



# EUROTYP NEWSLETTER

ESF PROGRAMME IN LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY N° 5, January 1992

(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

*A Scientific Programme of the European Science Foundation*

## The spring meetings 1992 of the Theme Groups

Group 1 (discourse):	13-17 May	Edinburgh
Group 2 (word order):	2-4 April	Munich
Group 3 (complementation):	1-3 May	Gregynog, Wales
Group 4 (actancy):	5-6 June	Trondheim
Group 5 (adverbial relations):	23-25 April	Dublin/Baile Átha Cliath
Group 6 (tense and aspect):	14-16 May	Tampere, Finland
Group 7 (noun phrase):	3-6 April	Malta
Group 8 (clitics):	11-13 June	Lund
Group 9 (word prosody):	10-12 April	Colchester
Core Group	10-11 January	Cambridge

The **Second EUROTYP Plenary Conference** will be held in San Sebastián/Donostia in the Basque Country in the first week of September 1992. (Participation on invitation only. Invitations will be sent out by the ESF office in Strasbourg.)

## Reports from Theme Group meetings, fall 1991

**Theme Group 9:**  
**Word Prosodic Systems**  
(coordinated by HARRY VAN DER HULST, U Leiden)

**Meeting in Salzburg, 11-13 October**

The following papers were presented by members of the Group:

GÖSTA BRUCE (U Lund): "Word and phrase intonation in Swedish"

CARLOS GUSSENHOVEN (KU Nijmegen): "The Dutch vocative chant and its relevance to word structure"

ADITI LAHIRI (MPI Nijmegen): "Stress and quantity in Middle Dutch and Middle English" (refutation of Hayes' 1989 claim that open syllable lengthening is compensatory lengthening)

TOMAS RIAD (Stockholm U): "One thousand years of Germanic stress" (Gothic, Proto-Nordic, Old Swedish; relation of stress to syllabification)

GABERELL DRACHMAN & ANGELIKI MALIKOUTI-DRACHMAN (U Salzburg): "Stress in Greek compounds" (two types of compounds: one-domain and two-domain compounds)

IGGY ROCA (U Essex): "Primary stress in Spanish nouns" (This talk sparked a general discussion on the kinds of parameters that can be exceptional. In Roca's analysis, words are marked for exceptional foot headedness, while van der Hulst suggested that only extrametricality and catalexis account for exceptional stress.)

BEN HERMANS (KUB Tilburg): "On the notion cyclic/non-cyclic" (four types of affixes and stress in Serbo-Croatian)

In addition, there were presentations by two special guests:

ERIC P. HAMP (U Chicago) on stress in Celtic and Albanian;

PAUL KIPARSKY (Stanford U/Institute for Advanced Studies Berlin): "Catalexis and Turkish word stress" (catalexis is the converse of extrametricality: an empty element that is nevertheless part of metrical structure; this device allows a unification of Turkish stress in ordinary words and in toponyms/borrowings).

This was the last of a series of four rather informal meetings, where the participants exchanged their current work. Beginning with the next meeting, the work will be more directly focused on the content of the final volume.

### Theme Group 8 Clitics and Non-lexical Categories

(coordinated by Henk van Riemsdijk, KUB Tilburg)

&

### Theme Group 3 Subordination and Complementation

(coordinated by Nigel Vincent, U Manchester)

### Joint meeting of Groups 3 & 8 in Vienna, 3-5 October

Papers dealing mainly with clitics were:

RINY HUYBREGTS (KUB Tilburg): "Clitic binding and argument chains" (on Dutch pronominal clitics and *er*)

GABERELL DRACHMAN (U Salzburg): "On Greek phrase structure and the order of morphemes (especially clitics)"

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA & LARS HELLAN (U Trondheim): "Clitic climbing in Slavic" (relative order of clitic pronouns, clitic auxiliary verbs, negation, and question particle in Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, and Czech)

ROBERT D. BORSLEY (U Wales, Bangor) & MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (U Ottawa): "Polish clitic auxiliaries and incorporation" (arguing that the famous Polish alternation of the type *co widział-eś?/co-ś widział?* 'what did you see?' should be analyzed as head movement, i.e. incorporation of the participial form *widział* into Aux)

A paper dealing mainly with complementation was:

IAN ROBERTS (U Wales, Bangor) & NIGEL VINCENT: "Towards a characterization of complementizer systems"

There was also a general discussion of questionnaire methodology. RIET VOS (KUB Tilburg) presented a detailed questionnaire on clitics and reported on preliminary results (data gathered by means of the questionnaire from six languages). IAN ROBERTS also distributed a questionnaire on complementizer systems. ANNA SIEWIERSKA (U Amsterdam) briefly reported on the EURO TYP meeting on questionnaires (cf. p. 8). There seemed to be general agreement that analytical questionnaires may be useful for certain purposes in both Groups, while elicitation questionnaires could hardly be considered interesting, given the goals and the methodology (the Government-Binding framework) of the Groups.

The meeting was concluded by a lively and stimulating discussion (introduced by GUGLIELMO CINQUE, U Venice) of the implications of recent developments in the role that functional categories (COMP, INFL, DET, etc.) play in GB theory.

There were also separate sessions of both Groups, where organizational matters and the structure of the final volume were discussed. Group 3 decided to organize its next meetings around par-

ticular subtopics (e.g., infinitives, complementizer systems, word order, non-finite subordination, etc.) for which one member of the Group will be responsible.

**Theme Group 7:  
Noun Phrase Structure**  
(coordinated by Frans Plank, U Konstanz)

**Meeting in Konstanz, 21-24 September**

The meeting was held in conjunction with a DFG-funded conference on *Suffixaufnahme* (or suffix copying). This is the term used by F. N. Finck in 1909 for case agreement of a possessor with its head in Old Georgian. Since this interesting phenomenon is not widespread in the world's languages, it had not so far attracted much attention. This conference brought together specialists on languages that show *Suffixaufnahme* or related phenomena in attributive constructions. Six members of the EUROTYP Group also contributed to this topic.

The best examples of *Suffixaufnahme* come from Australian and Caucasian languages (also Hurrian and Urartian, languages of the ancient Near East, which have been linked genetically to the Daghestanian languages). These languages were the topic of the following papers:

- WINFRIED BOEDER (U Oldenburg):  
"Suffixaufnahme, phrasing, and flat structure in Old Georgian"  
YAKOV G. TESTELEK (AoS Moscow):  
"Old Georgian agreement of genitives: marking the NP boundary?"  
OL'GA JU. BOGUSLAVSKAJA (MGU Moscow): "The relationship between nominal and adjectival attributive constituents in Daghestanian languages"

ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (MGU Moscow): "Direct and oblique genitives in Daghestanian languages"

ILSE WEGENER (FU Berlin), and GERNOT WILHELM (U Würzburg): "*Suffixaufnahme* in Hurrian and Urartian"

PETER AUSTIN (La Trobe U): "*Suffixaufnahme* in Kanyara and Mantharta languages, Western Australia"

ALAN DENCH (U Western Australia): "Multiple case marking and apparent ellipsis in Martuthunira NPs"

NICHOLAS EVANS (U Melbourne): "The Mirror Principle and *Suffixaufnahme*: iconicity, non-iconicity and the historical filter" (on multiple case marking in Kayardild)

FRITZ SCHWEIGER (U Salzburg): "A survey of *Suffixaufnahme* in Australian languages"

Related phenomena have been reported elsewhere in the world:

GREVILLE G. CORBETT (U Surrey): "Slavonic's closest approach to Suffix Copying: the possessive adjective"

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (U Stockholm): "The categorial status of the possessive and relational forms in Chukchee"

SILVIA LURAGHI (U Chicago) "Case attraction in Hittite"

ANTHONY RODRIGUES ARISTAR (Texas A&M): "Genitival agreement and the binding-anaphor strategy"

JOHN PAYNE (U Manchester): "Attributive constructions in Persian and Punjabi"

The topic of *Suffixaufnahme* was introduced by FRANS PLANK's presentation "Patterns of marking in attributive constructions", and it was concluded by EDITH MORAVCSIK (U WI, Milwaukee), who formulated in her concluding remarks hypotheses on parameters of variation and on implica-

tional connections in the relevant domain. The papers are going to be published in a special volume on *Suffixaufnahme*.

The remainder of the EUROTYP meeting was taken up by DAVID GIL's presentation "Nouns, adjectives and determiners" and a discussion of JIM HURFORD's (U Edinburgh) number questionnaire.

#### **Theme Group 6**

##### **Tense and Aspect**

(coordinated by Östen Dahl, U Stockholm)

**Meeting in Amsterdam, 7-9 November 1991**

The three main focal areas of the Group are now the Future, the Perfect, and the Progressive.

The Future Questionnaire has now been filled out for 23 languages, and a substantial part of the data has been entered into the computer. Further discussion on theoretical and methodological issues was stimulated by EVA Á. CSATÓ's (U Hamburg) paper "Conceptual problems in Future Time Reference (with special reference to Hungarian and Turkish)". A EUROTYP Working Paper containing papers on future time reference in various languages will be published in February.

JOUKO LINDSTEDT (U Helsinki) and HANNU TOMMOLA (U Tampere) presented a preliminary version of the Perfect Questionnaire. They also reported on their joint project on the perfect in Slavic (their collaborators NIINA NISSALO (Tampere) and NIINA HEIKINEN (Helsinki) also attended the Amsterdam meeting). A related paper was presented by LARS JOHANSON: "Postterminal forms in the Turkic languages".

The progressive focal area is the responsibility of PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (SNS Pisa) and KAREN EBERT (U Zurich). BERTINETTO presented a paper on differences in the use of the progressive in Italian, Spanish, and English. EBERT's presentation was on the progressive-perfect continuum in Kiranti (Tibeto-Burman) languages, in Nepali, Kalmyk, Karachay-Balkar, and Arabic. CASPER DE GROOT (U Amsterdam) gave an analysis of the Dutch "remote progressive" (*Jan is boksen*) — an aspectual/deictic continuum. A first version of the Progressive Questionnaire will be prepared for the next meeting.

Further presentations were by ÖSTEN DAHL ("Areal phenomena in tense-aspect systems: some European areal features"), and ROLF THIEROFF (FU Berlin): "Inherent verb categories in European languages — a comparative analysis of the combinability of distance, tense, mood, and aspect categories". THIEROFF's paper provided an interesting synchronic complement to the prevalent diachronic approach of the other focal areas.

The Tense and Aspect Group was also introduced to the word order database and the LINFER (linguistic inferencing) program developed by ANNA SIEWIERSKA (Theme Group 2) and DIK BAKKER (Committee on Computation) in Amsterdam.

#### **Theme Group 5:**

##### **Adverbial relations, operators, and connectives**

(coordinated by Johan van der Auwera, U Antwerp)

**Meeting in Berlin, 28-30 November 1991**

A discussion of the focal area of this meeting, Adverbial Quantifi-



cation, was organized by JUAN CARLOS MORENO (UA Madrid), who had distributed a detailed questionnaire several months before. MORENO presented a new formal semantic analysis of the distinction between iterative and multiplicative adverbial quantification (cf. EUROTYP WP V/1:53-65), as well as some cross-linguistic observations. The other members of the Group reported on the relevant data from their languages and on their own reflections on this topic. Agreement was not always reached, but the research strategy adopted by the Group makes collaboration possible even in the absence of complete agreement. Contributions were by:

DÓNALL Ó. BAOILL (Linguistics Institute of Ireland, Dublin) on Irish;

LEONID I. KULIKOV (Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow) on Russian and Tsez (Nakho-Daghestanian);

IGOR' V. NEDJALKOV (Institute of Linguistic Research, St. Petersburg) on verbal expression of situation plurality;

KEES HENGVELD (U Amsterdam) on Dutch, Turkish, and Romani;

ODA BUCHHOLZ (Berlin) on Albanian;

HARTMUT HABERLAND (U Roskilde) on Danish, Icelandic, Faroese;

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA on Swedish, Norwegian, Yiddish, Czech, Maltese;

THOMAS MÜLLER-BARDEY (U Cologne) on Finnish and Hungarian;

BERND KORTMANN (FU Berlin) on German.

Three future focal areas were introduced at this meeting: KEES HENGVELD's project on "The internal structure of adverbial clauses" (e.g. finite vs. non-finite predicates, relation to complemen-

tation and parts-of-speech systems), and ODA BUCHHOLZ's "Comparative and degree expressions". The third focal area, "Converbs (adverbial participles, gerunds)" was represented by three talks:

IGOR' NEDJALKOV: "A questionnaire on converbs";

THOMAS MÜLLER-BARDEY: "Converbs: diachronic sources and parameters of variation"

WALTER BISANG (U Zurich): "Verb serialization and converbs — differences and similarities"

Two earlier focal areas were also discussed. JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA gave a progress report on his research on adverbs of continuation and change, and BERND KORTMANN and his collaborator PAUL GEORG MEYER (FU Berlin) demonstrated their computerized data base with data on adverbial subordinators in (so far) 17 languages. In connection with this focal area, PAOLO RAMAT (U Pavia) gave an overview of Gothic adverbial subordinators.

A special guest was VERA I. PODLESSKAYA (Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow), who gave a talk on "Causatives and causality: toward a semantic typology of causal relations"

#### Theme Group 4:

#### Actancy and Valency

(coordinated by JACK FEUILLET, Paris)

#### Meeting in Mannheim, 6-7 December 1991

The meeting was attended by JACK FEUILLET, GEORG BOSSONG (U Mannheim), JAN TERJE FAARLUND (U Trondheim), ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (MGU Moscow), PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT (Paris), GILBERT LAZARD (Paris) and KARMELE ROTAETXE (U Vitoria).

The first part of the meeting was taken up by a discussion of the responses to the questionnaire submitted after the plenary conference in Il Ciocco (Spanish, French, Lezgian, Bulgarian, Polish and Old Irish). For the responses yet to be handed in the 15th April was set as a deadline. There was general agreement in the group that in addition to the general questionnaire, which so far provides the basis for work in this group, there will also be a need for further, more specific questionnaires in connection with each topic. GILBERT LAZARD has already distributed such a more specific questionnaire for his sub-project «Definition des actants».

A major part of the discussion centered around the three articles submitted for the first Working Paper of this group. JAN TERJE FAARLUND gave a first overview of asymmetries in the properties of subjects and objects in Norwegian and Icelandic. On the basis of this discussion, members of the group are invited to provide relevant data for the languages of their expertise.

In his talk on "semantically ergative languages in typological perspective", ALEKSANDR KIBRIK drew a distinction between two basic language types depending on the mapping of semantic roles, speech act reference or communicative functions to surface cases. 'Pure' languages can be further subdivided into role-oriented and reference-oriented languages, whereas 'mixed' languages may be either agglutinative or fusional. Fusional languages are further subdivided into syntactically accusative and syntactically ergative ones. For reasons of time JACK FEUILLET's paper on copula constructions could not be discussed in detail.

As a preparation for the next meeting of that group in Trondheim (June 1992) all members have been asked to submit a first outline or sketch of their sub-theme in advance. A first 'tour d'horizon' of his two subthemes ("differential object marking" and "constructions with emotive predicates") was presented by GEORG BOSSONG.

It was furthermore proposed that FRANCESCA GIUSTI (U Florence) should be invited to join the group and take over the topic «les diathèses». JACK FEUILLET will establish the necessary contacts. For personal reasons, CATHERINE PARIS (Paris) will no longer be able to work with the group.

#### **Theme Group 2:**

##### **Constituent Order**

(coordinated by Anna Siewierska, U Amsterdam)

**Meeting in Budapest, 14-16 November 1991**

The following papers were presented and discussed:

ANDERS HOLMBERG (U Umeå):  
"SOV order in European SVO languages"

BEATRICE PRIMUS (LMU Munich):  
"The role of grammatical relations in word order universals"

YAKOV G. TESTELEK (AoS Moscow): "Word order in Kartvelian languages";  
"Discontinuous NPs in Latin and Russian and the EIC Principle"; "Mixed branching in Old Georgian and Itsari Dargwa"

JAN RIJCKHOFF (U Amsterdam):  
"Accounting for NP-internal word order universals"

Moreover, the discussion of JOHN A. HAWKINS's (USC) Early Immediate Constituents (EIC) Principle was continued.

Hawkins's paper "On the interaction between performance principles of word order" argued that syntactic weight has primacy over informational notions such as topic/comment, New/Given. This was challenged in ANNA SIEWIERSKA's paper "Syntactic weight vs. information structure and word order variation in Polish". Further contributions to this discussion came from MAGGIE TALLERMAN (U Durham) on Celtic languages and KATALIN KISS (AoS Budapest) on Hungarian. This discussion will be reflected in a EUROTYP Working Paper.

ANNA SIEWIERSKA and DIK BAKKER (U Amsterdam) presented the word order database, which now contains data on 44 languages. They gave an introduction to the coding of the questionnaire in a system of variables and values, and to the program LINFER, which can establish implications and correlations based on the data in the database. A first overview of results was also presented.

The meeting was concluded by a discussion of the structure of the final volume. The structure is more or less the one published in EUROTYP Newsletter No. 4.

A second Working Paper will contain overviews on word order in three genetic groups: Scandinavian by ANDERS HOLMERG, Celtic by MAGGIE TALLERMAN, Kartvelian by YAKOV TESTELEC.

**Theme Group 1:**  
**Pragmatic Organization of Discourse**  
 (coordinated by Giuliano Bernini, U Pavia)

**Meeting in Bremen, 21-23 November 1991**

The following papers were presented by members of the Group:

A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN (U Amsterdam): "The treatment of topical entities in Dutch and in Classical Latin"

ELENA MASLOVA (Institute of Linguistic Research, St. Petersburg): "Some parameters of theme-establishing constructions (Lithuanian, Nenets, Russian, Aleut)"

JIM MILLER (U Edinburgh): "Topic salience and continuity in different Russian text-types"

JOHANNES BECHERT (U Bremen): "Two topics at a time: action/event continuity in German oral narratives and an outline of an areal typology for pragmatics in Europea and Northern Asia"

JEAN PERROT (EPHE/U Paris): "Approche d'une typologie des structures de thématisation (français et hongrois)"

Taking part in the meeting were also three new members:

A LAN CRUTTENDEN (U Manchester): "Prosodic markers of continuity: pitch height, rising tones, and early accenting"

HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE (U Cologne): "Pause units in discourse: Ik (Uganda) and Cayuga (Iroquois)"

BARBARA WEHR (U Munich): "Pragmatic organization of discourse in Modern Irish"

A special guest was INGER ROSENGREN (U Lund), who is the director of a related research program "Language and Pragmatics" (Lund/Tübingen/Berlin). She presented a paper on "The focus parameter — its definition in grammar and its relation to theme/rheme and topic/comment in discourse".

Two local guests from Bremen were:

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "On the pragmatics of plural agreement and the count/mass distinction in Turkish"

EVA SCHOENKE: "Das finite Verb in der Funktionalen Satzperspektive"

GIULIANO BERNINI presented first results from the questionnaire on establishing themes (six languages). Although the use of questionnaires is particularly difficult in the area of discourse pragmatics, there will be several other questionnaires: on definiteness and article systems (JOHANNES BECHERT) and on the typology of intonational focus (ALAN CRUTTENDEN). MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN and JIM MILLER will prepare an outline of issues in the area of contrastiveness, which will be the basis for joint work at a meeting in 1992.

A Working Paper will be published in early 1992, containing the papers on thematization presented at Il Ciocco. Several members of the Group will also contribute papers to a special issue of the *Journal of Pragmatics*.

#### Report from the Committee on Computation and Standardization

The Committee met at Warendorf, 15 June 1991, and at Universiteit van Amsterdam, 6 November 1991.

Participants:

DIK BAKKER (Amsterdam)

ÖSTEN DAHL (Stockholm)

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN (Bielefeld;  
chair)

ANNA SIEWIERSKA (Amsterdam)

The work on questionnaires (QUESTED) was demonstrated by Ö. Dahl. It has made progress in the direction of analysis of stored data.

The Word Order Database was demonstrated by D. Bakker & A. Siewierska. It has made progress in the parts of storage (QTP) and computation (LINFER) of analytical information.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics program SHOEBOX was demonstrated by Ch. Lehmann. It is especially designed for storage of half-formatted linguistic data (dictionary, grammar, text glossing).

Draft versions of various guidelines were discussed, including:

- abbreviation lists and principles to be followed in them;
- questionnaires;
- format of primary linguistic data, esp. glossing, tagging, coding of texts;
- character sets (special characters outside the range of extended ASCII set);
- bibliographical entries.

Relevant proposals are to come out soon.

Contact should be made to the Text Encoding Initiative.

A number of proposals to be made to the Core Group at the Cambridge meeting (10-11 Jan 1992) were formulated.

Since the fall of 1991, the Committee has an AST laptop computer at its disposal (Intel 80386, 6 MB RAM, 60 MB hard disk, DOS system). Thanks to the Core Group and to ESF! The laptop is available for data exchange and for demonstrations. However, there is (as yet) no overhead LCD display.

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN  
(U Bielefeld)

#### Report from Workshop on Questionnaires in Typology

The workshop took place in Stockholm, September 15, 1991. Participants were ÖSTEN DAHL (responsible for the workshop, Stockholm), ANNA SIEWIERSKA and DIK BAKKER (Amsterdam), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA

(Antwerp) and MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (Stockholm).

The workshop was mainly devoted to methodological issues connected to the use of questionnaires in typology. Although questionnaires have a well established tradition in typological research (and most of the Theme Groups within Eurotyp are currently using questionnaires, some of which had been circulated before the workshop), their methodology has hardly gained any attention in the linguistic literature. In fact, typological research always presupposes at least a "mental" questionnaire, which enables the linguist to collect parallel information about different languages. However, the step from a "mental" questionnaire, which is relatively flexible and may easily be modified when the linguist encounters unexpected data in new languages, to an explicit typological questionnaire, which is normally much more rigid, poses additional problems.

The methodology of a questionnaire-based typological investigation may benefit from work within other areas with which it share some of its problems, e.g. interview techniques in general, linguistic 'field methods', sociolinguistically oriented investigations of linguistic usage.

One of the topics at the workshop was a possible "typology of questionnaires". The major distinction between **elicitation questionnaires** and **analytical questionnaires** reflects the difference in the kind of information they aim at and the types of questions which they contain, more specifically, between questions of the type "how do you say 'X' in the language L?" and questions of the type "how does the phenomenon P function in L?". There can also be mixed questionnaires which

contain questions of both types (like the one on future time reference used by Theme Group 6).

Questionnaires can also be more or less **data-oriented** vs. **theory-oriented**, depending on how close the answers they aim at are to observational statements, although the possibility of pure data-oriented questionnaires is rather problematic. They can also be distinguished as being oriented towards a specific immediate goal, like e.g. **explorative** (exploring the nature of a less well-known domain), and as being **general-purpose** questionnaires (i.e., pursuing no specific immediate goal, but serving as a ground for a database which can be successfully used in further typological work).

Another major issue at the workshop was a whole complex of problems connected to the respondent and his/her collaboration in the project, more specifically: (1) what is the nature of the respondent, i.e. whether (s)he is a professional linguist or an ordinary speaker of a language, and to what extent (s)he may be considered a native speaker of the language; (2) how to make him/her collaborate in the project (reply to the whole questionnaire or to parts thereof); (3) how to minimize errors caused by psychological factors, such as fatigue, lack of attention etc. Thus, randomizing the questions in a questionnaire may help to avoid some of these errors (informants tend to offer similar replies to similar questions and tend to ascribe significance even to minimal differences in the questions). Offering multiple-choice questions may help the informant to answer those questions which (s)he otherwise would have not noticed or would have considered too difficult. Shortening questionnaires and repeating instructions in them may minimize the

informant's fatigue and lack of attention. Collaboration with professional psychologists is likely to contribute to a more profound understanding of these problems.

Much of the discussion at the workshop centered on questions related to reliability, validity and completeness of data, where both elicitation and analytical questionnaires offer specific problems. The following questions can be mentioned here: (1) how to ensure idiomacity and naturalness of elicited data, and how to minimize influence from the formulation in the source language; (2) how to elicit marginal constructions in those cases where there are other, more idiomatic and natural constructions; (3) how to formulate questions in analytical questionnaires which would enable cross-linguistic comparison and would lead to relevant generalizations, e.g. how to ensure the optimal level of specificity; (4) how to deal with missing data, in particular, how to avoid the WYGIWYAF ('What You Get Is What You Ask For') problem. Especially the latter two questions put high demands on the structure of questionnaires.

A way of avoiding the WYGIWYAF problem is to strive for "structured open-endedness" in questionnaires, both in the formulation of questions and by providing opportunities for additional comments. Due to the specific conditions under which typological work is usually accomplished, rechecking data in a typological questionnaire may differ from similar procedures in other areas (thus, it may be difficult or even impossible to find more than one informant for a particular language). Cross-checking data may be provided for by incorporation of check-questions in the questionnaire, by comparison of

the replies to the questions with the information contained in example sentences, by checking in grammatical descriptions and texts.

The other topics at the workshop included dealing with optional language phenomena (e.g. preferred vs. dispreferred, marked vs. unmarked), processing the data and sharing the results. Since these issues overlap with the work of the Committee on Computation and since the two groups overlap, it was suggested that the two groups should have a joint meeting. The group also suggests that a workshop at the next Plenary Conference could be devoted to problems related to the use of typological questionnaires.

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM  
(U Stockholm)

#### Linguistic conferences in Europe

25th Annual Meeting of the  
Società di Linguistica Italiana  
(SLI),  
Lugano (CH),  
September 19-21, 1991

The meeting was devoted to developmental tendencies in contemporary Italian (*«Linee di tendenza dell'italiano contemporaneo»*). The 26 papers were divided in four sections focused on four general topics: 1. Current structural developments; 2. Variation patterns; 3. Tendencies in text and discourse organization; 4. Developments in non-native varieties of Italian.

In Section 1 six papers dealt with lexicon and lexical morphology. T. DE MAURO *et al.* (*Il lessico di frequenza dell'italiano parlato*) reported on methodology of data collecting and cataloguing within the huge project of a frequency dictionary of spoken Italian. A.

PETRALLI (*Tendenze europee nel lessico italiano: nuove parole d'Europa*) discussed pan-European cognates in terms both of content and expression. G. CROCCO GALEAS & W. U. DRESSLER (*Trasparenza morfotattica e morfosemantica dei composti nominali più produttivi dell'italiano d'oggi*), C. IACOBINI & M. THORNTON (*Tendenze nella formazione delle parole*), M. G. LO DUCA (*'Parole nuove', regole e produttività*), and S. SUGETA (*I nomi composti 'verbo + nome' in italiano moderno*) all dealt with tendencies of word formation rules from different, albeit related, points of view. Morphosemantic transparency is responsible for the increasing number of descriptive compounds such as *spargisale* (lit. 'shake-salt') and the obsolescence of corresponding derivations such as *saliera* ('salt+INSTR' for 'salt-shaker'). Among competing suffixing devices, *-izzare* (cf. Eng. *-ize*) is shown to gain ground (e.g. over the synonymous *-ificare*, cf. Eng. *-ify*) according both to statistical comparison of dictionaries of neologisms within the time span of eighty years, and to analysis of syntagmatic restrictions, limiting the possibilities of deriving items with suffixes other than *-izzare*.

Of the other papers in Section 1, all concerned with questions of morpho-syntax, two dealt with controversial aspects of the tense-aspect-mode organization of Italian. M. BERRETTA (*Sul sistema di tempo e aspetto nell'italiano contemporaneo*) claimed the status of a 'universal of the spoken mode' for the widespread predominance of aspect over tense (e.g. 'passato prossimo' losing past meaning and expressing only perfectivity), stemming from the background (comprising time reference) common to partners in face-to-face interactions. As for modality,

changes currently observed in Italian (modal imperfect and future) are shown to be changes in form, preserving previous distinctions. M. MAZZOLENI (*«Se lo sapevo non ci venivo»: l'imperfetto indicativo ipotetico nell'italiano contemporaneo*) discussed the restructuring of the means of expression of low and high non-factuality in conditional clauses, involving reduction in range of tenses (three and two, respectively, in the 'older' system vs. three and one (the imperfect), in the 'new' one).

Two other papers in this section dealt with syntax. R. SOLARINO (*Fra iconicità e paraipotassi: il gerundio nell'italiano contemporaneo*) discussed relative ordering of main verb and gerund in terms of iconicity (gerund-verb coding anteriority or inclusion of the gerund clause in the main verb clause and verb-gerund coding coincidence or posteriority). G. BERNINI (*Forme concorrenti di negazione in italiano*), pointed to a not yet described construction of spoken Italian involving a kind of negative clefting (*Non è che + Sentence*) and discussed its discourse function, shown to be in partial overlapping with that of the discontinuous construction *non V mica* and thus balancing the often claimed trend toward postverbal negation in Italian.

The only paper on morphology (G. ALBANESE, *Nuove tendenze nel sistema di accordo dell'italiano contemporaneo*) surveyed the patterns of agreement without giving new insights.

Among the papers read in the other sections, only indirectly relevant for EUROTYP, mention must be made of A. M. MIONI (*«Il mio programma è più WYSIWYG del tuo e controlla anche vedove e orfani»*. *Il computerese italiano da lingua specialistica a lingua comune*) and of F. MARRI (*Tendenze della varietà infor-*



*matica nell'arco di mezzo secolo*), drawing some attention on properties of the computer variety of Italian in Section 2.

Section 3 was mainly devoted to code-switching and mixing (e.g. G. ALFONZETTI, *Italiano e dialetto nel discorso: modalità sintattiche del contatto*, on Italian/Sicilian switching in Catania) and to questions of rhetorical organization of texts (V. LO CASCIO, *La dimensione testuale: tendenze e profili argomentativi nell'italiano di oggi*).

In Section 4, papers on the acquisition of Italian as a second language were read (among others D. CALLERI on the acquisition of temporality by Chinese children; M. CHINI on the acquisition of nominal morphology by Persians in Italian Switzerland; G. BRINCAT on children acquiring Italian in Malta).

The Proceedings will be published towards the end of 1992 by Bulzoni (Rome) in the SLI Series (editorship: BRUNO MORETTI, FRANCO LURÀ).

GIULIANO BERNINI, U Pavia

**19th Conference  
of Austrian Linguists  
25-27th October 1991  
University of Klagenfurt**

More than 80 papers were presented. Papers of potential interest for EURO TYP include:

WILLI MAYERTHALER (U Klagenfurt): "Infinitive prominence in European languages"

GERTRAUD FENK-OCZLON (U Klagenfurt): "Language typology and psychological present tense"

IOANA STEFANESCU (U Salzburg): "Quantification structures"

TEODOR PETRIĆ (Maribor): "Function verb complexes as reinforced syntactic constructions"

URSULA DOLESCHAL (U Ec. Vienna) "Gender and (co-)reference in Russian"

MIROSLAV BAZLIK (Bratislava): "The Slovak object in the accusative in equivalence with the English subject"

KARIN PITTNER (U Stuttgart): "On the development of relative clauses in German"

WERNER ABRAHAM (U Groningen): "German dialect syntax vs. standard syntax"

RICHARD SCHRODT (U Vienna): "From formalism to functionalism: possibilities of explaining syntactic change"

KARMEN TERŽAN (Maribor): "Two reinforced constructions in German: the periphrastic future and the futural present"

HANS PLATZER (Vienna): "Text syntactic phenomena in Old English prose"

**EURO TYP Working Papers**

**The current list of EURO TYP Working Papers:** (December 1991)

Working Papers that were published since EURO TYP Newsletter No. 4 are printed in larger font.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

**Series I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse):**

Giuliano Bernini  
Scienze del linguaggio  
Università degli Studi di Pavia  
Strada Nuova 65  
I-27100 Pavia, Fax +39-382-21389

I/1 (January 1991)

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Topicality, (in)definiteness, and other parameters of the NP and the sentence in the coastal area of the North Sea and Turkey."

GIULIANO BERNINI: "Negative 'short re-joinders' in the languages of Europe"  
 JIM MILLER: "Focus in English and Russian: What is the role of word order in Russian?"

### Series III (Subordination and Complementation):

Nigel Vincent  
 Department of Linguistics  
 University of Manchester  
 GB-Manchester M13 9PL

III/1 (1991) KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL B. VINCENT (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe*.  
 Contributions by ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Celtic), ISTVAN KENESEI (Finno-Ugric and Turkish), MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (Balkan), IAN G. ROBERTS (Germanic), KARINA V AMLING & RE V A Z TCHANTOURIA (Caucasian), NIGEL B. VINCENT (Latin and Romance)

### Series IV (Actance et valence):

Jack Feuillet  
 19, rue du calvaire de Grillaud  
 F-44 100 Nantes

IV/1 (1991)  
 ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Semantically ergative languages in typological perspective"  
 JAN TERJE FAARLUND: "Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux"  
 JACK FEUILLET: "Phrases nominales et phrases à verbe être"

### Series V (Adverbial Relations):

Johan van der Auwera  
 Linguistics (GER)  
 University of Antwerp  
 B-2610 Antwerp, Fax +32-3-8202244

V/1 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (ed.) *Adverbialia*.  
 ODA BUCHHOLZ: "Constructions expressing increasing degree and the highest possible degree in Greek, Albanian, and other Balkan languages."  
 FERENC KIEFER & ANDRAS KOMLOSY: "Argument structure and adverbials."  
 ESTRELLA MONTOLIO: "On conditional structures with complex connectors."  
 JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Once upon a time: two tentative universals of

adverbial quantification and their typological consequences."

V/2 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (ed.) *Adverbs and particles of change and continuation*.

Contributions by KARLOS CID ABASOLO (Basque), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), JOAQUIN GARRIDO (Spanish), HARTMUT HABERLAND (Greek; Scandinavian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), FERENC KIEFER (Hungarian, Estonian, Ostyak), IRINA A. NIKOLAEVA (Mari), TIM VAN BAAR (Georgian, outside Europe), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA.

V/3 (1991) BERND KORTMANN (ed.) *Adverbial subordinators in the languages of Europe*.

Contributions by BERND KORTMANN (project description), KEES HENGVELD (Chuvash, Dutch, Maltese, British Romani, Turkish), LEONID KULIKOV (Russian, Azerbaijani, Talysh, Tsez), IGOR NEDJALKOV (Armenian, Kalmyk, Karachay, Lithuanian, Nenets, Russian), JUAN CARLOS MORENO (Basque), MICHEL KEFER & CARL VETTERS & J. VAN DER AUWERA (French), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (Yiddish), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), DONALL P. Ó. BAOILL (Irish).

### Series VII (Noun Phrase Structure):

Frans Plank  
 Fachgruppe Sprachwissenschaft  
 Universität Konstanz  
 Postfach 5560  
 D-W-7750 Konstanz 1,  
 Fax +49-7531-57450

VII/1 (February 1990) FRANS PLANK: "Suffix-copying as a mirror-image phenomenon."

VII/2 (May 1990) FRANS PLANK: "On the selective elaboration of nominal or pronominal inflection."

VII/3 (June 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Gender and gender systems."

VII/4 (August 1990) EDITH A. MORAVCSIK: "Descriptors of NP-internal structure."

- VII/5 (September 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Agreement: an overview."  
 VII/6 (October 1990) Frans Plank: Review of *Agreement in Natural Language*, ed. by Michael Barlow & Charles A. Ferguson, Stanford: CSLI, 1988.  
 VII/7 (November 1990) MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM: "Action nominal constructions in the languages of Europe."  
 VII/8 (November 1990) JIM HURFORD: "An inventory of noun phrase universals: format and specimen list."  
 VII/9 (January 1991) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "The head of the noun phrase: evidence from Russian numeral expressions."  
 VII/10 (March 1991) FRANS PLANK: "Inflection and derivation."  
 VII/11 (April 1991) FRANS PLANK: "ON determiners 1. Ellipsis and inflections 2. Co-occurrence of possessives."  
 VII/12 (April 1991) DAVID GIL: "Universal quantifiers: a typological study."  
 VII/13 (July 1991) FRANS PLANK: "From cases to adpositions"  
 VII/14 (July 1991) KRISTINA JOKINEN: "On the two genitives in Finnish"

#### Series VIII (Clitics):

Henk van Riemsdijk  
 Dept. of Language and Literature  
 Tilburg University  
 P.O. Box 90153  
 NL-5000 LE Tilburg

- VIII/1 (May 1991) HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK & LUIGI RIZZI (eds.) *Clitics and their hosts*.  
 PAOLA BENINCÀ: "Complement clitics in medieval Romance: the Tobler-Mussafia Law."  
 MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA & LARS HELLAN: "Clitics and the completeness parameter."  
 CARMEN DOBROVIE-SORIN: "Clitic clusters in Romanian: on deriving linear order from hierarchical structure."  
 LILIANE HAEGEMAN: "Subject clitics and clitic doubling in West Flemish."  
 ANDERS HOLMBERG: "The distribution of Scandinavian weak pronouns."  
 ITZIAR LAKA: "Agreement clitics in Basque."  
 ZVI PENNER: "Pronominal clitics in Bernese Swiss German and their structural position. Jakob Wackernagel and language acquisition."

