

EuroLinguistics Newsletter

No. 10 (Mai 2014)

The EuroLinguistic Circle of Mannheim (ELAMA, e. V.) on behalf of The EuroLinguistic Association (ELA)

Editorial

Dear EuroLinguists,

This tenth issue of the Newsletter contains three conference reports and three commemorative statements:

First, we report on the Second ELA-Symposium 2013 in Zadar, Croatia, 23-25 Sept., 2013, "Glottogenesis and conflicts in Europe and beyond" which was held at the Italian Department of the University of Zadar, Croatia.

Second, we report on "The EuroLinguistics conference - Focus on semantics and pragmatics" held at Euro-päisches Haus, Pappenheim, Bavaria, 5-7 April, 2013.

Third, we also report on the Symposium at the Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, 7-8 March, 2013, "Paradigm change in historical reconstruction: The Transeurasian languages and beyond".

Fourth, Commemoration:

Prof. Giuliano Gaetano Castorina, University of Roma 'La Sapienza': 1938-2013.

Prof. Stefan Pugh, White University, USA: 1942-2013.

Prof. Gudrun Utterström, Universities of Stockholm, Umeå and Turku/Åbo: 1928-2013.



Fig. 1: View of St. Donatus' Church (left) and St. Anastasias's Cathedral (right) on the Forum in Zadar

Two of the events belong to the list of general activities in 2013 mentioned above, whereas the Symposium in Zadar was more in the focus of the ELA activities with its attention to 22 papers presented at the University of Zadar. However, the inauguration of the new *Euroräisches Haus Pappenheim (EHP)* in Bavaria was a smaller event, but nevertheless significant as

such in the days of an ever shrinking number of EuroLinguistics centres of study threatened by the financial crisis in the EU and ensuing cut-backs at European universities and research funds for the advancement of EuroLinguistic research and other European humanistic sub-jects.

The third event also mentioned above was a symposium of a totally different character held at



the University of Mainz on "Paradigmatic change in Transeurasian and African languages".

...After the presentation of the three symposia, parts of our newsletter below will be dedicated to the remembrance of three outstanding researchers in Contact Linguistics and EuroLinguistics, whose departure means a considerable loss for the whole new paradigm of EuroLinguistics thanks to their dedication to the European perspective in the study of linguistics.

1. OPENING OF THE ZADAR SYMPOSIUM

WELCOME GREETINGS

In Italian by

Vice-Rector of the Univ. of Zadar and Head of the Italian Dept.:
Prof. Nedjelka Balić-Nižić
and Prof. Lelija Sočanac,
Univ. of Zagreb:

Chiarissimo Pro Rettore,
Illustri Professoressa, Illus-

tre Professore, Signore e Signori, cari ospiti buon giorno e benvenuti all'apertura del "The Second ELA Symposium: "Glottogenesis and conflicts in Europe and beyond", che si terrà all'Università di Zara dal 23 al 25 settembre. È il secondo perché per la seconda volta organizzato all'Università di Zara, ma uno di tanti organizzati dalle Associazioni

EuroLinguistica con le sedi a Mannheim, Zagabria e Roma. Quest'anno all'organizzazione ha partecipato anche il Dipartimento d'Italiana dell'Università di Zara.

In English by

Prof. Sture Ureland, 1st
Chairman of ELA(MA):

Dear Friends of
EuroLinguistics,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and joy for me to greet you all welcome here to the Second ELA-Symposium to be held here at the University of Zadar. After many months of preparation and cooperation with Prof. Sočanac and her assistants, ENSE, the EuroLinguistic branch of ELA, has succeeded in organizing a meeting here again in this wonderful Great Hall overlooking the Zadar Archipelago with all its islands and impressive inlets. As was mentioned by Vice-Rector Balić-Nižić, we had the same opportunity and



Fig 2: Participants in front of the main entrance, Univ. of Zadar



Fig 3: View of the sea promenade and the Univ. of Zadar in the rear



Fig. 4: Lecture at the Italian Dept. with Jens Lüdtke (speaker) Ljubica Kordić, Konstantin Krasukhin

joy, more than ten years ago in 2002, to see and admire this archipelago for the first time.

Some of the present participants assembled here today were also speakers at the 2002 symposium which was dealing with "Contact Typology with special reference to the languages around the Baltic and the Adriatic Seas", the papers of which have also been published in our *Studies in EuroLinguistics Series* as Volume 1. So it is therefore with the same pleasure again we come back eleven years later to revive the good experience of con-

geniality and friendship between ELAMA and the Universities of Zadar and Zagreb. Here I also want to express my special thanks to Prof. Lelija Sočanac and her staff for inviting us again to convene here and help us to put Croatia on the EuroLinguistics map in promoting EuroLinguistic research and studies - the latter may have been more in terms of the two completed projects of the European Commission between 2002 - 2011, called *Tempus I and II*. It is such initiatives of research and third-level ambitions in promoting deep knowledge



Fig. 5. Refreshment brake at the Adriatic Sea: Ludger Kremer, Ljubica Kordić and Lelija Sočanac

among a younger generation which have recently been rewarded by the EU in Croatia's joining the European Union as of July 1 this year (2013). Therefore, on behalf of EuroLinguistic Association and my own personal experience of the open-mindedness and deep engagement in things scientific, it is with the greatest gratitude and satisfaction that we could return and experience all this joy and recognition.

2. TITLE OF THE ZADAR SYMPOSIUM

In planning the Zadar Symposium on glotto-genesis, we, in the planning committee, understood that the title was much wider than we realized from the beginning. If we compare the titles of the 23 papers mentioned in the Table of Contents below of the Zadar programme, we can see that articles on the rise and birth of European languages and their dialects dominate, whereas those dealing with language conflict are much fewer in number. Personally, I am not against such a preference since both glotto-genesis and ethnogenesis have always been a central topic in the science of language. However, conflict aspects is by no means insignificant in contact linguistics but it implies a different focus, the treatment of which we in the planning committee were willing to postpone to the later ELA-Round Table Conference, which our Russian friends and colleagues in Moscow will help us to cover (cf. below the Call-for-papers of the up-coming International Conference in Sept. this year: "Language Polity and

Language Conflicts in the Contemporary World” to be organized by the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow in Sept. 2014.

