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Summary: This book is a collection of essays written in honour of Zygmunt Frajzingier. The uniting theme is that of location and motion in language. The majority of papers deal with African languages, thus reflecting a predominant theme in Zygmunt Frajzingier's own work. The aspects that are covered are historical, morphological, semantic, pragmatic and syntactic. I shall first summarize the content of the individual contributions before assessing the collection as a whole.

Zygmunt Frajzingier ∗April 3, 1938 (Erin Shay), pp. ix - xv. This is a tribute to Zygmunt Frajzingier, his life and personality.

Zygmunt Frajzingier's contributions to the study of language structure (Uwe Seibert), pp. 1 - 18. A complete bibliography of published books and papers, including work in progress.

The myth of doubly governing prepositions in German (Werner Abraham), pp. 19 - 38. It is a folklore that German local prepositions can govern both the accusative and the dative. If the event is a motion towards the object, accusative is used; if the event is not a motion towards the object, dative is used. Werner Abraham challenges this view. He adds evidence for the view that these prepositions govern only one case, namely dative, and that this tends to be the sole case governed by prepositions in general (this view is exposed in Abraham (1995)).

Localisation et mouvement dans le syntagme verbal du groupe tchadique central (Veronique de Colombel), pp. 39 - 50. This paper surveys the form and place of local and directional verbal suffixes of the central Chadic languages. Some comparative notes are added.

Left, right, and the cardinal directions: some thoughts on consistency and usage (Bernhard Comrie), pp. 51 - 58. This paper studies using mainly anecdotal evidence the way in which the names of directions may come to be associated with different meanings. For example, Comrie notes that growing up on the east coast of England, he has become accustomed to the fact that east was the direction of the sea, and this caused sudden confusion when moving to California (where the coast is west). Comrie notes that the same happens in languages, noting examples

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from Celtic, Balinese or Tok Pisin.

Location and direction in Klamath (Scott DeLancey), pp. 59 - 90, Klamath is a Penutian language of Southern Oregon. According to Scott DeLancey, Klamath challenges the traditional assumptions on the way in which location and directionality are coded. Rather than having adpositions, Klamath uses a system of locative-directive stems (LDSs). These stems occur in combination with a locative prefix (LP). The precise status of the combination LP+LDS is a contentious issue. Barker (1964) has analyzed LP as a verb, and the LDS as a suffix. Using comparative and internal evidence, DeLancey shows that the LDSs are of verbal origin. He notes, on the other hand, that they cannot act as verbal elements on their own.

Locatives as core constituents (Gerrit Dimmendaal), pp. 91 - 109. This contribution studies the categories of 'ventive' and 'itive' in various African languages, and the way they are expressed. For example, in Eastern Sudanic languages the verb has an affix expressing whether the motion is towards the deictic centre ('ventive') or away ('itive'). These affixes are found only when the languages are verb medial. While Cushitic languages exhibit also the dependent marking (by means of cases), Schaefer and Gaines (1997) have established that overwhelmingly, African languages use the head-marking strategy. The paper completes the list, showing examples of double marking, and of the serial verb strategy and shows how these strategies differ syntactically, semantically and pragmatically.

'Come' and 'go' as discourse connectors in Kera and other Chadic languages (Karen Ebert), pp. 111 - 122. This paper illustrates that the verbs of deictic motion, 'come' and 'go' can not only grammaticalize as aspect markers and many other semantic categories, but can also become discourse markers. The data comes from Eastern Chadic languages.

Altrilocality in Tangale and Tuareg: a common heritage feature? (Herrmann Jungraithmayr), pp. 123 - 128. In Tangale, a West Chadic language, has a ventive marker. The author has earlier speculated in his (1998) that this marker is related to similar marker in Hausa and Mokilko, both also Chadic. Now he revises this theory in light of the fact that Tuareg (Hamitosemitic) has markers with exactly the same form, functioning as distance markers. It is now proposed that these markers now go back to an old Chado-Berber layer.

Location and motion in !Xun (Namibia) (Christa Koenig and Bernd Heine), pp. 129 - 150. The authors investigate the different syntactic role that elements expressing location and motion can have in !Xun. The evidence supports a theory by Heine (1992;1993) of so-called grammaticalization chains. In a historical development, when a marker starts with a structure A and develops into a structure

B, there are stages in the development where the status of the marker is ambiguous in one and the same construction: it has both characteristics, and displays an intermediate pattern AB. Koenig and Heine show that !Xun has verb-to-comparative, verb-to-preposition and verb-to-derivation chains involving spatial expressions.

Directionality and displaced directionality in Toqabaqita (Frantisek Lichtenberk), pp. 151 - 175. Toqabaqita is an Austronesian language spoken on the Solomon Islands. It has a ventive and an andative (= itive) marker (for movement away from the deictic centre). The paper surveys the uses of this marker. In addition to the patterns that Talmy (2000) and Goldberg (1995) describe, there is a distinct pattern in that language, which the author terms 'displaced'. This describes the usage of the markers when the motion occurs in an event that is just associated with the main event, as in 'I counted the bus stops on the way there.', where the andative would be used to encode the meaning 'on the way there'.

