

Studies of particular languages

ENGLISH *See abstract 77-191*

FRENCH *See also abstract 77-194*

77-218 Coste, Daniel. Un niveau-seuil. [A threshold-level.] *Français dans le Monde* (Paris), **126** (1977), 17-22.

The French threshold-level publication, *Un niveau-seuil* (Council of Europe, 1976) is a contribution to the overall programme launched by the Council of Europe. The programme explores language functions in order to delimit content and unit-credits to reward achievement. The document discusses potentially varied threshold-levels according to learners' motivations, potentially useful expressions in French which fulfil stated speech functions, a functional grammar and a section on the expression of notions and concepts, followed by an index. *Un niveau-seuil* is prospective rather than definitive.

77-219 Waugh, Linda R. The semantics and paradigmatics of word order. *Language* (Baltimore, Md), **52**, 1 (1976), 82-107.

It is argued that both semantic and paradigmatic analyses of word order are needed to understand the phenomenon. Attributive adjective position in French is explored in some detail, with the aim of defining the distinctive feature of meaning associated with pre-position of the adjective. To this end, the nature of modification is discussed, as against that of word order. It is argued that modification concerns the intersection of two different parts of speech, while pre-position involves a pre-supposition of the lexical meaning of the noun modified.

GERMAN *See also abstract 77-192*

77-220 Ballweg, J. Versuch einer exemplarischen Teilanalyse eines Wortfeldes. [An attempted analysis of part of a lexical field.] *Deutsche Sprache* (Munich), **4** (1976), 305-12.

This article attempts to deal with part of the lexical field of *schlafen*. Both the stative [*Zustandsverben*] and action verbs [*Vorgangsverben*] in the field are studied. A scale of the degree of realisation of the stages between *wach sein* and *schlafen* is set up. It comprises two levels, (A) containing only *wach sein* and

schlafen, (B) containing *wachen*, *wach sein*, *dösen*, *schlummern*, *schlafen* and *tief schlafen*. The analysis of a lexical field demands making use of the degree of precision required by the context. That this may differ is illustrated by a description of the field of action verbs. Between the states of *wach sein* and *schlafen* we have stages represented by *eindösen*, *einschlummern*, *einnicken* and *einschlafen*, but from *schlafen* to *wach sein* we have only *aufwachen*.

77-221 Fleischer, Wolfgang. Zum Verhältnis von Phraseologie und Wortbildung im Deutschen. [The relationship between phraseology and word-construction in German.] *Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (Leipzig), 13, 6 (1976), 321-30.

This is not an attempt to draw clear boundaries between phraseology and word-construction. Their structural differences are occasionally hinted at, but a classification does not yet seem to be possible. The aim is to show and describe the importance of these two phenomena for the enlargement of the vocabulary. Word-constructions occur most often in connection with nouns; they serve to fill the gaps in the German system of designation; phraseology is mainly used to replace verbs [examples]. In both cases, the potential for expression is enlarged, and possibilities for expressing irony and nuances of meaning are extended, especially if variation occurs within idiomatic expressions. Another important feature in word-construction and phraseology is the creation of synonyms, and, less important, the occurrence of polysemy. Idiomatic expressions or phrases serve as a basis for derivations of adjectives and substantives, while newly constructed words become the nucleus of new phrases.

77-222 Siebert, Hans-Joachim. Zum Gebrauch von Anredeformen, Gruss- und Verabschiedungsformeln in der deutschen Sprache der Gegenwart in der DDR. [Forms of address and greeting and their use in contemporary GDR-German.] *Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (Leipzig), 13, 5 (1976), 297-300.

Social changes are reflected in the use of forms of addressing and greeting. Written language is more conservative than speech and addressing by *Herr - Frau - Fräulein* still dominates in correspondence, but there is a marked tendency to use *Kollege - Kollegin* in official or personal letters to members of the same profession; in party-political contexts, the standard form is *Genosse - Genossin*. Political parties and organisations have developed their own forms of address and greeting which are dependent on each other (e.g. a letter beginning with *Werte Jugendfreunde* requires *Freundschaft* as an ending).

Socially determined variants have a much higher frequency in spoken lan-

guage (many examples). *Kollege – Kollegin* is the form that has spread most; at the expense of *Herr – Frau – Fräulein*, it is generally used in professional life. Traditional forms of salutation have remained stable, only slightly affected by official use (e.g. in schools) and jargon used by small groups.

SPANISH

77-223 O'Hare, Philip J. Gallicisms in modern Spanish. *Modern Languages* (London), **57**, 4 (1976), 82–6.

Although English is the main source of contemporary foreign influence on Spanish, French expressions also abound, especially in the areas of everyday living, such as sport, entertainment, social activities and fashion, which are considered here. The main types of borrowing are: (1) direct, whereby a French expression is used in Spanish in more or less its native form and meaning (*amateur, cabaret, au pair, boîte*); (2) compound terms or loan-translations (*carta blanca, mujer fatal*); (3) a Spanish term acquires new meaning by literal translation of its French counterpart (Sp. *transformer* acquires the meaning 'to convert a try' through the influence of Fr. *transformer*); (4) a French expression acquires a new meaning in Spanish (the rarest type of gallicism) (*panne* 'mechanical breakdown' in French, but 'injury' in Spanish).

