

## Lexikon Der Sprachwissenschaft By Hadumod Bussmann

This book addresses recent developments in the study of tense from a cross-paradigm and cross-linguistic point of view. Leading international scholars explore challenging ideas about tense at the interfaces between semantics and syntax as well as syntax and morphology. The book is divided into three main subsections: 1) Tense in tenseless languages; 2) Tense, mood, and modality, and 3) Descriptive approaches to some tense phenomena. Although time is a universal dimension of the human experience, some languages encode reference to time without any grammatical tense morphology of the verb. Some of these exceptional “tenseless” languages are investigated in this volume: Kalaallisut, Paraguayan Guaraní and Movima. Modal verbs are polyfunctional in the sense that they express both tense and modality. In this volume, an untypical modal is analyzed, a modal analysis of imperatives is argued for, and sentential mood, which is closely related to modality, is analyzed. It is always interesting to look at the expression of tense in understudied languages, which is done here for Scottish Gaelic, Austronesian Rukai and German dialects. The volume can be used for graduate and undergraduate level teaching

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Mouth actions in sign languages have been controversially discussed but the sociolinguistic factors determining their form and functions remain uncertain. This first empirical analysis of mouth actions in Irish Sign Language focuses on correlations with gender, age, and word class. It contributes to the linguistic description of ISL, research into non-manuals in sign languages, and is relevant for the cross-modal study of word classes.

The Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics is a unique reference work for students and teachers of linguistics. The highly regarded second edition of the Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft by Hadumod Bussmann has been specifically adapted by a team of over thirty specialist linguists to form the most comprehensive and up-to-date work of its kind in the English language. In over 2,500 entries, the Dictionary provides an exhaustive survey of the key terminology and languages of more than 30 subdisciplines of linguistics. With its term-based approach and emphasis on clear analysis, it complements perfectly Routledge's established range of reference material in the field of linguistics. While parentheticals attract constant attention, they very rarely constitute the main subject of monographs. This book provides a comprehensive account of

reduced parenthetical clauses (RPCs) in three Romance languages. Typical French RPCs are *je crois*, *disons*, *je dirais*, *je pense*, *je sais pas*, and *je trouve*. The research draws on 22 corpora of spoken French, Italian, and Spanish comprising a total amount of 3,975,500 words. Its results consist in a typology of the relevant expressions in the three languages, in the understanding of their pragmatic function and of the factors influencing their use, and in the description of their syntactic and prosodic properties. Other findings are that RPCs are not restricted to statements but also occur in questions and that belief verbs are not as frequent as commonly assumed. Although the book is about Romance parentheticals, its conclusions are relevant for other languages.

This collection investigates the architecture of focus in linguistic theory from different theoretical perspectives. Research on focus and information structure in the last four decades has shown that the phenomenon of focus is highly complex, the theoretical approaches manifold, and the data highly sensitive. The main emphasis has been placed on the integration of the notion of focus in generative grammar. In recent years, however, the approaches to focus and information structure underwent a radical change in perspective. The theoretical concept of focus, its related terms and phenomena became the object of research. Along with it, the research questions shifted: instead of locating focus in the architecture of grammar, linguists investigate the architecture of focus itself. The central underlying idea of this collection is to document this change in perspective with the aim of isolating essential keystones and research areas in both the theoretical and empirical domain. The book is structured accordingly. Following the introduction, there are four main sections: The general section discusses the theoretical foundations of focus within grammar. The second section hosts papers which investigate the representation of focus and topic at the syntax-pragmatics interface. The third section discusses the phonological representation of focus and its relation to meaning. The papers of the final section investigate different types of focus constructions in a variety languages. The collection of papers on the architecture of focus, its interpretation and representation mirror the establishment of the focus research field.

