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REVIEWS

American Indian Languages: The Historical Linguistics of Native America. By Lyle Campbell. Cambridge: Oxford University Press, 1997. 512 pages. \$75.00 cloth; \$35.00 paper.

Lyle Campbell's *American Indian Languages: The Historical Linguistics of Native America* is an extremely valuable book that anyone teaching in American Indian studies will find useful. This book, like Campbell and Mithun's 1979 edited volume *The Languages of North America: Historical and Comparative Assessment*, provides an in-depth and technical overview of the relations among North American languages as well as their history or change over time. However, this book also covers the languages and language families of Middle and South America, providing much more information than its predecessors. In addition, it targets a much broader audience, including not only linguists (historical or otherwise), but also other people interested in the relations between American Indian groups. Throughout much of the book, Campbell refers to and provides a devastating critique of a recent "tripartite" classification of American Indian languages proposed by Joseph Greenberg (1989), which is supposedly supported by genetic evidence provided by anthropologists. Clearly, anthropologists and any others who might consider using Greenberg's work to further this theory make up one audience Campbell has in mind, and he makes it extremely difficult for them to continue referencing Greenberg's work. This book presents arguments and refutations of Greenberg's theory by many historical linguists who have worked with American Indian languages. For this reason alone, this book is an invaluable reference for all scholars of Native issues.

Apart from coming down firmly on the side of those who do not accept the "tripartite hypothesis," this book makes many other valuable contributions to the study of American Indian languages. It includes a very unique historical overview of the field of Americanist linguistics, reviewing the contributions of linguists who proposed various classifications for American Indian languages and language families from Christopher Columbus to the present. It also discusses the advantages and disadvantages of each suggested classification system, as well as the development of the field of American Indian historical linguistics. This section of the book would be especially useful for classes in historical linguistics or American Indian languages.

There are three chapters providing thorough surveys of the state of historical linguistics for North, Middle, and South America. Within each of these chapters, language families and/or language isolates found in the Americas are listed alphabetically and described exhaustively. As someone who teaches American Indian studies, I found these chapters particularly interesting and useful, for some of the sections go beyond a simple linguistic description and include quotations and references to other works documenting what is known about earlier migrations or intertribal relations. For example, Campbell cites Krauss and Golla on the subject of Athabaskan migrations to the West Coast and Southwest: "The Apachean languages of the Southwest appear to have their closest linguistic ties in the North with Sarcee, in Alberta, rather than with Chilcotin or the other languages of British Columbia; however it is not likely that this is evidence for the Apacheans having moved southward through the High Plains, as some have suggested. The Sarcee in the North, like the Lipan and Kiowa-Apache in the Southwest, are known to have moved onto the Plains in the early historical period from a location much closer to the mountains" (p. 112). Under the section on Uto-Aztecan (which is also accompanied by six maps on the subject), Campbell cites Fowler (1983) and tells us: "The Proto-Uto-Aztecan homeland appears to have been in Arizona and northern Mexico, perhaps extending into southern California. . . . From here, speakers spread to as far North as Oregon (Northern Paiute), east to the Great Plains (Comanche), and south as far as Panama (Nahua groups)" (p. 137). The last chapter also provides an interesting discussion of "linguistic areas," or areas in the Americas where various sounds or grammatical structures have diffused across languages. As Campbell states, "it is imperative to determine, where possible, whether shared traits are due to diffusion . . . or traceable to a . . . common ancestor" (p. 4). The book includes twenty-seven maps, covering language areas, language families, and culture areas, as well as a phonetic symbol chart showing all the sounds used in American Indian languages. The introduction also provides an interesting overview and discussion of the various ways in which many indigenous American languages received their "English" names, as well as a brief discussion of various pidgins and jargons (reduced languages used for trade purposes), including a discussion of the historical development of Plains sign talk. Obviously, this extremely detailed and carefully researched book will be useful to anyone, nonlinguists as well as linguists, interested in American Indian languages.

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Anti-Indianism in Modern America: A Voice From Tatekeya's Earth. By Elizabeth Cook-Lynn. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2001. 240 pages. \$26.95 cloth.

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe member Elizabeth Cook-Lynn uses this collection of journal entries, personal letters, conference presentations, and essays to