

The book is well laid out and for the most part, easy to read. There are few typographical errors, and in only a few cases is the reader left wondering exactly what point is being made. Overall, the book is easily comprehensible. Anyone interested in the use of TP in PNG and how TP responds to social changes, as well as those looking to learn more about the history, current role, and range of popular band music in the country, should find *Lokal Musik* interesting and informative.

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The Phonology-Syntax Connection. Ed. by Sharon Inkeles and Draga Zec. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990. xv + 428 pp. US\$74.75 (cloth); \$34.50 (paper).

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The claim that phonology can refer to syntax is probably noncontroversial by now. It is commonplace for rules to refer to constructs such as compounds, stems, and affixes. For example, a vowel can be deleted after another vowel only if the first vowel is the final segment in the stem. Rules can also refer to classes such as nouns or verbs. While it is clear that phonological rules must have access to some syntactic information, however, the question arises as to whether phonological rules have access to

all syntactic information. This question is answered in the negative within the theory of Prosodic Phonology; the papers in this volume, from a conference held at Stanford University in May 1988, represent in large part reactions to this theory.

In Prosodic Phonology a phonological string is broken up into prosodic units which are constructed on the basis of the syntactic structure of the string. The prosodic units exist on a number of levels, generally including phonological words, clitic groups, phonological phrases, intonational phrases, and utterances. Phonological rules refer to these prosodic units, not to the full syntactic structures. In Prosodic Phonology, then, phonological rules make indirect reference to syntactic structure. This theory is generally more constrained than a theory that allows direct access to the entire syntactic structure.

The majority of the nineteen papers in this volume are intended to support Prosodic Phonology by showing that there is no need for the greater power possessed by a theory that allows direct access to syntactic structures. For example, Hyman in 'Boundary Tonology and the Prosodic Hierarchy,' Kenstowicz and Kisseberth in 'Chizigula Tonology: The Word and Beyond,' and Selkirk and Shen in 'Prosodic Domains in Shanghai Chinese' present detailed analyses of particular languages in which the application of postlexical rules is properly constrained by Prosodic Phonology. Nespor in 'On the Separation of Prosodic and Rhythmic Phonology' shows that prosodic hierarchy interacts with the metrical grid to ac-

count for a number of phonological processes. Cho in 'Syntax and Phrasing in Korean' argues not only that Prosodic Phonology accounts for Korean, but that it supports the verb phrase as a constituent in Korean. Kidima in 'Tone and Syntax in Kiyaka' discusses how the phonological phrase is defined.

Other papers offer extensions to the theory to allow it to account for a greater range of data. Bickmore in 'Branching Nodes and Prosodic Categories' proposes that it is necessary to differentiate between branching and nonbranching nodes when assigning prosodic structure. Condoravdi in 'Sandhi Rules of Greek and Prosodic Theory' argues for an additional level, the Minimal Phrase, while Kanerva in 'Focusing on Phonological Phrases in Chichewa' argues for the Focal Phrase which must be sensitive to focus. Poser in argues that there are word-internal phrase boundaries in Japanese.

Kaisse in 'Toward a Typology of Postlexical Rules,' McHugh in 'The Phrasal Cycle in Kivunjo Chaga Tonology,' and Rice in 'Predicting Rule Domains in the Phrasal Phonology' support the proposal that there are two types of postlexical rules. McHugh further specifies that one of them is cyclic. Rice argues that postlexical rules share a basic unity with lexical rules.

Not all of the papers are supportive of Prosodic Phonology. Chen in 'What Must Phonology Know About Syntax?' and Odden in 'Syntax, Lexical Rules and Postlexical Rules in Kimatumbi' argue that in at least some cases phonological rules must have direct access to the syntactic structure. Hayes,

in contrast, proposes the data presented can be handled within Prosodic Phonology if a number of the rules that have been analysed as postlexical are reanalysed to apply within the lexicon. He also indicates this captures the difference between the two types of rules referred to above.

There is disagreement regarding the possible effect of phonology on syntax. Vogel and Kencsei in 'Syntax and Semantics in Phonology' argue that syntax does not refer to phonology, although phonology and semantics can affect each other. Zec and Inkelas in 'Prosodically Constrained Syntax', on the other hand, argue that some syntactic processes must be allowed to refer to phonological structure. In a final paper Zwicky discusses general issues in determining the interaction between phonology and syntax.

As indicated by a number of the titles above, many of the papers in this collection deal with tonal phonology. At the same time, analyses are presented on limited nontonal data in languages as diverse as English, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Sanskrit, Serbo-Croatian, Slave, and Turkish. Just as nonlinear phonology has led to insights into segmental processes although it began as a theory to account for tonal alternations, it could be that the insights gained into tonal alternations by Prosodic Phonology will carry over into nontonal alternations.

Prosodic Phonology is firmly in the formalist as opposed to the functionalist camp. As such, it assumes the basic correctness of Government and Binding Theory and Lexical Phonology. Readers will find a

basic familiarity with these theories to be helpful when reading a number of the papers. However, the basic argumentation should be clear even to those readers with only a passing familiarity with these theories.

The book is well organised. In addition to the nineteen papers, there is a good preface in which the editors highlight some of the more important contributions to Prosodic Phonology made by the papers. The bibliography and index at the end of the book are complete; the index includes under 'language' a complete listing of all the languages discussed in any of the papers. I noticed very few typographical errors in the text.

This book will prove most useful for the theoretical linguist interested in the interaction between phonology and syntax. However, it should also prove useful to the descriptivist. I feel one of the major difficulties many field linguists have is pinning down the triggers of observed phonological processes. This is especially true when the triggers are syntactic in nature. Even if Prosodic Phonology turns out to be false, the studies in this book should alert field linguists to some of the types of interactions to expect in natural language.

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