

## **Recently Published**

**Apart from directly commissioning reviews, LT solicits offers to review books -- those listed in this regular feature of ALT News or whichever others you'd like to add on your own understanding of the attribute "typologically relevant". For purposes of book reviewing in LT, what matters is that REVIEWS are done from a distinctively typological angle, whatever angles the books reviewed are done from. Reviewers so intentioned please get in touch with me, that is:**

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**Drop me a line with bibliographical particulars if you want to make sure your own relevant publications will be included in the next listing. And remind your publisher to send a review copy to:**

**LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY,  
Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Konstanz,  
D-78457 Konstanz, Germany.**

**Do feel free to offer to review grammars for LT too (again, from a distinctively typological angle). Those grammars we are aware of are listed in GRAMMAR WATCH on the ALT homepage (updated annually). Again, do send particulars of grammars not (yet) listed, published 2000 CE onwards.**

Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. & R. M. W. Dixon (ed.) (2006). *Serial Verb Constructions: A Cross-linguistic Typology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Amberber, Mengistu & Helen de Hoop (eds.) (2005). *Competition and Variation in Natural Language: The Case for Case*. Oxford: Elsevier.

Butt, Miriam (2006). *Theories of Case*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
[Even of double case! [FP]. "Case ... is fundamental to every language." [CUP]]

Cohen, Henri & Claire Lefebvre (eds.) (2005). *Handbook of Categorization in Cognitive Science*. Oxford: Elsevier.

Costa, João & Maria Cristina Figueiredo Silva (eds.) (2005). *Studies on Agreement*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[“... a wide variety of languages ...”.]

Cravens, Thomas D. (ed.) (2005). *Variation and Reconstruction*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Cruse, D. Alan, Franz Hundsnurscher, Michael Job, & Peter Rolf Lutzeier (eds.) (2005). *Lexicology: An International Handbook on the Nature and Structure of Words and Vocabularies*. 2nd volume. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.  
{Parts of speech and other typological gems.}

Dalmi, Gréte (2005). *The Role of Agreement in Non-finite Predication*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Da Milano, Federica (2005). *La deissi spaziale nelle lingue d'Europa*. Milano: FrancoAngeli.

É. Kiss, Katalin (ed.) (2005). *Universal Grammar in the Reconstruction of Ancient Languages*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Elšík, Viktor & Yaron Matras (2006). *Markedness and Language Change: The Romani Sample*. (EALT, 32.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Feuillet, Jacques (2006). *Introduction à la typologie linguistique*. Paris: Honoré Champion.

Filimonova, Elena (ed.) (2005). *Clusivity: Typology and Case Studies of the Inclusive-Exclusive Distinction*. (TSL, 63.) Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[When you teach introductory grammar, with most of your conceptual framework and illustration drawn from English or another such language of high curricular profile, you nowadays feel duty-bound to mention that there are other languages too, which on many points differ and on others don't. (That's what is known as adding a typological perspective.) A difference that is singled out with much more than chance frequency on such occasions, on the evidence of a representative sample of textbooks, is this one: unlike English et al., some languages have two we's, one to include and the other to

exclude the addressee, a potentially useful distinction, though evidently not vital, or else it could be expected to be universal.

Now, if you really want to come across with conviction on the point of inclusives and exclusives in future, picking out the single example from one of the textbooks or encyclopedias won't do: that would not be doing justice to the complex and fascinating subject of pronouns for inclusion and exclusion, their morphology, syntax, and semantics, their history, crosslinguistic distribution, and typological interconnections.

Let's face it (which is inclusive, while let us isn't), there is now only one really authoritative source of knowledge about (in/ex) clusivity: this book, the work of an international team of experts on that category and the languages that insist on expressing it. No pronouns shelf in a self-respecting private or public library should be missing it. [Praise for the book, deserved, one hopes -- FP]]

Fritz, Matthias (2005). *Die trikasuellen Lokalpartikeln bei Homer: Syntax und Semantik*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.  
[Tri-casual local particles — a typological characteristic.]

Fritz, Matthias (2006). *Der Dual im Indogermanischen: Genealogischer und typologischer Vergleich einer grammatischen Kategorie im Wandel*. Heidelberg: Winter.  
[Extra-IE comparisons with Finno-Ugric, Semitic, Bantu [???].]

