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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Annual Meeting, Chicago, January 2008

The 2007-8 annual winter meeting of SSILA will be held in Chicago, Illinois, January 3-6, 2008, concurrently with the 82nd annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The venue will be the Chicago Palmer House Hilton. Further information about the hotel and location can be found at the LSA website (www.lsadc.org), and participants will be able to preregister for the meeting and reserve hotel rooms on-line after July 1.

The Call for Papers has been mailed to all members of the Society and is posted at the SSILA website (www.ssila.org). The deadline for receipt of abstracts is Saturday, September 1. Note that the LSA's deadline this year has been put forward to Wednesday, August 1, to allow for review by a panel of 70 external experts. SSILA sessions are separately organized and reviewed.

Proposals for organized sessions are welcome. The organizer(s) of such sessions should submit a preliminary proposal to the Program Committee at the earliest possible date, but no later than Monday, August 13, including a general statement of the purpose and structure of the session. These should be directed to the chair of the committee, Donna Gerdtts (gerdts@sfu.ca). A full proposal will be due on September 1

CORRESPONDENCE

ISO 639-3 change request review cycle has begun

April 3, 2007

March 30 was the closing date for sending in change request forms for consideration during the first three-month review period for Candidate Change Requests, which will take place April through June 2007. All Candidate Change Requests may be viewed via the Change Request Index (http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/chg_requests.asp).

This index permits sorting in various ways and has links to specific documentation for each change being proposed. The outcome of each Change Request will be announced in July 2007. Comments on any change request may be directed to me at (iso639-3@sil.org); comments will also be posted to the Change Request documentation page for viewing by others. Please include the Change Request number in the subject line.

Please take a moment to look at proposed changes related to languages in your area of interest and send in your comments. This is your means of "voting" on changes to improve the ISO 639-3 standard.

You may also continue to propose additional changes, which will be considered in a review cycle later this year.

—Joan Spannc
ISO 639-3/RA, SIL International, Dallas, TX
iso639-3@sil.org

Remembering Sturtevant

March 18, 2007

A bit of a personal note about the death of Dr. William Sturtevant [see "Obituaries" below]. I was very sorry to hear of his passing. I met him on my first summer here in Oklahoma in 1961 when I came out to work on the Delaware language. In fact, for one day, I was his guide. It is as if, with his passing, a small portion of my history has been taken away.

That summer I was staying at the home of Fred Washington. One day Dr. Sturtevant drove up and worked with Fred for a while on the names of animals, trees, birds, etc. After he had finished with his lists he asked Fred who else he might visit, and Fred gave him some names. Fred tried to describe how to get to where these people lived, but since I had already been there a while and knew the places, I offered my services as a guide.

The first person we went to visit was John Falleaf, who was staying with his son Fred in Caney, Kansas. Then we went to see Ollie Anderson in Dewey, Oklahoma. Ollie was not at home, so I asked her neighbor if she knew where she might be, and she sent us to Ollie's nephew, Leonard Longbone, who in turn told us that she was probably down at Nora Dean's house. I didn't really know Nora at that time, although I had seen her at several stomp dances that summer.

We drove on down to Nora's, where we found her and Ollie visiting in the yard. Dr. Sturtevant introduced himself and started asking Ollie his list of words. I noticed that she would sometimes turn to Nora, and Nora would come out with the name for the thing. It was apparent that the younger woman knew quite a bit, and as we talked I realized that James Thompson was her father. He was at that time, as far as I know, the oldest living speaker of Delaware.

Before we left that day, I had made an appointment to come back to do some more work with Nora, and the rest is history. Had it not been for Dr. Sturtevant I might never have gotten to know Nora Dean and her father, James Thompson, who several years later adopted me into his family, a great honor.

This was the same year, 1961, that Dr. Sturtevant was doing his research with the Seneca-Cayuga here in eastern Oklahoma. He will be missed.

—Jim Rementer, Director
The Lenape Language Project
Delaware Tribe of Indians
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Dena'ina Sukdu'a

March 7, 2007

It is with great pride and joy that I announce that *Dena'ina Sukdu'a: Traditional Stories of the Tanaina Athabaskans*, the book of traditional stories that I recorded while doing my doctoral linguistic research in Alaska in the early 1970s, has been released in a third edition, complete with an audio CD of six of the stories.

The book represents a huge accomplishment for me and a wonderful gift to the Dena'ina people. All proceeds from the book will go towards future publications in Alaska Native Languages. The book can be ordered directly through the Alaska Native Language Center, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (907-474-7874, fyanlp@uaf.edu).

I also would like to take this opportunity to announce that the Stonington Gallery in Seattle, Washington will present a solo show of my work in September 2007 along with a book signing and a slide presentation about the work and the experiences which inspired it. The show will consist of jewelry based on the Dena'ina stories, the structure of the Dena'ina language and the experience of being a field linguist. The show will open Thursday, September 6, and the slide lecture will be on Wednesday, September 12. See <http://www.stoningtongallery.com> for details.

I am very excited about these events and the challenge of this very special body of work. This year promises to be a very exciting one for me!

—Joan Tenenbaum
<http://www.joantenbaum.com>

Correcting a Wikipedia entry

February 10, 2007

Until recently the article on the Piscataway leader Turkey Tayac (1895-1978) in Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey_Tayac), the on-line "free encyclopedia", stated that I had worked with him and implied that I had authenticated him as having traditional knowledge of the last words of Piscataway, a poorly known Eastern Algonquian language of Maryland. At my request this has now (as of February 9, 2007) been corrected. I met Tayac once but never worked with him. In 1992 a family member gave me a list of 20 words that he had written down, and at that time I observed that, while some of these were obviously not genuine and many were unidentified, at least one could possibly have

been known from tradition. Having now looked at these words again I have concluded that Tayac had learned some words of Plains Cree and Micmac (plus two of Mohawk) and was recalling those. Some words and placenames remain opaque to me. A more extensive compilation of words that William Harlan Gilbert, Jr., is believed to have obtained from him in the 1940s could not be found in Gilbert's papers after his death (as reported to me by his son, Glenn).

—Ives Goddard
Smithsonian Institution
goddardi@si.edu

'God' in Tsimshian?

February 7, 2007

I am interested in the Tsimshian (Coast Tsimshian, Sm'algyax) word for (the Christian) God, '*Wii Sm'oogit ts'm Laxha*, literally 'Great Chief in the Sky'. This to me is suspiciously similar to the Chinook Jargon term *Saghalee Tyee* (variously spelled), with the same literal meaning. The ethnographic record is ambiguous as to whether or not the Tsimshian were monotheists before contact, and one hears conflicting opinions on this point from contemporary Tsimshians as well. Certainly that term does not appear in any of the hundreds of Tsimshian narratives collected by Barbeau, Boas, etc., nor does any other term for a Deity. I am curious whether other languages in the areas where Chinook Jargon was used as a medium of missionization (i.e. Alaska, BC, Washington, Oregon), and especially languages of peoples geographically and culturally close to the Tsimshian, contain similarly constructed words for 'God' or whether they use other forms entirely, such as loanwords, unanalyzable terms, etc. Secondly, if respondents happen to know, is the ethnohistorical evidence for or against precontact monotheism in these cases?

—Christopher F. Roth
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OBITUARIES

William C. Sturtevant (1926-2007)

William Curtis Sturtevant, Curator Emeritus at the Smithsonian Institution and Editor in Chief of the *Handbook of North American Indians*, died peacefully on March 2, 2007, at a nursing home in Rockville, Maryland. He was 80. Although suffering from emphysema, he had remained professionally active until a few months before his death, formally retiring from the Smithsonian only in January of this year.

Among his colleagues and peers, Bill Sturtevant was best known for his encyclopedic knowledge of the material culture of Native Americans and the importance of clothing, cooking utensils, tools and art as identity markers. His research encompassed fieldwork, archival and museum research, and the search for and interpretation of early drawings and paintings. He was recognized as a pioneer in the interdisciplinary fields of ethnohistory and ethno-science.

Bill was born on July 16, 1926, into a family of extraordinary scientific and intellectual accomplishment. His father, Alfred H. Sturtevant, was a member of T. H. Morgan's pioneering genetics

research team at Columbia University and shared in Morgan's 1933 Nobel Prize. (The funds helped pay for Bill's and his siblings' education.) His uncle was the renowned Yale linguist Edgar H. Sturtevant, one of the founders of Hittite studies. Bill's first cousin, Julian M. Sturtevant, chaired Yale's chemistry department and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and his sister and brother have had their own distinguished careers, one in law and the other in physics.

Bill's father joined the Cal Tech faculty in 1928, when Morgan moved his laboratory there from Columbia, and the Sturtevant children grew up in Pasadena. Fascinated from an early age by all things Indian, Bill was seriously reading anthropology in high school and enrolled at UC Berkeley because of its reputation in that field. His studies were interrupted in his sophomore year, when he was drafted for military service and spent a year as a Navy pharmacist's mate in the Pacific, but he returned to Berkeley under the GI Bill and received his BA in 1949. He immediately went on to Yale for graduate work, where he was awarded the Ph.D in anthropology in 1955 with a dissertation on the medical beliefs and practices of the Mikasuki Seminole of Florida.

While at Berkeley, Bill took several courses in linguistics from Mary Haas and Murray Emeneau, and although he published relatively little that was specifically linguistic in focus, he maintained a lifelong interest in descriptive and historical work on American Indian languages. He was especially interested in the history of the documentation of Southeastern languages.

Bill's career with the Smithsonian spanned half a century, beginning in 1956 with an appointment as ethnologist at the Bureau of American Ethnology. When the Bureau was absorbed into the Department of Anthropology in the mid-1960s, he became Curator of North American Ethnology in the National Museum of Natural History, a position he held for four decades.

In 1966, Bill was officially designated the general editor of the Smithsonian's new *Handbook of North American Indians*. Under his direction, it took shape as a 20-volume comprehensive encyclopedia covering language, culture and history. The project got under way in 1970, and Bill remained in effective charge until his retirement. He saw 13 volumes to completion, beginning with *California* (vol. 8) in 1978; the last volume to appear under his supervision was *Southeast* (vol. 14) in 2004. *Languages* (vol. 17), edited by Ives Goddard, appeared in 1996.

Bill was the recipient of many honors. At various time he served as president of the American Society for Ethnohistory, the American Ethnological Society, the American Anthropological Association, and the Anthropological Society of Washington. On the occasion of his 75th birthday he was honored by his friends and colleagues with a volume of essays, *Anthropology, History, and American Indians*, edited by William L. Merrill and Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, Number 44, 2002).

His survivors include his wife of 16 years, the linguist Sally McLendon; two children from his first marriage to the Burmese historian Theda Maw; two stepdaughters; a sister; a brother; and a grandson.

—VG (incorporating information from the *Washington Post*)

PUBLICATIONS OF WILLIAM C. STURTEVANT
ON AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

- 1958 Siouan Languages in the East. *American Anthropologist* 60:738-43.
- 1959 Authorship of the Powell Linguistic Classification. *IJAL* 25:196-99.
- 1979 Southeastern Indian Formulas. In *Native North American Indian Spirituality of the Eastern Woodlands*, ed. Elisabeth Tooker, pp. 282-93. New York: Paulist Press.
- 1994 The Misconnection of Guale and Yamasee with Muskogean. *IJAL* 60:139-48.
- 1998 Mary R. Haas and Ethnology. *Anthropological Linguistics* 39:590-93.
- 2005 History of Research on Native Languages of the Southeast. In *The Native Languages of the Southeastern United States*, ed. Janine Scancarelli & Heather Hardy, pp. 8-65. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- With Jason Baird Jackson and Raymond D. Fogelson
- 2004 History of Ethnological and Linguistic Research. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 14: Southeast*, ed. Raymond D. Fogelson, pp. 31-47. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
- With Sam Stanley
- 1973 Linguistics in the Smithsonian. In *Themes in Linguistics: The 1970s*, ed. Eric P. Hamp. *Janua Linguarum, Series Minor* 172, pp. 14-18. The Hague: Mouton.

Karl V. Teeter (1929-2007)

Karl Van Duyn Teeter, retired Professor of Linguistics at Harvard and a specialist in the Algonquian languages, died of a heart attack on April 20, 2007, at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was 78 and had been in ill health for several years. In 1997 he served as President of SSILA.

Born in Berkeley, California, but raised on a farm near Lexington, Massachusetts, Karl's education was in some ways unusual. He dropped out of college and joined the US Army, which sent him to Japan as part of the Occupation force. There he fell in love with the Japanese language, but as he lived on a military base had only limited exposure to it. Officers were entitled to live off-base with their families, but as an enlisted man (a Supply Sergeant) he at first thought that there was no way to arrange to live off-base. Then he discovered that enlisted men were entitled to live off-base if their family was present. He arranged for his wife Anita to join him at his own expense, then requested off-base housing. He and his wife ended up living in a Japanese house, which both from the point of view of language acquisition and in other respects he found a great improvement on the barracks.

On leaving the Army in 1954 Karl resumed his education at UC Berkeley. He graduated with a degree in Oriental Languages in 1956 and immediately went on to graduate school in Linguistics, where he studied with Mary Haas and Murray Emeneau. While he is known primarily for his work on Wiyot and Algonquian, he knew Japanese well, and though he published little on it he retained an interest in Japanese linguistics, especially dialectology, throughout his life.

Karl's dissertation, completed in 1962, was a description of Wiyot, an Algic language of northwest California, which he was the last linguist to hear spoken natively. Wiyot was not completely unknown—Gladys Reichard had published a grammar in 1925—but Karl's work added immeasurably to the documentation of the language. The speaker he worked with, Della Prince, who passed away shortly before he completed his dissertation, is usually noted as the last speaker and the only one still alive when he began his work. Actually, as Karl told the story, there were two speakers, Mrs. Prince and an old man. Karl tried to meet the man, but he was unwilling. His son, who could not speak Wiyot, wanted his father to work with Karl in order to preserve the language, but the old man had experienced so much discrimination during his working life that, now that he was retired and did not need to deal with white people, he refused to have any contact with them.

Karl's new material on Wiyot was of interest not only for its own sake but for the light that it shed on the long-standing controversy over the 1913 proposal by Edward Sapir that Wiyot and Yurok, another language of Northern California (together called "Ritwan" by Dixon and Kroeber), were related to the Algonquian languages, together forming a larger language family that is now usually known as "Algic." Such a relationship was unexpected since the Algonquian languages are concentrated in the Northeast, with the closest Algonquian language a good 1000 km from California.

