YAKOV MALKIEL

With the death of Yakov Malkiel on April 24, 1998 at age 83, an era in Romance philology came to an end.* Malkiel was one of the last survivors of that group of refugee scholars who, fleeing National Socialist Germany, came to the United States in the 1930s and early 1940s and helped change their chosen disciplines by skillfully combining their solid, tradition-based factual training received in the leading universities of Central Europe with the methodological and theoretical advances introduced by more experimentally inclined New World practitioners of general linguistics. Among the Romanists, most of the new arrivals were experts in literary and cultural history; in addition to Malkiel, the roster of Romance linguists included Henry and Renée Kahane, Georg Sachs (who died young), Leo Spitzer, and Ernst Pulgram, who at 88 remains active in the fields of Romance and Italian linguistics.[1]

Malkiel was born in Kiev on July 22, 1914 into a prosperous Russian-Jewish merchant family with strong intellectual leanings. The vicissitudes of the Russian Civil War obliged the family to move to Berlin. Upon completing his nine-year course of study at the Werner-Siemens-Real Gymnasium in Berlin-Schöneberg, where he majored in Latin and French and submitted a thesis on the early twentieth-century French poet Paul Valéry, Malkiel entered the Friedrich-Wilhelms (now the Humboldt) University of Berlin at the very moment that the National Socialist regime was taking power. As the holder of a refugee passport, Malkiel was not immediately affected by the exclusion of German Jews from the universities. Although highly interested in literary studies, he chose to specialize in Romance linguistics under Ernst Gamillscheg, himself a student of the great Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke. He also studied Slavic and Semitic linguistics respectively with such renowned experts as Max Vasmer and Eugen Mittwoch.[2] Malkiel noted on several occasions that Gamillscheg scarcely paid him any attention during the preparation of his dissertation, but allowed for the possibility that his teacher might have had to exercise caution in dealing with a Jewish student. In 1938 Malkiel submitted his dissertation *Das substantivierte Adjektiv im Französischen*, a mere torso of the original project, and published it through the Jüdischer Buchhandlung Joseph Jastrow.[3] Realizing that there was no future for him in Central Europe, Malkiel and his parents left Berlin in February 1940 and, by way of Rotterdam, eventually reached New York City.

In his 'Autobiographic sketch: Early years in America' (1980) Malkiel used the adjective 'grim' (84) to describe his two-year stay in New York where he could not

* This essay is a revised version of Dworkin 1998. The editor of *Language* and I wish to thank Professor George Greenia, editor of *La corónica*, for permission to reproduce unaltered portions of the original text.

[1] Lists of such scholars, accompanied by biographical sketches, appear in Christmann & Hausmann 1989: 265–329 and Maas 1996:25–31, 159–288. Christmann's repertory is limited to Romanists, whereas Maas reports on German-speaking linguists.

[2] The *Lebenslauf* attached to his dissertation lists Malkiel's teachers; see also Trabant 1984.

[3] Two related articles, 'Zur Substantivierung der Adjektiva im Romanischen: Über den Ursprung des Typus ATTRACTIVU, INITIATIVA' and 'Probleme des spanischen Adjektivabstraktums', written prior to Malkiel's departure, appeared in Scandinavian journals in 1943 and 1946 respectively.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

find full-time scholarly employment. During this time he assiduously began to make contacts along the East Coast with American-trained Romance scholars and quickly learned that traditional European Romance philology was not in vogue among American structural linguists. Malkiel was obliged to learn the ways of linguistic research as practiced in the United States. From the outset the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) played a major role in Malkiel's professional life and development. He became a member in 1940 and that year attended the Society's annual meeting in Providence. In order to increase his scholarly profile Malkiel began to prepare articles in English for publication in such journals as *Language* (then edited by Bernard Bloch) and *Romanic Review*, while striving to support himself and his parents with various forms of part-time academic employment.

