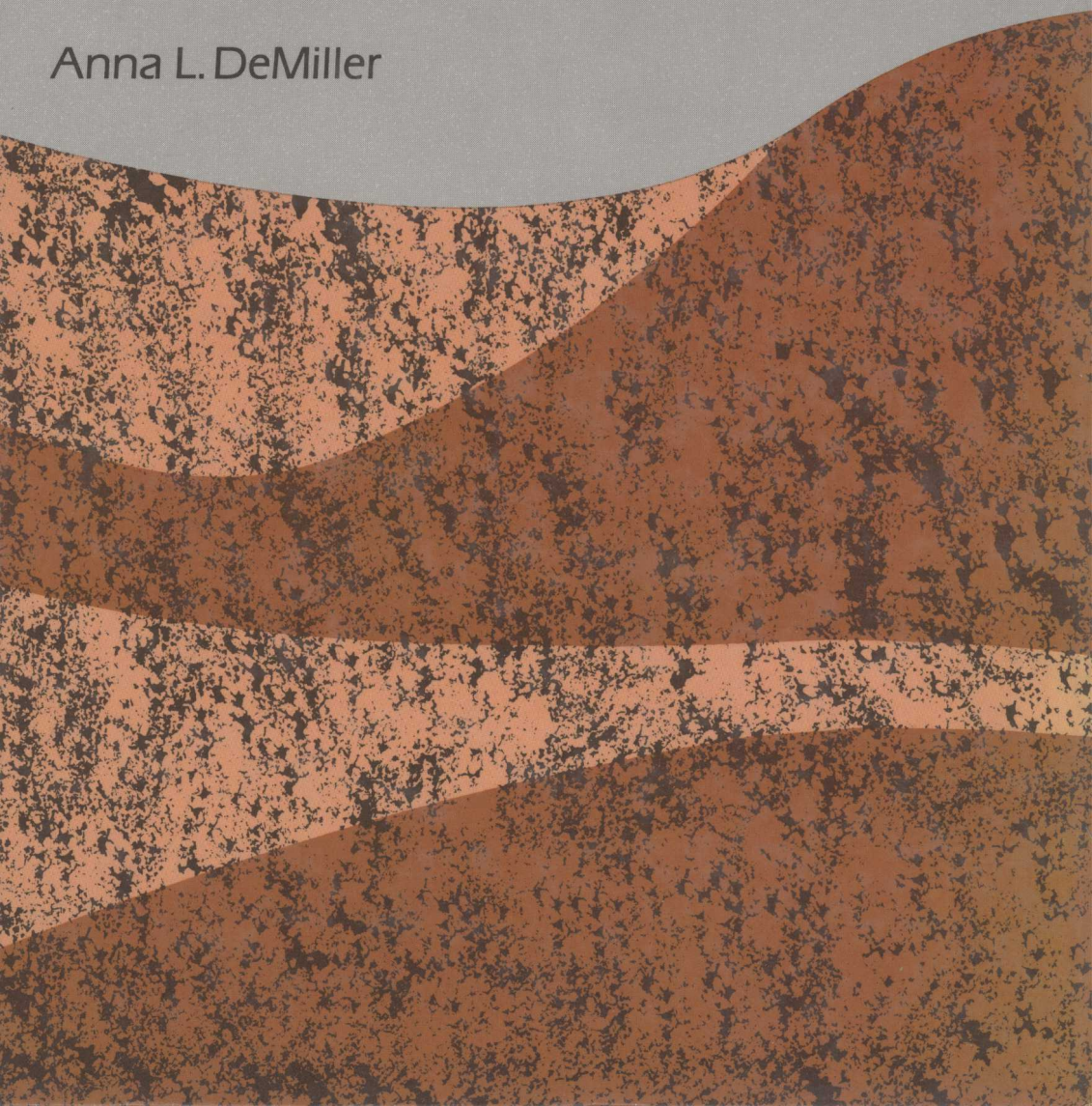


LINGUISTICS

A GUIDE TO
THE REFERENCE
LITERATURE

Anna L. DeMiller



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James Rettig, Series Editor

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Preface

Every discipline continuously renews its reference literature to record new theories, revised theses, discoveries, deaths, and developments in the application of theory. New editions of standard works and new titles appear from time to time, while serials bibliographies index each year's outpouring of journal articles, monographs, and *festschriften*. This series, *Reference Sources in the Humanities*, takes as its purpose the identification, description, and organization of the reference literature of the humanities disciplines. The volumes in this series, emphasizing the Anglo-American reference literature of recent decades, are intended to serve the needs of undergraduates, graduate students, professors exploring adjunct disciplines, librarians building and using reference collections, and intellectually curious adults interested in systematic, self-guided study of the humanities.

Like bibliographic guides to the literature of any discipline, guides in this series are intended to serve various users in various ways. Students being initiated into the ways of a discipline can use these guides to learn the structure of the discipline's secondary literature, to find sources which will enable them to find definitions of specialized terms, to identify significant historical figures, to gain an overview of a topic, etc. Specialists may use them to refresh their memories about once familiar sources and to advise their students on approaches to problems. Librarians will use them to build and evaluate reference collections, and to answer patron questions.

The volumes in the *Reference Sources in the Humanities* series are designed to serve all of these users and purposes. Each volume in the series is organized principally by reference genre, including types specific to each discipline. This will facilitate their efficient use by reference librarians, a group trained to think in terms of reference genre (e.g., encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes and abstracts, biographical directories, bibliographies, etc.) within subject categories, when they seek a particular type of reference work in one of the humanities disciplines. Because no discipline's reference literature can completely convey its most recent discoveries, each volume also includes information on key journals and associations and research centers, the sources from which much of any discipline's new knowledge emanates and by means of which that knowledge is disseminated. While each of these guides describes the reference literature of its discipline as that literature presently exists, each also contributes to that literature's renewal and growth.