The evidence that Sapir put forward was not fully persuasive to some linguists, most notably Truman Michelson, the leading Algonquianist of the time. After a brief exchange the debate subsided, but for many years the question was considered unresolved. It was finally settled in the late 1950s and early 1960s due to the new data provided by Karl's work on Wiyot and field work on Yurok by R. H. Robins and Mary Haas, together with new analysis and argumentation. The first public step was Mary Haas' 1958 paper "Algonkian-Ritwan: The End of a Controversy", which for the first time put forward extensive regular phonological correspondences between Yurok, Wiyot, and Algonquian, including many proposed by Karl in unpublished work. What clinched the case was the grammatical evidence discovered by Karl and by Ives Goddard.*

Karl joined the Harvard faculty in 1959 as a Junior Fellow, and was a member of the Linguistics department from 1962 until his retirement in 1989. At Harvard, he turned his attention to the Algonquian languages, and regularly offered a course in field methods that focused on Algonquian. Several of his many students went on to distinguished careers as Algonquianists, including Ives Goddard, John Nichols and Philip LeSourd. Karl's own fieldwork focused on Maliseet, and a volume of the Maliseet texts that he recorded was published earlier this year, edited by Philip LeSourd.

After his retirement, Karl resumed his work with Wiyot and reestablished contact with the Wiyot community, becoming a mentor and friend to the Tribal members struggling to revive the Wiyot language. He made several visits to northern California and generously placed his notes and tapes at the disposal of the Tribe.

Karl was one of the relatively few linguists who successfully bridged the transition between the Bloomfieldian tradition of American

Structuralism and generative grammar. He became an advocate of generative grammar, but understood its predecessor well and retained some sympathy for it.

An uncomplicated, unassuming, and tactful man whose life centered on his family, Karl loved dogs and mystery novels, and always rode his bike to work. He owned hundreds of cookbooks and often made his own bread, beer, and wine. An avid fan of jazz, he played the cornet. In addition to his wife of 55 years, Anita, he leaves four daughters; two brothers; three sisters; twelve grandchildren; one great-grandson; and seven step-great-grandchildren.

—Bill Poser & Victor Golla

PUBLICATIONS OF KARL V. TEETER
ON AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

- 1958 Notes on Humboldt County, California. Place Names of Indian Origin. *Names* 6:55-56.
 - 1964a *The Wiyot Language*. University of California Publications in Linguistics 37.
 - 1964b Wiyot and Yurok: A Preliminary Study. In *Studies in Californian Linguistics*, ed. William Bright. (University of California Publications in Linguistics 34.) Berkeley: University of California Press.
 - 1964c Algonquian Languages and Genetic Relationships *International Congress of Linguists* 9:1026-33.
 - 1965 The Algonquian Verb: Notes Towards a Reconsideration. *IJAL* 31:221-25.
 - 1967a Genetic Classification in Algonquian. In *Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I - Algonquian*. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 214, Anthropological Series no. 78. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada.
 - 1967b Preliminary Report on Malcette-Passamaquoddy. In *Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics I - Algonquian*. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 214, Anthropological Series no. 78. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada.
 - 1970 Review of *The Menomini Language*, by Leonard Bloomfield. *IJAL* 36: 235-39.
 - 1972 American Indian Linguistics. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 1: 411-24.
 - 1973 Algonquian. In *Current Trends in Linguistics*. Volume 10, ed. Thomas Sebeok, pp. 1141-63. The Hague: Mouton.
 - 1974 Some Algic Etymologies. *IJAL* 40:197-201.
 - 1988 Mile-long Plymouth with Fishtail Fenders. In *In Honor of Mary Haas: From the Haas Festival Conference on Native American Linguistics*, ed. William F. Shipley, pp. 787-94. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
 - 1993 (editor) *In Memoriam: Peter Lewis Paul, 1902-1989*. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 126. Hull: Canadian Museum of Civilization.
 - 1995 Wiyot Obsolescence. *Papers of the Algonquian Conference* 26:457-61.
- With John D. Nichols
- 1993a *Wiyot Handbook I: Glossary and Concordance*. Memoir 10, Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Winnipeg: Department of Linguistics, University of Manitoba. 423 pp.
 - 1993b *Wiyot Handbook II: Interlinear Translation and English Index*. Memoir 11, Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Winnipeg: Department of Linguistics, University of Manitoba. 315 pp.
- With Philip S. LeSourd
- 1983 Vowel Length in Malecite. *Papers of the Algonquian Conference* 14:245-48.

*For the details see William Poser, "On the End of the Ritwan Controversy", posted at <http://www.billposer.org/Papers/oerc.pdf>

2007 *Tales from Maliseet Country: The Maliseet Texts of Karl V. Teeter*. Edited by Philip S. LeSourd. Lincoln: Univ. of Nebraska Press.

We regret to announce the death of **Robert W. Young**, the dean of Navajo linguistics, who passed away in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on February 22, and of **Robert L. Oswalt**, a well-known specialist in Pomo linguistics, who passed away at his home in Kensington, California, on May 22. Full obituaries of both men will appear in the July issue of the *Newsletter*.

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

CELCNA 2007

The third *Conference on Endangered Languages and Cultures of Native America* was held in Salt Lake City at the Center for American Indian Languages, University of Utah, on the weekend of April 13-15, 2007. The keynote speakers were **Marianne Mithun** (UC-Santa Barbara), "Documenting Complexity", and **Christine Sims** (Acoma). Other presentations included:

Friday, April 13:

Susan Penfield, Susan, Amelia Flores & Benjamin V. Tucker (U Arizona), "The Role of the Language Activist in Documentation and Revitalization"; **Lizette Peter, Tracy Hirata-Edds & Brad Montgomery-Anderson** (U Kansas), "Acquiring Cherokee as a Second Language through Kindergarten Immersion"; **Alice Saunsoi & Ardis Eschenberg** (Nebraska Indian Community College), "Verb-centered teaching for a verb-centered language: food, fun and games"; **Verónica Grondona** (Eastern Michigan U), "Demonstratives in Chaco languages and their typological significance"; **Yolanda Lastra** (UNAM), "Documentation of Chichimec"; **James Kari** (Dena'inaq' Titazunt), "Tabooistic Replacements in Dena'ina Athabascan"; **Kosuke Matsukawa** (SUNY at Albany), "The 50th Anniversary of Proto-Mixtecan (Longacre 1957) and the Future of Proto-Mixtecan Studies"; **Benjamin Bruening & Yaping Tsai** (U Delaware), "Eliciting Complex Scope Judgments in Passamaquoddy"; **Virginia Beavert** (Yakama Nation) & **Joana Jansen** (NILI and U Oregon), "Language Documentation and Language Teaching: connecting goals and products"; **Colleen Fitzgerald** (Texas Tech), "Interdisciplinary Approaches to Teaching Language Revitalization"; **Hartwell Francis, Thomas Belt & Nannie Taylor** (Western Carolina U), "Stimulating Interaction with Pictures: Data collection and lesson development"; **Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian), "The Mahican Orthographies"; **Marcia Haag** (U Oklahoma), "The Persistence of Orthography as an Impediment to Language Programs in Oklahoma"; **Marie Klopfenstein** (U Louisiana-Lafayette), "A Practical Guide to Studying the Phonetics of Nasalization"; **Benjamin V. Tucker, Susan Penfield & Lika Serratos** (U Arizona), "Documentation for Language Revitalization"; **Wilson Silva** (CAIL, U Utah), "Documentation of Arapaso and Karapana: Fieldwork Challenges in the Multilingual Vaupés River Region of Brazil"; and **Ana Suely A.C. Cabral** (Laboratório de Línguas Indígenas, U Nacional de Brasília), "Language Loss and its Reversion: the case of Asurini (Brazil)."

Saturday, April 14:

Anthony Shirley, et al. (U Utah), "Navajo Language Student Presentations"; **Wil Star & Joann Crespin** (Santa Fe Indian School), [TBA]; **Kip Canfield** (U Maryland, UMBC), "Issues in the Presentation and Representation for the Navaho Lexicon"; **Naomi Fox & Julia James** (CAIL, U Utah), "Revitalizing Endangered Language Data: Case studies in rescuing legacy documentation"; **Barbara Need** (U Chicago), "Challenges in a

Digital Age"; **Eric Poncet** (NunaSoft.org), "Technology: a double-edged sword for endangered languages of Native America"; **Marcellino Berardo, & Amber A. Neely** (U Oklahoma), "Four Components to Language Revitalization with Special Emphasis on Teaching and Administration"; **Heather Van Volkburg, Lynnika Butler, Natasha Warner & Quirina Luna-Costillas** (U Arizona), "Language Revitalization is Language Creation"; **Ana Condit** (U Sydney, Australia), "Documentation of the Southeastern Huastec, a Mayan Language of Mexico"; **Antonio García Zúñiga** (National Institute of Indigenous Languages, Mexico), "Linguistic Revitalization and Documentation of Mocho' (Mayan): A Proposal"; **Sheri J. Tatsch** (UC Davis), "The Act of Naming"; **Danielle De La Mare** (Dept of Education, Culture and Society, U Utah), "Indigenous Scholarship: Offering Academia the Wisdom of Complex Understandings, Respect, and Responsible Transformation"; and **John Hunt Peacock** (Maryland Institute College of Arts), "The Humanitarian Crisis of Native American Language Loss." — (*Poster Session*): **Nancy Garcia & Naomi Fox** (CAIL, U Utah), "Reconciling Documentation and Pedagogy"; **Manuela Noske** (Microsoft Co. & Indigenous Language Institute), "Ancient Voices/Modern Tools: Community-Based Revitalization Efforts Through Technology Training"; **Wilson Silva, Joshua Bowles, Tamrika Khvtisashvili & Kristen Schaub** (collaborator) (CAIL, U Utah), "The Amazonian Languages Research and Documentation Group"; **Angela Elija** (Six Nations), "Kawennio Language Preservation Project"; **Marianna Di Paolo & Julia James** (U Utah), "2007 Update on the Wick R. Miller Collection Shoshoni Project"; **Lily Márquez** (INALI), "Major Undertakings in the Field of Language Policy at the INALI in Mexico City"; and **Irene Applebaum** (U Montana), "Aspect in Shoshone." — (*Forum discussion*): Led by **Beverly Crum** (Shoshone speaker and linguist, Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada).

Sunday, April 15:

Lynnika Butler (U Arizona), "CV Metathesis in Two Mutsun Verbal Paradigms"; **Zeb Pischnotte** (CAIL, U Utah), "Optimality Theory Applied to Inupiaq Eskimo"; **Erin Haynes & Wesley Y. Leonard** (UC-Berkeley), "Specific Collaborative Consultation to Find 'Good' Speakers: The Empowerment Model in Practice"; **Adam Hammick** (U Texas-Austin), "The Chatino Language Project: Teaching Literacy in an Endangered Language"; **Mary T. Haldane Kennedy** (Northwest Indian College), "Tsimshian Language Renewal"; and **Racquel-M. Yamada** (U Oregon), "From Chamber Orchestra to Symphony: collaborative linguistic fieldwork."

BLS 33 focuses on Mexico and Central America

The 33rd annual meeting of the *Berkeley Linguistics Society* was held on the weekend of February 9-11, 2007, on the campus of UC Berkeley. A special session focused on the languages of Mexico and Central America. Papers (including invited presentations) in this session included:

Rosemary Beam de Azcona (La Trobe U), "Problems in Zapotec Tone Reconstruction"; **David Beck** (U Alberta), "Argument Quantification and Qualification in Upper Necaxa Totonac"; **Henrik Bergqvist** (U London, SOAS), "Agent Focus in Yukatek and Lakandon Maya"; **Wesley Collins** (U Ricardo Palma/SIL International), "Taking What a Language Gives Us: The Reported Inclusive/Exclusive Distinction in Maya-Mam"; **Nora England** (U Texas-Austin), "Marking Aspect and Inferring Time in Mam"; **Keelan Evanini** (U Pennsylvania), "The Phonetic Realization of Pitch Accent in Huave"; **Jane Hill** (U Arizona), "The Proto-Uto-Aztecan Cultivation Hypothesis: New Linguistic Evidence"; **Carmen Jany** (UC-Santa Barbara), "Phonemic versus Phonetic Correlates of Vowel Length in Chuxnabán Mixe"; **B'alam Mateo-Toledo** (U Texas-Austin), "Directional Markers in Q'anjob'al: Their Syntax and Meaning"; **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), "A Definite Mystery"; **Enrique L. Palancar** (U Autónoma de Querétaro), "Split Coordination in Otomi and the Expression of Comitativity"; and **Roberto Zavala** (CIESAS-Sureste), "Split Intransitives and Agentivity in Cholán and other Mayan Languages."

Papers that dealt with American Indian languages presented in other sessions were: **Alexandra Aikhenvald** (La Trobe U), "Multilingual Fieldwork, and Emergent Grammars"; **Rusty Barrett** (U Kentucky), "The (Evolutionary) Phonology of Glottal Stops in K'ichean Languages"; **Gabriela Cabalero** (UC-Berkeley), "Multiple Exponence of Derivational Morphology in Rarámuri (Tarahumara)"; **Christian DiCanio** (UC-Berkeley), "When Fortis Goes 'Ballistic': The Phonetics of Cconsonantal Length in Trique"; **Christopher Doty** (U Oregon), "Tolowa Peak Pitch Alignment"; **Marjorie Pak** (U Pennsylvania), "Phrasal Tone Domains in San Matco Huave"; and **Wilson Silva & Joshua Bowles** (U Utah), "A Typology of Nominal Classifiers in the Eastern Tukanoan Languages."

Abstracts of most of the papers presented at BLS 33 are accessible at <http://www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/BLS/program.html>.

