

A comparative analysis of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in English and Kibeembe in use

Alfred Romaric NGAMBOU*, and Basile Marius NGASSAKI**

Abstract

This paper purports to contrast the syntactic mechanisms that English and Kibeembe resort to derive demonstrative pronouns and adjectives within noun phrases and verb phrases. It appears that in Kibeembe demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are directly linked to the noun class prefix. Additionally, the former is pre-nominal and the latter is post-nominal. But in English demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are respectively pronominal and preverbal. However, they are dependent in Kibeembe whilst in English they are autonomous. In both languages the distinction lies on the fact that in Kibeembe the demonstrative lexeme is generally a copy of the noun class prefix (even if one can find out some possible exceptions) whereas in English it is not.

Keywords

English, Kibeembe, demonstrative, adjective, pronoun, noun phrase, verb phrase

Résumé

Cet article vise à examiner les mécanismes syntactiques que l'Anglais et le Kibeembe font ressortir dans la dérivation des pronoms et adjectifs démonstratifs respectivement au sein des phrases nominales et phrases verbales. Il apparaît que dans la langue Kibeembe les pronoms et les adjectifs démonstratifs sont en liaison directe avec la classe préfixale du nom. En plus, le premier est pré nominal et le second post nominal. Mais en Anglais les pronoms et adjectifs démonstratifs sont respectivement pronominaux et préverbaux. Cependant, ils sont dépendants en Kibeembe tandis qu'en Anglais ils sont libres. Ainsi, dans ces deux langues, la différence se situe dans le

* Doctorant, Faculté des lettres, arts et sciences humaines, Université Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville (Congo). E-mail : alfromngambou@gmail.com

** Professeur titulaire Cames, Faculté des lettres, arts et sciences humaines, Université Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville (Congo).
E-mail : ngassakibasile@gmail.com

fait qu'en Kibeembe le lexème démonstratif est une simple copie de la classe préfixale nominale (bien qu'il existe quelques exceptions) contrairement à l'Anglais.

Mots clés

Anglais, Kibeembe, démonstratif, adjectif, pronom, groupe nominal, groupe verbal

Introduction

Speedy means of communication such as telephone, airplanes, cars, trains and boats create conditions for a global world through the 21st century. And to meet the requirements of this new environment, large regional organizations are taking place. Although interpreters are badly needed during international conferences, English language is stepping ahead as the international language.

Situation is even worse for African countries which have experienced the three last centuries of colonization whose marks are ever embedded in Africans' everyday life. The cornerstone of this cultural imperialism is language because any African country has at least one European language as an official language. In this respect, B. M. Ngassaki (2006, p. 55) states:

Cependant, l'Afrique est devenue le champ où le modernisme et la tradition s'affrontent. De cette guerre d'usure dépendra la survie de certaines valeurs traditionnelles. Plus la tradition aura résisté aux assauts répétés du modernisme, plus elle sera capable d'imposer ses valeurs. Le danger qui actuellement menace la littérature africaine est le symptôme de la révolution que subit la société traditionnelle. Dans les sociétés africaines, la nouvelle génération considère la maîtrise de l'écrit comme le symbole de la réussite sociale. On assiste de ce fait à un déclin de la tradition orale. Alors, sa survie partielle ne réside plus que dans le transfert de son patrimoine à l'écrit.

This analysis is relevant because most of the African languages have not got any script. Obviously, African languages are dying, particularly dialects such as Kibeembe which has not even got a national wide audience. This point is very critical because Western

people for various reasons dare to deny the status of language to African languages. This view has even overwhelmed the African elite. Regarding what happened in the Conference on African Literature in Kampala in 1962 where discrimination was made between works of English expression and those written in African local languages, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o (1981, p. 6) asserts :

The discussions on the novel, the short story, poetry, and drama were based on extracts from works in English and hence they excluded the main body of works in Swahili, Zulu, Yoruba, Arabic, Amharic and other African languages.