In January 1942 Malkiel received an invitation to teach languages as a replacement instructor at the University of Wyoming. During his six-month stay in Laramie, Malkiel taught Latin, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and (on a voluntary basis) Russian and found time to channel one study, 'Some contrasts between Spanish and Portuguese pertaining to verbal derivation' (1942), through a University of Wyoming monograph series. In June of that year Malkiel accepted an invitation from the noted Hispanist Sylvanus Griswold Morley to visit Berkeley. By good fortune, a vacancy in Spanish suddenly materialized through the resignation of a faculty member who joined the Royal Canadian Navy. Morley offered Malkiel a one-year lectureship, which turned into a regular appointment. Malkiel remained on the faculty at the University of California, Berkeley until his retirement in 1983. In 1966 he left the Spanish department and became a professor in the newly-created department of linguistics. In addition he held a professorial position in the Graduate Group in Romance Philology which he founded and in which he trained his doctoral students.

Malkiel was forced to abandon Germany and his hopes of a brilliant scholarly career in the German tradition of *Romanistik* as a result of his Judaism. Certainly such a traumatic upheaval would leave an imprint. For the first three decades following the end of the Second World War, Malkiel never used German as a scholarly language, nor did he contribute to any of the leading German journals in the discipline or to the festschrift that appeared in honor of the great German practitioners of Romance philology. He is significantly absent from the various homage volumes dedicated to his *Doktorvater* Gamillscheg and from the thematically organized volume *Etymologica* (Keller et al. 1958) in honor of Walther von Wartburg. Only in 1974 did Malkiel make his first postwar trip to Germany. In what may be interpreted as a gesture of reconciliation, Malkiel accepted in 1983 an honorary doctorate from the Freie Universität Berlin. The lectures given on that occasion by Jürgen Trabant, Kurt Baldinger, and Malkiel himself ('Tobler, Gröber, und der junge Meyer-Lübke') have been collected in the booklet *Ehrenpromotion Yakov Malkiels am Fachbereich Neuere Fremdsprachliche Philologien der Freien Universität Berlin am 6, Oktober 1983* (1984).[4]

Malkiel must rank as one of the most prolific workers in the field of Romance linguistics. The volume *A tentative autobibliography*, published as a special issue of *Romance Philology* (Malkiel 1988–89) with a supplement in the May 1995 issue of the journal, contains 823 entries (many of which are subdivided, bringing the total to over 850). Useful overviews of Malkiel's scholarly work at various points in his career

[4] Malkiel also received honorary doctorates from the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois, Georgetown University, Oxford University, the University of Paris-Sorbonne, and the University of Salamanca. Malkiel was the first Jew to receive this honor from Salamanca.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

appear in Uitti 1966, Posner 1970, Gsell 1981, Baldinger 1984, and Kahane 1988–89. Malkiel himself offered on several occasions personal reflections on his own life and work; see his 'Autobiographic sketch: Early years in America' (1980), the essay 'A candid retrospect' (Appendix A to Malkiel 1988–89), and the interview published as Kaye 1993. Although the overwhelming majority of his studies deal with specific issues in the history of Spanish and Portuguese, he wrote, especially in his later years, on issues pertaining to the Romance languages as a whole, as well as on topics germane to Gallo- Italo- and, though infrequently, Daco-Romance. His favorite medium for presenting the findings of his research was the monograph and the heavily-documented article channeled through a learned journal or a homage volume. Malkiel chose never to author an introduction to historical Romance linguistics, a historical grammar of Spanish (a task carried out recently by one of his first doctoral students, Paul M. Lloyd [1987],[5] or an etymological dictionary of Spanish, tasks for which he was eminently qualified.

This essay is not the appropriate place to offer a detailed critical assessment of Malkiel's massive scholarly output. Instead I offer here some general observations, illustrated with selected examples. Malkiel explored all facets of Romance diachronic linguistics, although only rarely did he delve into issues of diachronic syntax or semantics. The earlier studies are characterized by the selection of specific issues for analysis, heavy documentation of all relevant linguistic material,[6] and a detailed critical survey (Malkiel's famous 'historique du problème') of earlier attempts to solve the problem under study. Starting around the mid-1960s, the reader notices in Malkiel's output more emphasis on the broader issues of linguistic change to be learned from the particular problem under study and a substantial reduction in the quantity of documentation. At this time one notes frequent recourse to bipartite titles signaling the specific problem and the relevant generalities on which it might throw light. The symbiotic relationship between historical Romance linguistics and general linguistics is a major theme in Malkiel's writings, reflected in the titles of (and authorial introductions to) major book-length collections of his papers such as *Essays on linguistic themes* (1968a) and *From particular to general linguistics: Selected essays 1965–1978* (1983a).

