

Inhalt / Contents / Sommaire

Aufsätze / Articles

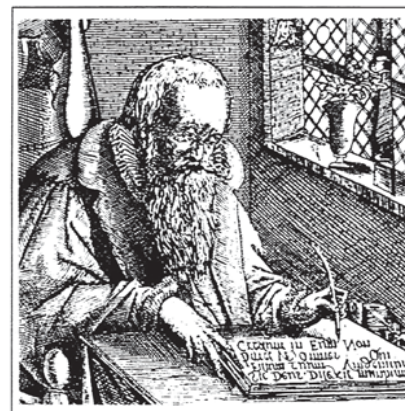
Émilie Aussant, Jean-Luc Chevillard: Foreword	3
Émilie Aussant: Extended Sanskrit Grammar and the classification of words	9
Peter M. Scharf: The generalization of the R̥gvedic system of accentuation and the reinterpretation of grammatical texts accordingly	23
Victor B. D'Avella: The theorization of Tamil compounds	43
Cristina Muru: <i>Grammaire Latine Étendue</i> . Two Portuguese missionary <i>Tamil Arte</i> (17th cent.)	59
Gonçalo Fernandes: Latin sources of the first printed Konkani and Marathi grammars (1640–1859)	74
Thi Kieu Ly Pham: Les deux premières grammaires vietnamiennes écrites en latin (1651 et 1838)	88
Claudia Schweitzer: Les traces des grammaires latine et grecque dans le traitement de l'accent typographique chez les grammairiens et musiciens français vers 1700	103
Karla Janiré Avilés González: De la grammaire castillane étendue aux langues nahuas du Mexique	119
José Edicarlo de Aquino: Un cas de «grammaire latine étendue». <i>Holmes Brasileiro ou Grammatica da Puericia</i> , de Júlio Ribeiro (1886)	132

ISSN 0939–2815

Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft

Extended Grammars

Themenheft



30.1 (2020)

Specimen

Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft

Begründet von
Klaus D. Dutz & Peter Schmitter

Herausgegeben von
Gerda Haßler (Potsdam)
Angelika Rüter (Münster)

in Verbindung mit

David Cram (Oxford), Miguel Ángel Esparza Torres (Madrid),
Stefano Gensini (Rom), Ludger Kaczmarek (Borgholzhausen),
Masataka Miyawaki (Kawasaki), Jan Noordegraaf (Amsterdam),
Jacques-Philippe Saint-Gérard (Clermont-Ferrand)

Die *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft* sind zugleich Organ der Gesellschaften “Studienkreis ‘Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft’” und “Werkverband ‘Geschiedenis van de Taalkunde’”.

Veröffentlicht werden nur Originalbeiträge. Für unverlangt eingesandte Manuskripte wird keine Haftung übernommen. Die Verfasser tragen für ihre Beiträge die Verantwortung.

© 2020 Nodus Publikationen. — Die in dieser Zeitschrift veröffentlichten Artikel sind urheberrechtlich geschützt. Nachdruck oder Vervielfältigung, auch auszugsweise, verboten.

Gedruckt auf chlor- und säurefreiem, alterungsbeständigem Papier.
Printed in Germany.

ISSN 0939–2815

Specimen

Émilie Aussant, Jean-Luc Chevillard (dir.)