CECILIA POLETTI: "Three kinds of subject clitics in Basso Polesano and the theory of *pro*."

IAN ROBERTS: "The nature of subject clitics in Fraco-Provençal Valdôtain."

#### Series IX (Word Prosodic Systems):

Harry van der Hulst  
 Department of General Linguistics  
 University of Leiden  
 P.O. Box 9515  
 NL-2300 RA Leiden

IX/1 (April 1991) MIEKE TROMMELEN & WIM ZONNEVELD: "Word stress in Dutch: main stress, secondary stress and reduction."

IX/2 (April 1991) TOMAS RIAD: "The bimoraic condition in Gothic syllabification"

IX/3 (April 1991) JOSÉ I. HUALDE: "A metrical analysis of western Basque pitch accent."

IX/4 (April 1991) HAIKE JACOBS: "The evolution of French foot and syllable structure."

#### Series X (The Tenth Series):

Ekkehard König (Programme Director)  
 X/1 (May 1991) DAVID GIL: "Nouns, verbs, and quantification."

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# EUROTYPE NEWSLETTER

ESF PROGRAMME IN LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY    N° 6, June 1992

(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

## Reports from Theme Group meetings, spring 1992

### Theme Group 1: Pragmatic Organization of Discourse

(coordinated by GIULIANO BERNINI,  
U Pavia)

#### Meeting in Edinburgh, 14-16 May

A focal theme of this meeting was "contrastiveness". JIM MILLER (U Edinburgh) gave an overview of various approaches to focus and contrast and discussed some examples from spoken Russian texts. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN (U Amsterdam) explained the Functional Grammar treatment of focus and discussed some examples from Latin. ALEX MONAGHAN (a guest from U Edinburgh) raised the question "Contrastive stress—who needs it?", arguing that there is no identifiable special phonological phenomenon "contrastive stress", but rather that marked sentence accent can be interpreted as marking contrast under certain circumstances. GIULIANO BERNINI spoke on on "Contrastiveness in Italian: parallel and replacing focus constructions", basing himself on spoken conversational texts recorded from a TV talkshow. BARBARA WEHR (U Mainz) sketched her approach to topic and focus constructions, on the basis of Italian, French and German data. HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE (U Cologne) dealt with conditions for "Verb-subject order in Modern Greek",

focusing on pragmatic conditions, especially contrastive subjects andthetic utterances. In his paper "Intonational focus, repetition, and contrast", ALAN CRUTTENDEN (U Manchester) presented a first selection of comparative data from six languages on deaccenting in repetition environments (e.g. *I'm HAPPY, and my husband is VERY happy* — some languages, e.g. Spanish, do not deaccent the second happy).

In addition, the following papers were presented:

JOHANNES BECHERT (U Bremen):  
Definiteness and related categories: an interim report" (especially concerned with Germanic languages)

ELENA MASLOVA (ILIRAN, St. Petersburg): "Possessor-based constructions: a tentative typology"

ROSANNA SORNICOLA (U Calabria):  
"Some remarks on topic, focus, and configurationality" (discussing generative approaches, Hungarian and Italian data)

ROBERT DALE (a guest from U Edinburgh) gave an overview of current research on discourse at the U Edinburgh Human Communication Research Centre.

## Theme Group 2:

### Constituent Order

(coordinated by ANNA SIEWIERSKA,  
U Amsterdam)

#### Meeting in Munich, 28-30 May

Three presentations at this meeting had a clear cross-linguistic orientation. KATALIN É. KISS (Academy of Sciences, Budapest) gave an overview of syntactic properties of topic-focus languages (also called "discourse-configurational languages"). Topic-focus languages are languages that have syntactic topic and focus positions. Kiss presented comparative data on Basque, Bulgarian, Catalan, Finnish, Greek, and Hungarian. Detailed studies of these and other topic-focus languages will appear in a book edited by Kiss.

YAKOV G. TESTELEC (Institute of Linguistics, Moscow) presented a paper on "mixed-branching" (or rather "free-branching") languages (i.e. languages where the order of branching and non-branching categories within phrasal categories is free), especially Old Georgian and some Daghestanian languages. He formulated a tentative implicational generalization according to which if a language allows free order within a pair on the hierarchy "Adp-N > Gen-N > S-V-O > clause-setting adverbial", it also allows free word order in pairs to the right of this pair.

ANNA SIEWIERSKA gave a first report on a large-scale project on case and agreement marking in the world's languages. The talk focused on the ordering of subject agreement and tense/aspect markers in the current sample of more than 400 languages, testing a claim

made in a recent book by J. OUHALLA from a GB perspective.<sup>1</sup>

Two papers discussed John A. Hawkins's principle of Early Immediate Constituents (EIC): BEATRICE PRIMUS (U Munich): "EIC effects in German and Rumanian", and ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "EIC ratios and the VP in Polish revisited". JOHN HAWKINS (USC) presented the new version of his EIC theory and gave a paper on "Universal hierarchies, syntactic complexity and its semantic correlates", where he extends the performance perspective to other core concepts of syntax such as the grammatical relations hierarchy, surface coding, and c-command.

There were several papers that focused on order-related phenomena in individual languages:

HALLDÓR SIGURÐSSON (U Reykjavik): "Quirky subjects in Icelandic" (a Government-Binding analysis, rejecting the double-case approach);

MAGGIE TALLERMAN (U Durham): "The order of tense and agreement in Welsh" (also in the GB framework)

MARIA VILKUNA (U Helsinki): "Veps (Balto-Finnic): a survey of word order and other syntactic properties of Welsh"

ANDERS HOLMBERG (U Umeå): "Properties of non-heads in compounds: a case study" (explores the idea that non-heads in Swedish compounds are case-marked)

DIK BAKKER (U Amsterdam) gave a report on the Linguistic data Analysis System, a complex of programs that help in the analysis of typological data and were implemented in Amsterdam for ana-

<sup>1</sup> *Functional categories and parametric variation*. London: Routledge, 1991.

lyzing the Amsterdam database. He also presented the paper "Towards a formal model of representing the factors determining constituent order", a progress report on an ambitious project that aims at an implementable network of factors which could be tested on the Amsterdam word order database.

### **Theme Group 3: Complementation and Subordination**

(coordinated by Nigel Vincent, U Manchester)

#### **Meeting in Gregynog (Wales), 1-3 May**

The main topic of this meeting was "non-finite subordination". Within Europe, non-finite subordinate constructions are particularly prominent in Uralic, Altaic, Abkhazo-Adyghean, Nakho-Daghestanian languages as well as in Basque. KARINA VAMLING (U Lund) gave an overview of non-finite constructions in Kabardian (Abkhazo-Adyghean), and ISTVÁN KENESEI (U Szeged) dealt with "Infinitives and related non-finites in Finno-Ugric (Finnish and Hungarian)".

There were two special guests, who gave talks on languages with predominantly non-finite subordination: JON ORTIZ DE URBINA (U Bilbao/Deusto), "Tenseless clauses in Basque", and JAKLIN KORNFILT (U Syracuse), "Infinitival relative clauses and complementation in Turkish".

BOB BORSLEY's (U Bangor) paper was on "Quirky non-finite clauses in Celtic" which have not so far been given a satisfactory analysis.

Two presentations dealt mainly with Romance languages: IAN ROBERTS's (U Bangor) "Grammat-

icalization and the Romance futures", and NIGEL VINCENT's "Case, category, and complementation" (on Romance nominative subjects with infinitives, Latin Accusative-and-Infinitive, Supine, 'case attraction' in other Indo-European languages).

Finally, MARIA LUISA RIVERO (U Ottawa) gave half a dozen criteria for distinguishing between two types of auxiliaries: "Functional vs. lexical auxiliaries: present Slavic and Old Romance".

The papers of this meeting will be published as a EUROTYP Working paper.

The topic of the next meeting at the San Sebastián Plenary Conference will be "classes of complement-taking verbs". At a later point the group hopes to establish contacts with the Constituent Order group.

### **Theme Group 4: Actance et Valence**

(coordinated by JACK FEUILLET, INALCO Paris)

#### **Meeting in Trondheim (Norway), 4-6 June**

The meeting was attended by GEORG BOSSONG (U Mannheim), JACK FEUILLET, JAN TERJE FAARLUND (U Trondheim), FRANCESCA FICI GIUSTI (U Florence), GILBERT LAZARD (EPHE Paris), JEAN PERROT (EPHE Paris), KARMELE ROTAETXE (U Vitoria), and EKKEHARD KÖNIG. The discussion of this meeting centered around four papers which give a first rough sketch of the topics for which the authors are responsible.

In his paper «Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux», FAARLUND gave a first overview of recurrent asymmetries in the be-

havior of subjects and objects in the languages of Europe. BOSSONG's paper «Interaction entre fonctions actantielles et sémantique des actants» investigates differential object marking in connection with certain semantic properties ( $\pm$ human,  $\pm$ definite, etc.) of objects as well as the extent to which constructions with experiencer subjects are differentiated from the canonical transitive pattern with agent subjects. FEUILLET's paper «Structures essives» is a first sketch of parameters of variation found in copular constructions across the languages of Europe. Brief reports on the state of the work were also given by ROTAETXE («Les constructions triactanciellles») and PERROT («Actants et visée communicative»). A central topic of the discussion in Trondheim was the question of defining the actants. The results of the work done by LAZARD on this topic so far have been published in *EUROTYP Working Paper IV/2*. Questions of definition, of terminological clarification and of the cross-linguistic applicability of certain distinctions were a major point in all presentations and discussions.

FICI GIUSTI, who is a new member in this group, introduced the questionnaire drawn up by her for a study of voice (diathesis) in the languages of Europe. The questionnaire will be revised on the basis of the discussion and afterwards sent out to informants.

During the business meeting a few lacunae in the responses to the general questionnaire were noticed. A new attempt will be made to obtain the relevant information on the relevant languages.

The next meeting after the San Sebastian conference will be held in Siena or Florence around 25 March 1993. All members of the group

have been invited to give reports on the current state of their work in San Sebastian.

**Theme Group 5:  
Adverbial Relations,  
Operators, and Connectives**  
(coordinated by JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, U Antwerp)

**Meeting in Baile Átha  
Cliath/Dublin, 23-25 April**

The main theme of this meeting was "The internal structure of adverbial clauses" (responsible: KEES HENGVELD, U Amsterdam). The project investigates formal properties of adverbial clauses (subjunctive, non-finite expression, etc.) and parallels between such clauses and complement clauses. HENGVELD presented the first preliminary results, along with a sketch of an explanation in terms of the semantic types Speech Act, Propositional Content, Event, Relation. The other members of the group contributed presentations on the internal structure of adverbial clauses in Italian, Sardinian (PAOLO RAMAT & DAVIDE RICCA, U Pavia), Georgian, Abkhaz, Avar (WALTER BISANG, U Zurich), Spanish, Catalan, Basque (JUAN CARLOS MORENO, UA Madrid), Danish, Faroese (HARTMUT HABERLAND, U Roskilde), Irish, Welsh (DÓNALL Ó BAOILL, Linguistics Institute of Ireland), German, Latin (BERND KORTMANN, FU Berlin), Polish, Kalmyk (JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA), Lezgian (MARTIN HASPELMATH), several other CIS languages (IGOR' V. NEDJALKOV, ILIRAN St. Petersburg). As with earlier focal areas, there will be a *EUROTYP Working Paper* containing materials on this topic.



Two new themes were presented in full (introduction to the issues, and questionnaire): (i) Equality and Similarity (ODA BUCHHOLZ & MARTIN HASPEL-MATH, FU Berlin), dealing with equative constructions ('as big as'), similarity expressions ('be like your sister'), and related phenomena. (ii) Concessive conditional clauses (EKKEHARD KÖNIG & MARTIN HASPELMATH), i.e. clauses such as *Even if we don't get it/Whether we get it or not/Now matter how much we get,...*

HARTMUT HABERLAND introduced another sub-project, Repetition and Repair (a cross-linguistic study of adverbs and verbal prefixes like English/Romance *re-*, German *wieder-*, Danish *gen-*).

The next meeting at the San Sebastián Plenary conference will be devoted to intermediate reports on past focal areas, first results of the Similarity and Equality theme, and the further elaboration of future themes.

#### Theme Group 6:

##### Tense and Aspect

(coordinated by ÖSTEN DAHL, U Stockholm)

Meeting in Virrat (near Tampere, Finland), 14-16 May

A major part of the meeting was taken up by a detailed discussion of two questionnaires: one on the perfect (prepared by JOUKO LINDSTEDT, U Helsinki) and the second on the progressive (prepared by PIER MARCO BERTINETTO, SNS Pisa). These questionnaires were tested on the languages represented among the members of the group and will be revised on the basis of the discussion at Virrat. In addition to this general discussion of two focal areas, several papers were

presented: NINA NISSALO (U Tampere) discussed the first results of her work on the use of tenses (perfect vs. aorist) in the Old Russian *Igor's Tale*. An investigation of this problem from a Finnish perspective is all the more promising since the Finnish tense system is much closer to the system of Old Russian than is that of Modern Russian. One of the major results of VLADIMIR P. NEDJALKOV's (ILIRAN, St. Petersburg) paper "The tense-aspect-mood system of Chukchi" was the observation that the perfect in that language has a variety of meanings and uses not found in English. HANNU TOMMOLA (U Tampere) gave a first overview of his work on the use of tense with a non-canonical center of orientation (interior monologue, free indirect style, etc.). In a paper on "Inchoativity and future time reference", ÖSTEN DAHL argued that there was a preference observable in many languages to express future states by means of the events that bring about such states. EVA HEDIN (U Stockholm) discussed the imperfective-perfective opposition in a paper entitled "Aspect neutralization in Slavic, Greek and Swedish: the denotative function of the imperfective aspect". HEDIN sees the basic function of the imperfective aspect in the denotation of a situation *qua* type. The perfective aspect, by contrast, denotes, according to her, an instantiation of that type. A further paper, entitled "The typology of person-marking affixes on adpositions" and given by CASPER DE GROOT (U Amsterdam), was not closely connected with the theme of that group.

A major part of the business meeting was concerned with the structure of the final volume: In

addition to one or two introductory chapters there will be chapters on three focal areas (future time reference, the Perfect, the Progressive) as well as a series of individual papers on specific problems with the general domain of the group.

The Working Papers on future time reference will appear by September. A third volume will contain a selection of the papers given in Virrat.

#### **Theme Group 7:**

#### **Noun Phrase Structure**

(coordinated by Frans Plank, U Konstanz)

#### **Meeting in Valletta (Malta), 3-6 April**

The meeting was organized in close cooperation with linguists of the University of Malta. The idea was to establish scholarly contacts with Maltese linguists and to give the group the opportunity to get first-hand information on the unique language of Malta. Maltese is particularly interesting for EUROTYP because it is a non-Indo-European language (originally a variety of Arabic) which was for centuries under strong influence of two typical European languages: Italian and later English.

The theme of the meeting was "Number, numerals, quantification". The following papers were presented:

GREVILLE G. CORBETT (U Surrey): "A typology of number systems" (cf. *EUROTYP Working Paper VII/15*)

ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (Moscow State U): "Defective paradigms and the count/mass distinction in Daghestanian languages"

FRANS PLANK: Report on the Konstanz dual database

MANWEL MIFSUD (Malta): "The collective in Maltese"

EDWARD FENECH (Malta): "Functions of the dual suffix in Maltese"

JAMES R. HURFORD (U Edinburgh): "Universals in numeral systems"

JOHN R. PAYNE (U Manchester): "Government and agreement in numeral constructions"

RAY FABRI (Malta/U Düsseldorf): "The syntax of numerals in Maltese"

DAVID GIL (U Haifa): "Universal quantifiers and number marking"

ALBERT BORG (Malta): "Quantification in Maltese"

DAVID GIL: "Quantification and cross-linguistic variation in parts-of-speech inventories"

In addition, there were two papers on the Maltese noun phrase:

ALBERT BORG: "The structure of the noun phrase in Maltese: an overview"

RAY FABRI: "The Construct State and the Pseudo-Construct State in Maltese"

A *EUROTYP Working Paper* on the Maltese noun phrase is planned.

Further participants of the meeting were MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (U Stockholm), LEON STASSEN (U Nijmegen), EDITH MORAVCSIK (U Wisconsin).

The themes of the next two meetings will be "word order and constituency" and "word classes and subclasses". The group also discussed the structure of the final volume. As a result of this discussion, a much more systematic structure emerged than the one published in *EUROTYP Newsletter 4*.

**Theme Group 8:****Clitics**

(coordinated by HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK, U Tilburg)

**Meeting in Lund, 22-23 May**

The following papers were presented:

GUNLÖG JOSEFSSON (U Lund):

"Weak pronouns in Swedish"

JAN - WOUTER ZWART (U Groningen): "Clitics in Dutch"

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA: "Parametric variation in southern Slavic clitics"

JINDRICH TOMAN (U Michigan): "Observations on Czech clitics"

LARS HELLAN (U Trondheim): "Clitics: the plankton of syntax"

JANE GRIMSHAW (Brandeis U): "Minimal projections, heads, and inversion"

JOSEPH EMONDS : "Categories and configurations for Romance clitics"

ANNA CARDINALETTI: "Negation in small clauses"

CHRISTER PLATZACK (U Lund): "Phi-features as clitics"

There will be a second big volume of working papers edited by PLATZACK and VAN RIEMSDIJK with selected papers from the previous meetings.

It was decided that the work on the bibliography and the survey of clitics in European languages should be reactivated. Contacts have been established with the Ohio bibliography of clitics. An attempt will be made to find ways of getting some people to carry on the survey work with an aim to cover 50 languages.

The following emerged from the discussion of the final volume: VAN RIEMSDIJK will be responsible for the first part ("state of the art").

The second part (survey) will consist of two subparts: (a) the results of the questionnaire on 50 languages, (b) the expanded comparative study which ANNA CARDINALETTI has now for Germanic and Romance, expanded with more Germanic and Romance and minimally with the Slavic materials that MILA VULCHANOVA is putting together with LARS HELLAN. It would be desirable to add Celtic and Finno-Ugric to that, but it is not yet clear who would be in charge.

**Theme Group 9:****Word Prosodic Systems**

(coordinated by HARRY VAN DER HULST, U Leiden)

**Meeting in Colchester (Essex), 10-12 April**

Papers presented:

IGGY ROCA (U Essex): "Spanish word stress"

JADRANKA GVOZDANOVIC (U Amsterdam): "South Slavic prosody"

GRZEGORZ DOGIL (U Bielefeld): "Word stress in West Slavonic"

HAIKE JACOBS: "Diachronic aspects of Romance stress systems"

ADITI LAHIRI (MPI Nijmegen): "Uneven iambic/trochaic systems"

HARRY VAN DER HULST: "The treatment of exceptions"

GRZEGORZ DOGIL: "The phonetic manifestation of stress"

K. ARNASON: "Contrastive analysis of length and stress in Icelandic and Italian"

ELLIS VISCH (U Leiden): "Carib stress"

### Tentative venues and dates of spring 1993 meetings

Group 1 (Discourse Pragmatics)	(Bergamo?)	?
Group 2 (Word Order)	Durham?	1-3 April 1993
Group 3 (Complementation)	Lund	around Easter (11 April)
Group 4 (Actance et valence)	Siena(?)	25-27 March ?
Group 5 (Adverbials)	St. Petersburg	between 13-19 May 1993
Group 6 (Tense and Aspect)	?	?
Group 7 (Noun Phrase Structure)	Stockholm	20-24 May 1993
Group 8 (Clitics)	Trondheim	late May/early June
Group 9 (Word Prosody)	?	?

### Linguistic conferences in Europe

#### **EUROTYP Seminar, Pavia, 13-14 March, 1992**

In the framework of the didactic activities of "Dottorato di ricerca in linguistica" (for postgraduate students), the University of Pavia organized a two-day seminar dedicated to the «Presentazione del progetto EUROTYP» (13th and 14th March 1992).

EKKEHARD KÖNIG, after a short introduction concerning the main goals and lines of the research project, started the meeting with the presentation of the subproject "Towards a typology of concessive conditionals" (KÖNIG & HASPELMATH, Group V). As the next speaker, GIULIANO BERNINI (Group I) gave a talk about "Il *topic* nelle lingue d'Europa". On Friday afternoon, HARTMUT HABERLAND (Group V) talked about "Adverbs and particles of continuation and change", and GIANGUIDO MANZELLI (Group VII) spoke about "Aspetti del sintagma nominale: costrutti possessivi". On Saturday the 14th, three reports were given: PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (Group VI): "Struttura di un questionario per la raccolta dei dati tipologici"; GUGLIELMO CINQUE (Group VIII)

"Clitici e categorie funzionali"; PAOLO RAMAT & DAVIDE RICCA (Group V) "Costruzioni subordinate: problemi di raccolta dei dati".

There is no need to give a detailed report on the topics dealt with by the EUROTYP members, since it is hoped that all the subprojects presented to the Pavia students will be published in the final volumes of the project. More interesting for the reader of this Newsletter may be the pedagogical experiment we attempted on the basis of EUROTYP. The idea of the seminar was to introduce students, who were not supposed to have any particular training in typology, to the problems of this kind of studies in a concrete way, by presenting ongoing research at an advanced level as well as confronting them with the problems of data collection via questionnaires. EUROTYP proved to be a suitable tool for such a "shock therapy". Discussions after every report were instructive and profitable both for the speakers and for the audience, composed not only of postgraduate students, but also of colleagues from Pavia and other neighboring universities.

GIULIANO BERNINI

**Annual Meeting of the DGfS  
(German Linguistics Society),  
Bremen, 25-28 February 1992**

**Workshop on the Typology Causal,  
Conditional, and Concessive (CCC)**

**Clauses**, coordinated by BERND  
KORTMANN (FU Berlin) and JOHAN  
VAN DER AUWERA (U Antwerp)  
(EUROTYP Group 5)

BERND KORTMANN: "On the ty-  
pology of causal, conditional, and  
concessive conjunctions in  
European languages"

PAUL GEORG MEYER & BERND  
KORTMANN (FU Berlin):  
Demonstration of the Adverbial  
Subordinators Database

DIETMAR ZAEFFERER (U Munich):  
"Reflections on the general-  
comparative description of the  
semantic structure of CCC con-  
structions"

EKKEHARD KÖNIG & MARTIN  
HASPELMATH (FU Berlin): "On the  
typology of concessive conditional  
clauses"

ODA BUCHHOLZ (FU Berlin): "The  
expression of concessivity in  
Balkan languages"

WINFRIED BOEDER (U Oldenburg):  
"Causal and conditional sentences  
in South Caucasian (Kartvelian)  
languages"

KAREN H. EBERT (U Zurich):  
"Conditional, concessive and  
causal clauses in Kiranti lan-  
guages"

HOLGER DIESSEL (U Hamburg):  
"German conditional *wenn* clauses  
and related subordinate clauses"

HALVOR EIFRING (U Oslo): "Clauses  
of necessity in Modern Chinese"

ELISABETH RUDOLPH (Ahrens-burg):  
"Concessivity: a symbiosis of  
causality and contrast"

**Workshop on the Typology of local  
relations**, coordinated by WERNER  
DROSSARD & THOMAS MÜLLER-  
BARDEY (U Cologne)  
(EUROTYP Group 5)

CHRISTEL GOLDAP (U Bielefeld):  
"Location in Yucatec Maya"

L. DE LEON (Nijmegen): "Locatives  
in Tzotzil: General features and  
acquisitional patterns"

FRITZ SERZISKO (U Cologne):  
"Localization in Ik (Uganda): HERE  
and THERE in narrative texts"

JOHN B. HAVILAND (MPI  
Nijmegen): "Anchoring and  
iconicity in Guugu Yimidhirr  
pointing gestures"

JÜRGEN BROSCART (U Cologne):  
"Space and grammar, or: How  
calculable is language?"

CLAUDIA MAIENBORN (Hamburg):  
"Localizing situations"

MARTIN HAASE (U Osnabrück):  
"Iconicity and speaker involve-  
ment in localization"

CHRISTIAN LEHMANN (U Bielefeld):  
"The structuring of space in  
functional perspective"

THOMAS STOLZ (U Bochum):  
"Localization in languages with-  
out local case systems"

WALDFRIED PREMPER (U Cologne):  
"Inherent localization"

EVA SCHULTZE-BERND (U Cologne):  
"Local sources of agent encodings"

BARBARA UNTERBECK (FAS Berlin):  
"Localization in Korean: nominal  
relators between space and time"

New journals
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***Studia Linguistica*,**

a linguistic journal edited by  
CHRISTER PLATZACK & JAN-OLOF  
SVANTESSON,  
is being given a new profile.

"It is our intention that *Studia Linguistica* should become a forum for discussion of theoretical linguistic research, if possible within the fields of grammar, cognitive semantics and language typology. In our opinion there is a lot of unnecessary hostility between scholars of these three fields, although we feel that each field would profit from taking the findings from the other fields into consideration.

As a first example, consider the fields of language typology and principle and parameter based grammars. There is a potential meeting ground for scholars working within these two frameworks: although their points of view are different, scholars within both frameworks aim at describing differences and similarities between different natural languages. There are very few attempts to apply the use of cross-linguistic examination of various parametric differences today (GARY GILLIGAN's dissertation from University of Southern California 1987 is an exception that comes to mind), but we would like to encourage such studies, since we think both camps may benefit from them.

As a second example, consider the fields of cognitive semantics and principle and parameter based grammars. There is a great interest within principle and parameter based grammar today for questions about semantics (lexicon and logical form), and even if these areas are

formalized in a way not appreciated by most cognitive semanticists, there is obviously a common ground of semantic facts to take into consideration. This is obvious, e.g., from RAY JACKENDOFF's work. Similarly, cognitive semanticists have suggestions for syntactic research (see e.g. LAKOFF's study of *there*) which ought to be discussed also from a syntactic point of view.

We have the hope that a way to bring about a more open-minded situation within these three fields would be to encourage the publication of high-quality papers that pay close attention to natural language data, so as to provide a channel of communication between researchers of diverse points of view. However, even if our primary goal will be to encourage work within grammar, cognitive semantics and language typology, we will naturally also consider high-quality papers from other fields of linguistics for publication.

We are negotiating with one of the greater publishing houses to get them to accept *Studia Linguistica* as their linguistic journal. We intend to proceed in this direction whether or not our negotiations with the publishing house are successful."

CHRISTER PLATZACK (U Lund)

***Faits de Langues***

Starting 1992, the new journal *Faits de Langues* will appear. There will be only thematic issues. The first four issues will be devoted to the following topics:

1. Motivation et Iconicité
2. Le nombre
3. Personne: identité, altérité
4. L'indéfini

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### ASIATYP: The Japanese Answer to EUROTYP

MASAYOSHI SHIBATANI (Kobe University) reports that he received a grant of about \$140,000 to start the ASIATYP project, a typological project concentrating primarily on Asian languages and complementing EUROTYP. The ASIATYP team consist of 18 leading Japanese linguists, and the project will run for two years. It is hoped that some kind of link can be established between EUROTYP and ASIATYP, at least exchange of information and experience.

MASAYOSHI SHIBATANI  
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### Circum-Baltic typology

The Faculty of Humanities at Stockholm University has started a research program called "Language Typology around the Baltic Sea", which will run until July 1997. This research program, which is a combination of two approaches—typological and areal linguistics—connects directly to the general aim of EUROTYP but entails a further geographical delimitation. In the area around the Baltic Sea, there are four groups of languages: representatives of three different branches of Indo-European—Baltic, Germanic, and Slavic—and of Finno-Ugric, a branch of Uralic. Through the intensive contacts between the different ethnic groups around the Baltic, the languages in the area have exerted a strong influence on each other. The study of sprachbund phenomena thus becomes especially relevant. This does not necessarily mean that all circum-Baltic languages share the same features: rather, what can be expected is a set of isoglosses criss-crossing the map of the region.

The study of language contacts in the Baltic Sea region is of course not virgin territory. Earlier research has largely been concentrated on questions of vocabulary. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in grammatical features, but these approaches have mostly been lacking both a solid founding in empirical data and a systematic relation to the findings of general language typology. Our hope is that the work within this program will contribute towards remedying this situation. Most work has been concentrated to bilateral relations between circum-Baltic languages, in particular those spoken on the East coast of the Baltic; we would like to



look more at general tendencies in the area, which among other things means paying more attention to the role of the Germanic languages.

For the nearest future, the major foci of interest in the present project will be as follows: tense and aspect, verbs with reflexive/reciprocal markers, nominalizations, NP structure (mainly genitives), and clause-level case marking in the circum-Baltic languages. The reference group for the research program includes INGRID ALMQVIST (Department of Finnish), JAN ANWARD, ÖSTEN DAHL and MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (Department of Linguistics). More information about this program can be found in the paper "Language Typology around the Baltic Sea: A Problem Inventory" (PILUS 61) by ÖSTEN DAHL & MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM, which may be ordered from the Department of Linguistics, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm. Those taking interest in the program and in related problems are kindly requested to contact us; any suggestions and ideas are welcome.

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transcription of non-Latin alphabets</b></p>
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It is desirable to standardize the transcription of non-Latin alphabets in EUROTYP publications, especially in the final volumes. The two most important European languages with non-Latin alphabets, Russian and Greek, will be considered here.

### Russian

Fortunately there is only one possibility here: the only acceptable

transliteration of Russian in linguistic transliteration is the following<sup>2</sup>:

Russian Cyrillic	Latin transliteration
а	a
б	b
в	v
г	g
д	d
е	e
ё	ë
ж	ž
з	z
и	i
й	j
к	k
л	l
м	m
н	n
о	o
п	p
р	r
с	s
т	t
у	u
ф	f
х	x
ц	c
ч	č
ш	š
щ	šč
ъ	"
ы	y
ь	'
э	è
ю	ju
я	ja

### Modern Greek

The transcription of Modern Greek is problematic. One possibility is to use a transliteration based on

<sup>2</sup> Basically the same transcription is used for Bulgarian, with two exceptions: the letter ъ is transliterated as *a* (or *â*), and the letter щ is transliterated as *št*.

Modern Greek spelling. However, most linguists find this option unattractive because Modern Greek spelling is notoriously non-phonological and etymological.

There is, unfortunately, no standard phonologically-based transcription (except, of course, IPA).

Modern Greek has the vowel phonemes /i e a o u/, which present no problem whatsoever.

The consonant inventory is as follows:

/p	t		c	k
b	d		j	g
f	θ	s	ç	x
v	ð	z	j	ɣ
m		n	ɲ	
		l	λ	
		r/		

Of these 24 consonants, nine (θ, ð, ɣ, c, j, ç, j, ɲ, λ) are problematic.

First of all, a choice has to be made between the central European and IPA <j> and the western European <y> for transcribing /j/.

Of the other eight consonants, the most common ones are /θ, ð, ɣ/. These are often transcribed as digraphs whose second letter is <h>: <th>, <dh>, <gh>.

The remaining five consonants are palatals. Since there is no phonological contrast between palatals and sequences of the closest non-palatals + /j/, these can be transcribed by digraphs containing <j> or <y> as the second letter.

The palatal sonorants /ɲ, λ/ always contrast with the alveolar sonorants /n, l/ and must therefore always be transcribed as <ɲj>, <lj> (or <ny>, <ly>).

The obstruents /c, j, ç/ contrast with /k, g, x/ only before back vowels, so they need to be distinguished from these only in this environment; before front vowels,

dorsal obstruents are always palatal. Thus,

καί	/æ/	<ke>
κίολας	/colas/	<kjólas>

It seems that the following variant is the most likely to become standard:

/θ =	<th>
/ð/ =	<dh>
/ɣ/ =	<gh>
/j/ =	<y>
/l/ =	<ly>
/n/ =	<ny>

before back	/c/ = <ky>
vowels:	/j/ = <gy>
	/ç/ = <xy>
before front	/c/ = <k>
vowels:	/j/ = <g>
	/ç/ = <x>

Since Modern Greek spelling indicates word stress, it is easy to include stress also in the transcription (using an acute accent mark).

The transcription proposed here is only one of many possibilities. Contributions to the discussion by EUROTYP participants are invited.<sup>3</sup>

MARTIN HASPELMATH

### Book Notice

BERNINI, GIULIANO & RAMAT, PAOLO. 1992. *La frase negativa nelle lingue d'Europa*. Bologna: Il Mulino. 291 pp.

This book, written by two EUROTYP participants, is an important contribution to grammatical typology which can be taken as

<sup>3</sup> Thanks to Hartmut Haberland, who discussed these matters with me in some detail.

exemplary in several ways for research in our project. It is a pity that it is so far available only in Italian, although an English version will come out at a later stage.

B & R offer a thorough analysis of the morphosyntax of negation in 42 European languages. Besides Romance, Germanic, Balto-Slavic, and Celtic, they also study Balto-Finnic (including Lapp) and Balkan languages, Basque, and Maltese. Turkish, Armenian and Georgian are occasionally taken into account, but other Caucasian, Turkic and Finno-Ugric languages of eastern Europe are outside the scope of the investigation.

The main focus is on synchronic typology, but there is also detailed discussion of the diachronic change known as "Jespersen's cycle", i.e. the rise of double negation like French *ne...pas*, the transfer of the negative meaning to an original negative-quantity noun, and the loss of the original negation. The effects of this change on word order are also discussed. This change occurred in Romance, Germanic and Celtic languages, and the authors stress the areal character of this phenomenon in Europe.

The bulk of the book is devoted to a report of the results obtained from a questionnaire containing 38 sentences which was translated into the 42 languages. The following are the most important typological parameters that are covered:

(1) different vs. identical expression of sentence negation and negative answers (e.g. Italian *non/no* vs. Polish *nie*);

(2) different vs. identical expression of negative answer and "holophrastic" negation (focused negative polarity in double focus constructions, as in *Giovanni mangia pesce, i suoi compagni no*);

(3) negative coordination (*neither...nor*, Italian *non...né, né...né*);

(4) negation of imperatives (special prohibitive negation in some peripheral European languages, e.g. Greek *dhen* vs. *min*);

(5) the existence of negative quantifiers like *nothing, nobody* (some languages, e.g. Finnish and Basque, have only non-assertive quantifiers like *anything, anybody*);

(6) the combinability of negative quantifiers and sentence negation (impossible in Germanic, required in Slavic).

Finally, negative raising (*She thinks he isn't dumb* ≈ *She doesn't think he's dumb*.) is discussed, but it turns out that there is no typological variation: all the 42 languages without exception have this alternation!

Each of the main parameters and quite a few others are considered from an areal perspective, effectively using a quasi-geographical representation. The authors show convincingly for quite a few cases that areal convergence is a likely factor in accounting for the distribution, e.g. where Hungarian and the Balkan languages behave like Slavic languages, or where Celtic, western Romance and Basque contrast with Germanic and central Romance languages.

Several implicational hierarchies are formulated, but here one might be skeptical about the validity of the generalizations beyond Europe. The English version, which will contain an additional chapter on negation in the rest of the world, will hopefully dispel some of these doubts.

While inevitably one may have some complaints about the book (e.g. there is some repetition; and no discussion of influential current syntactic theories), this book is clearly required reading for anyone

working on semantic, syntactic or morphological aspects of negation.

