachronic Perspectives



1991. 24 x 16 cm. X, 206 pages. Cloth. DM 98,-; approx. £ 34.00

ISBN 3 11 013389 X

(Functional Grammar Series 14)



(Foris Publications · Berlin · New York)



This functionally oriented description of constituent order makes explicit the influences of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic factors on the placement of words, phrases and clauses, both synchronically and diachronically.



Within the framework of Functional Grammar as proposed by Simon Dik, the author demonstrates how, in languages with different degrees of rigidity in constituent ordering, with emphasis on English, the three factors influence constituent ordering.



The placement rules have been tested on a computer, and are thus well suited to incorporation into automatic natural language processing systems.



The novel statistical methods employed by the author lead to the identification of three different types of quantitative change in English, which shed fresh light on the relationship between the loss of inflectional case-marking and the fixing of the order of elements during the history of English.



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Berlin · New York



James B. Freeman

Dialectics and the Macrostructure of Argument

A Theory of Argument Structure

1991. 24 x 16 cm. XIV, 273 pages. Cloth. DM 138,-; approx. £ 48.00
ISBN 3 11 013390 3

(Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis 10)

(Foris Publications · Berlin · New York)

Macrostructure is a matter of the fundamental elements of arguments and how those elements as wholes fit together. This contrasts with microstructure, the ways in which and conclusions of arguments are built up from atomic statements or propositional functions by various modes of composition. Beardsley and Thomas' circle and arrow diagrams and Toulmin's model are ways of representing macrostructure.

This monograph draws on both of these sources to develop its account. Argument is seen as fundamentally dialectical. The growth of arguments may be modelled as a challenge-response process through which argument texts are generated.

Responses to different challenges function differently, giving rise to structural differences. Recognizing difference in function gives us a theoretically backed rationale for drawing structural differences. By this means, we claim to develop a complete, theoretically grounded account of argument macrostructure.

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Berlin · New York



Dietmar Zaefferer (Editor)



Semantic Universals and Universal Semantics



1991. 24 x 16 cm. VIII, 242 pages. Cloth. DM 112,-; approx. £ 39.00

ISBN 3 11 013391 1

(Groningen-Amsterdam Studies in Semantics 12)



(Foris Publications · Berlin · New York)



This collection of ten articles brings together empirically oriented investigations into semantic universals by logically interested linguists and theoretically oriented research on universal semantics by linguistically oriented logicians.



Traditionally, empirical studies of those properties of the semantic subsystem of human language that are shared by any other language have been carried out primarily by linguists, and have tended to be hampered not only by a lack of data, but also by a lack of terminological precision and rigor.



Theoretically oriented research on a theory of semantic subsystems that is general enough to fit any language has been the domain of logicians and philosophers of language. Although this work has been precise and rigorous, it has tended to be of such generality as to be almost void of empirical content.



The uniting of these two approaches provides a basis for a discussion of the adequacy of standard first order logic for the modelling of natural language semantics.



Contributors are Johannes Bechert, Johan van Benthem, David Gil, Manfred Immler, Ekkehard König, Manfred Krifka, Godehard Link, Hans-Jürgen Sasse, and Dietmar Zaefferer.



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Berlin · New York





John Laffling

Towards High-Precision Machine Translation

Based on Contrastive Textology

1991. 24 x 16 cm. XIV, 178 pages. Cloth. DM 98,-; approx. £ 34.00

ISBN 3 11 013388 1

(Distributed Language Translation 7)

(Foris Publications · Berlin · New York)

The present study may be considered part of a new paradigm that includes Analogy-Based and Example-Based Machine Translation. It brings together, in an original presentation, concepts from text linguistics and translation science in offering a solution to two of the most intractable problems in machine translation, the determination of the contextual meaning of a source language expression (here German) and its subsequent appropriate rendering in a target language (here English).

Identification of the intended source language meaning revolves around mechanisms for exploiting the interplay, essential to text construction, between syntagmatic and paradigmatic cohesion, the computer being provided, in its analysis lexicon, with "knowledge" of such texture-creating patterns.

Procedures for selection of the appropriate target language expression are based on a concept new to machine translation: coordination of *globally* parallel texts. Equipped with a network of text-bound equivalents extracted from such intertextual comparison, the computer, it is argued, is now in a position to produce high-precision target language output, considerations of stylistic cohesion enabling it to differentiate between as many as six translation candidates.

