

Casad emphasizes that the path by which these grammatical elements have become reanalyzed into prefix sequences in the verb is rather complex (p. 83). A detailed account of a grammaticalization path is given for the form *á'u* 'where', a common locative subordinator introducing oblique relative clauses, which is claimed to be the source of the prefix sequence *á'u-*, itself the combination of two of the prefixes in figure 1: *a'*- 'distal', 'out of sight' and *u-* 'inside' (pp. 89–92). Evidence supporting Casad's analysis is the fact that *á'u* is part of the interrogative pronoun *á'u ni* 'where'. Thus NC behaves as predicted by grammaticalization theory, since the development of relative pronouns from interrogative pronouns is a very common grammaticalization pattern in languages worldwide. However, the several rounds of morphologization processes required to make the analysis work are unique to NC and PC.

Chapter 5 discusses the aspectual senses of the two highlighted prefixes in figure 1. *Wa-* is analyzed both as a completive and perfective marker and *ta-* also has a perfective sense (p. 142). So it appears that two of the 18 NC locative-directional prefixes were also a source of aspect markers.

A final note on phonology: Betty Casad, the author's widow, reports in the prologue that spectrographic analysis verified that it is indeed tone, rather than stress, that is phonologically relevant in NC. Thus all the examples of NC are written with high and low tones. This is an area of Cora which requires more work. It is difficult to tell to what extent tone or stress, or maybe both, are phonetic correlates, are phonemic, or are crucial for understanding Cora morphophonemics.

This book is a gold mine for a large audience of researchers. Linguists working on diachrony, semantic typology, cognitive theories, and grammaticalization patterns in Uto-Aztecan languages, particularly the Corachol branch, will find the subject matter interesting. While the book could have benefited somewhat from more editing by other Cora experts, we remain deeply grateful to Eugene Casad for his insightful documentation of NC, his reliable data, and the intellectual legacy of his stimulating hypotheses.

VERÓNICA VÁZQUEZ SOTO, *Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*

REFERENCES

GRIMES, JOSEPH E. 1964. *Huichol Syntax*. The Hague: Mouton.

A TYPOLOGICAL GRAMMAR OF PANARE: A CARIBAN LANGUAGE OF VENEZUELA. By Thomas E. Payne and Doris L. Payne. Brill's Studies in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, vol. 5. Leiden: Brill, 2013. Pp. xviii + 467. \$171.00; €125.00.

Despite its size and long history of study, the Cariban language family remains poorly described (Meira 2006:199). The present volume, the first descriptive grammar published in Brill's Studies in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas series, helps

fill this lacuna by providing a 467-page “starting point” (p. ix) in the description of the Panare language. The book is in fact extremely thorough, providing discussions on a range of theoretical, historical, and typological issues. These discussions, woven into the grammatical description, are both helpful in understanding the grammar and give the book broad appeal. The publisher’s blurb is correct that anyone with an interest in typology, constituent order, functional linguistics, language change, or Cariban languages will find much of interest and utility in this book, perhaps making its high price worthwhile for non-specialists as well.

The book adheres to the canonical organization of a descriptive grammar, with an introductory chapter providing ethnographic and academic context, followed by a progression of chapters from phonology to multi-clausal constructions. In addition, the book contains “extra” chapters that highlight some of the typologically unique or especially complex aspects of the grammar. For example, entire chapters are devoted to past perfective and non-past perfective aspects, since this distinction is a central organizing feature of the grammar. Not included are chapters on phonetics or discourse-level phenomena such as prosody. The grammar is lacking in phonetic detail, as it contains no spectrograms or pitch traces, even when these would be particularly helpful, such as regarding intonation. However, two naturalistic texts are included at the end of the grammar (one Pear story and one traditional text), with occasional notes, giving the reader a sense of discourse conventions in the language.

A welcome feature of the book, which I perceive to be increasingly common in grammatical descriptions, is the inclusion of the relevant morphemes in the list of glossing abbreviations. A reverse lookup or morpheme index would have also been useful. I also found it gratifying that the authors always glossed morphemes in interlinear examples with their sense *IN CONTEXT*, rather than with the most unmarked sense. This made parsing and understanding the examples easier.