MARTIN HASPELMATH

**Recent book publications by  
EUROTYP participants**

- BECHERT, JOHANNES & WILDGEN, WOLFGANG. 1991. *Einführung in die Sprachkontaktforschung*. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft.
- BERNINI, GIULIANO & RAMAT, PAOLO. 1992. *La frase negativa nelle lingue d'Europa*. Bologna: Il Mulino.
- BORSLEY, ROBERT D. 1991. *Syntactic theory: an integrated approach...*
- DIK, SIMON C. 1992. *Functional Grammar in Prolog: an integrated implementation for English, French, and Dutch*. Berlin: Mouton.
- FEUILLET, JACK. 1991. *Linguistique synchronique de l'allemand*. Bern: Peter Lang.
- HUALDE, JOSE I. 1992b. *Basque phonology*. London: Routledge.
- HUALDE, JOSE I. 1992c. *Catalan*. (Routledge Descriptive Grammars) London: Routledge.
- JOHANSON, LARS. 1991. *Linguistische Beiträge zur Gesamtturkologie*. Budapest: Akadémiai kiadó.
- KÖNIG, EKKEHARD. 1991. *The meaning of focus particles: a comparative approach*. London: Routledge.
- KORTMANN, BERND. 1991. *Free adjuncts and absolutes in English: problems of control and interpretation*. London: Routledge.
- MORENO CABRERA, JUAN CARLOS. 1991. *Curso universitario de lingüística general. Vol. I: Teoría de la gramática y sintaxis general*. Madrid: Síntesis.
- PLANK, FRANS (ed.) 1991. *Paradigms: the economy of inflection*. (Empirical Approaches to Language Typology) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- POTTIER, BERNARD. 1992. *Théorie et analyse en linguistique*. Paris: Hachette.
- RIJKHOFF, JAN. 1992. *The noun phrase: a typological study of its form and structure*. University of Amsterdam.
- RIVERO, MARIA-LUISA. 1991. *Las construcciones de relativo*. (Gramática del español, 4.) Madrid: Taurus Universitaria.
- SIEWIERSKA, ANNA M. 1991. *Functional Grammar*. London: Routledge.
- THIEROFF, ROLF. 1992. *Das finite Verb im Deutschen: Tempus — Modus — Distanz*. Tübingen: Narr.
- KEFER, MICHEL & VAN DER AUWERA, JOHAN (eds.) 1992. *Meaning and grammar: cross-linguistic perspectives*. (Empirical Approaches to Language Typology) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Please inform us of your recent book publications so that they can appear in this list.

**EUROTYP Working Papers**

**The current list of EUROTYP Working Papers: (June 1992)**

New Working Papers that were published since EUROTYP Newsletter No. 5 are printed in larger font and boldface.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

**Series I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse):**

Giuliano Bernini  
Scienze del linguaggio  
Università degli Studi di Pavia  
Strada Nuova 65  
I-27100 Pavia, Fax +39-382-21389

**I/1 (January 1991)**

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Topicality, (in)definiteness, and other parameters of the NP and the sentence in the coastal area of the North Sea and Turkey."

GIULIANO BERNINI: "Negative 'short re-joinders' in the languages of Europe"

JIM MILLER: "Focus in English and Russian: What is the role of word order in Russian?"

**I/2 (May 1992) GIULIANO BERNINI & DAVIDE RICCA (eds.) *Topics*.**

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Standard German: some first impressions."

A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN & MICHEL VAN DE GRIFT: "Participant tracking in Latin discourse"

ELENA MASLOVA: "Grammatical encoding of pragmatic functions: the cases of Aleut and Yukaghir"

JIM MILLER: "Null subjects and direct objects in Russian: remarks on topic continuity in Russian and English"

AHMED MOUTAOUAKIL: "Discourse continuity maintenance in Standard Modern Arabic"

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "Topics in Turkish: a few impressions and examples"

**ROSANNA SORNICOLA:**  
"Establishing topics in Old Italian and Old Spanish"

**Series II (Constituent Order):**

Anna Siewierska  
Department of General Linguistics  
University of Amsterdam  
Spuistraat 210  
1012 VT Amsterdam

**II/1 (1991) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.) *Word order surveys*.**

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "An overview of the main word order characteristics of Celtic"

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "Word order characteristics of the Scandinavian languages"

YAKOV G. TESTELEK: "Word order in kartvelian languages"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "An overview of word order in Slavic languages"

**II/2 (1991) JOHN A. HAWKINS & ANNA SIEWIERSKA (eds.) *Performance principles of word order*.**

BEATRICE PRIMUS: "A performance based account of topic position and focus positions"

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Performance principles in Celtic word order"

MATTHEW DRYER: "Adverbial subordinators and word order asymmetries"

KATALIN KISS: "A note on parsing efficiency in Hungarian"

MARIA VILKUNA: "Constituent order and constituent length in Finnish"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "Syntactic weight versus information structure and word order variation in Polish"

JOHN A. HAWKINS & KAORU HORIE & STEPHEN MATTHEWS: "On the interaction between performance principles of word order"

**II/3 (1991) DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A database system for language typology"**

**II/4 (1992) BEATRICE PRIMUS: "The role of grammatical relations in word order universals"**

**Series III (Subordination and Complementation):**

Nigel Vincent  
Department of Linguistics  
University of Manchester  
GB-Manchester M13 9PL

**III/1 (1991) KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL B. VINCENT (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe*.**

Contributions by ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Celtic), ISTVAN KENESEI (Finno-Ugric and Turkish), MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (Balkan), IAN G. ROBERTS (Germanic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA (Caucasian), NIGEL B. VINCENT (Latin and Romance)

**Series IV (Actance et valence):**

Jack Feuillet  
19, rue du calvaire de Grillaud  
F-44 100 Nantes

**IV/1 (1991)**

ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Semanti-cally ergative languages in typological perspective"

JAN TERJE FAARLUND: "Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux"

JACK FEUILLET: "Phrases nominales et phrases à verbe être"

**IV/2 (1992) GILBERT LAZARD:**

"Définition des actants";  
"Structures d'actance"

**IV/3 (1992) JACK FEUILLET:**

"Typologie des langues balkaniques"

**Series V (Adverbial Relations):**

Johan van der Auwera  
Linguistics (GER)  
University of Antwerp

B-2610 Antwerp, Fax +32-3-8202244

**V/1 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (ed.) *Adverbialia*.**

ODA BUCHHOLZ: "Constructions expressing increasing degree and the highest possible degree in Greek, Albanian, and other Balkan languages."

FERENC KIEFER & ANDRAS KOMLOSY: "Argument structure and adverbials."

ESTRELLA MONTOLIO: "On conditional structures with complex connectors."

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Once upon a time: two tentative universals of adverbial quantification and their typological consequences."

**V/2 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (ed.) *Adverbs and particles of change and continuation*.**

Contributions by KARLOS CID ABASOLO (Basque), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), JOAQUIN GARRIDO (Spanish), HARTMUT HABERLAND (Greek; Scandinavian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), FERENC KIEFER (Hungarian, Estonian, Ostyak), IRINA A. NIKOLAEVA (Mari), TIM VAN BAAR (Georgian, outside Europe), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA.

**V/3 (1991) BERND KORTMANN (ed.) *Adverbial subordinators in the languages of Europe*.**

Contributions by BERND KORTMANN (project description), KEES HENGVELD (Chuvash, Dutch, Maltese, British Romani, Turkish), LEONID KULIKOV (Russian, Azerbaijani, Talysh, Tsez), IGOR NEDJALKOV (Armenian, Kalmyk, Karachay, Lithuanian, Nenets, Russian), JUAN CARLOS MORENO (Basque), MICHEL KEFER & CARL VETTERS & J. VAN DER AUWERA (French), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (Yiddish), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), DONALL P. Ó. BAOILL (Irish).

**Series VII (Noun Phrase Structure):**

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**VII/1 (February 1990) FRANS PLANK:**  
"Suffix-copying as a mirror-image phenomenon."

VII/2 (May 1990) FRANS PLANK: "On the selective elaboration of nominal or pronominal inflection."

VII/3 (June 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Gender and gender systems."

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VII/7 (November 1990) MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM: "Action nominal constructions in the languages of Europe."

VII/8 (November 1990) JIM HURFORD: "An inventory of noun phrase universals: format and specimen list."

VII/9 (January 1991) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "The head of the noun phrase: evidence from Russian numeral expressions."

VII/10 (March 1991) FRANS PLANK: "Inflection and derivation."

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VII/12 (April 1991) DAVID GIL: "Universal quantifiers: a typological study."

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MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANNOVA & LARS HELLAN: "Clitics and the completedness parameter."

CARMEN DOBROVIE-SORIN: "Clitic clusters in Romanian: on deriving linear order from hierarchical structure."

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Ekkehard König (Programme Director)

X/1 (May 1991) DAVID GIL: "Nouns, verbs, and quantification."

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# EUROTYP NEWSLETTER

ESF PROGRAMME IN LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY    N° 7, November 1992

(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

## Report on the State of the Programme

EKKEHARD KÖNIG  
(and MARTIN HASPELMATH)

### 0. Introduction

At half-time, it is certainly useful to take a look at the general state of our project: to assess what we have done so far and what needs to be done in the next two and a half years, to evaluate our progress and achievements and to consider possibilities of doing things even better here and there. This is why a general report on the state of the project will be given here instead of the usual, more time-consuming reports by each Theme Group. This, of course, is a very difficult task. To do justice in such a report to the work done by all members of one Theme Group alone is difficult enough, to do this for all the Theme Groups is impossible. Our report will necessarily reflect to a certain extent our state of knowledge (or ignorance) and familiarity with your work, our perspective and our prejudice. Here as anywhere else, the dictum is valid: He who can does, he who can't teaches, or, in this case, reviews and reports on the work of other people. Moreover, our report will have to be brief. We, therefore, decided not to go through each Group, one by one, but to discuss your work within a more systematic framework, in which the headings 'methodology', 'issues', 'results and problems' provide the grid of the discussion.

Let me begin by recalling some of the goals of our project, as formulated in the project proposal, and thus provide a useful background to what follows:

(a) One of the major points of our project is that we want to combine breadth with depth. Given that the scope of EUROTYP is restricted to the languages of Europe, we can certainly discover and work with more fine-grained parameters of variation than is possible in more comprehensive projects and, given that we have expertise on nearly all European languages represented in our project, we can reach the same depth that is normally only possible in comparative studies of two or three languages.

(b) Our project brings together functionalist typology and generative comparative grammar (notably the Government-Binding (GB) approach). On the basis of the recent rapprochement between these two paradigms, the project encourages and even requires cross-theoretical interaction and dialogue.

(c) Thirdly, our project brings together about 100 linguists from 20 different countries with expertise in more than 50 languages and thus makes possible cooperation on a large scale.

In addition to mentioning these goals and unique opportunities, I

should also recall the specific difficulties with which our project was beset right from the start:

(a) The ESF does not provide any funds for researchers. We therefore depend constantly on the good will of our members to invest some of their time into the project and on that of their home institutions to allow them some time for that task. A certain fluctuation in the membership of our groups was thus inevitable. It was therefore all the more important that some of our members were successful in attracting addition funding: from the Finnish Academy, the Royal Academy in the Netherlands, the DFG and from funding organizations in Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden.

(b) The members of our project come from different theoretical backgrounds and terminological traditions and thus find it not always easy to establish a common basis for cooperation. This difficulty was very strongly felt in Group I. Moreover, many among us are normally concerned with in-depth analyses of one or two languages only and have to get used to typological approaches and methodology first of all.

(c) In some of the thematic domains of our project there had been no tradition of comparative or typological work, or such traditions as did exist were felt to be useless. This can be an advantage, since it enables the newcomer to map out the space of variation in an essentially descriptive approach in some new areas, but it can also create enormous difficulties if this problem is aggravated by the one of clearly delimiting and identifying the domain of inquiry.

## 1. Methodology

### 1.1. Questionnaires

One of the best established ingredients of typological methodology is a questionnaire. Despite some initial scepticism and hesitation in some groups, questionnaires have been made use of in one form or another in nearly all groups, even if any kind of inductive approach to processing the data was rejected. Such questionnaires are either very general and comprehensive all-purpose questionnaires or very task-specific questionnaires designed for one subtheme only. In general, it was found that the concept of a comprehensive all-purpose questionnaire has its clear limitations: (a) it cannot really provide a solid basis for several, let alone, all subthemes and (b) it gets so complicated and large that nobody wants to fill it in. As a result of this experience, groups that started out with a general questionnaire have now supplemented it by designing more specific ones for each subtheme. The least that these questionnaires will provide in the end is a highly valuable data-base for our and all future work in the relevant domain.

### 1.2. Computerization

Such a data base will be all the more valuable if this systematic method of collecting data is combined with subsequent computerization. The groups that are particularly active in this field include groups II (Word Order), V (Adverbials), VI (Tense and Aspect) and perhaps also VII (Noun Phrase Structure) and IX (Word Prosody). A computerized data base is now available for patterns of word order (ANNA SIEWIERSKA, DIK BAKKER), for ad-

verbial conjunctions (BERND KORTMANN), for expressions of future time reference (ÖSTEN DAHL) and for the dual (FRANS PLANK). Moreover, the Committee on Computation is working on the problem of integrating all of these into one general system.

With the help of the LINFER programme as developed by DIK BAKKER Greenberg-style material implications between variant properties can be generated from this data base *ad libitum*. Secondly, the data base is being used for testing theoretical hypotheses.

We now turn to another methodological aspect of our project: *cooperation*. Cooperation across different theories and traditions is, of course, an essential aspect of our project. Such cooperation takes different forms in the individual groups and also has varying intensity. A particularly good way of exploiting the potential for cooperation is the method used in the Adverbial Group: Every member of the group contributes to everybody else's subtheme on the basis of her/his expertise in certain languages: i.e. S/he fills in the relevant questionnaire and tries to write a sketch of the relevant subtheme for the languages of her/his expertise. This means there is not only close and constant cooperation in the supply of the data, but also in the analysis itself. Everybody is obliged to follow up and further develop the idea of a subtheme as outlined by the person responsible for the subtheme. In one or two cases, a member of the group is even quite happy to contribute to all subthemes of the others without working on a specific subtheme himself. Similarly close forms of cooperation have been used by the Tense & Aspect and by the Word Order Group. Another particularly valuable

form of cooperation is manifested by joint ventures, which developed out of the contact and exchange of ideas, which the project and the selection of groups brought about: KATALIN KISS and MARIA VILKUNA's project on discourse-configurational languages (topic and focus configurational languages) is of this sort. The identification of a large group of languages with certain properties of this kind inside and outside Europe can certainly be considered to be a result of cooperation within our project. (And there are other examples.) In yet other cases cooperation is most clearly visible in an exchange of ideas and especially of data: i.e. questionnaires are filled in by members of a group for certain languages. Let us also add, that—in our opinion—the potential for cooperation does not seem to be fully exploited in all cases. If you have a small core group and a large variable periphery, it is certainly possible to tap many sources of ideas, but close cooperation becomes more difficult. An emphasis on theory as opposed to systematic description is another obstacle for close cooperation. Such cooperation, however, is highly desirable for reasons of theory alone. Many of the issues of recent syntactic theories can only be resolved or at least advanced by systematic comparison of several languages.

A few remarks on the structure of the final volumes: It is possible to distinguish two groups of outlines depending on whether there will be short sketches of individual languages and language groups or not. If there are such sketches, the more theoretical and systematic part can be relieved of the duty of presenting large masses of data. Another interesting question is that of

selecting focal areas within a general theme. In the Tense & Aspect Group, future time reference, the Perfect and the Progressive have been selected since they represent weakly grammaticalized categories, and thus provide interesting insights into diachronic developments. Moreover, European languages are known to differ considerably in these domains. In the Clitics Group pronominal rather than phono-logical or other clitics have been selected as focal area because they constitute a clearly delimited and manageable area and provide sufficient challenge and controversy for the specific syntactic goals pursued in this group. In one or two groups the rationale for certain selections is not so easy to see and perhaps some more thought could be given to the problem of systematically covering the domain mapped out by a theme. Finally, a word about Volume X: At this stage it is not absolutely certain that there will be such a volume. We do have some very valuable offers and the Core Group has accepted responsibility for this volume, but we still need some more ideas and contributions.

## 2. Issues and Possible Results

### 2.1. Theory

As already mentioned, our project brings together people from different theoretical backgrounds and terminological traditions (functionalist typology and GB) and specifically encourages dialogue and co-operation between these different paradigms. Indeed, such a dialogue and interaction is developing here and there. Let me just mention too examples: JOHN PAYNE's discussion and critical evaluation of the DP-hypothesis

on the basis of typological evidence and DAVID GIL's evaluation of aspects of various logical systems on the basis of his typology of universal quantifiers are cases in point. In DAVID GIL's paper the question is whether *every* or *all* should be taken as model for universal quantification in artificial languages. The Clitics Group and the Complementation Group are working exclusively within the framework of GB, so that their hypotheses and possible findings are specifically theory-driven. Other groups have a clear functional orientation. The Noun Phrase Group could be mentioned as an example of a high theoretical standard without therefore allowing a clear assignment of its members to a particular school. In some groups, meaning as a basis for comparison and therefore semantic theories play a larger role. A diachronic perspective is particularly visible in the Tense & Aspect Group and the Complementation Group.

Whereas some groups are quite happy with a primarily descriptive orientation, the discussion of others is specifically structured by certain theoretical hypotheses and controversies. Let me mention some examples: In HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK's group it is the question whether clitics should be analyzed as heads or phrases (and whether they are accordingly subject to Head-to-Head Movement or Scrambling) that shapes the work to a certain extent.

In ÖSTEN DAHL's group the question as to the proper object of inquiry and comparison is—to a certain extent—controversial: is it tense-aspect grams as tokens of a limited set of gram types defined in terms of their semantic foci and typical formal realizations that are to be investigated independently of all structuralist considerations or is it tense-aspect *systems*, where

each tense or aspect is defined by its place in the system and the paradigmatic relations it contracts within the system. 'Structuralism vs. substantialism' would be a suitable label for this controversy.

Typological studies of constituent order and word order have a long tradition and it is therefore not surprising that the work within the Word Order Group does not have a descriptive orientation, but is largely structured by some major theories and hypotheses: such as the role of pragmatic principles (theme < rheme), the role of performance principles (JOHN HAWKINS's Early Immediate Constituents (EIC) principle: syntactic weight), the role of grammatical and/or semantic hierarchies (case, semantic roles, c-command, grammatical functions). Particularly attention has been given in the work of this group to the role of performance principles as formulated in the EIC principle by HAWKINS. (The human parser prefers to maximize the left-to-right IC-to-word ratios of the phrasal nodes that it constructs.) As a consequence, HAWKINS argues, where languages have grammaticalized word order rules they responded to performance principles by conventionalizing optimally efficient ordering. In those cases and in those languages where options are given, they correlate closely with the weight predictions of EIC. Pragmatic predictions are assumed to be essentially supplementary to those of EIC, i.e. they determine the order in those cases where EIC makes weak predictions or no predictions at all. On the basis of the findings for some languages, notably Polish, HAWKINS had to revise his principle somewhat. On the other hand, he also expanded his theory by claiming that performance princi-

ples, in this case a hierarchy of minimal structural domains, also play a significant role in explaining cut-off points in the applicability of grammatical operations, in surface coding and in the dependence of the interpretation of certain nodes relative to the complexity of their structural domain. In order to avoid misrepresenting the work of this group I should also mention that purely structural considerations (non-functional modular ones) also play a role in the work of this group, especially in connection with the work on so-called discourse configurational languages.

In Group I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse) a lot of time and energy was absorbed by an attempt to clarify some basic notions (theme-rheme, topic-comment, focus-background) and to thus establish the basis of comparability. Another major difficulty for the work of this group is that it is not clear what the proper level of analysis is, the sentence or the discourse/text, and how the two relate to each other. While there is consensus among members of the group that they are not interested in discourse analysis, there is a certain tension between sentence-oriented and discourse oriented approaches. Another issue in the work of this group is the assessment of the differences between spoken and written discourse.

Theoretical issues also play an important role in the Word Prosody Group. Work in this group is based on generative metrical and prosodic phonology, which has seen rapid growth in the last fifteen years and allows a new look at the typology of European stress systems.

## 2.2. Geographical Aspects

After these remarks on depth, I would now like to say something about breadth, i.e. about the scope of the project in terms of languages. In some groups a great effort has been made or is being made to cover as many of the European languages as possible. KEES HENGVELD (Group V, Adverbials) has developed an algorithm for identifying representative samples of European languages with increasing cardinality. To base their work on such a sample of 25, 44 or even more languages is a goal that plays a role in groups such as II (Word Order), IV (Actance et Valence), V (Adverbials) and VI (Tense & Aspect). Other theme groups have restricted the scope of their work to certain language families, but give more attention to regional varieties within one language. It is particularly the two groups working within the framework of GB (Complementation and Clitics) which have specifically included a wide variety of dialects in their analyses.

Given the global aims of language typology and given the fact that Europe only harbours a tiny fraction of the world languages, we were aware right from the start that we would have to complement our fine-grained work on European languages with a global look from outside. A focus on Europe also means that we have to get a global idea as to what the essential features of European languages are in the context of what we know about the languages of the world. This perspective is particularly important in the work of the Noun Phrase and the Word Order Groups and to a certain extent also in the Tense-Aspect and Word Prosody Groups. These

groups are including a large number of non-European languages into the domain of their inquiry. In the Word Order Group MATTHEW DRYER provides the non-European perspective and in the Noun Phrase Group, to give another example, we find so much expertise for languages outside of Europe that a European perspective is sometimes difficult to find in the work of that group. In Group IV (Actance et Valence) GILBERT LAZARD has provided the global perspective in his foundational study published in a recent working paper. Finally, WALTER BISANG will look at the results of the Adverbial Group from the perspective of Asian languages.

A global comparison of European and non-European languages can lead to an identification of specific features of a European *Sprachbund*. On the other hand, the identification and characterization of areal features within Europe will also be among the results of our projects. An interest in pursuing such areal phenomena can be found in nearly each group. Let me give just three examples: In the Valency Group GEORG BOSSONG has identified an East-West hierarchy in the coding of experiences, i.e. the expression of perception, sensations and emotions. Whereas such meaning tends to be expressed by the same structures that are used for the actor-action schema in the West, an inverted pattern tends to be used in the East, with all kinds of mixed situations in between. Areal properties of European languages as a whole and *Sprachbund* phenomena within Europe also play a prominent role in the tense-aspect group. (The Perfect Chain, i.e. a typical channel of grammaticalization going from resultative > perfect > narrative 'past' etc. goes

from North to South in Europe.) And finally, the relation between discourse-pragmatic notions and semantic notions like referentiality, definiteness and indefiniteness, specificity, genericness as well as their coding properties is investigated by JOHANNES BECHERT with special attention to areal phenomena.

### 2.3. Results

We have only reached half-time in our project, but even at this stage work in some groups and certain sub-themes has reached a stage where possible results are clearly visible or at least emerging.

(i) A first type of result can simply be characterized as typological explorations of new grammatical domains. The relevant contributions are primarily descriptive in character and simply apply a typological perspective to a new grammatical domain or a lexical subsystem. A fairly large number of such descriptive, explorational contributions have already been made by several groups: There is a variety of typological studies on the differentiating comparative (Stassen), but nobody has ever looked at the equative comparative: A joint project by OD A BUCHHOLZ and MARTIN HASPELMATH will fill this gap. JUAN CARLOS MORENO is investigating cross-linguistic variation in the formal make-up and use of expressions of frequency, which can be used according to him to quantify over events and to quantify over occasions. (e.g. *This time I contradicted him twice.*) GIULIANO BERNINI's group has extended the typological approach to sentence topics and the way they are coded across languages. Two subthemes within his group which have progressed quite far are the study of double focussing construction

with the second focus on affirmation (*verum focus*) and negation (BERNINI) and a study of stress placement under conditions of repetition and contrast (CRUTTENDEN). The three focal areas of the Tense & Aspect Group (Future Time Reference, the Perfect and the Progressive) have already been mentioned. Further white spots on the maps of typology have been erased by DAVID GIL's typology of universal quantifiers, FRANS PLANK's typology of the dual, GREVILLE CORBETT's typology of number systems, or JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA's study of phasal quantifiers (expressions like *already*, *still* and *yet* in English). Special mention in this context should be made of the topic "Suffixaufnahme" in group VII (Noun Phrase Structure), i.e. a construction where the possessor agrees in case with the head noun. The work done on this phenomenon in group VII by FRANS PLANK and his colleagues practically aims at world-wide coverage of this rare but striking phenomenon.

If such descriptive studies—as the ones mentioned—are combined with a computerization of the data base, as in BERND KORTMANN's study of adverbial conjunctions, they provide the basis for testing certain hypotheses and theories in the relevant area. In KORTMANN's case it is primarily Zipf's Laws on the relationship between form, semantic versatility and frequency that are being tested.

(ii) A second type of result which is emerging from our project is the identification of new parameters of variation. Such discoveries are theory-driven and presuppose a certain depth in the analysis. Let me give three examples:



—KATALIN KISS and MARIA VILKUNA have provided a list and a characterization of so-called discourse-configurational languages, i.e. languages with a structural topic and/or focus position: The languages in their list so far include Hungarian, Finnish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Basque, Catalan, Greek etc. A first characterization of the typical properties of such languages was given by KATALIN KISS at the latest meeting of the Word Order Group in Munich.

—Another interesting typological parameter has been proposed by MARIA-LUISA RIVERO: namely Long Head Movement (LHM): movement of the non-finite verb into COMP (across AUX, therefore 'long') in contrast with 'Short Head Movement' in Verb-Second (V2) languages where the finite verb moves into COMP. RIVERO finds LHM in Slavic (Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Czech, Slovak) and Balkan languages (Rumanian, Albanian) as well as Old Romance and she describes LHM and V2 languages as distinct and non-overlapping types within Europe. The LHM languages are essentially the languages traditionally characterized as having a clitic in the Wackernagel position, but their relationship to V2 languages becomes only visible under this new perspective.

—Perhaps I should also mention at this point theory-driven typologies of certain constructions rather than languages. IAN ROBERTS and NIGEL VINCENT's typology of complementizers is a case in point.

(iii) As a third type of result—not totally different from what was mentioned before—I would like to mention specific hypotheses about implicational connections between variant properties. Greenberg-style implicational universals have

been formulated for universal quantifiers by DAVID GIL, for the dual by FRANS PLANK, for Suffixaufnahme by EDITH MORAVCSIK and all implicational universals formulated for NPs so far have been collected by JIM HURFORD, to mention only a few examples. Moreover, two sub-themes are specifically concerned with such connections. ANNA SIEWIERSKA is studying the relations between affixing and basic word order (with some funding from outside). KEES HENGVELD is investigating the correlations between the different semantic types of adverbials, on the one hand, and their expression formats, on the other and, secondly, the connections between such correlations and the system of complementation of the relevant languages.

### 3. Conclusion

To summarize, our project is well on the way towards reaching the goals outlined in the project proposal. Despite all the difficulties that a project of this kind involves, we have reached encouraging and partly also impressive results. Of course, much remains to be done and many difficulties have yet to be overcome. In one case the theoretical and terminological basis for comparative work has not been sufficiently established, in another closer cooperation between members of the group would be desirable, in yet another there could be a clearer focus on the languages of Europe. But apart from such minor problems, we have made good progress and have reached a basis in our work form which the rest of our task looks manageable.



**Reports from Theme Group  
meetings at the 2nd Plenary  
Conference, San  
Sebastián/Donostia, 2-5 September  
1992**

**Theme Group 1:  
Pragmatic Organization of  
Discourse  
(coordinated by GIULIANO  
BERNINI, U Pavia)**

The following papers were read and discussed:

GIULIANO BERNINI (U Pavia): "Italian wh-questions and their typological background."

MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN (U Amsterdam): "Coding of topics in Dutch? On fillers of the P1 position in Dutch."

M.M. JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST (Paris): "Structure énonciative du discours oral—l'exemple du same"

ELENA MASLOVA (Institute of Linguistic Research, St. Petersburg): "On the typology of possessor-based constructions"

JIM MILLER (U Edinburgh): "Focus, contrast, transition"

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER (U Bremen): "On the discourse function of the so-called «numeral classifier» in Turkish."

BARBARA WEHR (U Mainz): "Subject, topic and voice in Irish"

In the near future, the Group will work on "theticity" and VS word order, based on guidelines prepared by HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE (U Cologne).

Furthermore, five papers by members of the Group (and associates) will appear in a special issue of the *Journal of Pragmatics* (see below).

**Theme Group 2:  
Constituent Order  
(coordinated by ANNA  
SIEWIERSKA, U Amsterdam)**

The following papers were presented:

MARIA VILKUNA (U Helsinki): "Subordinate order in Estonian and Finnish"

WILLIAM CROFT (U Michigan): "On generalizations and explanations of word order"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "The order of subject and object agreement affixes"

MAGGIE TALLERMAN (U Durham): "The abnormal and mixed word orders in Welsh"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "An FG account of Polish transitive order"

Further papers by members of the Group were presented at the joint meeting with Group 7 (see there).

**Theme Group 3:  
Subordination and  
complementation  
(coordinated by NIGEL VINCENT, U  
Manchester)**

The following papers were presented:

NIGEL VINCENT: "Periphrasis in theory and description"

BOB BORSLEY (U Bangor) & MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (U Ottawa): "Long head movement in Breton"

IAN ROBERTS (U Bangor): "An approach to 'Restructuring'"

KARINA VAMLING (U Lund) & MUKHADIN KUMAKHOV (Moscow): "Verb classes and complementation types in Kabardian"

JAKLIN KORNFILT (U Syracuse): "Case and co-ordination in Turkish"

JON ORTIZ DE URBINA (U Bilbao): "Operator feature percolation and wh-selection in Basque"

**Theme Group 4:**  
**Actance et valence**  
 (coordinated by JACK FEUILLET,  
 INALCO Paris)

The sub-topics and their mutual relationships (points of contact, possible overlap) were discussed. The following are the sub-topics:

I. Central actants

GILBERT LAZARD (EPHE Paris):

Definition of actants

JAN TERJE FAARLUND (U Trondheim): Symmetry and asymmetry of central actants

GEORG BOSSONG (U Mannheim): Interaction between actant function and semantics of actants

II. Other actants

K ARMELE R O T A E T X E (U Vitoria/Gasteiz): Three-actant constructions

PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT (CNRS & EPHE Paris): The impersonal

III. Diathesis and orientation

FRANCESCA FICI-GIUSTI (U Florence): Diathesis

JOLANTA MINDAK (Academy of Sciences, Warsaw): Verbs with double orientation

IV. Unclassified

JEAN PERROT (EPHE Paris): Actancy and functional sentence perspective

JACK FEUILLET (INALCO Paris): Essive structures

**Theme Group 5:**  
**Adverbial relations**  
 (coordinated by JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, U Antwerp)

One half-day went to the focal area called 'Equality and similarity'. ODA BUCHHOLZ & MARTIN HASPELMATH (FU Berlin) presented the main issues as well as some preliminary findings based on some 20 languages. Other members gave reports and formulated hypotheses concerning another 25 languages.

Another half-day went to progress reports on the focal areas the research on which was started at earlier meetings. Thus JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA talked about 'Continuation, Iteration, and Change', BERND KORTMANN (FU Berlin) on 'Adverbial conjunctions', JUAN CARLOS MORENO (U Madrid) on 'Adverbial quantification', and KEES HENGVELD (U Amsterdam) on 'The internal structure of adverbial clauses'. There was also a guest report from KARINA VAMLING (Group 3, U Lund) on 'The internal structure of adverbial clauses in Mingrelian'.

A third half-day was spent on the preparation of future focal areas. Thus THOMAS MÜLLER-BARDEY (U Cologne) gave an introduction to his questionnaire on 'Location'. HARTMUT HABERLAND (U Roskilde) led a brain storm session on 'Repetition, Reversal and Revision', with WALTER BISANG (U Zurich), DONALL P. O BAOILL (Linguistics Institute of Ireland), IGOR NEDJALKOV (St. Petersburg Institute of Linguistic Research), and PAOLO RAMAT (U Pavia) acting as prime commentators.

**Theme Group 6:**  
**Tense and Aspect**  
 (coordinated by ÖSTEN DAHL, U Stockholm)

Participants: PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (SNS Pisa), EV A CSATO (Mainz), CASPER DE GROOT (U Amsterdam), EVA HEDIN (U Stockholm), LARS JOHANSON (U Mainz), JOUKO LINDSTEDT (U Helsinki), SVENKA SAVIĆ (U Novi Sad), ROLF THIEROFF (U Oslo), HANNU TOMMOLA (U Helsinki)

As earlier, the work of the group is organized around three focal areas, and the meeting was structured accordingly. A large

part of the meeting was devoted to progress reports by the focal area coordinators and discussions of the questionnaires that form the basis for the empirical work within each area.

In Focal Area 1 (Future Time Reference), work has proceeded furthest, with finished or almost finished descriptions in working paper form for around 20 languages. Ö. DAHL reported on some preliminary generalizations, focusing on areal differences within Europe: the grammatical means for marking future time reference appear to fall into "families" with overlapping geographical distribution, sometimes crossing genetic boundaries. In the final volume, there will be a section on future time reference in which the results are further integrated.

In Focal Area 2 (The Perfect, coordinator: J. LINDSTEDT), the questionnaire has now been finalized, and data are being collected. It was decided to structure the further work in this area slightly differently from Focal Area 1: the final volume should contain a number of shorter papers on different problems within the area, and preliminary versions of these should be presented at the next group meeting. In connection with the discussion of Focal Area 2, S. SAVIC presented a paper concerning variation in the use of past tenses in Serbo-Croatian narratives.

In Focal Area 3 (The Progressive, coordinator: P. M. BERTINETTO), the questionnaire is reaching its final stage. In addition to the general discussion, P. M. BERTINETTO gave a presentation entitled "Statives, progressives, and habituales: Analogies and differences".

### **Theme Group 7: Noun Phrase Structure (coordinated by Frans Plank, U Konstanz)**

There were two special topics, "word order in the NP", and "constituency (Part 1: NP complexity)". Groups 2 and 7 joined for the sessions devoted to word order.

#### **Word order in the NP:**

A NNA SIEWIERSKA (U Amsterdam) & LEON STASSEN (KU Nijmegen): "Introduction"

JAN RIJKHOFF (U Amsterdam): "Some aspects of NPs—European vs. non-European languages"

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (U Stockholm): "Word order in nominalizations"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA & DIK BAKKER (U Amsterdam): "Data from the Word Order Data Base and preliminary results of LINFER"

LEON STASSEN: "Correlations between basic word order types and other typological parameters"

DAVID GIL (NU Singapore): "Ordering what? Once more on categories"

MATTHEW DRYER (SUNY Buffalo): "Modifying Hawkins' Prepositional Noun Modifier Hierarchy"

#### **Constituency, Part 1: NP complexity**

JOHN PAYNE (U Manchester): "Introduction"; "NP constituency in English and Estonian"

FRANS PLANK: "Double articulation"

DAVID GIL: "On stacking"

#### **Other topics, work in progress**

EDITH MORAVCSIK (U Wisconsin) & Frans Plank: "Suffixaufnahme Nachlese"

LEON STASSEN: "Conjunction news"

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM:  
"Genitives and nominal attribution"

DAVID GIL: "Quantifiers"

A LEXSANDR KIBRIK (MGU Moscow): "Fieldwork in Daghestan"

#### **Theme Group 8:**

##### **Clitics**

(coordinated by HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK, U Tilburg)

The following papers were presented:

ALAIN ROUVERET: "Clitic placement in European Portuguese and the dual nature of F"

ANNA CARDINALETTI: "On the typology of pronouns and the notion of syntactic support"

JOSEPH EMONDS: "The Functional Category Hypothesis"

A LESSANDRA TOMASELLI: "Looking for clitics in Germanic languages: the case of standard German"

LILIANE HAEGEMAN: "The distribution of object pronouns in West Flemish"

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA: "Clitic hood criteria and the Slavic parameter"

LARS HELLAN: "On characterizing clitics"

#### **Theme Group 9:**

##### **Word Prosodic Systems**

(coordinated by HARRY VAN DER HULST, U Leiden)

In addition to a general discussion on the last day, the following papers were presented:

GÖSTA BRUCE (U Lund): "On Swedish stress"

G ABERELL DRACHMAN & ANGELIKI MALIKOUTI-DRACHMAN (U Salzburg): "On Greek stress"

HARRY VAN DER HULST: "Stress and rhythm"

GRZEGORZ DOGIL (U Bielefeld): "Slavonic stress systems"

MARINA NESPOR (U Amsterdam): "The prosodic hierarchy"

JOSÉ I. HUALDE (U Illinois): "On Basque"

In this way, only a limited number of topics were discussed in some detail so as to stimulate the ongoing work on the final volume. During other meetings of the Group, this had appeared a fruitful formula for the authors of the relevant parts themselves and for the other contributors. Outlines of the work by BRUCE, VAN DER HULST and NESPOR had been distributed in advance of the meeting.