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE SYMPOSIUM

In preparing my Introduction on “Factors of glottogenesis” as announced in the programme and exemplified in Fig. 2, I have placed “Historical-genealogical divergence” as number 1, quite simply because the historical-genealogical plus genetic dimensions will occupy us more in the next paper by Elisabeth Hamel and other papers as well, because these papers describe a totally new approach to ethno- and glottogenesis in Europe before and after the Last Ice Age. Mrs Hamel will draw on the very important historical research since the 1980s-90s and in particular the tripartite interdisciplinary combination of archaeology, genetics and linguistics, which constitute a novel approach to historical linguistics, and moreover, she will continue her interdisciplinary approach tomorrow with a discussion on the archaeologically

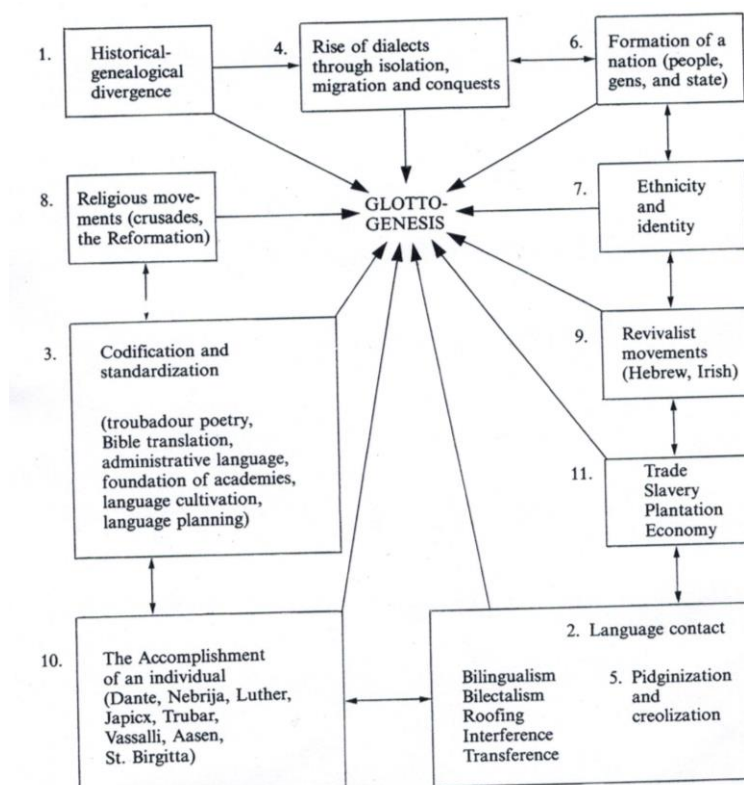


Figure 1. Factors giving rise to glottogenesis in Europe

based research on the wide spread of agriculture (farming) from the Near-East into Europe proper, drawing on the recent findings of Collin Renfrew (1987) and others by including progress in genetic (DNA) research during the last two decades since the 1990s. By discussing the settlement of Europe by humans – Homo Neanderthaliensis and espe-

cially Homo Sapiens Sapiens before and after the Last Ice Age, ca. 40,000 years ago, we are presented with a new and fascinating panorama of novel insights into ethno- and glottogenesis. This threefold combination of archaeology, genetics and linguistics has given rise to new methods in the treatment of fossile remains of humans, especially in the new field of research on the genetic code (DNA) and the structure of the mitochondrial entities in the female cells throughout human history since the exitus out of Africa more than 40,000 years ago. The better means of timing and the geography of the immigration waves criss-crossing Europe and Asia from Africa into Europe from the south-east and east constitutes the uniquely new perspective after the success of the DNA breakthrough in archaeological and palaeohistorical research, which has given



Fig. 6: Boat-excursion (from right): Oxana, Polina, John, Konstantin, Aisa



us new concrete and scientific instruments for measuring time and geography of human migrations, i.e. by describing genetically the sequence of human generations throughout tens of thousands of years before and after the Last Ice Age, since *Homo Neanderthaliensis* and *Homo Sapiens Sapiens* began to settle the European continent.

4. Lecture by Prof. S. Ureland given at the inauguration of Europäisches Haus Pappenheim (EHP) on April 6, 2013

Ladies and gentlemen,

As Chairman of ELA(MA) I have been asked to discuss the background which led to the foundation of the two associations already existing for EuroLinguistics in Mannheim and elsewhere since 1999. It is therefore with the greatest joy and satisfaction that we can celebrate today the foundation of a third seat of EuroLinguistics in Bavaria, in the form of a special House for the study of Euro-



Fig. 7: Europäisches Haus Pappenheim (EHP)

linguistics here in Pappenheim. It is also with great pleasure that we can congratulate my colleague and friend, Professor Joachim Grzega as director of the House, who is also a dedicated EuroLinguist.

We are all here assembled to celebrate the opening of this *Europäisches Haus Pappenheim*

(EHP) together with you all, dear colleagues and friends of EuroLinguistics, invited to this inauguration of a House, which will become a special seat for things European. This is a courageous step in the days of the present political and economic crisis of the European Union. However, opening a European House under such negative conditions as we are witnessing today, it is indeed courageous and merits all respect, quite simply because it is a clear sign of "Europa mehr wagen" to quote the present Bundespräsident Gauck last year in his speech held to the German nation in February 2013: His phrase "Venturing more Europe" does not imply 'To make Europe more German', but 'To make Germany more European'. By quoting this statement of Gauck's and transferring it to our own situation here in Pappenheim and elsewhere, we as EuroLinguists should dare to change the science



Fig.8: Lecture room in EHP with G. Gastorina and L. Ferrarrotti



of language into a more dynamic European and global undertaking in Europe and beyond, instead of lingering in chauvinistic and nationalistic goals which were so fatal and destructive only a generation or two ago and which resulted in an almost total destruction of our European civilization and culture in the major part of our continent, also annihilating all human decency and self-respect and defying all human rights. Our concern is thus congruent with the great goals as formulated for the founding of the European Union in contributing to peace and international understanding (*Völker-verständigung*) in our time, which is among the most important tasks of the European Union. This goal is also congruent with that of EuroLinguistics and is defined clearly in the European Minority Charter of 1992. (cf. the similar declaration as formulated in Puhkin Thesis 12):

With its Europe-wide programme, EuroLinguistics will promote an understanding of the inner causes of cultural, religious, and political conflicts both between major languages, and between major and minority languages, in Europe, thereby serving peace research.

4.1 EuroLinguistics and Europeanistics and citizenship

Furthermore, in my lecture, I would like to discuss what occupied us very much during the two first decades of EuroLinguistics, after this term had been coined by Reiter in the early 1990s. It was the wider meaning of EuroLinguistics which is now beginning slowly to be accepted as a major per-

spective of Europe and its languages by an ever increasing number of linguists, i.e. the meaning of the adjective 'European' together with the noun 'citizenship' in the noun phrase 'European citizenship'. This noun phrase is being used nowadays by EU politicians as denoting a member of the EU who already has a national passport of one of the 28 member states. Such citizens are therefore automatically accepted as 'citizens of the European Union', provided their native country is already an EU member. This is manifested on the red passport by the fact that the name of a given country is clearly put below the dominating name of the 'EUROPEAN UNION'. The name of a given nation is thus put below that of the European Union and has thus received a wider political meaning by being roofed above in the sense of belonging to the EU. This political new meaning was not implied as for instance on the earlier passports or in the traditional national philologies, where *German, English, French, Russian* etc. were more limited to the specific countries only, denoting only the respective native nations. However, on the other hand, the broader term EuroLinguistics inspired by Reiter came to be associated differently and more with a new global-geographical view which I would like to regard as belonging to a new science - 'Europeanistics' - and which also implies a very important additional cultural-linguistic component. EuroLinguistics in this new sense is thus associated less with the old nationalistic and ethnic-national citizenship in the sense of the romantic movement of the 18th-19th centuries up to our own

time, and as far as mother tongues spoken by Europeans are concerned. Therefore, the task of EuroLinguistics is not involved so much with romantic and political 'citizenship', but more with the global-geographical and linguistic views of the European languages and their spread through migrations within Europe and later also into other continents.