James Rettig
Series Editor

Introduction

While the serious study of language has been going on for well over 2,000 years, linguistics as an academic discipline is really a relatively recent twentieth-century phenomenon. It developed out of the comparative philology of the nineteenth century and has long been closely allied to other disciplines, particularly anthropology, philosophy, psychology, sociology, literature, and, most recently, mathematics and computer science.

In Europe, Ferdinand de Saussure, whose early interest was in philology, wrote *Cours de linguistique générale* (Course in general linguistics). Published posthumously in 1916, it is regarded by many as the foundation of modern linguistics. His work shifted the emphasis from the examination of written records and their analysis and interpretation to the study of the principles governing the structure of living languages.

While Saussure's ideas were being developed in Europe by such groups as the Linguistic Circle of Prague, American anthropologists such as Franz Boas were busy with descriptive studies of living American Indian languages. Works by both Boas and Edward Sapir were influential in the early development of linguistics in America. The publication of Leonard Bloomfield's *Language* in 1933 was another major step in this development. The structuralist and behaviorist views in this work influenced and dominated research and thinking for more than two decades.

The publication in 1957 of Noam Chomsky's *Syntactic Structures* signaled a radical change in approaches to the study of language. Chomsky's concept of generative grammar, later developed into transformational grammar, has seen various reformulations and been challenged in the ensuing years by proposals for alternative models. It was during this same period, the 1960s, that the university teaching of linguistics emerged. (For additional information on the development of linguistics, refer to *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*, entry 13, from which some of the above details were drawn.)

This guide begins coverage of the reference literature with the year 1957, a clear turning point for linguistics, and includes material published (or reprinted) through 1989. Only a few works published earlier than this are listed.