Further participants of the San Sebastián meeting were MIEKE TROMMELEN and WIM ZONNEVELD (U Utrecht).

#### **Report**

**from the Core Group meeting,  
San Sebastián, 5 September 1992**

At this short Core Group meeting, the following points were discussed:

#### **1. Evaluation of the 2nd Plenary Conference**

- advantages and disadvantages of "visiting sessions"
- possibilities for demonstrations of computer programs should be improved next time
- some complaints about the differences in the quality of the accommodation (there were no alternative options).
- there should be a (guarded) book exhibition, displaying (at least) the existing EUROTYP Working Papers

## 2. The next Plenary Conference 1994

The next and final Plenary Conference will be held in the spring (March-May 1994).

The most likely candidates for the venue are Strasbourg and Salzburg. However, further proposals (especially from France and Germany) are welcome. The final decision will be taken by the ESF office in consultation with the Programme Director.

## 3. The final volumes

The only publishers who showed sufficient interest were Mouton de Gruyter and Oxford University Press.

On the basis of the vote taken at the previous Core Group meeting (clear majority for Mouton) and on the basis of the authorization given there, the Programme Director and the Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee have decided to choose Mouton.

Several issues were discussed in this connection (series, format, refereeing, etc.)

### Volume Ten:

Possible contributions for a tenth volume were discussed.

—Reference material such as general information on European languages.

—The CoSt Committee could easily fill 200 pages with materials on typological methodology and standardization.

—Several overview chapters and authors have been proposed.

## 4. Committee on Computation and Standardization (CoSt)

The Committee has just published the first (incomplete) version of the EUROTYP Guidelines. Suggestions for improvement should be sent to Christian Lehmann. Information is also requested on questionnaires: for which languages has each questionnaire been answered?

There will be another meeting of the Committee in the fall (14 November, Stockholm).

## 5. Financial matters

The target figure for the average cost of Theme Group meetings this spring was FRF 44 000. This target figure was not reached by most groups. This means that even stronger efforts have to be made to save money at all future meetings.

Theme Group meetings in the spring 1993		
1 (Discourse Pragmatics)	27-29 May	Pavia
2 (Word Order)	?	Strasbourg
3 (Complementation)	2-4 April	Lund
4 (Actance et valence)	15-18 April	Siena
5 (Adverbials)	1-3 Apr.	Strasbourg
6 (Tense & Aspect)	?	?
7 (Noun Phrase Structure)	20-24 May	Stockholm
8 (Clitics)	late May/early June	Trondheim
9 (Word Prosody)	?	?

<p><b>Enrich your word power with EUROTYP</b></p>
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Some useful terminology that is not yet well-known in English:

**relational vs. qualitative adjective**

Often it is useful to have a term for adjectives like *environmental*, *oceanic*, *revolutionary*, which denote a relation to a class of entities, rather than a quality, like basic adjectives (*green*, *heavy*, *good*, etc.). For example, they cannot be graded (*\*very oceanic*) or compared (*\*more environmental than...*).

In Russian, which is very rich in adjectives of the first type, there is an established term for them: *otositel'noe prilagatel'noe* (lit. 'relative, or relational, adjective'), as opposed to *kačestvennoe prilagatel'noe* ('qualitative adjective'). In German there is *Bezugsadjektiv* (or *Relationsadjektiv*), and French has *adjectif de relation*.

In English, there is no established terminology, but it would be useful to adopt the Russian terminology: *relational vs. qualitative* (cf. also ROBERT BEARD, in *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 1991:199, with an analogous proposal).

**adject**: 'adverbial expression that is part of a verb's valence pattern'

Not all verbal arguments are noun phrases. For example, in the sentence *She sent her son to Chittagong*, the PP *to Chittagong* is not an adjunct, but is an argument like the subject and the object. At the same time, such expressions

are clearly *adverbial* both in form and in meaning. In Group 4 of EUROTYP (Actance et valence), the neologism **adject** (French *adjet*) is used for such constituents, combining both the meaning 'adverbial' (*ad-*) and the meaning 'argument' (*-ject*) in a very elegant fashion.

**copredicate:**

'secondary predicate'

In recent GB syntax, constructions like *She drinks her coffee black* and *She painted the door green* are often discussed. Such constructions are traditionally called "predicative attribute", or "(object) complement", and in recent GB works (following Williams's 1980 LI article), they are often simply called *predicative*. A more careful terminology would be *secondarily predicative* (because *predicative* is generally used for the simple case *The coffee is black*), but this is rather clumsy.

A good solution is the term *copredicative*, which expresses 'secondarily' by means of the prefix *co-*. It was coined in 1974 by IGOR A. MEL'ČUK and has already gained a certain currency in Russian and German linguistics.

<p><b>Linguistic conferences in Europe</b></p>
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**20th Annual Conference of  
Austrian Linguists, Innsbruck, 24-  
26 October 1992**

Some papers of relevance for EUROTYP:

MANFRED MARKUS (U Innsbruck):  
"On the syntax of the English  
adjective"

IOANA STEFANESCU (U Salzburg):  
"The Romanian imperfect"

- WILLI MAYERTHALER (U  
Klagenfurt): "Aspects of natu-  
rality-theoretic syntax"  
MANFRED KIENPOINTNER (U  
Innsbruck): "Functional  
Grammar and dependency  
grammar— a critical compari-  
son"  
MARTIN HASPELMATH (FU Berlin):  
"Typology and iconicity in in-  
choative/causative verb alter-  
nations"  
JOHN RENNISON (U Vienna):  
"Empty nuclei in Koromfe—a  
Government Phonology analy-  
sis"  
EVA LAVRIC (WU Vienna): "On  
the semantics of predicative  
NPs"

**The typological and contrastive  
study of Slavic and Balkan  
languages**

Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies  
of the Russian Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow, 12-13 October 1992

Some papers of relevance for  
EUROTYP:

- I. F. ANDERŠ (Kiev): "Structural  
models of deagentive sentences  
in Slavic languages"  
ALEKSEJ V. BONDARKO (St.  
Petersburg): "On the problem of  
the stratification of semantics"  
ARINA V. GOLOVACEVA (Moscow):  
"The typology of semantic-syn-  
tactic structures expressing pos-  
session"  
VJACHESLAV VS. IVANOV (Moscow):  
"The category of privativity in  
the languages of the Eurasian  
Sprachbund"  
VADIM B. KASEVIČ (St. Petersburg):  
"Typology of languages and ty-  
pology of cultures"  
ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (Moscow):  
"The typology of related lan-  
guages: synchrony and evolu-  
tion"  
NATALIJA A. KOZINCEVA (St.  
Petersburg): "Structural-typolog-  
ical characterization of the cate-  
gory of evidentiality"

- TAT'JANA N. MOLOŠNAJA  
(Moscow): "Oblique moods in  
the Slavic languages"  
TAT'JANA M. NIKOLAEVA  
(Moscow): "Typology and di-  
achrony"  
T. N. SVEŠNIKOVA (Moscow): "A  
position class analysis of  
Rumanian and Bulgarian cli-  
tics"  
VIKTOR S. XRAKOVSKIJ (St.  
Petersburg): "Conditional con-  
structions: problems of a typo-  
logical analysis"

**Special Issue of the  
*Journal of Pragmatics***

A thematic issue of the *Journal of  
Pragmatics* in 1993 will be devoted  
to the typology of discourse  
pragmatics (5 papers). The guest  
editor is GIULIANO BERNINI, and  
four of the five authors are  
EUROTYP participants:

- JOHANNES BECHERT: "Areal typol-  
ogy and pragmatics"  
GIULIANO BERNINI: "Italian wh-  
questions and their typological  
background"  
EVGENIJ V. GOLOVKO: "Aleut syn-  
tax in a typological perspective"  
ELENA S. MASLOVA: "The  
Yukaghir focus system in a ty-  
pological perspective"  
CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "On the  
pragmatics of plural agreement  
and on the count/mass distinc-  
tion in Turkish"

**New typology journal**

**STUF**

*(Sprachtypologie &  
Universalienforschung)*

is a newly founded journal that  
has been designed as an interna-  
tional forum for scholars working  
in the field(s) of **language typology**

**and language universals.** From spring 1993, *STUF* will appear quarterly. *STUF* is edited by a team consisting of

ULRIKE CLAUDI (Cologne),  
FRANZ DOTTER (Klagenfurt),  
RONALD LOETZSCH (Berlin),  
ANITA STEUBE (Leipzig),  
THOMAS STOLZ (Bochum), and  
WOLFGANG U. WURZEL (Berlin).

The editors will be supported by an international advisory board of about 30 distinguished typologists and.

*STUF* is interested in data-oriented as well as theory-relevant papers dealing with linguistic phenomena from a typological and/or universalist perspective. Such a perspective can be of a synchronic or diachronic nature; psycholinguistic, ethnolinguistic, or sociolinguistic approaches to the field(s) are also welcome.

Languages of publication are English, French, and German.

Please write to:

*STUF*

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Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152

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### Book Notice

KEFER, MICHEL & VAN DER AUWERA, JOHAN. 1992. *Meaning and grammar: cross-linguistic perspectives*. (Empirical Approaches to Language Typology, 10.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

This book should be of great interest to EUROTyp participants, not only because 6 of its 17 chapters are by EUROTyp participants, but especially because of the many excellent typological papers it contains.

Some of the papers are oriented toward empirical breadth, without neglecting theoretical concerns. INEKE BRUS's "Toward a typology of voice" discusses phenomena such as reflexive, impersonal, passive, applicative in a wide variety of languages, starting from the idea that marked-voice constructions encode "non-standard states of affairs". KEES HENGEVELD's ("Non-verbal predicability") and LEON STASSEN's ("A hierarchy of main predicate encoding") papers deal with similar topics, based on a large sample in both cases: the expression of non-verbal predicates such as nouns, adjectives, locations (Hengeveld also adds possessors). Both formulate implicational hierarchies and attempt functional explanations, but with interesting differences. It is particularly useful to have these two papers in a single volume. HARRIE WETZER's "'Nouny' and 'verby' adjectivals: a typology of predicative adjectival constructions" contains an excellent discussion of the problems associated with assigning adjectival words to word classes, and then classifies his 100 sample languages into five types of predicate adjectival constructions. There are no ambitious generalizations or correlations, but this is a solid foundation for further work. DAVID GIL's "Scopal quantifiers: some universals of lexical effability" explores the uncharted territory of the typology of quantifier words with a non-quantificational meaning component pertaining to the relations of scope and distributivity ("scopal quantifiers"), coming up with a number of fascinating generalizations.

Other papers show less empirical breadth, but are nevertheless important contributions to typology. FRANZ MÜLLER-GOTAMA ("Towards a sematic typology of language") extends John A.



Hawkins's typological parameter of "grammaticizing languages" (like English) vs. "transparent languages" (like German) to Russian, Korean, and Indonesian, arguing that there is actually a scale from "high grammaticization" to "high transparency", not a binary division. LIEVE VAN DE WALLE's "On explaining double object constructions" discusses the treatment of double object constructions (i.e. constructions where both objects are in the same case) in different theories (standard RG, Dryer, FG, Givón) and proposes a synthesis. ANNA WIERZBICKA ("Lexical universals and universals of grammar") presents her well-known semantic primitives (27 at this point) and discusses a number of problems stemming from her requirement that these semantic primitives must be lexicalized in all languages. As usual, the paper is a pleasure to read even for readers who are skeptical about her extreme position. JUAN CARLOS MORENO ("Polarization as a universal of linguistic organization") proposes a typological parameter depending on the extent to which pronouns and auxiliaries (showing high "indicativity") and content words (showing high "predicativity") are expressed separately. DMITRIJ DOBROVOL'SKIJ ("Phraseological universals: theoretical and applied aspects") makes the heroic attempt to formulate some general tendencies in the notoriously idiosyncratic area of phraseology, though only on the basis of English, German, Dutch, Russian, and Lithuanian. WALTER DE MULDER ("Demonstratives and the localist hypothesis") defends the localist view of demonstratives against Georges Kleiber's criticism, arguing that a refined version can be maintained.

Two papers show a strong theoretical orientation. HARTMUT

HABERLAND & LARS HELTOFT ("Universals, explanations and pragmatics") argue that "proper explanations in linguistics will always have a pragmatic character", while noting that pragmatic principles, being universal, are of little help in accounting for cross-linguistic differences. JOHN E. JOSEPH ("Isomorphic, anisomorphic, and heteromorphic universals") deals with what is better known as "iconic motivation" of linguistic universals. His argument that the preference for iconic ("isomorphic") over noniconic and countericonic ("heteromorphic") universals among linguists has more to do with history than with substance is surprising, to say the least.

GEORG BOSSONG's paper "Reflections on the history of the study of universals: the example of the *partes orationis*" gives a fascinating overview of theories of parts of speech from Priscianus to Humboldt, showing beautifully how the pendulum of European linguistic thought has been swinging back and forth between universalism and particularism for a long time.

Two papers, while remaining within the topic "meaning and grammar", are not typologically oriented and do not open up "cross-linguistic perspectives" (YISHAI TOBIN's "Semantic integrality: a universal semiotic feature of language and perception"; CARL VETTERS's "Foreground and background: Weinrich against Labov"). ZBIGNIEW KANSKI's "Impersonal constructions as a strategy for second-order predication" does mention data from Polish, English, and Italian, but shows no interest in differences between languages.

On the whole, the book shows that functionally-oriented typology is thriving, especially in

Europe. At the same time, it is also evident that there is, unfortunately, as yet little "rapprochement" between functionalist typology and Chomskyan comparative grammar—the papers in the book ignore work by generativists no less than generativists ignore work done by functionalists.

MARTIN HASPELMATH

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### EUROTYP Working Papers

#### The current list of EUROTYP Working Papers:

(November 1992)

New Working Papers that were published since EUROTYP Newsletter No. 6 are printed in larger font and boldface.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

#### Series I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse):

Giuliano Bernini

Scienze del linguaggio

Università degli Studi di Pavia

Strada Nuova 65

I-27100 Pavia, Fax +39-382-21389

I/1 (January 1991)

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Topicality, (in)definiteness, and other parameters of the NP and the sentence in the coastal area of the North Sea and Turkey."

GIULIANO BERNINI: "Negative 'short rejoinders' in the languages of Europe"

JIM MILLER: "Focus in English and Russian: What is the role of word order in Russian?"

I/2 (May 1992) GIULIANO BERNINI & DAVIDE RICCA (eds.) *Topics*.

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Standard German: some first impressions."

A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN & MICHEL VAN DE GRIFT: "Participant tracking in Latin discourse"

ELENA MASLOVA: "Grammatical encoding of pragmatic functions: the cases of Aleut and Yukaghir"

JIM MILLER: "Null subjects and direct objects in Russian: remarks on topic continuity in Russian and English"

AHMED MOUTAOUKIL: "Discourse continuity maintenance in Standard Modern Arabic"

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "Topics in Turkish: a few impressions and examples"

ROSANNA SORNICOLA: "Establishing topics in Old Italian and Old Spanish"

**I/3: GIULIANO BERNINI: *The sentence topic in the languages of Europe.***

**Series II (Constituent Order):**

Anna Siewierska  
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II/1 (1991) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.)  
*Word order surveys.*

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "An overview of the main word order characteristics of Celtic"

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "Word order characteristics of the Scandinavian languages"

YAKOV G. TESTELEC: "Word order in Kartvelian languages"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "An overview of word order in Slavic languages"

II/2 (1991) JOHN A. HAWKINS & ANNA SIEWIERSKA (eds.) *Performance principles of word order.*

BEATRICE PRIMUS: "A performance based account of topic position and focus positions"

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Performance principles in Celtic word order"

MATTHEW DRYER: "Adverbial subordinators and word order asymmetries"

KATALIN KISS: "A note on parsing efficiency in Hungarian"

MARIA VILKUNA: "Constituent order and constituent length in Finnish"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "Syntactic weight versus information structure and word order variation in Polish"

JOHN A. HAWKINS & KAORU HORIE & STEPHEN MATTHEWS: "On the interaction between performance principles of word order"

II/3 (1991) DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A database system for language typology"

II/4 (1992) BEATRICE PRIMUS: "The role of grammatical relations in word order universals"

**Series III (Subordination and Complementation):**

Nigel Vincent  
Department of Linguistics  
University of Manchester  
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III/1 (1991) KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL B. VINCENT (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe.*

Contributions by ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Celtic), ISTVAN KENESEI (Finno-Ugric and Turkish), MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (Balkan), IAN G. ROBERTS (Germanic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHAN-TOURIA (Caucasian), NIGEL B. VINCENT (Latin and Romance)

III/2: NIGEL VINCENT & KERSTI BÖRJARS (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe — more preliminary surveys.*

Contributions by BERNARD COMRIE (Slavonic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHAN-TOURIA (Russian), ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Polish), TOOMAS HELP (Estonian), MARTIN HASPEL-MATH (Lezgian), KERSTI BÖRJARS (Scandinavian)

III/3: KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL VINCENT (eds.) *Functional categories in complementation.*

ROBERT D. BORSLEY: "Celtic clause structure"

ISTVAN KENESEI: "Functional categories in Finno-Ugric"

MARIA-LUISA RIVERO: "The Long Head Movement languages of Europe: a preliminary overview"

IAN ROBERTS: "Remarks on functional heads and complementation"

NIGEL B. VINCENT: "Head versus dependent marking: the case of the clause"

**Series IV (Actance et valence):**

Jack Feuillet  
19, rue du calvaire de Grillaud  
F-44 100 Nantes

IV/1 (1991)

ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Semantically ergative languages in typological perspective"

JAN TERJE FAARLUND: "Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux"

JACK FEUILLET: "Phrases nominales et phrases à verbe être"

IV/2 (1992) GILBERT LAZARD:  
"Définition des actants"; "Structures  
d'actance"

IV/3 (1992) JACK FEUILLET: "Typologie  
des langues balkaniques"

IV/4: KARMELE ROTAETXE:  
"Quelques traits typologiques du  
basque et ergatif"  
GEORG BOSSONG: "Interaction  
entre fonctions actanciennes et  
sémantique des actants"

**Series V (Adverbial Relations):**

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Linguistics (GER)  
University of Antwerp  
B-2610 Antwerp, Fax +32-3-8202244

V/1 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA  
(ed.) *Adverbialia*.  
ODA BUCHHOLZ: "Constructions express-  
ing increasing degree and the highest  
possible degree in Greek, Albanian, and  
other Balkan languages."  
FERENC KIEFER & ANDRAS KOMLOSY:  
"Argument structure and adverbials."  
ESTRELLA MONTOLIO: "On conditional  
structures with complex connectors."  
JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Once  
upon a time: two tentative universals of  
adverbial quantification and their typolo-  
gical consequences."

V/2 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA  
(ed.) *Adverbs and particles of change  
and continuation*.  
Contributions by KARLOS CID ABASOLO  
(Basque), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan lan-  
guages), JOAQUIN GARRIDO (Spanish),  
HARTMUT HABERLAND (Greek;  
Scandinavian), MARTIN HASPELMATH  
(Lezgian), FERENC KIEFER (Hungarian,  
Estonian, Ostyak), IRINA A.  
NIKOLAEVA (Mari), TIM VAN BAAR  
(Georgian, outside Europe), JOHAN VAN  
DER AUWERA.

V/3 (1991) BERND KORTMANN (ed.)  
*Adverbial subordinators in the languages  
of Europe*.  
Contributions by BERND KORTMANN  
(project description), KEES HENGVELD  
(Chuvash, Dutch, Maltese, British  
Romani, Turkish), LEONID KULIKOV  
(Russian, Azerbaijani, Talysh, Tsez),  
IGOR NEDJALKOV (Armenian, Kalmyk,  
Karachay, Lithuanian, Nenets, Russian),  
JUAN CARLOS MORENO (Basque),  
MICHEL KEFER & CARL VETTERS & J.

VAN DER AUWERA (French), JOHAN  
VAN DER AUWERA (Yiddish), ODA  
BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages),  
DONALL P. Ó BAOILL (Irish).

V/4: MORENO CABRERA, JUAN  
CARLOS (ed.) *Adverbial quantifi-  
cation and other adverbialia*.

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA:  
"Adverbial quantification in the  
languages of Europe: a typological  
survey; The Adverbial  
Quantification Questionnaire"

KEES HENGVELD: "Adverbial  
quantification in British Romani,  
Dutch and Turkish"

LEONID I. KULIKOV: "Adverbial  
quantification in Russian and  
Tsez"

DONALL P. Ó BAOILL: "Adverbial  
quantification and Irish"

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA: "Dutch  
'once' and related issues"

M. E. TORREGO: "Les adverbes de  
continuation et changement en  
latin"

ALEKSANDER DUBINSKI:  
"Adverbien im Karaitischen"

EWA D. ZAKRZEWSKA: "Adverbial  
subordination in Polish"

**Series VII (Noun Phrase Struc-  
ture):**

Frans Plank  
Fachgruppe Sprachwissenschaft  
Universität Konstanz  
Postfach 5560  
D-W-7750 Konstanz 1,  
Fax +49-7531-57450

VII/1 (February 1990) FRANS PLANK:  
"Suffix-copying as a mirror-image phe-  
nomenon."

VII/2 (May 1990) FRANS PLANK: "On  
the selective elaboration of nominal or  
pronominal inflection."

VII/3 (June 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT:  
"Gender and gender systems."

VII/4 (August 1990) EDITH A.  
MORAVCSIK: "Descriptors of NP-internal  
structure."

VII/5 (September 1990) GREVILLE G.  
CORBETT: "Agreement: an overview."

VII/6 (October 1990) Frans Plank:  
*Review of Agreement in Natural  
Language*, ed. by Michael Barlow &  
Charles A. Ferguson, Stanford: CSLI,  
1988.

VII/7 (November 1990) MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM: "Action nominal constructions in the languages of Europe."

VII/8 (November 1990) JIM HURFORD: "An inventory of noun phrase universals: format and specimen list."

VII/9 (January 1991) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "The head of the noun phrase: evidence from Russian numeral expressions."

VII/10 (March 1991) FRANS PLANK: "Inflection and derivation."

VII/11 (April 1991) FRANS PLANK: "ON determiners 1. Ellipsis and inflections 2. Co-occurrence of possessives."

VII/12 (April 1991) DAVID GIL: "Universal quantifiers: a typological study."

VII/13 (July 1991) FRANS PLANK: "From cases to adpositions"

VII/14 (July 1991) KRISTINA JOKINEN: "On the two genitives in Finnish"

VII/15 (March 1992): GREVILLE CORBETT: "A typology of number systems"

VII/16 (May 1992): ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Defective paradigms: Number in Daghestanian"

VII/17 (June 1992): FRANS PLANK: "Advantage Albanian: Grouping in multiple attribution"

#### Series VIII (Clitics):

Henk van Riemsdijk  
Dept. of Language and Literature  
Tilburg University  
P.O. Box 90153  
NL-5000 LE Tilburg

VIII/1 (May 1991) HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK & LUIGI RIZZI (eds.) *Clitics and their hosts*.

PAOLA BENINCÀ: "Complement clitics in medieval Romance: the Tobler-Mussafia Law."

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANOVA & LARS HELLAN: "Clitics and the completeness parameter."

CARMEN DOBROVIE-SORIN: "Clitic clusters in Romanian: on deriving linear order from hierarchical structure."

LILIANE HAEGEMAN: "Subject clitics and clitic doubling in West Flemish."

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "The distribution of Scandinavian weak pronouns."

ITZIAR LAKA: "Agreement clitics in Basque."

ZVI PENNER: "Pronominal clitics in Bernese Swiss German and their structural position. Jakob Wackernagel and language acquisition."

CECILIA POLETO: "Three kinds of subject clitics in Basso Polesano and the theory of *pro*."

IAN ROBERTS: "The nature of subject clitics in Franco-Provençal Valdôtain."

#### Series IX (Word Prosodic Systems):

Harry van der Hulst  
Department of General Linguistics  
University of Leiden  
P.O. Box 9515  
NL-2300 RA Leiden

IX/1 (April 1991) MIEKE TROMMELEN & WIM ZONNEVELD: "Word stress in Dutch: main stress, secondary stress and reduction."

IX/2 (April 1991) TOMAS RIAD: "The bimoraic condition in Gothic syllabification"

IX/3 (April 1991) JOSÉ I. HUALDE: "A metrical analysis of western Basque pitch accent."

IX/4 (April 1991) HAIKE JACOBS: "The evolution of French foot and syllable structure."

#### Series X (The Tenth Series):

Ekkehard König (Programme Director)

X/1 (May 1991) DAVID GIL: "Nouns, verbs, and quantification."

X/2: CHRISTIAN LEHMANN, DIK BAKKER, ØSTEN DAHL, ANNA SIEWIERSKA (Committee on Computation and Standardization): *EUROTYP Guidelines*

EUROTYP Newsletter
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# EUROTYP NEWSLETTER

ESF PROGRAMME IN LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY N° 8, June 1993

(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

## Reports from the Theme Groups, spring 1993

### Theme Group 1: Pragmatic Organization of Discourse

(coordinated by GIULIANO  
BERNINI, U Pavia)

Meeting in Bergamo, 27-29 May  
1993

The meeting was attended by the following Group members: JOHANNES BECHERT (U Bremen), GIULIANO BERNINI, MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN (U Amsterdam), ALAN CRUTTENDEN (U Manchester), JIM MILLER (U Edinburgh), HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE (U Cologne), ROSANNA SORNICOLA (Naples). In addition, two guests were present: M.M. JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST (Paris) and YARON MATRAS (U Hamburg), and three local scholars also attended the meeting (PIERLUIGI CUZZOLIN, Pavia; PIERA MOLINELLI, Bergamo; ADA VALENTINI, Bergamo).

The meeting was mainly devoted to the theme "Verb-subject order". Group members had been asked to report on VS order in the languages of their expertise, on the basis of HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE's "Guidelines for collecting material on Thetic Utterances in European languages", which had been distributed earlier.

The session was opened by ROSANNA SORNICOLA, who dealt with the problem of defining

theticity in her paper "Theticity and the interplay of syntax, semantics and pragmatics", and was closed by HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE, who commented on reports on single languages and tried to assess a list of semanto-syntactic factors (e.g. preverbal material, mono-argumentality, unaccusativity) and pragmatic factors (e.g. connective statements) that trigger VS order in different languages and define two main types of "thetic" utterances. In Italian, Spanish and Old Hungarian, VS order is triggered by clusters of semanto-syntactic factors, whereas in Albanian, Modern Greek and Romany, VS order is connected to clusters of pragmatic factors. Russian, Latin and Finnish could not yet be assigned to a single type.

Individual languages were discussed by Group members as follows: GIULIANO BERNINI: "VS order in Italian"; MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN: "VS order in Latin"; M.M. JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST: "Théticité et localisme cognitif—essai de typologie discursive en finnois"; YARON MATRAS: "Connective word order in Romany"; and JIM MILLER: "VS order in Russian".

A paper by CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER (U Bremen) discussing instances of postverbal subjects in Turkish (SOV) as a particular case of the general phenomenon of post-predicate con-

stituents was distributed by JOHANNES BECHERT. The papers on VS order will be collected and published either as a *Working Paper*, or submitted to a journal.

In addition, there were two reports on sub-themes: The second report on "Article systems and related matters" by JOHANNES BECHERT, and "Further data and a new hypothesis on de-accenting" by ALAN CRUTTENDEN. The Group also discussed the "Intonational Guidelines" suggested by ALAN CRUTTENDEN for the notation of intonational features in the examples.

Finally, the contents of the final volume were again discussed. The main changes are that M.M. JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST and YARON MATRAS will also make contributions. The major focus of the next meeting (to be held in Naples) will be "Extra-clausal elements".

#### Theme Group 2:

##### Constituent order

(coordinated by ANNA SIEWIERSKA, U Amsterdam)

Meeting in Strasbourg,  
15-17 April 1993

All the members of the Group took part in the meeting apart from KATALIN KISS (Budapest), who is currently at Stanford. The following talks were presented:

- BEATRICE PRIMUS (U Munich): The decomposition of thematic roles  
YAKOV TESTELEC (Institute of Linguistics, Moscow): Word order in Daghestanian languages  
JAN RIJCKHOFF (U Amsterdam): Word order in the NP in

European and non-European languages

DIK BAKKER (U Amsterdam): Degrees of consistent ordering in European languages

MAGGIE TALLERMAN (U Durham): Phrases and soft mutation in Welsh

ANNA SIEWIERSKA (U Amsterdam): Alignment systems and word order

ANDERS HOLMBERG (U Umeå): On the complementarity of articles and case morphology in European languages

YAKOV TESTELEC: Constituent order universals according to Isaak Š. Kozinskij

JOHN HAWKINS (USC): Performance evidence for grammatical order and constituent structure

MARIA VILKUNA (U Helsinki): Vallduví's theory of information structure

During the business meeting the final volume was discussed, and a detailed table of contents was proposed. The first drafts of the articles for the final volume are to be presented at the next meeting.

#### Theme Group 3:

##### Subordination and complementation

(coordinated by NIGEL VINCENT, U Manchester)

Meeting in Lund, 1-3 April 1993

The following papers were read at this meeting:

- BOB BORSLEY (U Bangor): 'Celtic verb-nouns'  
JAKLIN KORNFILT (Syracuse U): 'Some types of subordinate clauses in Turkish'



JON ORTIZ DE URBINA (U Bilbao):  
'Verb first and INFL licensing in Basque'

MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (U Ottawa):  
'Finiteness and second position in Long Head Movement: Breton and Slavic'

IAN ROBERTS (U Bangor):  
'Incorporation and complementizers'

KARINA VAMLING (U Lund):  
'Infinitives in some Caucasian languages'

NIGEL VINCENT & AURELIJA USONIENE (Vilnius U/U Manchester): 'Case and complementation in Lithuanian'

(Core member ISTVAN KENESEI, on leave at U Delaware, was absent.)

In addition, JAN OLOF SVANTESSON (U Lund) introduced a session on the Kalmyk language and reported on some preliminary informant work on complementation in that language. It was agreed that KERSTI BÖRJARS (U Manchester) would collaborate with Svantesson in preparing a chapter on Kalmyk complementation for the final volume.

The Group had a detailed discussion of the structure of the final volume. There will be both language-based chapters and topic-based chapters. The provisional allocation of topics is as follows:

'The grammar of non-finite forms' (BOB BORSLEY, JAKLIN KORN-FILT, KARINA VAMLING)

'The diachrony of C-systems' (NIGEL VINCENT, IAN ROBERTS)

'Word order phenomena' (MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (and IAN ROBERTS))

'Functional categories in subordination' (JON ORTIZ DE URBINA, ISTVAN KENESEI)

'Restructuring and clause merger' (IAN ROBERTS)

The authors responsible will provide an outline of their chapters for discussion at the next meeting, where final responsibilities for writing will be assigned.

#### Theme Group 4:

#### Actance et valence

(coordinated by JACK FEUILLET, INALCO Paris)

#### Meeting in Siena, 16-18 April 1993

The spring meeting of Group 4 was held at the Certosa di Pontignano, near Siena. The assignment for this meeting was that members should submit a paper on their subtheme three weeks before the meeting and that these reports were to be discussed at the meeting.

Five papers had thus been sent out to all participants and were discussed in Siena in great detail. The focus of GILBERT LAZARD's (EPHE Paris) paper ("L'actant H") was the question in how far the noun phrases following the finite verbs in so-called presentative constructions manifested subject properties. It was found that the relevant NPs are clearly subjects in German, but manifest equally clearly all the properties of objects in Norwegian. English and French were shown to occupy a place in between these two extremes. In addition to distinguishing these different 'types' within Europe, the paper also identified some areal phenomena in the relevant domain. In his paper "Asymmetries and structure", JAN TERJE FAARLUND (U Trondheim) argued that certain correlations between variant properties in five selected languages (Archi, Norwegian,

Latin, Old Norse, Hungarian) can be ascribed to one parameter: the branching parameter or configurationality. This parameter was assumed to be relevant for all the differences observable in subject-object asymmetries in the languages investigated. JACK FEUILLET presented a new and more comprehensive report on his subtheme ("Structures essives"), which was based on more languages than the first version and also identified a wider range of variant properties. A first inventory of variant properties in the domain of voice and diathesis and a first characterization of different language types within Europe was also the goal pursued in FRANCESCA FICI-GIUSTI's (U Florence) paper on the passive.

Apart from writing a chapter on a specific subtheme within the domain of valency, members of Group 4 will also present a brief overall characterization of major language families within Europe in the final volume. GEORG BOSSONG (U Mannheim) presented an elaborate first version of his characterization of Romance languages ("Structures d'actance et typologie actancielle des langues romanes"), which included a thorough conceptual classification and was based on a theoretical framework assumed to be applicable to any language. First discussions of their subthemes were also presented by JOLANTA MINDAK (Warsaw) ("Verbes à double orientation") and EKKEHARD KÖNIG (FU Berlin) ("External and internal possessor constructions").

There was no breakfast at the Certosa on Sunday, but the rumor that the state of the ESF budget required such drastic measures of economizing soon turned out to

be totally unjustified. The ingenuity of our coordinator, acquired and practiced during numerous field trips to Bulgaria, helped us to overcome this problem.

The Group is still looking for colleagues who would be prepared to fill in the questionnaire for such languages as Finnish, Dutch, Latvian.

#### **Theme Group 5:**

##### **Adverbials**

(coordinated by JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, U Antwerp)

**Meeting in Strasbourg,  
1-3 April 1993**

In addition to regular group members, four special guests with expertise in "difficult" languages were present at this meeting: MARTINE VANHOVE (Paris) for Maltese, GERJAN VAN SCHAAIK (U Amsterdam) for Turkish, MARIE-DOMINIQUE EVEN (U Paris X) for Kalmyk, and YARON MATRAS (U Hamburg) for Romany.

For the first time, two subthemes were treated at one meeting: 'Concessive Conditional Clauses' (EKKEHARD KÖNIG & MARTIN HASPELMATH), and 'Location' (THOMAS MÜLLER-BARDEY (U Cologne)). In keeping with the general division of labor and cooperation practiced in this Group, each member was asked to discuss these two subthemes in relation to three or four languages.

Reports on concessive conditionals were given for the following languages: Latvian, Finnish, Hungarian, Norwegian, Lithuanian (König), Bulgarian, Polish, Kabardian (Haspelmath), Russian, Armenian, Ossetic, Chuvash (IGOR NEDJALKOV, St.

Petersburg), Turkish (van Schaaik), Latin, Italian, Piedmontese, Friulian, Sardinian (PAOLO RAMAT & DAVIDE RICCA, U Pavia), Assyrian, French, Rumanian, Yiddish (van der Auwera), Irish (DONALL Ó BAOILL, Dublin), Albanian (OD A BUCHHOLZ, FU Berlin), Romany (Matras), Kalmyk (Even), Dutch, Czech (KEES HENGVELD, U Amsterdam).

Reports on location (local adpositions and cases, relation between form and function) were given for the following languages: French, Rumanian, Yiddish (van der Auwera), Albanian (Buchholz), Kalmyk (Even), Romany (Matras), Czech, Dutch (Hengeveld), Modern Greek, Lezgian (Haspelmath), Irish (Ó Baoill), Turkish (van Schaaik), Kalmyk (Even), Russian, Lithuanian, Kabardian, Armenian etc. (Nedjalkov), Maltese (Vanhove). Thomas Müller-Bardey presented an outline of the major theoretical issues involved.

In addition, two future subthemes were prepared. Paolo Ramat & Davide Ricca discussed issues around their theme 'Sentence Adverbs' (especially the semantic classification of sentence adverbs), and Igor Nedjalkov presented a first version of his questionnaire on 'Converbs'.

Finally, three of the special guests discussed materials from their languages relating to earlier subthemes: Gerjan van Schaaik discussed "Similarity in Turkish", Martine Vanhove talked about adverbial clauses in Maltese, and Yaron Matras discussed adverbial subordinators in Romany.

