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ALGORITHMIC STUDIES OF ENGLISH MONOSYLLABICS FOR PREDICTION OF PARTS OF SPEECH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ALGORITHMIC STUDIES OF ENGLISH MONOSYLLABICS FOR PREDICTION OF PARTS OF SPEECH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A GROUP DIVISION OF LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

ABSTRACT

This bibliography consists of 207 selected references of
interest to researchers engaged in algorithmic studies of
English monosyllabics so as to be able to predict the parts-
of-speech of any English word without regard to semantics.
The most significant result of the literature search was to
confirm beyond a reasonable doubt that the specific mode
of application of the logical-empirical method to the English
language by Lockheed researchers, and results obtained,
are new and unique. The search covered the period from
1500 A. D. to June 1962.

Search Completed July 1962

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Availability notices and procurement instructions following the citations are direct quotations of such instructions appearing in the source material announcing that report. The compiler is well aware that many of these agencies' names, addresses and office codes will have changed; however, no attempt has been made to update each of these notices individually.

In citing classified reports, (SECRET TITLE) or (CONFIDENTIAL TITLE) as appropriate, has been used when that classification of the title was indicated on the report. (UNVERIFIED TITLE) has been used when the report was not available to the compiler and it was impossible to verify the report's title and the title's security level.

Classification of classified reports is indicated by abbreviation in upper right top line of bibliographic entry. The classification of the report is given in full, e.g., SECRET REPORT, at the conclusion of the bibliographic data for that report entry.

This selective bibliography has been prepared in response to a specific request and is confined to the limits of that request. No claim is made that this is an exhaustive or critical compilation. The inclusion of any reference to material is not to be construed as an endorsement of the information contained in that material.

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FOREWORD

Linguistic research being conducted by James L. Dolby and Howard Resnikoff has as its central hypothesis that formal algorithmic definitions of written-English word structure elements will allow the prediction of the parts-of-speech of any English word without regard to semantics. One-syllable words were tabulated from recognized dictionaries with notations as to their parts-of-speech. From these, a general definition was formulated that would describe the structural form of any word element that might be productive of English words. These word structure elements are generally of the form CVC, and constitute a class of "words" that include, with trivial exceptions, all monosyllable words of English. The synthetic general form superficially resembles some traditional grammatical, morphological, and linguistic concepts, but is unique because of the logical-empirical method employed in its derivation; the pragmatic tests applied to measure validity; and algorithmic formulation. All possible English "monosyllabic" letter strings occur in this form, and these appear to be fundamental structural elements for English words. Observations, quantified where possible, are made of the parts-of-speech that relate to the different classes of fundamental letter-strings. The products of this research will soon be published by the above named researchers.

This literature search attempted to locate the following:

1. Attempts that might have been made to predict parts-of-speech of English words by algorithmic methods.

2. Attempts that might have been made to define syllables algorithmically.

3. Information on birth and death of words for structural reasons.

4. Comprehensive talbes that might exist of English syllables; and of noun or verb declensions.

5. Rationalizations that might exist on the relative order of the English alphabet.

6. Dictionaries that might relate in any way to the problems in question.

7. Any material that might relate to these problems.

Results of this literature search:

1. Apparently no attempt to predict parts-of-speech of English words by this precise method has ever been recorded.

2. The <u>syllable</u> has been amply treated, but it appears that no attempts have heretofore been made to define the English syllable algorithmically.

3. Very little has been written on the birth and death of words for structural reasons.

4. Apparently no exhaustive lists exist of English syllables nor of noun and verb declensions.

5. A few attempts have been made to rationalize the relative order of the English alphabet on other than historical grounds, but apparently this still remains to be done.

6. Some dictionaries and other lists of words exist that have been compiled or arranged by some algorithm, but none exist that specifically relate to this study.

7. A goodly amount of material exists that is of interest to our researchers. This would include early rhyming dictionaries, and grammars; authoritative compendia on

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English grammar; historical data relative to change or
lack of change in word structures; the recent exhaustive
dictionaries; and particularly the work of linguists for the
last thirty years or so.

Search completed July 1962.

