

one hand and, for example, Amerindian langs. on the other, which are manifested in a far smaller number of isoglosses.

U. was influential through his many writings as well as through his students, the best-known of whom were J.J.A. van → Ginneken, C.B. van Haeringen, E. → Kruisinga, G. Royen.

(1888): *De verwantschapsbetrekkingen tusschen de Germaansche en Baltoslavische talen*, doct. diss., Leiden. (1891): *Baskische studiën*, Amsterdam. (1892): *De plaats van het Sanskrit in de vergelijkende taalwetenschap*, Leiden. (1894): *Handboek der Indische klankleer in vergelijking met die der Indogermaansche stamtaal*, Leiden (E. transl.: *A manual of Skr. phonetics. In comparison with the Indogmc. mother-lang.*, London, 1898; New Delhi, 1977). (1896): *Etymol. wb. der got. sprache*, Amsterdam. (1898/9): *Kurzgefasstes etymol. wb. der altindischen sprache*, 2 vols., Amsterdam. (1899): *De onderlinge verhouding der indogermaansche tongvallen en hunne plaats in den indogermaanschen tongstam*, Leiden. (1907): *Karakteristiek der baskische grammatica*, Amsterdam. (1911): *Grammatische onderscheidingen in het algonkisch, voornamelijk gedemonstreerd aan het otchipwe-dialekt*, Amsterdam. (1914): *Some genl. aspects of Blackfoot morphol. A contr. to Algonquian lings.*, Amsterdam. (1923): *Zur vergl. Lautlehre der baskischen Dialekte*, Amsterdam. (1935a): *Oer-indogermaansch en oer-indogermanen*, Amsterdam. (1935b): *Eskimo en Oer-indogermaansch*, Amsterdam. (1938): *A concise Blackfoot grammar, based on material from the Southern Peigans*, Amsterdam. (1941): *Oude Aziatische contacten van het Eskimo*, Amsterdam. (1946): *Gestaafde en vermeende affiniteit van het Baskisch*, Amsterdam.

JOSELIN DE JONG, J.P.B. DE (1951/2): "Herdinking van C.C.U. (18 October 1866–12 Augustus 1951)", *JFKNA* 1951–52, 281–97 (E. transl.: *Lingua* 3, 1953, 243–68, and in: T.A. Sebeok, *Portraits of linguists. A biographical source book for the hist. of western lings.*, 1746–1963, Bloomington, IN/London, II, 1966, 253–66).

Arthur Joseph van Essen

'Ukbarî, Abû l-Baqâ' Abdallâh ibn al-Husayn al-, b. 538/1143, Bagdad, d. 616/1219, ib.: Ar. grammarian.

U. studied grammar and Koranic readings in Bagdad, where he spent most of his life. The biographies do not provide many details about his life, but he seems to have been held in high esteem. His main work is his book on the declension of the *Qur'ân* (*at-Tibyân fî i'râb al-Qur'ân*). Declension of the *Qur'ân* had always been a favorite genre of the grammarians. Unlike other grammarians who concentrated on the analysis of difficult passages (e.g. → Ibn al-Anbârî, Abû l-Barakât) or syntactically interesting passages (e.g. al-→ Farrâ'), U.'s aim was to explain the declension of every single word of the text, in the same way as → Ibn Hâlawayhi

had done before him for part of the text. In his book, U. provides the reader with a simple, but effective explanation of the text, including information about the variant readings and their declension and relevance, as well as poetic quotations and other grammarians' opinions. His other publs. include: a comm. on → Ibn Ginnî's *Lumâ'*, az-→Zamahšari's *Mufaššal* and az-→Zagğâgî's *Idâh*. These works have partly been preserved in ms. The *Masâ'il hilâfiyya fî n-nahw* are an interesting coll. of genl. theoretical controversies between grammarians.

