

## *Studies of particular languages*

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### ENGLISH

- 71-93 Bailey, Charles-James N.** A new intonation theory to account for pan-English and idiom-particular patterns. *Papers in Linguistics* (Illinois), 2, 3 (1970), 522-604.

Intonation both delimits grammatical constituents and confers an attitudinal intention on what is said. In no other aspect of linguistic analysis is it so essential to distinguish between competence and performance. [The author defines 'nucleus', 'cadence' and other terms, and describes the elements of the system.] The features which affect the shape of a tune are more basic than pitch levels. Phonological features are compared with underlying attitudinal features. A complete study of accent and intonation must await better understanding of presupposition. Accent rules do not reach beyond word boundaries, and intonational rules operate cyclically in successively larger phrases.

[The author discusses in detail, with many examples, the intonation of reservations, interrogations, comma cadences, contrast and emphasis, implication, and zero precadences, and claims that his theory of analysis avoids the long list of tunes which make other proposals less credible.] It is important for the analysis to be tested on other languages.

[A long appendix examines phonological features in detail.]

420 AJ

- 71-94 Foster, David W.** A transformational justification for English split infinitives. *IRAL* (Heidelberg), 8, 3 (1970), 201-9.

The split infinitive is supposed to derive from colloquial English and continues to be condemned by prescriptivists. The article

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attempts to justify the surface presence of English split infinitives in terms of the deep structure of the language posited by current transformational theory.

420 AK

- 71-95 **Monin, J.** La traduction de 'depuis' (préposition de temps) en anglais. [The translation of 'depuis' (preposition indicating time) into English.] *Langues Modernes* (Paris), 64, 3 (1970), 175-84.

Many attempts have previously been made to clarify the equivalents of *depuis* in English but students still make frequent mistakes. Starting from a study of the three component parts of a sentence containing a verbal group, *depuis* and a temporal clause, and secondly looking at the relations between the English verb and *for*, and the English verb and *since*, the author attempts to map the areas covered by both languages. It is observed that a point of departure and also continuity are indicated, both by *depuis* in French and by *since* and *for* respectively in English. If the tense of the French verb is present or *passé composé* it will correspond to the present perfect in English. If it is in the *imparfait* or *plus-que-parfait* it will correspond to a pluperfect in English. A concluding note examines the respective distribution of English *for* and *since* and French *voilà* and *il y a* and *depuis que*.

420 ARG 440

- 71-96 **Quirk, Randolph.** Aspect and variant inflection in English verbs. *Language* (Baltimore, Md), 46, 2 (part 1) (1970), 300-11.

There is a small class of verbs in English varying in the past participle and preterite forms between *-ed* and *-t*. The graphic variations, which do not correspond directly with variations in speech, are here investigated. 'Forced choice' selection tests, giving pairs of sentences containing the verbs *spoil*, *dream*, *spill*, *learn*, *spell*, *leap*, *kneel*, *burn* (tr.) *lean*, *smell* (tr.) were given to one group of British and one group of American students. Despite the commonly accepted difference be-

tween American and British usage, the *-t* forms were predominantly selected by both groups for participial use and for preterites in contexts suggestive of non-durative aspect. [Detailed results given.]

420 AKD

**71-97 Quirk, Randolph.** English in twenty years. *Incorporated Linguist* (London) 9, 3 (1970), 67-70.

It does not seem very likely that either the English language or its role in the world will change radically in the next two decades. Nevertheless the role of English in the future will be dependent on political and economic factors and, on the continent of Europe, it seems that it will continue to figure largely in scientific communication and in the everyday matters of popular culture.

Changes within the language may come about first from its European role and second independently. As Britain has closer contacts with Europe, Britons will learn more European languages and will import more words from these languages into English.

Changes independent of Europe are less likely, apart from the constant fashion changes of slang. Nevertheless certain long-term trends reflect social trends: the acceptance of pronunciation other than RP from BBC newsreaders; the ability to understand immigrant speech; the increasing Australian influence on English; and the influence of Americanisms (sometimes themselves taken from German or Yiddish). Polysyllabic terms are still being coined and used in spite of a tendency to a more Anglo-Saxon directness of language.

