

## LINGUISTIC THEORY

- 79-94 Harris, Zellig.** Grammar on mathematical principles. *Journal of Linguistics* (London), **14**, 1 (1978), 1-20.

This paper presents a grammatical theory which has certain mathematical properties, and which produces the sentences of a language by means of two simple processes, word-entry and entry-reduction, with the meaning of each sentence being indicated directly by its construction. The reason for seeking a mathematical control on grammatical analysis lies partly in the inherent possibilities of such a connection, and partly in the complex and somewhat haphazard nature of grammar, which makes one wonder if there is not something simpler and more principled involved. In the event, the system of grammatical analysis which is reached here is not an alternative to descriptions of grammatical patterns, but rather a complement to them; for in producing the sentences it locates and explicates those patterns as resultants of the two processes, but without cataloguing or arranging them.

The essential problem was to find one or more relations (or operations) on the set of sentences in respect to which that set – or, as it turned out, an extension of that set – is closed. To meet this problem, certain overt relations among English sentences are established which are then shown to hold also in less noticeable situations. The result is the set of grammatically possible sentences; and it is this set which is seen to have the desired mathematical properties.

- 79-95 Huddleston, Rodney.** On the constituent structure of VP and Aux. *Linguistic Analysis* (New York), **4**, 1 (1978), 31-59.

The paper reviews a slightly modified version of Chomsky's proposal concerning the auxiliary in English, which introduced a phrase-structure rule which expanded the Aux element as Tense (Modal) (*have-en*) (*be-ing*). There follows an examination of the claims that such an analysis leads to a solution of some apparently unrelated syntactic problems, particularly *there*-insertion, Subject-Aux Inversion and VP-fronting. It is argued that the revised analysis not only fails to account for the facts, but that the treatment of Subject-Aux Inversion contains even more shortcomings than the original. The final section is a discussion of the proposed modification of Affix-hopping and the introduction of *be*-Shift and *have*-Shift rules in the light of the phenomenon of ellipsis. It is shown that because the Aux analysis forces a distinction between auxiliaries and main verbs, it cannot handle *would* (*rather/sooner*), whether treated as an

auxiliary or an underlying main verb, because *would* shares significant properties with both. [References.]

- 79-96 Hudson, R. A.** Daughter-dependency theory and systemic grammar. *UEA Papers in Linguistics* (Norwich), 6 (1978), 1-14.

The author's Daughter-dependency theory (DDT) has some points in common with systemic grammar, most importantly the use of 'features on higher nodes', allowing for the cross- and subclassification of clauses and phrases. Both models generate only one syntactic structure per sentence, but differ in the number and types of features used. DDT strictly limits features to those relevant to syntactic distribution, and can (almost entirely) eliminate the use of features labelling functions (Subject, Predicate, Complement, Adjunct). This latter advantage stems from DDT's use of structures simultaneously indicating both constituency (part:whole) and dependency (part:part) relations. Each type of relation bears upon certain rules of the grammar. A brief introduction is given to the three principal sets of rules involved in the generation of syntactic structures. 'Polysystemic' approaches are criticised for missing significant generalisations.

- 79-97 Itkonen, Esa.** The relation between grammar and sociolinguistics. *Forum Linguisticum* (Illinois), 1, 3 (1977), 238-54.

The relation between linguistic intuition and linguistic corpus is central to the theory of linguistics, but has very often been misconstrued. To study relative frequencies in a corpus is to do sociolinguistics; to study sentences or speech acts with invented examples is to do 'grammar'. The use of a corpus at all costs is not necessary to linguistics, and is based on the mistaken idea that the methodology of natural science must be imported into grammar. A grammar based on intuitions is not, contrary to Labov's claim, merely the description of idiolect; indeed, since grammars are descriptions of rules, they do not describe actual utterances, many of which are 'incorrect' and by definition not described by a grammar. The question is whether sociolinguistics, as the description of actual linguistic behaviour, is a genuine alternative to grammar. No, because knowledge of the rules of language is a precondition of sociolinguistic research. Grammar and sociolinguistics are complementary. Moreover, the data of any human science are inherently normative, and the study of linguistic variation is necessarily dependent on intuition *qua* knowledge of rules. The so-called 'Saussurean paradox' (that 'the social aspect of language is studied by observing any one individual, but the individual aspect only by observing language in its social context' - Labov, 1972) is thus dissolved, since intuition is the only logically possible way of investigating linguistic rules. [References.]