## Theme Group 6

### Tense and aspect

(coordinated by ÖSTEN DAHL, U Stockholm)

### Meeting in Mainz, 2-4 April 1993.

As usual, the meeting was structured around the three focal areas, Future Time Reference, The Perfect and The Progressive. The coordinators of the three areas, ÖSTEN DAHL, JOUKO LINDSTEDT (U Helsinki) and PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (SNS Pisa) gave status reports on the work. Within Focal Area 1, Future Time Reference, two issues of Working Papers have been devoted to descriptions of individual languages. A further volume is planned. ÖSTEN DAHL is going to write a synthesis of the results. The Perfect Questionnaire has been distributed and data have been obtained for a number of languages. Assignments for Working Papers have been made to members of the group. The Progressive Questionnaire is now in its final stage and will be distributed shortly. The following presentations were made at the meeting:

SVENKA SAVIC (U Novi Sad): New data on genre variation in Serbo-Croatian tense use

KAREN EBERT (U Zurich): Progressives in Germanic languages with particular reference to postural verbs

EVA CSATO & LARS JOHANSON (U Mainz): Inference in the Black Sea Area

CASPER DE GROOT (U Amsterdam): Perfect in Dutch (and, possibly, Frisian) JOUKO LINDSTEDT: Areal trends and contacts in the history of the South Slavonic Perfect

ÖSTEN DAHL & EVA HEDIN (U Stockholm): Hot news perfect  
ROLF THIEROFF (FU Berlin):  
Process passives and state passives

KAREN EBERT: Ambiguous aspectual character, ambiguous TA markers and changes in both  
Also present was group member HANNU TOMMOLA (U Helsinki).

The structure of the final volume was discussed. A finalized list of assignments to individual members will be presented at the Brussels Core Group meeting. The next group meeting will take place in Cortona, Italy, October 7-9, 1993, in conjunction with an international conference on Tense and Aspect organized by PIER MARCO BERTINETTO.

#### Theme Group 7:

#### Noun Phrase Structure

(coordinated by FRANS PLANK, U Konstanz)

Meeting in Antwerp,  
28-30 March 1993

The local organizer of this meeting was not a Group member, but JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, coordinator of Group 5. He and IGOR NEDJALKOV (St. Petersburg, currently in Antwerp) of Group 5 used the opportunity to attend the meeting and to share their expertise on noun phrases with the group. In addition, KERSTI BÖRJARS (U Manchester) of Group 3 came to replace JOHN PAYNE, who was unable to attend, and JAN RIJKHOFF (U Amsterdam) of Group 2 was a special guest, so that cross-fertilization of different EURO TYP Theme Groups became a reality at this meeting.

The meeting centered around three themes: heads, double de-

termination, and categories & subcategories.

GREVILLE CORBETT (U Surrey) gave a brief report on a conference on heads and a volume that is to appear soon (cf. *Book publications by EURO TYP participants* below). JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA gave a summary of his discussion of heads in his postdoctoral thesis "Coming to terms", ending with a plea to take cross-categorical differences seriously.

KERSTI BÖRJARS discussed suffixed articles in Swedish and in some Balkan languages, arguing that there are significant syntactic differences that are not visible at the surface. EDITH MORAVCSIK (U Wisconsin-Milwaukee) briefly discussed double determination in Hungarian, and JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA presented some thoughts on definitizers and relative clauses.

The session on categories and subcategories was introduced by EDITH MORAVCSIK. Papers in this area were given by herself (on nouns, including a collection of typological generalizations) JAN RIJKHOFF (on "nominal aspect": individual, mass, collective, conceptual), MARTIN HASPELMATH (on the typology of indefinite pronouns), ALEKSANDR KIBRIK (Cases and the integrity of the nominal paradigm in Daghestanian languages). The noun-adjective continuum was the subject of presentations by GREVILLE CORBETT (The verb-adjective-noun continuum in Slavic agreement), FRANS PLANK (The noun-adjective continuum in attribution, including *Suffixaufnahme*), and MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (U Stockholm) (nominal/adjectival attribution in Romany).

Further matters were an introduction to Evenki (Tungusic) NP structure by IGOR NEDJALKOV, a paper on "The minor number split" by GREVILLE CORBETT, a discussion of grammatically relevant subclasses of adjectives by FRANS PLANK. Further participants were LEON STASSEN (KU Nijmegen) and JIM HURFORD (U Edinburgh).

The Group is planning a joint Working Paper on "Double Determination", and a Working Paper reporting on the Daghestanian field trip 1992 (Sogratl Avar) will also appear soon. The papers on Maltese will appear in a special issue of the *Rivista di Linguistica*.

**Theme Group 9:**  
**Word Prosodic Systems**  
 (coordinated by HARRY VAN DER HULST, U Leiden)

Meeting in Konstanz,  
 16-18 April 1993

This meeting brought together the following participants:

GREG DOGIL, CARLOS GUSSENHOVEN, HARRY VAN DER HULST, HAIKE JAKOBS, IGGY ROCA, ELLIS VISCH, CURT RICE, BRIONY WILLIAMS, MIEKE TROMMELEN, BRUCE HAYES, and the local organizer ADITI LAHIRI.

Briony Williams (CSTR, Edinburgh), who is an expert on Welsh stress, participated for the first time. She presented an overview on Welsh stress which was very informative and welcome, since the Group was still in need of information on this language. Briony has promised us a contribution to the volume.

Another newcomer was Curt Rice (Trondheim), who recently completed a thesis on metrical

theory. Thirdly, we invited Bruce Hayes (UCLA), who just completed his monograph on metrical stress theory. Thanks to the presence and presentations of both Rice and Hayes, this meeting gave us an opportunity to discuss the most recent theoretical developments. This in particular regarded the status of ternary feet with obligatory branching heads (proposed by Dresher & Lahiri for Germanic, and by Rice in his dissertation) and the application of Optimality theory (Prince & Smolensky) to stress systems.

Most other presentations reported on work in progress on European languages or the more thematic chapters.

Trommelen presented a further elaboration of the story on Dutch stress involving the application of theoretical notions proposed by Hayes. Visch presented a first version of her chapter on rhythm and received interesting feedback from other writers on the subject (Gussenhoven, Hayes). Jakobs critically discussed the theoretical innovation "catalexis", proposed by Kiparsky during the Salzburg meeting of the Group and since then very popular in the metrical literature. Roca's presentation focused on the various accounts which have been proposed for Spanish stress. Gussenhoven reported on the first results of a study of Limburgian tone systems. These systems are typologically very similar to the Scandinavian tone systems. Dogil reported on the word prosodic structure of Lithuanian and Latvian.

Finally the contents of the final volume were again discussed, and everyone was reminded that contributions must be sent to the coordinator before the end of 1993.

Fall meetings of the Theme Groups
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Group 1	Discourse Pragmatics	Naples	11-13 November
Group 2	Constituent Order	Berlin	November?
Group 3	Complementation	Istanbul?	15/30 October
Group 4	Actance et Valence	Berlin	21-23 October
Group 5	Adverbials	Pavia	23-25 September
Group 6	Tense and Aspect	Cortona	7-9 October
Group 7	Noun Phrase Structure	Edinburgh	16-18 September
Group 8	Clitics	Durham	?
Group 9	Word Prosodic Systems	Strasbourg/Lund	1-3 October

Book Notices
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Nichols, Johanna. 1992. *Linguistic diversity in space and time*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Nichols's book falls squarely into the "many-languages" approach to language universals: She systematically gathered data from a sample of 174 languages and analyzes these data with sophisticated statistical techniques. The surveyed features are four major 'types' (head/dependent marking, morphological complexity, word order, and clause alignment, i.e. accusative vs. ergative vs. stative-active, etc.) and a number of minor features (alienable/inalienable possession, inclusive/exclusive first person pronouns, gender, valence-changing operations, plurality neutralization, and others), most of which were initially collected to test GEORGIJ A. KLIMOV's hypothesis that many of these features correlate with stative-active alignment and are determined by the conceptual cast of the language (this is his "contentive typology"). Nichols finds that KLIMOV's predictions, based on a much smaller and unbalanced sample, are indeed borne out in some cases, but that the head/dependent type is in

fact is in fact a much better predictor of other features than stative-active alignment, and areal tendencies also play an important role (stative-active languages are clustered in North America).

However, testing KLIMOV's hypotheses is only a by-product of NICHOLS's investigation. Her main interest is in uncovering areal patterns of structural features at a global level, and it is probably fair to say that this book is the first major contribution to world-wide areal linguistics. She boldly interprets the patterns she finds in terms of migratory and purely linguistic spreads that go back to early prehistoric times, tens of thousands of years ago. Thus, she claims, typology can tell us more about prehistory than the comparative method of genetic linguistics, because evidence of genetic relationship disappears after ca. 8 000 years. For this goal it is important that the sampling procedure is reliable and maximizes genetic diversity. NICHOLS tries to sample "at a controlled time depth", i.e. one language per family (where *family* is defined as a genetic grouping of 2500-4000 years). There are many obstacles to this, especially the lack of comparable information on time depth from

different research traditions, but NICHOLS's sample is probably one of the least biased samples available. Thus, it contains only 10 languages from Europe.

In chapters 2-4, NICHOLS explores the distribution of, and correlations between, the structural features surveyed, applying the familiar methods of typology. Some known correlations are confirmed, and several unexpected correlations are discovered, e.g. the correlation between verb-initial word order and head marking (which has a nice functional motivation), the correlation between ergativity and dependent marking, and especially the correlations between head marking, stative active alignment and alienable/inalienable possession. The two latter correlations are interesting because they seem to show that the structural type of a language may determine its expressive possibilities to some extent, i.e. function may follow form.

In chapters 5-7, NICHOLS applies statistical methods to detect areal and ultimately historical patterns. These chapters present only statistics, no linguistic material, and are therefore not easy for linguists to digest. However, the statistics allows NICHOLS to get some hard evidence where we previously had to be satisfied with impressionistic observations. In chapter 5 she measures genetic vs. areal consistency and finds that alignment is most consistent in genetic groups (hence diachronically most stable), but least consistent in areas. By contrast, word order is highly consistent areally, but not very consistent genetically. In chapter 6, she shows that different features have different scales of geographical patterning, as ex-

pected given their different degrees of genetic and areal consistency: More stable features are more widely distributed than less stable features. But some features (especially exclusive/inclusive pronouns and inalienable possession) show a global distributional pattern: these features increase as one goes from the western parts of the inhabited world (Africa, Europe) eastward to Asia, Australia and the New World. NICHOLS concludes from such global patterns that the current distribution of structural features still shows clear traces of the original expansion of humans out of Africa to Eurasia, the Pacific and the New World.

Be that as it may, NICHOLS's general observations on geographical factors in the distribution of structural features are highly original, and are instructive for any typologist. Especially noteworthy is her typology of linguistic areas into residual zones, showing high genetic and structural diversity (e.g. the Balkans, the Caucasus, California, northern Australia) and spread zones, showing little genetic and structural diversity as a result of rapid spread of one language or language family (e.g. central Australia, sub-Saharan Africa, central insular Oceania, western Europe). EUROTYP participants attempting to identify European areal features (perhaps a "Standard Average European") may well be inspired by NICHOLS's thinking.

While European languages are central to the EUROTYP project, NICHOLS reminds us that from a world-wide perspective, the extreme west of Eurasia is a fairly peripheral and rather atypical area. If we want to say something about human language in general, we

should bear the wider picture in mind.

MARTIN HASPELMATH

HENGVELD, KEES. 1992. *Non-verbal predication: theory, typology, diachrony*. (Functional Grammar Series, 15.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

This book is the most thoroughly typological work to come out of the Functional Grammar (FG) series so far, showing that Simon Dik's requirement of "typological adequacy" is being taken seriously. Hengeveld studies 37 languages from a carefully constructed world-wide sample (see *EURO TYP Newsletter* 2: 7-9 for the sampling procedure), where he looks at clause types whose main predicate is not a finite verb. The sentences in 1-9 illustrate the most important clause types that represent "non-verbal predication":

- (1) equative classifying  
*Joan is a friend of mine.*
- (2) equative identifying  
*Joan is my best friend.*
- (3) ascriptive adjectival  
*Joan is ill.*
- (4) ascriptive nominal  
(bare noun)  
*"Joan is carpenter."*  
(i.e. Joan is a carpenter.)
- (5) non-presentative possessive  
*"The book is of Joan."*  
(i.e. The book is Joan's.)
- (6) non-presentative locative  
*Joan is in the office.*
- (7) presentative possessive  
*"There is a book of Joan."*  
(i.e. Joan has a book.)
- (8) presentative locative  
*There is a book on the table.*
- (9) presentative existential  
*There is beer without alcohol.*

In defining non-verbal predication and its subtypes in a cross-linguistically applicable way, Hengeveld makes use of the underlying representations of FG, which seem to be well-suited to such a cross-linguistic task, because they abstract away from language-particular details (although one could perhaps object that they mix semantic and syntactic criteria in a curious way). But this does not mean that the book is not accessible to or interesting for FG outsiders. Compared with some other formal frameworks, there is very little theory-internal argumentation in the book, and the main emphasis is on the typological generalizations. Functional explanations are given for these generalizations which are quite independent of FG.

In chapters 3 and 5, Hengeveld defines and classifies the various subtypes of non-verbal predication, showing how they can be described in FG. (The clause types in 1-9 above are only a subset of these types.) Ch. 6 discusses regularities in non-verbal predicability, the extent to which different languages have sentences of type 1-9 or lack them. E.g., English lacks type 4, 5, and 7, and uses alternative strategies. Ch. 7 describes the alternative strategies that languages use, again formulating regularities in the form of implicational hierarchies.

In ch. 8 the expression formats of non-verbal predication types are described, again with several implicational hierarchies, and ch. 9 looks at "expression patterns", i.e. the distribution of systems of expression formats across lan-



guages, ending up with an implicational map. Finally, ch. 10-11 consider diachronic changes: the grammaticalization from lexical items to copulas, and further to auxiliaries in periphrastic constructions.

One of the most striking correlations found is that with parts-of-speech systems, to which ch. 4 is devoted. Parts of speech (especially the status of adverbs) will be further investigated by Hengeveld and the Adverbials Group within EUROTYP.

Although only five of Hengeveld's 37 sample languages are European (Turkish, Basque, Abkhaz, Dutch, Hungarian), it is highly relevant for the concern of EUROTYP, especially Group 4 (Actance et valence), where one sub-topic is "structures essives".

MARTIN HASPELMATH

#### Grants

DAVIDE RICCA (U Pavia) has received an Alexander von Humboldt fellowship for research on the typology of sentence adverbs (a sub-project of Group 5). Ekkehard König will provide the necessary guidance and Davide will be in Berlin until the end of October.

#### New book publications by EUROTYP participants

BISANG, WALTER. 1992. *Das Verb im Chinesischen, Hmong, Vietnamesischen, Thai und Khmer*. (Language Universals Series, 7.) Tübingen: Narr.

CORBETT, GREVILLE & FRASER, NORMAN & MCGLASHAN, SCOTT (eds.) 1993. *Heads in grammatical theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

HAWKINS, JOHN A. & GELLMANN, MURRAY (eds.) 1992. *The evolution of human languages*. (Santa Fe Institute Studies in the Sciences of Complexity, 11.) Reading/MA: Addison-Wesley.

HASPELMATH, MARTIN. 1993. *A grammar of Lezgian*. (Mouton Grammar Library, 9.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

HENGEVELD, KEES. 1992. *Non-verbal predication: Theory, typology, diachrony*. (Functional Grammar Series, 15.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

JOHANSON, LARS. 1992. *Strukturelle Faktoren in türkischen Sprachkontakten*. (Sitzungsberichte der Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft an der Universität Frankfurt am Main, Bd. XXIX, Nr. 5) Stuttgart: Franz Steiner.

KIBRIK, ALEKSANDR E. 1992. *Očerki po obščim i prikladnym voprosam jazykoznanija*. [Essays on general and applied issues in linguistics] Moskva: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta.

KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM, MARIA. 1993. *Nominalizations*. London: Routledge.

NAUMANN, BERND & PLANK, FRANS & HOFBAUER, GOTTFRIED (eds.) 1992. *Language and earth: Elective affinities between the emerging sciences of linguistics and geology*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

## New addresses

Note: starting 1st July 1993, all places in Germany will have new five-digit postal codes.

Also starting 1st July, German Internet e-mail addresses ending in ...dbp.de will change to ...dfn.de.

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### EUROTYP Working Papers

#### The current list of EUROTYP Working Papers: (June 1993)

New Working Papers that were published since EUROTYP Newsletter No. 7 are printed in larger font and boldface.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

#### Series I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse):

**Giuliano Bernini**  
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#### I/1 (January 1991)

**JOHANNES BECHERT:** "Topicality, (in)definiteness, and other parameters of the NP and the sentence in the coastal area of the North Sea and Turkey."

**GIULIANO BERNINI:** "Negative 'short rejoinders' in the languages of Europe"

**JIM MILLER:** "Focus in English and Russian: What is the role of word order in Russian?"

#### I/2 (May 1992) GIULIANO BERNINI & DAVIDE RICCA (eds.) *Topics*.

**JOHANNES BECHERT:** "Standard German: some first impressions."

**A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN & MICHEL VAN DE GRIFT:** "Participant tracking in Latin discourse"

ELENA MASLOVA: "Grammatical encoding of pragmatic functions: the cases of Aleut and Yukaghir"

JIM MILLER: "Null subjects and direct objects in Russian: remarks on topic continuity in Russian and English"

AHMED MOUTAOUAKIL: "Discourse continuity maintenance in Standard Modern Arabic"

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "Topics in Turkish: a few impressions and examples"

ROSANNA SORNICOLA: "Establishing topics in Old Italian and Old Spanish"

I/3: GIULIANO BERNINI: *The sentence topic in the languages of Europe.*

## Series II (Constituent Order):

Anna Siewierska  
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II/1 (1991) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.) *Word order surveys.*

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "An overview of the main word order characteristics of Celtic"

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "Word order characteristics of the Scandinavian languages"

YAKOV G. TESTELEC: "Word order in kartvelian languages"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "An overview of word order in Slavic languages"

II/2 (1991) JOHN A. HAWKINS & ANNA SIEWIERSKA (eds.) *Performance principles of word order.*

BEATRICE PRIMUS: "A performance based account of topic position and focus positions"

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Performance principles in Celtic word order"

MATTHEW DRYER: "Adverbial subordinators and word order asymmetries"

KATALIN KISS: "A note on parsing efficiency in Hungarian"

MARIA VILKUNA: "Constituent order and constituent length in Finnish"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "Syntactic weight versus information structure and word order variation in Polish"

JOHN A. HAWKINS & KAORU HORIE & STEPHEN MATTHEWS: "On the interaction between performance principles of word order"

II/3 (1991) DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A database system for language typology"

II/4 (1992) BEATRICE PRIMUS: "The role of grammatical relations in word order universals"

II/5 (1993) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.):

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Case assignment and the order of functional projections in Welsh."

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "SOV order in European SVO languages."

JAN RIJKHOFF: "Word order in the languages of Europe: the simple noun phrase"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "On the ordering of subject agreement and tense affixes"

DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A contribution to the problem of constituent order explanation"

## Series III (Subordination and Complementation):

Nigel Vincent  
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III/1 (1991) KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL B. VINCENT (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe.*

Contributions by ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Celtic), ISTVAN KENESEI (Finno-Ugric and Turkish), MARIA-LUISA RIVERO (Balkan), IAN G. ROBERTS (Germanic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA (Caucasian), NIGEL B. VINCENT (Latin and Romance)

III/2: NIGEL VINCENT & KERSTI BÖRJARS (eds.) *Complement structures*

*in the languages of Europe — more preliminary surveys.*

Contributions by BERNARD COMRIE (Slavonic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA (Russian), ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Polish), TOOMAS HELP (Estonian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), KERSTI BÖRJARS (Scandinavian)

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ISTVAN KENESEI: "Functional categories in Finno-Ugric"

MARIA-LUISA RIVERO: "The Long Head Movement languages of Europe: a preliminary overview"

IAN ROBERTS: "Remarks on functional heads and complementation"

NIGEL B. VINCENT: "Head versus dependent marking: the case of the clause"

#### Series IV (Actance et valence):

Jack Feuillet  
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IV/1 (1991)

ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Semantically ergative languages in typological perspective"

JAN TERJE FAARLUND: "Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux"

JACK FEUILLET: "Phrases nominales et phrases à verbe être"

IV/2 (1992) GILBERT LAZARD: "Définition des actants"; "Structures d'actance"

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GEORG BOSSONG: "Interaction entre fonctions actanciennes et sémantique des actants"

#### Series V (Adverbial Relations):

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V/1 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (ed.) *Adverbialia.*

ODA BUCHHOLZ: "Constructions expressing increasing degree and the highest possible degree in Greek, Albanian, and other Balkan languages."

FERENC KIEFER & ANDRAS KOMLOSY: "Argument structure and adverbials."

ESTRELLA MONTOLIO: "On conditional structures with complex connectors."

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Once upon a time: two tentative universals of adverbial quantification and their typological consequences."

V/2 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (ed.) *Adverbs and particles of change and continuation.*

Contributions by KARLOS CID ABASOLO (Basque), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), JOAQUIN GARRIDO (Spanish), HARTMUT HABERLAND (Greek; Scandinavian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), FERENC KIEFER (Hungarian, Estonian, Ostyak), IRINA A. NIKOLAEVA (Mari), TIM VAN BAAR (Georgian, outside Europe), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA.

V/3 (1991) BERND KORTMANN (ed.) *Adverbial subordinators in the languages of Europe.*

Contributions by BERND KORTMANN (project description), KEES HENGVELD (Chuvash, Dutch, Maltese, British Romani, Turkish), LEONID KULIKOV (Russian, Azerbaijani, Talysh, Tsez), IGOR NEDJALKOV (Armenian, Kalmyk, Karachay, Lithuanian, Nenets, Russian), JUAN CARLOS MORENO (Basque), MICHEL KEFER & CARL VETTERS & J. VAN DER AUWERA (French), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (Yiddish), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), DONALL P. Ó. BAOILL (Irish).

V/4: MORENO CABRERA, JUAN CARLOS (ed.) *Adverbial quantification and other adverbialia.*

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Adverbial quantification in the languages of Europe: a typological

- survey; The Adverbial Quantification Questionnaire"
- KES HENGEVELD: "Adverbial quantification in British Romani, Dutch and Turkish"
- LEONID I. KULIKOV: "Adverbial quantification in Russian and Tsez"
- DONALL P. Ó BAOILL: "Adverbial quantification and Irish"
- JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA: "Dutch 'once' and related issues"
- M. E. TORREGO: "Les adverbes de continuation et changement en latin"
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KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA: "On subordinate clauses in Megrelian."

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KES HENGEVELD: "Semantic type, factivity, and the expression of adverbial clauses."

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V/6: GERJAN VAN SCHAAIK: "Similarity in Turkish."

V/7: EKKEHARD KÖNIG & MARTIN HASPELMATH (eds.) *Converbs.*

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EKKEHARD KÖNIG: "The meaning of converb constructions."

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BERND KORTMANN: "Adverbial participial clauses in English."

LARS JOHANSON: "On Turkic converb clauses."

NATALIA A. KOZINTSEVA: "Taxic relations of concomitance in Modern East Armenian: constructions with non-finite forms."

IGOR' V. NEDJALKOV: "Converbs in Evenki."

#### Series VI (Tense and Aspect):

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VI/1: (August 1992) ÖSTEN DAHL (ed.)

Pier Marco Bertinetto & Denis Delfitto: "Aspect vs. actionality: some reasons for keeping them apart"

Éva Ágnes Csató: "On some theoretical and methodological problems of the typological study of tense-aspect categories"

Eva Hedin: "Present with future time reference in Modern Greek"

Rolf Thieroff: "Tense, aspect and mood categories in European languages."

VI/2: (August 1992) ÖSTEN DAHL & CASPER DE GROOT & HANNU TOMMOLA (eds.) *Future Time Reference in European languages I.*

**Contributions on Bulgarian, Estonian, German, Hungarian, Continental Scandinavian, Züritüütsch.**

- VI/3 (December 1992) ÖSTEN DAHL & CASPER DE GROOT & HANNU TOMMOLA (eds.) *Future Time Reference in European languages II. Contributions on Dutch, Finnish, Modern Greek, Italian, Lezgian, East Slavic, Turkish.*
- VI/4 (January 1993) VLADIMIR P. NEDJALKOV: "Tense-aspect-mood forms in Chukchi."

**Series VII (Noun Phrase Structure):**

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- VII/1 (February 1990) FRANS PLANK: "Suffix-copying as a mirror-image phenomenon."
- VII/2 (May 1990) FRANS PLANK: "On the selective elaboration of nominal or pronominal inflection."
- VII/3 (June 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Gender and gender systems."
- VII/4 (August 1990) EDITH A. MORAVCSIK: "Descriptors of NP-internal structure."
- VII/5 (September 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Agreement: an overview."
- VII/6 (October 1990) Frans Plank: Review of *Agreement in Natural Language*, ed. by Michael Barlow & Charles A. Ferguson, Stanford: CSLI, 1988.
- VII/7 (November 1990) MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM: "Action nominal constructions in the languages of Europe."
- VII/8 (November 1990) JIM HURFORD: "An inventory of noun phrase universals: format and specimen list."
- VII/9 (January 1991) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "The head of the noun phrase: evidence from Russian numeral expressions."
- VII/10 (March 1991) FRANS PLANK: "Inflection and derivation."

- VII/11 (April 1991) FRANS PLANK: "ON determiners 1. Ellipsis and inflections 2. Co-occurrence of possessives."
- VII/12 (April 1991) DAVID GIL: "Universal quantifiers: a typological study."
- VII/13 (July 1991) FRANS PLANK: "From cases to adpositions"
- VII/14 (July 1991) KRISTINA JOKINEN: "On the two genitives in Finnish"
- VII/15 (March 1992): GREVILLE CORBETT: "A typology of number systems"
- VII/16 (May 1992): ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Defective paradigms: Number in Daghestanian"
- VII/17 (June 1992): FRANS PLANK: "Advantage Albanian: Grouping in multiple attribution"
- VII/18 (May 1993): ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (ed.) *The noun phrase in the Andalal dialect of Avar as spoken at Sogratl.*
- Aleksandr Kibrik: "Sogratl text with interlinear translation and notes", "Andalal noun inflection"
- Yakov Testelec: "Word order of modifiers in the Andalal noun phrase"
- Sergey Tatevosov: "Universal quantifiers in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"
- Konstantin Kazenin: "Action nominal constructions in the Sogratl dialect of Avar."
- Ekaterina Bogdanova: "Genitive constructions and relativization in the Sogratl dialect of Avar."
- Elena Kalinina: "Sentences with non-verbal predicates in the Sogratl dialect of Avar."

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VIII/1 (May 1991) HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK & LUIGI RIZZI (eds.) *Clitics and their hosts*.

PAOLA BENINCÀ: "Complement clitics in medieval Romance: the Tobler-Mussafia Law."

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANNOVA & LARS HELLAN: "Clitics and the completeness parameter."

CARMEN DOBROVIE-SORIN: "Clitic clusters in Romanian: on deriving linear order from hierarchical structure."

LILIANE HAEGEMAN: "Subject clitics and clitic doubling in West Flemish."

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "The distribution of Scandinavian weak pronouns."

ITZIAR LAKA: "Agreement clitics in Basque."

ZVI PENNER: "Pronominal clitics in Bernese Swiss German and their structural position. Jakob Wackernagel and language acquisition."

CECILIA POLETTI: "Three kinds of subject clitics in Basso Polesano and the theory of *pro*."

IAN ROBERTS: "The nature of subject clitics in Fraco-Provençal Valdôtain."

VIII/2 (February 1993) MARCO HAVERKORT: "Clitics and parameterization: case studies in the interaction of head movement phenomena."

### Series IX (Word Prosodic Systems):

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IX/1 (April 1991) MIEKE TROMMELEN & WIM ZONNEVELD: "Word stress in Dutch: main stress, secondary stress and reduction."

IX/2 (April 1991) TOMAS RIAD: "The bimoraic condition in Gothic syllabification"

IX/3 (April 1991) JOSÉ I. HUALDE: "A metrical analysis of western Basque pitch accent."

IX/4 (April 1991) HAIKE JACOBS: "The evolution of French foot and syllable structure."

### Series X (The Tenth Series):

Ekkehard König (Programme Director)

X/1 (May 1991) DAVID GIL: "Nouns, verbs, and quantification."

X/2: CHRISTIAN LEHMANN, DIK BAKKER, ØSTEN DAHL, ANNA SIEWIERSKA (Committee on Computation and Standardization): *EUROTYP Guidelines*

<b>EUROTYP Newsletter</b>
The Newsletter of the European Science Foundation's Programme in Language Typology (EUROTYP)
Nr. 8, June 1993
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# EUROTYP NEWSLETTER

ESF PROGRAMME IN LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY N° 9, December 1993

(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

## Reports from the Theme Groups, spring 1993

**Theme Group 9:**  
**Word Prosodic Systems**  
(coordinated by HARRY VAN DER HULST, U Leiden)

**Meeting in Lund, 30 August - 2 September 1993**

The host of this meeting was GÖSTA BRUCE. It was planned directly after a conference on Prosody, organized by the European Speech Communication Association (ESCA) so that two distinguished 'prosodists' who attended the ESCA conference, MARY BECKMAN (Ohio SU) and ELIZABETH SELKIRK (U Mass), could be invited to stay on for the EUROTYP workshop.

During three days the following papers were presented. As usual the presentations focused on specific topics relating to the project.

ELIZABETH SELKIRK: "The prosodic structure of function words"

MARY BECKMAN: "Stress and accent in English"

ELLIS VISCH (U Leiden): "The StressTyp database"

CURT RICE (U Texas, Austin): "Sami stress and consonant gradation"

HAIKE JACOBS: "Diachronic developments of Romance stress systems with special reference to French"

MARY BECKMAN: "The ToBi transcription system"

A DITI LAHIRI (U Konstanz): "Quantitative changes in West Germanic"

TOMAS RIAD (U Stockholm): "The Germanic quantity shift: a typology"

LEO WETZELS (U Nijmegen): "Portuguese stress"

IGGY ROCA (U Essex): "Spanish stress"

In the general discussion, various matters concerning the planning of the volume were discussed.

The Lund meeting was felt to be very productive, not in the least due to the 'new' input from the special guests.

**Theme Group 8:**  
**Clitics**  
(coordinated by HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK, U Tilburg)

**Meeting in Durham, 15-17 October 1993**

The meeting was hosted by JOSEPH E. EMONDS and very well organized. It took place at the impressive castle that is part of the university. There was a program with 11 talks and a working session for the "inner circle". The program was as follows:

LARS HELLAN (U Trondheim): "On Scandinavian clitics"

- GUNLÖG JOSEFSSON (U Lund):  
"Pronominal doubling and object shift in Scandinavian"
- ADRIANA BELLETTI (Perugia):  
"Case checking and clitic placement"
- KATHRIN COOPER (Frankfurt): "On pronominal clitics in Zurich German"
- GUGLIELMO CINQUE (U Venice):  
"Romance past participle movement and clause structure"
- IAN ROBERTS (UCNW Bangor):  
"Agreement, clitics and case in Welsh"
- NORBERT CORVER (U Tilburg):  
"Some notes on the trigger of pronoun movement"
- MICHAL STARKE (U Geneva): "C2 in Slovak"
- LUIGI RIZZI (Geneva): "Some notes on Romance cliticization"
- NIGEL VINCENT (Manchester):  
"Some thoughts on the history of clitics"
- DAMIR CAVAR (U Potsdam): "Pronominal and verbal clitics in Croatian"

The group has so far produced four substantial volumes of working papers. It was decided that papers from the most recent meetings will be selected to make up a fifth and last volume.

Plans for the final volume remain the same. What is considered particularly interesting is the idea of including a "feature article" which will include much of the insight that has come forth in the group. Since it would be too much to hope that there can already be a complete consensus, the BBS format will be adopted with one feature article and 15-20 brief comments by active participants in the clitics group.

Attribution of the individual tasks for the book has largely been

completed. Work on the questionnaires is slow, but commitments have been obtained from the participants. The plan is for there to be a substantial number of draft chapters by March 1, so that these can be discussed at the next Plenary meeting.

The last meeting of the group will take place in Venice late October or early November. In addition, several members have announced their interest in continuing the collaboration even after the end of 1994. In fact, the interest is so great that one can say there is a firm plan to continue for at least one or two years.

**Theme Group 7:**  
**Noun Phrase Structure**  
(coordinated by FRANS PLANK, U Konstanz)

**Meeting in Edinburgh,**  
**17-19 September 1993**

In honor of Adam Smith's early achievements in theoretical morphology, the special topic of the Edinburgh meeting was "Nominal inflectional systems", organized by ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (Moscow State U). The following papers on this topic were given:

- GREVILLE CORBETT (U Surrey):  
"Russian noun inflection: Network Morphology and DATR"
- ALEKSANDR KIBRIK: "Nominal inflection in Daghestanian languages"
- FRANS PLANK: "Generalizations about agreement patterns in a 50-language sample"

EDITH MORAVCSIK (U Wisconsin-Milwaukee): "Inflectional similarities across word classes"

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (U Stockholm): "Possessive NPs in Maltese: alienability, iconicity and grammaticalization"

MARTIN HASPELMATH: "Word-class changing inflectional morphology"

There were also several papers giving overviews of noun phrase structure in individual languages. JOHN R. PAYNE (U Manchester) discussed some salient properties of Lithuanian NPs. ALEKSANDR KIBRIK & MARTIN HASPELMATH reported on the noun phrase of Godoberi, an Andic (Nakh-Daghestanian) language of the northeastern Caucasus, based on data gathered in July during the field trip of Moscow State University to Daghestan. Two papers were given by local linguists from Edinburgh: ROB MULALLY on NP structure in Scottish Gaelic, and DIANE NELSON on NP structure in Finnish. Finally, DAVID GIL (NU Singapore) presented some striking features of NP syntax in Singlish, a mixed language of Singapore (English-lexified, but with many syntactic calques from Chinese, as well as independent developments).

Three further papers, not fitting into any bigger category, reported on ongoing research by members of the Group:

JIM HURFORD (U Edinburgh): "Some typological parameters of noun-numeral inflection"

LEON STASSEN (KU Nijmegen): "The and-with enigma: NP-coordination and comitatives"

DAVID GIL: "Conjunctive operators: a cross-linguistic perspective"

The business meeting was devoted to a discussion of forthcoming Working Papers (on overdetermination, on adjectives as heads and multiple functions of definite articles, and on the Godoberi NP), the status of the universals collection (gathered by JIM HURFORD & SIMON KIRBY), and "the final word on the final volume".

#### Theme Group 6:

#### Tense and Aspect

(coordinated by ÖSTEN DAHL, U Stockholm)

#### Meeting in Cortona, Italy, 7-9 October 1993

The group met at the Palazzone of the Scuola Normale Superiore in Cortona, in conjunction with the Cortona Tense-Aspect Meeting, which was organized by one of the group members, PIER MARCO BERTINETTO, between October 10 and 13.

The following members were present at the group meeting: PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (SNS Pisa), ÖSTEN DAHL, KAREN EBERT (U Zurich), CASPER DE GROOT (U Amsterdam), EVA HEDIN (U Stockholm), JOUKO LINDSTEDT (U Helsinki), SVENKA SAVIC (U Novi Sad), ROLF THIEROFF (FU Berlin), HANNU TOMMOLA (U Helsinki). Additional participants were NINA HEIKKINEN and NINA NISSALO (both U Helsinki).

The research within the group has been organized around three focal areas: Future Time Reference, The Perfect and The

Progressive, each with a questionnaire and a coordinating group. Since the focal areas were launched after each other, they are now in different phases of development, and it so happened that at this meeting most of the interest came to be concentrated on Focal Area II, The Perfect, since this area is now in a stage where the results are becoming ripe. Several of the presentations concerned languages in which perfects are undergoing further grammaticalization or where the status of the perfect is unclear. Thus, CASPER DE GROOT reported on The Perfect in Dutch, Dutch being a language with a rather deviant perfect, whose true nature has so far thwarted the attempts of linguists. PIER MARCO BERTINETTO presented on-going work that he is undertaking together with MARIO SQUARTINI on the use of the simple and compound preterit in Italian, where the latter represents a perfect under expansion. Clear differences in the distribution of these forms in the varieties of Standard Italian used in different locations have been attested using a questionnaire (similar to the general Perfect Questionnaire used in the group but more condensed). By identifying the contexts in which the usage differs between e.g. Torino and Naples, it is possible to shed light on the grammaticalization process by which a perfect develops into a (perfective) past. A analogous questionnaire for German has been constructed by ROLF THIEROFF and some results have already been obtained. Grammaticalization processes involving the perfect are also in the focus of the research project The Slavic Perfect, which is financed by the Academy of Finland (JOUKO

LINDSTEDT and HANNU TOMMOLA, project leaders; NINA HEIKKINEN and NINA NIISSALO, research assistants). LINDSTEDT and HEIKKINEN reported on the sub-project on the South Slavic Perfect, where HEIKKINEN has concentrated on Macedonian, a particularly interesting language in view of its three distinct perfect constructions, each with its separate development and particular dialect distribution. This study thus provides essential information on the relevant grammaticalization processes and on the semantics of perfect constructions. The presentation by TOMMOLA and NIISSALO concerned their sub-project in which they study the disappearance of the Old Slavic Perfect in the North (=East and West) Slavic languages. NIISSALO's data show a direct connection between the loss of the auxiliary in the old Perfect and the extension of its domain of use to areas not typical of perfects in general, such as narrative contexts. The semantics of the perfect has always been a controversial topic. In connection with a presentation by ÖSTEN DAHL, the group discussed whether the traditional taxonomy of 'perfect uses' can be revised so as to better account for facts concerning among other things constraints on collocability with temporal adverbials.

