

Studies of particular languages

ENGLISH See also abstract 70-208

70-194 Adams, C. M. A survey of Australian English intonation. *Phonetica* (Basle), **20**, 2/4 (1969), 81-130.

Basing his study on the intonation of 250 college students, 28 six-year-old children in their first year of school and a group of professional actors, the author reaches the conclusion that pitch is the cue to intonation in Australian English and that this variety of English contains at least thirteen contrastively meaningful pitch sequences. It is hoped that the results of this study will contribute to the solution of a number of practical and theoretical problems associated with the teaching of English as a foreign language and in the teaching of the deaf. Instrumental analysis and a special system of intonation notation were used. Types of questions and moods affecting the intonation of the replies are closely studied. [Illustrations, graphs and diagrams.]

70-195 Eyestone, Maynard M. Constants and variables in Philippine languages and their implications for the teaching of English. *Philippine Journal for Language Teaching* (Quezon City), **5**, 1/4 (1967/68), 1-14.

Four Philippine languages, Tagalog, Hiligaynon, Cebuano and Ilocano, are compared with English from the point of view of nominal structure (non-personal substitutes, personal substitutes, nominalizers), verb structure and syntax.

70-196 Grady, Michael. An analysis of some English multipossessives. *Linguistics* (The Hague), **50** (1969), 34-7.

Various explanations of the phenomenon of the double possessive in English (that car of John's) have been put forward but a succinct

STUDIES OF PARTICULAR LANGUAGES

description can be offered on a transformational basis. If a personal pronoun is introduced, a triple possessive construction results (that book of yours). It is not clear whether historically the one influenced the other or whether both are developments from a more basic transformation. Nevertheless one can construct a surface transformational scheme that describes both mechanisms as they exist today. It is possible that at some future time instead of being a dialectical grammatical anomaly the English 'double possessive' may become the only possible form in phrasal possessive sequences.

70-197 Lakoff, Robin. Some reasons why there can't be any *some-any* rule. *Language* (Baltimore), 45, 3 (1969), 608-15.

Klima and others accepted a transformational rule which in certain environments changed the form that would eventually become *some* to a form which would ultimately appear as *any*. The application of this rule depended on syntactic factors within the sentence itself. There could be no difference in meaning between sentences containing *some* and those containing *any* that was due solely to the presence of one or the other. [The author gives a number of pairs of sentences, differentiated only by the occurrence of *some* and *any*, which differ in meaning.] Those containing *some* involve a positive feeling on the speaker's part about the action described, while those with *any* involve a neutral or negative attitude. Questions and conditions may have either positive or negative presuppositions, thought to be either true or false, where either *some* or *any* can be used. [The author explains several apparent counter-examples.] Other languages have various ways of expressing these distinctions. [Examples from Latin and Spanish.]

70-198 Levenston, E. A. Imperative structures in English. *Linguistics* (The Hague), 50 (1969), 38-43.

Imperative structures in English have frequently been regarded as derived from affirmative structures by deletion of a second person subject. Some of the difficulties in the way of this view have recently

been discussed from the point of view of transformative-generative grammar. The purpose of the article is to classify the variety of English imperative structures from the point of view of system-structure grammar as made explicit by Halliday. An attempt is also made to suggest some of the situational factors which affect the choice of any particular imperative structure.

70-199 **Martin, J. E.** Semantic determinants of preferred adjective order. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* (New York), **8**, 6 (1969), 697-704.

Syntactic attempts to account for preferred adjective order are shown to be inadequate. Annear and Vendler have attempted to explain preferred adjective order in terms of generative grammar. Here an attempt is made to develop a theory of adjective order which is consistent with the observations considered valid in these previous studies. While fundamentally a psychological explanation it also attempts to explain the syntactic and semantic aspects of adjective order. As a result of seven experiments conducted with students [details given] it is concluded that the most important correlate of adjective order is definiteness of denotation. Frequency is the next most effective predictor of order. The correlation between the preferred order of antonyms supports the view that order classes are essentially semantic classes. There follow two hypotheses concerning adjective order in both of which the ordered output of the semantic component is seen as providing an ordered input to the syntactic component, which results in the ordering of adjective production.

STUDIES OF PARTICULAR LANGUAGES

FRENCH *See also abstract 70-191*

70-200 Chevalier, J.-Cl., Daniel Delas, Pierre Gilbert, Pierre Guiraud, Paul Imbs, René Lagane, Henri Mitterand, Bernard Quemada, Aurélien Sauvageot, Péla Simon, R.-L. Wagner. *Unité et diversité du français contemporain.* [Unity and diversity in contemporary French.] *Français dans le Monde* (Paris), 69 (1969), 6-63.