Extended Grammars



Nodus Publikationen
Münster

Émilie Aussant, Jean-Luc Chevillard

Foreword	3
Émilie Aussant	
Extended Sanskrit Grammar and the classification of words	9
Peter M. Scharf	
The generalization of the R̥gvedic system of accentuation and the reinterpretation of grammatical texts accordingly	23
Victor B. D'Avella	
The theorization of Tamil compounds	43
Cristina Muru	
Grammaire Latine Étendue. Two Portuguese missionary Tamil Arte (17th cent.) ..	59
Gonçalo Fernandes	
Latin sources of the first printed Konkani and Marathi grammars (1640–1859) ...	74
Thi Kieu Ly Pham	
Les deux premières grammaires vietnamiennes écrites en latin (1651 et 1838)	88
Claudia Schweitzer	
Les traces des grammaires latine et grecque dans le traitement de l'accent typographique chez les grammairiens et musiciens français vers 1700	103
Karla Janiré Avilés González	
De la grammaire castillane étendue aux langues nahuas du Mexique	119
José Edicarlo de Aquino	
Un cas de « grammaire latine étendue ». <i>Holmes Brasileiro ou Grammatica da Puericia</i> , de Júlio Ribeiro (1886)	132

Bibliografische Information Der Deutschen Bibliothek

Die Deutsche Bibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.ddb.de> abrufbar.

© Copyright 2020 by Nodus Publikationen

Alle Rechte vorbehalten — Printed in Germany

Nachdruck oder Vervielfältigung, auch auszugsweise, verboten.

Gedruckt auf säurefreiem und alterungsbeständigem Papier

Umschlaggestaltung: Nodus Design



Nodus Publikationen — Wissenschaftlicher Verlag

D-48 155 Münster • Germany

<http://nodus-publikationen.de>

ISBN 978-3-89323-816-3

ISSN 0939-2815

Émilie Aussant, Jean-Luc Chevillard

Foreword

On the occasion of the 14th International Conference on the History of Language Sciences (ICHoLS), which took place in Paris from 2017 August 28th to September 1st (<https://ichols14.sciencesconf.org>), we organised an open workshop on the topic of “Extended Grammars”. This workshop was intended as an opportunity for having presentations dedicated to case studies of various configurations illustrating what Sylvain Auroux has discussed inside the section « La grammaire latine étendue » on pp. 82–85 of his 1994 book *La Révolution Technologique de la Grammatisation*. Briefly explained, “Extended Grammars” are grammatical descriptions of various languages which make use of tools initially developed in and/or for another language.

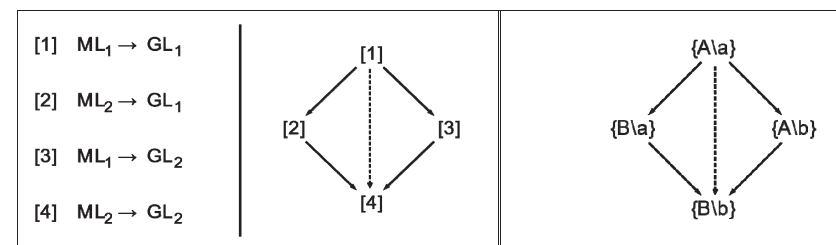


Figure 1:

Going from one grammar to another one,
step by step (after Auroux 1994: 82–85)

Figure 2:

compact notation for the Auroux diagram
(lowercase letters stand for object languages and
capital letters stand for the corresponding metalanguages)

Making use of a series of formulaic representations, reproduced here in the left half of Figure 1 (above), and for which we have provided alternative illustrations in a more compact notation inside Figure 2 (also above), Auroux takes as his starting point a grammar of an object-language which he calls L_1 and which we represent by “a” in Figure 2. Inside Auroux’s formula [1], GL_1 stands for a Grammar of L_1 , and ML_1 stands for a L_1 -based Metalanguage, to which we refer

as “b” inside Figure 2, for the sake of compactness. After that, Auroux introduces a second object-language, which he calls L_2 and considers two distinct possible paths for the creation of a grammar of L_2 composed in a L_2 -based metalanguage. Inside Figure 2, we represent such a grammar by the symbol $\{B \backslash b\}$, where the notation “b” has been substituted for “ L_2 ” and where “B” stands for a b-based metalanguage which is used for describing language b. If we follow the first path, which goes from [1] to [4] by going through stage [2], we first face the task of describing language a, by means of language b which forces us to expand the expressive capacity of b. Unable to rely only on the epilinguistic potential of language b, those who face the challenge have to coin an explicit technical/grammatical vocabulary in b, either by borrowing from A or through calques, and through this process B is created, and stage [2] is reached, which we represent inside Figure 2 by the symbol $\{B \backslash a\}$. After that, the new challenge is to succeed in doing for language b what has been achieved for language a, which can of course be very difficult if the structures of languages a and b are very different. We leave it to the reader to imagine what has to be done if the second path is followed, going through [3] in Figure 1 and through $\{A \backslash b\}$ in Figure 2.