The Perfect Focal Area will be the topic of a planned issue of Working Papers, edited by JOUKO LINDSTEDT. A selection of these will be included in the final volume.

Within the Focal Area on the Progressive, answers to the questionnaires have now been received for a large number of languages, but some additional data will yet have to be collected. The

group responsible for this area (PIER MARCO BERTINETTO, KAREN EBERT, CASPER DE GROOT) plan to write up the results of the questionnaire investigation and produce a Working Paper issue around the middle of 1994. This will also go into the final volume.

In accordance with earlier decisions, the last group meeting (Autumn 1994) will be extended to a week to allow serious work on the articles to be included in the final volume. Drafts of the articles should be circulated during week 39, and the meeting will take place during week 41, 1994, in a location with good technical facilities, preferably Stockholm. An application for additional funding will be directed to the Swedish Research Council for the Human and Social Sciences, with which informal contacts have already been taken. The organization of the final volume was also discussed, but no major changes were made relative to the decisions taken at the preceding group meeting.

At the Cortona Tense-Aspect meeting, the following presentations were made by members of the Theme Group:

JOUKO LINDSTEDT: "The typology of bounds";

HANNU TOMMOLA: "The states are a'changin': on the semantics of remain and become (primarily in Baltic Finnic)";

PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (with MARIO SQUARTINI): "An attempt at defining the class of 'gradual completion' verbs";

EVA HEDIN: "The denotative function of imperfective aspect";

SVENKA SAVIC: "Past tense in Serbo-Croatian: methodological remarks";

PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (with VALENTINA BIANCHI and MARIO SQUARTINI): "Perspective point and aspectual dynamics";

ÖSTEN DAHL: "Areal phenomena in European tense-aspect systems";

KAREN EBERT: "Affinities of Perfect and Progressive";

ROLF THIEROFF: "Tense, aspect and other verbal categories";

CASPER DE GROOT: "Aspect and tense in functional grammar".

#### **Theme Group 5:**

##### **Adverbial relations**

(coordinated by JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, U Antwerp)

#### **Meeting in Pavia, 23-25 September 1993**

Two thirds of this meeting were devoted to the usual language reports by Group members, where everyone presents the relevant data for the language(s) of his/her expertise and discusses issues arising from the data.

The first day saw reports on **Repetition, Reversal and Revision**, HARTMUT HABERLAND's (U Roskilde) topic. The languages covered were: Albanian (ODA BUCHHOLZ, FU Berlin), Romani (YARON MATRAS, U Hamburg), Bulgarian, Dutch, French and Portuguese (JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA), Turkish (KEES HENGVELD), Polish, Latvian, Lezgian (MARTIN HASPELMATH), Latin (PIER LUIGI CUZZOLIN, U Pavia), Irish (DÓNALL P. Ó BAOILL, Ling. Inst. of Ireland), Spanish and Basque (JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA, UA Madrid), Russian, Armenian and Lithuanian (IGOR'

NEDJALKOV, ILIRAN St. Petersburg), Georgian (WALTER BISANG, U Mainz). Hartmut Haberland presented some preliminary generalizations based on 15 languages.

The second focal area was **Sentence Adverbs**, PAOLO RAMAT & DAVIDE RICCA's (U Pavia) topic. Reports were given on the following languages: Irish (Ó BAOILL), Russian, Armenian and Lithuanian (NEDJALKOV), Bulgarian, French and Portuguese (VAN DER AUWERA), Basque, Catalan, Galician and Spanish (MORENO CABRERA), Romani (MATRAS), Turkish and Dutch (HENGEVELD), Danish (HABERLAND), Georgian (BISANG). PAOLO RAMAT and DAVIDE RICCA formulated first typological generalizations on the basis of data from 14 languages.

The third day was taken up by 'state of the art' reports, where Group members informed each other on the progress they had made on their own topic in the meantime:

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA:  
"Continuation, iteration, addition"

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA:  
"Adverbial quantification"

KEES HENGEVELD: "The internal structure of adverbial clauses"

EKKEHARD KÖNIG & MARTIN HASPELMATH: "Concessive conditional clauses"

IGOR' NEDJALKOV: "Converbs"

#### Theme Group 4:

#### Actance et valence

(coordinated by JACK FEUILLET, INALCO Paris)

Meeting in Berlin,

22-23 October 1993

The following members were present, in addition to JACK FEUILLET: GEORG BOSSONG (U Mannheim/Zürich), ALAIN CHRISTOL, JANTERJE FAARLUND (U Trondheim), FRANCESCA FICI-GIUSTI (U Florence), PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT (EPHE Paris), GILBERT LAZARD (Institut de France), JEAN PERROT (EPHE Paris), KARMELE ROTAETXE (U of Basque Country).

J. FEUILLET discussed a number of issues related to his sub-theme of «structures essives», in particular the status of the «attribut de l'objet» (= secondary predicate, or co-predicate) in cases like French *arriver malade* 'arrive sick' or German *sich krumm lachen* 'laugh oneself crooked'. G. LAZARD presented a new analysis of grammatical relations in Georgian: «L'actance en géorgien: structure ergative ou structure duale?». P.-Y. LAMBERT discussed various types of impersonal constructions (meteorological predicates, experiential predicates, impersonal passives).

F.FICI-GIUSTI gave an overview of her sub-theme «la diathèse». There was some discussion on the role of morphology in defining diatheses like the passive, and on how constructions like Polish *wypito herbate* 'one drank tea', where the coding of the patient remains the same, should be analyzed. MARTIN HASPELMATH presented a progress report on the sub-theme «constructions à pos-

sesseur externe» (E. KÖNIG & M. HASPELMATH), trying to identify the main areas where cross-linguistic variation occurs (e.g. German *Das Gesicht wurde ihm rot*/French ??*Le visage lui rougit*/Russian *Lico u nego pokrasnelo*).

K. ROTAETXE talked on her sub-theme «le tiers actant». There was some discussion of how the third actant should be defined, in particular whether "adjects" can also be considered as third actants. A. CHRISTOL gave an overview of his sub-theme, oblique actants, making some original proposals for explanations of genitive and prepositional marking of actants. The meeting was concluded by a paper by J. PERROT on his sub-theme «visée communicative» (information structure and actant structure).

The Group is planning one more Working Paper, containing papers of G. LAZARD on Georgian, by J. PERROT on Mordva, by G. BOSSONG on the typological characterization of Romance languages, and by E. KÖNIG & M. HASPELMATH on external-possessor constructions.

**Theme Group 3:**  
**Subordination and complementation**  
 (coordinated by NIGEL VINCENT, University of Manchester)

**Meeting in Istanbul,**  
**28-31 October 1993**

Participants at this meeting: NIGEL VINCENT, BOB BORSLEY (UCNW Bangor), JAKLIN KORNFILT (Syracuse U), JON ORTIZ DE URBINA (U Deusto, Bilbao),

MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO (U Ottawa), IAN ROBERTS (UCNW Bangor), KARINA VAMLING (U LUND), KERSTI BÖRJARS (U Manchester) (apologies from ISTVÁN KENESEI)

The first part of the meeting was devoted to papers on the theoretical topics that have been established as the focal points of the group's theoretical work. The following papers were read and discussed: MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO: "Imperative matters!", IAN ROBERTS: "Deconstructing?", (at this stage, punctuation returned to normal) BOB BORSLEY: "Bod-clauses in Welsh", KARINA VAMLING (paper written with REVAZ TCHANTOURIA): "Verbal nouns (masdar) in Megrelian", NIGEL VINCENT: "Grammaticalisation and modularisation: *have* and *be* revisited", JON ORTIZ DE URBINA: "On the morphophonological licensing of the [FOCUS] feature"; JAKLIN KORNFILT: "Free relative clauses in Turkish". KARINA VAMLING also presented a preliminary paper on the complementation system of Tsova-Tush (Bats).

At this point, the group ventured across the Bosphorus in order to have a bowl of yoghurt in Asia. This was done at no extra cost to the EUROTYP project we hasten to add.

The last day of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the final volume. KERSTI BÖRJARS had prepared an outline for the language chapters which was accepted after some revisions. The group decided that the language chapters should have a similar structure in that they will all have the same six section headings. The structure below that level will vary from language (family/group) to language (family/group).

Outlines for the five topic based chapters were also presented and discussed: BOB BORSLEY, JAKLIN KORNfilt and KARINA VAMling: "Infinitives and verbal nouns", JON ORTIZ DE URBINA: "Functional categories in complementation", MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO (and IAN ROBERTS): "Verb movement and complementation", IAN ROBERTS: "Restructuring and clause merger", NIGEL VINCENT and IAN ROBERTS: "The diachrony of C-systems". All outlines will be updated on the basis of comments made by other group members during the discussion.

Updated chapter outlines and the revised guide for the language chapters will be circulated early in the new year.

It was agreed that the meetings of the group during the plenary conference at Le Bischenberg/Strasbourg should include presentations of as many as possible of the chapters which had not appeared in preliminary versions in the Working Papers.

## **Theme Group 2**

### **Constituent Order**

(coordinated by ANNA SIEWIERSKA, U Amsterdam)

**Meeting in Berlin,  
25-27 November 1993**

As in previous meetings, the variety of topics discussed reflected the diversity of the members' interests. Two papers focused on particular language families: MARIA VILKUNA (U Helsinki) presented a first version of her paper on word order in Finno-Ugrian languages, and MAGGIE TALLERMAN (U Durham) discussed theoretical is-

ssues around "Celtic word order, configurationality, and VSO typology" (her other paper, "A case assignment paradox in Welsh infinitival clauses", could not be presented due to lack of time). YAKOV TESTELEK (RAN Institute of Linguistics, Moscow) was unable to attend the meeting, but sent a draft of his paper "Word order variation in some SOV languages of Europe" (dealing mostly with Daghestanian and Kartvelian languages).

Part of the meeting was again devoted to performance principles of word order. JOHN A. HAWKINS (USC) presented parts of his forthcoming book (*A performance theory of order and constituency*, Cambridge University Press, 1994). BEATRICE PRIMUS's (LMU Munich) talk was on "Explaining grammatical hierarchies and hierarchy-based word order", where she related word order universals to case-marking alignment and the hierarchy of semantic roles. KATALIN KISS (Academy of Sciences, Budapest) circulated a first written version of her contribution "Discourse-configurationality in the languages of Europe", but her oral presentation was "On VP-external and VP-internal subjects", where she pointed out some problems of the KRATZER/DIESING hypothesis that subjects of permanent predicates are VP-external, while subjects of transitory predicates are VP-internal.

ANNA SIEWIERSKA reported on various results from her large-scale typological investigations. First she gave the results from a study of head/dependent marking (in the sense of JOHANNA NICHOLS) in the languages of Europe. In a second paper she in-



vestigated possible correlations between the morphological coding of grammatical relations and linearization in European languages. Finally, she discussed various problems of the planned Appendix containing data for 14 word order parameters in 137 European languages (how to define "free" word order, how to fill in missing data). Finally, DIK BAKKER (U Amsterdam) correlated various word order parameters to investigate "Flexibility and consistency in the word order of European languages".

**Theme Group 1  
Pragmatic Organization of  
Discourse**  
(coordinated by GIULIANO  
BERNINI, U Pavia)

**Meeting in Naples,  
11-13 November 1993**

The meeting was organized by ROSANNA SORNICOLA and attended further by MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN (U Amsterdam), M. M. JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST (LACITO Paris), ELENA S. MASLOVA (ILIRAN St. Petersburg), YARON MATRAS (U Hamburg), JIM MILLER (U Edinburgh), and BARBARA WEHR (U Mainz). Several local scholars were also present (E. MORLICCHIO, M. CENNAMO, M. BARBATO, G. CESARANO, D. POLATO, D. ROTOLI). The following papers were presented and discussed:

- GIULIANO BERNINI: "More on VS in Italian"  
MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN: "Some observations about extra-clausal constituents in (mainly) spoken Dutch"  
M. CENNAMO: "Word order in *si* constructions"  
M. M. JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST: "Dislocation: la construction naturelle du discours impromptu"  
ELENA MASLOVA: "VS/SV in Russian and the thetic/ categorical distinction"  
YARON MATRAS: "Pragmatics of deictic reference in Romani"  
JIM MILLER: "Problems with extra-clausal elements"  
E. MORLICCHIO & D. ROTOLI: "Word order in Early Modern English and in Early Modern German"  
ROSANNA SORNICOLA & M. BARBATO & G. CESARANO & D. POLATO: "Word order in old Romance languages"  
BARBARA WEHR: "Strategies of foregrounding in Irish"

During the business meeting, the contents of the book were again discussed and some changes were made to the proposed outline. Drafts of the papers will be circulated before the plenary conference and discussed there.

A volume with papers on verb-subject order will be edited by HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE (and perhaps YARON MATRAS).

## The Third Plenary Conference

The third and final EUROTYP Plenary Conference will be held at the conference center Le Bischenberg near Strasbourg, 27-30 March 1994 (arrival 26 March, departure 1 April). Invitations are sent out to participants by the ESF office in Strasbourg.

### Preliminary Program

	Sunday 27	Monday 28	Tuesday 29	Wednesday 30
morning	<i>Plenary session 1</i>	<i>Plenary session 2</i>	<i>Plenary session 3</i>	<b>Group session 4</b>
afternoon	<b>Group session 1</b>	<b>Group session 2</b>	<b>Group session 3</b>	<b>Group session 5</b>
				<i>Closing plenary session</i>

List of plenary lectures:

- Invited lecture: **Johanna Nichols**  
"Europe as a linguistic area"
- Closing lecture: **Bernard Comrie**  
"How exotic are European languages?"
- Group 1: **Johannes Bechert**  
TBA
- Group 2: **Katalin Kiss**  
"Discourse configurationality"
- Group 3: **Ian Roberts & Nigel Vincent**  
"The diachrony of complementiser systems"
- Group 4: **Georg Bossong**  
TBA
- Group 5: **Kees Hengeveld**  
"Semantic type and expression format: on the internal structure of adverbial and complement clauses"
- Group 6: **Jouko Lindstedt**  
"The perfect"
- Group 7: **Greville Corbett**  
"Types of typology, illustrated from gender systems"
- Group 8: **Guglielmo Cinque & Anna Cardinaletti**  
"Clitics"
- Group 9: **Carlos Gussenhoven**  
"The relevance of intonation to word prosody"

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Book Notices
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**WILLI MAYERTHALER & GÜNTHER FLIEDL & CHRISTIAN WINKLER.** 1993. *Infinitivprominenz in europäischen Sprachen. Teil I: Die Romania (samt Baskisch)*. (TBL, 390.) Tübingen: Narr.

This is the first of a planned series of books containing the results of the large-scale typological projects on infinitives in European languages that has been going on in Klagenfurt (directed by MAYERTHALER). The present volume is restricted to data from Romance languages (plus Basque), but there are several chapters on methodology and theory that are of more general relevance.

Like some EUROTYP groups, MAYERTHALER and his colleagues heavily rely on the questionnaire methodology. Their infinitive questionnaire consists of 55 sentences whose translations may contain infinitives. In this book, the data from 20 Romance languages are compared (plus Basque, which has no infinitives). A particularly useful feature is the appendix where the 55 sentences are listed in all 20 languages (plus German and English) — all too often, the data on which typological generalizations are based are not made accessible to the reader. The 20 Romance languages include the five big national languages, established regional languages such as Catalan and Sardinian, as well as quite a few Italian varieties (so-called "dialects"), e.g. Gradese, Veneziano, Milanese, Piemontese, Pugliese. Such a fine-grained coverage is rare in typological studies and must be highly welcomed.

After two introductory chapters, the third chapter presents and discusses the data. Each language is assigned a numerical "degree of infinitive prominence", depending on the extent to which infinitives are used in the questionnaire sentences. The resulting picture shows an areal pattern: Infinitive prominence is highest in the west (Portuguese), lowest in the east (Rumanian). This west-east cline can also be observed on a smaller scale in some instances, e.g. within the Rhaeto-Romance varieties. But MAYERTHALER et al. miss the chance of coming up with an implicational hierarchy of infinitive functions that would tell us precisely which functions are most likely to be expressed by an infinitive (there are hints in this direction in ch. 6, but no details are given). Since such a hierarchy would probably be universal, perhaps it will be given in a later volume coming out of the project.

Chapter 4 contains additional data from two sources: previous diachronically oriented comparative studies, and translations of a French novel into several Romance languages. The frequencies of infinitives in these texts confirm the east-west cline of increasing infinitive prominence.

Chapters 5 and 6 are purely theoretical, and it is not always clear how they fit together with the earlier data-oriented chapters. Moreover, chapters 5 and 6 are quite different in their theoretical outlook, and it is somewhat surprising to find them in one and the same book. Chapter 5 gives an introduction to the assumptions of a formal framework called "naturalness-theoretic syntax" (NTS), most of which were adopted from CHOMSKY's

Government-Binding framework, e.g. X-bar theory, abstract Case (including ECM constructions), movement and traces, etc. However, there are no functional heads in NTS. Since MAYERTHALER et al. rarely justify their proposals explicitly, it is not quite clear what the point of NTS is, or why it is called "naturalness-theoretic". Naturalness does play an important role in ch. 6, though, and here readers familiar with MAYERTHALER's earlier work will find few surprises. Key concepts of natural (=preference-based) grammatical theory are explained and applied to infinitives in various ways, e.g. it is claimed that finite verb forms are universally more natural than non-finite verb forms, that infinitives are more natural than converbs ('gerunds') and participles, that infinitives with an implicit subject are more natural than infinitives with an explicit subject, etc. While many of these claims are plausible, it would be good to see them justified in more detail and backed up with data—but this is rarely done. Some of the claims cannot be properly evaluated because the book does not give an explicit definition of what is considered an infinitive. And some claims are true only in the context of Romance languages, e.g. that it is more natural for subordinate clauses to be finite than non-finite (many languages have overwhelmingly non-finite subordination). Several times the authors emphasize the need to recognize prototypical and gradient categorization and scalar organization of grammar, they operate with a noun-verb continuum, etc. All this makes perfect sense in the context of a functional-typological

approach, but it remains unclear how it can be reconciled with the formalist framework of ch. 5 with its structuralist binary categories. Of course, linguistics would be better off if these two fruitful theoretical approaches turned out to be compatible, but more explanation is needed to convince the reader that there is no contradiction here.

Anyway, apart from these oddities the book is clearly a useful contribution to the typological study of European languages, and we may look forward to future volumes on the infinitive in other parts of Europe.

M. HASPELMATH

**SUZANNE KEMMER. 1993. *The middle voice*. (Typological Studies in Language, 23.) Amsterdam: Benjamins.**

This book is a cross-linguistic and diachronic study of 'middle voice' phenomena in a functional-typological framework. KEMMER defines the middle voice as a category that expresses situations in which the Initiator is affected (i.e. is simultaneously the Endpoint), and which in general exhibit a low degree of conceptual elaboration. This latter criterion distinguishes middle situations from reflexive situations, to which they are closely related functionally and formally. Another way of putting it is that middle situations are situations which may be expressed by a reflexive marker after it becomes grammaticalized further. Since the definition of the middle is fairly abstract, it is best to give examples. Sentences (2)-(7) illustrate various

subtypes of the middle, contrasting with the direct reflexive in (1).

- (1) Reflexive  
French: *Jan se voit*.  
'Jan sees himself.'
- (2) Grooming middle  
Icelandic: *Hann klæddi-st*.  
'He got dressed.'
- (3) Nontranslational motion middle  
German: *Sie verbeugt sich*.  
'She bows.'
- (4) Indirect middle  
Cl. Greek: *Loúo-mai tàs kheiras*.  
'I wash my hands.'
- (5) Emotion middle  
Latin: *irasco-r*  
'I am angry.'
- (6) Spontaneous middle  
(=anticausative)  
Russian: *Dver' otkryla-s'*.  
'The door opened.'
- (7) Facilitative middle  
French: *Ce papier se recycle*.  
'This paper is recyclable.'

Altogether KEMMER distinguishes 13 types of middle situations, which are illustrated with data from different languages, including some non-european ones (e.g. Djola, Kanuri, Changana, Indonesian, Mohave, Guugu Yimidhirr). While there are differences between these languages, there are also so many striking similarities that the middle must have universal significance (although Kemmer recognizes that middle-marking languages are a minority). Thus, the Classical Greek Middle is not as idiosyncratic as it has sometimes seemed, and the curious phenomenon of *deponents* (middle-only verbs) also turns out to be widespread. KEMMER's cross-linguistic data are not very systematic (not based on a

specific sample, and the information on different languages is not uniform), but they are very suggestive and suffice to motivate her theoretical points (though they do not always prove them).

Following two introductory chapters, ch. 3 is devoted to a discussion of the relation between reflexive situations and middle situations. An important typological distinction is that between one-form languages (where the reflexive and the middle are expressed by the same marker, e.g. French) and two-form languages (where there is a special marker for the reflexive, e.g. Russian *sebjja* vs. middle *-sja*). In two-form languages, the heavier form is always the reflexive marker, and the lighter form is the middle marker. In semantic terms, reflexive situations differ from middle situations in that they clearly involve two participants which happen to be coreferential, while in middle situations the participants are less clearly distinguished.

In ch. 4 KEMMER discusses reciprocal markers and their relation to naturally reciprocal events (e.g. 'meet', 'embrace'), which are commonly expressed by middle markers (e.g. Russian *vstretit'-sja* 'meet'). She argues that naturally reciprocal events are characterized by lower distinguishability of events, and that low distinguishability of participants and events can be generalized as **low elaboration of events**. She then tries to show that this characterization also applies to other middle types such as the emotion and cognition middles. The semantic arguments are sometimes subtle and elusive here, and perhaps it needs to be emphasized more that cognition and emotion middles are usually

lexicalized and unproductive. But I found the general picture convincing, especially in the light of ch. 5, which is devoted to diachronic developments. In this chapter KEMMER shows how middle markers develop out of reflexive markers, with emphasis on Romance and Germanic (data from Slavic could also have been used). Lest the reader suspect that this development is a European peculiarity (or an areal feature, as has been suggested in the literature), there is also a brief section on a similar change in Nilo-Saharan. The diachronic development, a paradigm case of grammaticalization, is always along the following lines: A reflexive marker (mostly deriving from an emphatic reflexive) is extended first to non-translational motion and grooming situations, and later to other middle types, yielding a one-form language. Once the marker has come to cover a large range of functions, the expression of the reflexive situation is commonly reinforced or renewed by means of emphatic reflexives (as nicely illustrated by Surselvan Romansh, which is one step ahead of French).

In the final chapter (ch. 6), KEMMER generalizes her results and formulates some typological and diachronic predictions made by her theoretical approach. In particular, she proposes a semantic map that summarizes the mutual relations of the various situation types discussed in the book. There is also some discussion of competing generative accounts. Finally, there is an appendix with a very useful questionnaire ('checklist') on middle semantics that can be used by fieldworkers. Summing up, this book is a very nice exam-

ple of the continuing fruitfulness of the approach to the typology of grammatical markers that was pioneered by Joseph Greenberg and is also applied widely within EUROTYP in one form or another.

M. HASPELMATH

### EUROTYP Working Papers

#### The current list of EUROTYP Working Papers: (December 1993)

New Working Papers that were published since EUROTYP Newsletter No. 8 are printed in larger font and boldface.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

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Scienze del linguaggio  
Università degli Studi di Pavia  
Strada Nuova 65  
I-27100 Pavia, Fax +39-382-21389

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JIM MILLER: "Null subjects and direct objects in Russian: remarks on topic continuity in Russian and English"

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Department of General Linguistics  
University of Amsterdam  
Spuistraat 210  
1012 VT Amsterdam

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Department of Linguistics  
University of Manchester  
GB-Manchester M13 9PL

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Contributions by ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Celtic), ISTVÁN KENESEI (Finno-Ugric and Turkish), MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO (Balkan), IAN G. ROBERTS (Germanic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA (Caucasian), NIGEL B. VINCENT (Latin and Romance)

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#### Structure):

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- YAKOV TESTELETS: "Word order of modifiers in the Andalal noun phrase"
- SERGEY TATEVOSOV: "Universal quantifiers in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"
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- ELENA KALININA: "Sentences with non-verbal predicates in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"

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- Henk van Riemsdijk  
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P.O. Box 90153  
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- VIII/1 (May 1991) HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK & LUIGI RIZZI (eds.) *Clitics and their hosts*.  
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JINDRICH TOMAN: "A note on clitics and prosody"

C. JAN-WOUTER ZWART: "Notes on clitics in Dutch"

**EUROTYP Newsletter**

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**Series IX (Word Prosodic Systems):**

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IX/1 (April 1991) MIEKE TROMMELEN & WIM ZONNEVELD: "Word stress in Dutch: main stress, secondary stress and reduction."

IX/2 (April 1991) TOMAS RIAD: "The bimoraic condition in Gothic syllabification"

IX/3 (April 1991) JOSÉ I. HUALDE: "A metrical analysis of western Basque pitch accent."

IX/4 (April 1991) HAIKE JACOBS: "The evolution of French foot and syllable structure."

**Series X (The Tenth Series):**

Ekkehard König (Programme Director)

X/1 (May 1991) DAVID GIL: "Nouns, verbs, and quantification."

X/2: CHRISTIAN LEHMANN, DIK BAKKER, ØSTEN DAHL, ANNA SIEWIERSKA (Committee on Computation and Standardization): *EUROTYP Guidelines*



# EUROTYP NEWSLETTER

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(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

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## Reports from the Theme Group meetings at the 3rd EUROTYP Plenary Conference, Le Bischenberg (Alsace), 27-30 March 1994

### **Group 1: Pragmatic Organization of Discourse** (coordinated by GIULIANO BERNINI, U Pavia)

The following people attended the meeting: GIULIANO BERNINI, A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN (U Amsterdam), JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST (Paris), ELENA S. MASLOVA (ILIRAN St. Petersburg), YARON MATRAS (U Hamburg), JIM MILLER (U Edinburgh), HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE (U Cologne), ROSANNA SORNICOLA (U della Calabria), BARBARA WEHR (U Mainz). JOHANNES BECHERT (U Bremen) and ALAN CRUTTENDEN (U Manchester) were unable to attend the meeting.

The Group discussed the first drafts of the following chapters for the final volume:

- Ch. 1: JIM MILLER & JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST: "The diamesic dimension: spoken vs. written"
- Ch. 2: GIULIANO BERNINI & ELENA MASLOVA: "Sentence topics"
- Ch. 4: JIM MILLER & BARBARA WEHR: "Focus"
- Ch. 5: MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN & JOCELYNE FERNANDEZ-VEST & YARON MATRAS: "Deixis and anaphora"

Ch. 6: HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE: "Theticity"

Ch. 8: ROSANNA SORNICOLA: "Word order"

Co-authorships turned out to be unproblematic, but for ch. 4 (on focus). BARBARA WEHR will decide on her participation in this joint chapter within the next weeks.

Terminological consistency still appears to be a problem, despite long discussions on this matter in the past years. In the final volume, authors responsible for chapters involving controversial terms will have to make the different uses of those terms explicit, as they turned up in the discussions of the Group. The other authors will adhere to these uses. The Coordinator/Editor will point out potential discrepancies to the authors.

HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE reported on negotiations with the journal *STUF (Sprachtypologie & Universalienforschung)* concerning the publication of the papers on Verb-Subject order presented in Bergamo and in Naples. The journal has agreed to publish the papers in a double issue scheduled for January 1995.

The next meeting of the Group will take place in Pavia on 24-26 November 1994 and will be devoted to the discussion of the final drafts.

## Group 2:

### Constituent Order

(coordinated by ANNA  
SIEWIERSKA, U Amsterdam)

All the members of the Constituent Order Group took part in the meeting apart from MARIA VILKUNA (U Helsinki).

The first two sessions were devoted to the presentation and discussion of papers on topics which the members of the groups are currently working on. The following papers were delivered:

MATTHEW DRYER (SUNY Buffalo):

"Pragmatic factors vs. length in comment > topic languages"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "Nominal and agreement marking and alignment type"

BEATRICE PRIMUS (LMU Munich):

"Morphological encoding"

ANDERS HOLMBERG (U Umeå):

"Subject positions: new evidence for the split I hypothesis"

WILLIAM CROFT (U Manchester):

"Asymmetries in word order"

JOHN A. HAWKINS (USC): "The grammatical correlates of verb position: a performance approach"

YAKOV TESTELEC (RAN Institute of Linguistics, Moscow): "Word order and focus constructions in Daghestanian languages"

In the remaining sessions the contributions to the final volume were discussed. Only four members of the Group had circulated written drafts of their final contributions:

MAGGIE TALLERMAN (U Durham):

"VSO word order and syntactic theory: the Celtic languages"

MATTHEW DRYER: "The Greenbergian word order corre-

lations in European vs. other languages"

KATALIN KISS (Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics, Budapest): "Discourse configurationality in the languages of Europe"

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "Word order variation in European SVO languages: a parametric approach"

These contributions were discussed at length. Details of the other contributions were presented orally.

## Groupe thématique 4:

### Actance et valence

(coordonné par Jack Feuillet,  
INALCO Paris/Nantes)

Étaient présents à la réunion tous les membres du groupe: JACK FEUILLET, GILBERT LAZARD (Institut de France, Paris), GEORG BOSSONG (U Mannheim/ U Zurich), FRANCESCA FICI GIUSTI (U Florence), JAN TERJE FAARLUND (U Trondheim), PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT (CNRS & EPHE Paris), KARMELE ROTAETXE (U du Pays Basque, Vitoria), ALAIN CHRISTOL (Paris), JEAN PERROT (EPHE Paris). Ont assisté régulièrement aux séances deux membres du Comité scientifique, BERNARD POTTIER et GEORGES LÜDI, ainsi que le directeur du programme EKKEHARD KÖNIG.

Les séances ont été consacrées pour une part à la discussion des sous-thèmes, pour l'autre part à l'examen des présentations typologiques. A l'exception de la présentation des langues ouraliennes (J. PERROT) et du turc (L. BAZIN), le programme a pu être mené bien.

L'avancement des travaux varie selon les membres: certains ont presque terminé, d'autres doivent encore rassembler des matériaux ou revoir certaines options théoriques ou méthodologiques, et par conséquent avancer leur rédaction, mais chacun sait maintenant ce qu'il a à faire. La réunion a permis de délimiter les domaines d'investigation de chaque participant, de manière que soient éliminés les chevauchements intempestifs.

La remise des textes (versions pratiquement définitives) est fixée au 12 septembre. Il est demandé aux auteurs de tirer, dans leur article, quatre types de conclusions:

- typologiques
- aréales
- diachroniques
- comparatives (spécificités des langues européennes par rapport aux autres langues).

#### **Group 5:**

##### **Adverbial relations**

(coordinated by JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA, U Antwerp)

Two half-days were devoted to the focal area of **Converbs**, which is the responsibility of IGOR' NEDJALKOV (ILIRAN St. Petersburg). A first draft of the final chapter as well as a questionnaire formed the basis of the reports and discussions. The language coverage in the language reports was as follows:

ODA BUCHHOLZ (FU Berlin): Albanian, CASPER DE GROOT (from Group 6): Hungarian, HARTMUT HABERLAND (U Roskilde): Scandinavia, Modern Greek, KEES HENGVELD (U Amsterdam): Dutch, Finnish, Turkish, JUAN CARLOS MORENO (UA Madrid):

Basque, Spanish, IGOR' NEDJALKOV: CIS languages, PAOLO RAMAT (U Pavia): Latin, Johan van der Auwera: French, Slovene. BERND KORTMANN (FU Berlin) engaged in a close reading exercise of Nedjalkov's draft, and THOMAS MÜLLER-BARDEY (U Mainz) contributed a paper "On converbs and conjunctions", in which he discussed the project on Converbs as well as the ones on Adverbial subordinators and The internal structure of adverbial clauses.

Two further half-days went to progress reports with discussion:

WALTER BISANG (U Mainz): The view from the Far East

BERND KORTMANN: Adverbial subordinators

JUAN CARLOS MORENO: Adverbial quantification

HARTMUT HABERLAND: Repetition, repair, reversal

DAVIDE RICCA (U Pavia) & PAOLO RAMAT: Sentence adverbs

MARTIN HASPELMATH &

EKKEHARD KÖNIG (FU Berlin):

Concessive conditionals

#### **Theme Group 6:**

##### **Tense and aspect**

(coordinated by ÖSTEN DAHL, U Stockholm)

The following group members were present: Eva Csato (U Mainz), Östen Dahl (coordinator), Casper de Groot (U Amsterdam), Karen Ebert (U Zurich), Eva Hedin (U Stockholm), Lars Johanson (U Mainz), Jouko Lindstedt (U Helsinki), Svenka Savic (U Novi Sad), Rolf Thieroff (U Bonn), Hannu Tammola (U Helsinki).

At the meeting, the following presentations were made by group members:

ÖSTEN DAHL: "Global areal tendencies in tense-aspect systems—a new look"

ROLF THIEROFF: "Meaning and use of PASTs and IMPERFECTs"

HANNU TOMMOLA: "Once more on 'remain' and 'stay'"

ÖSTEN DAHL: "Marking of counterfactuals"

EVA CSATO: "The tense-aspect system of Karaim"

CASPER DE GROOT: "A functional grammar model of tense and aspect"

As a guest, LEON STASSEN gave a presentation on "The typology of intransitive predication and tense-aspect". During this session, the remaining members of Group 7, Noun phrases, were also present. A joint session was also held with Group 5, Adverbial relations, to listen to IGOR NEDJALKOV's talk on the typology of converbs, and CASPER DE GROOT's talk on converbs in Hungarian. The group's contribution to the plenary lectures was made by Jouko Lindstedt, who talked on "The Perfect".

A significant part of the meeting was devoted to planning the final volume. All members had been asked to give resumes of their planned contributions. Some of these were given in the form of the presentations listed above.

The final meeting, originally planned to take place in Stockholm, was re-scheduled to Helsinki, due to anticipated changes in the local demography. Additional funding obtained from the Swedish Research Council for the Human and Social Sciences will allow a slightly extended meeting, starting in the morning of Tuesday 11 October and ending at noon Saturday 15 October. The main objective of the final meet-

ing will be to discuss draft versions of the papers to be included in the final volume.

#### **Theme Group 7:**

#### **Noun Phrase Structure**

(coordinated by Frans Plank, U Konstanz)

The ninth meeting of the Noun Phrase group formed part of EUROTYP's third and last plenary conference. It was attended by eight regular members (GREVILLE G. CORBETT (U Surrey), JIM R. HURFORD (U Edinburgh), ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (MGU Moscow), MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM (U Stockholm), EDITH A. MORAVCSIK (U WI, Milwaukee), JOHN R. PAYNE (U Manchester), FRANS PLANK, LEON STASSEN (U Nijmegen)) as well as occasional guests from other EUROTYP activities; DAVID GIL unfortunately couldn't get away from the National University of Singapore at this time of the year.

GREV CORBETT contributed to the plenary programme with a lecture on "Types of typology, illustrated from gender systems". At one point, the Noun Phrase group joined with the Tense & Aspect group to hear and discuss LEON STASSEN's paper on "Adjectival predicates: A typology".

The single topic of the group proceedings at Le Bischenberg was OFV (short for Our Final Volume).

To help us take stock of the situation after four years of cooperation, four group members had prepared summaries of the research that has been done on the special topics (PLANK, Agreement in attributive constructions;



CORBETT, Number; MORAVCSIK, Categories and subcategories; KIBRIK, Inflectional systems); the rest of the special-topic reports are forthcoming (KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM, Genitives and possessive constructions; HURFORD, Numerals; GIL, Quantification; STASSEN, Word order; PAYNE, Constituency, complexity and headhood).