Fuß, Eric (2005). *The Rise of Agreement: A Formal Approach to the Syntax and Grammaticalization of Verbal Inflection*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Gamerschlag, Thomas (2005). *Komposition und Argumentstruktur komplexer Verben: Eine lexikalische Analyse von Verb-Verb-Komposita und Serialverbkonstruktionen*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag.  
[In Japanese. That is, in German, but about such things in Japanese. The title was already too long to reveal this extra detail. [FP]]

García García, Luisa (2005). *Germanische Kausativbildung: Die deverbalen jan-Verben im Gotischen*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.  
[Based on the latest work in causative typology.]

Hall, Christopher J. (2005). *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics: Breaking the Language Spell*. London: Continuum.  
[Part IV: Babel.]

Hargus, Sharon & Keren Rice (eds.) (2005). *Athabaskan Prosody*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Holzapfel, Anne (2005). *Evidentialität im Japanischen*. Münster: LIT.

Ikegami, Yoshihiko (2005). *Sprachwissenschaft des Tuns und Werdens: Typologie der japanischen Sprache und Literatur*. Münster: LIT.

Klaiman, M. H. (2005). *Grammatical Voice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
[“First typological study of grammatical voice systems to be based on a comprehensive cross-linguistic survey.” [CUP]]

Lightfoot, David (2006). *How New Languages Emerge*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
[“Driven by children.” [CUP]]

McMahon, April & Robert McMahon (2005). *Language Classification by Numbers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.  
[Historical classification, that is, sometimes also referred to as “comparative historical”. For the benefit of typologists curious about what’s being compared: well, sorry, it’s the Swadesh List. At least the lexicostatistics is tinged with glottochronological pessimism, not to say gloom. Ends with a critical discussion of how perhaps to compare sounds too. However, Levenshtein distance calculations where /a/ and /t/ on the one hand and /a/ and /o/ on the other are counted as equally dissimilar from one another, though undeniably possessed of the virtue of computational simplicity, are found to be somewhat at odds with intuitive notions of phonetic similarity and with the sort of expertise that old-fogey historical linguists would pride themselves upon. Clearly, further research is needed here. As things stand, there’s always the computational artwork to admire: trees, rooted as well as unrooted, and networks, branching ever more exuberantly in all possible dimensions. [FP]]

Malchukov, Andrej (2004). *Nominalization/Verbalization: Constraining a Typology of Transcategorial Operations*. (Lincom Studies in Language Typology, 8.) München: Lincom Europa.

Mereu, Lunella (2004). *La sintassi delle lingue del mondo*. Roma: Laterza.

[On constituent order and configurationality, mostly. Adorned with pitch trackings for focus constructions on the last few pages. [FP]]

Miestamo, Matti (2006). *Standard Negation: The Negation of Declarative Verbal Main Clauses in a Typological Perspective*. (EALT, 31.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Moravcsik, Edith A. (2006). *An Introduction to Syntactic Theory*. London: Continuum.

Moravcsik, Edith A. (2006). *An Introduction to Syntax: Fundamentals of Syntactic Analysis*. London: Continuum.

Moseley, Christopher (2005). *Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Languages*. London: Routledge.

Newmeyer, Frederick J. (2005). *Possible and Probable Languages: A Generative Perspective on Linguistic Typology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Nølke, Henning, Irène Baron, Hanne Korzen, Iørn Korzen, Henrik H. Müller (eds.) (2006). *Grammatica: Festschrift in Honour of Michael Herslund*. Bern: Lang.  
[Syllables, mirativity, voice, adjectives, motion, Madame Bovary, and much else of typological interest.]

Pietrandrea, Paola (2005). *Epistemic Modality: Functional Properties and the Italian System*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.  
[Esp. Ch. 2 for the typological backdrop to the Italian system.]

Rentsch, Julian (2005). *Aspekt im Neuugurischen*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Robbeets, Martine Irma (2005). *Is Japanese Related to Korean, Tungusic, Mongolic and Turkic?* Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Stoel, Ruben B. (2005). *Focus in Manando Malay: Grammar, Particles and Intonation*. Leiden: CNWS Publications.

Tsunoda, Tasaku (2006). *Language Endangerment and Language Revitalization: An Introduction*. (Paperback edition.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Ud Deen, Kamil (2005). *The Acquisition of Swahili*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.  
[How inflection and other things of crosslinguistic interest are acquired.]

Van Valin, Robert D., Jr. (2005). *Exploring the Syntax-Semantics Interface*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Voeltz, F. K. Erhard (ed.) (2005). *Studies in African Linguistic Typology*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Vogel, Petra M. (2005). *Das unpersönliche Passiv: Eine funktionale Untersuchung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Deutschen und seiner historischen Entwicklung*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

[“From a supra-language perspective.” [WdG] Or “super”? Or “soup”? [FP]]