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Berlin · New York



Houngpati B. C. Capo



A Comparative Phonology of Gbe



1991. 24 x 16 cm. XXIV, 238 pages. Cloth. DM 138,-; Approx. £ 48.00
ISBN 3-11-013392 X



(Publications in African Languages and Linguistics 14)



(Foris Publications · Berlin · New York)



The Gbe language unit, spoken in Ghana, Togo, Bénin and Nigeria, comprises more than fifty lects including such well-known members as Ewe, Fon, Gen-Mina and Aja. This book presents the first comparative study of this unit and proposes an internal classification based upon the author's firsthand investigation of nineteen present-day lects.



On the basis of this documentation, a reconstruction of the major features of Proto-Gbe segmental phonology, including its phoneme inventory and major syllable structure constraints and phonological rules, is proposed. This monograph will be of interest not only for its specific contributions to linguistic reconstruction in West Africa, but also for its innovative approach to comparative methodology, which draws upon some of the results of contemporary phonology including distinctive feature theory. One of the author's major conclusions is that the Proto-Gbe phoneme system included nasal vowels but no nasal consonants, these arising as variants of oral consonants before nasal vowels, leading to the present-day system of "paired" oral and nasal consonants.



The present monograph constitutes an important new addition to the field of Gbe studies and West African comparative linguistics, and will provide a valuable reference work and resource for future researchers.



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Berlin · New York



Reineke Bok-Bennema

Case and Agreement in Inuit

1991. 24 x 16 cm. XX, 308 pages. Cloth. DM 128,-; approx. £ 44.00

ISBN 3 11 013025 4

(Studies in Generative Grammar 38)

(Foris Publications · Berlin · New York)

This monograph deals with the case system of Inuit (Eskimo) languages, which are of particular interest because they are ergative languages.

This work presents an overview of the phenomenon of ergativity and relates it to the theory of abstract case, a sub-theory of Chomsky's Government and Binding framework.

It is shown that the case pattern of Inuit canonical transitive clauses follows from the agreement rules that apply between verbal subjects and direct objects. The claim that Inuit languages are actually split-ergative languages is also examined.

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Berlin · New York



Noriko Fujii



**Historical Discourse Analysis
Grammatical Subject in Japanese**



1991. XIV, 266 pages. Cloth DM 148.00; approx. £ 51.00
ISBN 3 11 011785 1 (Discourse Perspectives on Grammar 3)



This research monograph results from claims that contact with the West since the end of the nineteenth century brought not only various social and political changes to Japan, but also changes to its language.



This study therefore examines from a historical perspective how external influences relate to internal changes which had already been occurring in the language before contact.



The hypothesis that grammatical subject in Japanese came to be more explicitly expressed due to the influence of Western languages is tested. The rewritings of *The Tale of Genji* (*Genji monogatari*) made it a suitable text for extensive comparisons, although other texts were used as well.



The results show that the motives for language change are exceedingly complex, and that internal factors that may motivate changes must be viewed in connection with external factors to develop an understanding of language change.



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Now available in paperback



Ronald W. Langacker



**Concept, Image, and Symbol
The Cognitive Basis of Grammar**



1991. 15,5 x 23 cm. X, 395 pages. Paperback. DM 58,-
ISBN 3 11 012863 2 (Cognitive Linguistics Research 1)



This research monograph develops and illustrates an innovative theory of linguistic structure called "cognitive grammar", and applies it to representative phenomena in English and other languages.



Cognitive grammar views language as an integral facet of cognition and claims that grammatical structure cannot be understood or revealingly described independently of semantic considerations. It is argued that grammar forms a continuum with lexicon and is reducible to symbolic relationships (i. e., form-meaning pairings), and consequently that all valid grammatical constructs have some kind of conceptual import.



The coherence and descriptive potential of cognitive grammar are exemplified by application to a broad variety of grammatical phenomena drawn from numerous languages.



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Frans Plank (Editor)

Paradigms

The Economy of Inflection

1991. x, 317 pages. Cloth. DM 178.00. Approx. £ 61.00
ISBN 3 11 012761 X
(Empirical Approaches to Language Typology 9)

This comparative-typological collection of invited papers elucidates the structure of inflectional paradigms and of inflectional classes (declensions and conjugations).

