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### **Title**

Notice of Morphologies in Contact

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**Morphologies in Contact.** By MARTINE VANHOVE, THOMAS STOLZ, AINAURDZE AND HITOMI OTSUKA, eds. (Studia typologica.) Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 2012. Pp. 340. ISBN 9783050057019. \$168 (Hb).

Reviewed by NATALIE OPERSTEIN, *California State University, Fullerton*

This collection of fourteen papers contains contributions from the international conference on Morphologies in Contact held at the University of Bremen in October of 2009. The volume is envisaged as the beginning of a research program in contact morphology involving collaborative research between morphological theory and contact linguistics. The volume itself centers on empirical research, with contributions ranging over a number of genetic groups and linguistic areas, and the primary focus on long-term bilingual contact situations.

**Marianne Mithun** investigates patterns of borrowing in the pronominal categories of indigenous languages of Northern California, focusing on the Yukian, Pomoan, Wintun and Maiduan languages. **Françoise Rose** examines the borrowing of the Cariban collective marker \*komo into three Tupi-Guarani languages against the socio-historical context of contact between the Cariban and the Tupian groups. **Claudine Chamoreau** looks at the borrowing of the Spanish diminutive marker *-ito/-ita* in several Mesoamerican languages, paying particular attention to the structural presence of the diminutive and gender categories in the recipient languages. Acquisition of grammatical gender through language contact is also the focus of the next paper (**Thomas Stolz**), which looks at the Austronesian language Chamorro in contact with Spanish.

**Evangelia Adamou** examines inflectional verb morphology in selected Slavic and Romani varieties of the Balkan Sprachbund, while **Birgit Igla** and **Irene Sechidou** look at the reflexive and passive verb morphology of Balkan Romani in contact with Bulgarian and Greek. **Angela Ralli** studies the morphological integration of Turkish verbs in Aivaliot, an Asia Minor dialect of Greek. **Lars Johanson** argues that, contrary to earlier views, certain Indo-European-looking modal constructions in Turkic languages are not borrowed; rather, pre-existing native patterns were expanded in frequency under Indo-European influences.

**Michele Loporcaro** looks at the evolving systems of personal pronouns in various Italo-Romance varieties, centering on the issue of whether the changes are internally motivated or contact-induced. **Immacolata Pinto** attempts to correlate the productivity of non-native derivational patterns in Sardinian with both structural and extra-linguistic factors. The influence of extra-linguistic factors on the borrowing of morphology is also highlighted by **Mauro Tosco**, who looks at the role of French morphological patterns in the process of “ausbauization” of Piedmontese, an endangered Romance language of North Italy.

**Antonietta Marra** examines the noun case morphology in Molise Slavic, a variety of Croatian that has for several centuries been in contact with the Romance varieties of South Italy. **Lenka Zajicova** looks at morphological innovations in the Czech as spoken by the immigrant Czech community in Paraguay. Finally, **Martine Vanhove** argues that the preservation of the root and pattern morphology in the Cushitic language Beja, especially when viewed against its loss in most other Cushitic languages, was influenced by the presence of a similar system in Arabic, with which Beja has been in contact.

This volume provides detailed studies of the behavior of inflectional and derivational morphological categories in language-contact situations. Several of the chapters use specific contact situations to draw attention to broader issues of language contact typology, such as the role of extra-linguistic factors in the borrowing of morphology, separation between borrowing and contact-induced language-internal changes, and preservation of rare morphological patterns in contact situations. This collection will be of interest to experts in contact and historical linguistics.