A. Pozzi, Imperturbable and very Patient H. Chan, The Dating of the Founding of the Jurchen-Jin State: Historical Revisions and Political Expediencies N. Di Cosmo, A Note on the Authorship of Dzengseo's *Beyei cooha bade yabuha babe ejehe bithe* L. Gorelova, Information Structures in the Manchu Language J. Janhunen, From Manchuria to Amdo Qinghai: On the Ethnic Implications of the Tuyuhun Migration D. Kane, Khitan and Jurchen G. Kara, Solon Ewenki in Mongolian Script K. Maezono, Onomatopoeika im Mandschu und im Japanischen J. Miyawaki-Okada, What 'Manju' Was in the Beginning and When It Grew into a Place-name T. Nakami, The Manchu Bannerman Jinliang's Search for Manchu-Qing Historical Sources H. Okada, The Manchu Documents in the Higuchi Ichiyo-Collection on the Takadaya Kahee Incident and the Release of Captain V.M. Golovnin T. A. Pang, N.N. Krotkov's Questionnaire to Balishan

Concerning Sibe-Solon Shamanism J. Reckel, Yu-Kye - Ein koreanischer Verbannter am Tumen im Jahre 1650/51 T. Tsumagari, Morphological status of the Manchu case markers: particle or suffix? V. Veit, A Set of 17th to 19th Century Manchu-Mongolian Patents for Hereditary Ranks and Honorary Titles A. Vovin, Why Manchu and Jurchen Look So Non-Tungusic?

For review see: Daniel J. Crowley, in *New West Indian Guide / Nieuwe West-Indische Gids*, vol. 70, no. 1 & 2 (1996); p. 188-190.

The present volume deals with the influence of the English lexis on other European languages in various fields of discourse, social attitudes towards this phenomenon and its reflections in recent lexicographical work. It contains some of the papers read at the conference *Anglicisms in Europe 2006*, which took place at the University of Regensburg, Germany. It links linguistic aspects with psychological, social, political and cultural issues, tracing relationships and differences between the respective research interests and findings. Its aim is to put the influx of anglicisms into languages other than English into a wide perspective encompassing the European heterogeneity of cultures, traditions and developments. The volume is divided into four parts, which reflect the particular foci of interest in the recent research on anglicisms in the languages of Europe: I. 'Cognitive and Semantic Approaches to Anglicisms', comprising articles that deal with the cognitive, communicative and semantic motivation for contact-induced innovation; II. 'Attitudes Towards the Influx of Anglicisms', with contributions about various national attitudes towards anglicisms and their reflection in the respective languages; III. 'The Use of Anglicisms in Specialized Discourse', with articles focussing on particular practices and domains such as business, sports, the sciences, and on language varieties used in communication within particular subcultures; and IV. 'Anglicisms in Dictionaries', comprising articles that deal with the existing dictionaries of anglicisms in European languages and provide a future-oriented perspective by making suggestions and recommendations regarding future lexicographic works.

This book is the first comprehensive grammatical description of Uchumataqu, the language of the Uru of Lake Titicaca in north-western Bolivia. Uchumataqu forms part of the isolated language family Uru-Chipaya but has been influenced to differing degrees by Aymara, Quechua, and Spanish. The Uchumataqu language became extinct around 1950. Although several researchers had documented the language during the first half of the twentieth century, much of the material remained unstudied. This book is the first to take into consideration every previous study of the Uchumataqu language. The grammatical description is based on former publications and archive material and seeks to describe Uchumataqu as comprehensively as possible. It includes a description of the phonological system of Uchumataqu as well as a presentation of its morphological processes. The nominal and verbal systems are discussed in detail. Particular attention is paid to the complex person-marking system of Uchumataqu, of which person-marking clitics are a vital part that distinguishes Uchumataqu from the neighbouring Aymara and Quechua language. Another important issue are nominalisation and subordination strategies as well as adjectives which form a word class of its own. The relationship of Uchumataqu with the surrounding Aymara and Quechua language, and particularly the way in which influence on Uchumataqu was exerted, are described in detail. The appendices contain a transcription of the afore unpublished manuscripts of Max Uhle and Walter Lehmann on Uchumataqu as well as a comparative and diachronic dictionary. This book is aimed at linguists from all disciplines but is of equal interest to anthropologists, Americanists, historical linguists, typologists, and linguists with a special interest in Andean studies. It is not only an important contribution to the study of Andean languages and their interrelationship, but also an account for the descendants of the last Uchumataqu speakers of their lost language.

This volume aims to broaden the focus of existing loanword research, which has mainly been conducted from a systemic and structuralist perspective. The eight studies in this volume introduce onomasiological, phraseological, and methodological innovations to the study of lexical borrowing. These new perspectives significantly enhance our understanding of lexical borrowing and provide new insights into contact-induced variation and change.

