§1 Introductory Works

The purpose of this guide is to make some recommendations for further reading which students can follow up for themselves. Particularly in the area of introductions to language there are a large number of works available and new books on the subject come out at least on a yearly basis. For this reason it is not possible to mention all. In order to facilitate the choice of a book for a given level or area some sections are preceded by a brief paragraph in which the main concerns and questions are listed in summary form and occasional recommendations are made.

The items in this guide which bear on the history of English are to be found in section 4. The History of English.

§2 1.0 Introductions

Introductory books on linguistics generally start with a chapter intended to heighten the reader’s awareness of language. The issues discussed are usually the nature of language and the task of delimiting it from other communication systems, homing in on the essential features of human language and examining definitions which have been offered in previous literature. Furthermore, many authors begin by clearing up with erroneous notions and misconceptions which lay people all too often have about language and by introducing basic terminology needed for linguistic discussions. Some introductions choose this opportunity to deal with the origins of language, though this might be touched on in a later chapter, if at all. A special study of this question in very readable form is to be found in Aitchison (1996).

An explanation of how the linguist views the structure of language — the various linguistic levels — can be expected here; in addition one may often find a discussion of linguistic theory, especially if the introduction is intended to demonstrate linguistic principles within the framework of a certain model such as that of generative grammar.

Introductions to linguistics make a basic distinction between levels, which concern the structure of language, and branches (fields or areas), which address themes in the use of language. The levels discussed should include phonetics/phonology, morphology/lexicology, syntax, semantics/pragmatics. The fields of linguistics which one can expect to be touched on are sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics (with language acquisition as the central concern) and language change. Varieties of language may also be dealt with, and pidgins and creoles may be mentioned here as well. Elementary books may also sketch the various schools of linguistics which have arisen over the past two centuries. At least three are normally recognised: 1) neogrammarianism (historical linguistics — Indo-European studies); 2) structuralism (Saussure; Sapir, Bloomfield); 3) generativism (Chomsky and his followers; this direction might be contrasted with recent other proposals, particularly with functional-typological approaches).


### 1.1 General studies and overviews


Crystal, David ???? *The Language Revolution*.

Crystal, David ???? *How Language Works*.


### 1.2 Dictionaries of Linguistics

For the student of English linguistics the best reference works are definitely by Crystal and McArthur as these contain much specific information on English (both on the history and on present-day varieties).


### §2.1.3 History of Linguistics


### §2.1.4 Biographical Studies


### §2.1.5 The Basis for Language, Origins of Language

This section contains book which are about the origins of language in the human species. The development of language with the individual is a concern of psycholinguistics (see
principles of human language.


evolutionary emergence of language. Social function and the origins of linguistic form. Cambridge: University Press.


Pinker, Steven ???, How the Mind Works. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.???


§1.6 Anthologies and collections

Apart from reading a complete textbook on linguistics students may choose to consult a collection of essays on linguistics or a selection of representative texts on the subject from authorities in the field (an anthology). There are not very many of these — compared with literature for example, but those which exist are worth looking at for useful and appropriate material. Many anthologies are restricted to a linguistic level or a field of investigation which in fact heightens their usefulness because of the depth of coverage possible with such specialisation. Below a small selection is offered.


London: Arnold.


1.7 Languages of the world


§2 Levels of language

§2.1 Phonetics

*Issues* Human sounds; phonetic representation; the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), different branches of phonetics.


Johnson Phonetics ???


2.2 Phonology

*Issues* The field of phonology; different units (phoneme versus allophone); phonotactics; distinctive features; generative phonology; recent non-linear views on phonology; syllable structure and its role in phonology analysis.


### 2.3 Morphology

*Issues* Defining the word; inflectional and derivational morphology; parts of speech; internal structure of words; affixation processes; grammatical categories, form and content; morphological theory (American structuralism, morphology in generative grammar, natural morphology).


### 2.4 Lexicology and Word Formation

*Issues* Word formation; historical development, language type; productive processes, kinds of formation in English; semantic and morphological aspects; relationship to linguistic theory.


§2.5 Syntax, Grammar

*Issues* Delimitation of the field; structural view of syntax; phrase structure grammar; early generative grammar (Chomsky 1957); the standard theory (Chomsky 1965): deep and surface structure; derivations and transformations; recent developments: government and binding, (Chomsky 1981 and later); principles and parameters; the acquisition of syntax; universals of syntactic structure; cross-linguistic generalisations; psychological reality of rules; syntax and other linguistic theories. (See also section on *Linguistic theory*).


University Press.


### 2.6 Linguistic Theory


### 2.7 Semantics

**Issues** Defining meaning; sense and denotation; lexical grammatical, sentence and utterance meaning; homonymy and polysemy; grammaticality and acceptability; propositional content and truth-conditional semantics; componential analysis; prototype theory; etymology.


§2.8 Pragmatics

**Issues** Different kinds of pragmatics; speech acts, illocutionary and perlocutionary force; discourse and text; reference and deixis; conversational analysis, implicatures; registers and styles of language.


