**The ALT Grammar Watch**

Periodically, ALT News draws attention to recently published grammars and family/area surveys, on the perhaps not unreasonable assumption that these genres are of special interest to typologists. A consolidated list can be found on the ALT homepage, [http://www.linguistic-typology.org/GrammarWatch-Consolidated_New.pdf](http://www.linguistic-typology.org/GrammarWatch-Consolidated_New.pdf)

LT invites reviews and notices of such grammars, done from a typological angle, naturally, or also typological sketches of “their” languages by the grammar writers themselves.

Although it only covers about a decade, and cannot claim completeness, the list is already longer than those which entire previous centuries could take credit for. With grammar-writing a growth industry, linguistics, long remarkably uncurious and given to hasty generalization, is, for the first time, seriously closing in on its subject matter, human language in **all** its manifestations. As each grammar is a token of our profession’s respect for a culture, so is the attention we pay to each grammar a measure of our self-respect as theoretical linguists.

Since typological generalizations obviously shouldn’t be informed by bad grammars, no matter how nicely a bad-grammared language would serve to balance one’s sample, having a Good Grammar Guide would be even more useful than a mere listing. Occasional annotations by the current Grammar Watchers shouldn’t be taken as definitive quality judgments, though: we’d prefer to leave it to reviewers/noticers, for LT or otherwise, and ultimately of course grammar users, to determine a grammar’s worth. Our sincere wish is that the fittest may survive as typological samples evolve. But please do weed out grammars evidently ill-describing well-described languages. And occasionally consider changing your samples: Variatio delectat! It hasn’t GOT to be Nkore-Kiga representing Africa in EVERY sample (however valuable its description).

Dictionaries have so far not been listed on a regular basis, on the assumption – no doubt eventually to prove mistaken – that they matter less for typologists than grammars do.

The listings have been compiled by Peter Bakker (Pidgins, Creoles, Mixed; Romani; Americas), Hilary Chappell (Sino-Tibetan, Tai, Austroasiatic, Hmong-Mien), Nick Evans (Australian), Alice Harris (Caucasus), Larry Hyman (Sub-Saharan Africa), Aleksandr E. Kibrik (The Caucasus), Marianne Mithun (The Americas), Edith Moravcsik (Finno-Ugric, Baltic, Slavic – with help from Istvan Kenesei, Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm, and Bernard Wälchli), Malcolm Ross (Pacific), Wolfgang Schellinger (The Rest), Anna Siewierska (North Africa, Near and Middle East – with Jouni F. Maho contributing much on African and Afroasiatic), and Frans Plank (here, there, and everywhere), with occasional help from Dan Slobin. Thomas Mayer and Tatsiana Mayorava assisted with consolidating the separate previous lists.
Do send titles we have overlooked (this millennium only, please), or forthcoming ones that you’d like to see listed in future, to frans.plank@uni-konstanz.de, who is coordinating the Watch.

The ordering of the Grammar Watch list is, first, by macro-areas, with three non-areal rubrics added at the end, and, second, alphabetical by language name or family name (in the case of alternative names usually that preferred in the grammar itself), with wider-ranging areal surveys given first for each macro-area. For each grammar, the genetic affiliation of the respective language, sometimes perhaps controversial, is given in angled brackets after the reference.

FP, April 2005/March 2006

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SUBSAHARAN AFRICA (minus Afroasiatic and Afrikaans)
NORTH AFRICA (including all of Afroasiatic), NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST
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THE AMERICAS
THE CAUCASUS
SOUTH ASIA and SOUTH EAST ASIA
PACIFIC
AUSTRALIA
PIDGINS, CREOLES, MIXED LANGUAGES
SIGN LANGUAGES
THE REST
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA (minus Afroasiatic and Afrikaans)

ACHOLI

AFRICAN

AFRICAN, SUBSAHARAN

AFRICAN, SUBSAHARAN

AFRICAN, SUBSAHARAN

AFRICAN: TANZANIA

AKAN

ANYWA

BAGIRO

BÀLÒNG
BAMBARA

BANKON

BANTU

BERIA

BIJOGO
Ségérer, Guillaume (2002). *La langue bijogo de Bubaque (Guinée Bissau)*. Louvain: Peeters. <Atlantic, Niger-Congo>

BOKO
[Boko-English and English-Boko. Root-based organisation, with etymologies.]

CHICHEWA

CHICHEWA

CHINGONI
CINGONI –NSENGA  

CINSENGA  

DÀGÁÁRÈ  

DÀGÁÁRÈ  

(DHO)LUO  
[Dholuo (Luo) belongs to the Western Nilotic sub-branch of the Nilotic branch of the Eastern Sudanic family.]

ECHIE  

EKEGUSII  

EKOTI  
[Ekoti is a mixed language which originally developed from a southern Swahili dialect but has been significantly influenced in its structure by Makua, a dialect belonging to the Makhuwa group. Thus, Ekoti is neither a dialect of Makua nor of Swahili.]  
[see http://www.koeppe.de/html/e_gramma.htm for brief descriptions of titles from this publisher]

EWONDO  
[Publication of the author’s thèse de doctorat d’état, Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle (Paris 3), 1993.]

FON
[Reviews/Follow-ups: Stanislaw Pilaszewicz, Studies of the Department of African Languages and Cultures, Warsaw University, v 34 (2003), p 91-94.]

FONGBE

FULFULDE, IGBO, LAMANG, MUPUN

FULFULDE

GBAYA

GIKUYU

GÜRDÜN

GWENO
HA

HERERO (OTJIHERERO)

HONE
[The study presents the first description of Hone, a language which is spoken in northeastern Nigeria, thus being the northermost Jukunoid language known. The Central-Jukunoid languages are the most typologically diverse group of Benue-Congo languages, some of which have only rudimentarily been documented so far. Throughout the linguistic debate on African languages they have often served as a model to describe the process of the development of secondary suffix sets out of the former systems of prefix sets. The Hone language has preserved numerous set prefixes in petrified form, a phenomenon which allows for more precise insight into this aspect of the linguistic history.]

