acteristic system of lexical suffixes (203–14) found in the Salish languages (i.e. bound elements with content semantics used in a range of word-building formations). This section uses the subdivisions seen in the dictionary section, consisting of lists of Proto-Salish lexical suffixes (203–11), Coast Salish suffixes (212), and Interior Salish lexical suffixes (213–14).

K follows these two sections with two other important cognate sets found in particular subsets of Salish languages. The first of these includes lexical items found only in Central (or core Coast) Salish languages (215–18). The second set includes a group of words that are shared by various groups of Coast Salish languages and the Interior Salish languages Lillooet and/or Thompson (219–30). This is an important area of Salish language and cultural interaction cross-cutting genetic boundaries.

This dictionary is a landmark achievement in Salish comparative linguistics that will stimulate further research for generations. Its primary audience is of course specialists in Salish linguistics, but anyone interested in comparative linguistics could use it with ease and learn much from it. On the negative side, there is no real discussion of what the reconstructed Proto-Salish vocabulary contained in the volume means for Salish prehistory, for example, what kinds of cultural practices or proto-homeland it sheds light on, and so on. In addition, there is no use or even mention of the commonly used modern names of various languages, such as St'at'imcets for [sƛ̓ʼɛ́ƛ̓ʼəmxc] for Lillooet. Overall though the volume is highly recommended. [GREGORY D. S. ANDERSON, *Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology*.]

Fare: Elementi di sintassi. By NUNZIO LA FAUCI and IGNAZIO MIRTO. Pisa: Edizioni ETS, 2003. Pp. 108. ISBN 8846708164. €9.

This book deals with the syntax of the Italian verb *fare* ('to do, to make') in a functionalist perspective. Nunzio la Fauci and Ignazio Mirto (L&M) develop a syntactic analysis of *fare* within the framework of relational grammar. The book consists of four chapters characterized by humorous titles that refer to the history of Adam and Eve. While Chs. 1–3 address the *fare* issue in depth, Ch. 4 proves very tentative.

In Ch. 1, L&M first provide a short introduction to relational grammar. Causative *fare* is then examined, and the conclusion is drawn that its role in a sentence is to increase the number of grammatical functions that a predicate may license. Causative *fare* licenses an additional argument of the verb, but *fare* can never initiate a new syntactic configuration. Rather, it needs to be added during the derivation. The second part of Ch. 1 addresses the peculiar use of *fare* in

reflexive causative constructions, such as *farsi notare* ('to draw attention to oneself').

Ch. 2 is dedicated to another *fare*-construction, the predicative one. In addition to its causative meaning, *fare* also has a predicative use and can be used in predicative constructions in combination with a noun, like in *Adamo fa una carezza ad Eva* ('Adam caresses Eve', lit. 'Adam makes a caress to Eve'). This use of *fare* is called by L&M 'support-*fare*'. Support-*fare* and causative *fare* show functional complementarity. In this chapter, the substantial differences between predicative noun constructions with *fare* and plain verb constructions are elaborated.

In Ch. 3, the use of *fare* with nouns denoting professions is examined. First, L&M reject Lorenzo Renzi and Laura Vanelli's ('*È un ingegnere/è ingegnere* (e anche *fa l'ingegnere*)', *Lingua nostra* 36.81–82, 1975) hypothesis according to which a construction like *fare l'ingegnere* ('be an engineer') may be analyzed as bearing an underlying meaning, roughly translatable as 'do what an engineer does'. According to L&M, this explanation is flawed by clear functional indeterminacy and is therefore inadequate. As an alternative explanation, they propose that this use of *fare* offers a suppletive mechanism of word formation, due to the fact that verbs such as 'ingegnerare' and 'giornalistare' (lit. 'to engineer', 'to journalist') are absent in Italian. One can observe, however, that these forms are also absent in other languages, and one does not necessarily want to assume that 'is a journalist' is a suppletive word formation rule to 'to journalist' or 'journalize' and the like.

The fourth and last chapter concerns the use of *fare* + noun with the meaning 'to play, to represent' + noun. According to L&M, *fare* is a very flexible verb, and this is what allows for its use in such constructions. An epilogue summarizes the central idea of the book: *fare* is a flexible verb, almost like an auxiliary. [ROBERTA D'ALESSANDRO, *University of Cambridge*.]

Research in Afroasiatic grammar 2. Ed. by JACQUELINE LECARME. (Current issues in linguistic theory 241.) Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2003. Pp. viii, 550. ISBN 1588113868. $168 (Hb).

This volume consists of twenty-two papers presented at the fifth Conference on Afroasiatic Languages held at the University of Paris 7 on June 28–30, 2000. I comment here on eight of them in accordance with my background and interest. The remaining titles and authors are listed at the conclusion. This decision does not relegate those essays not discussed to any lesser category.

KARIM ACHAB's 'Alternation of state in Berber' (1–19) deals with morphological and syntactic phe-