from the historical development of Tok Pisin. However, B finds fault with the theory that creole languages might shed light on universal, innate characteristics of language, including common grammaticalizations. She finds especially problematic the fact that grammaticalization markers arise gradually, appearing first in pidgins. Since grammaticalization is very similar across languages, it seems unremarkable that it appears in creoles, which brings her again to her view of 'language as a dynamic system, variable and changing, with grammar emerging rather than fixed' (262).

Overall, this is a very welcome addition to books on linguistic change, whether used in the classroom or independently. Each chapter is well organized and well argued, proceeding from basic to more involved issues, including ones that are still unsettled.

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The diachrony of grammar. By T. Givón. (2 vols.) Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2015. Pp. xi, 818. ISBN 9789027212207. $225 (Hb).

Reviewed by Bernd Heine, *University of Cologne*

The text cover describes this publication as containing case studies spanning a lifetime of research into the diachrony of grammar. This characterization strikes me as being largely, though not entirely, appropriate: the main focus of the publication, as I see it, is less on the diachrony of grammar and more on how to use diachronic linguistics in order to understand language structure.

The publication consists of two volumes with thirty-two chapters, and the chapters are grouped into six parts. Part I ('Perspective') relates mainly to Givón's early contributions dating back to the 1970s. In Part II ('Out of Africa'), an analysis of data mostly taken from Bantu and other languages of the Niger-Congo family, as well as from Biblical Hebrew, is provided. Part III ('Voices') presents diachronic accounts of passive constructions in a range of different languages, proposing a general typology of passives in the final Ch. 17.

Part IV ('High up in the mountain') introduces the second volume with a reconstruction of various grammatical patterns in the Uto-Aztecan language Ute—a language and a society that has accompanied the author throughout his personal and academic career. A topic that became a

major theme in the later phase of his work, namely linguistic complexity, is highlighted in Part V ('Complexity'), which contains case studies on phrasal and clausal syntax. In the final Part VI ('Prospective'), various threads of analysis surfacing in the preceding parts are combined in search of a general explanatory account—an account that G characterizes as 'a frontal assault on F. de Saussure's corrosive legacy in linguistics' (x). This part of the publication also includes a chapter on internal reconstruction where G sketches a methodology based on general principles of grammaticalization.

The concluding part of the publication contains a thirty-two-page bibliography (unfortunately, no information on the page range of articles is provided) and two indices, namely a language and a topic index, the latter also including an author index.

Throughout the two volumes, the reader is exposed to data from languages from many parts of the world. Most of the languages discussed are taken from North America, in particular Ute and Tolowa Athapaskan; Central America, including a number of Chibchan languages of Panama and Costa Rica (Ch. 24); and Africa, with Bantu languages such as Swahili, Bemba, and Lunda from the southern half of Africa and a range of West African Niger-Congo languages such as Ijo, Yoruba, and Efik (especially in Ch. 7). In addition, G is also concerned with creole and pidgin languages such as Krio of Sierra Leone and Tok Pisin of Papua New Guinea. The vast majority of languages covered are predominantly or exclusively spoken languages, but G's analysis also includes languages with a long tradition of writing, most of all English, Spanish, and Biblical Hebrew.

The topics covered in the publication include most parts of language structure, showing in detail how features characterizing grammatical categories in modern languages can be traced back to earlier morphosyntactic constructions that may have served quite different functions from the ones they express in the modern languages. A topic that surfaces in many chapters is that of basic word order, especially shifts from one word-order type to another. This interest in the arrangement of clausal participants leads G to hypothesize that the earliest forms of languages must have been verb-final (SOV) (Ch. 4). This hypothesis, for which he also finds support in many languages that are not (or are no longer) verb-final, has been influential beyond linguistics in discussions on the genesis of human language or languages.