IGBO

IGIKURIA

JELI

JÔWULU

KABBA

KABIYE
[Contains 33 dated/undated letters written by Pasteur Delord to CLNK about various aspects of the Kabiye language.]

KABIYÈ
[Kabiyè belongs to the family of Gur languages that are spoken in Togo and Northern Bénin by approx. 35,000 people.]

KAGORO
[Includes a Kagoro-French vocabulary in the appendix.]

KANURI

KEMANTNEY

KIHOLU
[Apparently based on field notes collected in 1957.]

KIKAMBA

KINYARWANDA

KIRUNDI
Cristini, Giovanni (2000). *Nouvelle grammaire kirundi/Indimbu ro y-ikirundi*. Bujumbura:
Presses Lavigerie. <Rwanda-Rundi, Niger-Congo>

KOYRABORO SENNI

KOYRA CHIINI

KWA
[Revision of the author’s dissertation, University of Geneva, 1998.]

KWANYAMA
[Publication of the author’s dissertation, University of Helsinki, 2004.]

KUKU

LANGI

LWOO (aka ACHOLI)

LUCAZI
[Lucazi is a Bantu language belonging to a cluster of closely related varieties in south-eastern Angola known as Ngangela.]

MA’ADI
MAXI

MAHURAAN

MBÈLIMÈ

MBILI

MBUGWE

MONO

MUNDANG

NILO-SAHARAN (group)

NOON

NUBIAN, OLD
OGBRONUAGUM

OSHINDONGA

RUGCIRIKU

RUMANYO

RUNYORO-RUTOORO

SAMBA LEKO
[Reprint?]

SETSWANA

SHENG

SILOZI
SONGHAY

SUDANIC

SURMIC (group)

SWAHILI

SWAHILI

SWAHILI

SWAHILI

SWAHILI

SWAHILI

WOLOF
WOLOF

YAKA

ZULU

ZULU

!XUN

NORTH AFRICA (including all of Afroasiatic), NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

AKKADIAN

AKKADIAN

AKKADIAN

AKKADIAN

AKKADIAN
AMHARIC

ARABIC, MODERN STANDARD

ARABIC

ARABIC

ARABIC

ARABIC

ARABIC, EGYPTIAN

ARABIC, EGYPTIAN

ARABIC, MOROCCAN

ARABIC, SUDANESE
ARABIC, SYRIAN

ARABIC, NORTHERN SINAI BEDOUIN

ARABIC, TURKISH

ARAMAIC, EGYPTIAN

ARAMAIC, NEO-

ARAMAIC, NEO-

ARAMAIC, NEO-

ARAMAIC, NEO-

AZARI

BABYLONIAN

BLIN
[See www.mna.hkr.se/~dm01p7/The%20Blin%20language.htm]

BUDUMA

CHADIC

CHaha

COPTIC

COPTIC

DHAASANAC

EGYPTIAN, COPTIC

EGYPTIAN, MIDDLE

EGYPTIAN, MIDDLE

ETHIOPIAN

GE’EZ (ETHIOPIAN)

HAUSA

HAUSA

HAUSA

HAUSA

HEBREW

HDI

HURRIAN

INOR

IRANIAN

KABYLE
LELE

LUWIAN, HIEROGLYPHIC

MALE

MALGWA

MALTESE

MALTESE

MINA

MIYA

OMOTIC (group)

OMOTIC (group)

OROMO
OROMO

PERSIAN

PUNIC

RENDILLE

RIF BERBER

SEMITIC (group)

SIWI BERBER

SOMALI
[Reviews/Follow-ups: Aleksandra Iwanczyk & Laura Lykowska, Studies of the Department of African Languages and Cultures, Warsaw University, 35 (2004), pp 43-46.]

SOMALI

SOMALI

SOMALI

SYRIAC

TALYSH

TAMAZIGHT

UGARITIC

UGARITIC

WOLAYTTA

ZAY

ZINA KOTOKO

EURASIA (plus Japan and Korea, plus Romani, plus Afrikaans)

AINU

AINU

**AINU**
[On ELPR see further http://www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.html]

**AFRIKAANS**

**ALUTOR**

**ALUTOR**
Kibrik, Aleksandr E., Sandro V. Kodzasov, & Irina A. Muravyova (2004). *Languages and Folklore of the Alutor People*. Edited by Megumi Kurebito. (Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim, A2-042.) Suita: Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University. <Koryak-Alyutor, Chukchi-Kamchatkan>
[Translated from the original Russian version of 2000.]

**ALUTOR**

**ARMENIAN**

**BASQUE**

**BASQUE**

**BASQUE**
ISBN-ISSN: 84-89696-40-3
BASQUE

BASQUE

*Standard Basque: A Progressive Grammar* is the first modern pedagogically oriented reference grammar in English for this new standard language. It guides the reader progressively through 33 chapters covering topics that range from orthography and pronunciation to case endings, verb forms, ergativity, the antipassive, and allocutive forms. In addition to information on the various dialects, the book includes thousands of example sentences drawn from Basque literature and extensive vocabulary listings. Most chapters conclude with exercises. Part 1 covers the grammar and Part 2 contains glosses for the example sentences and indexes.