Meeting on argument coding in Bolivian lowland languages

A conference on *Argument Coding Systems in Bolivian Lowland Languages* was held during the weekend of April 5-7 at the Centre d'Études des Langues Indigènes d'Amérique, in Villejuif, France. The conference was organized by **Françoise Rose & Antoine Guillaume** and included the following presentations:

(1) *Arawak and Tupi-Guarani languages*: **Françoise Rose** (CELIA-CNRS/IRD, Paris), "Agreement in Mojeño Trinitario: specifying or not who the 3rd person is"; **Swintha Danielsen** (Radboud U Nijmegen), "Argument marking in Baure"; and **Östen Dahl** (U Stockholm), "Argument coding in Siriono." (2) *Isolates & unclassified languages*: **Mily Crevels** (Radboud U Nijmegen), "The indexability hierarchy and voice in Itonama"; **Katharina Haude** (U Cologne), "Argument coding and alignment in Movima"; **Rik van Gijn** (MPI Nijmegen), "The case of non-canonically marked subjects in Yurakaré"; and **Jeanette Sakel** (U Manchester), "Mose'tén and Chimanc argument coding." (3) *Tacanan languages*: **Marine Vuillemer** (DDL-CNRS/U Lyon 2), "Double Object Constructions and *-ka* Suffix: Two Special Features of Ese Ejja"; **Carola Emkow** (U Berlin), "Grammatical relations in Araona"; and **Antoine Guillaume** (DDL-CNRS/U Lyon 2), "Interpreting person marking in Reyesano." (4) *Panoan languages*: **Oliver Iggesen** (RCLT, La Trobe U), "Case-marking in Chacobo: Alignment splits, a suprasegmental marker, and how tone sandhi messes it all up."

For further information, including publication plans, contact Antoine Guillaume (Antoine.Guillaume@ish-lyon.cnrs.fr).

UPCOMING GENERAL MEETINGS

- **ICHL 2007** (Montreal, August 6-11)

The 18th *International Conference on Historical Linguistics* (ICHL 2007) will be held August 6-11, 2007 at the Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada. Papers on Native American historical linguistics are on the program. Website: <www.ichl2007.uqam.ca/>.

- **Language Contact & Morphosyntactic Change** (Paris, Sept 20-24)

At the occasion of the 7th conference of the *Association for Linguistic Typology* (ALT VII), to be held in Paris on September 20-24, a 3 day workshop on *morphosyntactic variation and change in situations of language contact* will be held. The convenors are Isabelle Léglise (leglise@vjf.cnrs.fr) and Claudine Chamoreau (claudine@correo.unam.mx).

- **CILLA III** (Austin, Oct 25-27)

The 3rd *Conference on Indigenous Languages of Latin America* will be held October 25-27, 2007, at the University of Texas at Austin. Papers

will cover research about any aspect of Latin American indigenous languages. Topics will include, but are not limited to: Grammar, Linguistic Anthropology, Sociolinguistics, Language Politics, Linguistic Theory, Historical Linguistics, Community/Linguist Cooperation, Language Vitality, Discourse, and Indigenous Literacies. Spanish is encouraged for presentations; English and Portuguese are also acceptable. The keynote speakers will include: Bruna Franchetto, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; Salomé Gutiérrez, University of California, Santa Barbara; William F. Hanks, University of California, Berkeley; and Terrence Kaufman, University of Pittsburgh. A registration fee will be collected at the meeting (no credit cards can be accepted): \$20 students and \$40 non-students. Registration scholarships are available for indigenous scholars. For more information please contact: Nora England, University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station B5100, Austin, TX 78712-0198 (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website: <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/lilas/centers/cilla/index.html>

WORKSHOPS AND COURSES

- **Language Documentation** (Eugene, June 25-July 20)

The University of Oregon Department of Linguistics and the Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI) announce the 2007 session in *Language Documentation*, June 25 to July 20, 2007, in Eugene, Oregon.

As documenting languages takes on greater importance, there is a growing need for well-trained fieldworkers who are prepared to collaborate with community members. There are few places where students can gain practical, hands-on experience. In response to this need, the Department of Linguistics and NILI have joined to offer this unique program. The UO Linguistics Department focuses on lesser-known languages and empirical work. NILI has a ten-year history of working with endangered languages, tribes and communities.

Offered courses include: Language Documentation Methods (4 credits); Language Documentation Lab (2 credits); Curriculum Design and Development (2 credits); and Topics in Documentary Linguistics (1 credit). Students should have completed at least introductory work in Linguistics. The four offered classes are designed to be taken together but may also be taken individually. Credits are transferable; check the transfer policies at your institution. More information is available at <http://www.uoregon.edu/~langdoc> or contact us by e-mail at <langdoc@uoregon.edu>.

- **CILLDI 2007** (Edmonton, July 9-27)

The 8th annual Canadian Indigenous Languages and Literacy Development Institute (CILLDI) will be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada from July 9 through 27, 2007. Undergraduate and graduate students interested in learning an Indigenous language (Cree Immersion for Adult Beginners will be taught again this year) or gain expertise in the areas of linguistics, language and literacy acquisition, curriculum development, second language instruction, policy and planning and research are invited to join us. Classes are scheduled in two blocks: Block 1 (July 9-18) and Block 2 (July 18-27). Students may only take one course per block (5 hours a day), for a maximum of two courses over the 3 weeks of the Institute. CILLDI also includes an Elders Cultural Program and children's Cree Immersion day camp.

Tuition fees (in Canadian dollars) are \$592.64 (3 credits) undergraduate and \$648.48 (3 credits) graduate. Additional costs include a \$100 application fee, and housing and food in the university student residences at \$30-50 per day (room), approx. \$25 per day (food). For room reservations contact Guest Services, Lister Hall (780) 492-4281 or 1-800-615-4807. For course information, contact CILLDI office by phone at (780) 492-4188 or by e-mail at cilldi@ualberta.ca, or you can visit the CILLDI webpage at <http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/~cilldi>

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other “media exposure” for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible. Special thanks this time to **Ives Goddard, Willem de Reuse, Paul Rickard, and Leslie Saxon**]

Dan Everett on Pirahã, God and Chomsky

Bar none, the top media event of the Spring, as far as American Indian linguistics was concerned, was the article by John Colapinto on Dan Everett and his work with the Pirahã language that appeared in the April 16th issue of *The New Yorker* (“The Interpreter”, pp. 118-37).

An engaging essay that does justice to the magazine’s reputation for serious intellectual journalism, Colapinto’s article is in turn a travelogue (he visited Everett in the Amazon last summer); an explication of Everett’s views on the linguistic and cultural “primitivism” of the Pirahã and the heated controversy these have stirred up in Chomskyan circles; and the personal history of an “ornery and impatient” scholar who has evolved from a born-again SIL evangelist into a declared atheist.

Everett’s paper on “Cultural Constraints on Grammar and Cognition in Pirahã”, published in *Current Anthropology* in October 2005, argues that the extreme simplicity of the tribe’s culture is directly reflected in the structural poverty of their language. Pirahã has no numerals, no fixed color terms, and no quantifiers. Most significantly (if Everett’s analysis is correct) it lacks any syntactic method to express recursion, making it a “severe counterexample” to Chomsky’s theory of universal grammar.

Although Everett has been characterized as a neo-Whorfian relativist, Colapinto makes it clear that it is Sapir, not Whorf, whom Everett now takes as his model in addressing the idiosyncrasies of Pirahã. “When I went back and read the stuff Sapir wrote in the twenties,” Everett told Colapinto, “I just realized, hey, this is really a tradition that we have lost. People believe they’ve actually studied a language when they have given it a Chomskyan formalism. And you may have given us absolutely no insight whatsoever into that language as a separate language.”

Plaudits for Alaskan work

Willem de Reuse’s work last summer in northeastern Alaska with the handful of people who speak Han Athabaskan was described in a long article that was published on the front page of the Fairbanks *Daily News-Miner* on Nov. 6, 2006. “This is a really nice article, as such articles go,” de Reuse told us when he forwarded the clipping. “The journalist (Louise Freeman) interviewed me several times, and sat in on one of my sessions.”

Han—closely related to but distinct from Gwich’in—is one of the most endangered native languages in Alaska. Only seven or eight fluent speakers remain in the remote village of Eagle. Michael Krauss, retired director of the Alaska Native Language Center, arranged for de Reuse’s work as part of a multi-sited state-wide program to document Alaskan languages that is being underwritten by a substantial NSF grant. De Reuse has previously worked on Yup’ik Eskimo and on the Apache languages of the Southwest.

He spent much of the summer and fall in Eagle, compiling data for a Han dictionary with elders such as Ruth Ridley, who at 56 is the youngest fluent speaker of the language. Eagle Village’s relative isolation protected the

traditional language and culture from outside influence to some extent. Both language and culture fared less well in the only other Han-speaking community, the Canadian village of Moosehide, because of its proximity to Dawson, just two miles upriver. De Reuse plans to spend time in Dawson next summer working with the two remaining speakers, both of whom are over 70. He will also return to Eagle for further work with Ridley and the other speakers there.

Although the dictionary won’t be completed for several years, Eagle Village is already reaping the benefits of the project. Joanne Beck, the tribal administrator, said that since working with de Reuse, “the elders have started speaking our language more and remembering stories that were passed on to them. It’s exciting.”

The next step in preserving the language is to develop a curriculum so that the language can be taught in the school and the community. The village’s First Chief, Conan Goebel, who is only 25, is one of the younger members of the community eager to learn Han, although he recognizes its practical functions are limited. “You can’t go down to the Lower 48 and use it like Spanish,” he told Freeman. “You’ve got to do it for yourself, to keep it alive.”

Reconstituted Virginia Algonquian a hit

In a feature article published in the *Washington Post* on December 12, 2006 (“Dead Indian Language Is Brought Back to Life: Relic of Virginia Past Re-Created for Film”), staff reporter David Fahrenthold, describes some of the impact that **Blair Rudes’** reconstitution of Virginia Algonquian for Terrence Malick’s 2005 film *The New World* is having.

Rudes, an SSII.A member who teaches linguistics at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, is still rubbing his eyes at the unexpected (although far from unwelcome) attention. When first approached by Malick to provide a few words and phrases of long-extinct Virginia Algonquian for the scenes with Pocahontas, the job seemed interesting but limited. But when Rudes finished this assignment, the director loved it so much that, in the end, he had Rudes compose Indian language dialogue for over fifty scenes. Rudes says he translated for two weeks solid, including in many scenes entire sentences and discourse chunks in Virginia Algonquian. Or at least in a linguist’s best guess at it, since all Rudes had to go on were a few early wordlists and his knowledge of comparative Algonquian. “In order to do it, you don’t think about what you’re really doing,” Rudes told Fahrenthold. “But when it’s all over, you look back and say, ‘Wow, I just re-created a language.’”

For the descendants of the Virginia Algonquians, who account for seven of Virginia’s eight state-recognized Indian tribes, the interest is more than academic. At Rudes’ request, the movie studio made his work from the movie available to them. Fahrenthold visited Ken Custalow, an elder of the Mattaponi tribe, and listened as he recited a Virginia Algonquian blessing, which he planned to give both at a powwow at the town in England where Pocahontas is buried, and at the formal commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown Colony, in May, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth II herself. Chief Robert “Two Eagles” Green of the Patowomeck tribe—a group in Stafford County without state recognition—can now say, in his talks to school groups, Win-KAW-poc nee-TAWP, ‘Hello, my friend’. “It kind of awakens them a little bit to the fact that everybody in America didn’t always speak English,” he said.

Some of the tribes have started teaching children pieces of the language; others say they want adult classes. “I would like to see it as a restored language . . . to be spoken in its fullness,” said Anne Richardson, the chief of the Rappahannock tribe. “I don’t want it partially restored. I want it fully restored.”

Sally Rice named Landrex Professor

In a press release on January 25, 2007, the University of Alberta announced that our SSILA colleague **Sally Rice** has been named the Landrex Distinguished Professor in the Faculty of Arts, a position granted to a senior faculty member whose research and teaching activities focus on community issues in the Edmonton region. Rice has dedicated much of her career to working with local Aboriginal communities whose languages are in danger of disappearing.

As the Landrex Professor, Rice will be awarded annual research funding of \$50,000 over a five-year term. She plans on using part of this funding to hire a pair of research assistants who will help complete two ongoing documentation projects involving Athabaskan languages, one of the major indigenous language families found in the region. The first project involves creating a set of language documentation materials for the Cold Lake First Nation, with whom Rice has been working since 1993. These materials include a comprehensive grammar of Dene Sulinc (Chipewyan), the endangered Athapaskan language spoken in parts of northeastern Alberta. Rice is also editing a community-based Dene Sulinc-English bilingual dictionary for which the speakers themselves provide the entries. The second project is the ongoing development—with the assistance of TAPoR (Text Analysis Portal for Research)—of a web-based comparative dictionary of Athabaskan. The online nature of the project will allow community-based speakers of Athabaskan languages—who are spread out across North America—to contribute their knowledge to the database, as well as to access the knowledge of others. Rice believes this level of access provided by the Internet has the potential to greatly impact revitalization efforts. “This database can possibly help a community restore indigenous forms that have been lost, or concepts that have been lost.”

The Landrex Professorship will also allow Rice to create new opportunities for students to attend the Canadian Indigenous Languages and Literacy Development Institute (CILLDI), a unique summer school she co-founded in 2000 to promote language and linguistic education among the speakers of endangered languages. Each summer, students spend up to three weeks in Edmonton earning university credit in areas such as linguistics, language and literacy, curriculum development, second language teaching and research.

For Rice, training what she refers to as “the first generation of community-oriented linguists”—people who are putting language ahead of linguistic theory—is crucial to ensuring a future for as many minority languages as possible. “We’re really looking at a last-ditch effort,” she said. “Some languages won’t make it. Some languages will make it. The more we can document, the better.”

New films on Canadian languages

Paul Rickard, CEO of **Mushkeg Media** and **Mushkeg Productions** in Montreal, wrote us in January with “an update on the comings and goings” at his Native-owned and staffed film company:

“We are currently in production on *Kanien-kehá:ka, Living the Language*, a two part documentary about saving the language in the Mohawk community of Akwesasne. It is co-directed by Tracey Deer and myself, and is being shot in Mohawk, with English and French versions. The film follows students, teachers and parents through the school year as they grapple with the challenges of keeping Mohawk alive in the face of an overwhelming English environment.

Our last production was a feature length documentary called *Aboriginal Architecture: Living Architecture*, a co-production with the National Film Board of Canada. It aired this fall on APTN [Aboriginal Peoples’ Television Network, a Canadian satellite channel], SCN [the

Provincial public broadcast network] in Saskatchewan, and many PBS stations across the US. It is available for rent or purchase in Canada from the National Film Board at <http://www.nfb.ca>. In the US it is for sale through PBS at <http://www.visionmaker.org> (877-868-2250, or for educational use from Bullfrog Films at <http://www.bullfrogfilms.com>).”