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- 79-98 Kiefer, Ferenc.** Some semantic and pragmatic properties of 'wh-' questions and the corresponding answers. *Journal of Linguistic Calculus* (Stockholm), 3 (1977), 42-71.

The aim of the paper is to reveal what kind of information a *wh*-question and its answer need to share, and to determine what kind of things can normally be questioned by means of a counterquestion. The discussion proceeds by way of the elaboration and definition of the notions of logical presupposition, background assumption, logical and pragmatic entailment, and conventional and conversational implicature. It is shown that all the above are needed for the interpretation of *wh*-questions, and that the central role is played by the notion of background assumption, which is a property of *wh*-questions not typically shared by other types of sentences. Furthermore, it is claimed that presupposition and entailment are interrelated through the notion of background assumption.

- 79-99 Ney, James W.** Necessity, hypothesis and prohibition in the English modals 'must' and 'should'. *Journal of English Linguistics* (Washington), 12 (1978), 38-49.

The starting point of the paper is the recently popular treatment of modals in terms of either 'root' or 'epistemic' interpretation. However, this system is open to counter-examples and also fails to catch important regularities. The discussion focuses on the suggestion that *should* is the 'remote' counterpart of *must*. Examples of the use of these models in expressions of necessity, hypothesis and prohibition are examined and their relationship is presented in tabular form. In the light of the complex interaction of tense, contracted negatives and the declarative and interrogative modes, various strategies for handling the semantic interpretation of modals are mentioned. The results of the paper are taken as evidence for the existence of underlying semantic feature matrices which are mapped into the appropriate surface modal form. [References.]

### SEMANTICS *See also abstracts* 79-98/9, -103, -126/7

- 79-100 Bigelow, John C.** Believing in semantics. *Linguistics and Philosophy* (Dordrecht), 2, 1 (1978), 101-44.

The semantics of belief-sentences (i.e. sentences describing people's beliefs, hopes, fears, etc.) is discussed. Ontologically lavish theories are passed over which appeal to 'impossible worlds', or other 'points of reference' which contain more than possible worlds. Ontologically stingy, 'quotational' theories

are then refuted. The author's own theory employs the techniques of 'possible worlds' semantics to elaborate a Fregean analysis of belief-sentences. In a belief-sentence, the embedded clause does not have its usual reference, but refers rather to its own 'semantic structure'. The way this theory can accommodate quantification into belief-contexts is demonstrated.

**79–101 Leech, Geoffrey.** Natural language as metalanguage: an approach to some problems in the semantic description of English. *Transactions of the Philological Society* (Oxford, 1976/7 (1978), 1–31.

It is claimed that by making a specific modification to the form of semantic representations, a number of problems in diverse areas, including direct and indirect speech, semantic acceptability of reporting sentences, referential opacity, and presuppositions, are given at least a partial solution. This (necessary) modification involves the incorporation of an account of metalinguistic phenomena – the reference of language to language. Such reference will include mention of the phonic form, the graphic form, or of the information content of the locution in question, each with its own particular criteria of validity. For instance, the latter type, the content mode of mention, allows for reference to ideas not necessarily expressed in language, such as those involved in the clausal objects of propositional attitude verbs. The use of the content mode lies behind the phenomena of referential opacity and presuppositions.

The implications of the analysis for performative utterances and for the 'abstract performative analysis' are briefly considered. The implications for truth-conditional semantics are radical: semantics is not concerned with absolute truth but with truth relative to individuals' conceptions of the world.

**LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS** See also abstracts 79–124/5

**79–102 Borillo, Andrée.** La construction postposée et le mode interrogatif. [Postposed constructions and interrogatives.] *Cahiers de Linguistique* (Quebec), 8 (1978), 17–42.

By 'postposed constructions' are meant sentences such as *Il reviendra demain, je pense*. The interrogative forms of these are sentences such as *Il reviendra demain, tu penses?* Three forms of interrogation are distinguished for the postposed element proper: those using *est-ce que*, subject-verb inversion, and normal word order with rising intonation. For the sentence as a whole, three types of intonation pattern are distinguished, involving a rise on the first element only, a rise on the second (postposed) element only, or a rise on both. These classifications lead to the setting up of various types of postposed construction, and to a categorisation of French verbs according to the types of postposed

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construction they may enter into [lists of verbs in appendix]. Explanations for the behaviour of verbs in this respect is sought in terms of various semantic and syntactic notions, such as presupposition, semi-factivity, transparency, assertive verbs, epistemic modals. Finally, possible syntactic origins for postposed constructions are considered informally.