The term 'EuroLinguistics' in this global-linguistic sense of Reiter's was a much wider linguistic view and much more in agreement with the concept of 'Migratory Europe', between different parts of Europe and to continents overseas in a huge global perspective dealing with European languages overseas. We only need to refer here to the spread of international words for food (*potato*), eating (*bistro*), health (*sauna*), medicine (*AIDS*), technology (*computer*), communication (*Handy, TV, radio*), weather terms (*hurricane, Tsunami*) etc. to demonstrate the power of global contacts which show us the enormous impact of Global EuroLinguistics on our daily language thanks to these global European contacts and universal technical communications so that a new global integrating European science has seen the light, which we here call EuroLinguistics in the sense of Reiter and complemented with the perspective of Europeanistics as defined above.

We prefer here not to include political nationality which a speaker happens to have as his inner "national citizenship" e.g. German, English, French, Russian etc.), but rather to stress his global European citizenship (see here also the parallel with the terms 'national citizenship' and 'post-national'

citizenship in Delanty (1995:163).

4.2 Papers presented at Pappenheim

After this theoretical discussion of inner and global EuroLinguistics, we want to mention here some topics of the papers presented at Pappenheim. Due to a number of cancellations and my own earlier departure, the list of speakers heard by me was limited, beginning with the Welcoming speech of the Lord Mayor of Pappenheim, Uwe Sinn, after which the conference organizer Prof. Joachim Grzega himself spoke on the topic "Methodological Challenges of Europragmatic Research" and who also gave a practical experiment with the help of a "Town and Tongue Tour" through Pappenheim, which was very much appreciated for its practical and applied demonstration of semantics and pragmatics, and which also was part of the general title of the whole Pappenheim Conference: "Focus on Semantics and Pragmatics". Then, when the first day was over, most participants started to look for their cosy accommodation rooms in the hotels of the beautiful town in Altmühltal.

Next day, on Saturday morning, I myself was the first speaker presenting the background and goals of founding the two EuroLinguistic associations, the regional EuroLinguistischer Arbeitskreis Mannheim (ELAMA) in 1999 and its international branch EuroLinguistic Association (ELA) in 2007. My main topic was "Bilanz und Zukunft der EuroLinguistik im Jahre 2013 aus organisatorischer Sicht", whereby I discussed some examples from semantics



Fig. 9: E. Kretschmer and J. Grzega preparing for a lecture

and pragmatics in the use of the terms 'EuroLinguistics vis-à-vis 'Europeanistics', and 'national citizenship' vis-à-vis 'European citizenship' (see my paper in section 4.1. above). After a short discussion, we went downstairs to the well served buffet and friendly conversations in the lunch room. Then after lunch, a number of other papers were read such as the one by Wolfgang Pöckel (Innsbruck) on "Konfixe in Europäischen Sprachen" and Jaques Francois (Caen and Paris) on "Semantische Karten für die verschiedenen semantischen Analysen europäischer Sprachen". And then another excellent paper by Ernst Kretschmer (Modena, Italy) on "Europäische Somatismen" as for instance in phrases like German "vor Wut kochen", which is used as a figurative phrase and which shows us a discrepancy between the figurative meaning and the literal interpretation.

After that another contribution, also from Italy, was given by Laura Ferrarotti (Univ. of Rome 'La Sapienza'), who presented her

investigation on 30 years of linguistic change of the names of new buildings, streets and roads in Rome: "Multilingualism and Linguistic Landscape in Rome" which showed the disrespect of languages used for novel names in Rome, partly due to the great number of tourists (3 million per year !) and partly due to an immense number of immigrants: 250,000 non-Europeans of 2.8 million inhabitants in Rome (almost 9.5 %), who had chosen Rome as permanent home. This new ethnic distribution of the population in Rome has caused a completely new urban situation which is multilinguistically clearly reflected in the place-names, signs of different kinds (bottom-up and top-down signs) and where, in the city centre, 80 % of the signs are written in one language (Italian) but 20 % in two languages in a corpus of 1400 signs investigated by Ferrarotti. She found 18 languages used on signs in Rome of which Italian, Spanish, English, Latin and German were the most frequent.



After this description of multilingual Rome, Giuliano Castorina and Manuela Cipri, both from Univ. of Rome 'La Sapienza', presented a short paper on "A EuroLinguistic Approach to the terminology of banking and medicine", whereby the internationalization of these two languages for specific purposes turned out to be a large field of study for EuroLinguists. Some examples collected in Rome during the bank crisis were mentioned from their data corpus: *credit crunch* (11 million), *credit crisis* (4.8 million), *credit squeeze* (575,000) and *credit tightening* (148,000). An Index of the use of such Lexical Diffusion in European Languages (IDE) can thus be elaborated in such 'languages for specific purposes' (Fachsprachen).

5. Report on the Mainz Symposium 2013, 7-8 March at Johannes Gutenberg University

"Paradigm change in historical reconstruction: The Transeurasian languages and beyond"

This symposium held at the Univ. of Mainz (Orientkunde/Allgemeine und vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft) was a continuation of the 2012 Leuven Symposium in that Transeurasian and African languages were in the historical-comparative focus. The dominating question was whether grammatical or morphological paradigms are transferred, borrowed or only partially copied due to diachronic contacts between Transeurasian (Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Koeanic and Japonic) as well as some African

languages (esp. Niger Congo). However, after the welcoming speech and introductions to the Mainz Symposium 2013, both inheritance and borrowing were mentioned as main causes of diachronic paradigmatic change. However, the intern-structural causes were more stressed than external causes such as geographic, social, and cultural circumstances underlying paradigm change. Important for the reconstruction of language change in Asia and Africa is of course the over-all question, to what extent the linguistic changes have been caused by intern-restructuring or extern historical language contacts, especially with reference to multilingualism and the influence of administrative imperial languages in Transeurasia and Africa due to colonialism, trade and the spread of religion. Most participants in the discussions seemed to be of the former opinion of intern restructuring, because there are no clear examples of a complete transfer or borrowing of grammatical paradigms, at least not in the languages described at the symposium, because certain paradigms seem to become only partially copied which may be reflected in syntactic restructuring in the course of the linguistic development. However, there was a lack of such aspects of historical and socio-cultural factors and especially those of multilingualism for describing linguistic change in Transeurasia and Africa. They were only sparsely mentioned and not treated explicitly, which astonished a listener who is used to describing paradigmatic change in Indo-European languages and EuroLinguistic treatments, in which socio-cultural and multi-

lingual factors play a significant role for describing morphological change.

