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THE INFORMANT

An interdisciplinary newsletter distributed by the Department of Linguistics at Western Michigan University to provide information about developments in linguistics to students, staff, and friends in the field.

MUST AND MÜSSEN: A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

William J. McGranahan
Associate Professor of Russian
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It is a truism that one never really knows his own language until he has studied another. The treatment which follows presents the similarities and differences of two very important modal verbs in terms of the problems that they can present to a typical student of German. It is usually in such a context that one first becomes aware of previously undiscerned complexities in his own tongue. The scenario itself is not a translation exercise from or into German. Still less is it a statement on methodology. It is simply a device for dramatizing the practical importance of some of the formal and semantic incongruities that will be encountered.

At first glance the German modal müssen seems innocuous enough to the American student. Its form and meaning are comfortingly familiar. The present tense forms are a bit irregular, but not alarmingly so. The verb itself is part of a small, clearly delimited group of modals, all of which are complete in their forms and uses.¹ How could there be any difficulties?

Yet there is one serious problem that the student must come to grips with, sooner or later, in his study: the English language, and the intrusion of its complexities into the process of learning German. In most basic language courses, the student is urged to avoid translating into his own language; the key to the mastery of the spoken word is to think your thoughts in the target language--to think, for example, in terms of müssen and the other German words that are being used. In the exercise that follows, these other words are the personal pronoun ich (I) and the infinitive arbeiten (to work).

In the present tense, we have:

Ich muss arbeiten.

There is also a past tense, a future, a present perfect, a past perfect, and a future perfect in German; these tenses correspond, at least in nomenclature, to those in English.² Thus, using this first person singular as our basic form, a rendering of our expression in the various tenses would give us:

Present:	Ich muss arbeiten
Past:	Ich musste arbeiten
Future:	Ich werde arbeiten müssen
Present Perfect:	Ich habe arbeiten müssen
Past Perfect:	Ich hatte arbeiten müssen
Future Perfect:	Ich werde arbeiten müssen haben

If the German teacher has properly conditioned his charges into thinking only in German, there is indeed no problem. The basic meaning of müssen remains constant and is applied with almost mathematical consistency to the various contexts and tenses in which it can appear. Yet even in the most obtuse student the serpent of curiosity must eventually raise its ugly head. Sooner or later he will innocently ask himself: "Gee, I wonder how I'd say that in English?"

A simple question, but one which can be most difficult to answer. As has been indicated, in this case the source of the confusion lies within the structure of the English language. While the German modals are a neat semantic and formal package, the concept of modality in English is an amorphous blob of defective verbs, illogical forms, and idiomatic expressions whose syntactic boundaries and levels of acceptability expand and contract with every textbook.

In the case of English must and German müssen, the similarity is quite striking—as long as one stays in the present tense:

Ich muss arbeiten.
I must work.

Even the irregularities have some measure of similarity. Both dispense with the normal third person ending (-s/-es in English and -t/-et in German). The problems begin for most students when they see ich musste and try to figure out what the past tense of English must is. I musted obviously will not do. As they grope for some other way of expressing the idea they begin to face the discomforting awareness that perhaps some words in the English language are a wee bit defective.

Must is indeed defective. Some indication of how incomplete it is can be gleaned from these glosses of the various tenses of müssen:

Ich muss arbeiten		I must work
		I have to work
		I have got to work
Ich musste arbeiten		I had to work
Ich werde arbeiten müssen		I will have to work
		I shall have to work
		I am going to have to work
Ich habe arbeiten müssen		I have had to work
Ich hatte arbeiten müssen		I had had to work
Ich werde arbeiten müssen haben		I shall have had to work.

In other words, English must is used only in the present tense. In all other tenses some form of have to³ takes its place. In the present tense, must, have to, and the more colloquial have got to are, for all practical purposes, synonymous:

I really must go home
I really have to go home
I've really got to go home.

In all instances a high degree of compulsion is indicated, the cause of which, be it physical need or moral obligation, is left unstated.

It would seem that we have touched on all of the ways that English could be inconsistent with regard to must, but that, unfortunately, is not the case. As we have just mentioned, have to and must are indeed interchangeable—in positive statements. But when the verbs are negated, something very interesting happens:

I must not go home
I don't have to go home.

an adjective: Sie ist nicht schön

(schön = beautiful) Here it is only the quality that is being negated.

a noun: Nicht den Wagen habe ich gesehen.

(der Wagen = the car; ich habe gesehen = I saw) In this sentence, it is the car and only the car that is negated. The best English equivalent for the whole sentence would be "It's not the car that I saw."⁴

a phrase: Sie ist nicht zu Hause.

(zu Hause = at home) Here it is only the "at homeness" that is being denied.