Most of the gallicisms are nouns; there are very few verbs. Many terms which appear to be anglicisms may have entered Spanish via French (*puncheur*). Any gallicism which contains a morphological trait familiar to Spanish has a greater chance of being accepted. [The problems of pluralisation and pronunciation are discussed.]

77-224 Pullum, Geoffrey K. Sequential and simultaneous rule application in Spanish phonology. *Lingua* (Amsterdam), **38**, 3 (1976), 221–62.

It is logically possible for phonological rules to apply either all simultaneously, or at least to some extent sequentially. Rules that apply sequentially may do so in an order determined either randomly, parochially or universally. The standard works on generative phonology have not in general taken account of the full range of logical possibilities. Evidence from Spanish shows that the all-simultaneous position is clearly untenable, as is the hypothesis of random sequential ordering. The position that all rule applications are sequential has been attacked by Dinnsen, and although his argument can be shown not to go through in the form in which he presents it, considerations of strength of theory do appear to support the choice of his analysis of Spanish diphthongisation. If his analysis is accepted, it is necessary to allow at least some cases of simultaneous application of rules, but it is also possible to defend the strong hypothesis

that where rules apply sequentially, their order of application will always be universally determined. This is the hypothesis defended in recent work by Koutsoudas *et al.*, whose ideas are basically supported by the arguments of this paper. It is shown, however, that the facts of Spanish point to a need for certain elaborations of their theory. Two additional principles governing rule application are presented. It is concluded that two of the fundamental principles of phonology espoused by Chomsky and Halle and other generative phonologists should be abandoned: the principle that all rule applications are sequential, and the principle that parochial (language-specific) ordering constraints may be used in phonological description.

RUSSIAN

77–225 Kubryakova, E. S. О формообразовании, словоизменении, словообразовании и их соотношении. [On root formation, inflection, word formation and their interrelationship.] *Серия литературы и языка* (Moscow), 35, 6 (1976), 514–32.

At present the principles for differentiating between root formation, inflection and word formation are not absolutely clear. A survey of work on Russian from Fortunatov onwards leads to a definition of root formation and word formation. The former is concerned with the morphology of the word, the latter with the morphology of the derivative, or motivated lexeme. Inflection is defined as the process of formation of grammatical forms which are able to function independently in syntax. In many flective languages this process is preceded by the process of root formation. Questions concerning the difficulties of determining whether certain forms are independent words or different derivatives of the same word are discussed and used as an argument for the need to differentiate between word formation and root formation.

77–226 Morley, G. D. Transitivity and voice in Russian grammars. *Journal of Russian Studies* (Nottingham), 32 (1976), 27–34.

Recent Russian grammars refer to the close relationship between transitivity and voice but agree less about its nature. In standard grammars, transitivity deals with the syntactic relationship of the action of the verb to the object. The morphological features of the verb determine the classes transitive and intransitive. Thus no relationship is indicated between *sobaka ukusila mal'chika* and *sobaka kusaetsya*. An account of transitivity in terms of semantic syntactic relationships would yield a deeper insight.

The category of voice in Russian has always provoked controversy. Voice

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systems have been continually modified and in recent grammars two- and three-term schemes predominate. Grammarians for whom voice constitutes the relationship between the verbal action and the subject operate two-term systems, whereas those who employ a three-term system believe that the object plays at least a role. In a more explicit account embracing semantic-syntactic relationships, voice would encompass all types of verb-participant relationship. Classification would avoid list tabulation and seek the form of a system in which the features are of decreasing generality the further they progress from the point of origin.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES

77-227 Bokamba, Eyamba G. The impact of multilingualism on language structures: the case of Central Africa. *Studies in Language Learning* (Urbana, Ill), 1, 2 (1976), 1-40.

The effect of multilingualism on the linguistic structures of any lingua franca in a particular society is discussed. Data from Lingala and Swahili show that spoken dialects differ significantly from the corresponding standard dialects in three important respects: (1) the independent nominals, while maintaining their prefixes as markers of singular/plural, are undergoing a re-analysis which tends to reduce the number of these prefixes; (2) the series of dependent nominal prefixes is shortened and many modifiers have become invariable; and (3) the grammatical agreement systems in general are reduced in number and range of application, with the subject-verb agreement aspect being replaced by a notional agreement based on the dichotomy animate/inanimate. It is argued that the generally accepted transformational grammar hypothesis that linguistic change is change in the grammar via rule loss, addition and simplification, fails to explain why these changes occur at all. An adequate theory of language change must include a consideration of sociological factors.

CHINESE

77-228 Chin-Chuan Cheng. Chauvinism, egalitarianism, and multilingualism: China's linguistic experience. *Studies in Language Learning* (Urbana, Ill), 1, 2 (1976), 41-58.

In the past 2,000 years, as China extended its borders from the Yellow River areas to outer regions, it contained many minority groups and became a multinational state. The languages of the minorities were never accorded equal status. Inequality of languages was part of national oppression, which in China had its theoretical basis in Confucianism. Confucianism was not conducive to

the development of a multilingual society. Since 1949 the government of the People's Republic of China has endeavoured to uproot such chauvinism: specific measures have been taken to guarantee the minorities the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages. Among the Han Chinese, however, who speak eight dialects which are mutually intelligible, the government has been actively promoting a standard language to achieve national unity and communication. Today the social and political environment encourages multilingualism.