(1987): *at-Tibyân fî i'râb al-Qur'ân*, 'A.M. al-Bağawî ed., 2 vols., Bayrût, 2nd ed. (S.a.): *Masâ'il hilâfiyya fî n-nahw*, M.H. Halwânî ed., Halab.

GAL, I, 335; Suppl. I, 495. *Bugya*, II, 38.

Kees Versteegh

Uldall, Hans Jørgen, b. May 25, 1907, Silkeborg, Denmark, d. Oct. 29, 1957, Ibadan, Nigeria; leading exponent of glossematics.

U. studied under O. → Jespersen in Copenhagen and D. → Jones in London, 1924–8. 1931–2 he undertook fieldwork in California, particularly on Southern Maidu (Nisenan). He received an M.A. 1933 from Columbia Univ. 1933–9 in Denmark he worked together with L. → Hjelmslev on the glossematic theory. 1939–48 he worked for the British Council in the Near East and Brazil. He was later appointed to the Univ. of Ibadan, Nigeria, where he organized a ling. survey of West Africa.

U. was an outstanding fieldworker, but apart from a very brief article he did not publish his important Maidu studies himself. Texts and dict. were publ. later by W. Shipley. As for the grammar, he felt that Maidu required a completely new approach, and this made his interests shift to ling. theory. The main ideas in glossematics are Hjelmslev's, but U.'s contrs. were important. 1951/2 he finished the first part of their planned common work (publ. 1957), but at this time U.'s approach differed from Hjelmslev's at various points, mainly due to U.'s view of the glossematic procedure as a discovery procedure.

(1957): "Outline of glossematic theory, part I., Genl. theory", *TCLP* 10, I (1967, with an introd. by E. Fischer-Jørgensen and a biblio.). With W. SHIPLEY (1966): *Nisenan texts and dict.*, Berkeley/Los Angeles, CA (with biblio.).

Eli Fischer-Jørgensen

Ungeheuer, Gerold, b. July 6, 1930, Karlsruhe-Durlach, Germany, d. Oct. 12, 1982, Bonn, Germany; founder of a branch of human com-

munication science with a social science orientation encompassing phonetics and computational linguistics.

U. studied mathematics, philos., musicol. at the Univ. of Heidelberg, 1950/1, communication science under K. Steinbuch at the Univ. of Karlsruhe, 1951–5, and, having obtained a degree in engineering, went on to study phonetics and human communication science, musicol., philos., and lings. at the Univ. of Bonn, where, under the supervision of W. → Meyer-Eppler, he finished his doctorate 1958. 1961 he was appointed prof. of mathematics and communication science at the Cauca Univ. in Popayán, Colombia, 1962 lecturer at the Univ. of Bonn, where he completed his *Habilitation* in phonetics and human communication science at the *Inst. für Phonetik und Kommunikationsforschung*. 1967 he became prof. of Phonetics and Communication Science at the same univ., where he remained until his death, both as a teacher and director of the *Inst. für Kommunikationsforschung und Phonetik* (as it was called after 1968).

U.'s work in phonetics began with investigations into the mathematical 'eigenvalue' problem and its application to vowel articulation, leading to his diss. (1958) and eventually to his 'pioneering work' (Kohler 1983:80) on the acoustic theory of vowel articulation (1962a). As evidenced by his work in connection with his *Habilitation* (1962b, in part publ. 1968a), U. viewed phonetics, reflecting the influence of Meyer-Eppler, as a discipline rooted in the broader science of human communication and dealing with the external conditions underlying ling. communication. More than one third of his writings deal with phonetic problems (1977a and b, 1993). His investigations into the phonetic aspects of ling. communication processes focused in part on the perception of acoustic speech signals and in part on the ability of machines to recognize speakers and speech, which gave rise to the *DAWID* system (Device for Automatic Word Identification by Discrimination).

U. played a key role in establishing and promoting computational lings. in Germany. According to him, computational lings. deals with problem-solving systems and communication processes between the human individual and the computerized system by means of statements formulated in a natural lang. Therefore, computational lings. can be characterized by dialogue systems (1972:194–5).