Twenty papers were presented by a large number of Trans-Eurasian and African specialists from Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, Russia, USA, Finland, France and Hungary. The enriching discussions after each paper were of a very high quality and with a large number of comparisons between the structures and linguistic changes of Trans-Eurasian and African languages. All participants were very grateful to Professor W. Bisang and Professor M. Robbeets for the perfect organization and well-structured programme.

In the following list some of the titles of the papers of the programme are given which I managed to hear:

Walter Bisang (Mainz):
"On the strength of morphological paradigms: between economy and explicitness";

Martine Robbeets, (Mainz/Leuven):
"Common 'paradigmatic' verb morphology in Trans-Eurasian";

Tom Güldemann (Berlin and Leipzig):
"Agglutination vs. analyticity in Proto-Niger-Congo: addressing a historical-comparative problem";

Larry M. Hyman (Berkeley):
"Reconstruction the Niger-Congo Verb Extension Paradigm";

Juha Janhunen (Helsinki):
"Ural-Altaic: The polygenetic origins of nominal morphology"



Lars Johansson (Mainz)
"A Yakut copy of a Tungusic
viewpoint aspect paradigm";

László Károly (Mainz):
"Deverbal nominals in
Altaic";

Andej Malchukov (Manz):
"Internally headed relative
clauses in Traneurasian
languages";

Irina Nevskaya (Novosi-
birsk):
Innovations and archaisms
in Siberian Turkic case para-
digms: a Transeurasian his-
torical and areal pre-
spective";

Johanna Nichols (Berkeley):
Derivational paradigms for
wide-scale comparison";

6. COMMEMORATION

6.1 SPEECH OF COM- MEMORATION HELD ON SEPTEMBER 23, 2013 IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVER- SITY OF ZADAR, CROATIA ON

PROFESSOR
GIULIANO GAETANO
CASTORINA,
UNIVERSITY OF ROME
'LA SAPIENZA' (SEPT. 9,
1938 – JULY 27. 2013)

Dear participants of the up-
coming Zadar Symposium,

It is with great sorrow and
deep participation in the
mourning of Professor
Castorina's family, collea-
gues and students that I will
try to summarize the best of
his accomplishments seen
from the perspective of a
colleague and friend from
northern Europe, who shar-
ed a common European
spirit with him.

This symposium In Zadar
was meant to be a con-
tinuation of the excellent
Convegna organized each
year at 'La Sapienza',
University of Rome, be-
tween 2005-2011, under the
chairmanship of Prof.
Castorina, who was the
initiator and perpetuator and
who later also was elected
President of *Associazione
EuroLinguistica Sud (A.E.S.)*.
He cannot be with us today
but his initiative and ded-
ication to EuroLinguistic
studies in Italy was of great
importance. On behalf of my
function as chairman of
ELAMA/ELA, I want to ex-
press my deep sorrow and
regrets of his sudden death
last July, in the middle of the
summer. Last time I met him
was in April this year, when
he together with Manuela
Cipri and his young son
attended the opening of
"Europäisches Haus Pap-
penheim", in Bavaria, where
he congratulated a col-
league of mine in Euro-
Linguistics, Prof. Joachim
Gzega, to his appoint-
ment, and to the chair of
EuroLinguistic semantics and
pragmatics in Pappenheim.
Gaetano Castorina was
always for new initiatives
and ideas, but was, when I
met him last time, very sorry
that his linguistics de-
partment in Rome had fallen
victim to the difficult
economic situation in Rome
with heavy cutbacks and
cancellations of university
chairs. We also talked about
our cooperation over the
past few years and common
EuroLinguistics events and in
particular, the whole series
of topics of the Convegna
during the period of 2005-
2011 and various other
symposia held outside
Rome in various places and
different years, cf., e.g. St
Andrews 2004, Uppsala
2005, Berlin 2006, Lille 2007,
Murcia 2008 and the rest in
Rome between 2009-

2011. This cooperation be-
tween colleagues from north
and south of the Alps
resulted in a geographically
very extensive and wide
international exchange pro-
gramme which was of major
common European interest
because it involved so many
different languages and
cultures. Both of us loved
the attention to and focus on
European-wide perspectives
in the study of the European
languages. Not only was his
tolerance wide and
encouraging but also his
generosity was spontaneous
in inviting and stimulating
prominent scholars to
EuroLinguistics encounters,
which was also very
stimulating and appreciated
by his students and
colleagues at 'La Sapienza'.
Therefore, I am very grateful
to him for having had the
opportunities of meeting so
many friends and collea-
gues, participating in the
Convegna in Rome and
helping him to win students'
interests to experience
Europe as a cultural and
linguistic entity and also
experiencing EuroLinguistics
as a subject in its own right.
Remembering Giuliano
Gaetano Castorina means
to me remembering that
"Europe is a unity in di-
versity", which he knew
better than most of us.

Gaetano, we are going to
miss you and your bene-
volent support and tole-
rance. Rest in peace!

Sture Ureland,
1st Chairman of ELA(MA)

6.2 Commemoration

PROFESSOR
STEFAN PUGH (JULY 2,
1956 – OCTOBER 10,
2013), CHAIR OF
MODERN LANGUAGES;
WRIGHT UNIVERSITY.
US



EuroLinguistics suffered another sad loss last year: Stefan Pugh, our good friend and colleague, a distinguished Slavist and a long-time member and supporter of EuroLinguistics, passed away on 10 October 2013 at the age of 57 after a ten-month struggle with pancreatic cancer.

He was hoping to join us again, and responded to our call for papers for the 2nd ELA Symposium: "Glottogenesis and Conflicts in Europe and Beyond", Zadar, 23 - 25 Sept 2013. It was only in his last mail that he mentioned his illness which made it impossible for him to travel to the symposium and see his old friends again. His apology for cancelling his participation was deeply moving. He died only two weeks later.

The route to his future EuroLinguistic interests was paved in his early life already due to his bilingual upbringing and his knowledge of a number of languages, some of which he learned in his childhood and early youth when his father's diplomatic career took the family to different parts of the world, such as Latin America and Western Europe. He continued to learn languages throughout his academic career. Thus, he was fluent in English, Russian, Finnish and German, and possessed a working knowledge of Spanish, French, Italian, Swedish, Polish, Ukrainian, Rusyn, Czech, Slovak, Croatian, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Estonian, Belarusian and Karelian. He also had a sound knowledge of Latin and Old Church Slavonic.