Malkiel is arguably best known for his work in the areas of etymology and word-formation, two fields closely linked in his research agenda. Studies on the genesis and diffusion of a given derivational suffix are often flanked by etymological probing into the history of etymologically obscure items that bear the suffix at issue. Malkiel viewed etymology as the preparation of a complete lexical biography of the selected word and its family rather than as the mere search for and identification of word origins. He preferred the fully-elaborated heavily-documented etymological article as the ideal medium for the presentation of such studies. Although he never contemplated preparing an etymological dictionary (a genre that he did not hold in particularly high regard), he produced a well-received book-length cross-language analysis *Etymological dictionaries: A tentative typology* (1976a). Malkiel was one of the few Romanists explicitly concerned with issues of the theory and methodology of etymology and the relationship of this discipline to other branches of diachronic linguistics. Whereas some linguists

[5] Lloyd (1987) states in his preface: 'His [Malkiel's] influence will be obvious on every page of this book' (ii).

[6] Perhaps an extreme example of this practice is the 1954 monograph *Studies in the reconstruction of Hispano-Latin word families*. Of its 223 pages, only 54 are actual text; the rest are extensive endnotes, many of which are, in effect, mini-articles.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

regarded etymology as dilettantish and unimportant to their concerns about the nature and function of human language, Malkiel argued that it was the responsibility of etymologists to convince their generalist colleagues of the value of their specialty. He himself strove to do so in a number of essays illustrated by concrete examples from the Romance (usually Spanish) languages. The need to rejuvenate Romance etymology by demonstrating how it could be integrated into ongoing research in other branches of diachronic research, especially phonology and morphology, is a constant theme in Malkiel's writings. His last book-length contribution to this field, *Etymology* (1993), may have disappointed some readers, as it is in essence more a personal history of the discipline than a theoretically or methodologically oriented handbook.

In Malkiel's student days, word formation was not a favored field of study. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the dissertations directed by Malkiel dealt with issues of word formation, usually suffixal derivation (for a list of such dissertations, with reference to their published versions, see Dworkin 1998:255). Malkiel found derivational morphology to be such an appealing field of inquiry because he believed it to be a way to reconcile the extremes observable in the competing trends toward lexicalization and grammaticalization of linguistics that, in Malkiel's view, characterized the discipline in the first half of the twentieth century. His studies of the genesis and diffusion of individual suffixes usually focused on Spanish and Portuguese. Malkiel made several major methodological contributions to the study of diachronic derivational morphology. In the highly successful essay 'Los interfijos hispánicos: Problema de lingüística histórica y estructural' (1958), he introduced the concept of the interfix (a label Malkiel acknowledged as coined by Heinrich Lausberg), a semantically empty element wedged between the base and a clearly identifiable derivational suffix. In his analysis of the genesis and spread of suffixes he operated with the concept of 'leader words', derivationally transparent lexical items that served as models for the speech community in creating new formations with the affix(es) at issue. In a number of papers, Malkiel elaborated the notion of 'vocalic gamuts' (a term perhaps first used by the Lusist Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcelos, one of Malkiel's intellectual heroes), by which suffixes organized themselves in series built around a common consonantal pillar preceded by a varying stressed vowel, such as *-ado*, *-ido*, *-udo*, *-ano*, *-ino*, *-uno*. In some languages (such as Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian), where the notion of such suffixal gamuts was a dynamic synchronic force, speakers might seek to round out shorter series of suffixes by expanding the use of a weakly represented formative sharing the consonant pillar at issue. Alongside his studies of specific affixes, Malkiel wrote two lengthy and influential methodologically-slanted essays on derivational morphology, 'Genetic analysis of word formation' (1966) and 'Derivational categories' (1978a).