Until the early 60s, models from communications technol. and information theory influenced U.'s thinking. He overcame their limitations by turning to a theoretical framework consisting of a theory of social action and a theory of prob-

lems and problem-solving as a basis for his innovative communication theory (1972:9–23).

It seems true to type that U. was also the first univ. teacher in Germany to criticize Chomsky. Instead of modelling lang. by means of Generative-Transformational Grammar, he proposed theories of communicative and esp. semantic processes (1972; 1987, I). Rediscovering K. → Bühler (1967), U., in contrast to systems lings. and speech-act theories, emphasized the 'dominant role of semantic phenomena in a natural lang.', the 'distinction between communicative utilization of ling. entities as opposed to handling them in an extracommunicative manner', and the 'paraphrastic relationship as a fundamental mechanism of natural langs.' (1972: 105). He proposed a 'communication semantics' addressing as its object 'inner acts' engaged in for the purpose of communication between human beings as a suppl. and contrast to ling. semantics.

During the last years of his life, U. worked on the hist. and philos. foundation of his communication theory. He studied C. Wolff, J.H. Lambert, B. Spinoza, G. Frege, B. Russell, F. Nietzsche, → Plato, and esp. G.W. → Leibniz, whose *cognitio symbolica*, i.e., the semiotic conditions of human cognition, a central theme of the history of ideas, he considered basic to any theory of human communication (1990, II).

U.'s more than 120 publs. deal with glossematics and mod. lings.: information theory and lings.; computational lings. and ling. data processing; log. problems within lings.; communicative and extra-communicative aspects of lang.; arbitrariness of ling. signs; paraphrase and deep structure; creativity in expressing and understanding ling. meaning; non-verbal communication; persuasion; hearing of witnesses and communication; discourse analysis; communication semantics; content analysis; theoretical and practical problems in sci. work; consensus in communicative situations; lang. and music.

(1958): *Untersuchungen zur Vokalartikulation*. Bonn (unpubl. doct. diss.). (1962a): *Elemente einer akustischen Theorie der Vokalartikulation*. Berlin, etc. (1962b): *Phonetische Aspekte beim Sprachverstehen*. Bonn (unpubl. *Habilitationsschrift*, in part publ. 1968a). (1967): "Die kybernetische Grundlage der Sprachtheorie von Karl Bühler", in: *To honor Roman Jakobson*. The Hague/Paris, 2067–86. (1968a): "Systematische Signaldestruktion als Methode der psychoakustischen Phonetik", *Phonetica* 18, 129–85. (1968b): "Paraphrase und syntaktische Tiefenstruktur", *FoL* 3, 178–227. (1972): *Sprache und Kommunikation*. Hamburg. (1977a): *Sprache und Signal*. Hamburg. (1977b): *Materialien zur Phonetik des Dt.*, Hamburg. (1987/90): *Kommunikationstheoretische Schriften. I: Sprechen, Mitteilen, Verstehen*. J.G. Juchem ed.; II: *Symbolische Erkenntnis und Kommunikation*.

H.W. Schmitz ed., Aachen, (1993): *Phonetik und angrenzende Gebiete, Miscellaneen, Fragmente, Aufzeichnungen. Aus dem Nachlaß*, W.H. Vieregge J. Göschel eds., Stuttgart.

JUCHEM, J.G. H.W. SCHMITZ (1982): "Problematische Verständigung", *Kodikas* 4, 5, 195–205. KOHLER, K.J. (1983): "Necrologium G.U.", *Phonetica* 40, 79–82. SCHMITZ, H.W. (1983): "Necrologia G.U.†", *ZS* 2, 159–68.

H. Walter Schmitz/Wilhelm H. Vieregge

Urquhart, Thomas, b. 1611, Cromarty, Scotland, d. 1660? (place unknown); translator of Rabelais, and author of tracts on universal lang. and related topics.