This means that less opportunity is given to African languages to survive in such hostile environment. Accordingly, it sounds crucial to work on Kibeembe to reveal that this language is part of the universal linguistic heritage. And to show the absurdity of some negative thoughts about African languages, we are going to conduct a contrastive study between English and Kibeembe to demonstrate that Kibeembe as any other language bears universal characteristics such as word- order, flexibility, appropriateness, duplication, merger, stress, intonation etc. So, regarding all the denials made on African languages, our problematic will be centered around the following question:

Do demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in Kibeembe bear some universal features ?

This question finds its substance in the following hypothesis: can any human vocal language have the properties of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives ?

To better achieve this analysis, we are resorting to the descriptive approach through a comparison made with the English language. Beforehand, a review of literature is carried out to set what has been written so far on the topic so as to appreciate our contribution on the field.

1. Review of literature

Linguistics is a science which tackles issues related to language. In general, a lot has been said on the field. And we were greatly inspired

by what has been written so far by our predecessors, be it on English language or Bantu languages. A lot has been said on English language. For instance, any English grammar book deals with these points. And we think that there is no need to mention the whole bulk of these studies. In order to illustrate the substantial works on English grammar, three books will be mentioned: *Practical English Usage*, *English Grammar in Use*, and *English without tears*. Most of illustrations and examples of English language have been drawn out from these books.

Regarding Bantu languages, a lot also has been said, but our focus will be put on Kibembe. Accordingly, four authors will be pinpointed: Jacquot, Kouarata, Nsayi, and Bankoussou to review some specific literature that is linked with this work.

Jacquot (1981) focusses on the Kibembe linguistic survey with a deep concern on proverbs and riddles. He argues that Kibembe demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are closed or bound to nouns and possess some salient features namely duplication, merger of the pronoun or adjective (mainly in interrogative and declarative sentences), word order, singular/plural, tone (high/ low), flexibility, appropriateness... For instance,

- Demonstrative pronouns:

1- Dìdìkì dìà nkààngà

This egg of guinea hen

This is the egg of the guinea hen

Or,

2- Díkìdì dìà nkààngà

Egg this of guinea hen

This is the egg of the guinea hen

Both sentences used in singular share the same meaning showing the duplication of the first syllable 'dì'(of the noun) which has moved after the noun in the second example. It may also be positioned at the end of the sentence as in Díkì dìà nkààngà dì. So, 'dì' is singular as opposed to 'mì', plural, which may be used in place of dì three times,

i.e., mùmííkì mià nkààngà meaning these are the guinea hen's eggs..
We also notice the lack of the copula verb to be in Kibeembe.

- Demonstrative adjectives :

3- Mùbàkàl'wù mùtìm'bùbwè

Man this heart good

This man is kind/ genteel/generous

Or,

4- Wùmùbàkàl' wà mùtìm'bùbwè

This man of heart good

This man is kind/genteel /generous

In the second sentence, we notice the addition of the element 'wà'; that preposition doesn't come out in sentence 3. This addition shows how important the sentence structure and word order are in Kibeembe.

Jacquot's work has been contributive because it helps us get a better understanding about important features, namely duplication, movement operation and the position of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in sentences despite the fact that the great deal of work concentrates on proverbs and riddles.

Bankoussou, Mberi and Miles (2009) deal with two skills of the Kibeembe language, reading and writing perfectly. They tell us how to construct elementary words and sentences by alphabetical letters. Within these sentences, we notice the use of some demonstrative pronouns and adjectives clearly illustrated as follow :

- Demonstrative pronouns :

5- Bìnkì ? - Bìbìndyà

This what ? -This food

What is this ? - This is the food

Or,

6- Nkìbì ? - Bìbìndyà

What this? - This food

What is this ? - This is the food

Here, the two examples show that in the interrogative sentence the demonstrative pronoun 'bì' can move from the first position to the final one without shifting the meaning of the sentence.

- Demonstrative adjectives:

7- Bàònìbà

Birds those

Those birds

Or,

8 - Bàbànòni

Those birds

Those birds

Likewise, in these noun phrases we remark that 'bà' is dependent on the noun either positioned at the beginning or at the end of the utterance.

The authors' work obeys the didactic dimensions as a whole; but it is very informative because we find important properties in Kibeembe, namely, inflexion (number), duplication, bound forms and merger as far as demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are concerned.