This issue, compiled by Wagner and Quemada, is entirely devoted to a consideration of the variety observable in present-day spoken and written French and hence the difficulty in maintaining any standards of correct or acceptable usage. Subjects covered include: a comparison of literary and non-literary French, lexical, phonological and syntactic variety in the spoken language, the application of these phenomena in dictionary treatment of levels of language and in the registers and expressiveness of professional writers. [The articles are also to be published in *Le Français Aujourd'hui*.]

70-201 Meiden, Walter. The negative of the comparison of equality. *French Review* (Baltimore Md), 43, 2 (1969), 273-5.

Most teaching grammars in the United States give the affirmative comparison of equality as...*aussi* + adjective + *que*...and the negative form as...*pas si* + adjective + *que*... By testing this with many native speakers it was found that the negative form was uniformly given as...*pas aussi* + adjective + *que*. Some informants thought that the negative comparison with *si* was incorrect, others that it was archaic or literary. To check this with modern written French of informal style, all the issues of *Avant-Scène* from 1963-8 were searched and a number of issues between 1959 and 1963. The type of negative comparison...*pas aussi* + adjective + *que*... was found to occur most frequently.

70–202 Peytard, J. De l'ambiguïté sémantique dans les lexies préfixées par *auto-*. [Semantic ambiguity in lexemes prefixed by *auto-*.] *Langue Française* (Paris), 4 (1969), 88–107.

From the ambiguity presented by the prefix *auto-*, the semanticism of lexical prefixes is studied. This has to be seen within the whole problem of 'connexion' (the formation of words). Ambiguity can only be removed when the corpus for investigation is large and the whole problem can be considered in the light of phenomena such as the productivity and motivation of the prefix. [Here the corpus consists of the dictionary entries in the *Petit Larousse*, 1964 edition—quoted in appendix 1.]

The semantic field of *auto-* is assumed to be known in order to establish the criteria for its structure. Two filtrations are used: morpho-lexical and semio-lexical. Some lexemes escape these filtrations and the enquiry moves to a componential and syntactic analysis from which two semio-lexical fields are established corresponding to two homonyms *auto-* 'of itself' and *auto-* 'an automobile vehicle'. These analyses, however, give an imperfect account of the semantic complexity of lexis. Only by studying the generation of the sentence, with reference to the lexis seen as a factor of semantic condensation (*autorail* = *véhicule automobile sur rail*) and exploitation of the semantic code (s'autodéterminer), can such investigation be adequate. Prefixed lexemes are a fruitful source for neology.

GERMAN See also abstract 70–190

70–203 Beneš, Eduard. Die Fachsprachen. [Scientific and technical language.] *Deutschunterricht für Ausländer* (Munich), 18, 3/4 (1968), 124–36.

Technical language is being increasingly investigated by scientists. Some attempt is made to distinguish between normal and technical language at various levels. Specialized terminology is the most obvious mark of technical language and in German this is characterized by long compound words. Syntax is also affected, as technical

STUDIES OF PARTICULAR LANGUAGES

language creates a special subsystem of a few frequently used constructions. The simple rather than the compound sentence is used but the simple sentence is well filled out with descriptive attributes, infinitive and participial constructions, prepositional groups and relative adverbs. Verbs account for only 9·4 per cent of the texts whereas in everyday language they account for 14 per cent. The great use made of nominals reflects the tendency to precise mathematical description. The passive voice appears frequently as it also permits concise expression. [A typology of the various styles of technical and scientific language is given.] Emphasis is laid on the language of science as this is of greatest importance in the teaching of German. Many foreigners learn German principally in order to be able to read scientific articles and the teaching problems arising from this specific aim are quite different from those of normal school-teaching.

70-204 Kempfer, Fritz. Die Struktur der präpositionalen Wortgruppe in der Sprache der Chemie und Physik. [The structure of prepositional word-groups in the language of chemistry and physics.] *Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (Dresden), 6, 3 (1969), 233-40.

The prepositional word-group (*bei Abkühlung*) is commoner in scientific language than the subordinate clause. This investigation attempts to show how the trend has developed and under what conditions a prepositional word-group can be expected to appear in a sentence [quotations from current scientific literature].

