

当代国外语言学与应用语言学文库

Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics 语言与语言学词典

Hadumod Bussmann

Translated and edited by
Gregory P. Trauth
Kerstin Kazzazi

外语教学与研究出版社
Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press
劳特利奇出版社
Routledge

语言学与应用语言学文库

**Routledge Dictionary
of Language and Linguistics**
语言与语言学词典

Hadumod Bussmann 著

Gregory P. Trauth and Kerstin Kazzazi 编译

外语教学与研究出版社

劳特利奇出版社

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2000 - 2413

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

语言与语言学词典/(德)布斯曼(Bussmann, H.)著. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2000.8

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 1952 - 8

I. 语… II. 布… III. 语言学 - 词典 IV. H0 - 61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 66544 号

English edition © Routledge 1996

All rights reserved.

This edition is published in China by arrangement with Taylor & Francis Limited, 11 new Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK. It is for sale in the mainland territory of the People's Republic of China only, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan.

本书由泰勒·弗朗西斯出版集团授权外语教学与研究出版社出版

版权所有 翻印必究

语言与语言学词典

Hadumod Bussmann 著

Gregory P. Trauth and Kerstin Kazzazi 编译

* * *

责任编辑: 梁 昊

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京鑫鑫印刷厂

开 本: 650×980 1/16

印 张: 35.5

版 次: 2000 年 8 月第 1 版 2000 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—5000 册

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 1952 - 8/G·1082

定 价: 46.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

当代国外语言学与 应用语言学文库



专家委员会

主 任 王宗炎

副主任 (以姓氏笔画为序)

刘润清	吴一安	李朋义	沈家煊	陆俭明
陈国华	胡文仲	胡壮麟	徐烈炯	桂诗春
顾曰国	戴炜栋			

委 员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

文秋芳	方 立	王才仁	王立弟	王克非
王初明	王逢鑫	王嘉龄	史宝辉	宁春岩
田贵森	申 丹	刘世生	朱永生	何兆熊
何自然	张绍杰	张柏然	张德禄	李宇明
李延福	李行德	李筱菊	杨永林	杨信彰
杨惠中	杜学增	汪榕培	邵永真	陈治安
周流溪	林连书	罗选民	姚小平	祝畹瑾
徐盛桓	秦秀白	贾玉新	顾 阳	高 远
高一虹	黄国文	惠 宇	董燕萍	蒋祖康
韩宝成	蓝 纯	潘永樑		

策 划 霍庆文

Preface by Halliday

Foreign Language Teaching & Research Press is to be congratulated on its initiative in making these publications in linguistics available to foreign language teachers and postgraduate students of linguistics in China.

The books are a representative selection of up-to-date writings on the most important branches of linguistic studies, by scholars who are recognized as leading authorities in their fields.

The availability of such a broad range of materials in linguistics will greatly help individual teachers and students to build up their own knowledge and understanding of the subject. At the same time, it will also contribute to the development of linguistics as a discipline in Chinese universities and colleges, helping to overcome the divisions into “English linguistics”, “Chinese linguistics” and so on which hinder the progress of linguistics as a unified science.

The series is to be highly commended for what it offers to all those wanting to gain insight into the nature of language, whether from a theoretical point of view or in application to their professional activities as language teachers. It is being launched at a time when there are increasing opportunities in China for pursuing linguistic studies, and I am confident that it will succeed in meeting these new requirements.