For more information, including discounts that are being offered as part of the DVD launch of the *Finding Our Talk* television series, visit <http://www.mushkeg.ca> or e-mail <mushkeg@videotron.ca>.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Northwest

• The 42nd *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* (ICSNL 42) will be held in Kelowna, BC, July 30 to August 1, 2007. It will be co-hosted by UBC-Okanagan’s Community, Culture and Global Studies Unit of the Irving K. Barber School of Arts and Sciences, and the En’owkin Centre, and will take place at UBC-Okanagan, in Kelowna, between July 30 and August 1, 2007. Papers on all aspects of the study, preservation, and teaching of Salish and neighboring languages are welcome. Details, including registration procedure, are posted on the UBCO CCGS website (<http://web.ubc.ca/okanagan/ccgs>).

Papers for the ICSNL pre-print volume, which will be compiled and distributed at the conference by the UBC Working Papers in Linguistics, should be submitted to the UBCWPL editors (address below) by Friday, June 15, 2007. In order to publish the volume in a timely manner, we will not be able to accept papers after this deadline. Please note that, as in previous years, there will also be an opportunity in the conference program for the presentation of papers not included in the pre-print volume.

There are no page limits for paper submissions to UBCWPL ICSNL 42. E-mail submissions are encouraged. Word files with special fonts will be accepted, but PDF files are preferred. Please include all special fonts with e-mail submissions. For style see <http://www.linguistics.ubc.ca/UBCWPL/>. Contact the editors (linguistics-ubcwpl@mail.arts.ubc.ca) for updated information.

Electronic paper submissions should be sent to: linguistics-ubcwpl@mail.arts.ubc.ca. Non-electronic (print) copies of paper submissions should be mailed to: ICSNL 42, 2007 UBCWPL c/o Department of Linguistics, UBC, E-270 1866 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada.

Abstracts of the papers will be posted on the conference website. Each person who submits a paper should send a short abstract (approx. 100 words), also by June 15, 2007, to Kimary Shahin (kimary.shahin@ubc.ca).

For additional information on the conference itself, you can contact: Kimary Shahin (kimary.shahin@ubc.ca or (604) 448-9046) or Derek Inkster (drewby@interchange.ubc.ca).

• The 10th annual *Northwest Indian Language Summer Institute* will be held June 18-28, 2007, at the University of Oregon, Eugene. NILI-10 will feature two programs: (1) Learning Environments: Explore ways to make your learning and teaching environment more supportive and effective. Create materials and practice using them as a language teacher or learner. (2) Documentation: Record speakers and create CDs and DVDs based on audio or video recordings.

Course offerings include: (a) Methods, Materials, and Technology for Language Teaching. (b) Creating Supportive Learning Environments. (c) Technology and Methods for Language Documentation. (d) Linguistics for NW Indian Languages. (e) Language Courses: Sahaptin, Chinuk Wawa (tailored to enrollment). Instructors: Virginia Beavert, Patsy Whitefoot,

Tony Johnson, and NILI staff. Tuition for Summer Institute: \$1,150 (includes 4 university credits, materials, T-shirt, and computer lab fee). Approximate housing fee: \$620 (includes dorm room and all meals during Institute). A non-refundable deposit of \$150 is due by May 25.

For more information contact: NILI, 1629 Moss Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (nwili@uoregon.edu; <http://babel.uoregon.edu/nili/intro.html>); tel: 541-346-0730).

- The *Northwest Journal of Linguistics*, an electronic journal based at Simon Fraser University, is beginning publication this spring. [For details see “News and Announcements” and “In Current Periodicals” in this issue.]

Athabaskan

- The 2007 *Athabaskan Languages Conference* will take place on June 21-24 at Diné College, Tsailé, Arizona. The conference theme is *Nihizaad náúsgóó beeda'íiná* (‘living our languages into the future’), and the conference is dedicated to the memory of William Morgan and Robert Young.

Presentations are welcome on any topic relating to Athabaskan languages. Topics of interest include language teaching and learning, documentation, language and culture, community programs, linguistics, revitalization, and curriculum development.

About the theme: This is a critical time for Athabaskan languages. We educators and linguists need to find ways to support and strengthen each other. The group includes people who work inside and outside academic settings, people from different Athabaskan cultures, both Canadian and US citizens, and people with heritage from different continents. We cross borders to work together. Proposals that speak to this theme are encouraged, but we do not want to limit proposals to this theme only.

For further information contact Will Quale, Department of Linguistics, Swarthmore College, 500 College Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19086 (wquale1@swarthmore.edu; tel: 610-328-8421; fax: 610-328-7323). For lodging information, the meeting schedule, and other additional information check the Athabaskan Conference Website (<http://www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc>).

Uto-Aztecan

- This year, Zarina Estrada of the Universidad de Sonora, with the collaboration of Karen Dakin, Mercedes Montes de Oca, Ascensión Hernández and Lilián Guerrero of the Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, [and José Luis (El Vaquero) Moctezuma of INAH-Sonora], will co-organize the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan Conference* during somewhat cooler dates, Saturday, November 17 and Sunday, November 18, in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. While the workshop could not be organized in the summer this year, it is hoped that these dates will allow most Uto-Aztecanists to participate

Please send the title of your paper and a brief summary, your mailing address, phone number, and e-mail address, to one of the following e-mail accounts: zarina@guaymas.uson.mx, zarinef@hotmail.com (Zarina Estrada), or dakin@servidor.unam.mx, karendakin@gmail.com (Karen Dakin). The deadline for proposals is September 30. Information about hotels and transportation will be sent later.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Tree of Meaning: Thirteen Talks. Robert Bringhurst. Gaspereau Press, 2006. 329 pp. Canadian \$31.95/ US \$28.95

(paperback). [The (largely unrevised) texts of lectures on comparative literary themes that B, an internationally renowned typographer and poet, gave in various venues between 1994 and 2005. Many of them focus on the oral literature of Native American groups, particularly that of the Haida.

B champions the view that individual literary artistry is universal. He sees the characters and plots passed down from generation to generation in the unwritten Haida tradition as the raw material for such accomplished verbal artists as Skaay and Ghandl, whose well-wrought tales were the basis of Swanton’s turn-of-the-20th-century collection. B has little patience with linguists and anthropologists who see language and literature as the anonymous products of communal thought. Seen in this light, the oral literature of the Haida—or that of any other indigenous linguistic group in Canada or the United States—can (and should, in B’s view) be the subject of humanist teaching and scholarship. (“Literature, great literature, belongs to the Americas as fully as salmon, tomatoes, corn, and squash.”)

Among the talks included in this volume are several, originally addressed to academic audiences in English and Comparative Literature departments, that recount the stupendous achievements of Boasian text-gathering ethnography, particularly on the Northwest Coast. B’s roster of heroic transcribers of Native American literatures reaches well beyond such familiar names as Boas, Swanton, Sapir, Radin and Swadesh to include figures probably little known even to readers of this *Newsletter*: Émile Petitot, for example, and Jeremiah Curtin. “But the people who told them the stories,” B told an audience in Paris in 2000, “and who in consequence deserve the fame the most, have attained it least of all.” Some of the indigenous authors whose names would be given a prominent place “in an honest and nonpartisan study of North American literature” are: Kainaiikwan (Blackfoot), Q’eltí (Chinook, Kathlamet), François Mandeville (Chipewyan), Kâ-kîsikâw-pîhtokêw and Sâkêwêw (Cree), Anna Nelson Harry (Eyak), Skaay, Ghandl and Kingagwaaw (Haida), Hetsmîixhwn (Hanis and Miluk Coos), Sam Brown (Hupa), Bill Ray (Kato), Pahlnapí (Kutenai), Hánts’ibuyim (Maidu), Chiishch’ílts’ósi and Charlie Mitchell (Navajo), Saayaacchapis and Qiixxa (Nootka), Kaagigeepinâsi and Midaasuganj (Ojibwa), Ctaahaaritkari’ (Pawnee), Gwîsgwashaán (Takelma), Seidayaa and Tsiixwâa (Tlingit), and Nick Tumaka and Leo Zufi (Zuni).

B has other things on his mind in this collection—art, poetry, Greek classics, wilderness, and an approach to language he styles “ecological linguistics,” among others. He is also one of Canada’s most honored poets and translators, and his manual *The Elements of Typographic Style*—itself translated into ten languages—is probably the world’s most influential text on typographical design. For at least a decade, however, he has been giving much of his time and thought to nurturing a distinctively Americanist brand of humanism, and we should count ourselves lucky and privileged to have him working among us.

—Order from: Gaspereau Press, 47 Church Avenue, Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada B4N 2M7 (<http://www.gaspereau.com>).

Language Diversity Endangered. Edited by Matthias Brenzinger. Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs 181. Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. 454 p. \$128. [A comprehensive, world-wide overview of endangered languages. Contributions from authorities on the languages of specific areas analyze the present extent and the various kinds of language endangerment in those areas. Each endangered language is listed, with the number of speakers, the degree of transmission, and the extent of documentation.

Four chapters are devoted to the languages of the Americas: Willem F. H. Adelaar, “Threatened Languages in Hispanic South America” (9-28); Denny

Moore, “Endangered Languages of Lowland Tropical South America” (29-58); Colette Grinevald, “Endangered Languages of Mexico and Central America” (59-86); and Akira Yamamoto, “Endangered Languages in USA and Canada” (87-122). Other areas covered include: Northern Africa (Matthias Brenzinger); West Africa (Roger Blench); Central Africa (Bruce Connell); Southern and Eastern Africa (Matthias Brenzinger); Europe (Tapani Salminen); the CIS (Olga Kazakevich & Aleksandr Kibrik); the Middle East (Jonathan Owens); China and Mainland Southeast Asia (David Bradley); South Asia (George van Driem); Australia (Nicholas Evans); the Western Pacific from Taiwan to Papua New Guinea (Stephen A. Wurm); and the Austronesian languages of Oceania (Darrell Tryon).

In addition to cataloging the specifics of language endangerment in their areas of focus, the contributors discuss the major issues that bear universally on language endangerment. The study of endangered languages is carefully examined, for example, against the ethics and pragmatics of fieldwork. Practical aspects of community involvement in language documentation are discussed, such as the setting up of local archives and the training of local linguists. Case studies illustrate the range of factors responsible for language shift, such as colonial conquest, religious proselytizing, migration and education. An introductory essay by Michael Krauss considers the classification and terminology for degrees of language endangerment.

—Order from Mouton de Gruyter (link to: <http://www.degruyter.com/rs/bookSingle.cfm?id=IS-9783110170498-1&l=E>).

When Languages Die: The Extinction of the World’s Languages and the Erosion of Human Knowledge. K. David Harrison. Oxford University Press, 2007. 304 pp. \$29.95. [H, who teaches linguistics at Swarthmore and recently served as chair of the LSA’s Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation, writes accessibly but uncondescendingly about what is lost when a language dies. Although he draws examples from around the world, his focus is on the languages and communities he knows best from his own field studies in Central Asia. The following is from the review posted on Amazon.com by “Found Highways”:

“First of all, H makes it clear the death metaphor isn’t perfect. Languages aren’t people; they can’t die. Instead, ‘language shift’—the process by which younger people in a community choose not to speak the ancestral language and opt for the dominant national language—takes place. H has spent years with, among others, the Tofa and Tuvan people in Siberia (whose Turkic languages have been replaced by Russian) and the nomadic Monchak, who have been linguistically assimilated to Mongolian. He points out that it’s not so much globalization as urbanization that’s responsible for language disappearance: ‘In crowded urban spaces, small languages usually lose the conditions they need for survival.’

H also shows why we need to at least document the thousands of languages that will disappear this century. We don’t even know what knowledge we’ll lose.

The saddest story in the book belongs to Vasya Gabov, the youngest speaker of Ōs in central Siberia. In school Gabov was forbidden to speak his own language and forced to speak Russian. He reacted by inventing an alphabet for Ōs based on Cyrillic, and started keeping a journal. But years later, when someone mocked him for writing in Ōs, the feelings of shame came back and he ‘threw his journal—the only book ever written in his native tongue—out into the forest to rot.’

H may be interested as a scientist in these languages for their own sake, but he cares for the ‘last speakers’ he’s lived with as human beings.”

—Order from Oxford University Press (www.oup.com/us).

Iñupiatun Eskimo Dictionary. Compiled by Wolf A. Seiler. NANA Regional Corporation, Kotzebue, Alaska, 2005. 494 pp. No price indicated. [A full dictionary of the Malemiut dialect of Alaskan Inuit (Iñupiatun or Iñupiaq), spoken in and around Kotzebue, in the territory of the NANA Native Regional Corporation.

With approximately 10,500 lexical entries, this is a substantial piece of work, the fruit of more than 40 years of dedicated effort by S, an SIL-affiliated linguist, and his predecessor, Wilfried Zibell. The coverage is broad and reflects a language that still functions as the primary means of communication for a significant, if dwindling, number of speakers. A significant number of the lexemes refer to the present-day cultural setting, including for example terms for ‘syringe’, ‘tape recorder’, ‘muffin pan’, and ‘laundry room’. (Some coinages appear to reflect S’s work as a linguist, e.g., ‘word’, ‘syllable’ and ‘vowel pairs in diphthongs’, and as a Bible translator e.g., ‘parable’, ‘camel’, ‘Passover Feast’, and ‘Anti-Christ’).

The lexical encoding of traditional Iñupiaq lifeways is nevertheless documented with special thoroughness. S invites the reader to “experiment” with the dictionary, to dip into it at random and “be guided through the wealth of words” into the cultural heritage of the Iñupiaq people. Accepting the invitation, your Editor quickly accumulated a small treasure of ethnologically rich words, including *qulivraq* ‘to braid seal intestine around blubber, or a harness string for mittens’; *mauraḡaq* ‘small piece of ice used as a stepping stone’, which also serves as a verb stem meaning ‘to cross open water by jumping from one ice floe to the next’ or ‘to sink into mud or snow as one tries to walk across’; and (his favorite) *quqtaḡniq* ‘pecc hole in the snow’. And, oh yes, Iñupiatun appears to have 13 etymologically distinct nouns for different states and consistencies of snow, plus at least five further nouns for types of slush.

In addition to the lexical entries (the primary Iñupiatun-English section is 215 pages, to which is appended a 35-page list of “postbases”, i.e. lexeme-forming derivational suffixes; the English-Iñupiatun section is 155 pages), S supplies an introduction with information on basic phonology, together with ten appendices. These cover verb stem classification; verb suffixes; noun stem classification; comparison of nouns, number, possession, modalis case; suffixes marking noun possession; postpositional case endings; individual noun classes with their suffixes; independent pronoun bases; positional bases; and demonstrative adverbs and pronouns.

—Order from: NANA Regional Corporation, PO Box 49, Kotzebue, Alaska 99752 (907-442-3301 or 1-800-478-3301; leland.barger@nana.com).