Works to be included were selected with a variety of users in mind: undergraduate and graduate students, professors and researchers (in linguistics or

related fields), and librarians interested in developing collections or providing reference help. Since this book's largest audience is Anglo-American, the emphasis has been on selection of materials in English. However, because so much important research has been published in other languages, it includes selected works in other languages, particularly French, German, and Russian. Part 3 lists some works in languages other than French, German, and Russian, mainly other Romance languages, since in some cases the best works about a language are in that language itself. To provide accurate annotations about works in these languages, other reviewing or reference sources were consulted. All bibliographic information for Russian entries has been transliterated with Von Ostermann as a guide (see entry 417).

Except for chapters 4, 10, and 11, only monograph and serial titles are listed; chapters, parts of books, and issues of or articles in journals are generally excluded. Most titles are for works published in paper with some exceptions being made for a few critical microfilm or mimeograph items.

Certain materials were excluded to keep this work to a reasonable length. Some types of bibliographies are not included: the numerous local language bibliographies published by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (see entries 111 and 112 for bibliographies of these publications); the many documents found in ERIC, which J. G. Drazan has gathered together in *An Annotated Bibliography of ERIC Bibliographies 1966-1980* published by Greenwood Press in 1982; and those bibliographies reproduced and distributed by the Indiana University Linguistics Club (entry 98 lists those from 1967 through 1987).

Part 1 on general linguistics encompasses the traditional areas of general or theoretical linguistics: historical and comparative linguistics, morphology, phonetics, phonology, semantics, and syntax. It does not include speech and hearing, language disabilities, nonverbal communication, sign language, or poetics and stylistics. This part has chapters listing some types of reference sources not found in parts 2 or 3, that is, online and CD-ROM databases, professional associations and societies, research resources, and core periodicals. Since some of these chapters include listings relevant to allied areas of languages, the reader should refer to the introductions of chapters 4, 10, 11, and 12 respectively to determine their scope.

Part 2 deals with some areas closely allied to linguistics: anthropological linguistics, applied linguistics, mathematical and computational linguistics, psycholinguistics, semiotics, and sociolinguistics. Applied linguistics is the largest chapter in this part even with the exclusion of most materials for the teaching of a particular language or languages. Language teaching in general is covered as is teaching English as a second or foreign language.

Part 3 on languages encompasses works covering many languages as well as those devoted to an individual language or a particular group (branch, family, etc.) of languages. Language study is sometimes thought of as empirical, or practical and applied, compared with linguistic study, which is theoretical or abstract. In reality different linguists work with greater or lesser degrees of abstraction. Worthwhile studies of languages can be found all along the continuum. This reference work emphasizes language study at the theoretical end of the scale, thus there are no language-teaching materials in this part.

While materials on languages are organized in a hierarchical structure, the outline of part 3 should not be construed as a genetic classification of

languages, or as reflecting the most recent research. It is simply a practical one, enabling this author to organize material in the most logical manner possible, given the nature of the reference material itself, and trying to accommodate changes in language classification and nomenclature over the years. Even so, there are still works which were difficult to assign to a particular chapter or section. Especially problematic were reference works covering large geographic areas and/or encompassing many types of languages, such as a linguistic survey of India or a bibliography of Southeast Asia. The subject index should enable the reader to locate this type of material.

When looking for reference works on a language or languages, the reader should be aware that while works are listed at the lowest possible level of the hierarchy, there may be pertinent material at higher levels. For example, a reader looking for works concerning the English language should consult the English section first, move on to the Germanic, then Indo-European, and finally maybe even consult the general and multi-language works in chapter 19.

Because there are a large number of reference works that could have gone into part 3, a great deal of selectivity was exercised, particularly with regard to language atlases or other works with maps and works dealing with the genetic classification of languages. Generally only surveys and handbooks having ready reference value could be included. In the case of dictionaries and grammars, individual titles are not listed, instead, bibliographies of these types of works are listed. In general, coverage is more comprehensive for a language than for its dialects, for works that deal with many languages, and for less commonly studied languages.

For historical linguists, old serial literature, wherever published, is very important. Since indexing and abstracting services generally begin coverage only with more recent serial literature and frequently do not cover such materials as anthologies, dissertations, and *festschriften*, coverage of older bibliographies and ones with these types of materials is quite liberal.