Stefan obtained his Bachelor's degree in Russian Language and Literature from Duke University (1978), his M.A. in Slavic Languages (Lin-

guistics) from Yale University (1979) and his PhD in Slavic Languages (Linguistics) from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (1984). He began his academic career as a linguist at Duke University. He later moved to the University of St. Andrews as Reader in Russian and head of the Department of Modern Languages. In 2008 he returned to the United States to assume a position as Professor and Chair of Modern Languages at Wright University. His research interests included Slavic languages, Finno-Ugric languages, phonology, phonetics, morphology, historical linguistics, minority languages, endangered languages and sociolinguistics. One of the most important areas of his linguistic inquiry was that of language contact and its consequences for language change, with a focus on language contact and the development of languages such as Ukrainian and Karelian.

A talented and highly prolific scholar, Stefan authored eight books and 37 articles or book chapters and delivered 67 lectures, papers and presentations during his career. His books include: *The Rusyn Language. A Grammar of the Literary Standard of Slovakia, with Reference to Lemko and Subcarpathian Rusyn*. Languages of the World/Materials, Vol. 476. Munich: Lincom. (2009), *A New Historical Grammar of the East Slavic Languages. Volume 1: Introduction and Phonology*. Lincom Studies in Slavic Linguistics 27. Munich: Lincom. (2007), *Ukraine: A Comprehensive Grammar*, (first author) with Ian Press. Routledge: London and New York. (1999), *Systems in Contact*,

System in Motion: the Assimilation of Russian Verbs in the Baltic Finnic Languages of Russia. (Uppsala, 1999), *Testament to Ruthenian. A Linguistic Analysis of the Smotryc'kyj Variant*. Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, Harvard University Press, for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Cambridge, Mass. (1996), *Colloquial Ukrainian*, (second author) with J. Ian Press, 'Colloquial Series', Routledge: London and New York. (1994; Reprinted 1995, 2001, 2002).

As a result of his EuroLinguistic activities, he coedited the proceedings of the EuroLinguistics symposium which he helped organize at St Andrews University: Sture Ureland, Anthony Lodge and Stefan Pugh (eds.): *Language Contact and Minority Languages on the Littorals of Europe. Studies in Linguistics. Vol. 5*. Berlin: Logos Verlag. (2007)

His last book, *Rusyn: a Practical Grammar and Textbook* will be published with Slavica in 2014. A book that was left unfinished was *A New Historical Grammar of the East Slavic Languages. Volume 2: Declensional Morphology*. His scholarship helped preserve Rusyn, which faced possible extinction prior to Pugh's research efforts. His descriptive grammar of Rusyn, a newly codified language closely related to Ukrainian, was an enormous scholarly contribution to the world of modern languages.

He received numerous honours during his academic career, and was most recently named a 2013 Brage Golding Distinguished Professor of Research by Wright State University. He was also the Recipient of First Annual College of Liberal Arts Outstanding



Research (2013). In 2007 he was named Fellow of the World Academy of Rusyn Culture.

Stefan will be remembered as a distinguished researcher, an excellent teacher, a good colleague and a great friend. We miss him very much.

L. Sočanac

6.3 Commemoration

PROFESSOR GUDRUN UTTERSTRÖM (1928-2013), UNIVERSITY OF TURKU/ÅBO, FINLAND

In my commemoration on Gudrun Utterström, Professor of Swedish at the Swedish University of Turku/Åbo, Finland, I would first of all like to stress her hospitality and openness in scientific matters. What strikes me even more in trying to remember her academically is her lasting contribution to humanistic research in Sweden during the 1960s-1970s, i.e. the European framework of her acting and thinking. It is also her quick-mindedness and ironic wit in talking and joking, even in discussing scientific matters and socio-political constellations in the academic world. This has remained in my memory of Gudrun's lectures and seminars on Swedish language history and aspects of Old Swedish laws, which was her speciality. As an expert on Swedish language and culture in this respect, she dealt with the law texts mainly from a diachronic point of view, which inspired us as listeners coming from different subjects, because we quickly appreciated her high competence and personal engagement in describing ancient thinking by reference to the old Scandinavian law texts in a way which was captivating and fascinating. This

created some kind of trust between the lecturer and listeners. Her view of a common European culture as reflected in Old Swedish *Juris prudens*, laws and legislation was convincing.

The definite break-through in our mutual cooperation was the large International Conference of Nordic and General Linguistics organized by our sections of General Linguistics in 1973 and Phonetics at the University of Umeå, when Karl-Hampus Dahlstedt and myself got the idea of inviting Gudrun as a section speaker, to which she gave an excellent contribution on "Swedish medieval legislation - a source-critical and linguistic view". It was published unabridged in the proceedings of the conference (cf. Utterström 1975:734-742.) and edited by Prof. Dahlstedt in 1975. In her sovereign competence and persuading performance concerning the chronology of the old texts, their style, technical set-up and foreign loan words (Latin, Old French and Middle Low German) she was superior in her argumentation and polemics concerning the continental European legal background in dissecting the old law of Dalekarlia of the 14th century (1318). The "Dalalagen" was as such a late but excellent specimen of European legislation, the historical background of which was described along the lines of modern contact linguistics and her European historical knowledge of the transfer of Roman Law.

In this context, I am touching on Gudrun's continental cooperation and her participation in the ERASMUS programme also supported by NOSH (*The Common Nordic Research Council*) which both made an exchange programme

between Germany and the Nordic counties in the period 1995-1997 possible. As a guest docent between the Universities of Turku/Åbo and Mannheim, she had, long before this exchange programme took place, already presented a paper to the 1986 Lübeck Symposium concerning the controversial polemics with Swedish Scandinavianists in a paper on the chronology of the Old Swedish Laws, "Schwedische Provinzrechte – Ideologie und Interpretation" (cf. Utterström 1987: 231-241). This criticism was articulated in front of leading Germanists and made a great impression on them owing to its persuading criteria and perfectness, which was later also of great advantage for her being appointed Professor of Swedish in Turku/Åbo, of course together with other outstanding merits in name research.

After this success of hers abroad in Germany, Gudrun made an important turn also to contact-linguistic research in studying the trans-Atlantic migration of the Swedish language to North America, the Swedish Colony in Delaware, which was published in the Proceedings volume of the Waterloo Symposium of 1996 under the title "Die schwedische Kolonie Delaware – Namen und Sprachen" (cf. Utterström 2001:63-77). Here she treated the exotic language contacts between Swedish/Finnish – Dutch – Amerindian – English, which was a true global paper on place- and nature names and also person names occurring in the old documents of 1600-1700. However, as Gudrun herself emphasizes on her findings, there are hardly any Swedish place-names or nature names left on Lidheström's 18th century



maps of Delaware, copies of which she could study at "Riksarkivet" in Stockholm. Modern American maps of Delaware today do not contain either any Swedish names from the Swedish settlement in Delaware, not even the main settlement in Fort Christina, which is called today Wilmington.

