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ABSTRACTS

BASIC STEM OPPOSITIONS IN CAIRO ARABIC TRILITERAL VERBS

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The ability of the Cairo Arabic verbs to provide functionally active basic stem oppositions is examined. The study concentrates on the trichotomous system *faʿʾal*, *fiʿʾil* and *fuʿʾul*, and examines their ability to convey some general grammatical and derivational meanings, such as transitivity and intransitivity, as well as more specific functions related to them, such as causativity, as opposed to reflexivity, activeness as against passiveness, with or without unpredictable lexical connotations. Some introductory parallels with Standard Arabic are provided.

Key words: verbal stem derivation, basic stems, derived stems, basic stem pattern (BSP), transitivity, intransitivity (and related notions), intra-root vowels (pattern), trilateral / quadrilateral roots

IRAQ 1963: THE SHORT RULE OF THE BA^cTH

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In the circumstances of a military dictatorship, there was no alternative for a civilian group other than to persuade a faction of young officers opposed to ʿAbdalkarīm Qāsim’s rule to raise an open military rebellion, even at the risk of provoking civil war. The group that was ready to influence officers likely to take action was, of course, the *Baʿth Party*. Its members had the reputation of not being afraid to face danger in their struggle against military dictatorship ever since their unsuccessful attempt on ʿAbdalkarīm Qāsim’s life in 1959. When they finally succeeded in carrying out one of these plots, of which the margin of success was not very great, on 8 February 1963, the army turned to them to govern the country. Once in power, they had a golden opportunity of realizing the goals of their party. Political developments in the period between February and November 1963 were extremely confused, and consisted largely of different groups manoeuvring for power against a background of indiscriminate murder and terror. However, by June, ʿAlī ʿĪlīḡ as-Saʿdī had lost the Ministry of Interior, his faction had quarrelled with both Jamāl ʿAbdannācīr and the Iraqi *Nācīrists*, and fighting had broken out again in Kurdistan. He now faced increasing hostility both from other *Baʿthists* in the army and from his *Baʿthist* colleagues in Damascus, who were also becoming increasingly critical of some of his methods. On 18 November 1963 ʿAbdassalām ʿĀrif, with the support of the armed forces, moved to exercise personal control over the country.

Key words: the Ramaeān revolt; the *Baʿth Party*; pan-Arabism; Arab-unity talks; the Kurdish question

STRAY BIRDS: TAGORE AND THE GENESIS
OF MODERN CHINESE POETRY

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In recent decades, poetry has died many deaths and is still considered moribund today. The strange thing, though, is that it remains alive and often revives in moments of political crisis. This, for instance, was true in 1919 in the Republic of China (1912–1949) as well as in 1979 in the People's Republic of China (1949–present). Both of these dates also have to do with an Indian poet, namely with Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941, or Taige’er in Chinese: 泰戈尔), whose impact on Chinese literature is still measurable even after more than eighty years. The turning point in 1919 was for some type of bourgeois revolution and the watershed in 1979 represents a kind of socialist reform. Both dates are milestones in the history of modern China. But how can it be that poetry played a role in these decisive events at all?

Key words: Rabindranath Tagore, Chinese poetry, Mao Zedong, Cultural Revolution, Bei Dao, Bing Xin, Xu Shimo, Guo Moruo, John Caley

NOH AS MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
WITH REGARD TO HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

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Japanese noh drama is, similarly to the Western opera, a performance in which the textual, musical and choreographic parts unite to form a unique whole. The text as written by the original playwright was inseparably interwoven with the musical element and the two cannot be fully understood or appreciated without each other. In the times of the classical noh playwrights Kannami and Zeami, the performances are known to have attracted audiences, of all social strata, by their musical charm as well as by the rich texts and spectacular dance. Today, it is difficult to figure out the fascination the spectators must have felt then, as the musical side has undergone a centuries long development which has blurred the supposedly captivating original melody of the sung *fushi* parts. I am trying to get at the core of what can be reconstructed of the musical part of noh, on the basis of outlying the development of musical scales in use in Japan.

Key words: noh, Zeami, utai, yowagin, tsuyogin, kanguri(on), kuri(on), fushi, kotoba, taiko, fue, nōkan, Chinese pentatonic scale, gosei/goon, heptatonic scale, shichisei/shichion, Indian saptaka scales, Bhāratīya Nāṭyaśāstra, Xuanzong, Jing Fang, Su Qibo, jūniritsu, gagaku, zokugaku, kuri, sashi, kuse, Eguchi, Atsumori, Matsukaze, Kanze, Komparu, Hōshō, utaibon, shibui

DEBATING LANGUAGE POLICY IN ETHIOPIA

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This paper is focused on the development of language policy in Ethiopia from the reign of Haile Selassie I (1930-1974) until the present day. After the Federal Constitution was introduced in 1994, Ethiopia has been divided into eleven regions along ethno-linguistic borders. The constitution gave every nation the right to develop its own language and its own culture, though only Amharic, Tigrigna, Somali, and Afaan Oromo became major regional languages. This situation caused growing ethno-linguistic nationalism, which can be seen especially in the Oromiya region as well as the SNNPR (Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region). This paper will examine theoretical principles as well as case studies that seem to be important for a comprehensive analysis of language policy in Ethiopia. While the period until 1974 was characterized by a policy of Ethiopianization, the Derg government (1974-1991) introduced a policy of literacy and alphabetization. Several languages were standardized, including Somali, Oromo, Sidama and Wolayta. In reality, Amharic prevailed as a lingua franca and became the main administrative language.

Key words: Ethiopia, languages, language policy, Amharic, constitution

HOW SHOULD THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE BE CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE UGRIC LANGUAGE TAXON?

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The aim of this article is to consider the correct classification of the set of languages called the Ugric languages. The Ugric taxon includes Hungarian and two Ob-Ugric languages: Hanty and Mansi. However, Hungarian is so different from the Ob-Ugric languages that Hanty and Mansi should be put into a separate Ob-Ugric branch. Actually, that is only half of the step towards the correct classification of the Ugric languages. We must insist that Hungarian be put into a separate subgroup called the Hungarian subgroup of the Ugric group, or perhaps organize a separate group inside the Finno-Ugric family.

Key words: Ob-Ugric languages, Hungarian, Hanty, Mansi, Finno-Ugric languages, Turkic languages, Uralic languages, Manchu-Tungus languages