The more important sources consulted in this literature search are:

1. American bibliography for 1921–1956. (In: PMLA) Annual.
2. Bibliographie linguistique des annees 1939 –... publiee par
   le Comite International Permanent de Linguistes. Utrecht,
   Spectrum, 1949 –   . v. 1–   .
3. Cambridge bibliography of English literature, ed. by
   F. W. Bateson .... Camb. , Un. Pr. , 1940; N. Y. ,
   MacMillan, 1941. 4v.
4. Essay and general literature index, 1900–1933 .... N. Y. ,
   Wilson, 1934. 1952p.
5. Guiraud, Pierre. Bibliographie critique de la statistique
   linguistique. Rivisee et completee par Thomas D. Houchin
   .... Utrecht, Editions Spectrum, 1954. 123p.
   (Comite international permanent de linguistes. Publications
   du comite de la statistique linguistique. II).
6. International index to periodicals, devoted chiefly to the
   humanities and science, v. 1–   . 1907–   ...., N. Y. ,
   Wilson, 1916–   . v. 1–   .
7. Kennedy, A. G. A bibliography of writings on the English
   language from the beginning of printing to the end of 1922.
   Camb. , Harv. Un. Press, 1927. 517p.
8. Modern Humanities Research Association. Annual bib-
   liography of English language and literature, 1920–   .
   Cambridge, Un. Press, 1921–   . v. 1–   . Annual.
9. Modern Language Association of America. Annual bib-
   liography, 1956–   . (In: PMLA April 1957–   ).
10. Nineteenth Century readers' guide to periodical literature,
    1890–99, with supplementary indexing. 1900–1922 ....
    N. Y. , Wilson, 1944. 2v.
11. Northrup, C. S. Register of bibliographies of the English
    language and literature. New Haven, Yale Un. Press, 1925.
    507p. (Cornell Studies in English, 9)
12. Poole's index to periodical literature, 1802–81. rev ed.
    Boston, Houghton, 1891. 2v. _____Supplements,
    Jan. 1, 1907. Boston, Houghton, 1887–1908. 5v.
13. Quarterly checklist of linguistics.... (American Biblio-
    graphic Service) East Northport, N. Y. 1, F. 1958–   .
14. Readers' guide to periodical literature. 1900–   .
    N. Y. , Wilson, 1905–   . v. 1–

1.   Abel, James W.

Monosyllables. SPEECH MONOGRAPHS.

v. 25, p. 29−41, 1958.

A very important analysis of English syllabication.

2.   Abel, J. W.

The phonetic contexts of [ƆI] .

SPEECH MONOGRAPHS. v. 20, p. 247−252,

1953.

A list of the phonetic contexts in which English sounds occur.

3.   Ajdukiewicz, K.

Die syntaktische konnexität.

STUDIA PHILOSOPHICA. v. 1, p. 1−27, 1935.

Early work towards obtaining algorithmic criteria of sentences.

4.   Arnold, G. F.

Stress in English words. LINGUA, v. 6,

p. 221−267, 397−441, 1957.

5.   Ball, Alice M.

THE COMPOUNDING AND HYPHENATION

OF ENGLISH WORDS. N. Y. , Funk and Wagnalls,

1951.

A list of compounded and hyphenated words with rules. Includes a list of categories of nouns that may properly be used as adjectives.

6.   Ball, Alice M.

COMPOUNDING IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

N. Y. , H. W. Wilson, 1939, 236p.

A comparative review of varient authorities with a rational system for general use and a comprehensive alphabetic list of compound words.

1

7.   Barker, James L.
Syllable and word division in French and English.
MODERN PHILOLOGY. v. 19, p. 321−336.
Feb 1922.

Discussion based upon sound and articulation.

8.   Bartlett, Adeline C.
Full-word compounds in modern English.
AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 15, p. 243−249, 1940.

Observation that full-word compounds continue to occur in English.

9.   Bateson, F. W., ed.
CAMBRIDGE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH
LITERATURE. Cambridge University Press.
1940, 4 vols.

Most comprehensive bibliography in the field for period 600−1900.

10.   Bazell, C. E.
ON MORPHEME AND PARADIGM. Istanbul,
Kenan Basimevi, 1948, 21p.

11.   Block, Bernard
Leonard Bloomfield. LANGUAGE, v. 25,
p. 87−98, 1949.

Obituary with complete bibliography of his writings.

12.   Bloomfield, Leonard
LANGUAGE. N. Y., Holt, 1956, 564p.

A very authoritative introduction to the science of linguistics and the study of language.

13.   Bolinger, Dwight L.

Intersections of stress and intonation. WORD.

v. 11, p. 195−203, 1955.

Under certain conditions it is the intonation that conditions an allophonic change in the stress.

14.   Bolinger, Dwight L.

Word affinities. AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 15,

p. 62−73, 1940.