This handbook comprises an in-depth presentation of the state of the art in word-formation. The five volumes contain 207 articles written by leading international scholars. The XVI chapters of the handbook provide the reader, in both general articles and individual studies, with a wide variety of perspectives: word-formation as a linguistic discipline (history of science, theoretical concepts), units and processes in word-formation, rules and restrictions, semantics and pragmatics, foreign word-formation, language planning and purism, historical word-formation, word-formation in language acquisition and aphasia, word-formation and language use, tools in word-formation research. The final chapter comprises 74 portraits of word-formation in the individual languages of Europe and offers an innovative perspective. These portraits afford the first overview of this kind and will prove useful for future typological research. This handbook will provide an essential reference for both advanced students and researchers in word-formation and related fields within linguistics.

Im biblischen Hebraisch bestimmt wie in anderen Sprachen die Valenz eines Verbs die Zahl und die Form der Ergänzungen. Die Form verbaler Ergänzungen kann jedoch variieren. Wichtige Aspekte dieser Variation werden im vorliegenden Band umfassend beschrieben und erklärt, wobei syntaktische, semantische und sprachgeschichtliche Gesichtspunkte berücksichtigt werden. Im einzelnen werden die Markierung direkter Objekte und der Wechsel zwischen direkten Objekten und Prapositionalobjekten beziehungsweise zwischen verschiedenen Prapositionen bei Prapositionalobjekten untersucht. Der Gebrauch der Praposition Lamed bei Infinitiven und unterschiedliche Konstruktionen zum Ausdruck der Wahrnehmung von Sachverhalten werden ebenfalls behandelt. Das Buch liefert dadurch einen Beitrag zum Verständnis der althebraischen Syntax, der Semantik bestimmter syntaktischer Konstruktionen und der geschichtlichen Entwicklung des biblischen Hebraisch. Es richtet sich an Alttestamentler, Hebraisten und andere sprachwissenschaftlich Interessierte.

Although semiotics has, in one guise or another, flourished uninterruptedly since pre Socratic times in the West, and important semiotic themes have emerged and developed independently in both the Brahmanic and Buddhistic traditions, semiotics as an organized undertaking began to flourish only in the 1960s. Workshops materialized, with a perhaps surprising spontaneity, over much of Europe-Eastern and Western and in North America. Thereafter, others quickly surfaced almost everywhere over the literate globe. Different places strategically allied themselves with different legacies, but all had a common thrust: to aim at a general theory of signs, by way of a description of different sign systems, their comparative analysis, and their classification. More or less permanent confederations were forged with the most diverse academic disciplines, and amazingly varied frameworks were devised-suited to the needs of the times and the sites-to carry the work of consolidation forward. Bit by bit, mutually supportive international networks were put together. Today, it can truly be asserted that semiotics has become a global enterprise. This, of course, is far from saying that the map is uniform or even that world-wide homogeneity is in the least desirable. While our conjoint ultimate goal remains steadily in focus, the multiplicity of avenues available for its realization is inherent in the adventure of the search itself.

The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics presents a comprehensive overview of the main theoretical concepts and descriptive/theoretical models of cognitive linguistics, and covers its various subfields - theoretical as well as applied. The first twenty chapters give readers the opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the fundamental analytic concepts and descriptive models of Cognitive Linguistics and their background. The book starts with a set of

chapters discussing different conceptual phenomena that are recognized as key concepts in Cognitive Linguistics: prototypicality, metaphor, metonymy, embodiment, perspectivization, mental spaces, etc. A second set of chapters deals with Cognitive Grammar, Construction Grammar, and Word Grammar, which, each in their own way, bring together the basic concepts into a particular theory of grammar and a specific model for the description of grammatical phenomena. Special attention is given to the interrelation between Cognitive and Construction Grammar. A third set of chapters compares Cognitive Linguistics with other forms of linguistic research (functional linguistics, autonomous linguistics, and the history of linguistics), thus giving a readers a better grip on the position of Cognitive Linguistics within the landscape of linguistics at large. The remaining chapters apply these basic notions to various more specific linguistic domains, illustrating how Cognitive Linguistics deals with the traditional linguistic subdomains (phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax, text and discourse), and demonstrating how it handles linguistic variation and change. Finally they consider its importance in the domain of Applied Linguistics, and look at interdisciplinary links with research fields such as philosophy and psychology. With a well-known cast of contributors from around the world, this reference work will be of interest to researchers and advanced students in (cognitive) linguistics, psychology, cognitive science, and anthropology.