## 2.9 The philosophy of language


### 3 Areas and Applications
Issues Main schools of thought: nativism versus behaviourism; innateness, the Language Acquisition Device; recent views on Universal Grammar, parameter setting; the stages of language acquisition; acquisition of linguistic levels. Relationship to second language acquisition. Structure of the brain; possible location of language faculties. Language pathology and clinical linguistics. Aphasia, different types and their linguistic consequences. Remedial treatment for affected individuals.


§3.2 First Language Acquisition


### 3.3 Second Language Acquisition


### §2.3.4 Applied Linguistics


### §2.3.5 Language Pathology


### §3.6 Sociolinguistics

*Issues* Standard, vernacular and dialect; Urban sociolects; Techniques of data collection and analysis; Social variables; Insights into language change; Bilingualism, diglossia, code-switching; Language planning; Ethnolinguistics: Language and culture; the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.


Lippi-Green, Rosina 1997. *English with an accent. Language, ideology and


Mesthrie, Rajend et al. (eds) 2000. *Introducing sociolinguistics*. Edinburgh: University
Press.

Mesthrie, Rajend (ed.) 2001. *A concise encyclopedia of sociolinguistics*. Amsterdam:
Elsevier.


Muysken, Pieter and Lesley Milroy (eds) 1995. *One speaker, two languages.


Gruyter.
Amsterdam: John Benjamins.


§3.7 Bilingualism


Cambridge: University Press.


§3.8 Anthropology


§3.9 Historical Linguistics


### §3.10 Language Change

**Issues** Discussion of the diachronic approach. Language families. Techniques in historical linguistics: comparative method and internal reconstruction. Three views of change: neogrammarian, structural, generative. Change on different linguistic levels; analogy, rule change. The role of language contact and borrowing. Linguistic geography, linguistic areas. language birth (creoles) and language death. Recent insights of sociolinguistics.


§3.11 Language Contact


Filppula, Markku, Juhani Klemola and Heli Pitkänen (eds) 2008. *English and Celtic in...*


§3.12 Language Death and Revitalisation


§3.13 Language Planning


§3.14 Language Universals and Typology

**Issues** Definitions of typology; the major language types. Classification of languages; typological harmony. Universals of language structure in the sense of Greenberg; implicational universals.


§3.15 Language and Literature


§3.15 Guides to the Study of Literature

Hall.

§3.17 Text Linguistics


§3.18 Stylistics, specialised language varieties


§3.19 Translation


§3.20 Corpus Linguistics


3.21 Discourse Analysis


§3.22 Language and Gender


Goddard, Angela and Lindsey Mean Patterson 2000. *Language and Gender.* London:


### 3.23 Cultural Studies and Postcolonialism


Chapter 4: The history of English

4.0 Background to English


4.1 Introduction, General


Books.


Jespersen, Otto. 1940 [1909]. *A modern English grammar on historical principles.* 6


Cambridge: University Press.


§4.2 Phonetics, Phonology


§4.3 Orthography


### 4.4 Morphology and Syntax


Faiß, Klaus 1992. *English historical morphology and word-formation. Loss versus...
Wissenschaftlicher Verlag.


\[4.5\] **Semantics and Pragmatics**


term systems, Pragmatics and Beyond, New Series, Vol. 107. Amsterdam: Benjamins


### 4.6 Lexicon and lexicography


Flavell, Linda and Roger Flavell 1999. The chronology of words and phrases. A


§4.7 Standard and Dialect


Deumert, Ana and Wim Vandenbussche 2003. *Germanic Standardizations. Past to


Taavitsainen, Irma, Gunnel Melchers and Päivi Pahta (eds) 1999. *Writing in


§4.8 Old English


Brook, George Leslie 1955. *An introduction to Old English*. Manchester: University


§4.9 Middle English


Middle English. Cambridge: University Press.


\*4.10 Early Modern English


§4.10.1. **Language of Shakespeare**


§4.11 Late Modern English


§4.12 Collections and works of English literature


Freeborn, Dennis 2006. *From Old English to Standard English*. 3rd edition. London:


§4.13 Histories of English Literature


§4.14 General Studies of Modern English


Coates, Jennifer 1983. *The semantics of the modal auxiliaries.* Beckenham: Croom


§4.15 Place names and personal names


§4.16 Guides to English usage


§4.17 Guides to English history and culture


§5 Varieties of English

§5.0 Variety Studies

§5.0.1 General, overviews


### 5.0.2 Dialectology


University Press.


§5.0.3 World Englishes


5.0.4 Pidgins and Creoles


§5.0.5 Lesser-known varieties


§5.1 Regions and Countries

§5.1.1 England

(includes Channel Islands and Gibraltar)


§3.5.2 The Celtic regions


§ 5.1.2.1 Scotland


§4.5.1.2.2 Wales


§5.1.2.3. Ireland


University Press.


Joyce, Patrick Weston 1910. *English as we speak it in Ireland*. London: Longmans, Green and Co..


§ 2.5.2 North America

§ 5.2.1 United States


of basic materials. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms.