Kouarata (2002) is mainly concerned with the sociolinguistic and dialectometric study of Kibeembe. He provides relevant information about how Kibeembe functions within the four subdialects, Kibeembe of the savannah, Kibeembe of the forest, Kiyaka and Kinkeenge. He briefly writes on demonstrative pronouns and adjectives as exemplified below:

- Demonstrative pronouns:

9- Mìminwà myà bàmpùkù

These holes of rats

These are rats' holes

Or,

10-Mìnwàmì myà bàmpùkù

Holes these of rats

These are rates' holes

Similarly, both sentences show the duplication of the demonstrative pronoun 'mì' bound to the noun. It moves after the noun in the second example, but the meaning remains the same in both examples.

- Demonstrative adjectives:

11- bààlàbà

Children these

These children

Or,

12- Bàbààlà

These children

Movement operation and duplication of 'bà' also occur in the above illustrations quite plainly.

Kouarata's work on Kibeembe is mainly sociolinguistic and dialectometric, but a great interest has been put on this work since he provides relevant materials about demonstrative pronouns and adjectives resorting to the morphological and syntactic aspects of word order, bound forms and movement operation respectively.

Nsai (1984) concentrates on the phonology and phonetics of Kibeembe. He describes and analyzes the phonemes (vowels and consonants), then studies their relations to generate words and utterances. A series of illustrations in which demonstrative pronouns and adjectives come out is of great interest to the reader. For instance, the phoneme /l/, sonorant, liquid and palato-alveolar, as in: lùlùkàyà lwà màbóónzò (this is a healing leaf). The demonstrative pronoun lu is attached to the noun lùkàyà. And the phoneme /dz /, obstruent, affricate and alveo-palatal, as in Dìdzàndàál dyà màkwà (this/that is a strong soldier). Dì may occur before or after the noun. In plural, Màdzàndàál mà màkwà (these/those are strong soldiers).

Nsai's work provides a clear idea about the use of phonemes in Kibeembe with words, utterances and sentences illustrated by means of determiners, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs...Based on phonology with some features like inflexion and word order, Nsai's

work illustrates briefly demonstrative pronouns and adjectives of which a wider study should be of great interest to us.

The authors whose literature has been reviewed above have demonstrated the existence of important features, namely binding theory, duplication, movement operation, inflexion (e.g. number) etc.

Our article, on the other hand, contrasts the syntactic derivation of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives by driving data from different language families namely English and Kibeembe. Indeed, an analysis is conducted to discover the grammatical properties of the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives as well as highlight its syntactic distribution and constraints in both languages. So, this paper addresses the following question: Do demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in Kibeembe bear some universal features?

This article is organized as follows: the introduction clarifies the objectives, scope and significance of this work. Section 1 deals with the review of literature. Section 2 provides background information on English and Kibeembe demonstrative pronouns and adjectives. Section 3 focusses on the similarities and dissimilarities on both languages. Finally, section 4 summarizes the key findings of this paper.

2. Background information on English and Kibeembe

This section centers on the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in both languages. For a clear presentation, a word will be said on the features of English language and then a move will be made on Kibeembe language.

2.1. Demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in English

As English and Kibeembe do not belong to the same language family, it is not surprising to notice some particularities for each of them as far as the places of the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are concerned. A. Mauffrey, I. Cohen and A. Lilti (1983, p.318) define demonstrative pronouns as follow: “Comme tous les pronouns, les pronouns démonstratifs sont des substituts du groupe nominal. Ils remplacent un groupe nominal dont le déterminant est un adjectif démonstratif”. English demonstrative pronouns namely this/that

(singular) and these/those (plural) can occur either at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the sentence. Generally, English determiners have the same distribution, i.e., they are found in the same places as full noun phrases. In this way, M. Tallerman (2011, p.55) states: “(...) determiners have just the same distribution (...) as a full noun phrase”. The demonstrative pronouns observe these structures: determiner + verb /noun for declarative sentences; wh + verb + determiner for interrogative sentences and determiner + verb + not + noun for negative ones whereas the demonstrative adjectives are structured as follow: determiner + noun. The following instances show it:

- Demonstrative pronouns can be placed before or after the verb depending whether the sentence is declarative, negative, interrogative or imperative :

12- That/this is why I don't drink any wine (negative)

13- That/this needs repairing (affirmative)

14- Which ones do you prefer, these or those? (Interrogative)

In these examples, there are several overt forms of demonstrative pronoun markers. Traditionally, people only think of the pairs this/that (singular) and these/those (plural). They represent the core of demonstrative pronouns and occur before or after verbs denoting things, persons, places, times, reasons and manners. To some extent, they may be replaced by 'it' when it determines an object/thing. E.g.: It's why, they need it too much.