The volume brings together a well-selected collection of twelve articles providing a comprehensive and very informative summary of contemporary work on lexical blending. It combines theoretically informed descriptions of a variety of languages and a number of contributions with a theoretically original focus. It is the first book of its kind on the subject, and because of its cross-disciplinary nature, it is of high relevance not only to word-formation scholars and students, but also to a wide readership within the linguistics community.

This volume presents a cross-section of research addressing the interaction of two prominent areas in linguistic theory: parenthesis and ellipsis. The contributions address various theoretical questions raised by 'incomplete' parenthetical constituents, covering a diverse empirical domain and various subfields of linguistics.

This book presents novel data from endangered languages and cultures that are ever so often still not focused on. It combines different disciplines to capture the intricacies of spatial orientation and navigation. Also, the interplay between culture through language and practices presents new insights in the importance of combining cognitive semantics with cognitive anthropology.

'Perspective' and 'viewpoint' are widely used in everyday talk as well as in the specialist languages of the social, cognitive, and literary sciences. Taken from the field of visual perception and representation, these concepts have acquired a general meaning and significance, as characteristics of human cognitive processing. Since, however, this field is shared by an increasing body of disciplines, perspective terms have also acquired specific and technical meanings. A striking example is the newly introduced use of 'perspectivation' in discourse analysis. This volume on 'perspective and perspectivation' — the first of its kind — will help to fill the gap between the common understanding of perspective and the specifics of its structure and dynamics as they have been elaborated in the human sciences, mainly in psychology and linguistics. The focus is on the structure of perspectivity in cognition and language, and the dynamics of setting and taking perspectives in social interaction and in the construction and understanding of texts. Both topics are presented here in an interdisciplinary way by a group of linguists and psychologists.

This book introduces formal grammar theories that play a role in current linguistic theorizing (Phrase Structure Grammar, Transformational Grammar/Government &

Binding, Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar, Lexical Functional Grammar, Categorical Grammar, Head-?Driven Phrase Structure Grammar, Construction Grammar, Tree Adjoining Grammar). The key assumptions are explained and it is shown how the respective theory treats arguments and adjuncts, the active/passive alternation, local reorderings, verb placement, and fronting of constituents over long distances. The analyses are explained with German as the object language. The second part of the book compares these approaches with respect to their predictions regarding language acquisition and psycholinguistic plausibility. The nativism hypothesis, which assumes that humans possess genetically determined innate language-specific knowledge, is critically examined and alternative models of language acquisition are discussed. The second part then addresses controversial issues of current theory building such as the question of flat or binary branching structures being more appropriate, the question whether constructions should be treated on the phrasal or the lexical level, and the question whether abstract, non-visible entities should play a role in syntactic analyses. It is shown that the analyses suggested in the respective frameworks are often translatable into each other. The book closes with a chapter showing how properties common to all languages or to certain classes of languages can be captured. This book is a new edition of <http://langsci-press.org/catalog/book/25> and <http://langsci-press.org/catalog/book/195>.

"Auch" and "noch" in Child and Adult German is an empirical study of the early acquisition of "auch" (also) and "noch" (also/still) in German, and the adult use of these additive particles in spoken language. It centres around the question of how children acquire these particles, but it also investigates the way in which adults use these particles in order to determine what children actually have to learn and what the input they get is like. Previous studies on focus particles in adult German mainly focused on the semantic and syntactic properties of primarily constructed examples. Based on several corpora of spoken German, this is the first comprehensive study of natural language data that systematically analyses the intonation of focus particle utterances as well as their semantic, syntactic and information structural properties. The study of the child data, an extensive longitudinal corpus of one German child, was carried out against the background of the adult data. It offers a thorough characterisation of the acquisition of the two additive particles that also takes into account results from previous studies on the acquisition of focus particles, mainly on their comprehension. In addition to studying the acquisition of these particles, the author also introduces an analysis of focus particles that emphasises the differences between stressed and unstressed particles, which makes this book not only interesting to researchers in language acquisition and psycholinguistics, but also to those interested in phonology/prosody, semantics, syntax and information structure.