In the context of the ICHoLS workshop, we were hoping, on the one hand, to increase¹ the documentation bearing on the transfer of grammatical models, including for instance case studies where the starting point would be grammars of Arabic or of Sanskrit taken as models (but any proposal in which an original research pertaining to a case of transfer, past or contemporary, was documented accurately was accepted). We also hoped, on the other hand, to offer some preliminary answers to the following questions:

- (Q1) How did the transition from “extended Latin grammar” to contemporary linguistic description occur?
- (Q2) Can all endogenous linguistic traditions (Arabic, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit) serve as the basis for an extension?
- (Q3) What connections can be established between inventories of languages (linguistic compilations) and the extension of models? How far were linguistic inventories able to escape from existing frameworks?

Twenty-one proposals were submitted. This issue of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft* brings together a selection of nine papers presented at the workshop. We shall not attempt in this very brief introduction to accurately summarize those nine papers, but we shall rather try to compare them, with respect to some very general parameters, referring to those papers by means of a set of abbreviations, which are, in the alphabetical order, CM, CS, EA, GF, JA, KA, PS, TP & VA, based on the names of their authors.² If we briefly attempt to compare them in a minimal manner, the following can be stated:

¹) A certain amount of work has already been done: see the references cited in the bibliography.

- Approximately ten object languages (OL) are represented in the sample offered in this issue of the *Beiträge*, namely, in the alphabetical order: f = French (CS); h = Hindi (EA); k = Konkani (GF); m = Malayalam (EA); m2 = Marathi (GF); n = Nahuatl (KA); pb = Portuguese from Brasil (JA); t = Tamil (CM, VA); v = Vietnamese (TP); vs = Vedic Sanskrit (PS). However, it is not always easy to make a precise count of languages, when diglossic situations are involved, as is the case for instance in the article by KA about (classical) Nahuatl, which also involves a discussion of the Nahua languages.
- Eight effective meta-languages (EML) are involved in the sample, namely: F = French (CS); H = Hindi (EA); L = Latin (TP); P = Portuguese (CM, GF), PB = Portuguese from Brasil (JA), S = Sanskrit (EA, PS), SP = Spanish (KA) and T = Tamil (VA).

As is seen from this summary, our expectations were not completely fulfilled, because no presentation involves the Arabic model of grammar. There is nevertheless quite a lot of variety, as can be seen from the following two charts, where we have introduced, in addition to the EML (Effective Meta-Language), another layer, tentatively called GML (Ghost Meta-Language), which is Latin (=L) for those grammars that use Portuguese, Spanish, French or English as a meta-language and which is Sanskrit (=S) for some of the others.

Grammars (& article authors)	$\{P \backslash t\}$ (CS), $\{P \backslash k\}$ (GF), $\{P \backslash m2\}$ (GF)	$\{SP \backslash n\}$ (KA)	$\{L \backslash v\}$ preceded by $\{P \backslash v\}$ (TP)	$\{PB \backslash pb\}$ (JA)	$\{F \backslash f\}$ (CS)
EML	P = Portuguese	SP = Spanish	L = Latin (and P)	PB	F = French
GML	L = Latin			English & Latin	Latin and Greek