G not only has shaped much of functional linguistics as we know it today, but can also be considered to be the founder of modern grammaticalization studies. His 'archaeologist's field trip' (Givón 1971), reprinted in Ch. 1, marked the beginning of work on the rise and development of grammatical (or functional) categories as a distinct field of research, and his slogan 'today's syntax is tomorrow's morphology' subsequently inspired generations of students of grammaticalization. Furthermore, by demonstrating that there exist crosslinguistic regularities in the way morphosyntactic structures evolve, he established grammaticalization as a typological field of linguistic analysis.

The publication differs in a number of ways from comparable books. Rather than presenting new findings, it consists of a compilation of some of the seminal contributions made to linguistics by G over the course of nearly half a century. And rather than reprints, G presents revised and expanded versions of these contributions, including self-critical comments. Thus, the reader is provided with G's present appraisal of what he wrote decades ago on voice, agreement, case, verb serialization, syntactic change, and so forth.

Another unusual feature of the work is found in the final chapter (Ch. 32), which consists essentially of the author's personal history in linguistics, presented in the form of an interview carried out, partly in Spanish, with Zarina Estrada Fernández of the University of Sonora. Other features that the reader may be less used to include, for example, each chapter containing its own list of abbreviated grammatical terms.

Furthermore, the linguistic data presented by G are not always entirely accurately transcribed, the number of typos found throughout the publication is above average, and some of his findings were refined or revised by later researchers. But the overall contribution that G has made to linguistics is monumental, and the publication under review not only reveals the magnitude of this contribution but also shows in detail how functional linguistics evolved over the last decades.

This contribution shows up, first, in the typological perspective that he established in functional linguistics, building most of all on the work of Joseph Greenberg (e.g. Greenberg 1963, 1966). Second, he proposed a methodology of diachronic reconstruction based on principles of grammaticalization, allowing for reconstruction work even in languages such as Lunda, Ngabere, or Tolowa Athapaskan for which written records of any time depth are not available (especially Ch. 29). Third, taking issue with what he referred to as Ferdinand de Saussure's 'corrosive legacy' (see above), he introduced a more dynamic perspective on how the distinction between diachronic and synchronic linguistics is to be defined.

Finally, arguing that 'structural description and theoretical explanation go hand in hand and stimulate each other's growth' (799), he proposes an explanatory framework for analyzing language structure, following the general framework of Givón 1979. The chapters of the present publication focus on only one of the parameters proposed, namely language evolution (phylogeny), but they include a wide range of reconstructions that enable the reader to understand why grammars are structured the way they are.

To conclude, contemporary linguistics would not be what it is without G's work, and the present publication shows why this is so. To be sure, the publication contains a number of unusual features, as pointed out above, but such features are not an obstacle to the reader who wants to know how functional linguistics has evolved over the last decades.

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Control and restructuring. By Thomas Grano. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015. Pp. xi, 243. ISBN 9780198703921. $110 (Hb).

Reviewed by Marcello Modesto, *Universidade de São Paulo*

This volume is a revised version of Thomas Grano's doctoral dissertation from the University of Chicago. The book comprises six chapters, along with a brief introduction and a conclusion. The introduction lays out the main proposal: 'that restructuring is cross-linguistically pervasive and that, in virtue of its co-occurrence with some control predicates but not others, it evidences a basic division within the class of complement control structures' (1). The division between restructuring and nonrestructuring predicates is related (originally by Wurmbrand 1998) to whether a predicate allows partial control or only exhaustive control (in the sense of Landau 2000). G associates this correlation with other empirical splits in different languages ('the distribution of finite complementation in English, the availability of overt embedded subjects, temporal properties of controlled complements, as well as phenomena found in Mandarin Chinese and Modern Greek' (1)) and then adopts Cinque's (1999, 2004) cartographic approach to clausal structure to explain all of them. By taking all exhaustive control predicates to be functional verbs in a Cinquean hierarchy (and so all restructuring structures to be monoclausal), G accounts for all of the facts just mentioned: only exhaustive control predicates cause restructuring, they do not allow