Rudolf P. G. de Rijk (1937-2003) brought the study of the Basque language into the generative syntax tradition with his MIT Ph.D. dissertation on Basque relative clauses in 1972. He taught at Leiden University in the Netherlands until his retirement in 2002. This book was prepared for publication after the author's death by Virginia de Rijk-Chan with Armand De Coene and Fleur Veraart and the assistance of linguists at Cornell University and Leiden University and the University of the Basque Country. The glosses and supplementary material in Part 2 were prepared by Armand De Coene. [MIT Press]]

BULGARIAN

CATALAN

CHUKCHI

CHUKOTKO-KAMCHATKAN

CIMBRO (=a form of Upper GERMAN)

[covering V2/VO/OV, pronouns, agreement, cliticisation, gender, apart from contact questions]
CROAT

CZECH

DANISH

DANISH

DARDIC

DARI
2004, further info from Sasha Kibrik

ENETS

ENGLISH

[Tends to confirm previous assumptions about the typological profile of this lg, probably an old creole: once believed to be VSO (Semitic-Celtic substratum!) but now generally categorized, not very excitingly, as SVO, pepped up by a little V-2; prepositions, but they are really transitive adverbs; not seriously ergative; probably no dual (unless *coupla* is one), certainly no trial, quadral, paucal; no incl/excl, except in hortatives (*let’s* vs. *let us*); no numeral classifiers worth mentioning, and no real genders/noun classes either; a definite article, but it apparently does not co-express tense; a handful of interrogative pronouns, but not a single interrogative pro-verb; all nouns are verbs, sometimes; a few basic adjectives, though hardly more than six score, and not always easy to tell apart from nouns; plenty of numerals though, far more than the usual two or three; no basic colour term for TURQUOISE, and only one for BLUE; phonaesthemes, yes, but would you really call them ideophones?; generally little infl, none on nouns, since the genitive is an enclitic and the plural derivational; but negative infl of Aux (*n’t*); 3SG the only marked verb form in Received Pronunciation; however, no pro drop, except when seriously pressed for time; little agreement, no disagreement; verb serialization at best incipient; non-tonal, unlike many another Gmc relative; stress a mess; nonetheless, stress-timed, if you can hear the...
difference; no clicks (sadly, the only word to consist of one, a weak verb, pronounces it [tæ] when inflected: *tut-tuts, tut-tutted, tut-tutting*); no labial flap either (not even in strong verbs); no vowel harmony, but that is only to be expected, isn’t it, when you’re monosyllabic; configurational, hence no Suffixaufnahme. [FP]

**ENGLISH**

**ENGLISH**

**ENGLISH**

**ENGLISH**

**ESTONIAN**

**ESTONIAN**

**ESTONIAN**
ISBN 9985-79-130-4

**EURASIA**

**EURASIA**

EUROPE

FINNISH

FINNISH

FINNISH
[a simple, lucid introduction, perhaps not quite the best one for the linguistically oriented reader but highly recommendable anyway -- Johanna Laakso]

FINNISH

FRISIAN

GAELIC, SCOTTISH

GERMAN

GERMANIC, NORTH

GERMANIC, NORTH
<Germanic, IE>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**HUNGARIAN**
<Finno-Ugric, Uralic>

**ICELANDIC**
<Germanic, IE>

**INDO-EUROPEAN**

**ITELMEN**

**JAPANESE**

**JAPANESE**

[Japanese ranks as the sixth language of the world with more than 125 million speakers. Its genetic relation has always been controversial, but Altaic and Austronesian languages may have influenced the early formation of this language. It has a long written tradition, which goes back to texts from the eighth century AD. This book consists of fourteen chapters covering the phonology, morphology, the writing system, grammatical constructions, and discourse and pragmatic phenomena of Japanese. [HC]]

**JAPANESE**

[This publication provides important new information detailing the orthography, phonology, morphology, and lexicon of a previously poorly studied and understood stage of the Japanese language, Early Old Japanese prose. [HC]]

**KHALKHA MONGOLIAN**

**KAMASS**

**KAZAKH**

**KET**

**KHALKHA**

**KOREAN**


**KOREAN**


**KOT(T)**


**LATVIAN**


**LATVIAN**


**LATVIAN**


**LITHUANIAN**


**LIVONIAN**


**MACEDONIAN**


**MANCHU**


[This volume presents a comprehensive grammar of Manchu, the official language in China during the Qing dynasty (1644-1912), and includes the writing system, morphology, phonology, and syntax. It gives special attention to the relation between classical Manchu and the dialect of Sibe, a direct successor of Manchu vernacular. [HC]]

**MONGOLIAN**

NEGIDAL
[On ELPR see further http://www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.html]

OLD CHURCH SLAVONIC

OSTYAK (=KHANTY)

OSTYAK

PALEO-ASIATIC

POLISH

POLISH

POLISH

POLISH

POLISH

POLISH
PORTUGUESE

PROVENÇAL

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI
ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANI

ROMANIAN

ROMANSH

RUSSIAN

RUSSIAN

SAAMI

SERBO-CROAT

SICILIAN

SLAVONIC
SLOVENIAN

SORBIAN, UPPER

SORBIAN, UPPER

SPANISH

TURKIC

TURKISH

TURKISH

TURKISH

TURKISH

TURKISH

UDIHE

UDMURT

UKRAINIAN

**UKRAINIAN**

**URALIC (group)**

**UYGHUR**

**UYGHUR**

[Modern Uyghur is a Turkic language which is predominantly spoken in the Xinjiang (Xinjiang) Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People’s Republic of China. It belongs to the Eastern or Chaghatay branch of the Turkic languages.

Few texts exist which can be used for learning Modern Uyghur, which is one of the least researched Turkic languages. This grammar is the first English-based learning grammar for this language. It is partially Latin-based while also uses categorizations rooted in the work of Chaghatay grammarians. It pays attention to dialect forms when these forms are on the way to become part of the standard written language. To facilitate its use, an index of the elements of grammar covered, and an English-Uyghur vocabulary are included at the end of this book.

By mastering its contents and by carefully going through the numerous examples, the student should be able to read Uyghur publications with the aid of a dictionary. At the same time, this grammar can be used fruitfully as the basis for Uyghur courses at all levels. In conjunction with the study of Frederick De Jong et al., *Uyghur. A Manual for Conversation* (Utrecht: Houtsma 2005) and the accompanying audio-CD, basic conversational skills can be acquired. [Publishers, see www.houtsmastichting.nl]]

**UZBEK**

**VOGUL (=MANSI)**

**VOGUL**
YIDDISH

YENISEIC

YUKAGHIR

YUKAGHIR

YUKAGHIR
[With Basics of Yukaghir Phonology.]