But in simple sentences⁵ it is impossible to put nicht between the subject and the predicate, so this "rule of immediate precedence" (where nicht precedes the word or phrase it negates) does not apply. In its application to the concepts of permission and necessity, the force of the nicht always affects the modal rather than the complement:⁶

Ich muss nicht arbeiten.

There may be other modifiers between the modal and its negator:

Ich muss heute nicht arbeiten (heute = today)

Even though other parts of the sentence may be inverted for the sake of emphasis, nicht's position remains constant:

Heute muss ich nicht arbeiten.

This also remains true in the perfect tenses. The only difference is that the auxiliary verb takes the position of the modal in the sentence, and the infinitive form of the modal follows the complement. The position of nicht remains unchanged.

Ich habe nicht arbeiten müssen.

This position relative to müssen is true to a pattern found among the other modals.

There still remains one serious problem pertaining to usage: nicht müssen is used very rarely in either the written or the spoken idiom.⁷ Brauchen (to need to) is normally used in its place in negative sentences. As a modal, brauchen is atypical in that its complement is preceded by zu:

Ich brauche nicht zu arbeiten (Ich brauche = I need to)

I don't $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{need} \\ \searrow \text{have} \end{matrix}$ to work.

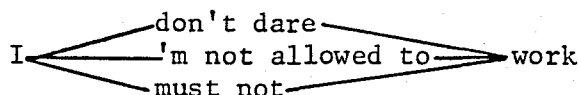
Nicht brauchen is thus the basic negation for müssen and the equivalent to our do/does not have to.

There still remains the matter of finding an equivalent for must not. The use of müssen here is out of the question; in those few expressions where it does appear with nicht, it is affected by the negation and approximates have to in its meaning.

The German modal which is usually used to express a negative precept is dürfen (to be allowed, to dare), although brauchen can also be found with this meaning.⁸ As a result, the German

Ich darf nicht arbeiten

is equivalent to our



The German and English modals are a bottomless pit of contrasts and similarities. This very brief treatment has restricted itself to the basic forms and meanings of only one pair--which seemed so similar when they were first introduced. We have seen that severe practical problems in semantics can arise due to (1) the fact that both of the verbs are defective, in use if not in form, and (2) the various ways in which nicht can affect the modal and/or its complement. Our purpose has not been to answer all possible questions, but rather to provoke them--and to provide a practical demonstration of the use of one language to serve as a basis for comparing another, so that the workings of both may be more deeply appreciated.

FOOTNOTES

¹Aside from some irregularities in their endings, all of the German modals (müssen--must; können--can; dürfen--may; sollen--is supposed to be; wollen--want to; and mögen--like to) are unusual in that they (1) use an infinitive instead of a participle to form their perfect tenses (when they have a complementary infinitive), and (2) do not use the word zu to link them to the aforementioned infinitive.

²One point that must be emphasized is that the German verb forms that follow are NOT translations of the English tenses. The meanings of the various tenses do not necessarily coincide; in fact, there are times when they diverge widely. What IS given is the German form of the German present tense (ich muss arbeiten), whatever that may mean and however that may be rendered in English. Later in the article ich habe arbeiten müssen will be paired with I have had to work in order to compare the formation of the present perfect tense in these two languages; under no circumstances is it to be implied that one of these is a translation of the other.

³The verbs here are "have to" and "have got to," with to in both cases being part of the auxiliary. Some indication of the extremely close connection between these two components is shown phonetically; in normal conversation have to becomes [hæftə] and I have got to [aɪv gəd]; in each case the to is transformed into an unstressed appendage to the preceding word. The real proof, however, is to be found in the answers given to questions when the complement is omitted:

Do you have to go home now?
 Yes, I have to
 Yes, I've got to

Omitting the to in such responses can result in some very puzzled expressions on the faces of those awaiting an answer.

⁴The translation given in the text is the one that lends itself best to the written

idiom. In normal conversation, stress and intonation are usually used to clarify such restrictions in negation: I didn't see THE CAR (Implication: I did see something else, though.) When nicht is used with nouns and pronouns, a contrast is often implied, which may be left unspoken or made explicit by the correlative sondern (=but):

Ich habe nicht ihn gesehen, sondern seinen Bruder
(habe gesehen = saw; sein Bruder = his brother)

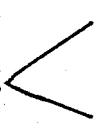
⁵In dependent clauses there are other strong patterns that apply which may result in finding nicht between the subject and its predicate:

Ich sang ein Lied, das sie nicht liebte
(sang = sang; ein Lied = a song; das = which; liebte = liked/loved)

⁶Please note the qualifications at the beginning of this sentence. The force of the negation may well be applied elsewhere with other modals.

⁷Although examples like "Das müssen Sie nicht!" are easy to find in textbooks, most native speakers deplore their presence and consider them to be artificial and contrived devices concocted by grammarians who are straining to prove a point.