In this commemoration of Gudrun Utterström's departure and work, I want finally to express my gratitude of having experienced her as one of the most insightful Scandinavianists in Sweden and, what is more, her friendship and generous collegiality during her time as docent in Umeå, her teaching and research as a guest professor in Mannheim and Waterloo, Canada. Last but not least, I remember her also as a generous and warm friend in Huddinge on Majgårdsvägen during short visits in the summers. It is with great regret and loss that I take farewell from her in writing this commemoration of a close friend and European.

S. Ureland

7. UPCOMING EUROLINGUISTIC CONFERENCES

The ELA – ROUND TABLE 2014 IN MOSCOW, SEPTEMBER 16.-19., 2014

Inner and global Euro-linguistics / Europeanistics

to be held at The Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, (Research Centre on Ethnic and Language Relations)

On behalf of ELAMA, EuroLinguistica Sud (A.E.S.), ENSE and The Institute of

Linguistics, Moscow, we are addressing ourselves to persons who are interested in contributing papers to the ELA workshop held in Moscow on the interaction of European languages in and outside Europe, whereby we also welcome papers on the mutual influence of lexical and phraseological transference and transmission from global contacts with Asia or Africa and overseas (i.e. the so-called *exotica*). The workshop is part of the International Conference on "Language Policy and Language Conflicts in the Contemporary World" organized by the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow. There is no limitation to theoretical approaches but in the ELA workgroup we recommend to give preference to Europe-wide perspectives of the migrating lexemes and phrases with possible semantic changes under way from the source to the receiving languages and possibly via intermediary languages.

Therefore, for the ELA workgroup a EuroLinguistic/ Europeanistic approach in terms of EuroLinguistics East, West, Centre, North and South can be used for the description of the lexemes or phrases in the receiving languages focused upon.

8. PUBLICATIONS ON EUROLINGUISTICS AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

1. Kusmenko, Jurij (2008): *Der samische Einfluss auf die skandinavischen Sprachen. Ein Beitrag zur skandinavischen Sprach-*

geschichte. In: *Berliner Beiträge zur Skandinavistik. Band 10*. Berlin: Nord Europa Institut.

2. Ureland, P. Sture & Iain Clarkson (eds.) (1984): *Scandinavian Language Contacts*. Cambridge: UnivPress. (Reprint 2009).
3. Kristin Otto (2009): *Eurodeutsch – Untersuchungen zu Europäismen und Internationalismen im deutschen Wortschatz*. In: *Studies in EuroLinguistics*, Vol. 6: (2009): Berlin: Logos Verlag.
4. Hinrichs, Uwe, Nobert Reiter and Siegfried Tornow (eds.) (2009): *EuroLinguistik. Entwicklungen und Perspektiven*. In: *EuroLinguistische Arbeiten*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
5. Hinrichs, Uwe (2010): *Handbuch der EuroLinguistik*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
6. *Studies in EuroLinguistics* Vol. 7 (2010): *From the Russian Rivers to the North Atlantic - Migration, Contact and Linguistic Areas* ed. by P. Sture Ureland, Berlin: Logos Verlag.
7. Ureland, P. Sture (ed.) (2013): *From Contact Linguistics to EuroLinguistics – A linguistic Odyssey across and beyond Europe*. In: *Studies in EuroLinguistics*, Vol. 8 Berlin: Logos Verlag



8. Piirainen, Elisabeth (2012): *Widespread Idioms in Europe and Beyond. - Toward a Lexicon of Common Figurative Units*. New York: Peter Lang.
9. Anna Idström & Elisabeth Piirainen (eds.): (2012): *Endangered Metaphors*, Amsterdam, Benjamins.

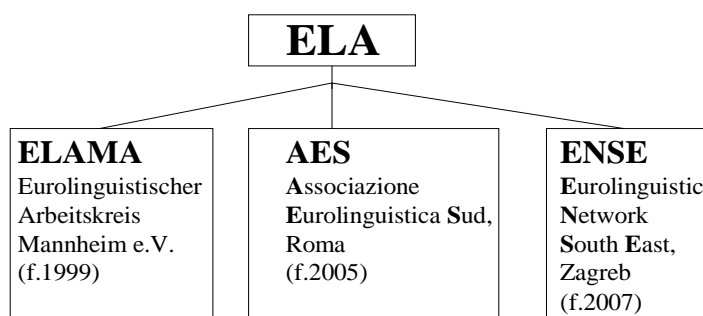


Fig. 10: Branches of the EuroLinguistic Association (ELA)

9. APPENDIX

I. An outline of ELA: branches and structure of Oct. 2007 in Lille 2010

In the presence of 26 members of three different branches of EuroLinguistics convening at the Université Charles de Gaulle, in Lille¹, a new umbrella association was founded whose primary aim is the cooperation between European branches to further EuroLinguistic studies and research.² This initiative to create an international and interdisciplinary Europe-wide association was supported and welcomed by members of the following three organizations already in existence: ELAMA e.V. (*EuroLinguistischer Arbeitskreis Mannheim*), A.E.S. (*Associazione EuroLinguistica Sud*) and ENSE

¹ This is an abbreviated version of my paper presented to the ELAMA workshop "Migrating words and concepts between languages in and outside Europe" held at the International Conference on "Sémanique et lexicologie des langues d'Europe: des aspects théoriques aux applications", Université Charles-de-Gaulle-Lille 3, Oct. 22-23, 2007.

² For a complete wording of ELA Articles 1-11 and the Pushkin Theses see the ELAMA homepage www.elama.de.

(*EuroLinguistic South East*).³

II. Comments on ELA statutes

It was suggested that ELA be a non-profit organization under the direction of a Board of Directors, the present seat of which would be Mannheim, Germany. However, ELA will not be registered, but may become so, if the Board of Directors decide it necessary (see Articles 1-2).

It is "a network of regional organizations" for promoting EuroLinguistics, e.g. *ELAMA* e.V. (Mannheim, Germany); *EuroLinguistica Sud* (A.E.S.) (Rome, Italy) and *ENSE* (Zagreb, Croatia) (Article 3:1); it is open for membership of other regional EuroLinguistic associations and may have the loose structure of a network and be founded upon initiative of the ELA Board of Directors (for more details see Article 2:1). Furthermore, adherence to the *Pushkin Theses*⁴ was suggested, which is

³ Until such a Board of Directors has been appointed, ELAMA e.V. will act on behalf of ELA (see Figs 1 and 2).

⁴ Cf. the homepage of ELAMA for a survey of the 20 theses formulated in connection with the 2nd EuroLinguistic Symposium in Pushkin, Russia, in Sept. 11-16, 1999 (www.elama.de).

primarily to promote specific aims of multilingual research: "contacts between languages and linguistic properties common to European languages which reflect such contacts": language typology (both historically and diachronically), lesser-used languages in contact or conflict with major European or non-European languages; the study of European languages in a global context; and multilingual programmes for language learning and teaching (Article 3.3).