M. A. K. Halliday
Emeritus Professor
University of Sydney

王宗炎序

近年来，国际交往日益频繁，国际贸易急速发展，出现了一种前所未有的现象：学外语、教外语、用外语的人多了；研究语言学和应用语言学的人多了；开设这方面专业的高校也多了，语言学硕士生和博士生也多了。就是不以此为专业，学习语言学和应用语言学的也不乏其人。为了给从事这个专业的师生提供便利，同时又帮助一般外语教师、涉外工作者以及汉语研究者开阔思路，扩大视野，提高效率，我们献上这套内容崭新而丰富的丛书——英文版《当代国外语言学与应用语言学文库》。

文库首批推出 54 部外国英文原著，它覆盖了语言学与应用语言学 28 个分支学科。这批书是我们与各地有关专家教授反复研究之后精选出来的。出版这样大规模的语言学与应用语言学丛书，这在我国语言学界和外语教学界是破天荒第一次。

我们这样做，抱着什么希望呢？总的说来，是遵循教育部关于加强一级学科教育的指示，在世纪之交，推出一套书来给中国的外语教育领航，同时也给一般外语工作者和汉语研究者提供信息，拓宽思路。

我们希望这个文库能成为进一步带动外语教学改革和科研的发动机；我们希望它能成为运载当代外国语言学理论、语言研究方法和语言教学方法来到中国的特快列车；我们希望，有了这套书，语言学与应用语言学专业师生就能顺利地进行工作；我们希望，通过读这套书，青年外语教师和外语、汉语研究者能迅速把能力提高，把队伍不断扩大。

以上是我们的愿望，可是从广大读者看来，这个文库是否真的有出台的有必要呢？我们想，只要大家看一下今天的客观情况，就知道这套书有填空补缺的作用，是让大家更上一层楼的扶梯。

我们跟许多人一样，认为国内的外语教学和语言学与应用语言学研究是成绩斐然的，但是某些不足之处也无庸讳言。

在语言研究方面，有大量工作还等着大家去做。汉语语法研究，过去由于结构主义的启示，已经成绩卓著，可是现在虽则引进了功能主义，还看不出什么出色的成果。语料语言学是新兴学科，在我国刚刚起步，机器翻译从50年代就有人搞，然而其进展至今不能令人满意。

在语言理论方面，我们不时听到一些片面的、所见不全的论调。有人说，1957年前西方根本没有什么理论语言学，其创始者是Chomsky；也有人说，语言纯属社会文化范畴；还有人说，搞语言研究只有量化方法才是科学方法，定性方法不值得一提。

谈到外语教学，某些看法做法是分明不值得赞许的。有人以为交际教学只管听说，不管读写，也有人以为教精读课就是教阅读，不管口语。在分析课文时老师满堂灌，学生开口不得，是常见的；教听力课时老师只管放录音，对学生不给半点提示点拨，也并非罕有现象。

上述这些缺点，我们早有所知，现在我们更加明白，必须力图改进，再也不能安于现状了。为了改进，我们就得参考国外的先进理论，借鉴国外的有效措施。眼前这个文库，就是我们上下求索的结果。

在编辑这个文库时，我们在两方面下了功夫。

一方面，在选书时，我们求全，求新，求有代表性和前瞻性。我们不偏爱一家之言，也不只收一家外国出版社之书。语言学与应用语言学的主干学科固然受到了应有的重视，分支学科可也不忽视。语料语言学、语言统计学是新兴学科，我们收入了专著；句法学、语义学久已有人研究，我们也找到了有关的最新著作。

另一方面，我们邀请了国内知名的博士生导师、硕士生导师为各书撰文导读，为读者铺平道路。语言学和应用语言学专著包罗宏富，初学者读起来可能觉得茫无头绪。为了助他们一臂之力，本文库中每一种书我们都请专家写了一万字左右的导读材料。哪怕书中内容比较陌生，谁只要在读书前看一下导读材料，读书后把材料再看一遍，一定能弄清脉络，掌握要点。

在结束本文时，我们想向爱好泛读的人们提个建议。语言和

社会生活息息相关；我们靠语言与他人协作；通过语言继承传统文化，接受外国先进思想和科学知识；利用语言来教育下一代，帮助他们创造美好的未来；语言又反过来表达着我们的个性和我们充当的各种角色。学一点语言学和应用语言学，有助于增强我们的语言意识，对我们的工作和生活都是有利的。我们不妨把此事作为一个项目，列入自己的日程。持之以恒，必有所获。