**79-103 Zolotova, G. A.** К типологии простого предложения. [On the typology of the simple sentence.] *Вопросы языкознания* (Moscow), 3 (1978), 49-61.

The dissociation of syntax from semantics has led to an ever increasing subjectivism and the establishment of a form/content dichotomy which threatens to leave out of account the fact that language is used by man to explore his environment and to communicate. Several types of simple sentence are discussed and categorised using not only syntactic and morphological but also semantic criteria. Great attention is paid to categorial differentiation within the predicate and functional determinants of categorial choice. Two texts are analysed to show the relationships between thematic elements in the texts themselves and their corresponding semantico-syntactic realisations, which are shown to be partially determined by functional, syntactic and semantic criteria. The presence of synonymy, which acts as a constraint against complete asymmetry between semantic and (surface) syntactic structure, argues against the view that the structure of the 'content' of an utterance is not isomorphic with the grammatical structure of the utterance. Semantics and syntax should therefore be studied separately.

## SOCIOLINGUISTICS

**79-104 Chong Hoi Kong.** A study of language maintenance and shift in Singapore as a multilingual society. *RELC Journal* (Singapore), 8, 2 (1977), 43-62.

Singapore recognises four languages, English, Mandarin, Malay and Tamil, as official languages, one of which, Malay, is designated as the national language. The use of other mother tongues is also encouraged. This study of language maintenance and language shift (i.e. retaining or replacing the mother tongue) examines three areas: the schools, the uniformed services and the mass media. [Tables; results.] The findings show that more children are attending English-medium schools because English education is seen as a passport to material success. The government's policy is for bilingual education, so that the learning of the mother tongue does not suffer. There is also a significant shift towards English in the services, but the mass media tend towards language maintenance.

- 79-105 Erhard, Albrecht.** Über den Zusammenhang von Sprache, Gesellschaft und Denken. [On the relationship between language, society and thought.] *Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung* (Berlin), 31, 2 (1978), 121-31.

In analysis of the relationship between the general laws of the development of society and the specific laws of spoken communication, it is argued that the structure of language is determined by the dialectical unity of its communicative and cognitive functions and by the stage of development of the society of which it is a part. This view is distinguished from the structuralist view which regards language as relatively autonomous and rejects an historical approach to the analysis of linguistic phenomena. Only Marxist-Leninist theory, it is stated, makes possible a full understanding of the linguistic sign and its relationship to objective reality.

The problem of linguistic universals is discussed and the belief that they are innate ideas is rejected in favour of the view that the general characteristics of natural languages are socially determined.

- 79-106 Gal, Susan.** Peasant men can't get wives: language change and sex roles in a bilingual community. *Language in Society* (London), 7, 1 (1978), 1-16.

Language shift from German-Hungarian bilingualism to the exclusive use of German is occurring in the community discussed. Young women are further along in the direction of this change than older people and young men. The linguistic contrast between German and Hungarian is shown to represent the social dichotomy between a newly available worker status and traditional peasant status; thus the choice of language in interaction is part of a speaker's presentation of self. Young women's stated preferences concerning this social dichotomy and their changing marriage strategies indicate that their greater use of German in interaction is one aspect of their general preference for the worker's way of life symbolised by the use of German. Rather than simply isolating a linguistic correlate of sex, the present study suggests that women's speech choices must be explained within the context of their social position, their strategic life choices and the symbolic values of the available linguistic alternatives.

- 79-107 Gumperz, John J.** The sociolinguistic significance of conversational code-switching. *RELC Journal* (Singapore), 8, 2 (1977), 1-34.

Conversational code-switching is the juxtaposition of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems, within the same exchange. [Discussion; examples.] It is argued that the incidence of code-switching in human groups, its persistence over time, its linguistic characteristics

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and its function in human interaction can best be explained by treating it as a communicative phenomenon, in which speakers build on others' knowledge of alternative, grammatically distinct, subsystems and of the social assumptions these imply, to generate indirect conversational inferences. If this position is valid, it has a number of important implications, for our understanding of the functioning of human signs in communication, of social symbols in verbal interaction and of the role of speech variation in human groups.