It is likely that additional 'standard Englishes' in the various countries now using English as a second language will continue to emerge, reflecting political and cultural independence.

420 AYL

**71-98 Wonder, John P.** Ambiguity and the English gerund. *Lingua* (Amsterdam), 25, 3 (1970), 254-67.

The nominalization process is of recurring interest. It is here assumed that nominalizations originate from their corresponding verbals. An

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unresolved problem of nominalized forms is concerned with the ambiguity of the gerund, which may merely describe activity or refer to the manner in which the action is performed (*the group's arriving was unusual*).

[Katz and Postal have given considerable attention to this question. The author discusses their findings.]

420 AK

### FRENCH *See also abstract 71-95*

**71-99 Weinrich, Harald.** Über Regel und Ausnahme bei der Stellung des Adjektivs in der französischen Sprache. [Rules and exceptions for the positioning of French adjectives.] *Romanische Forschungen* (Frankfurt am Main), **82**, 3 (1970), 241-52.

The suggestion that short adjectives precede a noun in French and long adjectives follow is unreliable as a guide unless considered together with other characteristics. [In a previous article the author has suggested the general rule that the distribution of monemes affects the positioning of adjectives.] It appears that gender also affects the positioning of adjectives, the feminine form tending to precede and the masculine form to follow the noun. The use of *fort* is studied and the adjective pairs *neuf-nouveau*, *saint-sacré*, *laid-vilain*. Two further qualities, abstract meaning and plurality, are noted which, together with femininity, seem to encourage the placing of adjectives before the nouns.

440 AK

### GERMAN

**71-100 Engel, Ulrich.** Das Forschungsunternehmen 'Grundstrukturen der deutschen Sprache'. [Research into basic structures of the German language.] *Deutsch für Ausländer* (Königswinter am Rhein), **12** (1970), 1-6.

In 1966 the German Language Institute at Mannheim began the investigation of some important areas of the language in the hope of

establishing a better basis for teaching the language to foreigners. Only post-1945 spoken German was investigated. Sources chosen for investigation were those likely to be needed by a foreigner going to work or study in Germany or wanting to read German literature or technical documents. A sample of one and a half million words of written German was taken. The spoken language is being studied at Freiburg im Breisgau by means of tape-recordings analysed by computer. [See abstract 70-306.] A word-frequency count was not the first consideration. Instead, the less explored field of syntactical rules and the formation of syntagms is being studied, starting with the verb. By the end of 1970 it is expected that a description of German sentence construction will have been completed. Word formation in contemporary German is being studied at Innsbruck and intonation at Marburg. It is hoped that the investigations on the written language will be completed in 1970 and those on the spoken language two years later.

The application of this research to foreign-language teaching is being studied at the Goethe Institute, which intends to produce a series of monographs to serve as a basis for the writing of German textbooks for foreign learners.

In Spring 1970 the Mannheim Institute began compiling a German-French contrastive grammar, and similar grammars for other languages are planned.

430 ABL AKN

**71-101 Helbig, Gerhard.** Valenz, Tiefenstruktur und Semantik. [Valency, deep structure and semantics.] *Glottodidactica* (Poznan) 3, 4 (1970), 11-46.

The question whether valency – the combining property of a verb with other parts of the sentence – should be considered a part of the deep structure or the surface structure is argued with references to different schools of grammarians and analyses of various German sentences. The argument leads to the more general question of levels within a system of language and it is concluded that the two levels previously postulated by generative grammarians are insufficient.

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Three kinds of valency in prepositional phrases are distinguished: obligatory, optional and free; but the distinction can only be made by using both deep – and surface – structure tests.