⁸The uses of brauchen zu in German and need to in English provide another interesting comparison. When positive, both specify necessity as the compelling force prompting the action of the complementary infinitive. But when negated the meanings of both verbs can broaden to include moral obligation. Thus, in English:

You don't need to do that! 

- That's already been done.
(Need has been negated)
- That's somebody else's job.
(Obligation has been negated)

It is a similar expansion by brauchen into this second type of meaning which has resulted in its usurping some of dürfen's semantic territory in the negative.

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Bicentennial Issue

The Editor has received numerous congratulatory messages from WMU personnel regarding the Fall 1976 Bicentennial issue of The Informant, the issue that featured an article by Alan M. Perlman, Assistant Professor of English at Wayne State University, entitled "Samuel Greene: First Transformationalist?" Our respondents included Cornelius Loew, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences ("an article well worth publishing"); George S. Mallinson, retiring Dean of the Graduate College ("most interesting"); Sid Dykstra, Acting Dean of the Graduate College ("enjoyed it very much"); Bill Knickerbocker, Associate Director, Division of Continuing Education ("terrific!"); Roger Cole, Chairman of the Department of Modern and Classical Languages ("It looks terrific!"); Richard Dieker, Chairman of the Department of Communication Arts and Sciences ("very enlightening"); and Russell Gabier, Director of Alumni Relations ("excellent"). On behalf of Mr. Perlman, we thank you for these kind words.

* * * * *

Faculty-Staff News

Lisa LeBlanc is the new Linguistics Department secretary, replacing Sherri Bodbyl--who replaced Susan Mansfield, who replaced Susan Ek, etc. Lisa was a major in French and an "almost" minor in Linguistics at Central Michigan University, where she took a B.A. in French in 1975. Now she is taking more courses in Linguistics at Western and studying Sign Language in the Psychology Department. Sherri Bodbyl and her husband Tom left Kalamazoo in August for Grand Rapids, their home town, where Tom is employed at Cascade Data, a computer company. Susan Mansfield and her husband Deane left Kalamazoo late last fall for Lansing, where Deane is now Manager for Provincial House institutions in Southwest Michigan. Susan Ek completed her M.A. in Accountancy at WMU in December 1976 (with honors) and is now employed at the Upjohn Company. Her husband Jim is Director of the Language Laboratory for the Department of Modern and Classical Languages at Western.

Dr. D.P.S. Dwarikesh, Associate Professor of Linguistics and Critical Languages Supervisor and Examiner, spoke on "India as a Linguistic Area" for the Department of Linguistics on December 7, 1976. He showed transparencies of isoglosses for the distribution of classifiers and other grammatical features in the South Asian area. Dr. Dwarikesh also spoke on February 17, 1977 for the Department of Religion--"The Concept of Maya in Non-Dualistic (Advaita) Philosophy of India"--and on February 24, 1977 for the Medieval Round Table ("The Doctrine of Non-Dualism in Medieval Indian Philosophy"). He attended the Conference on Problems in Linguistic Metatheory at Michigan State University on February 21, 1976; the Annual Meeting of the Association for Asia Studies in Toronto, March 18-20, 1976; the Chicago Linguistic Society Meeting at the University of Chicago, April 15-18, 1976; the Mini-Conference on Linguistics at MSU, May 21-22, 1976; the Conference on the History of Tibetan Buddhism at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) on August 19-21, 1976; and the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Linguistic Society at Wayne State University on October 15, 1976. He serves as Chairman of the Policy Committee and the Promotions Committee in the Department of Linguistics and is a member of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Daniel P. Hendriksen, Associate Professor of Linguistics and Director of the Career English Program, delivered the Keynote Address, "Underdetermined to the Ear," and Chaired the MITESOL Workshop on Listening and Reading at WMU on April 10, 1976. He also attended the Annual Conference on Applied Linguistics at the University of Michigan on January 30-31, 1976; the Conference on Problems in Linguistic Metatheory at Michigan State University on February 21, 1976; the TESOL Conference in New York City on March 2-4, 1976; the Mini-Conference on Linguistics at MSU on May 22, 1976; and the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Linguistic Society at Wayne State University on October 15, 1976. He will participate as a panel member in the Religion Department meeting on "Structuralism" on March 17, 1977 and will address the Philosophy Department on his research in "Context and Perception in Language" on March 23, 1977. Dr. Hendriksen was reappointed English as a Second Language Supervisor and elected Faculty Senator for the Linguistics Department in February 1977. He is Chairman of the Sabbatical Leave Committee and member of the Policy Committee and Executive Committee in the Department.

