that sets this grammar apart from others that follow more traditional approaches. Organized in three parts, Part I, 'A guide to the use of this book,' Part II, 'Grammar in use,' and Part III, 'A-Z in English grammar,' it provides the ESL/EFL student with a brief road map to the book in Part I, the communicative choices that grammar offers in Part II, and the structural grammatical choices through which communication is channelled in Part III (6).

Part I (1-35) gives a comprehensive, albeit rather obscure, explanation of how the book is organized, what to find where, and the focus of each section. The amount of detail included in the explanations combined with a rather unimaginative layout in black and white render Part I rather unloved.

Part II (37-211) justifies the title of the book. According to the authors, 'The question it tries to answer is: Given that I want to communicate certain meanings in certain situations or contexts, which grammatical forms and structures can I use?' (6). The four sections in Part II—"Concept, the meaning, reality and belief; 'Mood, emotion and attitude'; and 'Moods and moods of language'—are all connected discourse—successfully explain the meanings and pragmatics of language use to non-native speakers. The items explained in this section are interacted with other items both in this part and in Part III.

Complementary to Part II, Part III (213-463) is a comprehensive description of grammatical items with their adjective patterns, main verbs, and word classes. The items in this section are cross-referenced with the most relevant sections of A comprehensive grammar of the English language, also by Geoffrey Leech and Jan Svartvik. Traditional as the approach to Part III is, this part contains brief explanations that constitute an effective reference source for the student.

Although the book fulfills its goals as a descriptive grammar of English with a strong semantic and pragmatic component, the teacher and student of American English should be cautioned that the default variety used and explained is British English. Where differences exist between British and American English, an explanation of American English is provided. In addition, when the dialectal differences merit an explanation, there are also references to other varieties such as Australian English. The default spelling used is British, and the phonetic transcriptions used are IPA.

The layout of the book is not terribly imaginative. Printed in black and white, it relies mostly on foot type, boldfacing, and italics to differentiate between entries and among different forms of individual entries. Poor use is made of white space, relying mostly on indentation. Overall, the layout seems to be adequate for the reader; however, the book would be poorly compared to other English-English grammars on the market nowadays in which page layout is closely interwoven with the pedagogical concerns of publication.

In summary, communicative and comprehensive, the book may be an asset for an ESL/EFL teacher of British English; however, given the dialectal differences, teachers of American ESL/EFL should be cautious about using it in class.

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Seeing only the title of this book, the reader might think that it was intended to establish research outside the fields of Semitic morphology and syntax. However, there is much in this book to hold the attention of non-Semiticists. It will interest syntacticians who work on any VSO language and those who work more generally on the syntax and semantics of tense, aspect, and the structure of NPs, as well as people interested in a general survey of topics in Arabic syntax and morphology.

Fassi Fehri is working under the generative Principles and Parameters approach to syntax, and Ch. I provides an outline of the basic assumptions and principles of this approach. In Ch. 2, FF deals with issues in word order derivation. Standard Arabic (SA) is a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) language. FF argues that these two orders can only be derived via the raising of the verb to the highest functional category under C (AGR). He notes that SVO order arises only when the verb bears rich agreement (number, person, gender), whereas VSO order appears with poor agreement on the verb (gender only). On the basis of this observation FF proposes an AGR-criterion, which licenses the various word orders.

He further concludes that AGR in languages allowing VSO order is 'nominal' rather than verbal in character. The evidence for this comes from auxiliary structures. FF discusses the second chapter with two appendices—one on SA morphology, the other on the characterization of the various inflectional categories in an expanded INFL model. In the third chapter, FF discusses the syntax and semantics of temporal and aspectual categories in SA. He claims that the traditional aspect-only model of Arabic grammar is insufficient and that a full range of tenses, aspects, and moods is motivated for the language. He also argues for a bipartite analysis of clauses in which there are two complete temporal complex sentences and presents arguments that participles are deverbal but adjectives are not. In the final chapter, FF discusses inflection within the noun phrase. He argues for a complex DP structure with two inflectional categories between the N and NP heads: AGR and Poss. He claims that there is parallel movement of arguments and heads within the DP, the movement of arguments and heads within the CPNP system.

FF is to be commended for his attempt to bridge the gap often found between traditional grammarians and generative syntacticians—he frequently explains how the two approaches complement each other.

Occasionally, the theoretical technology that FF presents could easily strike the reader as arduous. Take for example, his explanation of the lack of determiners on the head noun in construction state nominals. In the generative literature, many authors claim that head nouns have raised to D. The fact that D in D thus explains the lack of overt lexical determiner. FF has all nouns raised to D, whether they allow's determiner or not. He explains the complementarity of determiners and construction state nouns with the stipulation that 'AGR in D does not occur with lexical determiners' (211). It would seem to me that by making this move, he has lost some of the fundamental motivations for movement of nouns to D. This kind of detail aside, however, FF provides a wealth of data that are not easily dealt with in more standard approaches, and the thoroughness with which he approaches his topic make this book a useful reference piece for any syntactician.

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