The question of what lies behind valency relationships is raised and how they can be explained on the semantic, logical or ontological level. Four possible methods are examined and the most feasible conclusion is to attempt to describe verb compatibility with the semantic surroundings by means of an analysis of the corresponding lexemes into minimal extra-linguistic components.

430 ADF AK

**71–102 Schipporeit, Luise and F. W. Strothmann.** Verbal tenses and time phrases in German. *Die Unterrichtspraxis: for the teaching of German* (Philadelphia, Pa), 3, 1 (1970), 29–46.

German has only four main tenses: present, past (imperfect), perfect and pluperfect. Because time phrases such as *lange*, *schon lange*, *schon immer* influence the meaning of the tenses, the function of German tenses is discussed and illustrated together with such phrases; first as they are used in conversation and secondly as they are used in story-telling. Difficulties treated are: points of time; stretches of time; actions which have ceased; actions which have been and are still going on; actions which have been going on and which broke off at the moment of speaking; how to look backward scanning the past; problems with phrases with *für*. In conclusion two passages, one from Günter Grass and one from Goethe, are examined showing how a change of tense can turn the reader from the narrated world to (a) an author's comment on his narration and (b) to the clock-time of the present.

430 AK

**71–103 Wurzel, Wolfgang Ullrich.** Der Fremdwortakzent im Deutschen. [Stress on foreign words adopted into the German language.] *Linguistics* (The Hague), 56 (1970), 87–108.

There is little difficulty for linguists in establishing the correct position of stress on genuine German words. Difficulty, however, arises

with foreign words which have been adopted into the language at various times. Words are studied by syllable division in an attempt to find a general pattern for stress. Certain syllables never bear stress in German [examples]. By means of studying these first a 'filter' is provided for establishing stress rules for the remaining syllables. Rules are finally established with very few exceptions. The presentation of such rules in a dictionary raises its own problems as stress is usually noted for the root word and not always for its compounds. The derivation table which concludes the article shows the most important though somewhat complicated rules.

430 AJP

**ITALIAN** *See also abstract 71-92*

**71-104 Fabi, Angelo.** Linguaggio del mito dell'automobile. [The language of the motor-car myth.] *Lingua Nostra* (Florence), 31, 2 (1970), 62-7.

The peculiarities of lexis and style revolving around the motor-car and found in newspapers, magazines and specialist journals show no great differences according to the medium. The general public is now well able to cope with at least the basic technical terminology. Pseudo-technical language is also common. Taruffi's prose is characterized by syntactic inversion and ellipsis of the copulative verb, giving an effect of speed. There are similarities with the stylistic register of sport: preference for technical terms, relative adjectives, use of the present tense and interrogatives, and tension build-up. Predilection for such terms as *corsaiolo*, *spartano*, *andare sparato*, nouns derived from the brand name + *ista* (lancista) and for mythopoeic adjectives (*famoso*, *legendario*, *favoloso*) is evident, as well as frequent identification of the car with certain animals: the racehorse (*macchina di razza*, *classe purosangue*), cats (*ruggito del motore*, *balzo in avanti*, *grinta*), or with humans, particularly women (*buon turista*, *un'amica sprint*). The car is usually regarded as feminine, but there are rare instances of its masculine character. The body line attracts descriptive terminology drawn from any of the figurative arts, from architecture and painting

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to high fashion and industrial design. Veteran cars (*imponenti, indimenticabili*) also have human attributes. Finally an analysis of the names of recent Italian sports models shows that manufacturers prefer exotic labels, usually Spanish, such as names of winds, Latin-American countries and fiery-tempered animals, to evoke vitality, escape, and free, far-distant places.

450 ALD

**71-105 Hatcher, Anna Granville and Mark Musa.** On a certain pattern of the expanded verbal form in Italian. *Linguistique* (Paris), 6, 1 (1970), 51-64.