In addition to proposing solutions to concrete issues in (mainly, though not exclusively, Spanish) diachronic phonology and inflectional morphology,[7] Malkiel made a number of significant methodological and analytical contributions to these fields. He advocated the concept of 'weak' sound change, that is, a sound change that offered a relatively low degree of predictability. A key notion central to much of his diachronic

[7] One such issue that long fascinated him was the history of the Old Spanish sibilants, especially the circumstances determining the choice of the voiceless affricate /ts/ or its voiced counterpart /dz/ as reflexes of Latin /(k)kj/, /(t)tj/. Much to Malkiel's disappointment, his most original contribution to this problem, 'Derivational transparency as an occasional co-determinant of sound change: A new causal ingredient in the distribution of -ç- and -z- in Ancient Hispano-Romance (1)' (1971), elicited almost no critical reactions. Were potential critics awaiting the appearance of the announced Part 2, which remains unpublished? Malkiel told me in one conversation that this was to be a detailed review of the relevant scholarly literature.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

research was multiple causation, the proposal that many linguistic shifts result from the interaction of several independent factors that come together to effect change. In some cases, it might be possible to distinguish the primary cause(s) from accompanying secondary and tertiary factors.[8] An explanatory hypothesis dear to his heart was the role of morphological conditioning in sound change (an approach that Malkiel traced back to the writings of the Swedish Romanist Ernst Wahlgren). Some sound changes may have taken as their starting point morphologically conditioned alternations which then spread (often sporadically and unpredictably) beyond their original morphological locus. This proposal is perfectly reasonable in principle, although certain of the concrete examples used have proven to be controversial (cf. the essay 'The inflectional paradigm as an occasional determinant of sound change' [1968b] and the reaction in Craddock 1970).

In his later years Malkiel became fascinated with the role of phonosymbolism as a motivating and guiding factor in sound change. Phonosymbolism is not to be understood here as the study of onomatopoeia, but as the intimate connection between the phonetic shape of a root morpheme and its meaning, a phenomenon that he labeled 'secondary phonosymbolism'. Malkiel argued (using Spanish as his test case) that there can exist correlations between phonetic structure (e.g. number of syllables, syllable structure, accentual patterns) and grammatical category or semantic field. Such iconic associations are at best tendential or relative and in no way obligatory, much less universal, within the framework of the given language. Among Malkiel's examples are the tendency toward disyllabicity observable in Spanish primary adjectives, the association of the diphthongs /je/ and /we/ with the notion 'vigor, energy, resistance', and, in contrast, of monophthongal /e/ and /o/ with the idea of 'weakness, idleness, inanity'; Malkiel's hypothesis has major implications for diachronic analysis. If speakers do come to associate a given formal configuration with a specific semantic message or grammatical category, they might choose to mold some relevant lexical items to this 'ideal' shape in violation of expected sound developments. Conversely, words in which the phonic structure fails to match the semantic component may be prone to elimination. This latter facet of Malkiel's analysis is open to question, and some of the solutions proposed in his last papers, original as they may be, probably require serious rethinking (see Dworkin 1999). The reader who wishes a sample of Malkiel's writings on phonosymbolism would do best to turn to his *Edita and Inedita, 1979–1988, vol. 1: Diachronic problems in phonosymbolism* (1990), a collection of relevant methodologically-slanted essays and specific case studies with examples drawn from a variety of languages (although Spanish clearly predominates).

In addition to being a key figure for over half a century in the history of Romance linguistics, Malkiel was an ardent chronicler of his chosen discipline. His historiographic activity took several forms. Over the years Malkiel authored monographic critical retrospective essays on almost all of the major figures of what he deemed to be the Golden Age of Romance linguistics in Europe, from the time of Friedrich Diez through the second decade of the twentieth century, at which point, in his view, the field began a long, slow, and painful decline. Among his favorite subjects were Friedrich Diez, Gustav Gröber, Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke, Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcelos,