王宗炎

中山大学教授
博士生导师

序

学习语言学的学生最好手头上有一两部语言学词典。这是为什么？原因很简单：就跟学习英语一样，词典是帮你走路的拐棍，是最有权威、最有耐心的老师，你可以随时查阅，反复查阅，方便极了。学本族语要有词典，学外语也要有词典。由于各学科的飞速发展，新术语不断出现，有关不同学科的词典也越来越多了起来。语言学是一门比较年轻的学科。美国一位语言学家鲍林杰就曾说过，语言学中的专门术语那么多，就表明这个学科还不够成熟。的确如此。语言学中的学派层出不穷，研究也越来越深入，每年都有新词新说，初学者感到头疼的问题之一就是弄不清这些专门术语是什么意思。所以人们才开始编纂语言学词典，给初学者和研究者提供方便。

语言学的学生配备语言学词典已是很普遍的。就拿我自己来说，我已拥有六部这样那样的语言学词典：

R.R. K. 哈特曼、F.C. 斯托克, 1972, 《语言与语言学词典》, 黄长著等译, 1981, 上海辞书出版社。

王宗炎主编, 1988, 《英汉应用语言学词典》, 湖南教育出版社。

Crystal, D. 1991. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. 3rd Edn. Oxford.

Crystal, D. 1993. *An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language and Languages*. Oxford.

Malmkjaer, K. (ed.) 1991. *The Linguistics Encyclopedia*. London.

Richard, J., J. Plat, and H. Weber. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. London.

应该说，这几部词典帮了我大忙，每一次查阅都让我有新的收获。随便举一个例子：比方我查 *manner* 这个词，也许我只知道一种用法，结果一查词典找到了三、四种用法。有时这些词典给我一种惊喜：我以为词典上不可能有的词，竟然找到了。这时往往让我感到自己的无知，同时也感到知识的浩瀚。

在这个《当代国外语言学与应用语言学文库》中，我们引进了两部词典，一是本部，一是《朗文语言教学及应用语言学辞典》(以下简称《应用语言学辞典》)。为什么要引进这两部？因为这两部词典各有特色，互相补充，覆盖了不同的知识面，满足了不同的读者群。这两部词典的特点如下：

《应用语言学辞典》

《语言与语言学词典》

1. 双解(英汉对照)

1. 英语

2. 偏向语言教学的词汇

2. 偏向有关语言和语言学理论的词汇

3. 行文通俗易懂

3. 语言正式,学术味浓

4. 大量实例

4. 例子较少

5. 参考书目少

5. 大量参考书、词典、语法、杂志等

6. 面向初学者和教师

6. 面向研究生以上的读者和专门研究人员

看起来，最好这两本词典都拥有，各有各的用处。

本部词典的编纂情况，作者在前言已讲清楚了。它是 70 多位语言学家多年劳动的结晶，其权威性是可想而知的。因为每一术语的解释都有撰稿人以外的专家审读、修改、翻译成英文，所以第一作者的不足之处得以补充，其可能的偏见也得到平衡——至少不会故意褒一家，贬一家。如果与其它同类词典相比较，我们可以说本词典有两大明显特征。第一是收录的有关世界诸语言和理论语言学的词条比较全面。何以证明？本来应该实际统计两本词典的各种词条数目，但人工统计费时费力，我们就仅仅比较 K 字母下的词条即可说明问题。朗文的应用语言学辞典有：key¹, key², keyword technique, kinesics, kinesthetic feedback, KR21, K through 12, Kuder-Richardson Reliability Coefficient；而本部词典收集了：Kabard→North-West Caucasian, Kadugli→Niger-Kordofanian, Kakchiquel→Mayan languages, Kalenjin→Chari-Nile languages, Kam→Austro-Thai, Kan-Hakka→Chinese, Kanji→Japanese, Kannada→Dravidian, Marathi, Kanuri→Saharan, Karelian→Finno-Ugric, Kartvelian→South Caucasian, Kashmiri→Dardic, Kashubian, Katakana→Japanese, Katharévusa→Greek, Kekchi→Mayan languages, keneme, Keresan→Caddoan, Keresiouan→Caddoan, kernel sentence, Ket→Asiatic languages, Khanty→Finno-Ugric, Khmer→