III. The financing of the ELA activities

The financing of the different subsections is not proposed here to be covered by the ordinary budget of the *EuroLinguistic Association* but rather be regionally supported by respective areas involved (Article 5). ELA "will not collect individual membership fees. The costs of the network's activities that cannot be covered by conference fees, subscriptions to publications or sponsoring will be divided among the constituting organizations according to their number of personal



and institutional members” (Article 5).

IV. The election of the Board of Directors

For the election of such a Board of Directors outlined in Fig. 2, a special commission must be convoked: “They should represent as far as possible the regional Ethnolinguistic fields of studies” to be presented for approval (Article 7:1). A first step in this direction has already been taken with the constitution of *Eurolinguistica Sudof* April 2005 in Rome and which now has the expertise required for things concerning Eurolinguistics South (see www.eurolinguisticasud.org) ...However, in Lille the questions of electing and appointing a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee consisting of President and two Vice Presidents plus a Secretary on the one hand, and a Main Editor of the Editorial Board on the other, could not be resolved there but were postponed to a later ELA meeting.

V. ELA Membership

Furthermore, notice that “Personal membership is indirect and possible only via membership in a regional member organization; membership of the network shall COMPRISE ALL THOSE WHO HAVE PAID THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE TO A REGIONAL MEM-BER ORGANIZATION” (Article 4). The easiest way of acquiring ELA- membership is thus to buy a volume published in the series *Studies in Euro-linguistics via a local branch* (A.E.S., ENSE or ELAMA) which auto-matically entitles the byer to a 20% lower

price, to membership plus an annual issue of *Eurolinguistics Newsletter*. The ordering address is the following

Sture.Ureland@elama.de or kexbo@gmx.de. This condition of indirect membership in ELA via a local organisation will be necessary, because until we have a deep and functioning European identity, the regional thinking will prevail over the European scope. As a good example one could mention the successful founding of The Baltic Sea Programme at the University of Uppsala, the main financing of which is through national sources although the scope and cooperation is trans-national. I hope this offer will be attractive and increase the interest in our publication series so that not only conferences and symposia are organized without succeeding documentation, which is often the case. **(For the exact wording of the ELA Statutes see [www. elama.de/](http://www.elama.de/) Home-page).**

10. Impressum

Publisher ELAMA e.V.

1st Chairman: Prof.
Dr. Sture Ureland 2nd
Chairman: Erhard Steller
Treasurer: Helmut Schaaf
Secretary: Dr John Stewart.
Address: ELAMA, Philo-
sophische Fakultät, L 13, Zi.
209, Universität Mannheim,
D-68161Mannheim,
Germany
Phone: (49) 621-181-2294or
(49) 6224-10790
E:mail: kexbo@gmx.de or
Sture.Ureland@elama.de
Home page:
www.elama.de
Layout:
[Oxana Oleinichenko](mailto:Oxana.Oleinichenko)



11. The Pushkin Manifesto

www.elama.de/manifesto

The Pushkin Theses

Theses formulated in connection with the 2nd International Symposium on EuroLinguistics in Pushkin, Russia, September 1999

A. Multilingualism in focus of research and a factor of glottogenesis in EuroLinguistics

Thesis 1: Departing from the insight that man is endowed with a faculté du langage that is not of a monolingual but a multilingual nature, EuroLinguistics places the multilingual individual in the centre of research.

Thesis 2: Linguistic and cultural divergence or convergence, which arises through the effects of multilingualism, is the focus of EuroLinguistics.

B. Contact Typologies and networks of language contacts

Thesis 3: The description of historical and contemporary contact typologies of the European languages is an urgent task of EuroLinguistics.

Thesis 4: The historical, political, social and economic factors giving rise to such contact typologies are indispensable for describing the European and extra-European influences on the languages of Europe.

C. Common linguistic characteristics (europeanisms) mirroring networks of contacts

Thesis 5: Therefore to be described are the common linguistic characteristics of European languages, which have been the result of contacts between the peoples of Europe throughout the centuries of fusion.

Thesis 6: The common European Heritage underlying these characteristics (europeanisms) will thus be made known to the general public in an explicit way.

D. Europeanisms, European togetherness and identity

Thesis 7: Such insight into the common linguistic and cultural basis of European languages will foster a sense of European togetherness.

Thesis 8: Such feeling of European belonging together, from ancient to modern times, will help to create a European identity which is still lacking even among the younger generations.

E. EuroLinguistics, nationalism, national Weltbilder and discrimination

Thesis 9: EuroLinguistics will become a discipline counteracting nationalistic tendencies in the science of language, supporting the European educational policy of the member states of the European Union, and disintegrating biased national Weltbilder.

Thesis 10: A sense of European identity based on insights into the common European linguistic and cultural heritage will help to block the growth of extremist national movements and ethnic discrimination.

F. EuroLinguistics, lesser-used languages and linguistic equality

Thesis 11: EuroLinguistics will be a support for research into European minority languages of the past and the present promoting the equal standing of lesser-used languages and their inalienable rights of use in all domains.

Thesis 12: With its Europe-wide programme EuroLinguistics will promote an understanding of the inner causes of cultural, religious and political conflicts between major languages and between major and minority languages in Europe, thereby serving peace research (cf. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of 1992).

G. European studies (Europäistik) as a subject in education

Thesis 13: EuroLinguistics as an integral part of a new interdisciplinary branch of the humanities – European studies (Europäistik) – with the aim of promoting a European-minded programme in the education of young Europeans from primary schools to universities.

H. Migration and Europeanisation

Thesis 14: EuroLinguistics also will incorporate urgent multilingual programmes for promoting the training of migratory workers and refugees and their children who become bilingual Europeans through long periods of absence from their native countries.



I. Eurolinguistics and globalisation – European languages world-wide

Thesis 15: The foundation of a international basis of European linguistics will set an example also to a global scenario by including English-world-wide, Spanish world-wide, French world-wide, Russian world-wide, etc.

Thesis 16: The overseas contacts of the former colonial languages have given rise to new pidgins and creoles and acted as catalysts for the technical, economic and cultural development outside Europe on other continents.

Thesis 17: Therefore, Euro-linguistics is not only a European concern but that of a world civilisation in its function as a linguistic innovator for languages spoken outside Europe.

J. Eurolinguistic initiatives for a Europe-wide orientation

Thesis 18: The members of the Pushkin Symposium support the campaign of the Eurolinguistischer Arbeitskreis Mannheim in its efforts toward a Europe-wide orientation in research and organisations in the member states of the European Union and other European counties.

Thesis 19: Research projects and possibly research centres on multilingualism and Euro-linguistics should be founded in European countries where such projects and institutions do not exist, and where the assimilation of immigrant minorities is an issue called for to foster a feeling of

Europe as our "Heimat," especially among the younger generations of migrated guest workers.