Williamson, Juanita V. and Virginia M. Burke (eds) 1971. *A various language. Perspectives on American dialects*. New York:


§5.2.2 Canada


§5.2.3 African American Vernacular English


§5.2.4 Caribbean


Hancock, Ian (ed.) 1986. Diversity and development in English-related creoles. Ann


§5.3 Africa

§5.3.1 West Africa


§5.3.2 South Africa


### 5.3.2.1 Tristan da Cunha and the Falkland Islands


### 5.3.3 East Africa


### 5.4 Asia


### 5.4.1 South Asia


5.4.2 South-East Asia


Canberra: Australian University Press.


§5.5 Australia and New Zealand

§5.5.1 Australia


§5.5.2 New Zealand


### 5.5.3 The Pacific region


### 6 Dictionaries, grammars and corpora

There is at present a large range of dictionaries on the market. The major publishers, such as Oxford University Press, produce new dictionaries on an almost yearly basis. The material contained in these is, however, not necessarily different in each case. Most of the various dictionaries are targeted at the ever increasing market of foreign learners of English.

The remarks below are intended to convey some impression of what dictionaries can be recommended for use if readers wish to consult basically different compilations. There are a number of criteria along which one can divide dictionaries depending on what material they contain and how this is presented. Apart from the actual size of the dictionary (this is nearly always specified on the jacket in numbers of words) the most fundamental criteria are the following.

**Range of information** Is the coverage of the dictionary encyclopedic or merely linguistic? Are there are etymologies given? Is there any historical information provided? Are foreign words included generously? Is pictorial information also included? How much grammatical information is provided?

**Stylistic information** Are tags concerning language usage offered? Do the compilers distinguish registers, e.g. written, formal, colloquial, vulgar?

**Source of data** Are quotations offered as sources of definitions? If so, are these largely
literary, journalistic, conversational? Is the dictionary based on an actual corpus?

*Varieties of English* Most English dictionaries tend to be based on British or American English usage. Sometimes those which cover the former will specify when a word or phrase is confined to American English.

**Oxford University Press** publishes a wide range of dictionaries all of which are derivatives of a few basic types. The largest and original one is simply termed the *Oxford English Dictionary* and itself goes back to the *A new English dictionary on historical principles* which was started by the Scottish lexicographer Sir James Murray (1837-1915) and finally published in 1928 and 1933. A supplement to this was produced between 1972 and 1986 in four volumes under the guidance of Robert W. Burchfield. A second edition of this dictionary (1989) is available in three formats: in 13 volumes, in 2 volumes in condensed print and on a CD-ROM (version 3 was made available in 2002). The two other main dictionaries produced by Oxford University Press and 1) *The Shorter Oxford Dictionary* and 2) *The Concise Dictionary* (10th edition, 2000, also available on CD-ROM), both monolingual dictionaries with historical information.

Oxford University Press also publishes some specialised dictionaries, such as the *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, the *Oxford Study Thesaurus* or the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*, and related works, such as guide to English usage, as well as the *Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (compiled by A. S. Hornby) and a bilingual dictionary (1990, by Werner Scholze-Stubenrecht and John Sykesin) in co-operation with the Duden Verlag, all of which are of value to the student of English. The following are some further dictionaries in a similar vein.


**Longman** This is the oldest commercial publisher in England which was founded in 1724 by Thomas Longman from Bristol. Over the past three centuries Longman has been responsible for publishing a number of outstanding dictionaries and related works such as Bailey’s *Etymological Dictionary* (1728) as well Dr. Johnson’s *Dictionary* (1755). Longman has also published Roget’s *Thesaurus*. Nowadays Longman publish *The Dictionary of Contemporary English* which is intended for advanced learners of English. The latest version 4 has been available on CD-ROM since 2003. There is also a recent dictionary specifically intended for language learners, the *Longman Interactive English Dictionary*. The publishers also produce a *Longman Dictionary of American English* and a *Longman Advanced American Dictionary*.

**Collins** An originally Scottish publishing house, Collins has become important in recent years through their production of the *COBUILD (Collins Birmingham University International Language Database) Dictionary* (1987) compiled under the editorship of John Sinclair. This is derived from a corpus of real English compiled at the University of Birmingham (the dictionary is also available on CD-ROM). All definitions are backed up by quotations from the database with additional grammatical comments where appropriate. The dictionary is entirely synchronic in its approach. A by-product of the COBUILD project has been the *Collins COBUILD English Grammar* (1990) which like the dictionary is based on actually English usage as documented in the Birmingham database.
Chambers This is another Scottish publishing house which has been associated with both an etymological and a general dictionary of the English language. The former has gone through many expansions and revisions, see Etymological dictionaries below. The general dictionary is available as Chambers 21st century dictionary (1996, editors: Mairi Robinson and George Davidson). There is also a dictionary of synonyms, again see relevant section below.

Cambridge University Press has not traditionally been associated with the publishing of dictionaries but it has produced in the last few years a substantial one volume dictionary intended for international use, the Cambridge International Dictionary of English (1995, also available on CD-ROM).

American English The main lexicographer of American English is Noah Webster (1758-1843) and his name stands for quality in American lexicography even though the dictionaries which appear with his name have nothing to do with the historical figure Webster.