Dr. Robert A. Palmatier, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Linguistics, attended the Annual Conference on Applied Linguistics at the University of Michigan on Jan. 30-31, 1976; the Conference on Problems in Linguistic

Metatheory at Michigan State University on February 21, 1976; the Mini-Conference on Linguistics at MSU on May 22, 1976; the Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America in Oswego, N.Y. on July 30-August 1, 1976; the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Linguistic Society at Wayne State University on October 15, 1976; and the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English at Chicago on November 25-27, 1976. He is a member of the Committee on Bibliography of Language Recordings of the NCTE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Department of Linguistics, Editor of The Informant, and on the Editorial Board of Studies in Medieval Culture. He will chair a special section on "Negation in Middle English" at the Twelfth Conference on Medieval Studies, May 5-8, 1977. (He would prefer not to have it mentioned that both of his books went out of print in January, 1977.)

Robert Dlouhy, Part-time Instructor of Linguistics and Lecturer in the Career English Program, attended the Annual Conference on Applied Linguistics at the U of M on January 30-31, 1976; the Conference on Problems in Linguistic Metatheory at MSU on February 21, 1976; the MITESOL Workshop on Listening and Reading at WMU on April 10, 1976 (a member of the panel); the Mini-Conference on Linguistics at MSU on May 21-22, 1976; and the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Linguistic Society at WSU on October 15, 1976. He is Coordinator of Programs for the Linguistics Department, Inservice Education Director for the Career English Program, and a member of the Curriculum Committee in the CEP.

Lalita Muiznieks, Part-time Instructor of Linguistics, attended the Annual Conference on Applied Linguistics at the University of Michigan on January 30-31, 1976 and served as a member of a panel on "Baltistics and the College Curriculum" at a Conference on Baltic Studies at Columbia University, May 20-23, 1976. She is a member of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies. She has completed a book-length manuscript entitled Melitas Peidzivajumi Riga ("Melita's Adventures in Riga") and has begun work on a Ph.D. in Linguistics at the University of Michigan (September 1976). She will teach in the Spring, Summer, and Fall sessions at WMU.

Ellen Chang, Part-time Instructor of Methods of TESOL and Standard American English, attended the Annual Conference on Applied Linguistics at the University of Michigan on January 30-31, 1976. She has taught for the Career English Program since March 8, 1976 and serves on the Inservice Committee there. She is also a member of the Korean Association of Kalamazoo.

Chafic Khaled, our current Arabic instructor, is a full-time teacher of Social Studies at Mattawan High School. Mr. Khaled comes from Beirut, Lebanon, where he also taught Arabic. He took his M.A. in History from Denver, spent a year in Iran, and has been associated with WMU since 1966.

Sang Han, our instructor of Korean, is completing an M.A. in Industrial Psychology and is working on a second M.A. in Accountancy at WMU. Mr. Han took his B.A. in Psychology from Seoul National University. He and his wife Eun are both from Korea.

Tanea Calou Walton, our instructor of Brazilian Portuguese, has an M.A. in Psychology from Western (December 1976). She assisted in teaching Portuguese in Fall 1975 and has served as a part-time instructor in 1976-77. Ms. Calou comes from the Mato Grasso area of Brazil.

Ria Szmuszkowicz, our instructor of Hebrew, is Hillel Foundation Advisor to Jewish students in Kalamazoo institutions of higher education, Representative of the Israeli Government for immigration and study in the Kalamazoo area, and Public Relations and Information Officer of the Jewish Community of Southwestern Michigan.

Chiemi Nishimura is assisting Dr. Dwarikesh in Basic and Intermediate Japanese this year. She is an undergraduate major in English from Hiroshima, Japan. Miss Nishimura came here in 1974 as a Murakami scholar from Keio University in Tokyo. She hopes to teach English as a Second Language in Japan someday.

Lee-Jin Chen is assisting Dr. Palmatier in Basic Mandarin Chinese this semester. She is an M.A. student in Computer Science from the Republic of China. Lee-Jin (or Lillian, as she is often called) took her B.A., with an English major, from Providence College, Taichung, Taiwan.

Dr. William McGranahan, Associate Professor of Russian and the author of the lead article in this issue, was one of twelve persons selected to attend a 1976 Summer Seminar on "Roots of Russian Literature" at Yale University. On January 5, he announced the Russian Hockey team, "Spartak," at Wings Stadium and conducted their tour of Kalamazoo the following day.

Sam Homsy, our Arabic teacher from 1970 to 1976, left Kalamazoo last May to become General Training Manager for the fourteen McDonald's Restaurants in the Fort Lauderdale-Miami area of Florida. Last Fall, however, he was transferred back to Michigan to take a position with the McDonald's Restaurants in Detroit. Mr. Homsy is originally from Damascus, Syria.

Wen-Hsien Li, our Mandarin Chinese teacher in 1976, has taken leave from his teaching duties to complete his work on an M.A. degree in English at Western. Mr. Li, who is from the Republic of China, helped train his replacement, Lee-Jin Chen, in December. He retains his job at the Kalamazoo Center.