The Chibchan Languages. J. Diego Quesada. Cartago, Costa Rica: Editorial Tecnológica, 2007. 262 pp. US\$ 30 (paperback). [The first book-length treatment in English of the Chibchan language family from an areal-typological perspective. The author’s précis follows:

“Relatively little is known about the languages spoken at the heart of the American hemisphere, at least in the English-language linguistic literature. As a result, confusion about the typological, areal and even genetic relationships existing among these languages and language families is rampant.

The languages of Central America are more often than not regarded as residual languages of either Mesoamerica or Amazonia, the surrounding linguistic areas of Central and northern South America respectively, and within this tradition the name Chibchan has played the role of a rag-bag. The terms Macro-Chibchan and Chibchan-Paezan, among others, illustrate the case in point. In the past, languages as disparate as Paez (Ecuador), Tarasco (Mexico), and Warao (Venezuela), as well as members of other language families (e.g. Carib or Aztec), and even

languages from as far as Chile (e.g. Atacama) or Argentina (e.g. Alientiac) have been labeled as "Chibchan." Such an easy-going attitude shows not only the lack of a strong Chibchan linguistics tradition, but the need for an up-to-date, coherent, and modern linguistics-oriented description of this language family.

With a preface by Willem Adelaar (University of Leiden), the book offers a thorough presentation of the Chibchan family of languages, with data from all living members of the family, plus extinct Muisca. Chapter 1, "The Chibchan Languages in Areal Perspective," introduces this language family in its wider areal dimension, a necessary step given the widespread ignorance in the mainstream literature about both the family per se and its areal affiliation. Chapters 2 and 3, "The Languages of Central America" and "The Languages of Colombia and Venezuela," respectively, offer a thorough description of the main structural features of these languages.

Each of these chapters opens with a brief description of the main phonological aspects, followed by a comparative description of morphological (e.g. word classes, nominal and verbal categories) and syntactic (word order, grammatical relations, syntactic operations) patterns. The division of the family into Central America and Colombia has to do with important differences that recent archaeological, anthropological and linguistic research has established between these two geographic zones of the Chibchan world. Chapter 4, "Relevant Topics in Chibchan Linguistics," treats in considerable detail three of the most relevant themes of Chibchan: ergativity, participant-highlighting (how prominence is expressed in Chibchan), and intermittent marking of grammatical categories. Chapter 5 wraps up the conclusions of the book in terms of the likely relation between the lack of prominence of grammatical relations and the wealth of participant-encoding and highlighting strategies."

—Order from: Editorial Tecnológica (editorial@itcr.ac.cr; fax: 00-506-552-5354).]

La llegada del alma: Lenguaje, infancia y socialización entre los mayas de Zinacantán. Lourdes de León Pasquel. CIESAS, CONACULTA, INAH, México, 2006. Price not indicated. [Innumerable han sido las investigaciones antropológicas en los Altos de Chiapas pero pocas se han abocado al tema de la infancia indígena en esta zona. El presente estudio se ubica en el cruce disciplinario de la lingüística, la antropología, la psicología del desarrollo y la educación e investiga la socialización infantil y la adquisición del *tzotzil* en Zinacantán, municipio chiapaneco. Desde una perspectiva longitudinal se abordan diversos ángulos de la formación de la infancia maya zinacanteca desde el nacimiento hasta alrededor de los cinco años, cuando se dice de un niño *oy xa xch'ulel*, 'ya tiene alma, entendimiento'. La investigación aporta al campo de estudio de la infancia indígena y de la adquisición de una lengua maya. — Order from: CIESAS (<http://www.ciesas.edu.mx>)]

Lexical Categories and Root Classes in Amerindian Languages. Edited by Ximena Lois & Valentina Vapnarsky. Peter Lang International Academic Publishers, 2006. 391 pp. \$70.95. [The problem of lexical categories and root class determination has been particularly stimulated by studies of Amerindian languages. The essays in this collection, written by specialists in languages from South, Middle and North America, provide new insights into processes, levels, functions, and the acquisition of lexical categories, from various recent theoretical perspectives.

Papers include: Bruna Franchetto, "Are Kuikuro Roots Lexical Categories?"; Ximena Lois & Valentina Vapnarsky, "Root Indeterminacy and Polyvalence in Yukatekan Mayan Languages"; Marcia Haag, "Thematic Structure and Lexemes: A Comparison of Choctaw and Cherokee Word Formation"; Eliane Camargo, "Lexical Categories and Word Formation Processes in Wayana"; Marisa Malvestitti, "Polyvalence in Mapuzungun: Contributions from a Patagonian Variety of the Language"; Aurore Monod Becquelin, "Categories and Compounding in Tzeltal: A Preliminary Approach"; Francesc Queixalós, "The Primacy and Fate of Predicativity in Tupi-Guarani"; Johannes Helmbrecht, "Are there Adjectives in Hocak (Winnebagos)?"; Barbara Pfeiler, "Polyvalence in the Acquisition of Early Lexicon in Yucatec Maya"; and Richard Carter, "Polycategoriality and Predictability: Problems and Prospects."

— Order from: Peter Lang AG, Moosstrasse 1, P.O. Box 350, CH-2542 Pieterlen, Switzerland (link to <http://www.peterlang.com/index.cfm?vLang=E&vID=10831>).]

A Grammar of Tariana, from Northwest Amazonia. Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald. Cambridge Grammatical descriptions, Cambridge University Press, 2006. 735 pp, £40 (paperback). [The paperback reissue of A's 2003 reference grammar of Tariana, an endangered Arawak language from the Vaupés region of Brazil and Colombia. Its speakers traditionally marry someone speaking a different language, and as a result most people are fluent in five or six languages. Because of this rampant multilingualism, Tariana combines a number of features inherited from the protolanguage with properties diffused from neighboring but unrelated Tucanoan languages. Typologically unusual features include an array of classifiers independent of genders, complex serial verbs, case marking depending on the topicality of a noun, and double marking of case and of number. Tariana also has obligatory evidentiality: every sentence must contain a special element indicating whether the information was seen, heard, or inferred by the speaker, or whether the speaker acquired it from somebody else. — Order from CUP (link to <http://www.cambridge.org/9780521826648>).]

Aztekische Schöpfungs- und Stammesgeschichte. Berthold Riese. Ethnologische Studien 38, LIT Verlag, Berlin, 2007. 216 pp. €39.90. [German translation, with notes and commentary, of *Leyenda de los Soles* (Legend of the Suns), a compilation of Aztec mythology preserved in the Codex Chimalpopoca of 1558. John Bierhorst, whose *History and Mythology of the Aztecs* (1992) is the standard English edition of this text, describes *Leyenda de los Soles* as "one of the finest, one of the purest sources of Aztec myth that has come down to the present time." It includes, moreover, the only Nahuatl version of the Aztec creation epic that survives. R's is the first complete German edition. — Order from LIT Verlag (<http://www.lit-verlag.de>).]

Pitch Woman and Other Stories: The Oral Traditions of Coquille Thompson, Upper Coquille Athabaskan Indian. Collected by Elizabeth D. Jacobs. Edited and with an introduction by William R. Seaburg. University of Nebraska Press, 2007. 309 pp. \$39.95. [A collection of 47 traditional Southwestern Oregon Athabaskan stories that were collected in English by Elizabeth (Bess) Jacobs, the wife of Melville Jacobs, during their 1935 field season.

The narrator was Coquelle Thompson, whose career as an informant for several generations of anthropologists is detailed in S's earlier book, *Coquelle Thompson, Athabaskan Witness* (co-authored with Lionel Youst). Bess Jacobs, although lacking any formal training in either anthropology or linguistics, proved to be an excellent fieldworker, developing considerable ethnographic expertise during the course of several visits to coastal Oregon groups. She deemed the materials she collected to be of insufficient interest to publish until after her husband's death in 1971, when she began working with S on the organization of his and her papers.

S, who became Bess's friend and ultimately her caregiver, persuaded her to edit these stories for a book, and she was well along with the manuscript at the time of her own death in 1983. S's original plan was to do a little "light editing" and publish the collection as the 1930s-style "folkloristic" report that Bess had prepared. Fortunately, he has had second thoughts. Going back to the original notebooks, S has restored much of the nonstandard English, interpolated Indian words, explanatory asides, and the like, that give Thompson's tellings their distinctive voice. This "unsmoothing" of the narratives, together with S's extended commentary (nearly a third of the book), makes this a much more significant publication than its title and history might indicate.

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press (www.nebraskapress.unl.edu).

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Anthropological Linguistics [Indiana U, Student Bldg 130, 701 E Kirkwood, Bloomington, IN 47405 (<http://www.indiana.edu/~anthling>)]

48.2 (Summer 2006):

Agnes Ragone & Paul Marr, "Language Maintenance in the Meseta Purépecha Region of Michoacán, Mexico" (109-31) [Since the Conquest, the Purépecha (Tarascan) language has experienced significant encroachment by Spanish. Today Purépecha speakers are found chiefly in the Meseta Purépecha region. While Spanish has become the dominant language in the larger commercial and administrative centers, the Purépecha language remains dominant in the countryside. R & M examine Spanish and Purépecha use and maintenance relative to the accessibility and function of various towns.]

Matthew Gordon & Françoise Rose, "Émérillon Stress: A Phonetic and Phonological Study" (132-68) [Stress placement in both elicited and natural data from Émérillon (Tupi-Guaraní) is examined. Three potential acoustic correlates of stress (fundamental frequency, duration, and intensity) are examined in order to provide quantitative verification of the discovered stress patterns. Results indicate that the domain of stress is the phrase with moraic trochees counted from the right edge of the phrase. The acoustic correlates of stress differ depending on the speaker and on whether the data consist of words in isolation or connected discourse. The results are discussed within the broader comparative context of stress in Tupi-Guaraní.]

Current Anthropology [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division (<http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/CA>)]

48.2 (April 2007):

Bruce Benz, Hugo Perales & Stephen Brush, "Tzeltal and Tzotzil Farmer Knowledge and Maize Diversity in Chiapas, Mexico" (289-301) [When Tzeltal and Tzotzil informants from four communities in highland Chiapas were asked to sort photographs of maize varieties, their responses revealed a common system of maize classification

based on color and that unnamed but culturally specific categories discriminate maize types according to ethno-linguistic group. The significance of these findings is that while color, a perceptually distinct but nonadaptive trait, dominates maize classification by these farmers, intermediate but unlabeled categories help to explain the geographic distribution of maize in the regional environment. Thus, ethno-linguistic diversity contributes to maize diversity.]

Diachronica [John Benjamins (<http://www.benjamins.com>)]

23.2 (2006):

Patience Epps, "Growing a Numeral System: The Historical Development of Numerals in an Amazonian Language Family" (259-88) [Numerals in many languages can be argued to reflect a progressive build-up of historical stages, each of which may also represent the synchronic upper limit of a numeral system in another language. E tests this claim by exploring the historical development of numerals in the languages of the Nadahup (Makú) family of the Vaupés region, in which the numeral strategies that can be inferred diachronically for one language are also represented synchronically in its sisters. Even the most basic of the Nadahup numerals have transparent etymologies, suggestive of their relatively recent development. Areal diffusion apparently contributed to the expansion of the systems, supporting the characterization of the Vaupés as a linguistic area.]

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637 (<http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL>)]

72.4 (October 2006):

Danny Law, John Robertson & Stephen Houston, "Split Ergativity in the History of the Ch'olan Branch of the Mayan Language Family" (415-50) [An unchallenged assumption regarding the linguistic history of the Ch'olan branch of Mayan is that the common language was "split ergative"—having an ergative/absolutive pattern of pronominal inflection in the completive aspect and a nominative/accusative pattern in the incompletive. L, R & H, however, present data that show the Ch'olti'an branch of Ch'olan did not share in the split ergative innovation. A typologically plausible series of changes can account for the systems found in the modern languages if ancestral Common Ch'olan had a straight ergative system. No such account is possible if a split ergative system is assumed.]

Grazyna J. Rowicka, "Pronominal Markers in Quinault (Salish)" (451-76) [Quinault, an extinct Salish language, has been classified as belonging to the Tsamosan branch, the least studied division of the Salish language family. R compares the Quinault pronominal system to that of Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz, two other Tsamosan languages. The Quinault subject system is found not to share the aspect-determined division into subject enclitics and subject suffixes that distinguishes the Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz system from the rest of the Salish family. Moreover, the use of subject markers indicates a partial merger of the Stative and the Continuative aspects in Quinault.]

Diane M. Hintz, "Stress in South Conchucos Quechua: A Phonetic and Phonological Study" (477-521) [Both acoustic measurements and speaker perceptions demonstrate South Conchucos Quechua to have the rare "binary plus clash" stress pattern, in which stress falls on alternating syllables starting with the penultimate and counting to the left, as well as on the initial syllable. In discourse data, primary stress was generally perceived to fall on the initial syllable. However, in last words of emphatic phrases, as well as in words elicited in isolation or a frame, the penultimate syllable was generally considered to be most prominent. Acoustic measurements reveal this prominence to be prosodic (nonlexical) pitch accent, phonetically distinguishable from simple primary stress.]

R. M. W. Dixon, "Annotated Bibliography of the Arawá Language Family to 1950" (522-34) [This listing aims to include all publications and archived manuscripts up until 1950 that include lexical, grammatical, or phonological data on the languages of the Arawá family of Amazonian Brazil and Peru, together with selected works dealing with the classification of Arawá languages.]

73.1 (January 2007):

Eugene Buckley, "Vowel-Sonorant Metathesis in Alsea" (1-39) [Stems in Alsea exhibit pervasive alternations involving the root vowel, which may be present or absent (/cwat/, /cwt/ 'fight'). Stems with a medial sonorant consonant have an additional form, in which the order of the consonant and vowel is reversed by metathesis (/tmus/, /tums/, /tms/ 'close'). The central goal of this paper is to describe and analyze this metathesis and its relation to syllable structure in Alsea, with connections to patterns in other languages. At the same time, the analysis shows how approaching some difficult data sources from a perspective informed by theoretical typology can provide a valuable tool in resolving uncertainties in the linguistic record.]

Carlota S. Smith, Ellavina T. Perkins & Theodore B. Fernald, "Time in Navajo: Direct and Indirect Interpretation" (40-71) [Navajo has affixes that mark future tense, past and future particles, and temporal adverbials. These forms are optional, and many sentences contain no direct temporal information. In such cases, aspectual marking gives pragmatic cues to the temporal location of the situation expressed. The key factor is boundedness: in the default case, unbounded situations are taken as present and bounded situations as past. Three pragmatic principles explain the inference from aspect to temporal location.]