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Despite its exceptional frequency and versatility, GET has never been a focus of research in its entire variability, which goes from lexical to grammatical uses, nor in large amounts of data from different varieties of English. The present corpus-based study deals with over 11,600 tokens of GET in written and spoken language from three varieties of English and thus provides new insights for variationist linguistics. Firstly, it offers a comprehensive semasiological-syntactic analysis of GET, i.e. an analysis of all its meanings and all the constructions into which it enters, suggesting ten categories as being necessary for its complete description. Secondly, it contributes to the understanding of factors that are at work in variation in World Englishes and lead to quantitative differences between regional standard varieties. Thus, the present study demonstrates that the use of GET in the New Englishes analysed is less affected by substrate effects than by the effects of Second Language Acquisition and the varying influence of British and American English norms. Moreover, it can be shown that the New Englishes display more grammatical uses of GET than does British English. In *The Genitive Case in Dutch and German*, Alan K. Scott offers an account of the tension between morphosyntactic change and codification, focusing on the effect that codification has had on the genitive case and alternative constructions in both languages.

Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft  
Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics  
Routledge

The proceedings cover new perspectives in the field of lexicography, including both theoretical and practical topics, and new aspects of special and bilingual dictionaries. The volume also includes contributions dealing with morphology, word-formation, semantics, neologisms, the history of lexicography, and the techniques of computerized dictionary production.

The series *Handbooks of Linguistics and Communication Science* is designed to illuminate a field which not only includes general linguistics and the study of linguistics as applied to specific languages, but also covers those more recent areas which have developed from the increasing body of research into the manifold forms of communicative action and interaction.

The present second volume completes the handbook *Die slavischen Sprachen* "The Slavic languages. Ein internationales Handbuch zu ihrer Struktur, ihrer Geschichte und ihrer Erforschung. An International Handbook of their History, their Structure and their Investigation". While the general conception is continued, the present volume now contains articles concerning inner and outer language history as well as problems of sociolinguistics, contact linguistics, standardology and language typology.

This book offers an introduction to the derivation of meaning that is accessible and worked out to facilitate an understanding of key issues in compositional semantics. The syntactic background offered is generative, the major semantic tool used is set theory. These tools are applied step-by-step to develop essential interface topics and a selection of prominent contrastive topics with material from English and German.

This is the most comprehensive survey ever published of auxiliary verb constructions, as in 'he could have been going to drink it' and 'she does eat cheese'. Drawing on a database of over 800 languages Dr Anderson examines their morphosyntactic forms and semantic roles. He investigates and explains the historical changes leading to the cross-linguistic diversity of inflectional patterns, and he presents his results within a new typological framework. The book's impressive range includes data on variation within and across languages and language families. In addition to examining languages in Africa, Europe, and Asia the author presents analyses of languages in Australasia and the Pacific and in North, South, and Meso-America. In doing so he reveals much that is new about the language families of the world and makes an important contribution to the understanding of their nature and evolution. His book will interest scholars and researchers in language typology, historical and comparative linguistics, syntax, and morphology.

Wordplay involving several linguistic codes represents an important modality of ludic language. It is attested in different epochs, communicative situations, genres, and contexts of use. The translation of wordplay, which is generally seen as a challenging enterprise, illustrates another dimension of crossing linguistic borders in wordplay. The third volume of the series *The Dynamics of Wordplay* unites contributions from different disciplines which study the creative and playful use of elements from different languages and the transfer of ludic language into other linguistic systems. It sheds light on the multi-dimensionality, special linguistic make-up, and specific interactive potential of wordplay at the interface of different languages and cultures. The individual studies collected in this volume will be of interest to scholars from different scientific fields, such as linguistics and literary studies as well as cultural and media studies.