Sachiko Kido, our Japanese teacher from 1974 to 1976 and an April 1974 graduate of Western (double major in English and Linguistics), left with her husband Sadao (Mike) and son Ryotaro for Japan last June. Mike and Sachiko came to Kalamazoo in 1969 and 1971, respectively; they were married in Kanley chapel in 1972; and he received his B.S. in Agriculture last June. Mike is now employed at the Kyowa Seed Co., Ltd., in Tokyo, where he is a Market Development and Research Representative, visiting experimental farms throughout Japan to keep tabs on test seeds. Sachiko reports that Ryotaro, now two and one-half years old, spoke English for awhile after they arrived, then Japanized English, and now Anglicized Japanese (e.g. no post-positions). His word order has changed as follows: 1. Mommy eat apple. → 2. Mommy apple eat. → 3. Mommy apple taberu. → 4. Mommy ringo taberu. His word for "dog" has gone through the following stages: [dɔg] → [dɔgu] → [inu].

Alumni News--Graduate Majors

(All of the following students are Alumni Graduate Linguistics Majors in the M.A. Program in Teaching in the Community College.)

Kun-ok (Suna) Kim (August 1970) is back in the United States after five years at home in Korea. She is currently working on a Ph.D. in Teaching English as a Second Language at Columbia University, New York City. Suna started a Ph.D.

in Linguistics at MSU in 1971, got married, returned to Korea, and taught Korean full time for the Far East Division of the University of Maryland from 1974-76. She hopes to establish an English Language Institute in Seoul after completing her graduate work.

Lalita Muiznieks (August 1970) is currently in residence at Ann Arbor, taking coursework for her Ph.D. degree in Linguistics at the University of Michigan and working at the Linguistics Department Library. She will be teaching at Western in the Spring (111--Standard American English), in the Summer (502--Intermediate Latvian), and in the Fall (111 and 430--Dialects of Language). She hopes to complete her course work at the U of M in Spring 1978 and begin work on her dissertation.

Joseph Muthiani (April 1971) has been promoted to a Full Lectureship in Languages and Linguistics at Kenyatta University College, a branch of the University of Nairobi (Kenya). The promotion came in late 1975, while he was serving as Coordinator for Language and Cross-Cultural Training for the U.S. Peace Corps in Mombasa. His wife, Betty, holds an Assistant Lectureship in Botany at Kenyatta. Their son Kyallo is now 5 1/2. Joe is working on a Ph.D. in Linguistics at the U of Nairobi.

Robert Dlouhy (August 1974) is currently teaching full-time at Western--part in the Career English Program and part in the Linguistics Department (201--Introduction to the Study of Language, and 420--History of Language). He is Coordinator of Programs for the Department of Linguistics and Coordinator of Inservice Training for the CEP. He and his wife Carrie have been studying Tibetan with Mr. Thondup, and Bob will soon combine this interest with his computer research for a national computer bibliographic research on Tibetan phonology.

Frankie Nan Fan Wang (August 1975) is setting up an import business in Toronto while working as the Distribution Manager for a Montreal newspaper. (Not surprisingly, he commuted from Chicago to Kalamazoo to teach Mandarin Chinese while he was a student at Western.) Frankie, his wife Geraldine, and their daughter Irene live in a condominium near downtown Toronto. Geraldine is the former Director of the Republic of China Information Center in Chicago.

Karen Innes (April 1976) has recently taught English as a Second Language for the St. Joseph's School in Grand Rapids. While she was a student at Western, she served as a Graduate Assistant for the Chicano section of the ESL course and hosted a graduate student meeting at her home. Her husband Eduardo is a businessman in Grand Rapids with the pleasant task of visiting the warm Spanish-speaking countries of Central America and the Caribbean for his company.

Caroline Houston Van Antwerp (June 1976) is now pursuing an M.A. in Linguistics at Penn State University, where her husband Fred is a doctoral student. Caroline took her B.A. from WMU in December 1972 with a double major in Linguistics and Anthropology. Then she spent a year in the Philippines, working on a sociolinguistic research project, and returned to Western for her M.A. She taught for the Linguistics Department as a Graduate Assistant and also taught in the Career English Program.

Thomas Crandall (August 1976) is teaching Spanish and History at Bellvue High School, northeast of Battle Creek--weather permitting. While he was working on his M.A. degree he taught Brazilian Portuguese for the Linguistics Depart-

ment. For his 710 paper he prepared a "Comparative Grammar of English-Portuguese Linguistic Terms." Tom and his wife Maria Helena are now hosting Maria's sister, Eliana, who is a student in the Career English Program.

Georgina Doyle (August 1976) taught English as a Second Language at Grand Valley State Colleges last Winter to a large class of Micronesian students. Her 710 paper was a course plan for this teaching experience. This past summer, she and her daughter Susan studied Spanish Language and Culture at the University of Granada, Spain, and toured Europe for two weeks afterwards. Georgina's husband Jack is a businessman in Grand Rapids.

