

(Wehr 1974:699). (8) “so called” should be hyphenated (p. 115). (9) On rare occasions, one encounters a silly sentence used to illustrate grammatical points; e.g., ‘A living dog is better than a dead lion’ (p. 136). (10) *ʔawwalu muʔtamari* ‘the first conference’ should be corrected to read *ʔawwalu muʔtamarin* (p. 147).

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RENATE PASCH, URSULA BRAUSSE, EVA BREINDL and ULRICH HERMANN WASSNER, *Handbuch der deutschen Konnektoren. Linguistische Grundlagen der Beschreibung und syntaktische Merkmale der deutschen Satzverknüpfen (Konjunktionen, Satzadverbien und Partikeln)*. (Schriften des Instituts für deutsche Sprache, 9.) Berlin: de Gruyter, 2003. xxiii + 800 pp.

Reviewed by URSULA LENKER

Clausal connection, though one of the key building blocks of language in use, is a notoriously difficult field in linguistics. Systematic accounts of sentence connection are rare, because the issue is situated above the level of the sentence, at the interface of at least four different linguistic disciplines—morphology, syntax, text linguistics, and pragmatics—and it thus asks for either a distinctly rigid or an extremely integrated approach. Therefore the innovative *Handbuch der deutschen Konnektoren (Handbook of German sentence connectors)* is certainly a most valuable and important enterprise. Developed at the renowned *Institut für Deutsche Sprache* at Mannheim, it sets out to overcome the deficiencies of earlier accounts by employing a rigidly functional

approach. It discards traditional distinctions of word classes—coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, and the notoriously problematic classes of adverbs and particles—and classifies connectors solely on topological principles. This leads to a full re-classification of connectors, a completely new terminology for connectors including a number of—rather complex—new coinages. For an understanding of the first part of this review—a very short summary of the essential ideas of the new approach of the *Handbook*—it has to be stressed again that the more than 800 pages of this volume consider only functional, or rather topological, properties, and deliberately exclude information on the semantics or pragmatics of the individual connectors. This is promised for the second volume of the *Handbook*.

In essence, the *Handbook* defines connectors as indeclinable linguistic elements which—at least semantically—relate two sentential elements, here called *Konnekt* (connect). Connectors can either be placed in front of, i.e. outside of, their connect, at the so-called “Zero-Position” (*Nullposition*) or they may be integrated into one of their connects and then be placed in positions distinguished by the German *Satzklammer*—*Vorfeld*, *Mittelfeld*, or *Nachfeld*. A subclass of adverbial connectors typically fills a position called *Nacherstposition* “Post-First-Position”. Altogether, there are thus five slots for connectors in Modern German.

Nullposition:	<i>Dixieland bei der SPD. <u>Allerdings</u>: Die rechte Stimmung will nicht aufkommen.</i> [Dixieland music at the SPD meeting. <u>Yet</u> , the mood is not good.]
Vorfeld:	[. . .]. <i><u>Allerdings</u> will die rechte Stimmung nicht aufkommen.</i>
Nacherstposition:	[. . .]. <i>Die rechte Stimmung <u>allerdings</u> will nicht aufkommen.</i>
Mittelfeld:	[. . .]. <i>Die rechte Stimmung will <u>allerdings</u> nicht aufkommen.</i>
Nachfeld:	[. . .]. <i>Die rechte Stimmung will nicht aufkommen, <u>allerdings</u>.</i>

Topological restrictions concerning these slots are used for a classification of connectors. The first group of connectors are those which may not be integrated into one of their connects (*nicht konnektintegrierbare Konnektoren*), but are placed sentence-initially in front of one of the connects, i.e. at the *Nullposition* “zero-position”. They are then further distinguished by the order of the two connects (free vs. restricted) and verb-final vs. verb-second (V2) word order within their internal connect (i.e. the connect in front of which the connector is placed). The classifi-

cation therefore relies heavily on the fact that in German, which has a relatively fixed word order, subordinate clauses are verb final, while declarative main clauses have the verb in second position. According to these criteria, four subclasses are distinguished:

Konjunkturen 'conjunctors'
Subjunkturen 'subjunctors'
Postponierer 'postponers'
Verbzweitsatzeinbeter 'V2-embedders'

Conjunctors (*Konjunkturen*)—the traditional coordinating conjunctions such as *und*, *oder*, etc.—are accordingly defined as elements which are placed sentence-initially in a V2-clause. This V2-clause (i.e. the internal connect containing the connector) cannot precede, but must follow the external connect. **Subjunctors** (*Subjunkturen*), on the other hand, are placed sentence-initially in a verb-final sentence. This embedded subordinate clause may be placed in the *Vorfeld*, *Mittelfeld*, or *Nachfeld* of the external connect. **Postponers** (*Postponierer*) are also placed sentence-initially in verb-final sentences, but are not as flexible topologically. They do not embed the clause in the external connect and can thus not precede, but only follow the external connect (cf. *so dass*, *als dass*, *auf dass*, *nur dass*, *andernfalls*, and deictic adverbs such as *wobei*, *wogegen*). **V2-embedders** (*Verbzweitsatzeinbeter*) are also placed sentence-initially in an embedded clause, which, however, does not show verb-final, but V2 word order. This is a relatively small group comprising *angenommen*, *für den Fall*, *gesetzt*, *gesetzt den Fall*, *im Fall(e)*, *unterstellt*, *vorausgesetzt*, all of which have an alternative complex form with *dass*, which then converts them into subjunctors.

Angenommen, *unsere Mannschaft siegt dieses Mal muss sie beim nächsten Spiel große Erwartung erfüllen* (V2; *angenommen*: V2-embedder).

Angenommen, *dass unsere Mannschaft dieses Mal siegt, muss sie beim nächsten Spiel große Erwartungen erfüllen* (verb-final; *angenommen dass*: subjunctor)
 'Assuming our team wins this time, they will have to fulfil great expectations in the next match'.

The second large group of connectors—*konnektintegrierbare Adverbkonnektoren*, i.e. adverbial connectors which may be integrated in one of their connects—are also differentiated into subclasses by criteria of topological restriction:

nicht positionsbeschränkte Adverbkonnektoren (all slots possible)
nicht nacherstfähige Adverbkonnektoren (not to be placed in *Nacherstposition*)
nicht vorfeldfähige Adverbkonnektoren (not to be placed in the *Vorfeld*)

While some adverbial connectors, such as *allerdings* (see above), may be placed at all positions sketched above (*Nullposition, Vorfeld, Nacherstposition, Mittelfeld, Nachfeld*), the largest group of adverbial connectors (109 items), such as *trotzdem*, cannot be placed as a second element in the *Vorfeld* after an element which can fill this position alone (the so-called *nicht nacherstfähigen Adverbkonnectoren*).

Nacherstposition: *[. . .]. *Die rechte Stimmung trotzdem will nicht aufkommen.*

A much smaller group (17 items) cannot be placed in the *Vorfeld* (the so-called *nicht vorfeldfähigen Adverbkonnectoren*). This criterion more or less corresponds to the traditional distinction between adverbs and particles (not to be placed in the *Vorfeld*) in German. This group is problematic, however, because many of its members—in particular modal and focus particles—do not relate two sentences, but have a restricted scope within one sentence, i.e. one connect (cf. *allein, denn, eh, einzig* etc.).

In addition to these 7 basic groups (conjunctive connectors: *Konjunktoren, Subjunktoren, Postponierer, Verbzweitsatzeinbeter*—adverbial connectors: *nicht positionsbeschränkte Adverbkonnectoren, nicht nacherstfähige Adverbkonnectoren, nicht vorfeldfähige Adverbkonnectoren*), there are altogether eleven connectors which are not easily integrated into one of these patterns and are called *Einzelgänger* ‘loners’, among them *Begründungs-denn, es sei denn, außer, geschweige denn, ausgenommen, statt/anstatt* and *je nachdem* (pp. 584–674).