Juliette Blevins & Andrew Garrett, "The Rise and Fall of *l* Sandhi in California Algic" (72-93) [Wiyot and Yurok have comparable external sandhi patterns whereby initial *h* surfaces as *l* after certain preverbs. B & G argue that *h/l* sandhi in each language originated by the reanalysis of final *l* in certain preverbs after the presence of *l* had become opaque. The former presence of *l* in these preverbs is shown by other internal evidence and Algonquian comparison. This similarity in sandhi, however, does not support the hypothesis that Wiyot and Yurok form a subgroup within Algic.]

Carmen Jany, "Complementation in Chimariko" (94-113) [While it has been claimed that all languages have complementation, an examination of Chimariko texts reveals no syntactic evidence for it. Chimariko is a polysynthetic language with a complex verb morphology which follows a hierarchical system, as well as an agent-patient distinction, in the marking of core arguments. There are no obvious complementizers, and putative complements are never marked as arguments on a predicate. The semantic concepts expressed by complements in other languages are coded in Chimariko (1) as separate clauses with no reduction of the predicates or any other restrictions or (2) as an integral part of the verbal morphology.]

Ana Fernandez Garay, "Sistemas sintacticos en Tehuelche" (114-25) [Two syntactic systems coexist in Tehuelche, an almost extinct indigenous language of the Chon family in Argentinian Patagonia. The first description of this language showed it to have a marked nominative system, where the agent (A) of the transitive as well as the unique participant of the intransitive (S) is marked by means of an adposition, while the patient of the transitive (O) remains unmarked. An additional ergative system exists in a special set of verbs where S is indexed on the verb in the same way as O. Evidence shows that this system is older than the marked nominative, and that the adpositions marking A/S arose late in the evolution of Tehuelche.]

73.2 (April 2007):

Michael Cysouw, "Content Interrogatives in Pichis Asheninca: Corpus Study and Typological Comparison" (133-64) [Most languages in the world distinguish various content interrogatives, like English *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *which*, *how*, and *why*. However, Givón has claimed that in Pichis Ashéninca, an Arawakan language of Peru,

there is only one content interrogative, *tsica*, that covers all possible interrogative meanings. Based on a corpus of questions extracted from Pichis Ashéninca texts, C argues that while most content questions do indeed use the word *tsica*, the interrogative meaning is further specified by the construction in which it is used. When these are taken into account, Pichis Ashéninca distinguishes almost all interrogative categories expected from a European perspective.]

John P. Daly & Larry M. Hyman, "On the Representation of Tone in Penoles Mixtec" (165-208) [D & M present a systematic account of the tone system of Peñoles Mixtec (PM). While /H/ and /L/ tones are unambiguously needed in underlying representations, they argue that the third tone is not /M/ but must rather be underspecified. The PM tone system is unusually interesting both from a general tonological perspective as well as for its relation to Dürr's (1987) Proto-Mixtec tones which have the inverted values in PM.]

Lucia A. Golluscio, "Morphological Causatives and Split Intransitivity in Mapudungun" (209-38) [In Mapudungun, the patterning of intransitives in causativization reveals a split system, where the choice of causative suffix is governed by factors of animacy and control. One class, "inactive" intransitive verbs, is characterized by members that are specialized, nonproductive and "uncontrolled." The second and larger class, "active" intransitives, consists of animate verbs that take arguments with differing degrees of control and agentivity. The contrast between the two classes is thus overtly marked by the causative suffixes rather than by pronominal inflection.]

Howard Berman, "A Blackfoot Syncope Rule" (239-40) [B describes a Blackfoot sound change which deletes certain short vowels before consonant clusters. This rule should be added to the list of sound changes which occurred in Blackfoot as it developed from Proto-Algonquian. Five examples are cited and analyzed in detail.]

Linguistic Typology [Walter de Gruyter (<http://www.extenza-eps.com/WDG/loi/lity>)]

10.1 (July 2006):

Heriberto Avelino, "The Typology of Pamean Number Systems and the Limits of Mesoamerica as a Linguistic Area" (41-60) [Pamean languages have been considered to be outside of the Mesoamerican linguistic area. However, the number systems of Pamean show typical Mesoamerican structures: order of constituents Multiplier-Base-Addend, and systems with bases 10 and 20. Pamean languages have a typologically unusual, but consistent base 8. The present study presents a formal characterization of Pamean number systems. The distribution and peculiarities of Pamean number systems are explained as a result of their location at the border of a major linguistic area. Northern Pame has 8 as the only productive base, whereas Central Pame and Southern Pame show a greater influence of Mesoamerican traits.]

Linguistics [Walter de Gruyter (<http://www.extenza-eps.com/WDG/loi/ling>)]

44.3 (May 2006)

Enrique L. Palancar, "Intransitivity and the origins of middle voice in Otomi" (613-43) [San Ildefonso Tultepec Otomi has three distinctive nasal morphemes that share a substantial number of features: a middle marker, a detransitivizer, and a marker characterizing a closed subclass of intransitive verbs. P relates these three morphemes diachronically and links them to a common source, accounting for both their commonalities and their differences. The middle marker in Otomi emerged from the reanalysis of an old inflectional morpheme characterizing a subclass of intransitive verbs depicting activities performed by humans. This has important theoretical implications for the understanding of middle voice morphemes.]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory [Springer Netherlands (<http://www.springerlink.com/journals/>)]

24.2 (May 2006):

Barbara Stiebels, "Agent Focus in Mayan Languages" (501-70) [A subset of the Mayan languages makes use of a specific verb form if the subject of a transitive verb is to be focused, questioned or relativized; this form, which renders the verb morphologically intransitive, though semantically transitive, is called "agent focus" among Mayanists. The respective Mayan languages differ in the morphosyntactic implementation of agent focus, i.e. the agreement patterns, the marking of the internal argument and the contexts in which agent focus occurs. The goal of this paper is to provide a lexical approach that accounts for the cross-Mayan variation by means of a small set of faithfulness and markedness constraints.]

24.3 (August 2006):

Jason Riggle, "Infixing Reduplication in Pima and its Theoretical Consequences" (857-91) [Pima pluralizes nouns via partial reduplication. The amount of material copied varies between a single C (*mavit / ma-m-vit* 'lion(s)') and CV (*hodai / ho-ho-dai* 'rock(s)'). The former is preferred unless copying a single C would give rise to an illicit coda or cluster, in which case CV is copied. In contrast to previous analyses of similar patterns in Tohono O'odham and Lushootseed, R analyzes the reduplicant as an infix rather than a prefix. The infixation of the reduplicant can be generated via constraints requiring the first vowel of the stem to correspond to the first vowel of the word.]

Northwest Journal of Linguistics [Electronic publication (<http://www.sfu.ca/nwj/>)]

1.1 (2007):

David Beck and David Bennett, "Extending the Prosodic Hierarchy: Evidence from Lushootseed Narrative" (34 pp., 8 audio files) [In the traditional Prosodic Hierarchy, the topmost level is the Utterance. B & B present evidence from Lushootseed narrative for a higher-level prosodic constituent, the Phonological Paragraph. These are marked by patterns of Utterance-level F peaks, which decline over the length of the Paragraph and are reset to mark the beginning of a new discourse-level prosodic unit. Phonetic evidence is supported by morphosyntactic data and Paragraphs coincide with components of narrative structure. These patterns cannot represent a random or involuntary epiphenomenon, but must be considered an integral part of the grammar.]

1.2 (2007):

Jonathan Banks, "The Verbal Morphology of Santiam Kalapuya" (98 pp.) [The first in-depth grammatical analysis of a Kalapuyan language, based on texts with translation that were transcribed by Melville Jacobs in the 1930s from John Hudson, one of the last speakers. The analysis focuses on the placement, form, and function of prefixes and suffixes on the verb stem. Eleven prefix positions and six suffix positions are identified, with a total of 36 affixal morphemes occurring. These code a wide range of grammatical features, e.g. tense, aspect, modality, grammatical relation, subordination, and direction. A brief overview of common phonological processes and non-verbal morphology is also given.]

1.3 (2007):

Claire K. Turner, "The SENCOTEN Resultive Construction" (92 pp.) [The resultive and actual (imperfective) aspects in SENCOTEN (Saanich), a dialect of North Straits Salish, have been previously considered to contain two separate morphemes. It is argued here that the SENCOTEN resultive is a complex construction, built on an actual base by prefixation of stative [s]. Both morphophonological evidence and morphosyntactic evidence for this claim are considered.

T also considers the semantic aspectual properties of resultives, and suggests that the morphologically complex resultive is semantically compositional.]

1. 4 (2007):

Janet Leonard, "A Preliminary Account of Stress in SENCOTEN (Saanich/North Straits Salish) (59 pp.) [The stress system of Salish languages has been traditionally thought of as highly morpho-lexical, with roots and affixes lexically specified for their stress properties. L, however, claims that the stress pattern of a high number of polymorphemic words in SENCOTEN, namely those that contain lexical suffixes, can be accounted for phonologically. Using an Optimality Theory analysis, it is possible to show that a weight distinction between full vowels and schwa coupled with a right aligned trochaic foot determines stress placement.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 67 (5-10), and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 44 (6) to 45 (2), November 2006 to April 2007, and from other sources as noted. Readers should bear in mind that the delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

Andre, Alestine Mary Teresc. M.A., Univ. of Victoria, 2006. *Nan T'aih Nakwits'inahsuh (The Land Gives Us Strength): The Medicine Plants Used by Gwich'in People of Canada's Western Arctic to Maintain Good Health and Well Being*. 145 pp. Advisors: Nancy Turner & Leslie Saxon. [An ethnobotanical study carried out by Gwich'in people from the Northwest Territories in July 2002 documented traditional plant knowledge. Ruth Welsh, Gwich'in Elder and Plant Specialist, identified 96 plants from traditional camp sites in the Gwich'in Settlement Area. Of this total, 34 plants are used traditionally as medicine plants to treat and heal skin and eye conditions, internal, respiratory, nasal and urinary problems, common colds and flu, as well as broken limbs, insect bites, stings, burns and to maintain good health. Documented too are the Gwich'in, English, Latin, and common plant names as well as cultural knowledge about the Gwich'in traditional way of life on the land. MAI 44/06, p. 2745, Dec. 2006.] [AAT MR14638]

Barrie, Michael J. M. Ph.D., Univ. of Toronto, 2006. *Dynamic Antisymmetry and the Syntax of Noun Incorporation*. 208 pp. [B is concerned with noun incorporation principally in Oneida (Iroquoian), but other languages are considered. He puts forth the proposal that noun incorporation arises by the need for grammar to be able to linearize derivation. Thus, when a verb merges with a bare noun the [V, N] set is symmetric, thus non-linearizable. This symmetry forces compl-to-spec raising, giving rise to the observed N+V order. When the verb merges with a full DP, the verb asymmetrically c-commands material inside the DP, thus no compl-to-spec movement is required here. The empirical kernel of this thesis then is a Dynamic Antisymmetric treatment of the syntax of noun incorporation in which the cross-linguistically robust N+V sequence falls out as a consequence of the attempt on the part of phrase structure to achieve linearity. DAI-A 67/06, p. 2136, Dec 2006.] [AAT NR15835]

Elfner, Emily J. M.A., U of Calgary, 2006. *The Mora in Blackfoot*. [While Blackfoot, an Algonquian language spoken in southern Alberta and northwestern Montana, has seen a fair amount of descriptive work (c.g. Frantz 1991), very little has been devoted to studying its phonological system. This thesis represents a preliminary systematic analysis of several topics relating to the phonotactics of the language. Particular attention is paid to the role of contrastive weight in shaping both the consonant system

and the vowel system. It is shown that the assumption of underlyingly specified moraic associations is key to understanding the distribution of certain segments, the syllabification of the typologically unusual pre-consonantal geminates, and in predicting the correct resolution strategy for vowel hiatus. Of particular interest to phonological theory is the role of contrastive weight in producing contrastive syllabification patterns, and an Optimality Theoretic analysis of Blackfoot's complicated vowel hiatus resolution system. MAI 45/02, p. 145, Apr 2007.] [AAT MR19235]

Faudree, Paja. Ph.D., U of Pennsylvania, 2006. *Fiesta of the Spirits, Revisited: Indigenous Language Poetics and Politics among Mazatecs of Oaxaca, Mexico.* 431 pp. Advisor: Greg Urban. [Although language revitalization movements are prominent in Mexico, the majority have failed to stimulate popular interest. While indigenous writings are useful for making national political claims, they remain largely irrelevant and unread locally. The initiative studied here represents a rare success story. A broad range of Mazatec speakers now writes poems, stories, and above all songs in their language. In accounting for this relatively rare popular success, F analyzes the culturally specific ways that literacy and writing in Mazatec were introduced, thereby coupling them to quintessentially local, ethnically marked practices and values, especially those expressing homage to the dead through the vehicle of song. She then shows how the Mazatec situation stands in contrast to other revitalization projects, both local and national, arguing that this contrast stems directly from the paradoxical position indigenous authors and minority representatives generally find themselves in when trying simultaneously to address local and national audiences. DAI-A 67/07, p. 2626, Jan 2007.] [AAT 3225456]

Felix Armendariz, Rolando G. Ph.D., Rice Univ., 2006. *A Grammar of River Warihío.* 488 pp. Advisor: Philip Davis. [The Warihío language consists of two dialects: Upland Warihío in the mountains of Chihuahua and River Warihío along the Mayo River in Sonora, Mexico. With the various Tarahumara dialects, and Yaqui and Mayo languages, it makes up the Taracahitic sub-group of the Sonoran branch of the Uto-Aztecan family. Its flexible pragmatically motivated constituent order together with the lack of coding properties for grammatical relations make Warihío an unusual language within Uto-Aztecan family and cross-linguistically as well. The field and supporting data for this work comes from the River dialect. All of the major linguistic aspects of the language are dealt with, including a brief description of its phonology, major and minor word classes, noun phrase, relative clauses, simple sentence structure, negation, voice, and complex sentences structure. A short comparative section looks at relevant aspects of Warihío grammar in the Uto-Aztecan context. Also included is a basic Warihío-English-Spanish dictionary and several analyzed texts. Appendixes provide natural language data for study of areas not covered in detail here. DAI-A 67/05, p. 1711, Nov 2006.] [AAT 3216703]