*The Phonology / Paraphonology Interface and the Sounds of German Across Time* is an excursion into the phonology of the German language in the present, the remote prehistoric past (Indo-European and Germanic), and throughout the almost thousand-year historical era. It accordingly addresses all eras pertaining

to the study of the German language in its innermost core, namely, its phonology. This book makes accessible to linguists and non-linguists alike the elements of acoustic and articulatory phonetics. It provides the reader with insight into phonological methods from the Prague Structuralism and Chomskyan Generativism of the last seventy-five years to an array of today's non-linear approaches by applying them to given phonological changes that act as leitmotifs in the research of German sounds through time. The dynamic acts that infuse the structure of German phonology, such as ablaut, umlaut, and various other assimilations, diphthongizations, monophthongizations, and consonant shifts, are all woven into the book. In each of the three time frames, the interface with ample parophonological data allows the reader to experience «flesh and blood» phonology, that is, how it occurs and to what purpose in the mouth / ear of the speaker / listener of the German language. Not least, the reading of a piece of literature, be it a Runic inscription, the Old High German Otfrid, a Middle High German dawn song, the Early New High German Ackermann aus Böhmen, or a Rilke poem, adds delight to the understanding of the sounds that belong to our most vital and prized human possessions.

Over the last decades, it has been hotly debated whether and how compounds, i.e. word-formations, and phrases differ from each other. The book discusses this issue by investigating compounds and phrases from a structural, semantic-functional and, crucially, cognitive perspective. The analysis focuses on compounds and phrases that are composed of either an adjective and a noun or two nouns in German, French and English. Having distinguished compounds from phrases on structural and semantic-functional grounds, the author claims that compounds are by their nature more appropriate to be stored in the mental lexicon than phrases and supports his argument with empirical evidence from new psycholinguistic studies. In sum, the book maintains the separation between compounds and phrases and reflects upon its cognitive consequences.

This book shifts the common perception of specialised or 'LSP' translation as necessarily banal and straightforward towards a more realistic understanding of it as a complex and multilayered phenomenon which belies its standard negative binary definition as 'non-literary'.

The present volume draws together contributions from a number of scholars with an interest in empirical, cross-linguistic description. Most of the papers were first presented at the symposium Information Structure in a Cross-linguistic Perspective held in Oslo in November/December 2000. The descriptions are functionally oriented, and their common focus is how information structure – in a broad sense – can be compared across languages. 'Information structure' has been approached in a variety of ways by the authors, so as to give a broad picture of this fundamental principle of text production, involving the way in which a speaker/writer chooses to present a message in terms of given/new information, focus, cohesion, and point of view. Central to much of the research is the problem of establishing criteria for isolating linguistic constraints on language use from cultural-linguistic conventions in text production. The linguistic comparison includes English, German and/or one of the Scandinavian languages, with sidelights to other languages. Most of the papers are text- or corpus-based, and the

ongoing work on parallel corpora in Scandinavia is reflected in several contributions. Umberto Bossi, Parteiführer der Lega Nord, und Silvio Berlusconi, Parteiführer von Forza Italia, zählen zu den erfolgreichsten Politikern Italiens. Beide beherrschen die politische Inszenierung nach allen Regeln der Kunst. Während Umberto Bossi in erster Linie durch sein bewusst ungepflegtes Äußeres und seine rüde und sexistische Sprache auf sich aufmerksam macht, setzt Silvio Berlusconi, Medienmogul und Präsident des AC Mailand, gezielt die italienische Fußballbegeisterung für sein Kommunikationsmanagement ein. Tina Schöpfer zeigt in ihrer politikwissenschaftlichen Analyse auf, in welche Rollen Umberto Bossi und Silvio Berlusconi schlüpfen, welche Themen sie besetzen, welche Sprache sie sprechen und welche Symbole sie benutzen, um sich medienwirksam darzustellen. Die Autorin vertritt die These, dass erfolgreiches Kommunikationsmanagement sich der politischen Kultur des jeweiligen Landes anpassen muss. Damit ist ihre Analyse nicht nur für das Verständnis der politischen Kommunikation in Italien von Interesse, sondern auch für die politische Kommunikationsforschung in anderen europäischen Ländern. Die Autorin: Tina Schöpfer, M.A., geb. 1975, studierte Politikwissenschaft sowie Italienische und Französische Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaft an der Universität des Saarlandes und arbeitete als freie Journalistin und Dozentin für Italienisch. Sie verbrachte mehrere Forschungsaufenthalte in Italien und studierte u.a. an der Ausländeruniversität Perugia.

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