Mon-Khmer, Khoikhoi → Khoisan, Khoisan, kinemics → kinesics, kinesics, kinship term, Kinyarwanda → Bantu, Kiowa → Uto-Aztec, Klamath → Penutian, knowledge representation, koiné, Koman → Nilo-Saharan, Komi → Finno-Ugric, Kordofanian, Korean, Kru → Kwa, Kufi → Arabic, Kurdish, Kwa, Kwakiutl → Wakashan 等。这是多少有关少数民族或土著人的语言的术语呀！这一点，是我查阅其它词典所不及的。

第二大特征就是本词典提供了极为丰富的参考书目。我没有统计全书的书目，但我们可以从几个词条的书目中看到作者的良苦用心。English 词条下有 80 本参考书，分为 References, History, Modern grammars, Historical grammars, History of English, Etymology, Varieties of English, Bibliographies, Dictionaries, Etymological dictionaries, Historical dictionaries, Journals 等。Linguistics 词条下也有 80 种参考书，分为：References, History, Bibliographies, Dictionaries and reference books, Journals 等。Indo-European 词条下面有 63 种参考书，分为：Pioneer works, general works and overviews, Different research areas, Grammars, Archeology, culture and history, Dictionaries, Bibliography, Journals 等。可以想象，如此详细的参考书目给读者提供了很大的方便。而且，里面的书目汇编，词典和杂志的信息，也是其它参考书目中不常见的。

前面说过，该词典的词条内容少有偏见，至少没有故意去贬低什么。但是，专家们的知识也是有限的，有的资料欧美是找不到的，信息不畅，造成疏漏。例如，在 Chinese 词条之下，解释很简单，参考书目寥寥无几，而且也不是最有代表性的。如果汉语是这样，那么肯定还有其它写得不够充分的词条。

总的说来，对语言学学生和研究者来说，这是一本值得拥有的书，是一本应该经常查阅的书。

刘润清

北京外国语大学教授
博士生导师

Preface

Twenty-five years ago, when the idea for this dictionary was first conceived, researchers of linguistics had virtually no terminological reference works that could provide them with an introduction to this fast-growing international science or with source material for conducting their own linguistic research. This situation has changed greatly over the years, especially in the English-speaking world, where David Crystal's *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* and Frederick J. Newmeyer's *Cambridge Survey of Linguistics* were published in 1987. They were followed, in 1992 and 1994 respectively, by two impressive encyclopedic works, namely W. Bright's four-volume *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (Oxford University Press) and R.E. Asher's ten-volume *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (Pergamon Press).

About the development of this dictionary

The present dictionary differs fundamentally from these monumental works. In its scope and format, it fills a gap which, in spite of David Crystal's *Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* (Oxford 1985²), has existed up until now: in a handy one-volume format, this dictionary provides a thorough overview of all areas of linguistics. Not restricted to specific theories, it encompasses descriptive and historical, comparative and typological linguistics, as well as the applied subdisciplines. Along with the traditional core areas (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics), interdisciplinary fields (such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics and ethnolinguistics), as well as stylistics, rhetoric and philosophy of language are represented. In addition, the dictionary includes basic terminology from logic, mathematical and computational linguistics as well as applied linguistics; finally, descriptions of individual languages and language families are provided. With this broad range of content and its succinctly written articles, this dictionary is meant for both students and professional scholars in linguistics and allied fields.