Fountain, Catherine A. Ph.D., UCLA, 2006. *Colonial Linguistics in New Spain: The Nahuatl Tradition.* 308 pp. Advisor: Claudia Parodi-Lewin. [F's work is historiographical in nature and focuses on early Nahuatl grammars as linguistic documents. She examines the common claim that colonial grammarians were unable to accurately describe Nahuatl grammar due to a Latin bias in their conception of language. To the contrary, F shows that while colonial grammarians worked within Latin-based European linguistic traditions, they also modified the precepts of Latin grammar when necessary, and a separate grammatical tradition arose in New Spain, centered on the study of Nahuatl. A careful examination of Nahuatl grammars from the 18th century shows that their authors were influenced more by 16th and 17th century work on Nahuatl than by Nebrija or other Latin grammarians. Points of contention seen in these later grammars reveal an often-vigorous debate between their authors over the best way to describe certain aspects of Nahuatl grammar. Similarly, by tracing the evolution of grammatical terminology during the colonial period, it is shown that by the 18th century, specialized terms had been developed and standardized for many of Nahuatl's unique grammatical

features. Finally, a comparison of the study of Nahuatl in New Spain with the study of indigenous languages in both New England and New France demonstrates that the quality and quantity of language studies in colonial Mexico were not matched in other colonial arenas. DAI-A 67/09, p. 3379, Mar 2007.] [AAT 3234352]

Lachler, Jordan. Ph.D., Univ. of New Mexico, 2006. *A Grammar of Laguna Keres.* 312 pp. Advisor: Melissa Axelrod. [The Laguna Keres language is spoken by approximately 1,000 people at Laguna Pueblo, west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is a member of the small Keresan language family, one of the most under-documented language families in North America. Laguna is a polysynthetic, split-intransitive tonal language, with discourse-driven constituent order. It is typologically interesting in several ways, including the presence of a series of phonemic voiceless vowels, the grammaticization of mood as an obligatory inflectional category for verbs, and the use of an obviation-like system for tracking and disambiguating reference in transitive clauses. This dissertation, based on fieldwork with fluent speakers as well as a very large corpus of texts collected by Franz Boas in the 1920s, provides a basic description of the major phonological, morphological and syntactic patterns in the language. Much of the terminology used in earlier works on Keresan is updated and clarified, and revised analyses are offered for several important grammatical phenomena. DAI-A 67/06, p. 2139, Dec 2006.] [AAT 3220946]

Leonard, Janet. M.A., U of Victoria, 2006. *Formalising Stress in SENCOTEN.* [The stress system of the Salish languages has been traditionally thought of as being highly morpho-lexical. Montler (1986) states that in SENCOTEN (a dialect of North Straits Salish), roots and affixes are lexically specified for their stress properties. He claims that these roots and affixes are in a hierarchical relationship and compete with each other for stress assignment. However, L shows that the stress pattern of a high number of polymorphemic words, namely those that contain lexical suffixes, can be accounted for without resorting to a morphological hierarchy of stress. Instead, using an Optimality Theory analysis, she shows that it is the weight distinction between full vowels and schwa that determines where stress will be assigned. In addition, she is able to show that metrical feet are grouped into trochees and that these trochaic feet are aligned to the right edge of the word. MAI 45/02, p. 100, Apr 2007.] [AAT MR18639]

Martin del Campo, Edgar. Ph.D., SUNY Albany, 2006. *The Nagual Hiding in Shadows: Metamorphic Supernaturals, Contested Discourse, and the Complications of Fieldwork in the Huasteca Veracruzana of Northeast Mexico.* 306 pp. Advisor: Louise M. Burkhart. [The *nagual* is one of the most widely described supernatural creatures in the ethnology of Mesoamerica, and it is also one of the most confounding for its breadth of meanings. Traditional ethnographic descriptions of this being refer to a magical creature able to assume animal forms or a companion spirit in sympathetic rapport with an individual. M conducted a case study on patterns of meaning determination for the *nagual* and the related *tonalli* among the Nahuas of Chicontepec, Veracruz, Mexico. The data are drawn from communicational observations and semi-structured interviews, and they represent various genres through which discourses on the supernatural are circulated. M's social position among the indigenous communities was subject to an ongoing dialogue that in turn influenced what could be communicated with him on subjects of the supernatural and on dangerous discourses on witchcraft. He has organized the chapters to reflect the evolution of his position through the season and its impact on the data he could obtain. DAI-A 67/06, p. 2213, Dec 2006.] [AAT 322279]

Meyer, Paula L. Ph.D., Claremont Graduate U & San Diego State U, 2006. *Indigenous Language Loss and Revitalization in Tecate, Baja California.* 218 pp. Advisors: Natalie Kuhlman & John Regan. [As is the case with indigenous languages and cultures around the globe, the Kumeyaay language of northern Baja California is in danger of disappearing altogether

in the next few years. Almost all the speakers are elderly, and many are in poor health. During a six-year process of creating trust through dialogue and interaction with a Kumeyaay family, M helped facilitate the family's creation of a project to learn their heritage language. Through the voice and testimonio of the participating language bearers/teacher, this study documents his life and his transformation from rejection of his heritage and language to promotion of the language and its accompanying heritage to both his family and the community at large. Through narratives of family members, it also documents the fact that the family, with the leadership and tutelage of this family patriarch, has begun to bring the language and its accompanying culture back from the brink of extinction. DAI-A 67/07, p. 2435, Jan 2007.] [AAT 3223866]

Nagai, Tadataka. Ph.D., U of Alaska-Fairbanks, 2006. *Agentive and Patientive Verb Bases in North Alaskan Iñupiaq*. 379 pp. Advisor: Lawrence D. Kaplan. [A grammatical sketch of the Upper Kobuk dialect of North Alaskan Iñupiaq Eskimo, followed by a close analysis of two types of verb bases, agentive and patientive. These bases can inflect either intransitively or transitively, but differ in the following ways: (i) prototypical agentive bases have the intransitive subject corresponding with the transitive subject, and do not require a half-transitive postbase to become antipassive; (ii) prototypical patientive bases have the intransitive subject corresponding with the transitive object, and require a half-transitive postbase to become antipassive. N proposes 13 semantic features that distinguish agentive and patientive bases, all related to the saliency of the agent or patient. In a final chapter N investigates evidence that shows that the dividing line between the agentive and patientive classes is not rigid. Although two classes of verbs similar to the agentive and patientive classes in Iñupiaq are found in many languages, such phenomena as described in this chapter are seldom studied, and this is the first coherent study of its kind. The appendices contain two Iñupiaq texts. DAI-A 67/08, p. 2962, Feb 2007.] [AAT 3229741]

Pharris, Nicholas J. Ph.D., U of Michigan, 2006. *Winuunsi Tm Tala-paas: A Grammar of the Molalla Language*. 381 pp. Advisor: Sarah G. Thomason. [Although the last speaker of the Molalla language of western Oregon died in 1958, it was well documented by Gatschet, Frachtenberg, Jacobs and Swadesh. Salient features of the consonant inventory includes a contrast between plain, ejective, and possibly aspirated stops; a velar nasal; and a fairly large array of fricatives. Acoustic analysis of a sound recording reveals a surface complement of three short and four long vowels. Morphologically, Molalla is characterized by a highly intricate verb-stem structure, as well as a rich system of seven tense-aspect morphemes distinguishing recent and distant past; verb-internal negation; a typologically unusual non-topical subject morpheme (which often functions like a passive construction); gender agreement (manifested only on the verb); special subordinating morphology; and a productive cislocative morpheme that interacts with the subject agreement morphology in highly complex ways. There are two copula verbs, one for animate and one for inanimate subjects. Nouns display a system of seven cases, some of which have different allomorphs for use with animate or inanimate nouns. Possession is shown by genitive marking on the possessor, possessive enclitics on the possessed noun, or both. Personal pronouns have their own unique case inflections. Demonstratives inflect for an additional case specifically for units of time. Adjectives are a morphologically well-defined category at the word level, inflecting for person and number like verbs and for case like nouns. Syntactically, Molalla shows highly flexible constituent ordering. A system of second-position clitics carries modal, evidential, conjunctive, and focusing functions. DAI-A 67/07, p. 2555, Jan 2007.] [AAT 3224722]

Quinn, Conor McDonough. Ph.D., Harvard Univ., 2006. *Referential-Access Dependency in Penobscot*. 294 pp. Advisor: Cedric Boeckx. [An analysis of pronominal features that eliminates the need for stipulated pronominal feature hierarchies. The main claim is that pronominal

features have an internal syntax: they derive through the iteration of a simple structure, a Core contrasted with its Periphery, starting with the inherent first-iteration Core referent, Speaker (1st person). Complete interpretations of pronominal features thus derive compositionally, by reading off successive nodes of Core-Periphery structure. These iterations evolve asymmetric interpretational dependency relations, termed referential-access dependency, which elegantly capture not only the familiar 1-2-3 hierarchy, but also the hierarchical 3rd person split known as the Proximate-Obviative contrast, found in the Algonquian family of languages native to North America. Drawing relevant data chiefly from Penobscot, an Eastern Algonquian language, the Core-Periphery model is shown to offer a unified account for the syntactic and discourse functions of the Proximate-Obviative contrast, and for a new observation: its interpretational and distributional constraints robustly parallel those holding over the English independent-Dependent clause-type contrast. DAI-A 67/05, p. 1715, Nov 2006.] [AAT 3217856]

Rinehart, Melissa A. Ph.D., Michigan State U. 2006. *Miami Indian Language Shift and Recovery*. Advisor: Susan A. Krouse. [R examines the historical contexts surrounding language shift in the Miami Indian communities in Indiana and Oklahoma, specifically the societal and personal ideologies that affected Miami language maintenance in the past and the fallout from these processes that continues today. Various archival documents were examined and close analysis was made of the fluency and literacy reflected in them. Ethnographic fieldwork for this project included participant/observation research conducted at Miami language camps held in Indiana and Oklahoma, and other Miami cultural gatherings. At these events R was able to observe various methods of language instruction, adult student responses, and ideological perspectives on the language. Through interviews with adult tribal members she was able to gather their thoughts about language shift and reclamation. This project addresses deficiencies in our knowledge of the complexities of native language shift and how this can affect language reclamation. It also contributes to our understanding of the more intangible aspects of language shift. DAI-A 67/10, p. 289, Apr 2007.] [AAT 3236409]

Romero, Sergio F. Ph.D., U of Pennsylvania, 2006. *Sociolinguistic Variation and Linguistic History in Mayan: The Case of K'ichee'*. 179 pp. Advisor: Gillian Sankoff. [The literature on Mayan languages has given little attention to the internal and external factors involved in language change. This dissertation is a study of language variation and change in K'ichee', focusing in the dialect spoken in Santa Maria Chiquimula, Guatemala (MAR). The following variables were examined: intervocalic fricativization of /l/, rise of a post-verbal negator and adoption of Spanish loanwords. Diachronic data from Colonial grammars, from native speaker texts and from Leonard Schultze-Jena's ethnographic corpus from 1923 was quantitatively analyzed, as well as synchronic data from monolingual interviews in MAR (n=88). The fricativization of intervocalic /l/, a linguistic stereotype of MAR, was found to show stylistic variation, in which the stereotyped allomorph [] was more frequent among women of all age groups. The diachronic stages in the rise of post-verbal negators follow Jespersen's Cycle as formulated in Jespersen (1917). It has been ongoing since the middle of the 17th century with women as the leaders. Borrowing from Spanish has been mostly lexical: its structural impact has been limited, despite the high number of loanwords. The case of K'ichee' indicates that the main forces driving language diversification in Mayan are internal. The impact of dialect and language contact is basically lexical. The social variables that correlate with ongoing change are sex and age group. DAI-A 67/07, p. 2556, Jan 2007.] [AAT 3225532]

Tatsch, Sheri J. Ph.D., UC-Davis, 2006. *The Nisenan: Dialects and Districts of a Speech Community*. 496 pp. Advisor: Martha Macri. [Nisenan, a Maidu language originally spoken in Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Yuba, and portions of Butte counties, in northern California, today has no fluent speakers. This work is intended as a resource to facilitate lan-

guage revitalization efforts for Nisenan people and their communities. It is T's belief that language revitalization among Indigenous peoples will not be successful if limited to linguistic knowledge alone, and that language must be placed within the context of culture, landscape, and collective cosmology. Access to all past documentation is essential to a population with no known or few fluent speakers, and T identifies over 70 linguistic and ethnohistorical records. Dialect differences have been mentioned as a side note in most writings. These differences among the Nisenan speaking population are examined through an understanding of political alliances. A set of maps provides a visual demonstration of Nisenan lands and individual districts that draw a parallel to variations in speech. It remains undetermined whether Nisenan is an example of a dialect continuum or represents several distinguishable dialects. The work also includes a Proto-Maiduan lexicon and a full transcription of J. P. Harrington's Nisenan field notes with Nisenan to English, and English to Nisenan. DAI-A 67/09, p. 3384, Mar 2007.] [AAT 3230699]

Tavares, Petronila da Silva. Ph.D., Rice Univ., 2006. *A Grammar of Wayãna*. 464 pp. Advisor: Spike Gildea. [Wayãna is a Cariban language spoken in northern Brazil, southern Surinam, and southern French Guyana by a total of around 900 speakers. The previous descriptive works on this language consist of a few vocabulary lists, a short grammar sketch, and a few articles on specific topics. This dissertation contributes to the documentation of the language by providing a more detailed description of most aspects of Wayãna grammar. The chapters range from a description of the language's phonological aspects to the morphology of the speech classes and the basic syntactic patterns. Appendixes include a collection of texts and a vocabulary list. Patterns discussed in this work include those of syllable reduction, in which words may undergo reduction of entire syllables; differences in the possessibility of nouns, which depend on semantic and cultural considerations; the complex system of spatial postpositions distinguishing features such as the position, path or goal of a trajector vis-à-vis its landmark; and a split ergative system in which no motivation for the split has yet been explained. The data used in this work were obtained through elicitation sessions and from recordings of spoken narratives. DAI-A 67/05, p. 1716, Nov 2006.] [AAT 3216789]