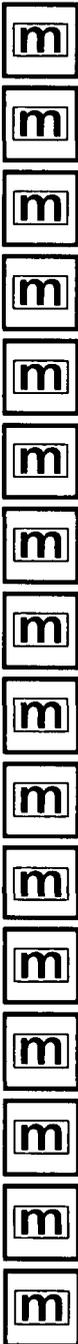
Despite the practical utility of paradigms, they have rarely been a central concern of morphological theory. These contributions show that paradigms do have an internal structure with interesting properties—"significant generalizations" in another terminology—that simply cannot be glossed over in any complete account of morphology.

The point of departure is the old typological observation that inflecting languages differ in the extent to which their inflectional systems deviate from the ideal norm of "one meaning—one form". The contributions offer language-particular and comparative, synchronic and diachronic, descriptive and explanatory accounts of the patterns underlying the shortage of inflectional forms (homonymy, syncretism) and their profusion (synonymy, giving rise to inflection classes), and considerations about the significance of such patterns for the structure of paradigms and their representation.

The contributors are Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, Robert Coleman, Bernard Comrie, Gerrit Dimmendaal, Jadranka Gvozdanović, Jeffrey Heath, Aleksandr E. Kibrik, Silvia Luraghi, Katherine McCreight and Catherine V. Chvany, Frans Plank, and Arnold M. Zwicky.

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Berlin · New York



Donka Minkova

The History of Final Vowels in English

The Sound of Muting

1991. XII, 220 pages. Cloth DM 94,-; Approx. £ 32.-

ISBN 3 11 012763 6

(Topics in English Linguistics 4)

This research monograph focusses on the gradual erosion and loss of the final unstressed syllable in Middle English between the eleventh and the fifteenth centuries.

English is unique among the Germanic languages for having lost the final unstressed syllable in all words in which that syllable was filled by the schwa sound (an unstressed vowel). This historical change produced a large number of monosyllabic words, as well as a major discrepancy between spelling and pronunciation in Modern English. Examples are such words as *bride*, *mane*, and *cute*, where the final letter is "mute".

Today, related words in other languages often differ in the number of syllables (*English name*; *German Name*), although at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 English words of this structure also had two syllables.

This is the first comprehensive study of this change. The process is complicated by the fact that the final syllable often represented an inflexional ending, so that this "erosion" affected both the phonology and the grammar of English, and had important implications for its syntactic and metrical organization.

The written evidence of this change is obscured by the persistence of the spelling convention whereby the final letter <-e> came to be used not only in positions where it had been written from Anglo-Saxon times, but also in places where it had never been pronounced, as in Modern English *wife* (Old English *wif*).

This historical account relies both on actual recorded omissions (and unetymological insertions) of the final <-e> in manuscripts, especially when it is morphologically significant, and on inferences from verse structure, rhymes, relations to other phonological changes and the overall prosodic structure.

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Berlin · New York



Erich Steiner

A Functional Perspective on Language, Action, and Interpretation

An Initial Approach with a View to Computational Modeling

1991. X, 289 pages. Cloth. DM 138,-; approx. £ 46.00

ISBN 3 11 012379 7

(Natural Language Processing 1)

In this research monograph, a functional theory of language is related to a theory of goal-directed action. This functional approach is combined with a cognitive perspective and discussed with a view to formalization and implementation. In contrast to many other studies in computational linguistics, the argumentation is combined with empirical work on dialogues stemming from interactions between children at play.

In the first part, after outlining a theory of goal-directed action, situating it within an overall framework of "Systemic Linguistics", one of the functional schools of linguistics, a model of human text production is developed specifically for computational applications.

In the second part, predictions concerning semantic complexity derived from the theory suggested in the first part are developed and tested. The linguistic model is the functional model used throughout, yet the specific version discussed here derives from an application of that same theory to machine translation. The author points out the potential for mutually rewarding interaction in linguistic models between specifically computational versions and versions developed originally for different purposes.

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Berlin · New York



Barry Alpher



Yir-Yoront Lexicon



Sketch and Dictionary of an Australian Language



1991. 23 x 15,5 cm. XII, 795 pages. With 2 maps. Cloth DM 298,-; Approx. £ 104.- ISBN 3-11-012682-6

(Trends in Linguistics. Documentation 6)



This volume provides a large body of lexical information on Yir-Yoront, a Pama-Nyungan language spoken by an Aboriginal group in southwest Cape York Peninsula in Queensland, Australia.