Thesis 20: The members of the Pushkin Symposium and ELAMA call upon official and private organisations to sponsor Eurolinguistic activities (exchange of scholars, meetings, workshops, symposia, research projects, campaigns for the acquisition of linguistic literature) in all countries and ask private persons to become members of Eurolinguistic associations (cf. 2 and 3.1 for a commentary)



12. PUBLICATIONS ON EUROLIN- GUISTICS AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

1. Kortmann, Bernd and Johan van der Auwera (eds.)(2011): *The languages and linguistics of Europe. A Comprehensive Guide*. Berlin: de Gruyter Mouton.

2. Hinrichs, Uwe (2013): *Multi Kulti Deutsch. Wie Migration die deutsche Sprache verändert*. München: Beck.

3. Grzega, Joachim (2012): *Europas Sprachen und Kulturen. Eine Entdeckungsreise*. Tübingen: Staufenburg.

4. Haarmann, Harald (2012): *Indo-Europea-nization – day one. Elite- recruitment and the beginnings of language politics*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

5. Robbeets, Martine and Hubert Cuykens (eds.)(2013): *Shared grammaticalization with special focus on the Transeurasian languages*. John Benjamins.

13. GENERAL LIST OF REFERENCES IN THE TEXT OF THE NEWSLETTER 2014 AND OTHER UP- COMING REFEREN- CES

BBC-DVD (2009)
The Incredible Human Journey (German DVD Version: *Abendteuer Mensch - Wo kommen wir her?*)

Delanty, Gerard (1995): *Inventing Europe, Idea,*

Identity, Reality. Houndmills: Macmillan Press.

Castorina; Giuseppe and Laura Ferrarotti (2013): Plurilingualism and cultural awareness: In: *Studies in EuroLinguistics*, Vol. 8: 255-259.

Ferrarotti, Laura and Giuseppe Castorina (2013): The activities of EuroLinguistica Sud from 2004 to 2009 at the University of Rome ('La Sapienza'). In: *Studies in EuroLinguistics*, Vol 8: 23-27.

Dahlstedt, Karl-Hampus (ed.)(1975): *The Nordic Languages and Modern Linguistics.2. Proceedings of the Second International Conference*. Univ. of Umeå, Jun 14-19, 1973. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell.

Forster, Peter and Alfred Toth (2003): Toward a phylochronology of ancient Gaulish, Celtic, and Indo-European. In: *Proceedings of the National Academy of the United States of America* (PNAS), 2003, July 1.

Gamkrelidze, Thomas and V.V. Ivanov (1984): *Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans*. Tbilisi: Publishing House of Tbilisi State University.

Hamel, Elisabeth (2007): *Das Werden der Völker in Europa. Forschungen aus Sprachwissenschaft und Genetik*. Berlin: Rottenbücher Verlag.

Hamel, Elisabeth (2012) *Synchronizing palaeontological and genetic evidence to prove the Out-of-Africa-Theory* (manuscript),

Heather, Peter (2009):

Empire and Barbarians. Migration, Development and the Birth of Europe. London: Pan Books.

Hylgaard-Jensen, Karl, Kurt Erich Schöndorf, Kai-Erich Westergaard (eds.)(1986): In: *Niederdeutsch in Skandinavien, Akten des 1. nordischen Symposions 27.2. – 1.3, 1985*. Berlin: Erich Schmitt: 96-119.

Krahe, Hans (1970): *Einleitung in das vergleichende Sprachstudium*. In: *Insbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft*, ed. by Wolfgang Meid, Kap. 7. Die indogermanischen Sprachen Europas und das "Alteuropäische", 68-79. (bes. Fussnote 23, S. 79).

Lehmann, Winfred .P. (1992): *Historical Linguistics: an introduction*. Third Edition. London and New York: Routledge.

Polomé, Edgar (ed.)(1990): *Research Guide on Language Change*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Renfrew, Colln (1987): *Archaeology & Language. The Puzzle of Indo-European origins*. London: Jonathan Cape.

Ureland, P. Sture (ed.)(1985): *Entstehung von Sprachen und Völkern. Glotto- und ethnogenetische Aspekte europäischer Sprachen*. In: *Linguistische Arbeiten* 162, Tübingen: Niemeyer: 92-119.

Ureland, P. Sture (1989): Some contact structures in Scandinavian, Dutch and Raeto-Romansh: inner-linguistic and/or contact causes of language change. In: Leiv Breivik and Ernst – Håkon Jahr (eds): *Language change - Contributions to*



the study of its causes.
Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter:
239-276.

Ureland, P. Sture (1990):
Contact linguistics:
Research on linguistic
areas, strata and
interference in Europe. In:
Polomé (ed.)(1990): 473-
506.

Utterström. Gudrun (1975):
Die mittelalterliche Rechts-
sprache Schwedens. Einige
quellenkritische und sprach-
liche Beobachtungen. In:
Dahlstedt (ed.):134-155.

Utterström. Gudrun (1978):
Ålderdomlighet utan ålder.
En replik om Dalalagen. In:
Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi.
199-204.

Utterström. Gudrun (1987):
*Schwedische Provinzrechte-
Ideologie und Interpretation*.
In: P. S. Ureland (ed.):
Sprachkontakt in der Hanse.
*Aspekte des Sprachaus-
gleichs im Ostsee- und
Nordseeraum*. In: *Linguis-
tische Arbeiten* 191,
Tübingen: Niemeyer: 231-
241.

Utterström. Gudrun (2001):
Nova Suecia, die schwe-
dische Kolonie Delaware –
Namen und Sprachen. In:
Ureland (ed.): *Global Euro-
linguistics. European Lan-
guages in North America –
Migration, Maintenance and
Death*. Tübingen: Niemeyer:
63-77.



Contents of No. 10 (April, 2014)

1. OPENING OF THE ZADAR SYMPOSIUM

2. TITLE OF THE ZADAR SYMPOSIUM

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE SYMPOSIUM

4. Lecture by Prof. S. Ureland given at the inauguration of Europäisches Haus Pappenheim (EHP) on April 6, 2013

4.1 Eurolinguistics and Europeanistics and citizenship

4.2 Papers presented at Pappenheim

5. Report on the Mainz Symposium 2013, 7-8 March at Johannes Gutenberg University

6. Commemoration

6.1 SPEECH OF COMMEMORATION HELD ON SEPTEMBER 23, 2013 IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR, CROATIA ON

**PROFESSOR
GIULIANO GAETANO
CASTORINA**

6. 2 Commemoration

**PROFESSOR
STEFAN PUGH**

6.3 Commemoration

**PROFESSOR GUDRUN
UTTERSTRÖM**

7. UPCOMING EUROLIN- GUISTIC CONFERENCES

8. PUBLICATIONS ON EUROLINGUISTICS

9. APPENDIX

**An outline of ELA
branches and structures**

10. Impressum

11. The Pushkin Manifesto

12. PUBLICATIONS ON EUROLINGUISTICS AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

13. GENERAL LIST OF REFERENCES IN THE TEXT OF THE NEWSLETTER 2014 AND OTHER UPCOMING REFERENCES