This analysis suggests that theories of conversational inference will have to be modified to take care of the fact that aspects of sentence form (such as the code in which a sentence is spoken, in the case of bilingual speech, or its phonetic realisation in the case of monolingual styles) can directly affect its interpretation. In other words, such features of surface structure play a role in communication which is equivalent to that of performatives discussed in the recent work on pragmatics, in signalling the illocutionary force of messages. Our models of verbal communication must reflect this fact.

## PSYCHOLINGUISTICS *See abstract 79-109*

## LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN *See also abstract 79-110*

**79-108** **Cruttenden, Alan.** The acquisition of personal pronouns and language 'simplification'. *Language and Speech* (Hampton Hill, Mddx), **20**, 3 (1977), 191-7.

Various tendencies in the order of acquisition of personal pronouns in child speech are reviewed and various confusions which may occur among them during the course of their acquisition are discussed. Although there are occasional references to personal pronouns in many child language studies, only Huxley (1970) records in detail the development of personal pronouns in two children. In an appendix to the present article the development of personal pronouns in another child is followed. A number of these tendencies is shown to be the result of two processes in children's development, one cognitive (morphophonemic invariance), one perceptual (selecting the most prominent form). These processes are shown to be not as simple in their application as indicated by Tanz (1974); the discussion is widened by including some information about the acquisition of pronouns in languages other than English. It is suggested that the two processes operate in pidgins and creoles as well as in first-language learning.

**BILINGUALISM** See also abstract 79-106, -174

**79-109 Hardyck, Curtis.** Recognition memory processes and language dominance in bilingualism. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research* (New York), 7, 1 (1978), 25-34.

Contradictory evidence exists concerning the mode by which a fluent bilingual stores and retrieves words in each of his languages. A study of linguistically mixed lists by a procedure where errors in judgment could be detected suggests that storage is shared but is organised and retrieved primarily through the bilingual's first language.

**79-110 Huerta, Ana.** The acquisition of bilingualism: a code-switching approach. *Sociolinguistic Working Paper* (Austin, Texas), 39 (1977), 1-33.

A study is described which explored the language development of a child being raised in a code-switching type of speech environment and which tried to determine what relation code-switching might have to the acquisition of bilingualism. This was done by analysing the subject's speech at three different stages during a nine-month period. The conclusion is that code-switching appears not to be detrimental to the development of bilingualism, but, on the contrary, seems to be one approach to the simultaneous acquisition and maintenance of two languages. Nor does code-switching appear to lead to confusion in a child's language development. As it exists in the Southwestern United States, code-switching is clearly not the result of the speaker's not knowing either English or Spanish; code-switched utterances, even in the speech of a two-year-old child, manifest linguistic competence in both these languages. Several similarities were found between the results of this study and one in which children's languages were maintained separately. This suggests the possibility that the process of bilingual language acquisition is highly similar regardless of whether the languages are kept apart or not.

## PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

**79-111 Fischer-Jørgensen, Eli.** On the universal character of phonetic symbolism with special reference to vowels. *Studia Linguistica* (Lund, Sweden), 32, 1/2 (1978), 80-90.

Systematic usage of phonetic symbolism in West African languages find striking parallels in sound-meaning associations attested for several European language. Different languages make use of such universal symbolic potentialities to different degrees. Psycholinguistic tests and lexicological investigations show for instance consistent associative connections of front unrounded vowels with the



semantic qualities 'bright', 'small', 'light', 'thin', etc., and of back rounded vowels with the qualities 'dark', 'large', 'heavy', 'round', etc. [references]. Both the phonetic oppositions front-back and unrounded-rounded play a role, the former probably more than the latter.

The basis of the phenomenon is probably auditory. It is well known, for instance, that high and low tones are associated with brightness and darkness respectively. The individual qualities are probably interrelated in the manner of synesthesia. Thus the qualities 'high', 'bright', 'thin', 'light', 'small', generally go together, and similarly for the set associated with back unrounded vowels. Synesthetic relations are still poorly understood, but there is evidence that as well as the fact that the qualities are frequently connected in our experience of the outside world, both psychological and concrete physiological factors are at work.

**79-112 Herok, Thomas and Tonelli, Livia.** Natural process phonology and the description of phonological variation. *Weiner Linguistische Gazette* (Vienna), **16** (1977), 43-63.