Speculation on the regular connotations carried by words and word elements.

15.   Booth, A. D., Brandwood, L., and Cleave, J. P.

MECHANICAL RESOLUTION OF LINGUISTIC

PROBLEMS. N. Y., Academic Press, 1958, 306p.

A very detailed account of "mechanical" techniques and results of work on various linguistic problems.

16.   Bowman, Elizabeth

On the analysis of syllabic resonants in English.

STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS. v. 12, p. 78−84, 1957.

17.   Boys, Richard C.

An eighteenth-century essay on spelling.

MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES. v. 52, p. 209−210.

Mar 1937.

A brief note on the existance of: John La Fond. New System of Music, 1725. This book discusses spelling and use of words.

18.   Bradley, J. Franklin
             What a language! ENGLISH JOURNAL.
             College ed. v. 27, p. 349—350, 1938.

On curiosities of English spelling.

19.   Brown, Goold, 1791—1857
             GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH GRAMMARS. 10th ed.
             N. Y., William Wood and Co., 1869. 1102p.

A compendium of all previous work in English grammar with a bibliography of grammars.

20.   Brown, Roland Wilber
             COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC WORDS... Rev. ed.
             Washington, 1956. 882p.

21.   Brown, Roland Wilber
             MATERIALS FOR WORD-STUDY, A MANUAL OF
             ROOTS, PREFIXES, SUFFIXES AND DERIVATIVES
             IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. New Haven, Van Dyck,
             1927. 234p.

22.   Carnap, Rudolf
             THE LOGICAL SYNTAX OF LANGUAGE.
             London, Kegan Paul, 1937. 352p.

A formal symbolic representation of linguistic structure. The systematic statement
of formal rules which govern the forms of a language. A very scholarly work.

23.   Carton, Irving S.
             INITIAL /SL/ IN ENGLISH. Ann Arbor,
             Un. Microfilms, 1957. (Un. Microfilm,
             Ann Arbor, Mich., Pub. #20,575)

Concerns semantical cohesion among lexical units in English: Initial /SL/ was
selected as a representative example.

24.   Chomsky, N.
           SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES. The Hague,
           Mouton, 1957.

Attempt to construct a formalized general theory of linguistic structure.

25.   Colby, Frank O.
           THE AMERICAN PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
           OF TROUBLESOME WORDS. N. Y., Crowell,
           1950. 399p.

A pronouncing dictionary with etymologies.

26.   Collins, Joseph Victor
           STUDY OF THE ESSENTIAL MEANINGS OF
           ENGLISH WORDS OF LATIN AND GREEK
           ORIGIN; INCLUDES A DICTIONARY OF
           FAMILIAR STEMS. Stevens Point, Wisc.,
           Worzalla Pub. Co., 1939. 134p.

27.   Danielson, Bror
           STUDIES ON THE ACCENTUATION OF
           POLYSYLLABIC LATIN, GREEK, AND
           ROMANCE LOAN-WORDS IN ENGLISH WITH
           SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE ENDING IN
           -ABLE, -ATE, -ATOR, -IBLE, -IC, -ICAL,
           AND -IZE. (Diss. Stockholms Högskola.)
           N. Y., Stechert-Hafner, 1948. 644p.

5

28.   Davis, E. B.

English stress accent. COLLEGE ENGLISH.

v. 5, p. 136–141, 1943.

The problem of uniform stress accenting in English is discussed.

29.   Dawson, Benjamin

PHILOLOGICA ANGLICANA: OR A PHILOLOGICAL

AND SYNONYMICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. Ipswich, 1806. 500p.

Dictionary to "adornment" based on attempt to isolate the basic English words.
Criticised for "incredible splitting of hairs." Unfortunately, the splitting is semantical.

30.   Dawson, Benjamin

PROLEPSIS PHILOLOGICAE ANGLICANAE:

OR PLAN OF A PHILOLOGICAL AND

SYNONYMICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. Ipswich, 1797. 43p. (Republished

1806.)

Proposal for a dictionary of the very limited number of basic words which comprize
English.

31.   De Groot, A. W.

Structural linguistics and word classes.

LINGUA. v. 1, p. 427–500, 1948.

32.   Denby, M.

Decay and death in English vocabulary.

YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY FOR 1922,

TRANSACTIONS. Part 23, v. 4, p. 1–17, 1922.

Concerns the disappearance of words from languages. Specific instances are given
from English.