World English This term has been applied to some studies of English, such as the book by Tom McArthur (Oxford University Press, 2002) and is also used in the title of the following dictionary: Encarta World English Dictionary. (London: Bloomsbury, 1999).

Thesauri A thesaurus is basically a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms. The most famous one in English is that by Peter Roget which was first published in the mid 19th century and which has been revised many times since. The history of this work is treated in Werner Hüllen 2004. A history of Roget’s Thesaurus. Origins, developments, and design. Oxford: University Press.


Specialist dictionaries Apart from straightforward dictionaries arranged in alphabetical order and covering the entire language there are many works with selective contents or a


**Pronouncing dictionaries** The most widespread dictionary for the pronunciation of English is that by Jones, revised by Gimson. The more recent one by Wells is a valuable alternative. The reference variety is in each case Received Pronunciation; with Kenyon and Knott it is General American.


**Etymological dictionaries** These dictionaries deal specifically with the origins of words. They are restricted in the number of items they encompass but give very detailed information about the historical derivation of words and their cognates in other languages. In addition to etymological dictionaries there are ones which deal with specific periods of English, notably the dictionaries for Old and English mentioned below. A relevant study of early dictionary of English is Werner Hüllen 2006. *English dictionaries 800-1700. The topical tradition*. Second edition. Oxford: University Press.

University Press.


Bosworth, Joseph and T. N. Toller 1898. *An Anglo-Saxon dictionary* (many revisions well into this century).


**Recent developments** There are a number of books which are dedicated to new words which have arisen in English or have been borrowed into the language in recent decades.


Two relevant linguistic studies of English vocabulary are the following:


**Lexicography** The following books are about the problems and peculiarities of writing dictionaries and about the science of etymology from the perspective of the linguists.


**Guides to English usage** The works mentioned here are a kind of half-way house between a dictionary and a grammar. They consist of brief paragraphs on trick questions of use and style and are intended to be consulted randomly like a dictionary rather than being read like a book.


**Grammars** These come in all shapes and sizes. They range from the highly theoretical to the very practical. The former have the disadvantage of assuming a model of linguistics with which the reader may not be au fait to begin with. The latter are no doubt useful but often miss out on generalisations concerning the language being described. The works listed below are on the whole of the second type with a certain amount of linguistic theory to provide a solid foundation. They are suited for advanced learners of English with some knowledge of linguistics.


§7 Corpora of English

A corpus is a body of textual material (sometimes of spoken data) which has been collected on the basis of some pre-defined criteria and which is available in electronic form (typically on CD-ROM or via the internet). Corpora from academic circles are usually available from the university whose staff compiled them and are intended to assist scholars in backing up their statements about language with statistics drawn from real data.

The criteria used when assembling a corpus can vary. The main division is between synchronic and diachronic corpora. The next factor to consider is the text type: spoken or written medium. If the latter, what kind or kinds of literary genre are to be included? What chronological range is the corpus to cover (in the case of a diachronic corpus)? The final issue is the size of the corpus. With recent developments in computing it is possible to process large quantities of data with ease even on personal computers. There is an adage in electronic data processing: the more data one has, the more reliable one’s statistics turn out to be, all other factors being equal. For this reason corpora are getting larger and larger and the results achieved are becoming increasingly accurate.

**Synchronic corpora** The first electronic corpora were synchronic, i.e. they covered some range of contemporary English. The original corpus in this field is the Brown Corpus, compiled by W. Nelson Francis and Henry Kucera at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island in 1961 and which included about 1,000,000 words from various sources including newspaper texts. Two other majors corpora are the London-Lund Corpus of spoken English, connected with the much larger Survey of English Usage project, started in 1959, at the University of London under the directorship of Randolph Quirk, and the Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen Corpus (connected with the University of Lancaster and Geoffrey Leech). The University of Birmingham also compiled a major corpus (under the directorship of John Sinclair) which was used for the COBUILD dictionary and grammar published by Collins in London. Corpora on a larger scale have recently been started. Two major examples of these are the International Corpus of English (until recently under the directorship of the late Sidney Greenbaum) and the British National Corpus, started in 1991 with various publishers and universities and targeting 100,000,000 words with some of this stemming from transcriptions of spoken speech. These corpora are different in scope, the former aiming at covering all the national varieties of English. Both are considerably larger than their predecessors and are projected to contain scores of millions of words.

**Diachronic corpora** In the sense of collected texts of diachronic English in printed form, diachronic corpora have existed for at least a century, cf. the editions of key historical works published by the Early English Text Society. In the last two decades plans have been made for electronic corpora covering historical English. The most well-known of these is the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts.(see Kytö, Merja 1993. Manual to the Diachronic Part of the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts. Helsinki: University of Helsinki, Department of English).

The Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Middle English is based on a part of the Helsinki Corpus and has grammatical information included in the form of the corpus distributed to researchers. There are also various other, more specialised corpora available from the University of Helsinki, such as a corpus of medical texts and one of early English correspondence.

