insights into the functioning of expressive forms. The book focuses on the origin of one particular type of expressive phrase – the highly productive Yiddish binomial dismissive pairs with the structure X – *shm*X (as in *gelt-shmelt* 'money – who cares?'). The pattern has now spread beyond Yiddish into Hebrew, Russian, and of course English, where expressions like *linguistics shminguistics*, to cite just one of Southern's examples, are recognized as unmistakable Yiddishisms.

Southern's choice of expressive forms in Yiddish as a research topic was certainly not random; he reaffirms Uriel Weinreich's observation that "the transfer of morphemes naturally flourishes where affective categories are concerned" (248) and Brian Joseph's remark that the expressive dimension of language has often been neglected in discussions of historical linguistics (7). He also makes the relevant point that Yiddish is an oral and popular language, and reiterates Milroy's observation that linguistic innovations are after all made by speakers and take place in speech.

Southern then sets out to trace the origin of this category of echo phrase. His exploration leads him into a wide-ranging and profound examination of material from a large number of languages, from Urdu to Judezmo. His basic thesis is that the *-m-* element in these pairs originated from a Turkic pattern of echo pairs, which then spread into Iranian and Slavic languages. On the other hand, the *-sh-* element is traced to a Germanic pattern. The Yiddish pattern is thus to be seen as the result of a blend of elements from two separate sources – a development which he describes as a "meta-template" and a multiple cause morphological development. The vehicle for such transfers, he argues, can only have been the discourse of bilingual individuals, and he notes that the Ashkenazi Jews of central and eastern Europe were indeed partly bilingual, using Yiddish, reading Hebrew/Aramaic, and speaking the local colloquial variety as well.

The most impressive aspect of this work is the wealth of material that has been examined and incorporated into the arguments. Southern provides a detailed survey of expressive forms in the Turkic/Altaic, Iranian, Slavic and Baltic, South Asian, and even Basque languages. His account of forms in the Germanic languages is particularly detailed. The argumentation is further enriched by an appendix containing other examples of multiple cause morphological development, including material from Gullah. Southern's impressive scholarship is likewise reflected in a thorough index and an extensive bibliography covering works in a number of languages.

The book will thus be valued by those interested in Yiddish, but also by anyone concerned with the development of expressive forms, who will be delighted by the plentiful illustrations of iconicity and sound symbolism from around the world, all carefully classified and compared. And, of course, the general implications of the study for theories of language contact and change will concern an even wider audience.

Sadly, Mark Southern died not long after this book was published. While regretting the fact that his research has been cut short, we must be thankful that he at least had time to complete this work, which is a worthy memorial.

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ANNA FENYVESI (ed.), *Hungarian language contact outside Hungary: Studies on Hungarian as a minority language*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2005. Pp. xx, 424. Hb $162.00.

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Hungarians living outside Hungary left the country in various ways: Some were voluntary migrants who began to seek economic opportunity or political asylum, while others became involuntary immigrants to neighboring countries when the Treaty of Trianon shrank the borders of Hungary by two-thirds in 1920. Because these involuntary minorities were difficult for researchers to discuss under the communist regimes that ruled until 1989 (p. 4), this edited volume introduces a recent body of research that previously has been published mostly in Hungarian.



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The chapters contribute data on the relationship between patterns of language maintenance and shift and sociolinguistic variables such as loyalties, status, ideologies, religious affiliation, heterogeneity and mobility of communities, political repression or support, and the availability of mother-tongue education at various levels. In particular, the voluntary immigrant communities, as well as communities with small minority populations and less bilingual education, are shown to have much greater rates of language attrition and change than majority Hungarian villages and towns outside present-day Hungary. Attrition of certain registers is also shown to come about when use in those registers is restricted by various forces. Interestingly, some modernization is leading to more maintenance of standard Hungarian as commerce across formerly closed borders increases (Csanád Bodó, 247).

The book also speaks to the phenomena of language contact and change across typological boundaries, as Hungarian, a Uralic language, comes into contact with various Indo-European languages, which are typologically different in many ways (Sarah Grey Thomason, 11–27). Casper de Groot uses previous work on language universals to show that outside varieties of Hungarian are changing along several parameters toward the settings present in the Indo-European contact languages. The parameters discussed by de Groot were tested across many countries using a questionnaire of grammatical preference judgments as part of the Sociolinguistics of Hungarian Outside Hungary (SHOH) project. In chap. 2, Miklós Kontra explains the organization and methods of this project, which also collected information about speakers' loyalty to regions, countries, and language varieties as well as their patterns of language use in various domains. Most of the case study chapters use data from this project.

The middle eight chapters present case studies of Hungarian communities in the United States, Australia, and all of Hungary's bordering countries except Croatia. Particularly interesting is Klára Sándor's chapter on the Csángó Hungarian speakers of Romania, who emigrated from the Carpathian Basin beginning in the 14th century. All of these chapters have the same structure: They begin with demographic information about the communities and histories of the various regions, move to sociolinguistic analyses of the situations, and end with linguistic analyses of the local varieties of Hungarian. They provide excellent, concise synopses of prior work, most of which is published in eastern European languages, and all the background information needed for planning future research. The book as a whole is a valuable resource for sociolinguistics scholars who wish to familiarize themselves with the case of Hungarian or who may want to conduct research on these newly accessible populations.

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C. Paulin (ed.), *Multiculturalisme, multilinguisme et milieu urbain*. Besançon: Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté, Université de Franche-Comté, 2005. Pp. 3, 286. Hb €32.

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This edited book, written in French, brings together the contributions of 15 researchers from a number of research centers in France. Their studies are situated in various regions of France and around the world. The book provides an understanding of languages and cultures in contact in urban settings and includes work on language variation, language policies, the construction of identity, and linguistic minorities. Most of the chapters focus on a linguistic analysis of languages and cultures in contact, and some address the sociological and political aspects of these languages. Some of the data come from quantitative analysis of languages in different settings, including variation and ethnicity in England (S. Dalban), the preposition *qu* in Chiac, Canada (P. D. Giancarli), and Anglo-American lexis (A. Paulin).

Readers can also find analyses and reflections on variation and diglossia in Guadeloupe (F. Delumeau), on the ethnolinguistic vitality of minority groups such as Italians, Portuguese, and Polish in



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