As regards the demonstrative adjectives, it does seem reasonable to mention the fact that they always precede the nouns with which they may shift in accordance with the number, i.e. if the noun is in singular or plural, the demonstrative adjective should grammatically fit as well. According to E.M. Kirkpatrick (1983, p.332): a demonstrative adjective aims at “making evident [or] proving with certainty [the nature of someone or something/”. They are part of the class of determiners and therefore pertain to the nominal group. In so doing, A. Mauffrey, I. Cohen and A. Lilti (1983, p. 313) define demonstrative adjectives as follow: “Ils appartiennent à la classe des déterminants et font donc partie du groupe nominal. Ce sont des déterminants “obligatoires” qui servent à désigner”. In the light of the above definition, it's evident that demonstrative adjectives designate persons, animals, things or objects. They are not said at random; they

totally obey the distance from the participants and the number. That's why C. F. Hockett (1958, p.257) state: " This type turns on relative distance (in time and space) from the speaker and hearer, and on number". The instances below prove it:

15-I want to meet this/that man

16-Students want to get these/those diplomas

17- In these/those days, living conditions got harder and harder.

Accordingly, like articles, pronouns, adjectives, demonstratives are obligatory determiners. They can't be combined with others, but they may fit with complementary determiners namely numeral adjectives as in:

18- She seeks to stay in this/that big country

In short, English demonstrative pronouns and adjectives have the same distribution allowing the speaker to apply the notion of choice between the pairs this/that and these/those. The movement operation of these pairs is only feasible or possible through pied pitting movement.

2.2. Demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in Kibeembe

This sub-section discusses the syntax of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in Kibeembe. In so doing, it analyses the different characteristics and properties that come out when deriving this process.

According to B. E. Pryse (1984: p.4)

(...) The name suggests the function with demonstrative pronouns that point out, or demonstrate the nouns that they stand for. They can often be confused with demonstrative adjectives but their functions differ. These pronouns include this, that, these and those.

First, the Kibeembe demonstrative pronouns are clearly seen within the noun phrase (subject) and verb phrase (object). The most important thing to quote here is about their pre-nominalization or post-nominalization in the derivational process, i.e., the position they take as bound to nouns and their syntactic functions.

Contrary to the analysis made on English language which is mainly based on documents, the source of information on Kibeembe

derives from documents, participative observation, and the informants. We have carried out interviews among Kibeembe speakers in order to collect data. We are going to mention three of them who have substantially increased our knowledge on this language: Mantono Ngoma Joseph, Nkombo Marcel, Mangobi Ngoma Albert. All of them are above sixty years and all of them are living in Brazzaville. Since these informants have kept close links with their relatives who are living in the villages, we have found important to go on the field.

According to the informants, demonstrative pronouns and adjectives, in general, may occur either before or after the nouns, or even at the end of the sentence, being totally attached to them. When pre-nominalized, they occur at the very beginning of the noun as the first syllable; and they are post-nominalized when they are at the final position. They function as specifiers. Syntactically, they obey the following structure within the noun phrase: Demonstrative pronoun/adjective + noun or noun + Demonstrative pronoun/adjective. Here are some examples illustrating the aforesaid statements with a particular reference to the singular and plural forms.