The information contained in a diachronic corpus might be lexicographical as
with the *Dictionary of Old English Corpus*, the *Early Modern English Dictionaries Corpus* (both Toronto) and the *Historical Thesaurus of English* (London). It might be specific to a certain genre as with the *Corpus of Early English Correspondence* (Helsinki) and the *Zurich English Newspaper Corpus* or indeed be confined to a single author as with the *Oxford Shakespeare Corpus*. In yet other cases the limits may be defined by a certain period as with the *ICAMET* (International Computer Archive of Middle English Texts, Innsbruck) and the *Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Texts* (Chemnitz) or by a given region as with the *Helsinki Corpus of Older Scots*. Many of these corpora are in the process of completion at the universities of the cities indicated in their titles or in parentheses after the name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Compiling institution / individuals</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ARCHER</em>, a corpus of British and American English from 1650-1990</td>
<td>Douglas Biber and associates in Northwestern Arizona University in collaboration with colleagues at the University of Freiburg, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Australian Corpus of English</em></td>
<td>Department of Linguistics, Macquarie University, NSW, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bank of English</em></td>
<td>University of Bemingham, sponsored by the publisher HarperCollins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>British National Corpus</em></td>
<td>Consortium under the aegis of Oxford University Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Brooklyn-Geneva-Amsterdam-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Old English</em></td>
<td>A parsed section of the original Helsinki corpus prepared by a number of linguists</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Brown Corpus of Standard American English.</em></td>
<td>W. Nelson Francis and Henry Kucera, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corpus of 19th Century English</em></td>
<td>Merja Kytö and associates, Uppsala University, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corpus of Dialogues</em></td>
<td>Merja Kytö, Uppsala University, Sweden and Jonathan Culpeper, Lancaster University, England</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Corpus of Early English Correspondence</em></td>
<td>Terttu Nevalainen and Helena Raumolin-Brunberg, University of Helsinki, Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A Corpus of Irish English</em></td>
<td>Raymond Hickey, Essen University, Germany (packaged with <em>Corpus Presenter, Software for Language Analysis</em>, Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corpus of London Teenage Language (COLT)</em></td>
<td>Anna-Britta Stenström and associates, Department of English, University of Bergen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corpus of Middle English Prose and Verse</em></td>
<td>University of Michigan, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Name</td>
<td>Location and Organization</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freiburg-Brown Corpus of American English (FROWN)</td>
<td>Christian Mair and associates, University of Freiburg, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freiburg-LOB Corpus of British English (FLOB)</td>
<td>Christian Mair and associates, University of Freiburg, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Helsinki Corpus of Older Scots</td>
<td>Anneli Meurman-Solin, Department of English, University of Helsinki, Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innsbruck Corpus Archive of Middle English Texts (ICAMET)</td>
<td>Manfred Markus, University of Innsbruck, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Corpus of English (ICE), collection of corpora from various anglophone countries, now (2005) partially completed</td>
<td>Co-ordinated by the Department of English, University College London, England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English</td>
<td>Shivaji University, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts</td>
<td>Josef Schmied, Technical University Chemnitz, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen Corpus of British English</td>
<td>Collaborative effort of the universities in the three cities named in title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English</td>
<td>Departments of English at University College London, England and Lund University, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle English Medical Texts</td>
<td>Irma Taavitsainen, Päivi Pahta and Martti Mäkinen, Department of English, University of Helsinki, Finland. Retrieval software by Raymond Hickey. Published by John Benjamins, 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland Transcribed Corpus of Speech (NITCS)</td>
<td>John Kirk, Department of English, Queen’s University, Belfast, Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Middle English</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Bailey Court Depositions</td>
<td>Department of History, University of Sheffield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara Corpus of Spoken American English</td>
<td>University of Santa Barbara, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zurich English Newspaper Corpus</td>
<td>Udo Fries and associates, Department of English, Zurich University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§18 Journals of linguistics

*American Speech* A Quarterly of Linguistic Usage, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1925/26-

*Anglia* Journal for English philology, Tübingen, 1878-

*Anglo-Saxon England* Cambridge, 1972-

*Annual Review of Applied Linguistics* Cambridge, 1980-

*Anthropological Linguistics* Indiana University, Anthropology Department, Bloomington, Indiana, 1959-

*Applied Linguistics* Oxford, 1979-

*Applied Psycholinguistics* Cambridge, 1979-

*Arbeiten aus Anglistik und Amerikanistik* Tübingen, 1976-

*Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen* Berlin, 1846-

*Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft* Münster, 1991-

*Beiträge zur Namensforschung* Heidelberg, 1949/50-

*Bilingualism. Language and Cognition* Cambridge, 1998-

*Brain and Language* New York, 1974-

*Canadian Journal of Linguistics / La Revue Canadienne de Linguistique* Toronto, 1954/5-

*Clinical Linguistics and Phonetics* London, 1987-

*Cognitive Linguistics* Berlin, 1990-

*Computers and the Humanities* Dordrecht

*Diachronica* International Journal for Historical Linguistics, 1984-

*Die Neueren Sprachen*, Frankfurt on Main, 1952: New Series, 1-

*Die Sprache* Journal for Linguistics, Wien, 1949-

*ELT Journal* An International Journal for Teachers of English to Speakers of other Languages, Oxford, 1946-