This new perspective on connectors is introduced and explained in the *Handbook* from different angles. The book is accompanied by a regularly updated hypertext version of the project at <http://www.hypermedia.ids-mannheim.de>. This contains a classified bibliography and a *Dictionary of connectors (Konnectorenwörterbuch)* providing detailed information on about 350 Modern German connectors (in the book listed in Appendix D, pp. 693–732). It is warmly recommended to all linguists who want to get accustomed to the theory and classification of the *Handbook*. While the *Handbook* itself is—even for a German native speaker—at places rather hard to digest, the condensed hypertext version is exemplary in its clarity and precision in layout, as well as its accessibility, usability, and content, and thus provides an easy access to the theory, the background and the specific properties of individual connectors.

In the paper version, Chapter A (pp. 1–13) very lucidly introduces the reader to the framework, the definitions and terms used in the *Handbook*. This information is then filled out in detail in chapter B (pp. 15–346). By the end of this chapter readers have learned about almost

every single case, exception, and problem (though with surprisingly very little reference to secondary literature). Unfortunately, this does not only mean that the information given is illustrated by many examples, but also that there are also a number of tiresome pages filled with redundancies. At times, the authors even seem to lose track. While the central feature of connectors defines them as necessarily establishing a binary semantic relation of sentential elements (cf. features M3 and M5), chapter B deals with linguistic elements of almost all kinds and is thus more a grammar of Modern German than an account of German connectors.

Chapter C (pp. 367–691) then presents the connectors of Modern German according to the syntactic classes sketched above and Chapter D (pp. 693–732) lists those connectors which will eventually be found in the *Dictionary of German connectors*, providing the essential syntactic information and illustrative example sentences. Chapter C itself is very clearly structured so that readers interested only in one of the categories do not have to read the whole book, but will be suitably informed by reading Chapter A and the relevant passage of Chapter C. Here the redundancies of the book are not only helpful, but necessary.

The authors primarily intend the *Handbook* for lexicographers, teachers of German as a first or second language and students of German, but also want to inspire professional linguists. There can be no doubt that the system is very illuminating for applied linguistics of Modern German and the novel approach will certainly evoke new ideas in linguists. Some of the primary decisions taken by the authors, however, prevent a transfer of this system to other languages. While the deliberate exclusion of non-finite structures might easily be adjusted to the structural necessities of other languages, some of the defining properties relying on topological criteria (cf. subjunctors vs. V2-embedders) are not transferable to languages which do not have distinct patterns of word order for coordination and subordination, such as German up to the seventeenth century or English. The focus on German is also evident in the terminology of the book (and the translation problems these long nominal coinages present) as well as the fact that there is almost no reference to secondary literature on connectors of other languages. This shows that the theory is primarily intended for a synchronic description of Modern German. This, however, may also be due to the fact that the present volume concentrates on the syntactic properties of connectors, while the ultimate goals of the project group are semantic and pragmatic issues, which they could not embark on because they found that the syntactic properties had not been satisfyingly described in grammars and

dictionaries. After having worked through the *Handbook*, I do, however, doubt whether it was really a wise decision to publish such a bulky first volume with the scope restricted to topological questions. The authors themselves stress that their aims are wider ones, and I would think that these ultimate semantic and pragmatic goals would have helped to streamline and thus condense the information presented here. In the present form, the volume is certainly not a *Handbook* of German connectors but lays a foundation for such a full account of German connectors. It is to be expected and hoped, however, that the innovative and rigid classification will yield important and novel findings for the semantics and pragmatics of German connectors in future works of the project group.

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LAUREL J. BRINTON, ed., *Historical linguistics 1999*. (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 215.) Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2001. xii + 389 pp.

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This is a collection of papers selected from the 14th International Conference on Historical Linguistics held at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, August 9–13, 1999. From a total of over 150 papers presented during the five-day conference, 23 were selected. The result is a representative sample of current interests and ongoing research in the field of historical linguistics. The topics range from grammaticalization, recent advances in the reconstruction of Proto-Munda (a branch of the Austroasiatic language family of languages, spoken by so-called “tribals” in the eastern and central Indian states of Orissa and Bihar), word order in Old English, distinctive vowel length in Old French, ablaut and aspect in Aramaic, phonological lexi-