- Demonstrative pronouns:

19- Didíki dyà nsùsù/ díkìdi dyà nsùsù (singular)

This egg of hen egg this of hen

This is the hen's egg

20- Mimíki myà nsùsù/ míkìmi myà nsùsù (plural)

These eggs of hen eggs these of hen

These are the hen's eggs

21- Dinaádíki dyà nsùsù/ díkìdinaá dyà nsùsù (singular)

That egg of hen egg that of hen

That is the hen's egg

22- Minaámíki myà nsùsù/ míkìminaá myà nsùsù (plural)

Those eggs of hen eggs those of hen

Those are the hen's eggs

In the light of the above examples, the underlined syllables, placed before or after, are dependent to the noun phrases (NPs). They are mostly a pure copy of the noun first syllable. However, di, mi,...express near objects /things whereas dinaá, minaá...accounts for far things/objects.

- Demonstrative adjectives:

23- Minkìàmì

Morning this/that

This /that morning

24- mù bilúúmbùbì

In days these/those

In these/ those days

In both instances, the noun first syllables *mì* and *dì* are duplicated to form the demonstrative adjectives which remain attached to the nouns.

But not all demonstrative pronouns and adjectives obey that criterion; we also find out some that are different from the noun first syllable in singular.

For instance,

- Demonstrative pronouns :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 25- <u>Yìnzò</u> mè | <u>nzòyì</u> yà mè (singular) |
| This house me | House this of me |
| This is my house | this is my house |
| 26- <u>Màmànzò</u> mà mè | <u>mànzòmà</u> mà mè (plural) |
| These houses of me | houses these of me |
| These are my houses | these are my houses |
| 27- <u>Yìnáànzò</u> mè | <u>nzòyìnáà</u> yà mè (singular) |
| That house me | House that of me |
| That is my house | that is my house |
| 28- <u>Mànáàmànzò</u> mà mè/ <u>mànzòmànáà</u> mà mè (plural) | |
| Those houses of me | houses those of me |
| Those are my houses | Those are my houses |

In the above examples, the move of demonstratives does not shift the meaning of the sentence. But to keep the same meaning, it is essential to add the preposition 'yà', singular and 'mà', plural meaning 'of' inserted between the noun or adjective and the possessive pronoun. For example, Yìnzò (yà) mè / nzòyì yà mè (This is my house). Structurally, 25) and 27) have the same constituent order, so do 26) and 28). So, demonstratives actually point out the words they describe. They appear within the noun phrases (subject) and the verb phrases (object).

Demonstrative adjectives also obey the principles aforesaid: the change of meaning, addition of elements, word- order etc. For

example, mùbàkàl'wù bùbì (this man is bad) or wù mùbàkàl'wà mùbì. Here, bùbì shifts into mùbì due to the presence of the preposition wà to make sense to the sentence.

The next section highlights the similarities and dissimilarities concerning the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in the two languages under discussion.

3. Contrastive analysis

All the demonstrations which have been carried out in the previous sections are to set clearly the similarities and differences between English and Kibeembe. Actually, the similarities will evidence the universal features found in Kibeembe so as to state that Kibeembe stands as a verbal human language. On the other hand, the differences also show the universal characteristics of any language which embeds some specificities.

3.1. Similarities

Kibeembe and English make use of the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives when applying the derivational process. Furthermore, in both languages, this process implies the merger or movement of a constituent before or after the noun or verb. Additionally, some constituents are bound while others are autonomous. But the similarities are mainly expressed as follows :

- a) All types of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives occur in both languages as well as the salient features aforementioned. They are overt or observable ;
- b) The structure of demonstrative pronouns in the question form: Wh + verb/ noun + dem (in English) and dem.pron + wh or wh + dem. Pron. (in Kibeembe)

The question forms based on the application of wh-movement are used at the very beginning. Example:

- Kìnkì ? Or nkìkì ? (singular)

This what ?

What is this ?

- Kìnáánkì ? (singular)

That what ?

What is that?
 - Bìnkì? (plural)
 These what?
 What are these?
 - Bìnàánkì? (plural)
 Those what?
 What are those?