*English for Specific Purposes* Amsterdam

*English Language and Linguistics* Cambridge, 1997-

*English Studies* A Journal of English Language and Literature, Lisse, 1919-

*English Today* The International Review of the English Language, Cambridge, 1985-

*English World-Wide* A Journal of Varieties of English, Heidelberg, later Amsterdam, 1980-

*Evolution of Communication* Amsterdam, 1997-

*Folia Linguistica* Acta Societatis Linguisticae Europaea. Den Haag, later Berlin, 1967-

*Folia Linguistica Historica* Acta Societatis Linguisticae Europaea, Berlin, 1981-


*General Linguistics* University Park, Pennsylvania, 1955-

*Germanistische Linguistik* Hildesheim, 1969/1979-
**Glossa** An International Journal of Linguistics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., Canada, 1967-

**Historiographia Linguistica** International Journal for the History of Linguistics, Amsterdam, 1974-

**Historische Sprachforschung, Historical Linguistics** Former title: *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen* (often abbreviated as KZ, Kuhns Zeitschrift), Göttingen, 1852-

**International Journal of Corpus Linguistics** Amsterdam, 1996-

**International Journal of Psycholinguistics** Den Haag, 1972-

**International Journal of the Sociology of Language** Berlin, 1974-

**International Journal of Speech Technology** Dordrecht, 1995

**Interpreting** International journal of research and practice in interpreting, Amsterdam, 1996-

**IRAL** International Review of Applied Linguistics in language Teaching, Heidelberg, 1963-

**Journal of Child Language** Cambridge, 1973-

**Journal of Corpus Linguistics** Amsterdam, 1997-

**Journal of English and Germanic Philology** Champaign, Illinois, 1887-

**Journal of English Linguistics** Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 1967-

**Journal of Historical Pragmatics** Amsterdam

**Journal of Linguistics** Cambridge, 1965-

**Journal of Literary Semantics** Heidelberg, 1972

**Journal of Neurolinguistics** An International Journal for the Study of Language and the Brain, Amsterdam

**Journal of Phonetics** London, 1973-

**Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages** Amsterdam

**Journal of Pragmatics** Amsterdam, 1977-

**Journal of Psycholinguistic Research** New York, 1971/72-

**Journal of Semantics** An International Journal for the Interdisciplinary Study of the Semantics of Natural Language, Oxford, 1982-

**Journal of Sociolinguistics** Oxford, 1997-

**Journal of the International Phonetic Association** London, 1971-

**Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior** New York, 1962-

**Language** Journal of the Linguistic Society of America, Baltimore, Maryland, 1925-

**Language and Communication** Amsterdam

**Language and Literature** Journal of the Poetics and Linguistics Association, Harlow, Essex, 1992-

**Language in Society** Cambridge, 1972-

**Language International** The magazine for the language professions, Amsterdam, 1988-

**Language Learning** A Journal of Applied Linguistics, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1948-
Language Problems and Language Planning Amsterdam, 1976-

Language Sciences Oxford/Amsterdam

Language Teaching The International Abstracting Journal for Language Teachers and Applied Linguistics, Cambridge, 1968-

Language Variation and Change Cambridge, 1989-

Languages in Contrast Amsterdam, 1998-


Lexicology Berlin, 1995-

Lingua International Review of General Linguistics, Amsterdam, 1947-

Linguistic Analysis New York, 1975-

Linguistic Inquiry Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970-

Linguistic Typology Berlin, 1997-

Linguistics An International Review, Den Haag, 1963-

Linguistics and Education Amsterdam

Linguistics and Philosophy Dordrecht, 1977-

Linguistische Berichte Wiesbaden, 1969-

Literary and Linguistic Computing Oxford

Names Journal of the American Name Society, South Dakota, 1953-

Natural Language and Linguistic Theory Dordrecht, 1983-

Natural Language Semantics An International Journal of Semantics and its Interfaces in Grammar, Dordrecht, 1993-

Neophilologus Groningen and Dordrecht, 1916-

Neuphilologische Mitteilungen Bulletin of the Modern Language Society Helsinki, 1899-

Nordic Journal of Linguistics Oslo, 1978-

Orbis Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique. Louvain, 1952-

Phonetica Basel, 1957-

Phonology Cambridge, 1984-

Poetica Journal for Linguistics and Literary Studies, München, 1967-

Poetics International Review for the Theory of Literature, Amsterdam, 1971-

Pragmatics and Cognition Amsterdam


Second Language Research London, 1985-

Sign Language Amsterdam

Sociolinguistica International Yearbook of European Sociolinguistics, Tübingen, 1987-

Sprachwissenschaft Heidelberg, 1976-

Studia Anglica Posnaniensia An International Review of English Studies, Poznan, 1968-

Studies in Language International Journal Sponsored by the Foundation ‘Foundations of Language’, Amsterdam, 1976-

Studies in Second Language Acquisition Cambridge, 1978-

Syntax A Journal of Theoretical, Experimental, and Interdisciplinary Research, Oxford, 1998-