ZAZA

ZAZA(KI)

ZAZA(KI)

ZAZA(KI)

THE AMERICAS

AMAZONIAN
AMERICAS

AMERICAS

AMERICAS, MIDDLE

AMERICAS, SOUTH, LOWLAND

APACHE

APURINÃ

ATHABASKAN (group)

ATHABASKAN (group)

BAURE
Danielsen, Swintha (2007). *Baure: An Arawak Language of Bolivia*. (Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ILLA), 6.) Leiden: CNWS Publications. <Arawak> [Swintha Danielsen recently defended her doctoral dissertation at Nijmegen University and her book contains a grammatical description of Baure, a seriously endangered language of Bolivian Amazonia. Baure belongs to the South Arawakan language family and forms part of the Guaporé-Mamoré linguistic area. The book is the first detailed and comprehensive grammatical description of the language, covering its phonology, morphology, syntax and discourse structure. Special attention is given to the complex (morpho)phonological processes within a phonological phrase, the rich noun classification system, the distinction of verbal and non-verbal predicates with respect to the argument marking pattern, the three-level distinction of verbal morphology, and specific clause types based on different]
nominalization strategies, which also play an important role in clause subordination. The relation to the surrounding South-Arawakan languages Trinitario, Ignaciano, and Paunaca is investigated through comparison of the lexicon and the grammar. The appendices contain different text types, lists of grammatical morphemes, classifiers, and the Swadesh 200 word list. It is a highly valuable addition to our knowledge of South-American languages and cultures in general and the Arawakan languages in particular.

The book is in English and contains 502 pages. The sale price is 45 Euros and it can be ordered directly from the publisher CNWS in Leiden. For ordering and further information about other publications in our series and the special offer that runs until December 15, please visit: [http://www.cnwspublications.com/](http://www.cnwspublications.com/). [Mily Crevels]

**BORA**

**CHATINO**

**CHIBCHAN**

**CHINANTEC**

**CHUMASH**

**DĒNE SULINÉ (CHIPEWYAN)**
[xxvi, 454 pp. ISBN 0-921064-17-9; $ 70. ORDERS (by conventional mail only): Voices of Rupert’s Land, c/o Linguistics Department, University of Manitoba, WINNIPEG, Manitoba R3T 2N2.]

**EMERILLON**

**ESKIMO-ALEUT**

JAQARU

JARAWARA

JAVAE

K’ICHEE’
López Ixcoy, Candelaria Dominga (Saqijix) (1997). *Ri ukemik ri k’ichee’ chii’: gramática k’ichee’*. Guatemala: Cholsamaj. <Quichean, Mayan>

KAMAIURÁ

KANOÊ

KASKASIA

KASCHIKEL

KILIWA

KWAZA

KWAZA (aka KOAIA)
Voort, Hein van der (2004). A Grammar of Kwaza. (MGL, 29.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. <unclassified, very dubiously Macro-Tucanoan; Amazonian area>

MAM
Ttxoolil qyool mam: gramática mam. Guatemala: Cholsamaj. <Mamean, Mayan>

MAPUDUNGUN

MAYA

MOSETÉN

MOVIMA

MUSQUEAM

NISHNAABEMWIN

NOOTKA

NOOTKA

Online: http://depts.washington.edu/wll2/projects.html
[On Wakashan in general see http://depts.washington.edu/wll2/projects.html]
NISENAN

<Penutian>

OCOTLAN

<Zapotec, Oto-Manguean>

ONEIDA

POQOM (POQOMAM)

SAANICH

<Salish>
Online: [http://www.cas.unt.edu/~montler/Saanich/Outline/index.htm](http://www.cas.unt.edu/~montler/Saanich/Outline/index.htm)

SABANÊ


SHAWNEE

<Algonquian, Algic>

SLIAMMON

<Salish>

SURINAME (group)

TARASCAN

TARIANA

TEHUELCHE

TERIBE

TIMBISHA (PANAMINT)

TIRIYÓ

TOTONAC

TRÍÓ

TRUMAI

YAQUI

YUPIK

[On ELPR see further http://www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.html]
THE CAUCASUS

ABKHAZ

AVAR

BAGVALAL

CAUCASUS

CHECHEN

DARGWA

DARGWA
[Contains a grammatical sketch of about 67 pages.]

HUNZIB

INGUSH

INGUSH

LAZ

LAZ

LEZGI

NAKH-DAGHESTANIAN

TABASARAN

TSAKHUR

TSAKHUR

SVAN

SOUTH ASIA and SOUTH EAST ASIA

AITON
Morey, Stephen (2005). The Tai Languages of Assam: A Grammar and Texts. (Pacific Linguistics, 565.) Canberra: Australian National University. <Tai, Kham-Tai> [Presents a comprehensive linguistic analysis of two endangered Tai languages of Assam, Aiton and Phake, together with information about Tai Khanyang, a highly endangered variety. This book presents chapters on phonology, syntax, lexicography and the writing system, as well as discussing earlier recorded data on the Tai languages in detail. Together with the book, there is a CD version of the linguistic analysis, linked to text files, sound files and photographs. Every language example is linked to a sound file, and to a document file containing a full transcription of the text from which that example has
come. The comprehensive nature of this linking between the grammatical analysis and the primary data allows linguists, other scholars and members of the Tai community to check any of the claims made in the analysis. This innovative combination of book and CD therefore represents both a grammatical description in the best traditions of linguistics as well as a substantial documentation of the Tai languages. In the CD version, an electronic appendix presents a rich corpus of texts, from a wide range of styles and genres, together with documents presenting a transcription, translation and thoroughly annotated analysis for each of the texts presented.