Motion, direction and spatial configuration: a lexical semantic study of 'hang' verbs in Mandarin (Mei-chun Liu), pp. 177 - 187. This paper investigates the difference between three verbs of Chinese which all denote 'hang'. While they often appear to be interchangeable, their distribution in specific contexts is different. The difference are explained in terms of the differences in image schema: 'gua', the most frequent word, requires contact between figure and ground and ground support; 'xuan' requires neither contact nor ground support, while 'diao' requires a trajectory from figure to ground (a string, for example).

Coding location, motion and direction in Old Babylonian Akkadian (Adrian Macelaru), pp. 189 - 210. This paper surveys the means of expressing spatial notions in Old Babylonian Akkadian. It appears that among cases and spatial prepositions, it also has a ventive marker on the verb. It also encodes by means of suffixation the difference between motion and locomotion. Moreover, it is a satellite framed language in the sense of Talmy.

Motion events in Chantyal (Michael Noonan), pp. 211 - 234. The author reviews the classification of languages into verb-framed (V-framed) and satellite-framed (S-framed) languages, based on Talmy (1985) and subsequent work, as well as work by Slobin, who studied the differences in narratives between V- and S-framed languages. Chantyal is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Nepal. By definition, Chantyal is a V-framed language because the framing event is expressed on the verb; event descriptions require the supporting event to be subordinated, manner verbs generally do not express motion. However, Chantyal is also atypical in various ways. One is the small number of path-verbs, the extensive use of satellites expressing path, and the elaboration in narratives seems to follow more that of typical S-framed languages.

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Locative prepositions in Chadic: lexical or grammatical morphemes (Nina Pawlak), pp. 235 - 254. This paper studies the morphology of locative expressions in Chadic languages. The author shows that in these languages, the same preposition can be governed by the verb and therefore be void of content, yet in another construction it may appear with real content. It is often assumed that this state of affairs is an intermediate stage in a unidirectional process that leads from a lexical item with semantic content to a grammatical marker. One of the novel insights of this paper is to provide evidence for a converse process, where a grammatical marker assumes new semantic meaning (degrammaticalization).

Two Lakhota locatives and the role of introspection in linguistic analysis (David Rood), pp.255 - 258. The paper reports about two locative prepositions in Lakhota which have absolutely identical distribution and serve as general purpose location markers. It has been suggested in earlier work mainly on the basis of distributional arguments and existing glosses of texts that the two are simply synonymous. The author used the method of introspection, asking Lakhota speakers what they think the difference is between the two. It turns out that the difference is that of the vantage point from which the event is witnessed. The interchangeability of the two is the result of the great flexibility of choosing different vantage points in a narrative.

Directional verbs in Japanese (Masayoshi Shibatani), pp. 259 - 286, gives a rather detailed overview over verbs of direction (come/go/give) in Japanese. Shibatani shows that they can mean different things, depending on the syntactic environment. They work either as converbs to license a goal or source locative, but in connection with an undirected motion event they form a dvandva compound, like English "go+V" constructions. Finally, Japanese 'kuru' (come) serves as an inverse marker. Finally, Japanese has two verbs of giving: 'yaru' (give to others) and 'kureru' (give to me), which as converbs serve to license beneficiaries. In all cases, the orientation of these verbs functions according to the person hierarchy (1 ¿ 2 ¿ 3).

L'encodage de la localisation, de la direction et du mouvement dans les langues "kotoko" du Cameroun (Henry Tourneux), pp. 287 - 297, is a sketch of the morphology and syntax of locative expressions in a group of languages spoken in Cameroon.

Critical Evaluation: The entire book presents a balanced, up-to-date view on an important topic in linguistics. After the appearance of two books covering the Austronesian and Polynesian languages (Senft (1997) and Bennardo (2002)), it presents important data from languages of other parts of the world, mainly Africa. There is a certain lack of theoretical linguistics discussion, with the exception of

the paper by Abraham. This paper however in my view fails to argue conclusively that the folklore view that it attacks is wrong. Rather, all it does is show how things would have to be like if his own theory was right. The data he adduces are quite in line with the folklore; what we see is that there are additional complications arising from binding with the prefixes 'her' and 'hin'.

The lack of theoretical discussion is, however, nothing that should be held against this book. Outside of cognitive linguistics not much work has been done concerning space and language. While I am not suggesting here that cognitive linguistic is less theoretical than, say, syntax, I have to say that there is something of a peaceful coexistence between the two major paradigms, the cognitive and the (largely self-declared) theoretical linguistics, to which I count here generative grammar of all persuasions and model-theoretic semantics. Until the latter devotes more attention to the language of space, the best the working linguist can do is turn to cognitive linguistics. As a whole, I have found the discussions concerning various claims concerning the structure of language the most revealing (DeLancey, Dimmendaal, Noonan, Shibatani). I lack the competence to evaluate the historical papers and the language surveys. Some papers (Koenig & Heine and Pawlak) are interesting for the data they adduce. The theoretical claims they wish to bolster seem to me to be almost trivial. Transitions in language are not abrupt, and we should expect structural ambivalence to be the norm, not the exception. Moreover, although languages may display a general trend towards some structure, we should find regressive trends locally. Where there is grammaticalization, there is bound to be degrammaticalization. I admit that most theories of linguistics have no room for transition, and system and change seem to be impossible to integrate, something that has been a concern ever since the inception of structuralism, most prominently to de Saussure himself.

Be this as it may, I find the collection successful in what it wants to do: pay tribute to a man's work through a collection of essays by friends and colleagues who share a common interest. As one who shares this interest, I have thoroughly enjoyed it, and will recommend it to anyone else.

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