Target International Journal of Translation Studies, Amsterdam, 1989-

Terminology International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Issues in Specialized Communication, Amsterdam, 1989-

Text An Interdisciplinary Journal of the Study of Discourse, Berlin, 1981-

The American Journal of Semiotics Bloomington, Indiana, 1981-

The Journal of the English Place-Name Society London, 1968/69-

Theoretical Linguistics Berlin, 1974-

Transactions of the Philological Society Oxford, 1869-

World Englishes, Oxford, 1981-

Word Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York, Worcester, Massachusetts, 1945-

Written Language and Literacy Amsterdam

Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik Berlin, 1953-

Zeitschrift für Dialektologie und Linguistik Up to vol. 25 under the title Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung: Wiesbaden, 1925-

Zeitschrift für Fremdsprachenforschung Bochum, 1990-

Zeitschrift für germanistische Linguistik Berlin, 1973-

Zeitschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Linguistik Göttingen, 1971-

Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung Berlin, 1948-

Zeitschrift für Semiotik Tübingen, 1979-

Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft, Göttingen, 1982-
§ 9 Series, collections and proceedings

Many publishing houses accommodate their books within series which they publish. The idea of a series is that it unites books which are thematically related and so facilitates the identification by potential readers and, given the fact that a series has an independent editor or editors, the responsibility for soliciting and reviewing manuscripts does not rest primarily with the publishers. If anything the number of linguistic series has been increasing in recent years, particularly with English publishing houses. The titles presented below are intended to give a representative selection rather than to be an exhaustive list; note also that some of the series are now defunct, but known for many seminal publications, e.g. *Janua Linguarum* (Mouton).

Articles or papers from conferences are frequently published as collections. This can be a regular feature or a single instance. In many cases the proceedings of a recurring conference are brought out by a single publisher. For example, the proceedings from the *International Conference on Historical Linguistics* (abbreviated as ICHL) and the equivalent conference for English historical studies, the *International Conference on English Historical Linguistics* (abbreviated as ICEHL) are usually published by Benjamins (Amsterdam). Another case in point is the historical series published by Mouton de Gruyter (Berlin), the titles include *Historical Phonology*, *Historical Morphology*, *Historical Syntax*, *Historical Semantics and Word Formation*, *Historical Dialectology*, *Historical Philology*. In general one can say that the organizations which concern themselves with levels of linguistics hold conferences and publish their proceedings regularly as conference volumes (for instance on phonetics, phonology, generative syntax in Europe [GLOW, Generative Linguists of the Old World], etc.).

A further form in which groups of articles are published is as a *festschrift* (from the German term ‘celebratory publication’) which is usually produced on the occasion of a particular birthday, often the 60th or 65th. Such a collection consists of contributions which are written by scholars associated with the individual who is to be honoured. Mention should also be made of so-called working papers or occasional papers. These are as a rule issued by the department of a university and are intended to represent a pre-publication form of work by colleagues which is near completion. The material is usually photocopied rather than being typeset although recent improvements in technology have meant that there is little difference between the two procedures. The standard of the contents is frequently quite high and for some working papers peer review is demanded which is intended to guarantee consistent quality.

*Anglistische Arbeiten* ‘Anglistic notebooks’ (Tübingen: Niemeyer; Editors: Herbert Brekle and Wolfgang Kühlein)

*Applied Linguistics and Language Study Series* (London: Longman; Editor: Christopher N.Candlin)

*Blackwell Reference Library* (Oxford: Blackwell)

*Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell)

*Cambridge Language Surveys* (Cambridge: University Press; Editors: W.Sidney Allen et al.)


*Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics* (Cambridge: University Press; Editors: Bernard Comrie et al.)

*Contributions to the Sociology of Language* (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter; Editor: Joach
Fishman)

*Current Issues in Linguistic Theory* (Amsterdam: Benjamins; Editor: Konrad Koerner)

*Current Studies in Linguistics Series* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press; Editor: Samuel Jay Keyser)

*Dialects of English* (Edinburgh: University Press; Editors: Joan Beal, April McMahon and Patrick Honeybone)

*English Language Series* (London: Longman; Editor: Randolph Quirk)

*Fontana Modern Masters* (London: Fontana; Editor: Frank Kermode)

*Foundations of Language, Supplementary Series* (Dordrecht: Reidel; Editors: Morris Halle et al.)

*Geschichte der Sprachtheorie* ‘History of linguistic theory’ (Tübingen: Narr; Editor: Peter Schmitter)

*Blackwell Handbooks in Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishers)

*Interface Series* (London: Routledge; Editor: Ronald Carter)

*Janua Linguarum* (The Hague: Mouton; Editor: C.H. van Schooneveld)


*Language in Performance* (Tübingen: Gunter Narr; Editor: Werner Hüllen)

*Language in Social Life Series* (London: Longman; Editor: Christopher N. Candlin)

*Language in Society* (Oxford: Blackwell; Editor: Peter Trudgill)

*Language Workbooks* (London: Routledge; Editor: Richard Hudson)

*Learning about Language Series* (London: Longman; Editors: Geoffrey and Mick Short)