This book is the result of over twenty years of development, in which numerous scholars from Germany and other countries were involved. The first German edition appeared in 1983 as the result of this author's ten-year efforts. Owing to the rapid development of linguistics, a second, completely revised edition became necessary. Seventeen scholars revised, corrected and extended the texts of the first edition. Their work was based on dozens of peer reviews and, no less importantly, on their own research. This second German edition provided the foundation for the present English edition, which was developed further by a team of translators along with numerous contributors and advisers, who checked the translation, made additions to the texts and bibliographies, and, in some cases, contributed new articles. In adapting the German edition, the difference in terminological usage and methodological approaches of Continental European linguists and of their British and North American colleagues became apparent. The task of 'translating' became, therefore, not a linear word-for-word rendering of German linguistic concepts into English, but rather an adaptation, in which terminology specific to German linguistics was eliminated and articles dealing with terminology specific to English were added. This adaptation is most apparent in the linguistic examples that illustrate many of the concepts and that were provided by the translators, contributors, and editors alike.

Contributors

Initially a one-woman project, the present dictionary is the collective work of some seventy European and North American linguists. The authors of the second German edition in many cases undertook revisions of their own work for this English edition. Since even the best linguists can never hope to become experts in all of the subdisciplines of linguistics, the American translators enlisted the assistance of more than two dozen North American linguists to review the translations and adaptation of the entries for accuracy and readability. All well versed and highly competent in their respective fields, the contributors to this English edition helped to adapt the translations by verifying the content, providing English-language examples, and rounding out the entries with additional bibliographical references. During the final revision of the manuscript, which took place in Munich, a second group of competent advisers provided additional editorial help with texts, bibliographies and the co-ordination of cross-references. Some of these new contributors even wrote new articles to supplement the already existing articles in their areas of specialization. Because so many people had a hand in developing, writing and revising the entries, individual names are not listed at the end of the articles. The author and editors accept responsibility for any errors. We are thankful for any corrections, additions, and other suggestions with which careful readers care to provide us.

The co-ordination of these complex stages of work was for many years the exclusive domain of the translator and editor-in-chief, Gregory Trauth, who, in the face of numerous obstacles, pushed hard for the completion of the translation with unremitting patience and in constant close contact with the author. Over the years, both the author and the editor undertook many journeys across the Atlantic; indeed, the number of faxes dealing with the dictionary would probably reach across the ocean, too! Owing to professional obligations, Gregory Trauth could not, however, see the project to its end; the final version of the dictionary, therefore, was prepared in Munich by Kerstin Kazzazi. A native speaker of German and English, she undertook this task with competence and commitment in co-operation with the author, Hadumod Bussmann, and the Routledge editorial staff. Her job consisted of making the complete text uniform and consistent in style, revising content, translating a number of new articles, extending the system of cross-references, updating the bibliographies and researching all of the etymological notes from English sources.

Acknowledgements

The author and editors were the fortunate recipients of a great amount of support: financial, scholarly, technical and moral. Many thanks are due to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, who for two years subsidized the preparation of the expanded German edition, and to Inter Nationes, who sponsored the translation.

To mention the names of all the people who contributed to this book would exceed the scope of this preface. Therefore, a list of participants and their contributions is appended to the preface. I wish to thank specifically

all the German co-authors who checked, corrected and amended the adaptation of their special areas of specialization (list 1);

the translators, critical readers and advisers, who, in different ways, contributed to the task of bringing the text, which was originally addressed to a German-speaking readership, into a form that meets Anglo-American expectations (list 2);

the assistants in Munich, who, in the very last stages, made bibliographical emendations and/or gave (in some cases extensive) advice and made contributions in their areas of specialization (incorporated into list 3);

the Routledge editorial staff, especially Jonathan Price, Wendy Morris, Alex Clark, Sarah M. Hall, Samantha Parkinson, and Jenny Potts;

the editor-in-chief, Gregory Trauth, who over many years invested all of his spare time in the dictionary, and who, with competence, circumspection and organizational talent,

co-ordinated the efforts of the translators and numerous contributors;

and, last but not least, the co-editor Kerstin Kazzazi, who set aside her own research for the dictionary, and without whose perseverance, co-operative patience and pleasure in the work the final goal of this book would never have been attained.

