
Fischer, O.

Published in:
Unknown

DOI:
10.1076/0013-838X(200003)81:2;1-T;FT142

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
REVIEWS

Gretsch points out that this refinement of the vernacular is without parallel in the rest of early medieval Europe. It is, therefore, another example, like that of the *Regularis Concordia* and the monastic cathedral, of the peculiar 'Englishness' of the tenth-century Benedictine reformation attached to Aethelwold and his Winchester School.

Reading


This book contains a selection of the papers given at the Ninth International Conference on English Historical Linguistics, held at the University of Poznań, Poland, in August 1996. It reflects the growing interest in syntactic studies within historical linguistics: there are as many as twelve syntactic contributions as against four in the area of phonology and five in morphology. The history of English linguistics is also strongly represented, and seems to be an Italian-Dutch speciality (much like baseball!) with studies provided by Maurizio Gotti on John Bullokar, Roberta Facchinetti on Anthony Huish, Robin D. Smith on Dyche, Priestly and Buchanan, and Ingrid Tieken on the contribution of 18th-century printers to the standardization of English spelling. Finally, there is a mixed bag of studies ranging from general, methodological to socio-linguistically oriented ones. Let me deal with the more general (plenary) papers first. Richard Hogg challenges long-established ideas about the boundaries of OE dialects, showing how these were not really geographically established but grew out of a conjunction of, on the one hand, the scientific pursuit of the Neogrammarians (*i.e.* their emphasis on *splits* in the *Stammbaum*-method), and, on the other, out of an unconscious ideological idea about nationhood (*i.e.* the belief in the traditional heptarchy) current at the time of Sweet, who is here considered the central figure of what grew to be the traditional way of thinking about OE dialects. Hogg shows how Campbell in his *Grammar* recognised this 'unreality' of the established dialects, and how he therefore treated them as part of an abstract, structural system, thus cleverly freeing his findings from the ideological bind. Hogg's study is a plea to recognise Campbell's achievement, but also to see it for what it is: a structural system that hangs logically together but needs to be founded on the social, cultural and political contexts of the time. Another general study of a very different nature is Micko Ogura and William Wang's 'Evolution theory and lexical diffusion', in which they investigate how the study of evolutionary biology may illuminate the pathways of linguistic change. They look at two cases where such parallelism may be detected. In the first, the closeness or stability of the family relation between eight Germanic languages is studied by sorting out the effects of borrowing and inheritance, where words are treated as similar to genes in biological evolution. I believe it is interesting and useful in principle to revert to other scientific areas to illumi-

145
nate what happens in language, but in this case the outcome of the statistical
tests seems rather predictable and the investigation does not really show how
genetic and linguistic change are similar. The same is true of the second case,
where the authors focus on the formal resemblances between biological evolu-
tion and the mechanisms of lexical diffusion. That both phonetic change and
epidemic infectious diseases show an S-curve does not really illuminate the sub-
sequent discussion of the two dimensions of this S-curve. The data presented is
too global and the method of statistics too opaque for the average reader.