70-205 Litvinov, Viktor. Die doppelte Perfektstreckung im Deutschen. [The double-barrelled perfect in German.] *Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung* (Berlin), 22, 1 (1969), 16-24.

Traditional grammars of German often present tense-forms as part of a system which draws a distinction between imperfective tenses (present, preterite and future) and perfective tenses (perfect, pluperfect and future perfect). Logical concessions are usually made to

allow the use of the historic present, the use of the present for the future and the peculiarities of verb-forms denoting indirect speech. However, cases do occur where perfective forms denote imperfective concepts and vice versa, implying that the present, future, perfect and pluperfect tenses may fulfil both an imperfective and a perfective function. In regarding a double-barrelled perfect such as *ich habe es gemacht gehabt* dialectal factors must be taken into account but nevertheless this type of tense-form has established itself in the literary language, where it can be considered a counterpart of the French *surcomposé* forms. The existence of the double-barrelled perfect in German can be justified on logical grounds but it must be remembered that its use is restricted and is unlikely to increase in standard German.

70-206 Schmidt, Kurt. Bedeutungsunterscheidung trennbarer (loser) und untrennbarer (fester) verbaler Zusammensetzung durch die Betonung. [Distinguishing the meaning of separable and inseparable verbs by means of the stress.] *Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (Dresden), 6, 3 (1969), 184-9.

Separable verbs have the stress on the prefix. Inseparable verbs lay stress on the root vowel. The commonest particles in separable and inseparable compounds are *über-*, *unter-*, *durch-*, and *um-*. Other prefixes play a subordinate role and rarely appear in inseparable groups. As it is often difficult for foreign learners to know which form to use, a few rules and examples are provided. It is important for the foreigner to recognize that the prefixes of separable verbs take on the function of an adverb and are to be treated accordingly. The metaphorical use of separable verbs is also difficult for foreign learners. In the case of transitive verbs German native speakers are occasionally in doubt as to whether to separate a verb and its prefix or not. The difference in meaning may be very slight.

The most important grammatical changes to note are with the perfect tense, setting *ge-* between prefix and separable verb. Nominal compounds with a prefix are usually stressed on the prefix.

ITALIAN

70-207 Herczeg, G. Il 'futuro nel passato' in italiano. [The future in the past in Italian.] *Lingua nostra* (Florence), **30**, 3 (1969), 63-8.

'Future in the past' is a useful way of describing certain distinct uses of the conditional. An examination of its occurrence in main and subordinate clauses, and of the contrast obtained by substituting for it verbs in indicative tenses, leads to a summary which emphasizes a stylistic quality. This is that the future in the past stresses the involvement of the protagonist, expresses his subjective views, leaves the outcome in doubt, whereas the use of indicative tenses makes a writer vouch for the facts he is relating.

70-208 Ondráček, Jaroslav. Some notes on anteriority in Italian and English. *Brno Studies in English* (Brno), **8** (1969), 139-43.

As there is only one 'before-past' tense in English, the difference between the two Italian past perfect tenses either gets lost or it must be seen from another angle, namely as a difference between the simple past and the past perfect. Attention is here focused on the ways in which the idea of precedence is shown by the forms called 'past perfect'. Most textbooks agree that the *trapasato remoto* denotes a past action preceding another action expressed by the *passato remoto*, but all agree that its literary character almost excludes it from conversation. It is impossible for English to imitate the use of the two past perfects in Italian. In English the choice between simple past and past perfect is made according to whether the emphasis lies on the activity or on the resulting situation. In Italian the *trapasato remoto* represents the activity itself. English past perfect expresses further shades of meaning with the help of the context.

70–209 Rando, Gaetano. Anglicismi nel ‘Dizionario Moderno’ dalla quarta alla decima edizione. [Anglicisms in the ‘Modern Dictionary’ from the fourth to the tenth edition.] *Lingua Nostra* (Florence), **30**, 4 (1969), 107–12.

Numerous discussions on the English linguistic contribution to Italian in the twentieth century indicate the relative importance of this phenomenon. Since the field is too wide to be treated in depth in one article, consideration has been limited to anglicisms registered in a single lexicographical work—the ten editions of Panzini’s *Modern Dictionary*. The dictionary has had revised editions at brief intervals, thus allowing fair observation of the flow of anglicisms into Italian during this period.