[8] See especially the programmatic papers 'Multiple versus simple causation in linguistic change' (1967b) and 'On hierarchizing the components of multiple causation' (1977c), both reprinted in the collection *From particular to general linguistics: Selected essays 1965–1978* (1983a). Hernández Sacristán (1995) offers an analysis of multiple causation as viewed by Malkiel.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Ramón Menéndez Pidal, and Elise Richter. He also turned his attention to a series of minor and, for the most part, long-forgotten figures (e.g. Georg Cohn, Federico Hanssen, Erik Staaff, and Ernst Wahlgren). Malkiel was famous for his necrological essays, almost all published in *Romance Philology*. Some of these pieces have become monuments of linguistic historiography. These essays were, for the most part, objective assessments of the deceased's personality and accomplishments as well as depictions of the pertinent cultural, intellectual, and sociopolitical climate. In an interview published as Kaye 1993 he identified the essay on Emile Benveniste, 'Lexis and grammar' (#434),[9] as one of his favorite pieces. If I may here inject a personal opinion, I have found fascinating for the description of the intellectual climate of university life in the Germany of the 1920s and 1930s the necrological essays devoted to Ernst Gamillscheg (#419) and to his fellow refugee and Berkeley colleague, the historian Ernst Kantorowicz (#409). Not all of Malkiel's necrologies offered unalloyed praise; witness his rather harsh evaluation of the personality and work of Leo Spitzer (#406), Arnald Steiger (#410), and Max Leopold Wagner (#408), and his assessments of three scholars closely associated with Romance linguistics as practiced in North America, Urban Tigner Holmes, Jr. (#418), Hayward Keniston (#413), and Mario Pei (#431).

Malkiel also concerned himself in a serious way with the history of general linguistics in North America. He was an admirer of Edward Sapir (whose death in 1939 preceded his arrival in the United States) on whose life and career he authored several papers (1986, 1989). His Collitz Lecture at the 1981 edition of the LSA Summer Institute, published as 'Drift, slope, and slant: Background of, and variations upon, a Sapirian theme' (1981), examined in searching detail the use of the term 'drift' in the writings of Sapir as well as its adaptation in the works of major figures over the fifty years following the publication of Sapir's *Language* (1921). He also discussed Sapir's less successful metaphorical innovation 'slope'. As part of the celebration in 1974 of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the LSA, he contributed the essay 'Aspirations, organization, achievement' to the volume *The European background of American linguistics* (1979a), in which he described and analyzed the relationship between North American and European approaches to linguistics prior to World War II.

The LSA came to play a major role in Malkiel's professional life. Over his career he contributed more than fifty articles, substantial reviews, and book notices to *Language*. In his aforecited autobiographical sketch he explicitly avows his debt and gratitude to Bernard Bloch who, as editor of *Language*, patiently polished the English style of the new émigré scholar from Germany. With the passage of time and the changing nature of the discipline, his essays in *Language* passed from being narrow-gauged studies of specific issues in Spanish historical phonology, morphology, word formation, and etymology to being discussions of new analytical approaches and methods, illustrated by specific issues of Spanish historical grammar, for example, 'Multi-conditioned sound-change and the impact of morphology on phonology' (1976b) and 'Problems in the diachronic differentiation of near-homophones' (1979b). In 1965 Malkiel served as president of the LSA; his presidential address 'Linguistics as a genetic science' appeared in *Language* in 1967.

Another, perhaps more indirect, approach to recording and evaluating the history of the discipline was his critical reviews of previous scholarship on a particular issue. I

[9] The numbers following the necrological essays and obituary notices mentioned here refer to entries in Malkiel 1988–89, which includes a complete listing of necrological essays (89–92 [#405–43]) as well as a much briefer list of obituary notices (93–95 [#444–93]).

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

have noted above that a key element in much of his original scholarship was the 'historique du problème'. Papers bearing such titles as 'Gender, sex, and size as reflected in the Romance languages' (1977a), 'Critères pour l'étude de la fragmentation du latin' (1977b), 'From Romance philology through dialect geography to sociolinguistics' (1976c), 'The classification of Romance languages' (1978b), and ' ''Western Romance'' versus ''Eastern Romance'': The terms, the images, and the underlying concepts' (1991) are in essence critical evaluations of earlier research into these issues rather than original solutions.

In addition to his own writing, Malkiel left another enduring legacy in the form of the journal *Romance Philology*, which he founded and piloted until his retirement in 1983. He then assumed the post of consulting editor.[10] In 1946 the University of California Press decided to expand its fairly modest locally-oriented periodicals program. The Dravidian specialist Murray B. Emeneau persuaded his younger colleague to submit his proposal for a new journal devoted to the history of the Romance languages and their medieval literary manifestations, whose pages would be open to contributions from Romanists working in the United States or affiliated with foreign universities. The project was approved just before unexpected economic circumstances forced the Press to curtail severely its ambitious program. Following a model provided by Jakob Jud, editor of the important Swiss journal *Vox Romanica* and a scholar much admired by Malkiel, the editor of *Romance Philology* would pass on to the authors of contributions relevant data and references taken from his own research files. For not a few authors and regular readers of the journal, a more controversial issue was Malkiel's editorial emendations, his suggested insertions into the writings of others of certain favored wordings and metaphorical turns of phrase.