U.'s style, both in his life and in his writings, is encapsulated by the epithet flamboyant. Unfortunately one is almost wholly dependent on his writings for details of his life, and in neither can one with confidence separate fact from fiction. He was born of an aristocratic family, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he matriculated in 1622. He next made the first of several extended visits to the Continent, his movements in each case prompted, as he reports, by legal or political intrigues, the details of which are invariably complicated and always slightly out of focus. In 1637, on his return from his first tour, U. and his brother were indicted on a charge of forcibly detaining their father in one of the upper chambers at Cromarty Castle; the case came to trial but was abandoned. U. was a staunch Royalist and took part in the 'Trot of Turiff' against the Covenanters in 1639. In token of his support, U. was knighted by Charles I at Whitehall in 1641. While in London he saw through the press his first publ., a book of apophthegms (1641). On his father's death in 1642 he inherited the patrimonial estate in Cromarty, together with the financial liabilities that went with it. The resources of the library there gave him the opportunity of composing a book on trigonometry (1645), but subsequent asset-stripping of the library by his creditors prevented him from completing the treatises on 500 other inventions that he reports to have had in preparation. After the death of Charles I, U. took part in the Royalist march which culminated in the Battle of Worcester in 1651. U.'s papers (which he happened to have with him) were unluckily dispersed to the four winds when the army was routed, but among those he managed to retrieve (from a kennel) was "a parcel of a preface he intended to premise before the Grammar and Lexicon of an Universal Lang". This he publ. in 1652 as part of *Ekskubalauron* (1652a: on the printing and proof-reading of which see Simpson 1935:48), and once

again as part of *Logopandecteiston* (1653a). The happy completion of these two works can be ascribed to the circumstance that U. had spent the intervening time in the quiet of imprisonment, first in the Tower and then at Windsor. During this prolific period he also produced a treatise on genealogy (1652b) and the first part of his transl. of Rabelais (1653b). Little is known of the rest of his life, much of which appears to have been spent abroad. He is reputed to have died of an uncontrollable fit of laughter on hearing of the Restoration of Charles II, but this is uncorroborated (Seccombe 1908:47).

U.'s tract on universal lang. is little more than a programmatic outline itemizing a list of features the scheme was to incorporate. (The scheme itself—all twelve thousand folio pages of it—was of course lost at the Battle of Worcester, as U. reminds us more than once.) Nevertheless the proposal is of considerable hist. importance in that it gives a record of the range of ling. preoccupations that were brought into a single focus by the universal lang. movement, and it does so at a very early stage in its development. The contents strongly suggest that U. must have had intellectual contacts with the network of lang. planners in the early 1660s, but there is no documentary evidence to say who. U.'s published work was certainly known to those active in Oxford, and possibly served as a model for a broadsheet advertisement produced for his own scheme by G. → Dalgarno, which likewise consists of an itemized list of features and "advantages" (Dalgarno 1657).

In the light of dismissive and uninformed remarks that have been made by mod. commentators, it is important to establish that U.'s proposal was taken at face value by his contemporaries. Dalgarno indeed was anticipating that he would produce a complete scheme on the basis of it, as we know from a letter from him to Hartlib dated Nov. 3, 1659, in which he asks for news about the progress of such projects and (among others) specifically names "Sir Tho. Urquhart my country man" (Sheffield Univ. Library, Hartlib ms. 42/7/1). It is thus possible that U. as well as Dalgarno was linked into the Hartlib network, but this must be conjecture. Dalgarno, incidentally, had also been educated at Aberdeen (albeit ten years later than U. and at another college), and it cannot be wholly coincidental that the intellectual climate of northeast Scotland should have fostered not one but two of the universal lang. schemes of the early 17th c.

Despite the wilful obscurity of U.'s proposal (the clearest discussion of which is to be found in Salmon 1972), it contains all the essential features that were recognized at the time as consti-

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Max Niemeyer Verlag

Tübingen 1996

ISBN 3-484-73078-8

SM 586, -