Alumni News--Undergraduate Majors

Robert (Mike) Holaday, an August 1970 graduate with a double major in English and Linguistics, has completed his course work at Michigan State University and hopes to finish the dissertation by Spring 1978. He has had an assistantship and has been on the staff of the journal, The Gypsy Scholar. Mike was on the WMU campus last May, when he presented a paper on "A Formalist-Structuralist Analysis of Eric and Enide" at the Medieval Conference. Mike and his wife Beverly have two children, Andy (8) and Elizabeth (4).

Janet Lowry Fagerburg, an April 1972 Honors College graduate (cum laude) with a double major in French and Linguistics, renewed her M.A. work in French, which she started at North Carolina, at the University of Pennsylvania last fall. Jan worked as a secretary in Chicago for several years while her husband Roger was earning his M.D. degree. Roger is now interning at the University Hospital in Philadelphia, and they have found an apartment only one block from campus.

Anda Liberis, an August 1972 graduate with a major in Linguistics and a minor in Latvian, has been teaching Latvian at the University of Toronto for several years. This coming summer she will return to Western to teach as a regular instructor of Intermediate Latvian (Ling. 501) in the Latvian Studies Program. During the past five summers she has assisted Lalita Muiznieks in the teaching of 501/502/506.

Kris Pyrski, a December 1972 graduate with a double major in English and Linguistics, has been accepted for admission to Oakland University for graduate work in Linguistics. She is currently working as a secretary at the Waste Water Treatment Plant in Warren, Michigan and trying to arrange her schedule so that she can enroll in classes.

Barbara Vander Mark, a December 1973 graduate with a double major in English and Linguistics, is now working for the Camp Fire Girls in Grand Rapids. Barbara worked for several years as a part-time secretary and has probably attended more area conferences on linguistics than any other graduate of our program.

James (Rick) Penrose, an August 1974 graduate with majors in Linguistics (Honors) and Russian and a minor in French, will complete his law studies at Cambridge University (England) this year and return to the United States. Rick's law studies have prepared him for work either in Business Law or in International Law (perhaps at the United Nations).

Cecile LaCombe Robinson, an April 1975 graduate (magna cum laude) with a double major in English and Linguistics and a minor in Music, received a

Master of Public Administration degree from Western in December 1976. Cece is the author of "A Dialect Study of Trenary, Michigan," which appeared in the Fall 1973 issue of The Informant.

Maria Elisabeth (Beti) Malamam, an August 1975 graduate with a major in Linguistics and a minor in Portuguese, has returned to Brazil and is working in her field of Special Education. Beti assisted in teaching Brazilian Portuguese for the Linguistics Department during the Summer of 1975.

Paul Stark, a December 1976 graduate (cum laude) with majors in Linguistics and Hebrew, is completing his Honors College paper and applying to graduate schools for work in Near Eastern Languages and Literatures. Paul spent the 1975-76 year at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Upon his return to WMU in September 1976 he was elected President of the Hillel Foundation and named to the 1976-77 edition of Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Karen Juday, a December 1976 graduate (cum laude) with a major in Linguistics and minors in English and German, will be working for awhile until she can enter graduate school. Karen served as the Undergraduate Student Representative to the Department of Linguistics during the year 1976.

Alumni News--Undergraduate Minors

Helen Kennedy, an April 1971 graduate in Elementary Education with minors in Linguistics and Asian Studies, has been on furlough in the United States since April 1976 to complete her M.A. in Asian Studies at Western. She will return in April 1977 to the Christian Academy of Japan, where she is a bilingual education teacher for children of missionary families in grades K-12.

Darryl Salisbury, an April 1971 graduate with a major in German and a minor in Linguistics, is now a Graduate Major in Linguistics in the M.A. Program in Teaching in the Community College. He took his first M.A. from Western in International and Area Studies (Africa) in August 1974. Darryl has taught full-time in the Career English Program since Fall 1975 and serves on the Testing and Field Trip Committees there.

James Ek, an August 1971 graduate with a major in German and a minor in Linguistics, is Director of the Language Laboratory at Western. Jim taught in the Japanese Summer Program in 1972, received his M.A. degree in Audiovisual Media in August 1974, and was a Lecturer in the Career English Program in 1975-76. He continues to direct the work of the CEP students in the Language Lab.

Susan Holaday, an April 1972 graduate (magna cum laude) with a major in English and a minor in Linguistics, took an M.A. in the Teaching of Reading from Western in August 1973 and has taught reading in the Hartford Middle School ever since (though she lives in Kalamazoo). While she was an undergraduate, Susan had both a Waldo-Sangren Scholarship and an Honors College Undergraduate Assistantship in 1969-70.