The central part of this work, the Yir-Yoront to English dictionary, provides syntactic information for each entry by means of an informal statement together with exemplification of the word in context. Entries also contain etymological, phonological, morphological, grammatical, semantic, and ethnological information.



The introductory sketch provides a general outline of the language and ethnography, as well as background information to facilitate the understanding of the words and exemplifications. The index combines an English to Yir-Yoront finder list with a guide to the various topics considered in the sketch.



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Berlin · New York



Philip Baldi (Editor)

Patterns of Change Change of Patterns

Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology

1991. XII, 343 pages. Paperback. DM 58,-; approx. £ 19.00
ISBN 3 11 013405 5

This reader addresses the ways in which language changes in individual families or groups, and the methodologies which are best suited to describe and explain those changes. In addition, the issue of "long distance" relationships and the plausibility of recovering distant linguistic affiliations, are discussed in detail.

Included here are one or more articles from each of the original sections: American Indian Languages, Austronesian Languages, Indo-European Languages, Australian Languages, Altaic Languages, Afroasiatic Languages, as well as an introduction by the editor and an index. The authors include M. Lionel Bender, Barry Blake, Robert Blust, Lyle Campbell, R.M.W. Dixon, Ives Goddard, George Grace, Henry Hoenigswald, Steve Johnson, Steven J. Lieberman, Samuel E. Martin, Marianne Mithun, and Calvert Watkins.

This volume is suitable for classroom use, as well as for all scholars interested in an overview of the work that has been done on all of the major language families of the world.

mouton de gruyter

Berlin · New York



Eija Ventola (Editor)



Functional and Systemic Linguistics Approaches and Uses



1991. XIV, 499 pages. Cloth. DM 238,-; approx. £ 79.00

ISBN 3 11 012740 7

(Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs 55)



Systemic linguistics, which has developed from Firthian linguistics, and such functional approaches to language as, for example, the Prague School, have always shared common ground. This collection of 21 original articles captures some of the newest developments in functional linguistics.



Part I deals with theoretical considerations (dynamic vs. synoptic/static option, probabilities of systems, the notions of register, transitivity, and rank).



Part II presents analyses of spoken conversational data, both from a theoretical and from an applied point of view. Topics include recoverability, minimal exchanges, evaluative assessments, and discourse skills in patient interactions and in educational contexts.



Part III centers around analyses of written data and covers functional theories in teaching writing, various ideologies in writing and their realization, intertextuality, cohesion and coherence in texts, and foreign learners' difficulties in academic writing.



Contributors are M.A.K. Halliday, Nils Erik Enkvist, Frantisek Daneš, John A. Bateman and Cécile L. Paris, William McGregor, Ronald Geluykens, Amy B.M. Tsui, Jay L. Lemke, Elke Teich, Eirian Davies, Jonathan Fine, Francis Christie, Barbara Couture, James R. Martin, Paul J. Thibault, Gill Francis and Anneliese Kramer-Dahl, Kevin Nwoy and Thomas Bloor, Michael Hoey, Gerald Parsons, Helen Drury, Anna Mauranen and Eija Ventola.



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Berlin · New York

Journal of French Language Studies

Edited by: Jacques Durand – *University of Salford*, Anthony Lodge – *University of Newcastle upon Tyne* and Carol Sanders – *University of Surrey*

Essential for linguists, applied linguists and French specialists, *Journal of French Language Studies* is a new bi-annual journal sponsored by the Association for French Language Studies, which aims to encourage and promote theoretical, descriptive and applied studies of all aspects of the French language.

Subscription details: JFLS (ISSN 0950-2695) is published bi-annually in April and September. Volume 2, 1992, £39 for institutions; £24 for individuals; AFLS members £14; airmail £8 per year extra.

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Stig Johansson
Anna-Brita Stenström (Editors)



English Computer Corpora Selected Papers and Research Guide



1991. VII, 402 pages. 75 illustrations. Cloth. DM 158.00
ISBN 3 11 012395 9
(Topics in English Linguistics 3)



The contributions in this collection show the wide range of current work on machine-readable texts in English language research. The contributors discuss grammar, syntax, lexis, speech, dialects, specialized corpora and software.