33.   Diringer, David

THE ALPHABET. N. Y., Philosophical

Library, 1948. 600p.

Contains a Chapter on specific systems of syllabic systems of writing, but does not clearly define "syllable." States that the <u>order</u> of the Latin alphabet of 23 letters was fixed from the middle ages. Only U, W, and J were added and were differentiations from V, V, and I respectively. Y and Z were appended at the end of the alphabet in the 1st century, and were used to transliterate Greek words. The Latin alphabet is: A, B, C, (with sound of "K") D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z.

34.   Dobson, E. J.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, 1500−1700.

I. SURVEY OF SOURCES. II. PHONOLOGY.

London, Oxford, 1957. 1078p. and 2 vols.

Vol. 1 gives an excellent survey of early English grammars. "In general, they were unable to distinguish phonetic from written language." Vol. 2 goes into great detail on phonetics.

35.   Dye, Clinton C.

DICTIONARY COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF ONE

WORD, TWO WORDS AND COMPOUND WORDS.

Berkley, Calif. 1953. 215p.

A practical guide to word division for copyreaders, printers, etc.

36.   Eliason, N.

On syllable division in phonemics. LANGUAGE.

v. 18, p. 144−147, 1942.

Critique of the following article concerning patterning of syllabic phonemes: Trager, G. and Block, B. The Syllabic Phonemes of English. LANGUAGE. v. 17, p. 223−246. (1941).

37.   Eliason, N. E. and Davis, R. C.
THE EFFECT OF STRESS UPON QUANTITY
IN DISSYLLABLES: AN EXPERIMENTAL AND
HISTORICAL STUDY. Bloomington, Indiana
University, 1939. (Indiana University Publi-
cations, Science Series, n. 8).

38.   Empson, William
THE STRUCTURE OF COMPLEX WORDS.
N. Y., New Directions, 1951.

Concerned with accrued meanings of words.

39.   Emsley, Bert
Progress in pronouncing dictionaries.
AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 15, p. 55−59, 1940.

The means by which pronunciation is indicated in dictionaries follows a clearly defined
pattern over the different periods of development of these dictionaries.

40.   Ernst, Margaret S.
WORDS, ENGLISH ROOTS AND HOW THEY GROW.
N. Y., Knopf, 1937. 112p.

41.   Eyestone, Maxine A.
TESTS AND TREATMENT OF COMPOUND
SUBSTANTIVES IN MODERN AMERICAN
ENGLISH WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON
STRESS AND INTONATION PATTERNS. Ph.D.
Dissertation. Michigan State College, 1954.
140p.

Compound substantive is a word-unit made up of two or more words which together
function as a single part of speech. It differs from a simplex in that it must also
have at least two strong stresses.

42.   Faucett, Lawrence and Maki, I.
      A STUDY OF ENGLISH WORD-VALUES.
      STATISTICALLY DETERMINED FROM THE
      LATEST WORD COUNTS. Oxford, Un. Press,
      1932. 282p.

List of words with frequency of usage.

43.   Fisher, John Hurt
      The ancestry of the English alphabet.
      ARCHAEOLOGY. v. 4, p. 232−242. 1951.

Describes evolution of letters and usage, but does not discuss relative order.

44.   Fries, Charles C.
      On the development of the structural use of
      word order in modern English. LANGUAGE.
      v. 16, p. 199−208, 1940.

Statistics on the gradual transition from free word order to fixed, indicating that the present usage was fully established by the 15th century.

45.   Fries, Charles C.
      THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH: AN
      INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF
      ENGLISH SENTENCES. N. Y., Harcourt,
      1952. 304p.

An important work on English syntax.

46.   Gage, W. W.

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES IN AMERICAN

INTONATION. Ph. D. Dissertation. Cornell

Un., 1958, 137p.

Intonation is the meaningful use of pitch. Also included is a treatment of the grammar of stresses on the level of units no smaller than those which can stand as independent words.

47.   Gimson, A. C.

The linguistic relevance of stress in English.

ZEIT FÜR PHONETIK UND ALLGEMEINE

SPRACHWISSENSCHAFT (Berlin). v. 9,

p. 143−149, 1956.

48.   Gleason, H. A.

INTRODUCTION TO DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS.

Rev. ed., N. Y., Holt, Rinehardt, and Winston,

1961, 503p.

A very comprehensive and excellent introduction to descriptive linguistics.