Anne Drzick Ware, an April 1973 graduate with a major in English and a minor in Linguistics, is now teaching English, along with her husband Dan, at Edwardsburg, Michigan. She has a Lucille Nobbs Scholarship at Western and is very close to finishing the M.A. degree in English. She attended the November 1976 Meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English in Chicago.

Jolene Jackson, a December 1974 graduate with a major in Sociology and a

minor in Linguistics, is Admissions Counselor in the Office of International Student Services at WMU. Jolene is now working on an M.A. in Counseling and expects to complete the degree in April. She works closely with the Linguistics Department in assigning foreign students to the Standard American English classes (111 and 112). Her husband Siameck Behdad teaches in the Career English Program at WMU.

Toni Prokuda Garvey, an April 1975 Honors College graduate (summa cum laude) with a major in German and minors in Linguistics and Administrative Services, is working as a Reference Librarian at the WMU Educational Resources Center while completing her M.A. in Librarianship. The February 10, 1977 issue of Western News reported that Toni was the recipient of a \$200 grant presented by the Journal of Library History to enable her to attend the 5th Library History Seminar in Philadelphia.

Donald Kenny, an August 1976 graduate with a major in English and a minor in Linguistics has been teaching English full-time at Saint Ann's High School in Warren, Michigan since September 1976. He is applying to the University of Michigan for M.A. work in Teaching English as a Second Language next fall.

Ann Sexton, an August 1976 graduate (summa cum laude) in the General Honors Curriculum with a major in French and a minor in Linguistics, is working as a night clerk at the Hilton Inn in Ann Arbor and awaiting entrance into graduate school for French Linguistics. During her junior year, Ann was elected to Mortar Board, and in her senior year she received Honors in French and was listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Recent Graduates

APRIL 1976: Randy Bernhard (B.A.--Teaching Assistant for Brazilian Portuguese in Winter 1976). DECEMBER 1976: Tanea Calou (M.A.--our Brazilian Portuguese instructor); Cecile Robinson (M.P.A.--Alumna major in Linguistics); Karen Juday (B.A. cum laude--major in Linguistics); Paul Stark (B.S. cum laude--majors in Linguistics and Hebrew); Mark Sullivan (B.A.--Linguistics major); C. Sue Sweet (B.S.--Linguistics minor).

NEW STUDENTS IN LINGUISTICS PROGRAMS (11) (Since the Fall 1976 issue)

New Critical Language Minors (2)
Theodore Keiser (Arabic)
Vera Savcic (Serbo-Croatian)

New Undergraduate Minors (3)
John McKenzie (Communication major)
Rene Sanchez (Elementary Education)
Kathryn Vaughn (Communication major)

New Undergraduate Majors (3)
*Rajat Abele (English minor)
Sue Desposato (Spanish minor)
Nobuko Omori (English minor)

New Graduate Majors (3)
*Koh-cheng Jean (B.A. National Chengchi U.)
*Judy Lin (B.A. National Cheng Kung U.)
Starla Schwartz (B.A. WMU--Spanish)

* = not yet counseled

Recent Publications

Dr. William J. McGranahan, Associate Professor of Russian and a supplementary teacher in the Department of Linguistics, is the author of an article entitled "From Pressure to PIŠU: A Note on English and Russian Consonant Mutations," which appeared in the Russian Language Journal, vol. XXX, no. 107, Fall 1976, pp. 49-55. The article provided a demonstration--for English speaking students of Russian--that the Russian language is not unique in its consonant alternations: English consonants also change under derivation (e.g. intrude--intrusion). Numerous allusions are made to the history of the English language.

Dr. Johannes A. Kissel, Assistant Professor of German and a contributor to The Informant, is the author of a recent book published in Bern, Switzerland: Untersuchungen zu Möglichkeiten, Umfang und Typologie verbaler Synonymik bei Otfried ("Investigation of the possibilities for, extent of, and typology of verb synonymy in Otfried"), Liebefeld/Bern (Schweiz): Herbert Lang & Cie AG, 1975 (92 pp.). The book contains four chapters and an index of verbs. Otfried, a German monk and schoolmaster, was the author of a ninth century poetic Gospel harmony--the first occurrence of end rhyme in a major work in a European vernacular.

Mr. Ngawang Thondup Narkyid, Visiting Scholar from Tibet in the Department of Linguistics, was honored to have his book, Tibetan Language: Three Study Tools (Dharmasala, India: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, 1974, 1st. edition), reviewed in The Tibet Journal (vol. 1, no. 2, April/June 1976, pp. 67-71) by Mr. Philip Denwood, Lecturer in Tibetan at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and Trustee of the London Institute of Tibetan Studies. Denwood says that the student of Tibetan "will find in Tibetan Language...a useful and practical aid to grasping the essentials of...Tibetan writing, spelling, and pronunciation rules." The book, now in its revised second edition, is being used by Mr. Thondup in his Tibetan class at WMU.