The motto of the German edition also applies to the present book:

Such a work is actually never finished, one must call it finished when, after time and circumstances, one has done what one can.

(J.W. Goethe, *Journey to Italy*,
16 March 1787)

Hadumod Bussmann
Munich, August 1995

Directory of participants

1 Contributors to the (second) German edition of the *Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft*

Hadumod Bussmann

Dr. phil., Lecturer in Germanic Linguistics; University of Munich

Pertinent publications: *Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft*, Stuttgart, 1983 (2nd revised and completely updated version Stuttgart, 1990). – *Das Genus, die Grammatik und – der Mensch: Geschlechterdifferenz in der Sprachwissenschaft*. In H. Bussmann and R. Hof (eds), *Genus: zur Geschlechterdifferenz in den Kulturwissenschaften*, Stuttgart, 1995. 114–60.

Areas: *basic terminology, grammar, linguistic schools, psycholinguistics, syntax.*

Grzegorz Dogil

Professor of Experimental Phonetics; Institute of Computational Linguistics,
University of Stuttgart

Pertinent publication: *Autosegmental account of phonological emphasis*, Edmonton, 1979.

Area: *phonology.*

Bernd Gregor

Dr. phil., MBA, Vice President Interactive Services, Bertelsmann Distribution GmbH

Pertinent publication: *Computerfibel für Geisteswissenschaftler*, ed. B. Gregor and M. Krifka, Munich, 1986.

Area: *computational linguistics.*

Christopher Habel

Professor of Computer Science (Knowledge and Language Processing);
University of Hamburg

Pertinent publications: *Prinzipien der Referentialität*, Berlin, 1986. – *Stories: an artificial intelligence perspective. Poetics* (1986), 15.111–25.

Area: *artificial intelligence.*

Theodor Ickler

Professor of German Linguistics and German as a Foreign Language;
University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

Pertinent publications: *Deutsch als Fremdsprache: eine Einführung in das Studium*, Tübingen, 1984. – *Die Disziplinierung der Sprache*, Tübingen, 1996. Various articles on linguistics, language pedagogy, and language for special purposes.

Areas: *applied linguistics, second-language acquisition.* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Manfred Krifka

Associate Professor of Linguistics; University of Texas, Austin

Pertinent publications: *Zur semantischen und pragmatischen Motivation syntaktischer Regularitäten: eine Studie zu Wortstellung und Wortstellungsveränderung im Swahili*,

Munich, 1983. – Thematic relations as links between nominal reference and temporal constitution. In I. Sag and A. Szabolcsi (eds), *Lexical Matters*, Chicago, 1992.
Areas: *non-European languages, typology of languages.*

Hartmut Lauffer

Dr. phil., Lecturer in Germanic Linguistics; University of Munich
Areas: *rhetoric, stylistics, text linguistics.* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions, and additions.)

Katrin Lindner

Dr. phil., Lecturer in German Linguistics; University of Munich
Pertinent publications: *Sprachliches Handeln bei Vorschulkindern*, Tübingen, 1983.
– Various articles about German-learning children with specific language impairment.
Areas: *conversational analysis, discourse analysis, neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics.*
(Also worked on the English edition with translations, revisions, and additions.)

Peter Rolf Lutzeier

Chair in German; University of Surrey, Guildford, UK
Pertinent publications: *Modelltheorie für Linguisten*, Tübingen, 1973. – *Wort und Feld*, Tübingen, 1981. – *Linguistische Semantik*, Stuttgart, 1985. – *Major pillars of German syntax*, Tübingen, 1991 (ed.) – *Studies in Lexical Field Theory*, Tübingen, 1993.
– *Lexikologie*, Tübingen, 1995.
Areas: *semantics, logic.* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Susan Olsen

Professor of German Linguistics; University of Stuttgart
Pertinent publications: *Wortbildung im Deutschen*, Stuttgart, 1986. – Various articles on word formation.
Areas: *morphology, word formation.* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Beatrice Primus