While at stocktaking, we also took the opportunity to remind ourselves of the work of ours that is already available, or will soon be available, in print or preprint in our Working Paper series and in related publications (such as the Double Case volume, due this autumn). As to Working Papers, some collective ones were in production at the time of the meeting and have come out since or will do so shortly: *Conversations on noun phrases* (VII/20), *Godoberi's noun phrase* (VII/21), *The noun phrase sketch book* (VII/22), *The Maltese noun phrase meets typology* (VII/23), *Overdetermination* (VII/24), *On agreement* (VII/25). A few others will follow before the end of the EUROTYP programme.

The papers and statements that were given after stock had been taken, mostly made available in advance in draft form, all reported on the current state of chapters for OFV, with the structure and contents of OFV remaining essentially as laid out at the spring 1992 meeting (Malta), notwithstanding several corrigenda and addenda. The order of presentations at Le Bischenberg, other than that of the first two, is not to prejudge the arrangement of chapters in OFV.

F. PLANK: "How to introduce a volume to be entitled, not very sexily, *Noun Phrase Structure in*

*the Languages of Europe*, aka OFV"

E. A. MORAVCSIK: "Categories and relations in noun phrases, with particular reference to Europe"

E. A. MORAVCSIK: "Nominal morphology in Europe [to complement KIBRIK's chapter on inflection, whose focus will be on Daghestan]"

J. R. HURFORD: "Numerals"

A. E. KIBRIK: "Nominal inflection [especially in Daghestan]"

F. PLANK: "On the elaboration of nominal or pronominal inflection"

G. G. CORBETT: "A typology of number systems"

L. STASSEN: "Adjectival predicates: A typology [in association with Group 6]"

Almost Everybody: "The noun-adjective continuum in attribution"

J. R. PAYNE: "Noun-phrase heads, modifiers, and specifiers"

E. A. MORAVCSIK: "Definiteness in European languages"

Almost Everybody in the Noun Phrase Group, plus Guests: "Overdetermination"

MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM: "Genitives and nominal attribution in European languages"

J. R. HURFORD et al.: "The NP Universals Collection" [to be made available by December 1994 as a Working Paper rather than as a chapter of OFV, and to be maintained and updated in one form or another afterwards]

Prospective contributions to OFV that could not be discussed on this occasion, for one reason or another, included those of the absent D. GIL on quantification and on order as well as M. KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM's, L. STASSEN's, and J. R.

PAYNE's chapters on nominalization, NP conjunction, and constituency, respectively.

As to joint ventures that more or less directly relate to our Noun Phrase co operation, the plan was made to publish a revised and possibly extended version of the Working Paper on Overdetermination, a subject that has become one of our communal preoccupations since the Donostia meeting.

It was reported that the noun phrase also figures prominently in a project now in progress under the auspices of INTAS, entitled "Typology of Grammatical Categories" (G. G. CORBETT, A. E. KIBRIK, F. PLANK) and set to continue Caucasian researches like those documented in some of our Working Papers. It is also part of our ongoing cooperation that A. E. KIBRIK has been invited by the Universität Konstanz to a visiting professorship during the summer semester 1994.

#### **Theme Group 9:**

#### **Word Prosodic Systems**

(Coordinated by HARRY VAN DER HULST, U Leiden)

For Theme Group 9 we had invited the following participants: GREG DOGIL (U Stuttgart), CARLOS GUSSENHOVEN (U Nijmegen), HARRY VAN DER HULST, TOMAS RIAD (U Stockholm), IGGY ROCA (U Essex), Ellis Visch (U Leiden), CURT RICE (U Tromsø), WIM ZONNEVELD & MIEKE TROMMELEN (U Utrecht), Aditi Lahiri (U Konstanz), GABERELL DRACHMAN

& ANGELIKI MALIKOUTI DRACHMAN (U Salzburg), GÖSTA BRUCE (U Lund).

We had five slots for group meetings.

1. CURT RICE presented a paper on stress in English, Dutch and Norwegian within an Optimality Theoretic model. GREG DOGIL discussed his chapter on phonetic properties of stress.

2. GÖSTA BRUCE discussed his analysis of Swedish accents. GREG DOGIL presented part of his Chapter on Slavic and Baltic languages. ELLIS VISCH demonstrated the StressTyp manual (cf. elsewhere in this Newsletter).

3. The DRACHMANS presented a follow up to their previous reports on Greek stress. We then had a general discussion about the final volume, final meeting and other organizational matters.

4. ELLIS VISCH presented a paper on phrasal stress and optimality theory. IGGY ROCA outlined his chapter on Romance languages.

5. In the fifth session subgroups of the group discussed Stress in Germanic languages and various other subjects.

CARLOS GUSSENHOVEN presented a plenary talk on accent in Limburgian.

The last meeting was planned for 28-30 October in Utrecht to be hosted by MIEKE TROMMELEN and WIM ZONNEVELD. For this meeting we will try to invite all those who have been involved in previous group meetings if some external funding can be found.

Dates and venues of the final round of Group meetings, fall 1994
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Group 1:	24-26 November	Pavia
Group 2:	10-12 or 17-19 November	Durham
Group 3:	28-30 October	Bangor
Groupe 4:	30 septembre-1 octobre	Nantes
Group 5:	5-9 October	Björstorp (S Sweden)
Group 6:	11-15 October	Helsinki
Group 7:	2-4 December	Konstanz
Group 8:	27-29 October	Venice
Group 9:	28-30 October	Utrecht

Some practical matters concerning publication
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**Place of publication**

The ten EUROTYP volumes will appear in a sub-series of Mouton's series *Empirical Approaches to Language Typology*. This sub-series will be distinct in that it is numbered separately and has a different color (perhaps ESF Green).

**Production process**

Mouton has now agreed to accept disks with different systems and word processors. They will look at the disks, see whether they can convert them, and resort to traditional typesetting if that is not possible.

Thus, editors will not be burdened with the task of unifying the files of the contributors to their volume, and authors are not restricted to certain word processors or systems.

**Size of pages**

A Mouton EALT page contains 40 lines of approximately 12 words, i. e. a printed page has space for about 480 words (if there are no tables or set-off examples).

**Complimentary copy**

Each author will receive a copy of the book s/he has contributed to, rather than offprints.

## Addendum to the Style Sheet

**Abbreviations**

Common abbreviations that are used virtually in every article and that are well-known to linguists need not be explained in every single article (e.g. GEN, DAT, ACC, FUT, NEG, ERG, NP, VP). They should be explained on a **master list of general abbreviations** printed at the beginning of the volume. In addition, individual articles will in general contain a **list of special abbreviations** that are unlikely to appear elsewhere. These abbreviations should be listed at the end of each article, before the endnotes. (Keep in mind that abbreviations should be kept to a minimum in the running text.)

**Spelling**

British vs. American spelling should be consistent within a volume. If contributors find it difficult to agree on a common way of spelling, exceptions can be made, and consistency within each contribution may be sufficient.

**Language identification**

The default format for identifying the language of an example sentence should be as follows:

- (66) Klingon (Okrand 1985:56)  
 bong yas vixoxpu'  
 accidentally officer I:killed:him  
 'I accidentally killed the  
 officer.'

That is, the language name appears in a separate line, followed (if appropriate) by a reference. (Of course, in many cases the language will be identified sufficiently by the context, and the first line will be unnecessary.)

**Font size**

Interlinear glosses will be printed in smaller typeface. However, this will be done by the printer and will not be the author's concern.

**Format of references**

There are two crucial typos in the list of references at the end of the

Style Sheet in the Guidelines that exemplifies the style of references:

(i) Period instead of comma:

**Heath, Shirley Brice (in press).**

**"The essay in English...**

(ii) Missing period:

**Gabelentz, Georg... Reprinted  
 Tübingen: Narr (1972).**

Furthermore, "&" signs should not be repeated if there are more than two authors, thus:

Eaton, Roger, Olga Fisher, Willem  
 Koopman & Frederike van der  
 Leek (eds.) (1985)...

**Italics in table and figure captions**

The initial part of tables and figures appears in italics, e.g.:

*Table 4. Number of relative clauses*

In the Style Sheet (§8.14), these are mistakenly underlined rather than in italics. This is due to an unfortunate oversight.

**StressTyp: a database for stress systems**

HARRY VAN DER HULST  
 ELLIS VISCH

**1. Introduction.** StressTyp stands for Stress Typology. StressTyp is a database containing information about word-level stress patterns of (some of) the languages of the world. The database has been implemented in 4th Dimension, a database program for Apple Macintosh.

Work on StressTyp begun in 1992 as a pilot project of EUROTYP (1990-1994), a project on the typology of European language, financed by the European Science Foundation (ESF). StressTyp is not

limited to European languages, however, and work on StressTyp will continue after 1994.

In the early days of the EUROTYP project the question regarding storing large quantities of primary and secondary language data receives special attention and in 1991 it was decided to start two pilot projects, one of which is StressTyp. The basic idea was to develop an intelligent filing system for basically secondary data (i.e. rules, generalizations, patterns) on word accentual systems.

The structure of the record was developed by Harry van der Hulst (HIL, Leiden), in collaboration

with Aditi Lahiri (a member of theme group 9, then at the Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen, now in Konstanz). The relevant equipment was made available by a small grant from the EuroTyp project supplemented by a grant from the Faculty of Arts of the Leiden university. Kees van der Veer (Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen) implemented the record structure in 4th Dimension. After a period of using and testing the data base, Rob Goedemans (a HIL graduate student) made a number of modifications.

**2. Current state.** The database intends to store information on as many languages as possible. This means that at this moment the languages included do not form a well defined sample by any criterion.

The collection of material was started by Aglaia Cornelisse, an undergraduate student of van der Hulst. She did not enter material into the database but collected the data on paper. The first sources consisted of the 'usual typological studies' such as Hyman (1977), Greenberg and Kashube (1978), Hayes (1980/81), Lockwood (1982), Halle and Vergnaud (1987) and so on, i.e. studies that provide the empirical basis for much of the present-day theoretical discussion. Later, Simone Langeweg (part-time assistant to the theme group coordinator) assisted in adding data from more sources. The collected data were typed in by Rob Goedemans and Ellis Visch (a HIL postdoc researcher) who also added new languages. Goedemans, Visch and Van de Vijver (another HIL graduate student) then started with a careful check of all the data

on the basis of other or the original sources.

The current "Data Base Team" (DBT) consists of Rob Goedemans, Harry van der Hulst (Supervision), Aditi Lahiri, Ruben van de Vijver and Ellis Visch (Team coordinator).

At present the data base contains information about 264 languages. The information has been added as specified in the immediate sources. The information of about 50 languages has been checked in other sources. This has led to correction and addition of data.

The information stored for each language ranges from very elementary statements (like "initial stress", all further fields unspecified) to fairly detailed specifications for a number of fields. The record allows information on morphological structure, but this is mostly unspecified.

The data that StressTyp contains are as trustworthy as the information we found in the sources. Specifying values in data base fields necessitates interpreting sometimes very limited information. Misinterpretations, then, are not due to the sources we have used. We emphasize that currently StressTyp cannot be held responsible for providing incorrect, incomplete or obscure information.

**3. Goal.** The goal of StressTyp is to offer a quick entry to the primary and secondary literature on stress systems. By primary literature we mean grammars and articles that provide descriptions of stress patterns, examples and the like. By secondary sources we refer to theoretical works on stress.

Indirectly, of course, StressTyp is meant to provide information on the phenomenon of stress itself. In this respect, however, we must warn the user for two properties of the data base in its current form. Firstly, the sample of languages included is at present not 'representative' by any criterion. If anything, it is representative of the stress patterns that have figured prominently in typological and theoretical studies. Secondly, the data we have stored is 'second hand', i.e. it comes from written (primary and secondary) sources. Although, StressTyp aims at providing reliable data, reliability is relative to the written sources.

Records are not faithful to any particular source. Where we have consulted more than one source for one language an attempt has been made to reconcile the sources.

Despite its limitations, StressTyp can be helpful in developing and testing hypothesis by offering data of different languages in a identical format.

**4. Plans.** We plan to further check the data that are now contained in StressTyp and to add new information, both of languages already included and of new languages.

This will be done by consulting further sources. We also aim, however, at extending the scope of StressTyp by sending a questionnaire to linguists who are familiar with particular languages.

To promote the use of StressTyp we aim at publishing a collection of articles based on StressTyp information and some direct numerical results in the near future. Our working title is "Stress Patterns of the World's Languages".

In the more distant future we aim at embedding StressTyp in a network of related databases that provide information on various aspects of stress research, such as an annotated bibliography of stress, a terminological database, addresses of linguists who do research on stress and so on. The present global indicator for this imaginary network is Stressex (Stress Expert System).

**5. Manual.** Currently there is a draft version of a manual StressTyp. This manual contains chapters on the history and goals of StressTyp. It also provides a detailed description of the record structure. In linguistic jargon one might say that this chapter specifies the parametric general theory for StressTyp, what linguists would call "Universal Grammar".

A further chapter addresses the "Learning Problem", i.e. how to encode specific stress systems in a record.

A separate chapter 6 provides instructions on how to use the data base. The data base can be 'used' by sending requests to the StressTyp DBT. We call this 'external use'. The second type of use is by direct interaction behind the screen. We call this 'interactive use'. The section on interactive use contains elementary information on how the work with 4th Dimension. This includes formulating queries and preserving results of queries in the form of a file.

This manual further contains a number of Appendices. Appendix A (Data Sheet) gives a printed out version of the record. Appendix B contains a technical description of the record structure (for 4th Dimension 'experts'). Appendix C

summarizes the basic aspects of StressTyp. Appendix D contains the full questionnaire. Appendix E provides a copy of the International Phonetic Alphabet. Appendix F specifies the structure of a related data base StressBib that contains a bibliography of publications on stress.

**6. Further information.** Further information, copies of the StressType Manual (version 0) and copies of the questionnaire can be obtained by writing or emailing to:

Harry van der Hulst/Ellis Visch  
Holland Institute of Generative  
Linguistics (HIL)  
P.O Box 9515  
2300 RA Leiden  
The Netherlands

E-mail:  
hulst@rulcri.leidenuniv.nl  
visch@rullet.leidenuniv.nl

When version 1 of the manual will be released this will specify how copies of the data base can be obtained. At present that is not possible.

<p><b>New book publications by EUROTYP participants:</b></p>
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BAKKER, DIK. 1994. *Formal and computational aspects of functional grammar and language typology*. (Studies in language and language use, 5.) Amsterdam: IFOTT.

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Universal principles of grammar
3. CPLT: computer programs for language typology
4. Universals and Functional Grammar
5. Remarks on the underlying clause
6. Some complicated cases of grammatical representation
7. A formalism for FG rules and structures

8. Formalization of Functional Grammar expressions
9. Implementations: Functional Grammar Machine and Explanatory Network Processor

CORBETT, GREVILLE & COMRIE, BERNARD (eds.) 1993. *The Slavonic languages*. London: Routledge.

EBERT, KAREN H. (ed.) 1993. *Studies in clause linkage: Papers from the First Köln-Zürich Workshop*. (Arbeiten des Seminars für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, 12.) Zürich: Universität Zürich.

Contents:

- THOMAS BEARTH: D-Operatoren im Toura: Frustrativ, Anti-Frustrativ und Anti-Adjazenz
- BALTHASAR BICKEL: Belhare subordination and the theory of topic
- WALTER BISANG: Der Konverb-Typ und der Verbserialisierungstyp: Skizze zu einer Arealtypologie der Satzverbindung in den Sprachen Asiens
- WERNER DROSSARD: Subordination in Permic and Ugric languages: From converbal constructions to subordinate clauses
- KAREN H. EBERT: Kiranti subordination in the South Asian areal context
- BERND HEINE: On expectation norms: An example from German and conjuncts
- YOSHIKO ONO: Does Japanese have coordination?
- HANS-JÜRGEN SASSE: Clause combining in Cayuga
- HANSJAKOB SEILER: Satzverbindung im Konditionalgefüge—besonders in Altgriechischen
- FRITZ SERZISKO: Prädikationskomplex und Paragraph am Beispiel des Ik
- DANIEL WEISS: Aus zwei mach eins: Polyprädikative Strukturen zum Ausdruck eines einzigen Sachverhalts im modernen Russischen

HOLMBERG, ANDERS & NIKANNE, URPO (eds.) 1993. *Case and other functional categories in Finnish syntax*. (Studies in Generative

Grammar, 38.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

LAZARD, GILBERT. 1994. *L'actance*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. (see Book Notice below)

RICCA, DAVIDE. 1993. *I verbi deittici di movimento in Europa: una ricerca interlinguistica*. (Pubblicazioni della facoltà di lettere e filosofia dell' università di Pavia, 70.) Firenze: La Nuova Italia Editrice.

Contents:

1. I verbi deittici di movimento: concetti generali
2. L'opposizione itivo/ventivo nelle lingue d'Europa: rassegna dei contributi principali
3. La ricerca empirica
4. Discussione dei risultati
5. Uno sguardo diacronico: dall'*Aktionsart* alla deissi

THIEROFF, ROLF & BALLWEG, JOACHIM (eds.) 1994. *Tense systems in European languages*. (Linguistische Arbeiten, 308.) Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Contents:

ROLF THIEROFF: Inherent verb categories and categorizations in European languages

CATHERINE FABRICIUS-HANSEN: Danish and Norwegian

RICHARD MATTHEWS: English

THEO A.J.M. JANSSEN: Dutch

ROLF THIEROFF: German

ULRIKE KIEFER: Yiddish

KURT EBERLE & WALTER KASPER: French

NELSON CARTAGENA: Spanish

JADRANKA GVOZDANOVIC: Russian

DÓNALL P. Ó BAOILL: Modern Irish

HANNU TOMMOLA: Finnish

ÉVA ÁGNES CSATÓ: Hungarian

LARS JOHANSON: Turkish

MARTIN HASPELMATH: Lezgian

MARTIN HAASE: Basque

ELKE NOWAK: Inuktitut

RUDOLF UVIRA: Hittite

## Book Notice

LAZARD, GILBERT. 1994. *L'actance*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Lazard's book gives a very clear and systematic overview of actance structures in the world's languages, i.e. structural aspects of verb-actant relations. The book can also be seen as a summary of the research conducted by the Paris research group RIVALC (Recherche interlinguistique sur les variations d'actance et leurs corrélats) under Lazard's direction over the last ten years (cf. the working papers *Actances* 1-7, published between 1985 and 1993).

In Lazard's approach, the influence of American typologists like Givón, Van Valin, Comrie, Hopper & Thompson is obvious, but he also cites extensively work by German typologists (Bossong, Lehmann, Plank, Sasse), Russian typologists (Kibrik, Nedjalkov, Testelec), and of course his French colleagues, especially collaborators of RIVALC. The language material that serves to illustrate his points often comes from languages well-known in the Anglophone typological literature (Dyirbal, Hindi, Georgian, Kinyarwanda), but many examples are from languages that have only been studied by French linguists and are hardly known in Anglophone theoretical linguistics, e.g. Añun (Arawak), Drehu (Austronesian, Loyalty Islands), Badaga (Dravidian), Xârâcùù (Austronesian, New Caledonia). The subject index lists more than 120 languages.

Lazard's theoretical stance is clearly functionalist, as is evident



from many individual passages throughout the book, and programmatic statements like: "En linguistique, comme ailleurs, la fonction crée l'organe" (p. 230). However, theoretical points are not at the center of his book, and he does not argue specifically for a functionalist approach—rather, this is taken for granted, much as it was in general in pre-Chomskyan linguistics.

The main part, chs. 1-5, is devoted to a systematic presentation of actance phenomena. Ch. 1 lists and exemplifies 'instruments of actance', i.e. structural markers of verb-actant relations: 'relators' (comprising case markers and adpositions), 'actance indexes' (cross-referencing markers on the verb), word order, and 'coalescence' (incorporation). Ch. 2 discusses alignment types (accusative, ergative, neutral, mixed, disjoint, and 'dual' (= 'active-stative')), and ch. 3 deals with the definition of syntactic functions (especially different kinds of objects, and of course the subject). In Ch. 4, Lazard presents the major classes of verbs that can be identified across languages: intransitive, monotransitive, zero-actant, 'affective' (= experiential, often with dative subject), 'reversible' (= labile, e.g. English *break* (tr./intr.)), ditransitive. Ch. 5 deals with the main types of 'actance variation', especially what is also known as function-changing processes, such as anti-passive and applicative, but also phenomena of split marking such as split ergativity and differential object marking.

Like much of non-Chomskyan linguistics, Lazard puts more emphasis on coding properties (relators and indexing) than on behavioral properties (reflexiviza-

tion, control of implicit actants, relativization, etc.), calling the former criteria 'primary' and the latter 'secondary'. He rightly points out that the common practice of contrasting 'syntactic ergativity' and 'morphological ergativity' (due originally to Anderson 1976) is incorrect (p. 48), because coding properties are no less syntactic than behavioral properties (although they have morphological aspects in addition), but he does not say why he takes coding properties as primary (cf. Croft 1991:149-150 for justification of this choice; the fact that Lazard does not take this work into account is the main omission).

In general, Lazard strives to consider as many facts and arguments as possible, and does not attempt to provide striking new analyses or new solutions to old problems. Thus, in discussing the question of the subject relation (ch. 3, section 5), he notes that neither the Aristotelian/Chomskyan division into subject and predicate/VP, nor the Fregean/Tesnièrean practice of making the subject an argument of equal rank with objects are satisfactory universally—but neither is a simple typology of subjectless languages and languages having subjects: The notion of subject can be applicable to different extents and in different ways across languages. In ch. 4, Lazard lists and exemplifies the different verb classes and proposes to arrange them along a transitivity scale, but he admits that this involves a lot of difficulties, and the proposal remains sketchy and programmatic.

The final chapter (ch. 6) is the only chapter with a primarily theoretical orientation, where Lazard formulates overarching general-

izations and explanations. Most of the points he makes will sound familiar to functionally oriented syntactic typologists, e.g. the importance of implicational universals (section 1), the hierarchies of split ergativity and differential object marking (curiously, Bernard Comrie's work is not cited here), and functions of the (anti-)passive. An original point is the generalization that agreement serves to link the verb with a separated ('disjoint') actant, in particular a thematic (i.e. topicalized) actant (cf. the lack of agreement in French and Persian when the subject is rhematic, and the reduced subject agreement in Arabic when the subject is not topicalized). In the final section of ch. 6, Lazard even ventures some speculation on the relation between grammar and cognition.

Thus, Lazard's book is an excellent summary of the insights of functional-typological linguistics into verb-actant relations, both in terms of the variety of phenomena that have been discovered in the world's languages and the theoretical understanding that has been achieved. It is to be hoped that it will stimulate Francophone linguists to take it as a starting point for further work in this direction.

MARTIN HASPELMATH

### The Association for Linguistic Typology (ALT)

The purpose of the Association for Linguistic Typology (ALT), founded in March 1994, is to advance the scientific study of typology, i.e. of cross-linguistic diversity and the patterns underlying it. To that end ALT will seek (i) to further mutual awareness, dialogue, and cooperation within the international community of typologists, and (ii) to give typology a higher profile within as well as outside linguistics, and in particular to act as an interest group of typologists in relation to the world of science and science funding. ALT's principal public activities will be (i) the organization of regular meetings and perhaps workshops, (ii) the publication of a journal, and (iii) the annual awarding of a prize for outstanding typological research.

As an association of linguists whose special professional expertise lies in linguistic diversity, ALT will share in the responsibility for a task of paramount cultural importance, viz. the documentation and maintenance of this diversity that is in danger of being dramatically reduced in the near future.

At ALT's meetings, to be held annually and at varying places, and if possible in conjunction with the meetings of associations devoted to the study of particular language families, priority will be given to the unhurried presentation and discussion of typological research worth reporting on. The inaugural meeting is planned for November 1995; it will be preceded by a pre-inaugural get-to-

gether in the autumn of 1994 (possibly at Konstanz/Germany).

Although it is a distinctive field of enquiry, typology is as yet without a specialized journal that the international typological community itself could take full responsibility and credit for. ALT aims to set up such a journal, to be called *Linguistic Typology* (LT). Catering for the special needs of the typological community, LT is intended to contain the following regular elements: (i) target articles with peer commentary, as pioneered by *Current Anthropology* and *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*; (ii) standard articles; (iii) the 'implications register', documenting implicational universals, the backbone of typology; (iv) typological profiles of particular languages or families; (v) basic topical bibliographies; (vi) highlights from the history of typology; (vii) reviews, review articles, book notices. The language of publication will normally be English, although other commonly read languages will not be excluded.

To prepare the ground for LT, ALT will begin to produce *Working Papers in Linguistic Typology* (WPLT) in the autumn of 1994.

There will be two main categories of membership: regular and student members. The annual fees, considerably lower for student members, will be determined so as to cover the costs of running the association. The rights of membership will include (i) a free subscription to ALT's journal (i.e. subscription to the journal will be obligatory for members, and part of the dues will be used to pay for the journal); (ii) presenting papers at meetings; (iii) holding offices in ALT and voting in its elections and award competitions.

If you are interested in ALT or if you already know that you want to be a member, contact the ALT offices (addresses below).

Typologists of the world, associate!

April 1994

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### EUROTYP Working Papers

#### The current list of EUROTYP Working Papers: (June 1994)

New Working Papers that were published since EUROTYP Newsletter No. 9 are printed in larger font and boldface.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

#### Series I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse):

Giuliano Bernini  
Scienze del linguaggio  
Università degli Studi di Pavia  
Strada Nuova 65  
I-27100 Pavia, Fax +39-382-21389

I/1 (January 1991)

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Topicality, (in)definiteness, and other parameters

of the NP and the sentence in the coastal area of the North Sea and Turkey."

GIULIANO BERNINI: "Negative 'short rejoinders' in the languages of Europe"

JIM MILLER: "Focus in English and Russian: What is the role of word order in Russian?"

I/2 (May 1992) GIULIANO BERNINI & DAVIDE RICCA (eds.) *Topics*.

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Standard German: some first impressions."

A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN & MICHEL VAN DE GRIFT: "Participant tracking in Latin discourse"

ELENA MASLOVA: "Grammatical encoding of pragmatic functions: the cases of Aleut and Yukaghir"

JIM MILLER: "Null subjects and direct objects in Russian: remarks on topic continuity in Russian and English"

AHMED MOUTAOUKIL: "Discourse continuity maintenance in Standard Modern Arabic"

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "Topics in Turkish: a few impressions and examples"

ROSANNA SORNICOLA: "Establishing topics in Old Italian and Old Spanish"

I/3: GIULIANO BERNINI: *The sentence topic in the languages of Europe*.

I/4 (September 1993) JOHANNES BECHERT: Definiteness and article systems.

## Series II (Constituent Order):

Anna Siewierska  
Department of General Linguistics  
University of Amsterdam  
Spuistraat 210  
1012 VT Amsterdam

II/1 (1991) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.) *Word order surveys*.

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "An overview of the main word order characteristics of Celtic"

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "Word order characteristics of the Scandinavian languages"

YAKOV G. TESTELEK: "Word order in kartvelian languages"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "An overview of word order in Slavic languages"

II/2 (1991) JOHN A. HAWKINS & ANNA SIEWIERSKA (eds.) *Performance principles of word order*.

BEATRICE PRIMUS: "A performance based account of topic position and focus positions"

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Performance principles in Celtic word order"

MATTHEW DRYER: "Adverbial subordinators and word order asymmetries"

KATALIN KISS: "A note on parsing efficiency in Hungarian"

MARIA VILKUNA: "Constituent order and constituent length in Finnish"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "Syntactic weight versus information structure and word order variation in Polish"

JOHN A. HAWKINS & KAORU HORIE & STEPHEN MATTHEWS: "On the interaction between performance principles of word order"

II/3 (1991) DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A database system for language typology"

II/4 (1992) BEATRICE PRIMUS: "The role of grammatical relations in word order universals"

II/5 (1993) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.):  
MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Case assignment and the order of functional projections in Welsh."

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "SOV order in European SVO languages."

JAN RIJKHOFF: "Word order in the languages of Europe: the simple noun phrase"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "On the ordering of subject agreement and tense affixes"

DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A contribution to the problem of constituent order explanation"

II/6 (1994) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.):

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "A case assignment paradox in Welsh infinitival clauses."

CHRYSSOULA LASCARATOU: "An overview of word order in Modern Greek."

**YAKOV TESTELEC: "Word order variation in some SOV languages of Europe."**

**ANNA SIEWIERSKA & DIK BAKKER: "The distribution of subject and object agreement and word order type."**

### **Series III (Subordination and Complementation):**

Nigel Vincent  
Department of Linguistics  
University of Manchester  
GB-Manchester M13 9PL

**III/1 (1991) KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL B. VINCENT (eds.)** *Complement structures in the languages of Europe.*

Contributions by ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Celtic), ISTVÁN KENESEI (Finno-Ugric and Turkish), MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO (Balkan), IAN G. ROBERTS (Germanic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA (Caucasian), NIGEL B. VINCENT (Latin and Romance)

**III/2: NIGEL VINCENT & KERSTI**

BÖRJARS (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe — more preliminary surveys.*

Contributions by BERNARD COMRIE (Slavonic), KARINA VAMLING & REVAZ TCHANTOURIA (Russian), ROBERT D. BORSLEY (Polish), TOOMAS HELP (Estonian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), KERSTI BÖRJARS (Scandinavian)

**III/3: KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL**

VINCENT (eds.) *Functional categories in complementation.*

ROBERT D. BORSLEY: "Celtic clause structure"

ISTVÁN KENESEI: "Functional categories in Finno-Ugric"

MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO: "The Long Head Movement languages of Europe: a preliminary overview"

IAN ROBERTS: "Remarks on functional heads and complementation"

NIGEL B. VINCENT: "Head versus dependent marking: the case of the clause"

**III/4: NIGEL VINCENT & KERSTI**

BÖRJARS (eds.) *Non-finite forms in complementation.*

ROBERT D. BORSLEY & MARÍA-LUISA RIVERO: "Clitic auxiliaries and incorporation in Polish"

ISTVÁN KENESEI: "Infinitival complements and related non-finite clauses in Finnish and Hungarian"

JAKLIN KORNFILT: "Infinitival wh-constructions and complementation in Turkish"

JON ORTIZ DE URBINA: "Tenseless verbal forms in Basque"

IAN ROBERTS: "A formal account of grammaticalisation in the history of Romance futures"

### **Series IV (Actance et valence):**

Jack Feuillet  
19, rue du calvaire de Grillaud  
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**IV/1 (1991)**

ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Semantically ergative languages in typological perspective"

JAN TERJE FAARLUND: "Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux"

JACK FEUILLET: "Phrases nominales et phrases à verbe être"

**IV/2 (1992) GILBERT LAZARD:**

"Définition des actants"; "Structures d'actance"

**IV/3 (1992) JACK FEUILLET:** "Typologie des langues balkaniques"

**IV/4: KARMELE ROTAETXE:** "Quelques traits typologiques du basque et ergatif"

GEORG BOSSONG: "Interaction entre fonctions actancielles et sémantique des actants"

**IV/5 (juillet 1993): GILBERT LAZARD:** "L'actant H"

JAN-TERJE FAARLUND: "Asymmetries and structure"

PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT: "Études sur les structures d'actance dans les langues celtes"

GEORG BOSSONG: "Structure d'actance et typologie actancielle dans les langues romanes"

PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT: "Phrases nominales avec ou sans copule en celtique"

**IV/6 (janvier 1994): ALAIN CHRISTOL: "Verbes triactanciels: du prototype aux doubles constructions"**

**GILBERT LAZARD: "Le géorgien: actance duale ou ergative?"**

**JACK FEUILLET: "Typologie de «être» et structures essives"**

### Series V (Adverbial Relations):

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**V/1 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA** (ed.) *Adverbialia*.

ODA BUCHHOLZ: "Constructions expressing increasing degree and the highest possible degree in Greek, Albanian, and other Balkan languages."

FERENC KIEFER & ANDRÁS KOMLÓSY: "Argument structure and adverbials."

ESTRELLA MONTOLÍO: "On conditional structures with complex connectors."

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Once upon a time: two tentative universals of adverbial quantification and their typological consequences."

**V/2 (1991) JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA** (ed.) *Adverbs and particles of change and continuation*.

Contributions by KARLOS CID ABASOLO (Basque), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), JOAQUÍN GARRIDO (Spanish), HARTMUT HABERLAND (Greek; Scandinavian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), FERENC KIEFER (Hungarian, Estonian, Ostyak), IRINA A. NIKOLAEVA (Mari), TIM VAN BAAR (Georgian, outside Europe), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA.

**V/3 (1991) BERND KORTMANN** (ed.) *Adverbial subordinators in the languages of Europe*.

Contributions by BERND KORTMANN (project description), KEES HENGVELD (Chuvash, Dutch, Maltese, British Romani, Turkish), LEONID KULIKOV (Russian, Azerbaijani, Talysh, Tsez), IGOR NEDJALKOV (Armenian, Kalmyk,

Karachay, Lithuanian, Nenets, Russian), JUAN CARLOS MORENO (Basque), MICHEL KEFER & CARL VETTERS & J. VAN DER AUWERA (French), JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (Yiddish), ODA BUCHHOLZ (Balkan languages), DONALL P. Ó. BAOILL (Irish).

**V/4: MORENO CABRERA, JUAN CARLOS** (ed.) *Adverbial quantification and other adverbialia*.

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Adverbial quantification in the languages of Europe: a typological survey; The Adverbial Quantification Questionnaire"

KEES HENGVELD: "Adverbial quantification in British Romani, Dutch and Turkish"

LEONID I. KULIKOV: "Adverbial quantification in Russian and Tsez"

DÓNALL P. Ó BAOILL: "Adverbial quantification and Irish"

JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA: "Dutch 'once' and related issues"

M. E. TORREGO: "Les adverbes de continuation et changement en latin"

DIONISIUS A. AGIUS: "Work in progress on Siculo-Arabic adverbs"

ALEKSANDER DUBINSKI: "Adverbien im Karaitischen"

EWA D. ZAKRZEWSKA: "Adverbial subordination in Polish"

**V/5: KEES HENGVELD** (ed.) *The internal structure of adverbial clauses*.

WALTER BISANG: "The internal structure of adverbial clauses in Georgian, Avar and Abkhaz."

DÓNALL P. Ó BAOILL: "The internal structure of adverbial clauses in Irish and Welsh."

PAOLO RAMAT & DAVIDE RICCA: "Notes on adverbial subordination in Italian and Sardinian"

KARINA VAMLING & REV AZ TCHANTOURIA: "On subordinate clauses in Megrelian."

EWA ZAKRZEWSKA: "Interclausal adverbial relations and their exponents in Polish."

KEES HENGVELD: "Semantic type, factivity, and the expression of adverbial clauses."

JUAN CARLOS MORENO CABRERA: "Participant sharing, non-finite verbal forms and subordination."

V/6: GERJAN VAN SCHAAIK: "Similarity in Turkish."

V/7: EKKEHARD KÖNIG & MARTIN HASPELMATH (eds.) *Converbs*.

MARTIN HASPELMATH: "The converb as a cross-linguistically valid category."

EKKEHARD KÖNIG: "The meaning of converb constructions."

VLADIMIR P. NEDJALKOV: "Some typological parameters of converbs."

WALTER BISANG: "Verb serialization and converbs — differences and similarities."

BERND KORTMANN: "Adverbial participial clauses in English."

LARS JOHANSON: "On Turkic converb clauses."

NATALIA A. KOZINTSEVA: "Taxic relations of concomitance in Modern East Armenian: constructions with non-finite forms."

IGOR' V. NEDJALKOV: "Converbs in Evenki."

#### Series VI (Tense and Aspect):

Östen Dahl  
Department of Linguistics  
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VI/1: (August 1992) ÖSTEN DAHL (ed.)

PIER MARCO BERTINETTO & DENIS DELFITTO: "Aspect vs. actionality: some reasons for keeping them apart"

ÉVA ÁGNES CSATÓ: "On some theoretical and methodological problems of the typological study of tense-aspect categories"

EVA HEDIN: "Present with future time reference in Modern Greek"

ROLF THIEROFF: "Tense, aspect and mood categories in European languages"

VI/2: (August 1992) ÖSTEN DAHL & CASPER DE GROOT & HANNU TOMMOLA (eds.) *Future time reference in European languages I. Contributions on Bulgarian, Estonian, German, Hungarian, Continental Scandinavian, Züritütsch*

VI/3 (December 1992) ÖSTEN DAHL & CASPER DE GROOT & HANNU TOMMOLA (eds.) *Future Time Reference in European languages II. Contributions*

by CASPER DE GROOT (Dutch), HANNU TOMMOLA (Finnish), EVA HEDIN (Modern Greek), PIER MARCO BERTINETTO (Italian), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Lezgian), ÖSTEN DAHL (East Slavic), EVA CSATÓ & LARS JOHANSON (Turkish).