Tonhauser, Judith. Ph.D., Stanford U. 2006. *The Temporal Semantics of Noun Phrases: Evidence from Guaraní*. 424 pp. Advisor: David Beaver. [Through an investigation of languages with "nominal temporality markers," i.e. markers that attach to noun phrases and affect their temporal interpretation, T proposes that the semantic categories grammatical aspect and modality, but not tense, are relevant to the temporal interpretation of noun phrases. She develops a dynamic semantic theory in which the time relative to which a noun phrase is interpreted is resolved according to the link between the denotation of the noun phrase and the discourse context. Thus, contrary to previous proposals, she claims that the time of a noun phrase is not located by a nominal tense relation and that the temporal interpretation of noun phrases and verb phrases is not parallel. The focus of the dissertation is Guaraní, a language with two nominal temporality markers. Based on data collected during fieldwork in Paraguay, T explores the morphosyntax, lexical restrictions, meaning and use of these markers—apparently the first detailed study of this aspect of Guaraní. The discussion is couched in a larger investigation of the Guaraní grammar of noun phrases and verbal temporality. Crosslinguistically, the morphosyntactic category of nominal temporality varies, and languages differ with respect to the discourse contexts in which noun phrases can be interpreted at a time other than the topic time. T explicates such variation through a comparison of English, Guaraní and St'at'imcets (Salish). DAI-A 67/09, p. 3384, Mar 2007.] [AAT 3235369]

Wong, K. Laiana. Ph.D., Univ. of Hawai'i at Manoa. *Ways of Fingering the Culprit in Hawaiian*. 369 pp. [Part of the character of a particular language is constituted by the ways of speaking that transcend the phonological, syntactic, and lexical levels. They effectively guide the communicative

patterns of a language community. Mastery of the phonology, syntax, and lexicon of a language without the concomitant mastery of its ways of speaking yields a speaker who falls short of communicative competence and lacks native-like proficiency. This has particularly important implications in language revitalization contexts such as the one presently involving the Hawaiian language. This dissertation explores the ways in which agents are indicated in Hawaiian. In general, competent speakers of Hawaiian employ less direct ways of indicating agents than their English speaking counterparts, reflective of a Hawaiian world view that views overly direct pointing as disharmonious. The second language learner of Hawaiian must make a conscious effort to discover Hawaiian ways of pointing and endeavor to employ them. Numerous examples are provided from epic hero stories published in the Hawaiian language newspapers of the past two centuries that illustrate how agents are indicated in indirect ways. DAI-A 67/05, p. 1717, Nov 2006.] [AAT 3216099]

[Most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased in microfilm or paper format, or as downloadable PDF files, from ProQuest-UMI. The publication order number is given in brackets at the end of each entry (e.g. [AAT 3097154]). Microfilm or microfiche copies are \$44 each, unbound paper copies \$41, softcover paper copies \$50, and hardcover paper copies \$63. PDF web downloads are available for \$30. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping; applicable GST, state and local taxes will be added. Orders are most easily placed through the ProQuest-UMI Dissertation Services website (www.lib.umi.com/dissertations). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700. (Information as of April 2006.)]

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Tillotson was trying, mostly in vain, to make me understand Yuki grammar. Teaching me the language was not to be thought of in the same sense as everyday ethnography — it was a special gift of a magical nature which he made to me as a token of friendship. Just as the ability existed for a famous singer to pass on his songs to a protégé at his death, so could a man pass on his knowledge of language to a student from another culture. For the present I would learn a little Yuki, but not very much. But in a few years he would die, and his knowledge of the language would pass on to me. Then I would think about it, have it on my mind constantly, and if I should be in company with other Yuki, could join right in "just natural like".... Though a man might instruct several people in the art of Yuki conversation, only the one to whom he passed on the power would ever really understand it.

— GEORGE M. FOSTER, A Summary of Yuki Culture, 1944, 161.

REGIONAL NETWORKS

[A directory of regional or language-family conferences, research projects, newsletters, journals, and special publication series. Corrections and additions are solicited.]

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). Annual 4-week training institute at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. 2007 dates: June 4-29. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (www.u.arizona.edu/~aildi).

American Indian Studies Research Institute. Research and publication on traditional cultures and languages of N America, primarily the Midwest and Plains. Contact: Raymond DeMallie, Director, AISRI, Indiana U, 422 N Indiana Ave, Bloomington, IN 47401 (demallie@indiana.edu). Website (www.indiana.edu/~aisri).

Center for American Indian Languages (CAIL). Research and training center at the U of Utah. Sponsors annual conference on the **Endangered Languages & Cultures of Native America (CELCNA)** in April. Contact: Lyle Campbell, Director, CAIL, 618A DeTrobriand St, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-0492 (lyle.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu). Website (www.cail.utah.edu).

Native American Language Center, UC Davis. Research and projects on N American Indian languages, with emphasis on California. Contact: Martha Macri, Native American Studies, UC Davis, CA 95616 (mjmacri@ucdavis.edu). Website (nas.ucdavis.edu/NALC/home.html).

Indigenous Language Institute (ILI). Coordinating organization for efforts to revitalize Native American languages. Sponsors workshops, publications. Contact: ILI, 560 Montezuma Ave #202, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (ili@indigenous-language.org). Website (www.indigenous-language.org).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. Most recent meeting: Mount Pleasant, Michigan, June 1-3, 2007, hosted by FMU and the Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Nation. Next meeting: May 2-3, 2008 at Northern Arizona U in Flagstaff, Arizona. For information visit the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html).

University of Nebraska Press Series in Native American Literatures and Translation. Collections of translations and studies of Native literatures. Inquiries and proposals welcomed. Contact: Brian Swann, Humanities, Cooper Union, Cooper Sq NYC 10003-7120 (swann@cooper.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. The 2007 conference will be held in Window Rock, AZ, during the first weekend of the Navajo Language Academy, July 13-15. See conference website (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc).

Alaska Native Language Center. Teaching and research on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. U of Alaska Fairbanks, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (www.uaf.edu/anlc).

Yukon Native Language Centre. Teaching and research on Yukon languages. Director: John Ritter (www.yukoncollege.yk.ca/ynlc).

Inuit Studies Conference. Biennial. The 15th conference was held in Paris, Oct. 26-28, 2006. Organizer: Michèle Therrien (michele.therrien@inalco.fr); Secretariat: (gwenaele.guigon@inalco.fr).

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US/ 40 (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US or 25 for students; \$90 Can/US or 90 for institutions. U Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, Rm 0450, Ste-Foy, Quebec G1K 7P4, Canada (etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca; www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2007 meeting (the 39th) will be held on Oct. 18-21 at York U, Toronto. Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current volume: vol. 37 (Ottawa, 2005), \$48. Back volumes from vol. 25 (1994) are also available. To order, visit website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/Volumes/inprint.html) or contact Arden Ogg, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca).

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses), \$15 to other countries. Editor: John Nichols, American Indian Studies, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (jdn@umn.edu).

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA). General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica* (www.unb.ca/apla-alpa).

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2007 meeting (the 42nd) will be held in Kelowna, BC, July 30-August 1 (web.ubc.ca/okanagan/ccgs). For the preprint volume and other information contact Kimary Shahin (kimary.shahin@ubc.ca). [See "News from Regional Groups"].

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

Survey of California and Other Indian Languages. Research program and archive at UC Berkeley. Director: Leanne Hinton (hinton@berkeley.edu). Website (linguistics.berkeley.edu/survey).

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Conference website with archives (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/CIC/default.htm).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Met last in 2002. 1988 and 1989 *Proceedings* available from D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; more recent volumes from D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, CA 94720.

J. P. Harrington Database Project. Preparing a digital database of Harrington's notes, particularly for California languages. Director: Martha Macri, UC Davis. For newsletter and other information visit (nas.ucdavis.edu/NALC/JPH.html).

News From Native California. News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709 (www.heydaybooks.com).

Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS). Sponsors revitalization efforts, including the Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program. Contact: AICLS, 221 Idora Ave, Vallejo, CA 94591. Website (www.aicls.org).

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Center for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the West (CSILW). D of Linguistics, U of Colorado, Boulder. Library, archive, and research center for work on Siouan, Caddoan, and Plains Algonquian (esp. Arapaho). Contact: Heather Ligrani (heather.ligrani@colorado.edu). Website (www.colorado.edu/csilw).

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Meets annually in the summer. The 2006 meeting was held in Billings, Montana, June 16-18. Contact: Randolph Graczyk (rgraczyk@aol.com).

Intertribal Wordpath Society. A non-profit educational corporation founded in 1997 to promote the teaching, awareness, use, and status of Oklahoma Indian languages. Contact: Alice Anderton, Executive Director, 1506 Barkley St., Norman, OK 73071 (wordpath@yahoo.com). Website (www.ahalenia.com/iws).

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Native American Languages. Research/outreach for Oklahoma languages. Curator: Mary S. Linn (mslinn@ou.edu). Website (www.snomnh.ou.edu/collections-research/nal.htm).

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, with sessions on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Most recent meeting: November 15-17, 2006. Website (www.encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually, usually in the summer. The 2007 meeting will be held in Hermosillo, Sonora, November 17-18. Contact Zarina Estrada (zarina@guaymas.uson.mx). [See "News from Regional Groups."]

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl. Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO (www.unam.mx/iih/publicaciones/publ.htm).

Tlalocan. Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF (dakin@servidor.unam.mx, or tlalocan@correo.unam.mx). Website (www.filologicas.unam.mx/cen_leng_indig.htm).

SIL-Mexico. Research and support facility, with extensive publication series independent of SIL-International. Contact: SIL-Mexico, 16131 N. Vernon Dr., Tucson, AZ 85738-0987 (LingPub_Mexico@sil.org). Website (www.sil.org/mexico).

MAYAN

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 3909 NW 119th St., Vancouver, WA 98685 (gberry1155@aol.com). Make checks payable to the editor.

Texas Maya Meetings. Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 2008 dates: Feb 25-March 2, focusing on new research at Copan. Contact: Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (davidstuart@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utmaya.org). Online registration begins Sept 1, 2007.

Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop. Tulane U, New Orleans, LA, focusing on the Maya Lowlands. Most recent meeting: February, 2007. Website (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium).

Yax Te' Books. Part of Maya Educational Foundation (www.mayaedufound.org). Publishes books in English, Spanish, and Mayan by and about contemporary Maya writers and materials that enhance understanding of those works; also materials about Maya languages and linguistics. Website (www.yaxtebooks.com).

SOUTH AMERICA

Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina (ALAL). Consortium promoting areal-typological studies of the indigenous languages of Latin America. Coordinators: Marília Facó Soares (marilia@acd.ufrj.br) and Lucía Golluscio (lag@filo.uba.ar).

GT Línguas Indígenas. Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MLA) every 2 years. Contact: Ana Suelly Cabral (asacc@unb.br).

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820 (s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

Fundación Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Marginados. Source for publications about Colombian languages, produced by members of SIL-International. Contact: FDP, Apartado Aéreo 85801, Bogotá, Colombia (pubco_cob@sil.org)

Centro Colombiano de Estudios de Lenguas Aborígenes (CCELA). Network of linguists engaged in descriptive and educational work with the indigenous languages and creoles of Colombia. Contact: CCELA, A.A. 4976, Bogotá, Colombia (ccela@uniandes.edu.co).

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Center for Indigenous Languages of Latin America (CILLA). Research and teaching program at the U of Texas, Austin, emphasizing collaboration with indigenous communities. Sponsors the **Congreso de Idiomas Indígenas de Latinoamérica** (next meeting, October 25-27, 2007; see "News and Announcements", this issue). Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/cola/llilas/centers/cilla/index.html).

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 52nd ICA was held in Seville, Spain, July 17-21, 2006. Website (www.52ica.com).

Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA). Sound archive at U of Texas accessible via the internet, focusing on the documentation of discourse. Project manager: Heidi Johnson (ailla@ailla.org). Website (www.ailla.org).

Centre d'Études en Langues Indigènes d'Amérique (CELIA). Permanent working group on indigenous languages of Latin America of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Also an annual journal, *Améindia*. Director: Jon Landaburu (landabu@vjf.cnrs.fr). Contact: CELIA - CNRS, 8 rue Guy Môquet, 94801 Villejuif, FRANCE (celia.cnrs.fr).

Institut für Altamerikanistik und Ethnologie. Research and teaching program at the U of Bonn (Römerstrasse 164, D-53117 Bonn, Germany) focusing on Mayan languages and Classical Nahuatl (Prof. Dr. Nikolai Grube, ngrube@uni-bonn.de). Website (www.iae-bonn.de/iae).

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German non-university institution with an important library on Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, *Indiana*, devoted to the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas, and sponsors some non-fieldwork research activities. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, D-10785 Berlin, GERMANY (www.iai.spk-berlin.de).

SIL International (formerly **Summer Institute of Linguistics**). Publications on numerous indigenous languages of the Americas. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL International, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236 (academic_books@sil.org). Website (www.ethnologue.com/bookstore.asp). [See also SIL-Mexico.]

Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ILLA). Publication series, primarily devoted to South American languages. U of Leiden, Research School CNWS, Nonnensteeg 1-3, PO Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands (www.cnws-publications.com/series/illa.asp).

NATIVE HAWAIIAN

Ka Haka 'Ua O Ke'elikōlani College. Research and teaching facility at the U of Hawai'i at Hilo. Director: William H. Wilson (pila_w@lcoki.uhh.hawaii.edu).

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE

Endangered Language Fund (ELF). Small research grants awarded annually, other activities. Contact: ELF, 300 George St., New Haven, CT 06511 (elf@endangeredlanguagefund.org). Website (www.endangeredlanguagefund.org).

Foundation for Endangered Languages (FEL). UK based; awards small grants, organizes annual conference. Contact: Nicholas Ostler, Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England, UK (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk). Website (www.ogmios.org).

Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. 2007 Chair: Peter Austin, Linguistics Dept, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK (pa2@soas.ac.uk). Webpage (lsadc.org/info/lsa-comm-endanger.cfm).

Terralingua. Advocates linguistic diversity in the context of biodiversity. President: Luisa Maffi, 217 Baker Rd., Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2N6, Canada (maffi@terralingua.org). Website (www.terralingua.org).

Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Academic program and research grants. Contact: ELDP, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK. Website (www.hrelp.org).

Dokumentation Bedrohter Sprachen (DoBeS). Research initiative funded by the Volkswagen Stiftung and coordinated by the MPI for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Website (www.mpi.nl/DOBES).

Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim. Japanese research project sponsoring work on Siberian, Alaskan and NW Coast languages among others. Director: Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Information Sciences, Osaka Gakuin U, Kishibe, Suita 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp). Website (www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp).

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

Founded 1981

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 2007 are \$16 (US) or \$20 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for one or more years at the 2007 rate (the basic rate will rise to \$20 in 2008). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518. For further information, visit the SSILA website (www.ssila.org).