It is assumed that phonological analysis should extend its domain to include in a principled way phonological variation within a language. It is argued that a structuralist account is incapable of adequately describing the behaviour of phonological units differing across speech styles, e.g. slow-careful vs. casual speech. It is proposed that the regular phonetic correspondences between levels should be handled within a framework of the kind provided by standard generative phonology but suitably supplemented by the assumptions of natural process phonology. This theoretical basis permits a principled account of phonological variation and interstylistic differences, as well as capturing the fact that the same phonological regularity may operate on different structures at different levels.

A model analysis of nasal assimilation in German and Italian illustrates the application of the theory to one supposed natural phonological process. The principles of NPP allow the characterisation of phonological rules and morpheme structure conditions in a uniform way for a polystylistic system. [References.]

**79-113 Petrović, Velimir.** Zur Satzmelodie der Ausrahmungssatzstrukturen. [On the intonation of 'deferred' sentence structures.] *Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft, und Kommunikationsforschung* (Berlin), **31**, 2 (1978), 170-82.

On the basis of an analysis of sentences containing *Ausrahmungen* ('deferred elements') in the works of Heinrich Mann, it is argued that the intonation of

such sentences takes two forms, termed 'unipolar' and 'bipolar'. In bipolar intonation patterns, there are two intonation peaks, one in the shortened sentence frame and the other in the 'deferred' phrase, for example, *Aber SCHMALER bist du geworden im GESICHT* [but you have got thinner in the face]. Unipolar intonation patterns contain only one intonation peak: *.../und die Reichen wurden reicher sogar durch ihre TUGEND* [and the rich actually became richer as a result of their virtue].

In the majority of cases, the length of the 'deferred' element appears to be the cause of the second peak in bipolar intonation patterns. The 'deferred' element is most frequently lengthened by an attribute. When the 'deferred' expression is short and there are no semantic grounds for the creation of a second intonation peak, the sentence is spoken with unipolar intonation. The position of the intonation peak when a written sentence is subsequently spoken is dependent on the context.

## LEXICOGRAPHY

**79-114 Trubachev, O. N.** ЭТИМОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ВОСТОЧНОСЛАВЯНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ: СЛОВАРИ. [Etymological research in East Slavonic languages: dictionaries.] *Вопросы языкознания* (Moscow), 3 (1978), 16-25.

An account is given of existing and projected etymological dictionaries in relation to each of the three East Slavonic languages – Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian. The dictionaries of Goryaev, Fasmer, Preobrazhensky and Shanskii are discussed both in terms of their chronology and methodological approach, as is the unpublished work of Chernykh. No etymological dictionaries for Ukrainian or Byelorussian have yet been published but an account is given of work in preparation, notably that of Mel'nichuk and his team in Kiev, and that of Martynov in Minsk. Finally some discussion is devoted to the question of the historical development of the three languages, particularly as regards the problem of whether they have a common 'tree', or can be considered to have been separate languages for longer than was recently thought. Methodological points concerning the production of etymological dictionaries for these languages are incorporated into the general discussion.

**INTERPRETING** See abstract 78-172

**TRANSLATION** *See also abstracts 79–133, –175*

**79–115 Koller, Werner.** Kritik der Theorie der Übersetzungskritik. [Critique of the theory of translation criticism.] *IRAL* (Heidelberg), **16**, 2 (1978), 89–107.

An attempt is made to develop a new approach to the theory of translation criticism. (1) The evaluation of a translation is the result of a comparison between the relevant characteristics of the text and the adequacy of the rendering with its inherent stylistic values. (2) The textual characteristics relevant to translation are found by examining the text in the light of a catalogue of questions which in turn originate from a communicative theory of translation. (3) Translation criticism demands that the critic base his assessment on a description of the translator's methodological approach and his principles of equivalence. On the basis of this evaluation, a comparison will be possible between the achievements of the translation and the standard set by an analysis of the textual characteristics relevant to translation.

## TEXT LINGUISTICS

**79–116 Cornulier, Benoît de.** L'incise, la classe des verbes parenthétiques et le signe mimique. [Parentheticals and mimic signs.] *Cahiers de Linguistique* (Quebec), **8** (1978), 53–95.