Most of the papers report on descriptive studies, but more general topics such as probabilistic grammar study and quantitative versus qualitative analysis are also covered.



The volume also contains a detailed survey of English machine-readable corpora and a full bibliography of publications drawing on some major computer corpora (primarily the Brown Corpus, the LOB Corpus and the London-Lund Corpus), and thus serves both as a research guide and a description of the state of the art in English corpus work.



mouton de gruyter
Berlin · New York



Andreas H. Jucker
Social Stylistics
Syntactic Variation
in British Newspapers

1992. 23 x 15.5 cm. xxii, 297 pages. Cloth. approx £ 41.00
ISBN 3 11 012969 8
(Topics in English Linguistics 6)

This research monograph presents a foundation for the study of syntactic variability by combining research tools from sociolinguistics and traditional stylistics.

While traditional stylistics has focussed on the density of specific features within a given stretch of text, it has lacked a generally accepted methodological framework and has neglected lines of inquiry for which sociolinguistics has developed methodologies, such as the differentiation of the axes of social and regional variation.

These approaches are examined and synthesized to produce a comprehensive methodology that can be used for an integrated analysis of texts. As an example, the structure, the complexity and the variability of noun-phrases are analysed in a large corpus consisting of samples of eleven British daily newspapers aimed at all segments of the population.

The results of this study suggest that the noun-phrase is a very sensitive style marker. Its structure and complexity correlate directly with the socio-economic profile of the audiences addressed by the different papers.

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Berlin · New York



**Richard J. Watts, Sachiko Ide,
Konrad Ehlich (Editors)**



**Politeness in Language
Studies in its History, Theory and
Practice**



1992. 23 x 15.5 cm. X, 381 pages. Cloth. Approx. £ 53.20
ISBN 3-11-013184-6
(Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs 59)



This collection of 13 original papers focusses on the phenomenon of politeness in language.



It presents the most important problems in developing a theory of linguistic politeness, which must deal with the crucial differences between lay notions of politeness in different cultures and the term "politeness" as a concept within a theory of linguistic politeness.



The universal validity of the term itself is called into question, as are models such as those developed by Brown and Levinson, Lakoff, and Leech. New approaches are suggested.



In addition to this theoretical discussion, an empirical section presents a number of case studies and research projects in linguistic politeness. These show what has been achieved within current models and what still remains to be done, in particular with reference to cross-cultural studies in politeness and differences between a Western and a non-Western approach to the subject.



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Berlin · New York





Jadranka Gvozdanović (Editor)
Indo-European Numerals

1991. 23 x 15.5 cm. x, 943 pages. Cloth. approx. £ 163.80
ISBN 3 11 011322 8
(Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs 57)

Each of the original articles in this collection deals with the cardinal and ordinal numbers in the Indo-European languages. Two additional articles treat the importance of the topic and discuss and compare the different languages.

The articles cover Anatolian, Tocharian, Old Indian, Middle Indo-Aryan, Modern Indo-Aryan, Iranian, Armenian, Thracian, Phrygian, Greek, Italic, Romance, Celtic, Germanic, Balto-Slavonic, and Albanian; lists of lesser-known languages and of lesser-known place names and an index round out the volume.

This project was originated by A. S. C. Ross in the 1960s, but he was prevented from completing the manuscript for publication. The editor of this volume felt that the material was of such importance that the project should be approached again and completed. She solicited new or revised manuscripts from the original authors and new scholars, so that this material can now be made available.

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Berlin · New York



Simon C. Dik

Functional Grammar in Prolog An Integrated Implementation for English, French, and Dutch

1992. 23 x 15,5 cm. VIII, 267 pages. Cloth. Approx. £ 41.30
ISBN 3-11-012979-5 (Natural Language Processing 2)

This monograph introduces a trilingual computational version of the theory of Functional Grammar developed in *The Theory of Functional Grammar* (1989) by the author. The computer program is prepared in Prolog, a high-level programming language that has become popular for handling non-numerical problems.

This program, called PROFLOT, simulates some aspects of the competence of a trilingual English-French-Dutch speaker. It has the following capacities:

- it can generate a great variety of grammatical construction types in the three languages;
- it can analyse or parse a subset of the constructions which it can generate;
- it can translate the construction types generated in all six directions between the three languages;
- it can perform a number of logical operations on the constructions which it can generate (e.g., it can paraphrase these constructions and otherwise infer a number of things from them);
- it can combine these operations: it can parse an English sentence, translate it into French, and make inferences from the French translation.