In addition to the usual information of author (editor, compiler), title, imprint, pagination, and volumes, a monographic citation includes other information about the character of the work such as indexes, illustrations, bibliographies, and maps. It also provides, when such information is available, LC card number, ISBN, and ED number. The introductions to the chapters for other types of listings (online and CD-ROM databases, professional associations and societies, research resources, and core periodicals) explain the details of those entries.

Annotations describe the work and how it is organized. The evaluations point out the strengths and weaknesses of certain features. Comparisons to other works are made in order to suggest alternative, more up-to-date, or more effective sources for similar information. References to other entries are sometimes made so as to tie previous and successive works together. With only a handful of exceptions the author personally examined all materials cited here. In the case of reprints, either the reprint or the original was seen, usually not both.

I am grateful to a number of people who facilitated the writing of this guide. Many thanks to my editor, James Rettig, for his many encouraging words and timely advice. Thanks also to several groups of people at Colorado State University. To my co-workers in the Social Sciences/Humanities Reference Department, and to Steve Green, the former department head, I owe a special debt of gratitude for their patience and good-spirited support throughout this project. Many thanks to the entire interlibrary loan staff who were endlessly helpful in obtaining materials for me. They not only processed hundreds of books for me, but did it with smiles. Thanks also to other library staff for their assistance and the administration for providing me with time for research.

Of course this guide could not have been written without access to many library collections and the assistance of their staffs. I would particularly like to thank those where I did most of my on-site research: the University of Colorado, Stanford University, and the University of California at Berkeley.

Key to Abbreviations

Aufl. (Ger.) Auflage: edition

augm. (Fr.) augmenté: enlarged

Ausg. (Ger.) Ausgabe: printing, edition

Bd. (Ger.) Band: volume

bearb. (Ger.) bearbeitet: compiled, edited

Beitr. (Ger.) Beiträger: contributor

bibliog.: bibliography

comp(s).: compiler(s)

Dept.: Department

distr.: distributor

ed(s).: editor(s); edition

éd. (Fr.): édition

ED: ERIC [Educational Resources Information Center] document

enl.: enlarged

erw. (Ger.) erweiterte: enlarged

fasc. (Fr.) fascicule: fascicle, part, number

Fr.: French

G. (Russ.) God: year

Ger.: German

glav. red. (Russ.) glavnyi redaktor: chief editor

Gos. (Russ.) Gosudarstvo: state

Hft. (Ger.) Heft: part, number

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hrsg. (Ger.) herausgegeben: published, edited

Hrsg. (Ger.) Herausgeber: editor

illus.: illustrations, illustrated

index.: index(es), indexed

ISBN: International Standard Book Number

ISSN: International Standard Serial Number

It.: Italian

Izd. (Russ.) izdatel': publisher

Jahrg. (Ger.) Jahrgang: annual publication

LC: Library of Congress

Lfg. (Ger.) Lieferung: number, part

neubearb. (Ger.) neubearbeitet: revised

Neubearb. (Ger.) Neubearbeitung: revision

No.: number

nouv. (Fr.) nouvelle: new

Nr. (Ger.) Nummer: number

otv. (Russ.) otvetstvennyi: chief

port(s): portrait(s)

p.: page, pages

Pt.: part

red. (Russ.) redaktor: editor

ref. (Fr.) refondue: reorganized

rev.: revised

riv. (It.) riveduto: revised

Russ.: Russian

sost. (Russ.) sostavitel': compiler

t. (Fr.) tome: volume

T. (Ger.) Teil: part

u. (Ger.) und: and

überarb. (Ger.) überarbeiten: revised

übers. (Ger.) übersetzt: translated

v.: volume, volumes

veränd. (Ger.) verändert: revised

Vol.: volume

vollst. (Ger.) vollständig: completely

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Part 1
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