49.   Guiraud, Pierre

BIBLIOGRAPHIE CRITIQUE DE LA

STATISTIQUE LINGUISTIQUE.... Utrech,

(Comite international permanent de linguistes.

Publ. du comite de la statistique linguistique II).

Editions Spectrum, 1954, 123p.

Classified list of scholarly books and articles on a variety of statistical approaches to linguistic studies.

50.   Hackh, Ingo W. D.

The history of the alphabet. SCIENTIFIC

MONTHLY. v. 25, p. 97−118, Aug 1927.

Historical treatise. Does not go into reasons for relative order of the alphabet.

10

51. Hall, Robert A.

How we noun incorporate in English.

AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 31, p. 83−88, 1956.

A verb is derived from another verb by including in the stem a noun element which indicates either a direct object or an adverbial compliance. Examples are given, i.e., hand-feed; hero-worship.

52. Harap, Henry

The most common grammatical errors.

ENGLISH JOURNAL. (College ed.) v. 19,

p. 440−444, June 1930.

A list of most common grammatical errors.

53. Harris, David P.

THE PHONEMIC PATTERNING OF THE

INITIAL AND FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTERS

OF ENGLISH FROM LATE OLD ENGLISH TO

THE PRESENT: A STRUCTURAL APPROACH

TO THEIR HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Ph. D. Dissertation, Un. of Michigan. 1954

268p.

General historical analysis of the problem of initial and final consonant structure. Conclusions: (1) Only a few types of changes occurred (2) Consonant clusters have occurred to fill in phonological patterns; and very few new cases have emerged (3) Final cluster changes (but not initial) occurred in 14−16th centuries.

54. Harris, Zellig S.

Co-occurrence and transformation in linguistic

structure. LANGUAGE. v. 33, n. 3, pt. 1,

p. 283−340, 1957.

Defines a formal relation among sentences by which one sentence structure may be called a transform of another (question and answer). Analysis based on co-occurrence of morphemes. Concept can allow a more algebraic analysis of language.

55.   Harris, Zellig S.

                    Discontinuous morphemes. LANGUAGE v. 21,

                    p. 121−127, 1945.

Attempts to generalize the term, MORPHEME so as to apply not only to sequences of successive phonemes, but also to broken sequences.

56.   Harris, Zellig S.

                    Distributional structure. WORD. v. 10, #2/3,

                    p. 146−162, 1954.

"Distribution" means the environment of an element "A". The meaning of "elements" is discussed.

57.   Harris, Zellig S.

                    From phoneme to morpheme. LANGUAGE v. 31,

                    p. 190−222, 1955.

Presents a constructional procedure segmenting an utterance in a way which correlates well with word and morpheme boundaries.

58.   Harris, Zellig S.

                    Morpheme alternants in linguistic analysis.

                    LANGUAGE. v. 18, p. 169−180, Jul 1942.

Suggests a rigorous technique for determining morphemes of a language.

59.   Harris, Z.

                    STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS. Chicago Univ.

                    Press. 1950. 384p.

A set of structural methods for descriptive linguistics.

60.   Harwood, F. W.
              Axiomatic syntax: the construction and evaluation
              of a syntactic calculus. LANGUAGE. v. 31,
              p. 409—413, 1955.

Discusses methods for presenting syntactic information in form of a calculus, and
for measuring its ability to describe a language.

61.   Harwood, F. W. and Wright, Alison M.
              Statistical study of English word formation.
              LANGUAGE. v. 32, p. 260—273, 1956.

A study of possible mechanisms in the formation of words that consist of a "base"
plus a word forming element.

62.   Hatcher, Anna Granville
              MODERN ENGLISH WORD-FORMATION AND
              NEO-LATIN. A STUDY OF THE ORIGIN OF
              ENGLISH (FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN)
              COPULATIVE COMPOUNDS. Baltimore,
              John Hopkins Un. Press, 1951.

63.   Hendricks, Ira K.
              A historical study of the grammatical
              nomenclature pertaining to the English
              verb. ABSTRACTS OF DISS., Stanford Univ.,
              1940—1941, p. 82—85.

64.   Herdan, G.
              LANGUAGE AS CHOICE AND CHANCE.
              Groningen, Noordhoff, 1956. 356p.

Mathematics applied to language. Includes sections on the internal structure of words
(Possible combinations of letters, etc.)

13

65.   Herdan, Gustave
            TYPE-TOKEN MATHEMATICS; A TEXTBOOK
            OF MATHEMATICAL LINGUISTICS.
            'S-gravenhage. Mouton and Co. , 1960.