3.2. Differences

As regards the differences, it is obvious to quote a series of elements that differentiate the two languages: First, in Kibeembe the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives are pre-nominalized and pre-verbalized. They observe the movement operation before and after the noun or verb and the first noun syllable is often duplicated twice or three times in the sentence. Moreover, they are dependent and bound forms whilst in English they are often post-nominalized and post-verbalized and always occur in the same place. That is why they are considered as independent forms or lexical morphemes. Second, dissimilarity between the two languages is also related to the fact that in Kibeembe the demonstrative pronoun and adjective may occur before or after the noun (subject), or even at the final position of the sentence without shifting the meaning but in English it is not. Third, the copula verb is missing in Kibeembe whereas in English it does appear in demonstrative sentences. And finally, the two languages are different in terms of structures in that Kibeembe has always fewer constituents than English in the examples aforementioned.

3. Results

The key results of this contrastive analysis about the demonstrative pronouns and adjectives can be summarized as follows :

Kibeembe	English
1)Pre or post-nominal/verbal	Pre or post-nominal/verbal
2)Bound lexical morpheme	Independent lexical morpheme

3)Overt lexical morpheme	Overt lexical morpheme
4)Less constituents in a phrase, utterance or sentence	More constituents in a phrase, utterance or sentence
5)Lack of the copula	Presence of the copula
6)Specifiers	Specifiers
7)different distribution and typology	Same distribution and typology
7)The merger conditions are respected if we consider the copy theory to explain the position of the demonstrative pronoun or adjective	The merger conditions are respected if we consider the copy theory to explain the position of the demonstrative pronoun or adjective

Conclusion

In this paper, we have analyzed demonstrative pronouns and adjectives under cross-linguistic perspectives. From this analysis, it appears that English and Kibeembe share some grammatical properties and syntactic distributions about demonstrative pronouns and adjectives which are pre/post-nominal or verbal. But Kibeembe, viewed as a tone language belonging to the Bantu language family, has bound forms whereas English, the Indo-European language, has free ones. Based on the duplication process, Kibeembe governs more types of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives than English in accordance with the first noun syllables. A pure copy of these syllables helps to get a large number of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives in Kibeembe.

Finally, the demonstrative process is mainly overt or visible to explicate each structure in both languages. So, this investigation confirms the existence of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives pointing out the similarities and differences based on grammatical properties and syntactic distributions.

This analysis agrees with the previous ones which points out that Bantu language bears universal features as any other language and should not suffer from any status of inferiority. That is the case with

Kibeembe. So a further study can be carried out on morpho-phonological components for the same purpose.

References

- BANKOUSSOU Rock, 2009, MBERI Émilienne and MILES Elisabeth, *Taanga na tina Kibeembe Lire et écrire le Kibeembe*, Sil-Congo-CRADM.
- KIRKPATRICK E. M., 1983, *Chambers 20th century Dictionary*, New Edition, The Chaucer Press Ltd.
- HOCKETT Charles F., 1958, *A course in Modern Linguistics*. Macmillan Publishing co., Inc. New-York, Cornell University.
- JACQUOT André, 1981, *Études Beembe Congo. Esquisse Linguistique. Devinettes et Proverbes*, Université de Paris I.
- KOUARATA Guy Noel, 2002, *Rapport de la mission d'étude sociolinguistique et dialectométrique sur le Kibeembe*, S.I.L Congo-Brazzaville.
- KOUARATA Guy Noel, MURI Sabine and BROWN Sara, 2010, *Dictionnaire Beembe-français*, Brazzaville, SIL Congo (première édition).
- MURPHY Raymond, *English Grammar In Use*, 2004, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, (Third Edition).
- NGASSAKI Basile Marius, 2006, « Des repères pour l'analyse littéraire d'une œuvre africaine anglophone », *SAFARA*, N° 5 janvier, p. 37-56.
- NGUGI Wa Thiong'o, *Decolonising the Mind*, London, James Currey, 1981.
- NSAYI Bernard, 1984, *Approche du Kibeembe. Première et deuxième articulation*, Université de Paris V.
- PRYSE B. Elizabeth, 1984, *English without tears*, Lagos, Collins edition, Federal Training Centre.
- SCHNEIDER Gerold, 1998, *An introduction to Government and Binding, Notes for an Imaginary Colloquium*, Universitas Turicensis.
- SWAN Michael, 2005, *Practical English Usage*, (New Edition), Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- TALLERMAN Maggie, 2011, *Understanding Syntax.*, Hodder Education, Newcastle University Press (Third edition).