In phonology, we find studies by Raymond Hickey on the current ‘Dublin
Vowel Shift’, which involves a retraction of diphthongs with an initial lower or
back element, and the raising of low, back vowels. The shift is of wider interest
in that it offers evidence for the mechanism of actuation and spread in sound-
shifts. Two studies deal with phonological issues in Old English. Marcin
Krygier shows that the case of i-umlaut is not a neatly settled one, and that the
old debate between the theory of openthesis and Mouilierung deserves to be
looked at again. Jerzy Welna, in his investigation of the functional relationship
between the OE fricative voicing rule and the late OE lengthening of vowels be-
fore homorganic clusters, shows that there is plenty of uncertainty too in an-
other area. Donka Minkova and Robert Stockwell’s ‘The origin of long-short
allomorphy in English’, provides a bridge between the phonology and mor-
phology papers in that it investigates whether the allomorph in items like de-
scribe-descriptive is produced by historical soundchanges or by other factors.
They come to the conclusion that there is very little evidence for the historical
continuance of vowel-shortening rules in terms of conspiracies or for synchronic
constraints in terms of rime-templates, but that instead Marchand was right
when he suggested that these alternations are the result of an historical accident,
of separate lexical borrowings. More morphology, centred on word formation,
can be found in a contribution by Christiane Dalton-Puffer, who is interested
in finding out why it was that the French suffix -able ousted all other deverbal
adjectival suffixes; in Kristin Killie’s account of how adverbial -ly spread to
present participles (cunningly etc.); and in Don Chapman’s investigation of the
pragmatic motivations behind the production and analysis of Wulfstan’s com-
pounds. In a more syntactic vein, Stephen Nagle and Sara Sander question the
general assumption that the early association of preterite-present morphology
with modality led to the grammaticalization of the pre-modals and to the loss
of all other premodals that did not make it, or indeed whether this loss was an
accidental, independent factor. Finally, Angelika Lutz is interested in the typo-
logically unusual Modern English pronoun system, with only one form for the
second person singular and plural, wishing to throw light on the interaction be-
tween the internal and external forces that led to this.

In syntax there is a large variety of topics, some of which are of rather minor
interest both because of the topic and because of the merely descriptive nature
in which the evidence has been presented, such as the studies on but, on the
degrammaticalization of ‘addressee-satisfaction conditionals’, such as if you
please, and on the development of counterfactual conditionals. Other studies,
such as Gunnar Bergh’s investigation of double prepositions, are of much more
REVIEWS

general interest, because they pose broader theoretical questions, such as, in this case, the nature of and interrelation between constructions involving pied-piping and preposition-stranding. As far as Old English syntax is concerned, Willem Koopman offers food for thought about the relation between topicalization, subject-verb inversion and clitic-hood; Bettelou Los shows that there was no direct competition between bare and to-infinitives, as is generally assumed, but that it was the *that*-clause that was in competition with the to-infinitive; Toril Swan investigates the ways in which subjects could be modified, by adverbials as well as adjectival elements, as part of a larger project involving also Old Norse, while Masayuki Ohkado investigates three structural peculiarities of passive constructions, which, as is claimed, can all be (generatively) accounted for by the idea that nominative case could be assigned in object position. Finally, I must briefly mention Aimo Seppänen’s further explorations into the nature of the relative clause, in which he shows, as before, that all is not so simple as it seems and that traditional assumptions must be modified, and, last but not least, the contributions by the Helsinki corpus-research team, spreading out into different theoretical fields: socio-linguistic factors involved in pronominal change in 17th-century English (by Helena Raumolin-Brunberg) and in the decline of multiple negation (Terttu Nevalainen), and Matti Rissanen’s more general methodological musings on the integration of corpus studies and theoretical linguistics illustrated by a case-study of the development of causal connectives.

University of Amsterdam

OLGA FISCHER


This book concentrates on the *Canterbury Tales*. After explaining in his introduction (pp. 1-8) what he means by prologue and tale, Davenport devotes one chapter (pp. 9-49) to medieval prologues, focussing on Gower, Langland, the General Prologue, the Man of Law’s Prologue, and some other prologues in the *Canterbury Tales*. This leads to an analysis of tales (pp. 50-91), dealing with ideas of narrative: tales, preachers, fabliau, confession and satire; romances (pp. 92-132), including the nature of the genre, Thomas Chester, English and Chaucerian romance; comparison of tales in Chaucer, Gower and the *Gawain*-poet (pp. 133-66), handling the tale of Florent and Arthurian material; and frameworks, well-made and wayward narrative (pp. 167-207). A final chapter on The Good Way (pp. 208-17) acts as a conclusion. Notes, bibliography and index complete the volume.

Davenport suggests the concept of prologue has been undervalued by critics, and as Chaucer wrote in English we must evaluate him against other English authors of the time, for Chaucer deliberately chose English because of his poet’s role as populariser, observer, amanuensis and translator. A prologue explores an author’s intentions, how he chose his material and theme. Davenport does help to raise the status of the prologue and its importance in understanding Ricardian po-