ISBN 0 85883 549 5  xxiii + 413 pp [PL]

CHANTYAL

CHINESE

[The Xiang branch of the Sinitic taxon is largely concentrated in Hunan province in Central China and has circa 35 million speakers of its many dialects. This book uses a typological-comparative approach to analyse the morphology (compounding; diminutives, gender markers), pronominal systems, adverbs, passive and disposal constructions, aspectual markers, modal particles, attributive markers and ditransitive constructions. It demonstrates the strategic position that Xiang holds as representative of a transitional zone of Sinitic languages between the Northern and Southern types. Syntactic constructions typical of Northern and Southern Sinitic often co-exist or are mingled in Xiang. Furthermore, certain grammatical constructions which existed in earlier stages of Chinese but have since disappeared in standard Mandarin -- and in other dialect groups -- are still to be found in the Xiang group.]

CHINESE

CHINESE

DAKHINI

DHANKUTE TAMANG
DONG

DRAVIDIAN (group)

DRAVIDIAN (group)

DRAVIDIAN (group)

DRAVIDIAN (group)

DZONGKA

HAKKA

[H]This volume presents the first English edition of a Hakka Grammar and Lexicon, originally compiled by Basel missionaries who lived and worked in Guangdong province, China, during the second half of the 19th century. The *Kleine Hakka Grammatik* (1909) is in fact the earliest known grammar of a Hakka dialect, while the *Kleines Deutsch-Hakka Wörterbuch für Anfänger* (1909) is an abridged version of a larger dictionary manuscript in circulation, acknowledged to be the basis of MacIver’s 1926 Hakka-English dictionary. The authors identify the variety of Hakka reflected in these two works as being the Sin-on e° variety, as spoken some one hundred years ago in the Hong Kong area. This volume provides first-hand data to facilitate diachronic and typological comparisons with other Sinitic languages. ISBN 2 910216 07 1 [HC]]

HIMALAYAS

HINDI
HINDI

HINDI

HINDI

INDUS KOHISTANI

JAHAI

JAHAI

KHAM

KORKU

KUNMING (CHINESE)

LAO

LAO

MAITHILI

MALAY, MANANDO

MALDIVIAN

MALDIVIAN

MANANGE
[This presents grammars, glossaries and texts for two languages of Nepal, written by Kristine Hildebrandt and Barbara Kelly. Each grammar provides a description of the phonology, morphology and syntax of the language. The glossaries contain lists of basic vocabulary, alternate forms, and comparisons with forms given in previous literature. The short texts provide insights into how speakers weave linguistic structures to produce fluent discourse. [HC]]  <Tibeto-Burman, Sino-Tibetan>

MANGGHUER

MANIPURI

MANIPURI

MARATHI

MEITHEI
NEWAR

ORIYA

QIANG

PHAKE
see AITON

RAJASTHANI

SANTALI

SEMELAI
[This volume presents the first detailed description of Semelai, an endangered Aslian language of the Malay Peninsula belonging to the Mon-Khmer branch of Austroasiatic. Semelai displays two types of morphological system: a concatenative system of prefixes, suffixes and a circumfix -- acquired through extended contact with Malay -- and a nonconcatenative system of prefixes and infixes (including infix reduplication), inherited from Mon-Khmer. There are distinctive word classes -- Nominals, Verbs and Expressives -- the latter iconic utterances which simultaneously provide information about the predicate and its arguments. Semelai has many derivational processes and combines both head-marking and dependent-marking features. [HC]]

SHERPA
[This presents grammars, glossaries and texts for two languages of Nepal, written by Kristine Hildebrandt and Barbara Kelly. Each grammar provides a description of the phonology, morphology and syntax of the language. The glossaries contain lists of basic
vocabulary, alternate forms, and comparisons with forms given in previous literature. The short texts provide insights into how speakers weave linguistic structures to produce fluent discourse. [HC] <Tibeto-Burman, Sino-Tibetan>

SINHALA

SINO-TIBETAN (group)

[Not only does Sino-Tibetan have more native speakers than any other language family in the world, but is also represented by some of the oldest recorded languages. This timely publication with descriptive chapters on both well-known and more obscure languages of this family, comments on the subgroups in which they occur, and provides descriptions of the ancient languages. For example, the section on Sinitic includes not only standard Mandarin but also Cantonese and Shanghainese as well as other topics. [HC]]

SOUTH EAST ASIA
[Both demographic information and linguistic classification are provided for all the non-Han languages and dialects of China, including Manchu-Tungus, Turkic; Mongolian; Korean, Indo-European, Kam-Tai, Tibeto-Burman, Hmong-Mien, Austroasiatic and Austronesian languages. [HC]]

SUZhou (CHINESE)

TAI-KADAI

TAMIL

THAI
[This reference grammar is designed for students and independent learners, introducing basic grammatical structures. Examples are provided in both the Thai script and romanized form. [HC]]

THAI

TIBETAN

TIBETO-BURMAN (group)

TSOU

URDU

VIETNAMESE

WAMBULE

YAMPHU

PACIFIC
ABUN
AMBAE

[North-East Ambae is a member of the Northern Vanuatu linkage of Oceanic. It is a conservative Oceanic Language, has strict AVO/SV word order and possesses head-marking characteristics. This description includes a detailed analysis of the system of spatial reference that operates in the language. Possessive and associative constructions are also described in detail. [MR]]

ANEJOM

ARAKI

AUSTRONESIAN

AVAVA

BALINESE

BILUA

BIRD’S HEAD (group)

BUKAWA

BWATOO

EIPO

ERROMANGEAN (SYE)

GAYO

HATAM

HOAVA

INANWATAN

[This short grammar documents the Inanwatan language, an endangered language of the Bird’s Head of West Papua (Indonesia). It deals with major patterns of phonology, morphology and syntax of Inanwatan. It also contains a vocabulary, extensive texts and materials from a linguistic survey of the Inanwatan district. The introductory chapter contains a discussion of the sociolinguistic and historical context of the Inanwatan language. Special emphasis is given to the field linguistic problems that arise from describing a Papuan language in an advanced stage of generational erosion and on the basis of data in which Malay and Malayicised vernacular are often very hard to tell apart.]