Chart 1: Grammars belonging to the Extended Latin Grammar (ELG) model

Grammars (& article authors)	$\{T \backslash t\}$ (VA)	$\{H \backslash h\}$ (EA)	$\{S \backslash m\}$ (EA)	$\{S \backslash s\}$ (PS)
EML	T = Tamil	H = Hindi	Sanskrit (and Tamil)	S = Sanskrit
GML	S = Sanskrit			Sanskrit and Greek (Indo-Europeanist perspective)

Chart 2: Grammars belonging to the Extended Sanskrit Grammar (ESG) model

²) CM, CS, EA, GF, JA, KA, PS, TP and VA stand respectively for Cristina Muru, Claudia Schweitzer, Émilie Aussant, Gonçalo Fernandes, José Edicarlo de Aquino, Karla Janiré Avilés González, Peter Scharf, Thi Kieu Ly Pham and Víctor B. D’Avella.

After this very shallow beginning of a comparison between the nine papers, we must now try to make a few concluding remarks, rather intended as possible angles of approach towards the reading of the nine papers. One of them has to do with the Meta-Language drift which is alluded to in some of the papers, and concerning which additional evidence can be provided. That drift is for instance the one which takes place concerning Vietnamese when Portuguese is progressively replaced by Latin in published books, as explained in TP's article. If we also take the example of Tamil, the drift is exemplified by the fact that the two 17th cent. missionary grammarians studied by CM write in Portuguese but take their theoretical compass from the Latin grammar composed in Latin by Manuel Álvares (1526–1583), which belong to the {Ll} type. This can be contrasted on the one hand with the fact that in the 16th cent., Henrique Henriques (1520–1600), who is the first westerner to write about Tamil, only refers, as a model, to João de Barros (1496–1570), whose 1540 *Grammatica da Lingua Portuguesa* (see Vermeer 1982: 5 and see Gonçalves 1998: 384) belongs to the {Pp} type. This can also be contrasted with the fact that in the 18th century, C. J. Beschi, who is the most famous missionary Tamil grammarian (see Chevillard 1992) will no longer write in Portuguese but will write three distinct grammars of Tamil in Latin (and also compose a Tamil grammar in Tamil). The collective historical drift is also what leads Sylvain Auroux to add a fifth line to the previous four reproduced in Figure 1 at the beginning of this foreword, namely:

$$[5] \quad ML_x \rightarrow GL_{i,j,\dots,k}$$

This represents the case of a Language X being used as a metalanguage for describing, in a contrastive manner, a set of languages {i, j, ... k}, which will render the task of comparing all those object languages easy. In the early modern period, the language X would tend to be Latin, just as nowadays it would tend to be English, and we might want to add that the answer to question Q1 (see above) is probably hidden in a detailed study of the episodes of that drift.

Another point which should also be mentioned is that the drift illustrated by the change of metalanguage is, to some extent, part of a more general normalizing, or standardizing tendency. Writers of grammar are not necessarily aware of the fact that they are, by their very activity, the instruments of “change”, this being the general label under which “standardization”, alias “normalization” falls. Descriptive linguists would probably not find that historical truth palatable, if applied/applicable to them. And therefore, the evidence contained in the article written by PS, in his active deconstruction of what he considers as current myth, should be a welcome reminder of the fact that, frequently, as a late colleague of us was fond of saying, adapting to the language sciences the statement of a well-known German philosopher, “La tradition est oubli des origines”.