In spite of apparent chaos in the use of the simple and expanded forms of the Italian verb, there are nevertheless underlying laws. [The article attempts to uncover and illustrate these laws, basing its conclusions on illustrations from some fifty texts mostly from post-1950 literature.] Attention is concentrated on independent clauses modified by temporal adverbials of the type 'she was dressing for the party, when suddenly the light went off'. Three types of this construction are isolated and the progressive aspect is chosen for study here. Examples are classified according to the semantic field of the verb. In the alternation of simple and expanded forms found in the *quando* pattern there is no suggestion of random distribution in eight categories. In a further five categories alternation of constructions produces elegant distinctions which are systematically determined and therefore predictable.

The conditions which have been observed with the *quando* pattern may not obtain everywhere, but the solution will depend on applying the same criteria of form and meaning.

450 AK

**71-106 Leone, Alfonso.** Una regola per gli ausiliari. [A rule for auxiliary verbs.] *Lingua Nostra* (Florence), 31, 1 (1970), 24-30.

One of the thorniest problems in Italian grammar is the choice of the auxiliary verb. Notions of transitivity and intransitivity are not a



sufficient guide, and grammars and dictionaries are unhelpful or contradictory. Verbs conjugated with *avere* presuppose an active subject; a verb conjugated with *essere* sees the verbal action as independent of the subject, or considers only the subject's resulting condition. The auxiliary varies according to the past participle. So one is brought back to Porena's rule that the past participles of verbs conjugated with *essere* can have adjectival use and so agree with the subject, whereas verbs conjugated with *avere* cannot and do not, but Porena's rule has had little success in school textbooks. The past participle was a passive form in transitive Latin verbs, but came to be formed in intransitive verbs by analogy, as nominal predication.

Whether conjugated with *essere* or *avere*, the past participles of intransitive and transitive verbs are distinct: the one active, the other passive. The rule can be elaborated under three headings: (a) if the past participle of an intransitive verb can be attributive, we have *essere*; (b) if an intransitive verb past participle cannot be attributive – whether or not a corresponding participle with passive meaning exists – we have *avere* [a number of anomalies to Porena's rule can be explained in this way, detail given]; (c) when an intransitive past participle is felt to be an autonomous adjective, devoid of verbal content, *avere* is required to re-confer verbal force. Errors occur in proportion to a speaker's linguistic education and tend to prove the rule. But the language may still admit new usages.

450 AK

**71–107 Pratelli, Rufin.** Le renforcement syntaxique des consonnes en Italien. [The syntactic reinforcement of consonants in Italian.] *Linguistique* (Paris), 6, 1 (1970), 39–50.

Rapid developments in transport and communications have diminished regional differences in speech. Tuscan is now challenged as the most acceptable form of Italian speech. One of the characteristics of Tuscan is the so-called syntactic reinforcement of the consonants. By this is meant the reinforcement of the initial consonant in certain contexts. This is quite different from an emotional emphasis and does not depend on individual idiosyncrasies. It is part of the characteristic

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rhythm of Tuscan speech. [The author attempts to isolate examples and analyse the causes. He concludes that this is a phonic trait which carries information at semantic level. It can eliminate homophonic conflicts and maintains its place in the present-day language.]

450 AJP AKN

## RUSSIAN

71-108 **Zolotova, G.** К вопросу о типах падежных значений. [Concerning types of case meanings.] *Русский язык в национальной школе* (Moscow), 4 (1970), 74-6.

To arrive at a typology of case meanings it is proposed to organize them into two major semantic areas: primary and secondary. The primary area relates to the general, basic meaning conveyed by the case-form, while the secondary suggests other supplementary semantic nuances. As an illustration of these areas the dative case with the preposition *по* is adduced and its possible meanings are contrasted with similar expressions in other case-forms. In this way the quantitative and distributive meanings of this preposition can be seen to fall into the secondary semantic area.

[Several syntactic variants are possible: *no* may be used in conjunction with either the subject or the object of the verb, or may be combined with various other language items in the sentence, for example *рас* and *каждый*.]

A table accompanies the chief example and illustrations are also given to show how the use of other cases with and without prepositions may be subdivided in a similar way.

491.7 AK