
STUDIES IN SALISH LINGUISTICS IN HONOR OF M. DALE KINKADE. Edited by Donna B. Gerds and Lisa Matthewson. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, no. 17. Missoula: University of Montana, 2004. Pp. ix + 471. \$20.00 (paper).

Salish languages of the Pacific Northwest have long constituted a linguistic challenge and inspired discussion in various linguistic subdisciplines. This interesting collection of papers has been dedicated to one of the most prominent and versatile Salishanists, M. Dale Kinkade, who passed away several months after its publication. It gives justice to his versatility through the variety of topics dealt with in the 26 papers by 44 authors. Most of the papers also explicitly relate to previous work by Kinkade. Most of their authors as well as the editors are themselves experts with a strong research record in the field of Salish studies.

The volume begins with a personal touch by H. Davis "appreciating Dale Kinkade" and introducing him to the reader not only as a linguist but also as a private person. Five of the following papers are devoted to various aspects of phonetics and phonology, mostly involving the behavior of glottal stop and/or glottalized consonants, prominently present in all Salish languages. Caldecott examines the relationship between stress and glottal timing and the distribution of glottalized resonants in St'át'imcets (Lillooet). Carlson, Esling, and Harris report on a laryngoscopic phonetic study of

glottal stop, glottalized resonants, and pharyngeals in the Nlaka'pamux (Thompson) language. Montler discusses lowering of stressed vowels before glottal stop in Klallam. Shahin and Blake look for phonetic evidence for a distinction between schwa and "full vowels," and between epenthetic and excrescent schwa, and examine the phonetics of schwa before glottal stop in St'át'imcets (Lillooet). On the basis of an Okanagan narrative, Barthmaier examines the relevance of detailed prosodic information that is usually left out of transcriptions for the structure of discourse.

A historical-comparative perspective is adopted by Kroeber and Watanabe, who consider the loss of prefixes and of word-initial consonantal clusters in Comox and argue against attributing all such developments to contact with Wakashan languages. Thompson and Sloat shed new light on consonantal shifts of Proto-Salish *y in Central and Tsamosan Salish languages.

Salish languages are notorious for their complex phonology-morphology interface phenomena. Some of these are addressed in four contributions to the volume. Czaykowska-Higgins discusses the phonological and morphological properties of lexical suffixes in Nxa'amxcín (Moses-Columbian Salish), concluding that they are most adequately categorized as bound roots. Doak examines reduplication in Coeur d'Alene, focusing on the use and function of CVC and CV reduplication patterns. CVC reduplication in hən'q'əmin'əm' (Musqueam) Salish is the topic of a contribution by Shaw, who argues in favor of a suffixal, rather than prefixal, status of the reduplicant. Thomason and Thomason discuss truncation in Montana Salish (Flathead) and observe that, while it is essentially a strictly phonological process, it is subject to semantic and pragmatic restrictions. Urbanczyk examines pluralizing processes in Central Salish associated with ablaut and infixation, and suggests that in Proto-Salish *i was associated with collective plural meaning, while *a was associated with pluractional meaning.

A considerable number of contributions to the volume are devoted to issues in morphosyntax and semantics. Bar-el, Gillon, Jacobs, Watt, and Wiltshko consider the relation between the positioning of subject clitics and the tense-mode-aspectual interpretation of clauses in Skwú7mesh (Squamish) and Stó:lō Halq'eméylem. Davis, Matthewson, and Shank discuss the syntactic and semantic characteristics of clefts and nominal predicate constructions in St'át'imcets (Lillooet) and Northern Straits, and point out that both types of constructions differ semantically from their English counterparts. Gerdts and Hukari examine the role of determiners in distinguishing ergatives from objects in Halkomelem. Hess and Bates discuss applicatives and similar constructions in Lushootseed. Jelinek and Demers look at the function and semantics of the link 'u' in the formation of adverbs of quantification in Straits Salish. Kiyosawa argues that the presence of two sets of object suffixes in the majority of Salish languages reflects a functional distinction between two types of objects and parallels the use of accusative case vs. dative case in case-marking languages. A. Mattina discusses the syntax of transitive sentences in Okanagan. Van Eijk examines the complex interaction between various morphological operations in Lillooet in terms of affix ordering vs. semantic scope.

Several other contributions address ethnolinguistic and cultural issues in Salish studies. Gardiner and Compton present a "lizard story" in Secwepemetsín (Shuswap) and consider its biological and cultural aspects. Hilbert and Miller's contribution is

an emotional reflection on the cultural aspects of Salish languages. Culturally motivated semantic extensions in the use of lexical suffixes in Musqueam Halkomelem are analyzed by Hinkson and Suttles. N. Mattina presents a "coyote story" in Moses-Columbian Salish (Nxa'amxcín), while Turner and Brown offer an ethnobotanical study of terms for 'grass', 'hay', 'low growth', and 'weed' in Interior Salish languages.

Unlike the above summary, papers in this volume are not arranged according to the area of research but alphabetically according to the (first) author's last name. Thanks to such an organization, the volume reads like a colorful collection of short stories. However, given the fairly transparent titles of the contributions, a reader interested in a specific linguistic subdiscipline can easily find papers relevant for his/her research area. It is remarkable that, despite the fact that Salish languages are endangered or no longer spoken and it may seem difficult, if not impossible, to find new data to study, the editors have come up with a comprehensive volume presenting original research and new insights. The variety of topics discussed is representative of the wide range of issues in current Salish linguistics.

To a non-Salishanist, a minor drawback of the volume is the lack of information about the use of practical orthographies, rather than standard Americanist transcription, in the names of some languages and about the anglicized names used in other work on the same languages. Thus, the names Halkomelem, Hul'q'umi'num', Halq'eméylem, and hən'q'əmin'əm' used by various contributors all refer to the same language, the first being an anglicized cover term for the language's three dialects, the second referring to the Vancouver Island dialect (in a practical orthography), the third referring to the Upriver dialect (currently usually identified as Stó:lō) and the fourth to the Downriver (Musqueam) dialect on the mainland of British Columbia. The names St'át'imcets, Secwepemcstín, and Nlaka'pamux are spelled in practical orthographies, while data from the languages are quoted in the standard Americanist transcription, which pleads for clarifying footnotes. Elsewhere in the volume, Nlaka'pamux is referred to as Nlha'kápmcchín, which is more adequate when referring to the language of the Nlaka'pamux. The multiplicity of names and spellings is not unique to the field of Salish studies, but it could have been given some attention in a volume like this.

Studies in Salish Linguistics will undoubtedly appeal to a wide linguistic readership and is certainly more accessible in terms of book distribution than are papers for the annual International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages. The volume can be seen as a very welcome follow-up to the first comprehensive collection devoted to Salish languages and coedited by M. Dale Kinkade (Czaykowska-Higgins and Kinkade 1998).

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REFERENCES

- CZAYKOWSKA-HIGGINS, EWA, AND M. DALL KINKADE, eds. 1998. *Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives*. Berlin and New York: Mouton.