For its first thirty-five years, Malkiel single-handedly ran *Romance Philology*, thereby following the precedent set by Raymond Foulché-Delbosc and by Jose Leite de Vasconcelos with regard to *Revue Hispanique* and *Revista Lusitana* respectively. Whereas both journals ended with the death of their founders, *Romance Philology* continued after Malkiel's retirement under the direction of an editorial team. One member of this group confided to me at the time in all seriousness that it now took three people to do what the founding editor had done by himself.

Malkiel took his teaching responsibilities very seriously. At the graduate level he successfully integrated his research activities into the classroom, enthusiastically demonstrating to his students his methods of research and presenting the fruits of his efforts. It was clearly his goal to train his doctoral students to be research scholars, and he did so by setting an example. Permit me here one personal recollection. In the winter quarter of 1970, I was the only student enrolled in his Romance etymology class, in the company of two auditors, both newly arrived assistant professors of Spanish at Berkeley (Charles B. Faulhaber and John K. Walsh). In each of the ten weekly class meetings, Malkiel presented for discussion a new etymological solution, each of which finally appeared in print. In addition, Malkiel invited all three participants in the class to join him in an etymological project, of which the final product was the study 'El núcleo del problema etimológico de *pícaro* ~ *picardía*: En torno al proceso del préstamo doble' (Malkiel et al. 1974) which appeared in the homage volume to Malkiel's close friend and much-admired colleague, Rafael Lapesa. Malkiel did not limit his teaching to the classroom. He enjoyed engaging in what he called 'peripatetic philology', early-evening walks in

[10] For a more circumstantial account of the journal's history, see Malkiel's retrospective 'The founding editor's ''white paper'' ' (1983b).

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

the Berkeley hills (often followed by dinner) in which the conversation centered around research projects, as well as issues and personalities in Romance philology.

I leave it to others to determine whether one can properly speak of a Berkeley school of historical Romance linguistics. Malkiel directed the dissertations of a number of doctoral students who became productive scholars and teachers in various domains of Romance philology: Andrew S. Allen, Curtis Blaylock, Jonathan L. Butler, Jerry R. Craddock, Steven N. Dworkin, Suzanne Fleischman, Emmanuel S. Georges, Keith E. Karlsson, Kathryn Klingebiel, Paul M. Lloyd, Consuelo López Morillas, David Pharies, Martha E. Schaffer, Edward F. Tuttle, and Thomas J. Walsh. Indeed, Malkiel used *Romance Philology* as a training ground for his own students, who gained their first exposure to the intricacies of scholarly publishing under the vigilant eye of Malkiel in his dual role as concerned teacher/mentor and exigent journal editor.

Scholarship was Malkiel's entire life. When in Berkeley he was on campus from early morning until late at night seven days a week, taking all of his meals at campus or nearby restaurants and returning around midnight on the last bus to the home he had bought with his wife María Rosa Lida de Malkiel (a noted literary scholar who passed away in 1962). He had no hobbies, outside interests, or close friends. His travel and extended stays abroad were based around research trips, participation in scholarly meetings, visiting appointments, and lecture invitations. At first, formal retirement did not mean any reduction in his activities. A degenerative eye disease began to take its toll on his vision, curtailing the amount of time he could devote to reading. A mild stroke suffered in 1992 and a more serious incident in 1995 severely reduced his ability to work, a situation which, sadly, rendered his final years personally frustrating.

The generation of Romanists trained in pre-war Germany and Austria is gone. The discipline to which Malkiel devoted his life has changed enormously in the sixty years since he received his doctorate. Romance linguistics will probably never know another Yakov Malkiel. [STEVEN N. DWORKIN, *University of Michigan.*]

REFERENCES

BALDINGER, KURT. 1984. Yakov Malkiel. Ehrenpromotion Yakov Malkiels am Fachbereich Neuere Fremdsprachliche Philologien der Freien Universität Berlin am 6, Oktober 1983, 18–49. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot.

