Record Nr. UNINA9910457270003321 Nostratic [[electronic resource]]: sifting the evidence / / edited by **Titolo** Joseph C. Salmons, Brian D. Joseph Pubbl/distr/stampa Amsterdam; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, c1998 **ISBN** 1-283-31233-6 9786613312334 90-272-7571-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (298 p.) Collana Amsterdam studies in the theory and history of linguistic science. Series IV, Current issues in linguistic theory, , 0304-0763;; v. 142 Altri autori (Persone) SalmonsJoe <1956-> JosephBrian D 410 Disciplina Soggetti Nostratic hypothesis Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Based on papers presented at the 2nd Workshop on Comparative Note generali Linguistics which was held at Eastern Michigan University, Fall 1993. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto NOSTRATIC; Editorial page; Title page; Copyright page; Table of contents; INTRODUCTION; SOME DRAFT PRINCIPLES FOR CLASSIFICATION; NOSTRATIC, EURASIATIC, AND INDO-EUROPEAN; THE CONVERGENCE OFEURASIATIC AND NOSTRATIC: EXPLORING THE NOSTRATIC HYPOTHESIS; INDO-EUROPEAN AND NOSTRATIC:SOME FURTHER COMMENTS(A RESPONSE TO""EXPLORING THE NOSTRATIC HYPOTHESIS""); NOSTRATIC: A PERSONAL ASSESSMENT; PROBABILISTIC EVIDENCE FOR INDO-URALIC; A PROBABILISTIC EVALUATIONOF NORTH EURASIATIC NOSTRATIC; RESPONSE TO OSWALT AND RINGE; THE IMPLICATIONS OF LISLAKH FOR NOSTRATIC: NOSTRATIC AND ALTAIC REGULAR SOUND CORRESPONDENCESAND LONG-DISTANCE GENETIC COMPARISONSUBJECT INDEX; LANGUAGE INDEX Sommario/riassunto The "Nostratic" hypothesis - positing a common linguistic ancestor for a wide range of language families including Indo-European, Uralic, and Afro-Asiatic - has produced one of the most enduring and often intense controversies in linguistics. Overwhelmingly, though, both

> supporters of the hypothesis and those who reject it have not dealt directly with one another's arguments. This volume brings together

selected representatives of both sides, as well as a number of agnostic historical linguists, with the aim of examining the evidence for this particular hypothesis in the context of distant gen