The sentences here considered are of the following type: *Oui, dit-il; Oui, soupira-t-elle; D'autres propositions, plus adéquates, croyons-nous, vous seront, je vous promets, soumises sous peu.* The term 'parenthetical' refers to the *dit-il, soupira-t-elle, croyons-nous, je vous promets* elements, and the verbs in these expressions are called 'parenthetical verbs'.

It is first shown that sentences involving parentheticals are not to be derived transformationally from similar sentences without parentheticals (e.g. *Il pleut, dit-il* is not to be derived from *Il dit qu'il pleut*) [several arguments are presented]. The class of parenthetical verbs is then considered and is shown not to be definable in formal syntactic terms [a large number of arguments are given], so that the notion 'parenthetical verb' itself is grammatically redundant. An explanation for parenthetical expressions is that the speaker uttering them may be seen as performing an act of mimicry [explanations and illustrations of what is meant by 'mimicry' in this context], parentheticals therefore being 'mimic signs'. Mimic signs may be integrated into the syntactic structure of utterances in varying degrees.

- 79-117 **Jakobsen, Lisbeth Falster and Olsen, Jørgen.** Textkohärenz und involvierungen. [Textual coherence and involution.] *Deutsche Sprache* (Munich), 1 (1978), 1-20.

The article uses extracts as concrete examples to show that those elements in the sentence which are usually considered to be the exponents of coherence are rather to be regarded as symptoms of coherence-creating factors which to a large extent have still to be discovered and described. It shows that deductions from the grammatical and semantic regularities of the explicit sentence constituents can serve to establish the coherence of the text.

- 79-118 **Schröder, Marianne.** Über textverflechtende Wortbildungselemente. [On text-binding morphemes.] *Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (Leipzig), 15, 2 (1978), 85-92.

Some journalistic texts are analysed and words containing text-binding morphemes are listed and arranged into groups. The semantic relationships between them are described and their arrangement in the text is established. The article also investigates the frequencies of occurrence of the different types of word, the role of affixes and the occurrence of text-binding morphemes in headlines and texts. Sequence and density permit a number of conclusions about rules governing the organisation of texts.

## DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

- 79-119 **Braet, Antoine.** De inleiding en het slot van affirmatieve teksten: een voorbeeld van klassiek-retorische communicatieanalyse. [The introduction and inclusion of 'affirmative' texts: an example of discourse analysis in terms of classical rhetoric.] *Levende Talen* (The Hague), 331 (1978), 161-74.

An attempt is made to apply to modern texts some structural and functional insights derived from classical rhetoric. A summary is given of the Aristotelian genres (*Ars Rhetorica* 1.3) with comment on the various kinds of text and the relation each sets up between speaker, material and public. 'Affirmative' texts are defined as being those where the producer, sharing certain views with the recipient, interprets and reinforces these views.

The rhetorical function, in relation to such texts, of the *exordium* (introduction) and the *peroratio* (conclusion) as well as their stylistic properties are examined. An analysis is then made in rhetorical terms of examples of contemporary affirmative writing – a newspaper article, a TV magazine. It is suggested that this approach to textual analysis might profitably be included as a part of teacher training. [References.]

- 79-120 Ferguson, Nicola.** Interruptions: speaker-switch nonfluency in spontaneous conversation. *Work in Progress* (Edinburgh), **9** (1976), 1-18a.

An examination is made of speaker-switch nonfluencies. These are phenomena which include some periods of simultaneous speech and certain interruptions in verbal continuity. The data are drawn from seven and a half hours of spontaneous, informal conversation. Four types of nonfluency are distinguished on the basis of behavioural and linguistic differences. The linguistic differences are dealt with in some detail: in particular, the initiation of simultaneous speech and breaks in mid-utterance are analysed. The results obtained suggest that, although so-called interruptions are usually treated as a unitary phenomenon, considerable differences are, in fact, present. Moreover, it seems probable that nonfluent speaker-switches are organised, rather than random, events.

- 79-121 Lycan, William G.** Conversation, politeness and interruption. *Papers in Linguistics* (Champaign, Ill.), **10**, 1/2 (1977), 23-53.

The author attempts to elucidate the conversational rules relevant to interruption, and to make explicit the conversational principles that motivate them. Several parameters of acceptability for interruptions are set out and discussed in detail: utility; outward manner; obtrusiveness; speaker's accessibility; point of entry. This leads to a formulation of six conversational maxims for interruptors.