Kathy Bignotti, Patricia Vemich, and Thomas Crandall were included in recent issues of The Western Maestro/a, newsletter of the Spanish Division of the Department of Modern and Classical Languages. Kathy, a Graduate Major in Linguistics in the M.A. Program in Teaching in the Community College, authored a review of the article "Media in Foreign Language Teaching" in vol. I, no. 2, Dec. 1973, pp. 14-16. Patricia, an undergraduate double major in Linguistics and Spanish, reviewed a chapter entitled "The Teacher and Co-Learner: Interest-Centered Materials" in vol. III, no. 1, Spring 1975, pp. 16-17. And Tom, an Alumnus Graduate Major in Linguistics (Aug. 1976), described a game for Spanish students, "Variedad: Carrera de Palabras," in that same Spring 1975 issue (pp. 11-12).

Dr. Reinhard R.K. Hartmann, Director of the Language Centre at the University of Exeter (England) and former visitor to WMU, has furnished the Linguistics Department with a copy of his latest book: C.S. Butler and R.R.K. Hartmann, eds., A Reader on Language Variety (vol. I of the Exeter Linguistic Studies), University of Exeter, 1976 (131 pp.). This collection of thirteen articles on geographical, social, and stylistic variation in language is divided into three parts: "Toward a Theory of Language Variety"; "Language Variety in Descriptive Linguistics"; and "Language Variety in Applied Linguistics."

LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT
FALL 1977

GENERAL LINGUISTICS CLASSES

100 CA	Nature of Language	4 hrs.	10:00-10:50	MT ThF	Dlouhy	1128 Brown
331 FA	Syntax & Semantics	4 hrs.	1:00-2:50	T Th	Dwarikesh	1129 Brown
430 AA	Dialects of Language	4 hrs.	8:00-9:50	T F	Muiznieks	1129 Brown
511 HA	Meth Tchg Eng Sec Lg/D	4 hrs.	3:00-4:50	T Th	Chang	1128 Brown
540 LA	Generative Grammar	4 hrs.	7:00-8:50	T Th	Palmatier	1128 Brown
551 LA	Psycholinguistics	4 hrs.	7:00-8:50	M W	Hendriksen	1129 Brown
571 IA	Languages of Asia	4 hrs.	4:00-5:50	M W	Dwarikesh	1128 Brown
598 AR	Readings in Ling	VAR	(Apprv Appl Req'd)		Staff	

CRITICAL LANGUAGES CLASSES

301 AA	Basic Korean	4 hrs.	8:00-8:50	MTW F	Staff	1128 Brown
301 BA	Basic Japanese	4 hrs.	9:00-9:50	MTW F	Dwarikesh	1128 Brown
301 DA	Basic Arabic	4 hrs.	11:00-11:50	MTW F	Dwarikesh	Brown
301 FA	Basic Braz Portuguese	4 hrs.	1:00-1:50	M WThF	Palmatier	1128 Brown
301 GA	Basic Modern Hebrew	4 hrs.	2:00-2:50	M WThF	Palmatier	1128 Brown
301 HA	Basic Chinese-Mandar	4 hrs.	3:00-3:50	M WThF	Palmatier	1129 Brown
301 AR	Basic Critical Langs	4 hrs.	(C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau
302 AR	Basic Critical Langs	4 hrs.	(Ling 301 & C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Korean	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Staff	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Japanese	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Dwarikesh	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Arabic	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Dwarikesh	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Braz Portuguese	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Modern Hebrew	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Chinese-Mandar	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau
501 AR	Inter Critical Langs	4 hrs.	(Ling 302 & C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau
502 AR	Inter Critical Langs	4 hrs.	(Ling 501 & C-Card)		Palmatier	410 Sprau

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE CLASSES

111 CA	Stand Amer Eng--Inter (Foreign Students)	4 hrs.	10:00-11:50	T F	Muiznieks	1129 Brown
112 DA	Stand Amer Eng--Advan (Foreign Students)	4 hrs.	11:00-11:50	MT ThF	Chang	1128 Brown

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Diamond Jubilee Issue

Our Bicentennial Issue (Winter 1976) was such a success that we are hoping to participate in next year's Diamond Jubilee observance of Western Michigan University's 75th anniversary (May 27, 1978). If we can get an appropriate article, we will dedicate the Winter 1978 issue to WMU. An "appropriate" article would be one that deals with a language or linguistic subject related to the University, the local community, the southwestern part of the state, some other part of the state, or the State of Michigan as a whole. If you have a paper that you feel meets any or all of these criteria, or if you are engaged in writing or researching a topic of this sort, please inform the Editor. (It's either this or allowing the Chairman to reminisce about his forty-six long years on Western's campus. That we would rather avoid. So take us up on our offer--please!)

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