References

- Auroux, Sylvain
 1992 *Histoire des idées linguistiques*. Tome 2: *Le développement de la grammaire occidentale*. Éd. par S. Auroux. Mardaga: Liège.
 1994 *La révolution technologique de la grammatisation*. Mardaga: Liège.
- Aussant, Émilie
 2012 “Pāṇinian Features of the Oldest Known Malayālam Description”. *Studies in Sanskrit Grammars*. Ed. by George Cardona, Ashok Aklujkar, Hideyo Ogawa. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 87–101.
 jc “The Vyākaranic descriptive model and the French grammars of Sanskrit”. *Festschrift Georges-Jean Pinault*. Ed. by Hannes A. Fellner, Melanie Malzahn, Michaël Peyrot.
- Chevillard, Jean-Luc
 1992 “Beschi, grammairien du tamoul et l'origine de la notion de verbe appellatif”. *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient*. 79/1: 77–88.
 2018 “The Tamil grammatical tradition: a long commute between theory and practice”. *Indian Linguistics. Journal of the Linguistic Society of India*. 79,1/2: 25–38.
- Fournier, Jean-Marie / Raby, Valérie
 2014 “Retour sur la grammatisation: l'extension de la grammaire latine et la description des langues vulgaires”. *Penser l'histoire des savoirs linguistiques – Hommage à Sylvain Auroux*. Éd. par Sylvie Archaimbault, Jean-Marie Fournier, Valérie Raby. Lyon: ENS Éditions, 337–350.
- Gonçalves, Maria Filomena
 1998 “Notice 3302, «Barros, João de»”. *Corpus représentatif des grammaires et des traditions linguistiques*. Tome 1. Dir. par B. Colombat. Paris: SHESL, 382–384. (Histoire épistémologie langage. Hors série. 2.)
- Hock, Hans Henrich
 2014 “The relation of the Indian Grammatical Tradition to Modern Linguistics”. *Les études sur les langues indiennes. Leur contribution à l'histoire des idées linguistiques et à la linguistique contemporaine*. Éd. par Émilie Aussant, Jean-Luc Chevillard. Paris: AFES, 133–148. (*Bulletin d'études indiennes*. 32.).
 2016 “Indo-Aryan grammatical traditions (Sanskrit and Prakrit)”. *The Languages and Linguistics of South Asia – A comprehensive guide*. Ed. by Hans Henrich Hock, Elena Bashir. Berlin: De Gruyter, 707–716.
- Kessler-Mesguich, Sophie
 2013 *Les études hébraïques en France, de François Tissard à Richard Simon (1508–1680)*. Genève: Droz.
- Vermeer, Hans J.
 1982 *The first European Tamil Grammar*. A Critical edition by --. English version by Angelika Morath. Heidelberg: Julius Groos Verlag.

Zwartjes, Otto

2012

“The historiography of Missionary Linguistics: present state and further research opportunities”. *Historiographia Linguistica*. 39,2/3: 185–242.

[See also the proceedings of the various international conferences on missionary linguistics edited by Otto Zwartjes.]

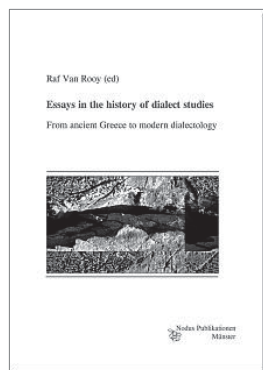
Raf Van Rooy (ed.)

Essays in the history of dialect studies

From ancient Greece to modern dialectology

June 2020, 196 pp., 11 tables, 6 ill.; € 43,00

• ISBN • 978-3-89323-022-8



CONTENTS:

Raf Van Rooy: Introduction: Towards a long history of dialect studies — Part 1: ANTIQUITY AND THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES: *Anna Novokhatko*: Awareness of linguistic variation in Archaic and Classical Greece / *Cécile Conduché*: Latin et dialectes grecs chez Priscien. De la périphérie au centre — Part 2: THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD: *Elizaveta Zimont*: Variation diatopique dans la lexicographie française ↔ néerlandais aux XVI^e et XVII^e siècles. Réception et usage des marques diatopiques / *Raf Van Rooy*: The riddle of the Greek language unraveled by a Renaissance Oedipus. Otto Walper and his manual on the Greek dialects (1589) / *Josef Eskhult*: The concept of DIALECT in the works of three seventeenth-century linguistic theorists: Georg Stiernhielm, Claudius Salmasius and Christian Ravius. An exploratory survey of their intellectual contexts, defining criteria, and classificatory aims — Part 3: THE MODERN PERIOD: *Carita Klippi*:

Dialect and its technologies. Communities of practice in Gallo-Romance dialectology / *Joseph Reisdorfer*: Du glossaire « romantique » à l'atlas linguistique. Aperçu critique sur l'histoire de la dialectologie en Lorraine romane / *Alicia Beckford Wassink & Nicole Chartier*: Insufficient documentation in contemporary dialectology. The case of Washington state — REFERENCES — INDEX NOMINUM

Giorgio Graffi

From Aristotle to Chomsky

Essays in the History of Linguistics

Ed. by Paola Cotticelli

c. 09/2020, c. 220 pp., 978-3-89323-023-5

Introduction — 1. 'Ingenuous' and 'theoretical' concepts in syntax — 2. A note on ὁῖμα and λόγος in Aristotle / 3. *Subiectum* and *prædicatum* from Classical Antiquity to Port-Royal / 4. The translation of λόγος in chapter 20 of Aristotle's *Poetics* / 5. 'Transitivity': The (partially) classical roots of a problematic concept / 6. The immediate constituents analysis before Bloomfield / 7. The asterisk from Histori-

cal to Descriptive and Theoretical Linguistics. A historical note / 8. The treatment of syntax by some early 19th-century linguists. New insights and continuity of General Grammar / 9. Old debates and current problems. *Völkerpsychologie* and the question of the individual and the social in language — Bibliographical references / Index of names / Index of subjects

Irmeli Helin (ed.)

Dialect for All Seasons

Cultural Diversity as Tool and Directive for Dialect Researchers and Translators

2008, 230 pp., € 38,50 978-3-89323-296-3

Manuskripte und Anfragen erbitten wir an die Redaktion:

Gerda Haßler
Institut für Romanistik
Am Neuen Palais 10 – Haus 19
D-14469 Potsdam
hassler@uni-potsdam.de

Angelika Rüter
c/o Nodus Publikationen
Lingener Straße 7
D-48155 Münster
dutz.nodus@t-online.de

Oder an:

David Cram (Jesus College; Oxford, OX1 3DW; U.K.; david.cram@jesus.ox.ac.uk)

Miguel Ángel Esparza Torres (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos; Campus de Fuenlabrada; Camino del Molino s/n; E-28943 Fuenlabrada, Madrid; maesparza@cct.urjc.es)

Stefano Gensini (Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"; Facoltà di Filosofia; Dipartimento di Studi filosofici e epistemologici; Via Carlo Fea 2; I-00161 Roma; stef_gens@libero.it)

Ludger Kaczmarek (Freistraße 2, D-33829 Borgholzhausen; l.kaczmarek@t-online.de)

Masataka Miyawaki (Senshu University; Room #8412; Higashi-Mita 2-1-1; Tama-ku, Kawasaki 214-8580 Japan; miyawaki@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp)

Jan Noordegraaf (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; De Boelelaan 1105; NL-1081 HV Amsterdam; jan.noordegraaf@kpnplanet.nl)

Jacques-Philippe Saint-Gérard (Université Blaise Pascal; Clermont-Ferrand II; UFR Lettres, Langues, Sciences Humaines; Laboratoire de Recherches sur le Langage 29, boulevard Gergovia; F-63037 Clermont-Ferrand Cédex 1; jacques-philippe.saint-gerard@univ-bpclermont.fr)

Die *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft* erscheinen zweimal jährlich mit einem Gesamtumfang von etwa 360 Seiten. Der Abonnementspreis beträgt zur Zeit EUR 89,00; das Einzelheft kostet EUR 47,00 (excl. Versandkosten).

Mitglieder des *SGdS*, der *Henry Sweet Society* und des *Werkverband* können die *Beiträge* zu einem ermäßigten Sonderpreis beziehen.

Nodus Publikationen — Wissenschaftlicher Verlag
Münster (Westf.) • Germany
<http://www.nodus-publikationen.de>