VI/4 (January 1993) VLADIMIR P. NEDJALKOV: "Tense-aspect-mood forms in Chukchi."

#### Series VII (Noun Phrase Structure):

Frans Plank  
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Universität Konstanz  
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Fax +49-7531-57450

VII/1 (February 1990) FRANS PLANK: "Suffix-copying as a mirror-image phenomenon."

VII/2 (May 1990) FRANS PLANK: "On the selective elaboration of nominal or pronominal inflection."

VII/3 (June 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Gender and gender systems."

VII/4 (August 1990) EDITH A. MORAVCSIK: "Descriptors of NP-internal structure."

VII/5 (September 1990) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Agreement: an overview."

VII/6 (October 1990) Frans Plank: Review of *Agreement in Natural Language*, ed. by Michael Barlow & Charles A. Ferguson, Stanford: CSLI, 1988.

VII/7 (November 1990) MARIA KOPTJEVSKAJA-TAMM: "Action nominal constructions in the languages of Europe."

VII/8 (November 1990) JIM HURFORD: "An inventory of noun phrase universals: format and specimen list."

VII/9 (January 1991) GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "The head of the noun phrase: evidence from Russian numeral expressions."

VII/10 (March 1991) FRANS PLANK: "Inflection and derivation."

VII/11 (April 1991) FRANS PLANK: "ON determiners 1. Ellipsis and inflections 2. Co-occurrence of possessives."

- VII/12 (April 1991) DAVID GIL:  
"Universal quantifiers: a typological study."
- VII/13 (July 1991) FRANS PLANK: "From cases to adpositions"
- VII/14 (July 1991) KRISTINA JOKINEN: "On the two genitives in Finnish"
- VII/15 (March 1992): GREVILLE CORBETT: "A typology of number systems"
- VII/16 (May 1992): ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK: "Defective paradigms: Number in Daghestanian"
- VII/17 (June 1992): FRANS PLANK: "Advantage Albanian: Grouping in multiple attribution"
- VII/18 (May 1993) ALEKSANDR E. KIBRIK (ed.) *The noun phrase in the Andalal dialect of Avar as spoken at Sogratl.*
- ALEKSANDR KIBRIK: "Sogratl text with interlinear translation and notes"; "Andalal noun inflection"
- YAKOV TESTELETS: "Word order of modifiers in the Andalal noun phrase"
- SERGEY TATEVOSOV: "Universal quantifiers in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"
- KONSTANTIN KAZENIN: "Action nominal constructions in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"
- EKATERINA BOGDANOVA: "Genitive construction and relativization in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"
- ELENA KALININA: "Sentences with non-verbal predicates in the Sogratl dialect of Avar"

VIII/19 (December 1993) DAVID GIL (ed.) *Studies in number and quantification.*

- GREVILLE G. CORBETT: "Systems of grammatical number in Slavonic"
- DAVID GIL: "Conjunctive operators: areal phenomenon or semantic universal"
- DAVID GIL: "Some principles governing the number marking of anaphors"
- GERAINT WONG: "The use of numbers in idiomatic expressions in Mandarin Chinese"

See the report of Group 6 at the beginning of this Newsletter for forthcoming issues!

## Series VIII (Clitics):

Henk van Riemsdijk  
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VIII/1 (May 1991) HENK VAN RIEMSDIJK & LUIGI RIZZI (eds.) *Clitics and their hosts.*

PAOLA BENINCÀ: "Complement clitics in medieval Romance: the Tobler-Mussafia Law."

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANNOVA & LARS HELLAN: "Clitics and the completeness parameter."

CARMEN DOBROVIE-SORIN: "Clitic clusters in Romanian: on deriving linear order from hierarchical structure."

LILIANE HAEGEMAN: "Subject clitics and clitic doubling in West Flemish."

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "The distribution of Scandinavian weak pronouns."

ITZIAR LAKA: "Agreement clitics in Basque."

ZVI PENNER: "Pronominal clitics in Bernese Swiss German and their structural position. Jakob Wackernagel and language acquisition."

CECILIA POLETTI: "Three kinds of subject clitics in Basso Polesano and the theory of *pro*."

IAN ROBERTS: "The nature of subject clitics in Fraco-Provençal Valdôtain."

VIII/2 (February 1993) MARCO HAVERKORT: "Clitics and parameterization: case studies in the interaction of head movement phenomena."

VIII/3: LUIGI RIZZI (ed.) *Clitics in Romance and Germanic.*

ANNA CARDINALETTI: "On cliticization in Germanic languages"

LILIANE HAEGEMAN: "The distribution of object pronouns in West Flemish"

CECILIA POLETTI & ALESSANDRA TOMASELLI: "Looking for clitics in Germanic languages: the case of standard German"

ALAIN ROUVERET: "Clitic placement, focus and the Wackernagel position in European Portuguese"

VIII/4: LARS HELLAN (ed.) *Clitics in Germanic and Slavic.*

MILA DIMITROVA-VULCHANNOVA: "Clitics in Slavic"



- GUNLÖG JOSEFSSON: "Object shift and weak pronouns in Swedish"  
 CHRISTER PLATZACK: "Complementizer agreement and argument clitics"  
 JINDRICH TOMAN: "A note on clitics and prosody"  
 C. JAN-WOUTER ZWART: "Notes on clitics in Dutch"

### Series IX (Word Prosodic Systems):

Harry van der Hulst  
 Department of General Linguistics  
 University of Leiden  
 P.O. Box 9515  
 NL-2300 RA Leiden

- IX/1 (April 1991) MIEKE TROMMELEN & WIM ZONNEVELD: "Word stress in Dutch: main stress, secondary stress and reduction."  
 IX/2 (April 1991) TOMAS RIAD: "The bimoraic condition in Gothic syllabification"  
 IX/3 (April 1991) JOSÉ I. HUALDE: "A metrical analysis of western Basque pitch accent."  
 IX/4 (April 1991) HAIKE JACOBS: "The evolution of French foot and syllable structure."

### Series X (The Tenth Series):

Ekkehard König (Programme Director)

- X/1 (May 1991) DAVID GIL: "Nouns, verbs, and quantification."  
 X/2: CHRISTIAN LEHMANN, DIK BAKKER, ÖSTEN DAHL, ANNA SIEWIERSKA (Committee on Computation and Standardization): *EUROTYP Guidelines*

EUROTYP Newsletter
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# EUROTYP NEWSLETTER

ESF PROGRAMME IN LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY N° 11, November 1994

(edited by Ekkehard König, Programme Director, and Martin Haspelmath)

## Johannes Bechert (1931-1994)

Johannes Bechert died on 14 July 1994 in Bremen after a longer illness that had forced him to reduce his workload in recent years. He was 62 years old.

Bechert was born in Munich, where he also received his Ph.D., with a dissertation on diathesis in Homeric Greek. He was a junior faculty member at the University of Munich from 1960 to 1971, when he became professor of general linguistics at the University of Bremen.

In addition to the classical languages, Bechert also developed an intensive interest in Celtic and Caucasian languages. He did fieldwork on Avar (a Daghestanian language) in the Soviet Union and published papers on syntactic and areal typology, e.g. on ergativity, grammatical gender and noun phrase structure in European languages, as well as a book on language contact.<sup>1</sup> From 1971 Bechert was co-editor of the journal *Papiere zur Linguistik*.

An important concern of Johannes Bechert's in the last years of his life were endangered languages and the cultural disaster resulting from the impending mass extinction of languages. At the 1987 Congress of Linguists he

presented a paper on language universals and ethnocentrism, in which he drew attention to the fact that linguists hardly seem to be concerned with the large-scale loss of language diversity. This paper was one of the factors that prompted the organizers of the 1992 Congress of Linguists to make endangered languages a prominent topic. Bechert was an active member of the Committee on Endangered Languages of the German Society for Linguistics (DGfS).

But most importantly for our project, Johannes Bechert was one of the founding fathers of EUROTYP. Together with Claude Buridant, Martin Harris and Paolo Ramat, he was the author of a research proposal "Towards a synchronic and diachronic typology of 'Standard Average European'", which was submitted to the European Science Foundation at the end of 1985. This initiative led to further proposals and applications and ultimately to the EUROTYP project. Johannes Bechert was also co-editor of the volume that resulted from the Rome conference held in preparation of the programme.<sup>2</sup> He was an active member of Group 1

<sup>1</sup>JOHANNES BECHERT & WOLFGANG WILDGEN. 1992. *Einführung in die Sprachkontaktforschung*. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft.

<sup>2</sup>JOHANNES BECHERT & GIULIANO BERNINI & CLAUDE BURIDANT (eds.) *Toward a typology of European languages*. (EALT, 8.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

(Pragmatic Organization of Discourse) of EUROTYP, where he was working on topicality and (in)definiteness, especially in languages in the coastal area of the North Sea and in Turkish (together with Christoph Schroeder).

In Johannes Bechert we have lost not only a fine scholar, but also a warm-hearted colleague who always made himself available whenever his help and advice was needed.

EKKEHARD KÖNIG &  
MARTIN HASPELMATH

### Final notes on style and format

Now that all Groups are working intensively on the final versions of the contributions to the books, it may be useful to take up a few points concerning style and format that are not treated in the Style Sheet (in the *EUROTYP Guidelines*). The following remarks are not meant as further obligatory rules, but maybe they can help to make some authors and editors aware of potential areas where further stylistic unification of the volumes can be achieved, to the extent that this is desirable. Some of these things will be taken care of by Mouton's copy editors, but if authors are aware of them before submitting their manuscript to Mouton, this may help save a lot of work and time and eliminate potential sources of errors.

### Submission of papers

The papers should be submitted to Mouton in both a hard-copy version (**double-spaced!!**--otherwise the copy editor will have a hard time working with the manuscript and the risk of editing and typesetting errors is increased) and a disk version.

In addition to the papers, there should be a table of contents indicating the order of the papers and an alphabetical list of the authors with their addresses.

### Titles

A reminder: All nine books will be called *X in the languages of Europe*, where X stands for the topic of the Theme Group (e.g. *Complementation in the languages of Europe*, *Noun phrase structure in the languages of Europe*).<sup>3</sup>

Many of the individual papers will also deal with "Y (a subtopic of X) in the languages of Europe". In Group 5, all papers will be of this form, although that creates some repetition. However, it was decided to accept this repetition because it would be odd to have, for instance, a paper called simply "Converbs" when it is in fact only about "Converbs in the languages of Europe".

### Tables, figures and maps

Mouton needs to have tables, figures and maps on separate sheets because they are set separately.

<sup>3</sup> Note that Group 5 (coordinated by Johan van der Auwera) has decided to call their book *Adverbial constructions in the languages of Europe*, although the Group was generally referred to as "Adverbial relations".

However, it is not absolutely necessary that the tables and figures are omitted from their original places in the text. It may be easier and less confusing for authors to leave tables, figures and maps in their places, and make photocopies (or separate printouts) of tables and figures which are attached to the paper.

Maps should not be called *Figures* but *Maps*, and should be numbered separately.

## Sections and section headings

The normal Mouton style for section headings is as follows (authors do not have to worry about this because the copy editor will take care of it, but it may be interesting anyway):

### 1. Section heading (14 pt bold)

#### 1.1. Sub-section heading 12 pt bold)

##### 1.1.1. Sub-sub-section heading (12 pt italics, no blank line between heading and paragraph)

##### 1.1.1.1. Sub-sub-sub-section heading (12 pt plain)

It is not absolutely required that numbered sections have headings, but it seems more reader-friendly to have them at least for the first two levels of subdivision.

In general, there must be at least two sub-sections of a section; thus, it is not possible to have a section 2, then 2.1, and then section 3. If a section is subdivided into several sub-sections, all paragraphs must belong to one of the subsections except for a short in-

troductory paragraph at the beginning.

In principle, section numbering may start with 1 or with 0. However, it may be useful to adopt a common numbering system for each volume (perhaps Mouton even requires this). Group 5 decided to begin section numbering with 1, as seems to be the most widespread practice.

Section numbers may be marked by the section sign § (as in the journal *Language*), e.g. "as will be shown in §3.2", "see below §5-7". If this type of indicating section numbers is adopted, it should be used throughout the volume.

## Cross-references to other chapters of the same book

If you want to refer to another chapter of your book, use the following format:

"as is shown in Roberts (this volume), ..."  
"...but this is by no means generally agreed (see Stassen in this volume)"

(i.e. normally "(this volume)", but "in this volume" within parentheses). The paper you are referring to should appear in the references, in the following format:

Moreno, Juan Carlos (this volume).  
"Adverbial quantification in the languages of Europe".

## Quotation marks

The Style Sheet requires double quotes for quotations and for distancing, and single quotes for translations (e.g. *cogito* 'I think'). Linguistic texts commonly contain another type of expression that is best marked by single quotes:

Meanings, or expressions identified cross-linguistically by their meaning. For instance:

...‘unmarried’ is a semantic component or feature of *bachelor* according to most traditional accounts...

...the most widespread sentence adverb in the languages of Europe is ‘perhaps’, followed by ‘probably’. Few languages have the sentence adverb ‘predictably’.

Italics should be used only to refer to expressions of a particular language, e.g. English.

#### The format of examples set off from the running text

Recall that example sentences set off from the running text are not printed in italics, but in normal typeface. Therefore italics may be used in such example sentences to draw attention to that part of the example that is under consideration, e.g. the adverb *bong* in the following example (in a study of adverbs):

- (66) Klingon (Okrand 1985: 56)  
*bong* yas vioxpu'  
 accidentally officer I:killed:him  
 ‘I accidentally killed the officer.’

#### Acknowledgments

It may be advisable to have a separate section for acknowledgments at the end of the paper (before the notes), instead of putting them in the first note (Group 5 adopted this as a common format). For many contributions, especially those that are based on questionnaire data, there may be a long list of acknowledgments.

#### Language abbreviations and language names

For those authors who make use of the language abbreviations (e.g. in tables or maps), please note that the *Guidelines* contain an outdated version of the list of abbreviations. For some little-studied languages, the new name does not conform to the old abbreviation (which was based on the Ruhlen list, which contains many unacceptable language names): The following abbreviations are to be preferred over those listed in the *Guidelines*:

Abkhaz	Abkh
(not: Abx)	
Belorussian	Blr
(not: Bylr)	
Tsez	Tsz
(not: Did)	
Megrelian	Megr
(not: Mngr)	
Occitan	Occ
(not: Prv)	
Votian	Vot
(not: Vtc)	

Note also that our main specialist of Romani, Yaron Matras, who has been participating in the work of Groups 1 and 5, strongly prefers the spelling *Romani* over *Romany* (which is listed in the *Guidelines*), so *Romani* should be regarded as the best spelling.

Also, political events in the former Yugoslavia seem to have made a revision of the language name *Serbo-Croatian* advisable: Most people nowadays use *Serbian* and *Croatian*, treating them as different languages. However, for our purposes it will normally be OK to treat them as a single language, perhaps best called *Serbian/Croatian* or *Croa-*

tian/Serbian. (Note that *Croat* is the normal British form of *Croatian*.)

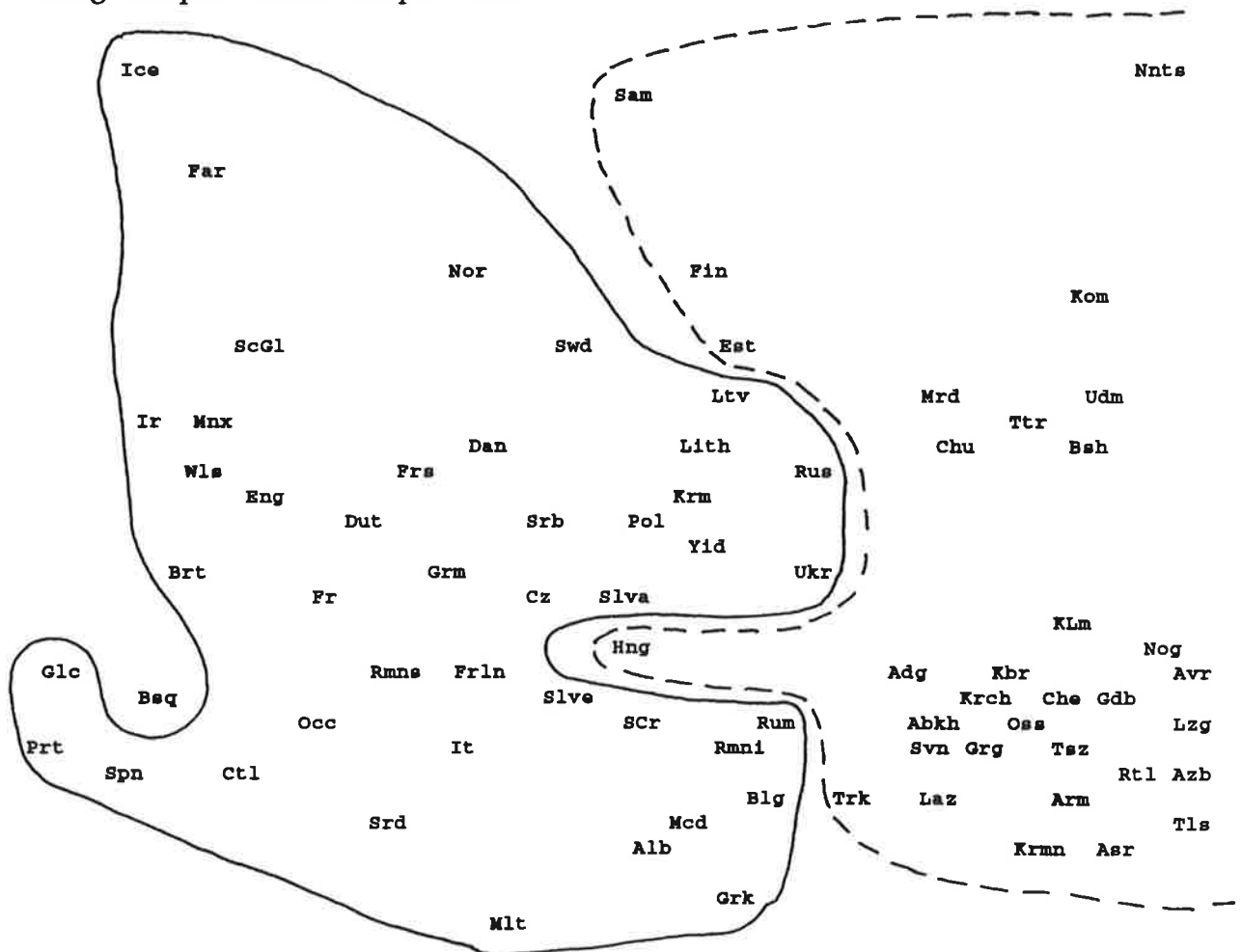
### Maps showing areal generalizations

One of the stated goals of EUROTYP has been the testing of the hypothesis that European languages form a *Sprachbund* ("Standard Average European"), and many of the contributions contain areal generalizations of some kind. These are best summarized in the form of maps.

A convenient way of representing such generalizations is by using simple "name maps" that

do without coast lines, rivers and cities, just showing the approximate location of the languages by their (abbreviated) names. This method has been pioneered by Giuliano Bernini and Paolo Ramat (*La frase negativa nelle lingue d'Europa*. Bologna: Mulino, 1992), and is also used systematically at least in the Adverbials Group of EUROTYP. An example of such a map is shown on the next page.

Some further problems associated with the use of maps in areal typology are discussed by Hartmut Haberland below.



Map 1. Prepositional and postpositional languages in Europe

———— prepositions  
 ----- postpositions

## On maps

HARTMUT HABERLAND<sup>4</sup>

Maps are very suggestive devices for plotting areal relations, viz. relations between the topology of some area on the one hand and some phenomenon which occurs in this area, or simply properties of this area. This might sound trivial but the problem is to ascertain what "occurring in some area" or "being a property of some area" means. In a typology project, one would expect these questions to be of some importance if one uses maps to illustrate areal features. The following remarks reflect some discussions in working group 5 of the EUROTYP project at our two last meetings in Le Bischenberg (F) and Björstorp (S).<sup>5</sup>

Rivers, coastlines, mountains, railway lines and cities can be said to exist in some area and are plotted on a map where they are. Political and administrative units are established by defining some subset of an area as belonging to

these units and can thus be represented by a subset of the map of this area. But languages do not fit either of these models. They neither exist in an area in the same sense as cities or mountains do, nor are they properties of the area.

Languages relate to an area, since languages exist in speech acts which are events in time and space and have been acquired by speakers who exist in time and space. But any language can be spoken anywhere and what we are interested in are those languages which are habitually spoken in some area. Even then languages do not distribute themselves neatly and mutually exclusively on a map like areas of political administration. They are spoken in overlapping areas, and the area where a language is spoken does not necessarily form one whole. This is most obvious for multicentered languages like Yiddish and Romani, which are difficult to pin down on a map, but it applies to a lesser extent to practically all languages. Still, by giving up the attempt to draw borders between areas associated with languages (as we do on our Ramat-Bernini grids) and by just indicating an imaginary center for each language spoken, we can approximate reality: the exact language borders between German and Danish, Danish and Swedish, Swedish and Finnish, and Finnish and Sámi may be difficult to draw, but the general topological placement of these languages on a map is not disputed. (See Fig. 1 for an example of a (partial) Ramat-Bernini grid for the languages of Europe.)

More problematic is the interpretation of these maps. What do they indicate over and above the

<sup>4</sup>Department of Languages and Culture, University of Roskilde, POB 260, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark. e-mail: hartmut@ruc.dk. I would also like to thank my colleague Bent Preisler for valuable feedback.

<sup>5</sup>These things have not been discussed very much in typology, as far as I am aware of, with the possible exception of BARTOLI's *neolinguistica*, and perhaps more relevant work by EVANGELOS AFENDRAS in the early 1970s. (References to both can be found in TRUDGILL, "Linguistic geography and geographical linguistics", in CHRISTOPHER BOARD et al., eds., *Progress in Geography*, volume 7, London: Edward Arnold 1975, 227-252). The situation is different for dialectology: for an overview see chapter 11 in CHAMBERS & TRUDGILL, *Dialectology*, Cambridge UP 1980.

fact that some language is "there"? If we indicate areas for certain features (let's say, by noting that pronominal clitics in Europe are found in Romance languages, the Balkan and Maltese), we exploit the fact that this feature occurs in an area which can be considered to be a geographical whole. But exactly this contiguity is the catch: since a language cannot be interpreted as a property of the territory, the geographical cohesion of a linguistic feature cannot be a simple consequence of the topological cohesion of the area in question. There must be some intervening factor. This intervening factor must be the fact that geographical cohesion correlates with contact; if languages are spoken in areas close to each other, speakers are likely to interact with each other and one can expect a large number of bilingual individuals. Both would motivate mutual influence, hence increasing similarity of the languages involved. Unfortunately, topological cohesion may ease contact but it doesn't guarantee it. Mountain ranges and open waterways can act as barriers in spite of geographical closeness. This barrier function of landscape formations can even vary historically: in former days, traffic was easier along coastlines and across narrow sounds than by roads through thinly inhabited stretches of land; today traffic patterns follow roads, railway lines and to a certain extent air routes.<sup>6</sup> Over

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<sup>6</sup>A very instructive example is the dialect of Brunlanæs in Southern Norway as researched by ARNE FOLDVIK but publicized by PETER TRUDGILL (e.g. in a paper in *Language in Society* 3 (1974), 215-246). Brunlanæs is a peninsula whose primary access goes through the town of

and above this, contact patterns can be historically contingent. As an example, one can take the Atlantic Scandinavian languages and their contacts with Mainland Scandinavia. Icelandic and Faroese are certainly geographically closer to each other than either is to Danish. They also are genetically closer to each other than either is to Danish, since both are ultimately derived from the language of settlers speaking West Scandinavian dialects of what later became Norwegian. (Danish belongs to the East Scandinavian branch.) But if one looks at the pattern of cultural and, hence, linguistic influence since the original settlement on these islands, cultural contiguity doesn't follow topographical contiguity. Both languages have been influenced by Danish whose home base is located at a considerable distance, although this influence is very limited in the case of Icelandic and massive in the case of Faroese. On the other hand, these languages have influenced each other to a negligible extent in spite of relative geographical closeness. Contact ran between Denmark and both Iceland and the Faroe Islands, and not between Iceland and the Faroes. There is also a considerable number of both Ice-

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Larvik. Until a road was built across the peninsula, access from Larvik was mostly by sea and the spread of phonetic innovation followed these seaways. For older speakers, places far away from Larvik by sea (although maybe closer as the crow flies) are phonetically most conservative. For younger speakers, and with changed contact patterns, phonetic innovation follows the road across Brunlanæs and now the most conservative places are those furthest away from the road although still closer to Larvik by sea.



landers and Faroese living in Denmark.

This has to be kept in mind when drawing maps: an area defined by some shared feature of Faroese and Danish makes sense by virtue of historical contact patterns in spite of topographical distance, while an area consisting of Icelandic and Faroese can only be interpreted as the residual area of some old feature in spite of relative topographical closeness.

<p><b>Reports from several of the Theme Group meetings, fall 1994</b></p>
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**Theme Group 4,  
Actance et valence,  
(coordinated by JACK FEUILLET,  
INALCO Paris)**

**Meeting in Pornichet (France),  
30 September-1 October 1994**

This last meeting of Group 4 was entirely devoted to discussions of the pre-final versions of the papers, which were distributed by the Coordinator in a neatly bound form. The following members were present: JACK FEUILLET (Coordinator, Phrases essives) GILBERT LAZARD (Définition des actants), JAN-TERJE FAARLUND (Symétrie et dissymétrie des actants centraux), GEORG BOSSONG (Interaction entre fonctions actanciennes et sémantique des actants), PIERRE-YVES LAMBERT (L'impersonnel), FRANCESCA FICI GIUSTI (La diathèse), KARMELE ROTAETXE (Constructions triactanciennes), JEAN PERROT (Visée communicative), as well as EKKEHARD KÖNIG and MARTIN HASPELMATH (Constructions à possesseur externe).

In addition to the discussion of substantive issues, matters of style and format were also discussed, especially some questions regarding French typographical practices which diverge somewhat from English usage.

The deadline for the next versions of the papers was set for 15 January 1995. There will be a further meeting in Paris, 23-25 February 1995, which will not be funded by the ESF. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss all those chapters in detail where major revisions or expansions of the versions presented in Pornichet were felt to be necessary.

**Theme Group 5,  
Adverbial Constructions,  
(coordinated by JOHAN VAN DER  
AUWERA, U Antwerp)**

**Meeting in Björstorp (S Sweden),  
6-8 October 1994**

The last meeting of the Adverbials Group was held in the cosy but frugal atmosphere of a Swedish country house owned by one member of the group, HARTMUT HABERLAND. All contributions to the volume (with the exception of the introductory and the concluding chapter) were sent around to everybody by the end of August, and they were all discussed at the meeting. The following members were present: JOHAN VAN DER AUWERA (Co-ordinator, Phasal adverbs), KEES HENGVELD (The internal structure of adverbial clauses), IGOR NEDJALKOV (Converbs), HARTMUT HABERLAND (Reversal, Repetition, and Revision), DAVIDE RICCA (Sentence adverbs, with Paolo

Ramat), JUAN CARLOS MORENO (Adverbial quanti-fication), DÓNALL P. Ó BAOILL (Irish specialist), WALTER BISANG (Adverbials in Asian languages), MARTIN HASPELMATH (Equatives and similatives, with Oda Buchholz, Concessive conditionals, with Ekkehard König). The contribution by Bernd Kortmann, who could not attend the meeting, was also discussed. The oral discussion was supplemented in many cases by more detailed written comments exchanged by group members.

There was also a final discussion on matters of style and presentation. The group is aiming for a remarkably high degree of uniformity of the volume. Thus, all papers will discuss the data of European languages with reference to a sample selected according to the same method, and all papers will represent areal generalizations by means of similar European maps.

The deadline for the final versions was set for November 30, and the Group is aiming to submit the papers to the publisher by January 10th.

The lack of a few amenities often taken for granted (like catering service, in-door water toilet and central heating) meant some household chores for participants of the meeting, but that was amply compensated for by a unique experience of real country life, the beauty of the southern Swedish forests and lakes, and delicious wild mushrooms (thanks to Davide!).

**Theme Group 6,  
Tense and Aspect,  
(coordinated by ÖSTEN DAHL, U  
Stockholm)**

**Meeting in Helsinki,  
11-15 October 1994**

Helsinki was the location of the last meeting of the Tense and Aspect Group. The Group met for a whole week, since ÖSTEN DAHL was able to finance the first four days out of funds obtained from the Swedish Riksbank. Attending the meeting were: JOUKO LINDSTEDT (local organizer), HANNU TOMMOLA, ÖSTEN DAHL, CASPER DE GROOT, PIER MARCO BERTINETTO, ÉVA CSATÓ, EVA HEDIN, LARS JOHANSON, SVENKA SAVIC, ROLF THIEROFF, as well as BARBARA MOTINER (Ph.D. student from Amsterdam) and EKKEHARD KÖNIG.

In addition to technical and editorial matters concerning the shape of the final volume, the discussion of pre-final versions of all the chapters was the focal point of the agenda. Pre-final versions of many chapters had been distributed well ahead of the meeting and some other chapters were at least available in something approaching a pre-final version. All of these contributions were summarized by the author and discussed and criticized by the Group in great detail. The final volume will contain three major sections on the focal areas selected by the Group (Future Time Reference, the Perfect, the Progressive) as well as a general introductory section with more general theoretical contributions as well as two case studies on (i) Karaim (an endangered Turkic language of

Lithuania) and (ii) Maltese. All contributions have to be submitted to the Theme Coordinator by 28 February 1995.

On the day of departure some participants (including the Programme Director) suffered a little from the effects of Finnish vodka with honey consumed before and during the festive dinner. But apart from that the meeting was very successful. Another event worth reporting was the birth of Larissa Lindstedt two days before the meeting started. Congratulations to all of the Lindstedt family!

**Theme Group 9,  
Word Prosodic Systems,  
(coordinated by HARRY VAN DER  
HULST, U Leiden)**

**Meeting in Utrecht,  
28-30 October 1994**

During this last meeting of the Group, each participant got the opportunity to go over the content of his/her chapter, focussing attention on the macro-organization of the chapters, overlap, cross-references, gaps and so on. Detailed comments are being communicated in written form. On the last morning, details such as deadline for the submission of the final version, matters of style, indexes, references and so on were discussed.

The following members of the Group were present: HARRY VAN DER HULST, MARINA NESPOR, ELLIS VISCH, GÖSTA BRUCE, CARLOS GUSSENHOVEN, GREG DOGIL, ADITI LAHIRI, HAIKE JAKOBS, TOMAS RIAD, MIEKE TROMMELEN, WIM ZONNEVELD, K. ARNASON, BEN HERMANS, IGGY ROCA, GABERELL DRACHMAN,

ANGELIKI MALIKOUTI-DRACHMAN, JADRANKA GVOZDANOVIC, JOSÉ HUALDE.

### New book publications

**by EURO TYP participants:**

BATTYE, ADRIAN & ROBERTS, IAN (eds.) 1994. *Clause structure and language change*. New York: Oxford University Press.

ADRIANA BELLETTI & LUIGI RIZZI (eds.) 1994. *Parameters and functional heads*. New York: Oxford University Press.

BYBEE, JOAN L. & PERKINS, REVERE & PAGLIUCA, WILLIAM. 1994. *The evolution of grammar: tense, aspect and modality in the languages of the world*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

FICI GIUSTI, FRANCESCA. 1994. *Il passivo nelle lingue slave: tipologia e semantica*. Milano: FrancoAngeli.

KÖNIG, EKKEHARD & VAN DER AUWERA, JOHAN (eds.) 1994. *The Germanic languages*. London: Routledge.

### EURO TYP Working Papers

**The current list of EURO TYP Working Papers:** (November 1994)

New Working Papers that have been published since EURO TYP Newsletter No. 10 are printed in larger font and boldface.

If you are interested in obtaining any of the Working Papers, please contact the Coordinator of the Theme Group in question. Requests for Working Papers may also be sent to the Programme Director, who will

pass them on to the Theme Coordinator.

### Series I (Pragmatic Organization of Discourse):

Giuliano Bernini  
Scienze del linguaggio  
Università degli Studi di Pavia  
Strada Nuova 65  
I-27100 Pavia, Fax +39-382-21389

#### I/1 (January 1991)

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Topicality, (in)definiteness, and other parameters of the NP and the sentence in the coastal area of the North Sea and Turkey."

GIULIANO BERNINI: "Negative 'short rejoinders' in the languages of Europe"

JIM MILLER: "Focus in English and Russian: What is the role of word order in Russian?"

#### I/2 (May 1992) GIULIANO BERNINI & DAVIDE RICCA (eds.) *Topics*.

JOHANNES BECHERT: "Standard German: some first impressions."

A. MACHTELT BOLKESTEIN & MICHEL VAN DE GRIFT: "Participant tracking in Latin discourse"

ELENA MASLOVA: "Grammatical encoding of pragmatic functions: the cases of Aleut and Yukaghir"

JIM MILLER: "Null subjects and direct objects in Russian: remarks on topic continuity in Russian and English"

AHMED MOUTAOUKIL: "Discourse continuity maintenance in Standard Modern Arabic"

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER: "Topics in Turkish: a few impressions and examples"

ROSANNA SORNICOLA: "Establishing topics in Old Italian and Old Spanish"

#### I/3: GIULIANO BERNINI: *The sentence topic in the languages of Europe*.

#### I/4 (September 1993) JOHANNES BECHERT: *Definiteness and article systems*.

#### I/5 (March 1994): ELENA MASLOVA: *An approach to the typology of sentence topics*.

### Series II (Constituent Order):

Anna Siewierska  
Department of General Linguistics  
University of Amsterdam  
Spuistraat 210  
1012 VT Amsterdam

#### II/1 (1991) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.) *Word order surveys*.

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "An overview of the main word order characteristics of Celtic"

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "Word order characteristics of the Scandinavian languages"

YAKOV G. TESTELEK: "Word order in Kartvelian languages"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "An overview of word order in Slavic languages"

#### II/2 (1991) JOHN A. HAWKINS & ANNA SIEWIERSKA (eds.) *Performance principles of word order*.

BEATRICE PRIMUS: "A performance based account of topic position and focus positions"

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Performance principles in Celtic word order"

MATTHEW DRYER: "Adverbial subordinators and word order asymmetries"

KATALIN KISS: "A note on parsing efficiency in Hungarian"

MARIA VILKUNA: "Constituent order and constituent length in Finnish"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "Syntactic weight versus information structure and word order variation in Polish"

JOHN A. HAWKINS & KAORU HORIE & STEPHEN MATTHEWS: "On the interaction between performance principles of word order"

#### II/3 (1991) DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A database system for language typology"

#### II/4 (1992) BEATRICE PRIMUS: "The role of grammatical relations in word order universals"

#### II/5 (1993) ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.):

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "Case assignment and the order of functional projections in Welsh."

ANDERS HOLMBERG: "SOV order in European SVO languages."

JAN RIJKHOFF: "Word order in the languages of Europe: the simple noun phrase"

ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "On the ordering of subject agreement and tense affixes"

DIK BAKKER & ANNA SIEWIERSKA: "A contribution to the problem of constituent order explanation"

#### II/6 (1994): ANNA SIEWIERSKA (ed.):

MAGGIE TALLERMAN: "A case assignment paradox in Welsh infinitival clauses."

CHRYSSOULA LASCARATOU: "An overview of word order in Modern Greek."

YAKOV TESTELEK: "Word order variation in some SOV languages of Europe."

ANNA SIEWIERSKA & DIK BAKKER: "The distribution of subject and object agreement and word order type."

### Series III (Subordination and Complementation):

Nigel Vincent  
Department of Linguistics  
University of Manchester  
GB-Manchester M13 9PL

#### III/1 (1991) KERSTI BÖRJARS & NIGEL B. VINCENT (eds.) *Complement structures in the languages of Europe*.

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