A very technical compendium on mathematical linguistics.

66.   Hill, Archibald A.
            English verb nomenclature — 'third person
            singular.' STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS. v. 10,
            n. 3, p. 63 – 64, 1952.

Discussion of verb inflection forms.

67.   Hill, Archibald A.
            INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTIC STRUCTURES.
            N. Y. , Harcourt, 1958. 496p.

Discusses all elements of English structure from elementary sounds through sentences.
Comprehensive but not exhaustive.

68.   Hill, A. A.
            A note on the division of syllables in present
            day English. AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 8,
            p. 59 – 60, Apr 1963.

On spoken language.

69.   Hjelmslev, L.
            The syllable as a structural unit. PROC.
            THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF
            PHONETIC SCIENCES. 1938, p. 266 – 272.

Presentation and discussion of the following definition: "A syllable is a chain of
expression including one and only one accent."

70.   Hockett, Charles F.
COURSE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS. N. Y.,
Macmillan, 1958.

A textbook on modern linguistics. Comprehensive in scope.

71.   Hockett, Charles F.
English verb inflection. STUDIES IN
LINGUISTICS. v. 1, n. 2, p. 1-2-1−1-2-8,
May 1942.

Very technical discussion of the subject.

72.   Hockett, Charles F.
A formal statement of morphemic analysis.
STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS. v. 10, n. 2,
p. 27−39. 1952.

A technical critical article on Z. Harris' morphemic theories.

73.   Hoeningswald, H. M.
Morpheme order diagrams. STUDIES IN
LINGUISTICS. (Norman, Okla.) v. 8, p. 79−81,
1950.

A brief but interesting means is discussed of diagramming morphemes.

74.   Hoenigswald, H. M.
Sound change and linguistic structure. LANGUAGE.
v. 22, p. 138−143, 1946.

Sound changes are classified with regard to their effect on structure.

15

75.   Hultzen, Lee S.
The pronounciation of monosyllabic form-words
in American English. In: STUDIES IN SPEECH
AND DRAMA IN HONOR OF ALEXANDER M.
DRUMMOND. Bryant, Donald C., et al. ed.
Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell Univ. Press, 1944.
p. 255–284.

76.   Hultzen, Lee S.
Stress and intonation. GENERAL LINGUISTICS.
v. 1, p. 35–42, 1955.

"There is no a priori or demonstrated basis for assuming that accent, in English, is primarily a matter of stress rather than of intonation."

77.   Hunter, Edwin R.
Verb + Adverb = Noun. AMERICAN SPEECH.
v. 22, p. 115–119, 1947.

On formation of such words as, buildup, call-down, etc.

78.   Ives, Sumner A.
Hierarchies of determinism in English structure.
GENERAL LINGUISTICS. v. 1, p. 14–20. 1955.

Only certain sequences of phonemes and morphemes occur in English. A means for determining such necessary patterns is suggested.

79.   Jesperson, O.
ANALYTIC SYNTAX. Copenhagen. Levin and
Munksgaard, 1937. 170p.

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80.   Jesperson, O.

GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. 9th ed. Garden City, N. Y.,

Doubleday, 1955. 274p.

The chief peculiarities of the English language are characterized, and their historical development described.

81.   Jesperson, O.

A MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR ON HISTORICAL

PRINCIPLES. Copenhagen. Munksgaard.

1909−1949. 7v.

A basic, authoritative English historical grammar.

82.   Jesperson, Otto

Monosyllabism in English. BRITISH ACADEMY.

PROCEEDINGS. v. 14, 1928, p. 341−368.

Discussion of monosyllabism in English. Although more than 158,000 monosyllabic words are possible, only about 8,000 forms are in actual use. There are about four times as many monosyllables as polysyllabic homophones.

83.   Jonson, Ben

The English grammar .... London, 1640. v. 9

of: THE WORKS OF BEN JOHNSON IN NINE

VOLUMES BY W. GIFFORD, ESQ. London.

G. and W. Nicol ...., 1816.

The grammar of Ben Jonson of the English Language.

84.   Joos, Martin

READINGS IN LINGUISTICS. THE DEVELOPMENT

OF DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS IN AMERICA SINCE

1925. Washington, Am. Council of Learned Soc.

1957. 421p.

A collection of representative articles.

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85.   Joos, M.

Reviews. LANGUAGE. v. 32, p. 293-298,

1956.

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191.   Twaddell, W. F.

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