INDONESIAN

I’SAKA

**KAMBERA**

<!-- Polynesian, Austronesian -->

**KAYAH LI**


**KIPUT**


**KORAFE**


**KOROWAI**


**KUOT**


**LAMAHOLOT**


**LAVUKALEVE**


**MADURESE**


**MAORI**

MARQUESAN

MARQUESAN

MAYBRAT

MEREI

MIAN
[Particularly interesting for its tonal phonology, switch reference, noun classification, and existence of two sets of verbs, one taking object agreement and the other not -- NE]

MWOTLAP (MOTALAVA)

NAMAN

NÊLÈMWA

NESE

NEVE’EI

**NYÀLAYU**

**OCEANIC AUSTRONESIAN**
[Contains grammar sketches of varying length of 43 Oceanic languages.]

**PACIFIC**

**PILENI**

**ROTUMAN**

**SALAKO**

**SOUTH EFATE**

**SUNDANESE**

**TABA**
Taba is an Austronesian language spoken in the Halmahera region of eastern Indonesia. This book is the only comprehensive modern grammar of any language from the South Halmahera-West New Guinea subgroup that is a sister to the much better documented Oceanic branch. Taba is a mixed split-S and accusative language with a rich variety of phonemic consonant clusters, a complex system of directionals, and many other features of interest to both Austronesianists and general typologists. The analysis of ditransitive clauses is a major innovation: the author contends that ditransitives exhibit a mixed primary object and 'split-P' pattern of argument alignment. The grammar also contains a wealth of information on the sometimes radical changes occurring in contemporary Taba under the impact of Malay. [MR]

TAHITIAN

TAPE

TERNATE

TETUM

TETUN

TETUN

TETUN DILI

[Tetun Dili is an Austronesian language spoken as a first language in Dili, East Timor. It is also spoken as a lingua franca throughout much of this fledgling nation, and is set to become its national language. This grammar describes the basic structure of Tetun Dili, covering phonology and morphology, as well as phrase-, clause- and sentence-level syntax. It is based on a corpus of both spoken and written texts, supplemented by elicitation. While
the focus is primarily on the spoken language, comparisons are made with both written and liturgical varieties. In contrast to the more conservative Tetun Terik variety, Tetun Dili shows strong Portuguese influence after centuries of contact, particularly in its lexicon and phonology. This work constitutes the most detailed grammatical description to date of any language of East Timor, complementing an earlier description of Tetun Terik as spoken in West Timor. [MR]]

TOMINI-TOLITOLI (group)
[This sourcebook presents an edited version of the fieldnotes gathered during an extensive linguistic survey of the Tomini-Tolitoli languages, a group of eleven languages spoken in northern Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The introductory sections present general information about the Tomini-Tolitoli languages and about the survey, including detailed maps and a few notes on phonology and morphology. The main part of the book consists of extensive word lists of each language (between 700 and 1,400 entries per language, often including information on dialect variation). The book thus makes available a rich collection of primary data on which anyone interested in working on Tomini-Tolitoli languages may draw. [MR]]

TORATAN

TUKANG BESI

TUVALUAN

URA

YABEM

YAKAN
YOGAD

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN

AUSTRALIAN
Dixon, R. M. W. (2002). *Australian Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [A successor to, and expansion of, the author's authoritative 1980 book *The Languages of Australia*. Huge and packed with information on a wide range of typological topics; takes a radical stand against the applicability of the comparative method in Australia, proposing its own (partly genetic, partly areal, partly typological) classification, very different to those of other scholars. Destined to arouse controversy. [NE]]

AUSTRALIAN
McGregor, William (2002). *Verb Classification in Australian Languages*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. [First major study of 'verb classification' in a large number of Australian languages, by which most verb lexemes consist of a (typically) uninflecting root combining with a 'classifying verb' or 'auxiliary' drawn from several to over 25 verbs. Based both on McGregor's detailed work on many languages of the Kimberley region, and a comprehensive survey of many other languages of north-western Australia in particular. [NE]]

AUSTRALIAN
Schebeck, Bernhard (2002). *Dialect and Social Groupings in Northeast Arnhem Land, Australia*. München: Lincom. [Complete survey of this complex dialect/language chain in northeastern Arnhem Land, anthropologically fascinating because of the existence of distinct lects for each clan, cross-cut by an opposition between two sets of 'moiety' lects. Revised from Schebeck's classic but hitherto unpublished study in the 1960s; particularly relevant for studies of language microdifferentiation in hunter-gatherer groups. [NE]]

COLAC

DHARUMBAL
[Study combining a review of earlier materials with salvage work by the author, synthesizing all information on this language of Eastern Queensland. Author argues it has many conservative features, at least for Pama-Nyungan; it is atypical for languages of area in having a voicing distinction for stops intervocically. [NE]]

**DUUNGIDJAWU**

**GAAGUDJU**
[Based on salvage work primarily with the last speaker, since deceased. Gaagudju, spoken in Western Arnhem Land, has been classified as belonging to its own non-Pama-Nyungan group, only distantly related to other languages, making it important that it be represented in genetically representative samples. Head-marking, complex prefixing and suffixing morphology to the verb, four noun classes, complex prosodic morphology, with significant divergences from neighbouring languages. [NE]]

**JINGULU**

**KUKU YALANJI**
[One of the few languages of Cape York still being learned by children; spoken between Mossman and Cooktown north of Cairns, Queensland, Pama-Nyungan family. [NE]]
[Kuku Yalanji, spoken in the area between Mossman and Cooktown in North Queensland, is still a living language. Only about two score of the original 250 distinct Australian Aboriginal languages are still learned by children; Kuku Yalanji is one of them, although its use as the main means of communication in the home has diminished during the past twenty years. This publication is intended to provide a record of the grammar of this language and to make Kuku Yalanji publicly accessible. [MR]]