One feature that makes this grammar noteworthy is its strong functional-typological perspective. This of course raises the question, “What does it mean for a grammar to be typological?” The functional-typological approach is salient throughout this grammar in several respects. First, each section includes a brief typological overview of that grammatical topic, providing a background against which the reader can situate the following descriptive details of Panare. For typologists, obviously, this is especially helpful, since the authors answer exactly the kinds of questions a typologist would want to know, e.g., whether the function of the Panare passive is primarily to promote a patient or demote an agent, and whether the agentive by-phrase is obligatory or optional. But more importantly, the typological backdrop is extremely useful for understanding which parts of Panare grammar contribute, like every language does in some way or another, to the growing explananda of linguistics, challenge existing theories in some way, or exhibit grammatical patterns not seen elsewhere. It becomes quite clear that Panare is a typologically remarkable language. I suspect that if more linguists wrote grammars in such a typologically informed fashion, we would become much more cautious in our claims of universality and structural uniformity.

The second typological-functional characteristic of this grammar is that it first defines grammatical categories functionally and only then examines the particular morphosyntactic means by which those categories are realized. In the chapter on modification, for example, the authors state, “We emphasize that modification is a function, and not a word class or syntactic category type” (p. 119). This approach is very much

in line with Haspelmath's (2010) notion of comparative concepts in typology. This approach also gives the book a valuable degree of nuance concerning grammatical categories, so that the focus is on fully describing the behaviors associated with a function rather than tedious arguments for categorization and subcategorization that ignore grammatical behaviors not considered criterial for the category.

Third, the grammar is functionally oriented in that diachrony is often utilized as a tool for better understanding the synchronic distribution of different constructions. Panare is rife with polygrammaticalization, whereby one morpheme diverges into several different functions, and these disparate functions in turn grammaticalize or change in function further (Craig 1991 and Hopper and Traugott 2003:114–15). These polygrammaticalization processes have littered the grammar of Panare with many homophonous forms, such that knowledge of the historical processes that give rise to them is crucial for capturing generalizations concerning when, for example, a given set of inflectional affixes does or does not appear.

Another noteworthy feature is that the authors prefer textual data over elicited data, whenever possible, and are comfortable with grammatical variation and idiosyncrasy.

What emerges from the description are a number of grammatical features of Panare that should be of intense interest to theorists of various persuasions. A few of those features are: "split-inverse marking"; "transitivity-sensitive aspect"; strong structural similarities between nouns and verbs; the lack of intransitive verb roots (intransitive verbs are almost always derived from transitives); "discontinuous dependencies between person prefix and aspectual suffix paradigms, and multiple morphological markings of stem transitivity" (p. 151); tighter syntactic integration between V and S/A than between V and O; and rampant non-autonomous morphology, i.e., a given grammatical category is conveyed not through a single morpheme but rather through a confluence of constructions whose simultaneous use has become conventionalized.

In conclusion, Panare seems destined to further stimulate the intense typological and theoretical interest garnered by the Cariban family since Derbyshire (1985). From a more general theoretical point of view, Payne and Payne's thorough typological approach enhances the volume significantly, and they thus provide would-be grammar writers with an exemplary model of what a typologically informed grammar might look like.

DANIEL W. HIEBER, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

REFERENCES

- CRAIG, COLETTE G. 1991. Ways to go in Rama. *Approaches to Grammaticalization*, ed. Elizabeth Closs Traugott and Bernd Heine, vol. 2, pp. 455–92. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- DERBYSHIRE, DESMOND C. 1985. *Hixkaryana and Linguistic Typology*. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- HASPELMATH, MARTIN. 2010. Comparative concepts and descriptive categories in crosslinguistic studies. *Language* 86:663–87. <doi:10.1353/lan.2010.0021>.
- HOPPER, PAUL J., AND ELIZABETH CLOSS TRAUGOTT. 2003. *Grammaticalization*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- MEIRA, SÉRGIO. 2006. Cariban languages. *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, 2nd ed., ed. Keith Brown, pp. 99–203. Oxford: Elsevier.