Recourse to categorization has obviously been necessary; not only have unaltered loan words been entered as anglicisms, but also the majority of words and phrases of English origin, exceptions being made of words which have simply been transferred (*bumerang* v. *boomerang*). Whilst the number of anglicisms incorporated before the twentieth century remains constant, many anglicisms noted in the first, second and third editions were incorporated during the nineteenth century, so that the percentage of anglicisms in each edition has only a relative value.

Many anglicisms have entered Italian through French, sometimes after long periods in French, so that they have been accepted as gallicisms. Panzini sometimes takes them as such, especially when adapted to French forms (*ordine del giorno*), although the revisers of the eighth edition have noted them as anglicisms. Nor does he always consider the English provenance of a word; one thus finds anglo-latinisms or anglo-hellenisms considered as indigenous formations (anesthesia). Others, although clearly modelled on English forms (altoparlante) are given no etymological attribution.

The survey of anglicisms in the *Modern Dictionary* provides a good basis for comparison with the dating of the same words in the *Dizionario Etimologico Italiano*. The studies of Migliorini in the appendix to the *Modern Dictionary* have made possible recognition of all English-influenced words incorporated after the second world war.

STUDIES OF PARTICULAR LANGUAGES

It is clear that from the third edition (1918) to the early 1920s there was a decline both in anglicisms and in gallicisms due mainly to the political barrier which arose immediately after the first world war, although an increase in other foreign words can be noted. In spite of the continued decline in anglicisms in the late 1930s up to 1942, contact with English-speaking countries, and especially the United States, contributed to an important influx of anglicisms in the end- and post-war period (9th edition); with the subsequent economic and social stabilization of Italy from the mid-1950s onwards, the influence of English, although notable, has gradually diminished.

RUSSIAN

70-210 Friederich, Wolf. Zur Wortbildung im Russischen: 5. [On word formation in Russian: 5.] *Russisch* (Munich), 3, 3 (1969), 38-44.

The majority of Russian adjectives have the suffix *-ный*. The accent is variable and rules are given for establishing its position. The ending *-ный* usually indicates a qualitative adjective, while the ending *-овый/овой* denotes relation or connexion. Where a noun has two meanings the two adjectival forms will each take on one of those meanings (as in *класс* referring to school and society which produces the adjectives *классный* and *классовый*).

70-211 Zinder, L. R. К итогам дискуссии о русской орфографии. [A recapitulation of discussion about Russian orthography.] *Вопросы языкознания* (Moscow), 6 (1969), 56-63.

Now that the initial fervour of discussion on possible changes to the Russian orthography has died down it is possible to review such proposals in a more considered fashion. The original official proposals for reforming the orthography unfortunately gave no guide-lines concerning the linguistic aspects of such changes. As far as theoretical linguistics is concerned the basic question remains the correlation of

speech and writing and the possible influence of orthography on orthepy. It must be remembered that a phonetic script is nothing less than an unambiguous code for decoding written utterances. Russian orthography already achieves this to a very large extent, which prompts the idea that the need for reform may be social rather than linguistic. Even though this may be the case, it is still the linguist's task to deal with the situation and in particular to decide how radical any orthographical changes should be and exactly whom they should benefit; should they aim to help Soviet citizens *and* foreigners whose native language is not Russian?

It appears difficult, even undesirable, to decide on the orthographical future of many individual lexical items as long as there is no general linguistic theory of orthography. The Orthography Commission had no research results in psycholinguistics or sociolinguistics to rely on in its work and only when a general theory of the optimum phonetic script has been developed will it be possible to discuss questions of orthographical reform with expertise.

SPANISH

70-212 Lang, M. F. The terminology of Spanish football. *New Vida Hispánica* (Harrow), **17**, 3 (1969), 21-6.

Sports pages of the Spanish press are monopolized by football reports as the game has displaced bullfighting as the national pastime of Spain. The foreign origins of football are reflected in the terminology of the game and for this reason football reporting presents a sphere of language use in which the syntactic, lexicographical and semantic features of twentieth-century Spanish are given maximum freedom. The higher the prestige of the reporting newspaper the smaller the tendency to use foreign terminology and the greater the effort to find native equivalents. The local publications are, however, the more avidly read and are therefore influential in popularizing foreign terminology. [Details are given of the words and expressions which have resulted.] The examples show that football terminology is a dynamic field of semantic and lexicographical change though alter-

STUDIES OF PARTICULAR LANGUAGES

native vocabulary facilitates resistance to outside pressures. The very popularity of the sport, however, will be instrumental in bringing about the general acceptance of many new terms.