While the goals are primarily theoretical, many grammatical and computation problems have been approached through strategies which may be useful to those working on both practical and theoretical computational linguistic topics.

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Berlin · New York

THE LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

List of papers given at the Autumn Meeting, 16–18 September, 1991, University of York

Workshop: Functional categories

Martin Atkinson (Essex): Projections of the verb

Andrew Radford (Essex): Projections of the noun

Roger Hawkins (Essex): Functional categories and second language acquisition

Guest Lecture:

Andrew Radford (Essex): Functional categories in first language acquisition

Ianthi-Maria Tsimpli and Anna Roussou (UCL): On the pro-drop parameter in L2

Antonella Sorace (Edinburgh): Incomplete vs divergent representations of unaccusativity in non-native grammars of Italian

Daniel Robertson (Edinburgh): Syntactic modularity and parametric variation in the development of non-native grammars

Reiko Itani (Kanagawa, Japan and UCL): What is the literal meaning of a sentence?

Gurkan Dogan (Manchester): The 'art' of not saying what is meant: Graffiti

Villy Rouchota (UCL): On the interpretation of *na* main clauses in Modern Greek: a relevance-theoretic approach

Richard Ogden (York): A non-segmental, declarative account of Finnish consonant gradation

Bob Ladd and Geoff Lindsey (Edinburgh): Theoretical consequences of Glasgow intonation

John Local (York): On the phonetic interpretation of ambisyllabicity in a non-segmental phonology

Norman Fraser (Surrey): The linguistics of human-computer conversation

Christopher Lyons (Salford): Movement in 'NP' and the DP hypothesis

J. Capritsa, A. Göksel and Ruth Kempson (SOAS): Passive, middle and reflexive constructions as processes of natural deduction

David Elworthy (Cambridge): A three-level theory of anaphora

William Yu (SOAS): Control theory and reflexives: a syntactic account for logophoricity

Yuko Yoshida (SOAS): Interaction of morphology and lexical accentuation in tonal harmony of standard Japanese

John Coleman (York): Prosodic structure, parameter setting and ID/LP grammar

Bernadette Plunkett (Amherst): Head raising versus affix hopping and the principle of economy

David Adger (Edinburgh): Aspect, Det and OAGR in Gaelic

Guido Vanden Wyngaerd (UFSAL/NFWO, Belgium): Positively polar

Mark Newson (Reading): Negative phrases: further considerations

Charles Prescott (Newcastle): A dependency approach to a-harmony in Okpe using non-specification

Andy Spencer (Essex): Morphological case as a functional category

K. E. Börjars and M. A. French (Manchester): Morphology or syntax: the status of the enclitic definite article in some European languages

Guy Barry and Martin Pickering (Edinburgh): Dependency and flexible constituency

Dick Hudson (UCL) and Norman Fraser (Surrey): How to measure syntactic performance

Lisa J. McEntee (Newcastle): Morpho-syntactic aspects of agrammatism

Mark Newson and Jennifer Reid (Reading): Functional maturation and the explanation of specific language impairment

Neil Smith and Ianthi Tsimpli (UCL): Learning the impossible: the acquisition of possible and impossible languages by a polyglot savant

Christopher Long (Durham): Growing a language: some intriguing properties of recursive ordering

Yan Huang (Oxford): Long distance reflexivisation revisited: towards a pragmatic analysis

Margaret Deuchar (Cambridge): Infant bilingualism: the transition from universal grammar to language-specific grammars

Ianthi-Maria Tsimpli (UCL): On the role of inflection in early child speech

THE LINGUISTICS ASSOCIATION

The Linguistics Association of Great Britain was founded in 1959 to promote the study of linguistics and to provide for its members both a forum for discussion and facilities for co-operation in furtherance of their interest in linguistics. The Association holds annual spring and autumn meetings, at which original papers are presented in plenary sessions and in workshops devoted to special interests.

Persons interested in linguistics are eligible for election as members, subject to the approval of the Committee. Subscribing members may receive the *Journal of Linguistics* at a substantial discount. Application forms for membership may be obtained from the Membership Secretary, Dr R. D. Boreley, Dept. of Linguistics, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG.

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Printed in Great Britain by the University Press, Cambridge