Dr. habil., Lecturer in German and Theoretical Linguistics; University of Munich
Pertinent publications: *Grammatische Hierarchien*, München, 1987. – Syntactic relations. In J. Jacobs *et al.* (eds), *Syntax: an international handbook*, Berlin, 1993. 686–705. Word order and information structure. In J. Jacobs *et al.* (eds), 880–96.
Area: *syntax (particularly, articles on aspect, diatheses, case, syntactic functions, grammar models, markedness theory, relational typology, theme vs. rheme, word order).* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Hannes Scheutz

Dr. phil., Lecturer in German Linguistics; University of Salzburg
Pertinent publication: *Strukturen der Lautveränderung*, Vienna, 1985.
Areas: *dialectology, language change, sociolinguistics.* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Wolfgang Sternefeld

Associate Professor of Linguistics; University of Tübingen
Pertinent publications: (In co-operation with A. von Stechow): *Bausteine syntaktischen Wissens: ein Lehrbuch der generativen Grammatik*, Opladen, 1988. – *Syntaktische Grenzen: Chomskys Barrierentheorie und ihre Weiterentwicklungen*, Opladen, 1991. – (In co-operation with G. Müller): Improper movement and unambiguous binding. *Linguistic Inquiry* 24 (1993), 461–507.
Area: *generative/transformational grammar.* (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Wolf Thümmel

Professor of Linguistics; University of Osnabrück

Areas: *phonetics, graphemics, Slavic languages*. (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Hans Uszkoreit

Professor of Computational Linguistics; University of Saarbrücken

Pertinent publications: *Word Order and Constituent Structure in German*. (CSLI Lecture Notes 8.) Stanford, CA, 1986. – From feature bundles to abstract data types: new directions in the representation and processing of linguistic knowledge. In A. Blaser (ed.), *Natural Language on the Computer*, Berlin, 1988.

Area: *Unification Grammar*.

Heinz Vater

Professor of Germanic Linguistics; University of Cologne

Pertinent publications: *Das System der Artikelformen im gegenwärtigen Deutsch*, 2nd edn, Tübingen, 1979. – *Dänische Subjekt- und Objektsätze*, Tübingen, 1973. – *Einführung in die Raumlinguistik*, 2nd edn, Hürth, 1991. – *Einführung in die Zeitlinguistik*, 3rd edn, Hürth, 1994. – *Einführung in die Textlinguistik*, 2nd edn, Munich, 1994.

Area: *reference semantics*. (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Ulrich Wandruszka

Professor of Romance Linguistics; University of Klagenfurt

Pertinent publications: *Probleme der neufranzösischen Wortbildung*, Tübingen, 1976. *Studien zur italienischen Wortstellung*, Tübingen, 1982. – (With O. Gsell.) *Der romanische Konjunktiv*, Tübingen, 1986. – “Klassemisch” versus “Lexemisch”: zwei Grundtypen sprachlicher Strukturbildung. *PzL* 41 (1989), 77–100. – Zur Suffixpräferenz: Prolegomena zu einer Theorie der morphologischen Abgeschlossenheit. *PzL* 46 (1992), 3–27.

Area: *Romance languages*. (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)

Dietmar Zaefferer

Associate Professor of German and Theoretical Linguistics; University of Munich

Pertinent publications: The semantics of non/declaratives: investigating German exclamatories. In R. Bäuerle *et al.* (eds), *Meaning, Use, and Interpretation of Language*, Berlin, 1983, 466–80. – *Frageausdrücke und Fragen im Deutschen: zu ihrer Syntax, Semantik und Pragmatik*, Munich, 1984. – On the coding of sentential modality. In J. Bechert *et al.* (eds), *Toward a Typology of European Languages*, Berlin, 1990, 215–37.

Areas: *pragmatics, discourse semantics*. (Also worked on the English edition with revisions and additions.)