CHRISTMANN, HANS HELMUT, and FRANK-RUTGER HAUSMANN (eds.) 1989. Deutsche und österreichische Romanisten als Verfolgte des Nationalsozialismus. Tübingen: Stauffenburg Verlag.

CRADDOCK, JERRY R. 1970. Review of Directions for historical linguistics: A symposium, ed. by Winfred P. Lehmann and Yakov Malkiel. Language 46.688–95.

DWORKIN, STEVEN N. 1998. Yakov Malkiel 1914–1998. La corónica 27.249–62.

DWORKIN, STEVEN N. 1999. Yakov Malkiel's contributions to the study of lexical loss: A critical overview. Romanistik in Geschichte und Gegenwart 3.3–19.

GSELL, OTTO. 1981. Das sprachwissenschaftliche Oeuvre Yakov Malkiels: Ein Forschungsbericht (1958–1978). Iberoromania 13.1–29.

HERNÁNDEZ SACRISTÁN, CARLOS. 1995. Apuntes al concepto de causación múltiple en Y. Malkiel: Actas del I Congreso de Historia de la Lengua Española en América y España, noviembre de 1994–febrero de 1995, ed. by María Teresa Echenique, Milagros Aleza, and María José Martínez, 337–43. València: Departamento de Filología Española, Universitat de València.

KAHANE, HENRY. 1988–89. Introductory essay. A tentative autobibliography: Romance Philology, Special issue, ed. by Joseph J. Duggan and Charles B. Faulhaber, xvii–xxv. Berkeley: University of California Press.

KAYE, ALAN S. 1993. An interview with Yakov Malkiel. Language Sciences 15.53–75.

KELLER, HANS E.; KURT BALDINGER; and CARL TH. GOSSEN (eds.) 1958. Etymologica: Festschrift für Walther von Wartburg zum 70. Gerburtstag. Tübingen: M. Niemeyer.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

LLOYD, PAUL M. 1987. From Latin to Spanish, vol. 1: Historical phonology and morphology of the Spanish language. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.
MAAS, UTZ. 1996. Verfolgung und Auswanderung deutschsprachiger Sprachforscher 1933–1945, vol. 1: Einleitung und bibliographische Daten A–F. Osnabrück: Secolo Verlag.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1938. Das substantivierte Adjektiv im Französischen. Berlin: Friedrich-Wilhelms University of Berlin dissertation. [Published by Jüdischer Buchhandlung Joseph Jastrow.]
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1942. Some contrasts between Spanish and Portuguese pertaining to verbal derivation. University of Wyoming Publications 9.53–67.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1943. Zur Substantivierung der Adjektiva im Romanischen: Über den Ursprung des Typus ATTRACTIVU, INITIATIVA. Classica et Mediaevalia 5.238–56.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1946. Probleme des spanischen Adjektivabstraktums. Neuphilologische Mitteilungen 47.13–45.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1954. Studies in the reconstruction of Hispano-Latin word families. Berkeley: University of California Press.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1958. Los interfijos hispánicos: Problema de lingüística histórica y estructural. Estructuralismo e historia: Miscelánea-homenaje a André Martinet, vol. 2, 107–99. La Laguna: Universidad de La Laguna.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1966. Genetic analysis of word formation. Current trends in linguistics, vol. 3: Theoretical foundations, ed. by Thomas A. Sebeok, 305–64. The Hague: Mouton.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1967a. Linguistics as a genetic science. Language 43.223–45. Reprinted in Malkiel 1983a.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1967b. Multiple versus simple causation in linguistic change. To honor Roman Jakobson: Essays on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, vol. 2, 1228–46. The Hague: Mouton.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1968a. Essays on linguistic themes. (Language and style series 6.) Oxford: Blackwell.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1968b. The inflectional paradigm as an occasional determinant of sound change. Directions for historical linguistics: A symposium, ed. by Winfred P. Lehmann and Yakov Malkiel, 23–64. Austin: University of Texas Press.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1971. Derivational transparency as an occasional co-determinant of sound change: A new causal ingredient in the distribution of *-ç-* and *-z-* in Ancient Hispano-Romance (1). Romance Philology 25.1.1–52.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1976a. Etymological dictionaries: A tentative typology. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1976b. Multi-conditioned sound-change and the impact of morphology on phonology. Language 52.757–78.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1976c. From Romance philology through dialect geography to sociolinguistics. International Journal of the Sociology of Languages 9.59–84.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1977a. Gender, sex, and size as reflected in the Romance languages. Studies in Romance linguistics: Proceedings of the Fifth Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages, ed. by Michio Peter Hagiwara, 254–77. Rowley, MA: Newbury House.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1977b. Critères pour l'étude de la fragmentation du latin. Atti del XIV Congresso internazionale di linguistica e filologia romanza, Napoli, 15–20 April 1974, vol. 1, 27–47. Napoli: G. Macchiaroli, and Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1977c. On hierarchizing the components of multiple causation. Studies in Language 1.81–107. Reprinted in Malkiel 1983a.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1978a. Derivational categories. Universals of human language, vol. 3: Word structure, ed. by Joseph H. Greenberg, Charles Ferguson, and Edith Moravcsik, 125–49. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1978b. The classification of Romance languages. Romance Philology 31.3.467–500.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1979a. Aspirations, organization, achievement. The European background of American linguistics, ed. by Henry Hoenigswald, 107–19. Dordrecht: Foris.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1979b. Problems in the diachronic differentiation of near-homophones. Language 55.1–36.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press

MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1980. Autobiographic sketch: Early years in America. First person singular: Papers from the Conference on Oral Archive, Charlotte, NC, March 1979, ed. by Boyd H. Davis and Raymond K. O'Cain, 77–95. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1981. Drift, slope, and slant: Background of, and variations upon, a Sapirian theme. Language 57.535–70.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1983a. From particular to general linguistics: Selected essays 1965–1978. (Studies in language, companion series 3.) Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1983b. The founding editor's 'white paper'. Romance Philology 37.1.1–19.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1984. Tobler, Gröber, und der junge Meyer-Lübke. Ehrenpromotion Yakov Malkiels am Fachbereich Neuere Fremdsprachliche Philologien der Freien Universität Berlin am 6, Oktober 1983. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1986. Sapir as a student of linguistic diachrony. New perspectives in language, culture, and personality: Proceedings of the Edward Sapir Centenary Conference, Ottawa, Ontario, October 1–3, 1984, ed. by William Cowan, Michael K. Foster, and Konrad Koerner, 315–40. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1988–89. A tentative autobibliography. Romance Philology, Special issue, ed. by Joseph J. Duggan and Charles B. Faulhaber. Berkeley: University of California Press.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1989. Sapir's panoramic view (1926) of recent advances in linguistics. General and Amerindian ethnolinguistics: In remembrance of Stanley Newman, ed. by Mary Ritchie Key and Henry M. Hoenigswald, 89–104. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1990. Edita and Inedita, 1979–1988, vol. 1: Diachronic problems in phonosymbolism. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1991. 'Western Romance' versus 'Eastern Romance': The terms, the images, and the underlying concepts. Romanische Forschungen 103.141–56.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1993. Etymology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
MALKIEL, YAKOV. 1995. Supplement to A tentative autobibliography. Romance Philology 48.351–88.
MALKIEL, YAKOV; STEVEN N. DWORKIN; CHARLES B. FAULHABER; and JOHN K. WALSH. 1974. El núcleo del problema etimológico de *pícaro* ~ *picardía:* En torno al proceso del préstamo doble. Studia Hispanica in Honorem R. Lapesa, ed. by H. López-Morales, 307–42. Madrid: Gredos.
POSNER, REBECCA. 1970. Thirty years on. An introduction to Romance linguistics, its schools and scholars, ed. by Iorgu Iordan and John Orr, 434–47. Oxford: Blackwell.
SAPIR, EDWARD. 1921. Language: An introduction to the study of speech. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World.
TRABANT, JÜRGEN. 1984. Yakov Malkiel und die Berliner Romanistik. Ehrenpromotion Yakov Malkiels am Fachbereich Neuere Fremdsprachliche Philologien der Freien Universität Berlin am 6, Oktober 1983, 5–17. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot.
UITTI, KARL D. 1966. Problems in Hispanic and Romance linguistics: Selected writings of Yakov Malkiel. Hispanic Review 34.242–55.

https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2004.0021 Published online by Cambridge University Press