# Zygmunt Frajzyngier

M.A. in Oriental Languages, University of Warsaw, 1963, M.A. in African Studies (African Linguistics), University of Ghana, 1965, Ph.D., University of Warsaw, 1968.

## **Awards and honors**

Listed in: (2006) Encyclopedia of Languages and Linguistics, (Keith Brown, (ed)).

2005. Faculty Fellowship, University of Colorado

2003. Dedicatee. *Motion, direction and location in languages. In honor of Zygmunt Frajzyngier*. Erin Shay and Uwe Seibert (eds.). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.

2003. Visiting Fellow, Center for Linguistic Typology, Institute of Advanced Study, La Trobe University

2002. Humboldt Research Award.

Nominated Mentor by three Van Ek Award Winners.

2001. Research Associate, Centre National de Recherches Scientifique, Nice

2000. Visiting Professor: University of Nice

2000. Guest Scholar, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

1992. Boulder Faculty Assembly award for Excellence in Research, Scholarly, and Creative Work

1991 Kayden Prize for the publication of the Mupun-English Dictionary

1980 Faculty Fellowship, University of Colorado

## **External minicourses:**

University of Stockholm (2000)

University of Utrecht (2004)

**Grants**: Numerous grants from the NSF and NEH. Most recent: Butcher Award (with John Hewitt) for Linguistic and Genetic Relationships in Northern Cameroon. Grammars of Wandala and Giziga (NSF with Erin Shay)

#### **Books**

2007 (expected) A Grammar of Gidar. Frankfurt: Peter Lang.

2005. Frajzyngier, Zygmunt, Eric Johnston with Adrian Edwards. *A Grammar of Mina*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

2004. Frajzyngier, Zygmunt, David Rood, and Adam Hodges (eds). *Linguistic variation and language theories*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.

2004. Frajzyngier, Zygmunt, and Mohammed Munkaila. *Grammatical and semantic relations in Hausa: 'point of view' 'goal' and 'affected object'*. Cologne: Koeppe.

2003. and Erin Shay. *Explaining language structure through systems interaction*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.

2002. Studies in Chadic morphology and syntax. Paris/Brussels: Peeters.

2002. Frajzyngier Zygmunt with Erin Shay. *A Grammar of Hdi*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter

2001. A Grammar of Lele. Stanford Monographs in African Linguistics. Stanford: CSLI.

1999. Frajzyngier Zygmunt and Traci Curl (eds.) *Reflexives: Forms and Functions*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.

1999. Frajzyngier Zygmunt and Traci Curl (eds.) *Reciprocals: Forms and Functions*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.

1996. *Grammaticalization of the Complex Sentence: A case study in Chadic*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: Benjamins. Complementary Series to the Study in Language.

1993 A Grammar of Mupun. Berlin: Reimer

- 1991 Mupun-English Dictionary. Berlin: Reimer.
- 1989 Editor: *Current Progress in Chadic Linguistics*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- 1989 A Grammar of Pero. Berlin: Reimer.
- 1985 A Pero-English and English-Pero Vocabulary. Berlin: Reimer.
- 1969 Wst M Ap do j M Azykoznawstwa afrykan Oskiego (Introduction to African Linguistics). Warsaw: Univ. of Warsaw Press.
- 1968 Wybór tekstów do nauki er M オ米区&ご この ◆・② (A Hausa Reader). Warsaw: Univ. of Warsaw Press.

## **Papers**

Over 120 papers, 20 published or in press since 2000

## **Recent Invited talks**

New Reflections on Grammaticalization III, Santiago de Compostela, Spain Syntax of World's Languages, Lancaster, England The 3rd Seoul International Conference on Discourse and Cognitive Linguistics, 07 Workshop on African Languages, in association with the VIIth Congress of the Association of Linguistic Typology, Paris (September 07)

Other invited talks: US> Rice University, Germany (Berlin, Bayreuth (several times), Cologne (several times), Constanze, Frankfurt, Bielefeld, Leipzig), France (Paris LACAN, Universities of Lyon I, Lyon II, Nice), Sweden (Stockholm, Uppsala), Switzerland (Zurich), The Netherlands (Amsterdam, Leiden), Australia (LaTrobe University, University of Melbourne), and New Zealand (University of Auckland).

## Fieldwork

Since 1999 fifteen seasons of fieldwork (one in Nigeria, the remaining in Cameroon).