**KUUK THAAYORRE**

**LIMILNGAN**

[A further salvage study from another highly divergent language family just to the west of Gaagudju in the 'Top End' of the Northern Territory. Typically for a non-Pama-Nyungan language it is head-marking with complex prefixal and suffixal morphology on the verb, subject and object cross-referencing, and four genders. But it differs from other Australian languages in significant ways, including a tolerance for vowel-initial morphemes, unusual privative constructions, and high rates of suppletion, morphological irregularity and non-productivity. [NE]]

[This grammar provides a description of Limilngan, a previously undescribed and now extinct language of northern Australia. Australian languages generally show a high degree of structural similarity to one another. Limilngan shows some of the common Australian patterns, but in other areas it diverges significantly from them. It has a standard Australian phonological inventory, but its phonotactic patterns are unusual. Some heterorganic clusters such as /kb/ are of markedly higher frequency than homorganic clusters such as /nd/. Like a number of Australian languages, Limilngan has many vowel-initial morphemes. However, historically these result from lenition and not from initial dropping as elsewhere in Australia.

Like many northern languages, it has complex systems of both prefixation and suffixation to nominals and verbs. Prefixation provides information about nominal classification (four classes), mood, and pronominal cross-reference (subjects and objects). Suffixation provides information about case, tense, and aspect. Limilngan differs from most Australian languages in that a considerable amount of its morphology is unproductive, showing complex and irregular allomorphic variation.

Limilngan is like most Australian languages in that it may be described as a free word order language. However, word order is not totally free and strictly ordered phrasal compounding structures are significant (e.g. in the formation of denominal verbs). [MR]]

MAYALI, KUNWINJKU, KUNE et al.

NHANDA

[Concise and accessible account of this language of the Indian Ocean coast, based on salvage work by the author. Though Pama-Nyungan, it differs in interesting ways from its neighbours, particularly in its phonology, possessing a voicing contrast and clearly segmental glottal stops. [NE]]

NYANGUMARTA
Sharp, Janet Catherine (2004). *Nyngumarta: A Language of the Pilbara Region of Western Australia.* (Pacific Linguistics, 556.) Canberra: Australian National University. <Marrngu, Nyungic, Pama-Nyungan, Australian>
PITJANTJATJARA

WAMBAYA

WARRUNGU

WIRANGU

WORORA

WULGURU

YALARNGA
Breen, Gavan & Barry J. Blake (2007). The Grammar of Yalarnga: A Language of Western Queensland. (Pacific Linguistics, 584.) Canberra: Australian National University. [Yalarnga is a language from Dajarra and country to its east, in far western Queensland. This grammar presents all that could be learnt by the authors from their work with the last three aged speakers, two of whom spoke it only as a second language. Typologically Yalarnga is a fairly typical Pama-Nyungan language. It makes an interesting comparison with its northern neighbour, Kalkutungu, with which it shares some lexical and grammatical features, but not some distinctive sound changes that are reflected in that language.]

Gavan Breen’s work in linguistics can be divided essentially into three main streams: salvage studies of a substantial number of now-extinct Australian languages, based on fieldwork with the last speakers; development of orthographies and literacy courses, and teaching vernacular literacy and other skills relevant to work in bilingual education programs, mainly in Central Australian languages; studies of Central Australian languages,
including phonology, kinship and ethno-classification, but mainly directed towards production of dictionaries. Breen has been based for many years at the Institute for Aboriginal Development, in Alice Springs.

ISBN 9780858835672  Xi + 120 pp
Prices: Australia AUD $34.65  (incl. GST), Overseas AUD $31.50 -- PL]

**YANDRUWANDHA**


**YANDRUWANDHA**

Breen, Gavan (2004). *Innamincka Words: Yandruwandha Dictionary and Stories.* (Pacific Linguistics, 559.) Canberra: Australian National University. [Innamincka Talk is one of a pair of companion volumes on Yandruwandha, a dialect of the language formerly spoken on the Cooper and Strzelecki Creeks and the country to the north of the Cooper, in the northeast corner of South Australia and a neighbouring strip of Queensland.]

**YARALDI**

McDonald, Maryalyce (2002). *A Study of the Phonetics and Phonology of Yaraldi and Associated Dialects.* München: Lincom Studies in Australian Languages. <Australian> [A short phonetic study of this language of the Murray River (often classified as Pama-Nyungan, but its genetic affiliation is in fact far from clear), based on last-ditch salvage work in the 1960s, together with short lexicon including phonetic and phonemic representations. Has six points of articulation for stops and nasals, and four for laterals. [NE]]

**YINGKARTA**


**YORTA YORTA**

**PIDGINS, CREOLES, MIXED LANGUAGES**

**CHINOOK JARGON**

**MIXED LANGUAGES**
Izre’el, Shlomo (1998). *Canaano Akkadian*. München: LINCOM EUROPA. [in the publicity material the publisher calls Akkadian the oldest documented mixed language, first identified as such by Maarten Kossmann, because of its combination of East Semitic and West Semitic. It was used in writing in the Near East in the 14th century B.C., This, however, is not made clear in the book]

**MIXED LANGUAGES**
Thurgood, Elzbieta A. (1998). A description of nineteenth century Baba Malay: A Malay variety influenced by language shift. Doctoral dissertation, University of Hawai’i. [this is a contact language; perhaps a creole, perhaps an intertwined language]