*Linguistic Theory Guides* (London: Routledge)

*Longman Linguistics Library* (London: Longman; Editors: R. H. Robins and Geoffrey N. Leech/Martin Harris)

*Lund Studies in English* (Lund: University Press)

*Macmillan Modern Linguistics* (London: Macmillan; Editors: Noel Burton-Roberts and Andrew Spencer)

*North Holland Linguistic Series* (Amsterdam: North Holland; Editors: Simon C. Dik and J. G. Kooij)

*Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics* (New York: Garland; Editor: Jorge Hankamer)

*Oxford Readings in Philosophy* (Oxford: University Press; Editor: G. J. Warnock)


*Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax* (Oxford: University Press; Editor: Richard Kayne)


*Oxford Textbooks in Linguistics* (Oxford: University Press; Editors: Keith Brown, Jim Miller and Peter Roach)
Pragmatics and beyond (Amsterdam: Benjamins; Editor: Hubert Cuyckens, Herman Parret and Jef Verschueren)

Publications in Language Sciences (Dordrecht: Foris; Editors: Ger J.de Haan, Leo Wetzels and Wim Zonneveld)

Real Language Series (London: Longman; Editors: Jennifer Coates, Jenny Cheshire, Euan Reid)

Studies in Anthropological Linguistics (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter; Editors: Florian Coulmas and Jacob L. Mey)

Studies in English Language (Cambridge: University; Editor: Merja Kytö et al.)

Studies in the History of the Language Sciences (Amsterdam: Benjamins; Editor: Konrad Koerner)

Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics (Cambridge: University Press; Editor: John J.Gumperz)

Studies in Language and Linguistics Series (London: Longman; Editors: Geoffrey and Mick Short)

Studies in Language Disability and Remediation (London: Edward Arnold; Editor: David Crystal)

Syntax and Semantics (New York: Academic Press; Various editors)

Synthese Language Library (Dordrecht: Reidel; Editors: Jaakko Hintikka et al.)

The Great Languages (London: Faber and Faber)

The Language Library (London: Edward Arnold; Editor: David Crystal)

The Language of Literature (London: Macmillan; Editor: Norman Blake)

Topics in English Linguistics (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter; Editors: Bernd Kortmann and Elizabeth Traugott)

Topics in Sociolinguistics (Dordrecht: Foris)

Transatlantic Series in Linguistics (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston; Editor: Samuel R.Levin)

Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter; Editor: Werner Winter)

Typological Studies in Language (Amsterdam: Benjamins; Editor: Thalmy Givón)

Penguin English Linguistics (Harmondsworth: Penguin; Editor: David Crystal)

Cambridge Studies in Oral and Literate Culture (Cambridge: University Press; Editors: Peter Burke and Ruth Finnegan)

Advances in Semiotics (Bloomington: Indiana University Press; Editor: Thomas A. Sebeok)

Linguistische Arbeiten ‘Linguistic studies’ (Tübingen: Niemeyer; Editors: Herbert Brekle et al.)

Varieties of English around the World, General Series and Text Series (Amsterdam: Benjamins; Editor: Manfred Görlach, Cologne; as of 1997: Edgar Schneider, Regensburg)

Language and Computers. Studies in Practical Linguistics (Amsterdam: Rodopi;
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   1.2 History of Linguistics
   1.3 Biographical Studies
   1.4 The Basis for Language
   1.5 Anthologies and collections
   1.4 Languages of the world

2 Levels of language
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   2.2 Phonology
   2.3 Morphology
   2.4 Lexicology and Word Formation
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   2.6 Linguistic Theory
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   2.8 Pragmatics
   2.9 The philosophy of language

3 Areas and Applications
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   3.2 First Language Acquisition
   3.3 Second Language Acquisition
   3.4 Applied Linguistics
   3.5 Language Pathology
   3.6 Sociolinguistics
   3.7 Bilingualism
   3.8 Anthropology
   3.9 Historical Linguistics
   3.10 Language Change
   3.11 Language Contact
   3.12 Language death and revitalisation
   3.13 Language planning
   3.14 Language Universals and Typology
   3.15 Language and Literature
   3.16 Text Linguistics
   3.17 Stylistics
   3.18 Translation
   3.19 Linguistic Data Processing
   3.20 Discourse Analysis
   3.21 Language and Gender

4 The history of English
   4.0 Background to English
   4.1 Introduction, General
   4.2 Phonetics, Phonology
4.4 Morphology and Syntax
4.5 Lexicon
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4.7 Old English
4.8 Middle English
4.9 Early and Late Modern English
4.10 Readers for the History of English
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4.12 General Studies of Modern English
4.13 Place names and personal names

5 Varieties of English
5.0 Variety Studies
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5.1 Regions and Countries
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            5.3.2.1 Tristan da Cunha and the Falkland Islands
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5.4 Asia
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5.5 Australia and New Zealand
        5.5.1 Australia
        5.5.2 New Zealand
        5.5.3 The Pacific region

6 Dictionaries, grammars and corpora

7 Corpora of English

8 Journals of linguistics

9 Series, collections and proceedings