**MIXED LANGUAGES**
Mous, Maarten (2003). *The Making of a Mixed Language. The case of Ma’a/Mbugu*. Amsterdam: J. Benjamins. 322 pp. ISBN 1 58811 489 9 / 90 272 5248 3. (Creole Language Library) [not only a description of the grammar, but also an account of its genesis, ethohistorical background, etc.
In this series, *Creole Language Library*, some other creole books have been published recently, not strictly grammars, such as: *Creole Formation as Language Contact. The case of the Suriname Creoles*, by Bettina Migge. See also the *Series Studies in Ethnolinguistics*, Peter Lang Publishers, with titles like Susanne Mühleisen’s *Creole Discourse*. And H. Masuda’s book on three creoles]

**MIXED LANGUAGES**
MIXED LANGUAGES
[An audio CD with dialogues, basic conversation, word lists, a prayer and one traditional fairy tale. Order from: Norman Fleury, director, Michif languages program, Manitoba Metis Federation, 150 Henry Avenue, Manitoba R3B OJ7, Canada. The texts are available on: www.hum.au.dk/lingvist/lokal/michif/michif-CD-texts.doc
The sound files will become available at the Metis virtual museum this spring at: www.metismuseum.ca]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ARABIC LEXIFIER
Wellens, I.H.W. 2003. An Arabic creole in Africa: The Nubi language of Uganda. [This University of Nijmegen dissertation provides an excellent grammar of the Nubi Arabic Creole of Uganda. Thesis supervisors: Kees Versteegh & Manfred Woidich. It has been printed in a limited number of copies only. It used to be available in PDF format at the University’s website, but it has apparently disappeared. I hope a commercial edition will be published as well]
http://webdoc.ubn.kun.nl/mono/w/wellens_i/arabcrina.pdf

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ARABIC LEXIFIER
[Originally Thèse, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 2003. 610 + 386 pp.]
[voluminous in-depth dissertation of this creole spoken in Kenya. Grammar, texts, dictionary]
[See now also:

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ATLANTIC
[not a grammar, but of general typological interest]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, BANTU LEXIFIER
[it is pre-2000, but as far as I know this booklet has not been noticed by anyone in print. There is a grammatical sketch (with information about ethnic differences) of this Nguni-
based pidgin of the South African mines on pp. 73-86, and the rest of the book, mostly
based on published sources, contains historical and sociolinguistic information]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, BANTU LEXIFIER

PIDGIN/CREOLE, CARIBBEAN
James, Winford & Valerie Youssef (2002). *The Languages of Tobago: Genesis, Structure
and Perspectives*. St. Augustine: UWI SOCS.

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
Press. xv + 205 pp.
[official language of Vanuatu]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
[spoken in the Guyanas; there is also a grammar in English by Huttar & Huttar]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
langues aluku, ndyuka et pamaka*. Paris: Collection Didactique. Editions IRD.
[three English lexifier creoles spoken by maroons in Suriname and French Guyana]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
[ordering address: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria
"Rodrigo Facio" Apartado 75-2060, San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America]
[an English-based creole spoken in Costa Rica. Speakers are descendants of immigrants
from Jamaica]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
Sakoda, Kent & Jeff Siegel (2003). *Pidgin Grammar: An Introduction to the Creole
[a popularizing description]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
1903292069.
[comparison of grammatical features of young native speakers from different parts of New
Guinea]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER**


[a teaching book in French to learn Saramaccan, the English/Portuguese-lexifier creole of the maroons of Suriname, some of whom have moved to neighbouring Guyane. This creole also has significant Portuguese and West African elements in lexicon and grammar. I have not seen it, but I heard there are quite a few errors in it]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER**


**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER**


**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER**


[a book consists of a grammar of Limonese Creole, focusing primarily on a sociolinguistic study of this English-based creole (which comes from Jamaican Creole) and which exists in a Spanish-speaking country]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER**


[The grammatical sketch covers one small chapter. This monograph contains a CD-Rom with a.o. samples of the different social varieties of the pidgins and some of the example sentences from the grammatical sketch]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER**


[Carriacou is a small island in the Eastern Caribbean. Also contains texts. Reviewed by L. Wright in *Carrier Pidgin* 28: 10-11, by J. P. Williams in *English World-Wide*, June 2002,
The ALT Grammar Watch

vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 144-147(4), and R. N. S. Clair Language Problems & Language Planning, January 2002, vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 211-212(2)]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
[is not a grammar but deals with a specific issue in the grammar of this creole]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ENGLISH LEXIFIER
[the broken English of butlers in India]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, JAPANESE LEXIFIER
[In Japanese. Based on a series of articles from the newspaper Kanagawa Shinbun. It deals with the pidgin spoken around 1900 in Yokohama harbour, mostly based on Japanese, and some English]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER
[chapters 3,4 and 5 of the book provide an in-depth description of major grammatical issues in all four basilectal varieties of Cape Verdean Creole (the Sotavento varieties of Santiago, Brava, Maio and Fogo). It is based on extensive fieldwork]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER
[teaching grammar for schools in Guyane. www.ibisrouge.fr]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER
[popular]

PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER
[apparently an impressive grammar. It also contains texts and transcribed dialogues]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**
[order from www.lepublieur.com]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**
[the Lingua Franca was a Romance pidgin used in the Mediterranean from the late Middle Ages until the early 20th century. Its lexicon varies between Italian, Spanish and Provencal.]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**
[this is a language spoken by descendants of maroons, who escaped slavery in the mid-1500s. Portuguese lexifier creole. It has undergone significant influence from a Bantu language, including basic vocabulary]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**
[also Capeverdian creole]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**
[order from Verbalis@mail.EUnet.pt. See: http://home.kqnet.pt/vcl/prod09.htm. This dictionary of Cape Verdean Creole also contains a chapter on grammar. The sketch is available on the internet: http://www.priberam.pt/dcvpo/]

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**

**PIDGIN/CREOLE, ROMANCE LEXIFIER**
SIGN LANGUAGES

SIGN, GENERAL

BRITISH SIGN

GERMAN SIGN

HAUSA SIGN

INDIAN SIGN

INDO-PAKISTANI SIGN

THE REST

GENERAL

ANCIENT

ENDANGERED