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SELECTED TITLES IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS, AN INTERIM BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF WORKS ON MULTILINGUALISM, LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION, AND
LANGUAGES OF WIDER COMMUNICATION.
BY- PIETRZYK, ALFRED   AND OTHERS
CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
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     THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY
WHICH WAS COMPILED FOR A SOCIOLINGUISTICS SEMINAR HELD AT THE
LINGUISTIC INSTITUTE, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, IN THE SUMMER OF
1964 AND AN ADDENDUM ADDED IN MAY 1967. THE PRIMARY EMPHASIS
IS ON LANGUAGE IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PHENOMENA. THE MAIN
AREAS COVERED ARE (1) LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY, (2)
MULTILINGUALISM, (3) LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION, AND (4)
LANGUAGE OF WIDER COMMUNICATION. A LISTING OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES
RELEVANT TO THE FIELD AND GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS ARE ALSO
INCLUDED. ABSTRACTS ARE PROVIDED FOR MOST OF THE ENTRIES.
(RS)

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, 1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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SELECTED TITLES IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

An Interim Bibliography of Works on
Multilingualism, Language Standardization,
and Languages of Wider Communication

Alfred Pietrzyk, Editor

Janet Roberts Duckett
Kathleen Pearce Lewis
George Dimitri Selim

SECOND DISTRIBUTION   MAY 1967

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and Languages of Wider Communication

Partly Annotated through 1964,
with Addenda (Titles Only) for 1964-1966

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PREFACE

This bibliography of selected works in sociolinguistics was prepared in 1964 as a <u>preliminary working document</u> for the Sociolinguistics Seminar co-sponsored by the Center for Applied Linguistics and the Social Science Research Council and held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America at Bloomington, Indiana, during the summer of 1964. The available supply of copies was soon exhausted, and it has therefore proved desirable to arrange for the present Second Distribution which includes some minor corrections as well as Addenda for 1964-1966 (titles only) arranged alphabetically by author. The Addenda include references to recently published works which are cited as preprints in the main portion of the bibliography.

For the purposes of this interim edition, the main emphasis is on language in its relationships with intrinsically social phenomena. Anthropological, ethnographic, psychological, and certain peripheral implications of language and society are not covered. The extensive literature on dialects and on bilingualism is represented mainly by items exemplifying material of an essentially social character. However, some of the excluded topics are accounted for in the cited reference materials which are summarized in the Statement on Bibliographies.

In more specific terms, the coverage is focused on sociolinguistic studies of Multilingualism, Language Standardization including language policies, and Languages of Wider Communication. A brief introductory section of general works on Language and Society and an Index of Authors are also provided. Descriptive abstracts are given for most main entries, which are numbered to facilitate cross-referencing.

The help and guidance received from Charles A. Ferguson, the project's initiator, and from certain other scholars, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The preparation of this bibliography would not have been possible without the contributions of the principal bibliographers, Janet Roberts Duckett and Kathleen Pearce Lewis, the help of George Dimitri Selim who has worked mainly on the addenda, and the typing assignment carried out by Frances Lamberts and Mildred Russell.

Special acknowledgment is made to the National Science Foundation for its support of the project through a grant to the Social Science Research Council, and to the Council itself for its support as co-sponsor.

Alfred Pietrzyk, Editor

i

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A STATEMENT ON BIBLIOGRAPHIES

This note points to some of the major bibliographies listed among the main entries, specifying additional lists of titles and other sources of information on topics of sociolinguistic relevance not covered in this bibliography. Also included is a small selection of reference materials covering general aspects of the social sciences and the field of linguistics.

Under the general headings, sociology of language and sociolinguistics, titles are listed by Hertzler [12], Lounsbury [15 and 16], Savitz [25], and -- with an emphasis on European contributions -- by Cohen [5] and the Bulletin signalétique [27]. The subject, language, society and literature, is dealt with by Duncan [7].

The principal bibliographies on bilingualism are those by Haugen [76] and Weinreich [144]. The topic, bilingualism and I. Q., is covered by Darcy [57].

Child language is dealt with by Leopold [102]. See also: Tireman, L. S. "Bilingual Children". Review of Educational Research 14. 273-278, 1944. [Summary of literature for 1941-1943 and a bibliography of 32 items.]

The substantial listing by Wentworth [149] refers to studies of special dialects, argot, slang, etc. Some aspects of this general area are also covered in: Stewart, William A., ed. Non-Standard Speech and the Teaching of English. (Language Information Series 2.) Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1964. [Passim.]

Language and nationalism is treated from the point of view of social communication by Deutsch [59], and with reference to language policies in multilingual countries by Harrison [452]. Haugen [535] lists a number of titles relevant to language planning.

Psycholinguistics is covered in the volume edited by Osgood and Sebeok, cited under [63], as well as in: Saporta, Sol, ed. Psycholinguistics: A Book of Readings. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961. [Passim.]

The literature on anthropological linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and Whorf's hypothesis is surveyed in: Hoijer, Harry. "Anthropological Linguistics". In: Christine Mohrmann, et al., eds., Trends in European and American Linguistics, 1930-1960 (Utrecht and Antwerp: Spectrum Publishers, 1961) pp. 110-127.

Discussions of the <u>origin and development of speech</u> are listed in:
Gray, Giles Wilkeson, and Wise, Claude Merton. <u>The Bases of Speech</u>.
New York: Harper and Bros., 1959. [Pp. 533-545.]

The following publications contain references to various studies of
<u>human communication</u>:

Berelson, Bernard. <u>Content Analysis in Communication Research</u>.
 Glencoe: Free Press, 1952. [Pp. 199-220.]

Cherry, Colin. <u>On Human Communication</u>. New York: John Wiley
 and Sons, 1957. [Pp. 308-323, 367 items.]

DeFleur, Melvin L., and Larsen, Otto N. <u>The Flow of Informa-
 tion: An Experiment in Mass Communication</u>. New York:
 Harper and Bros., 1958. [Pp. 285-293.]

Hare, Paul, Borgatta, Edgar F., and Bales, Robert F. <u>Small
 Groups: Studies in Social Interaction</u>. New York: Alfred
 A. Knopf, 1955. [Pp. 579-661, annotated.]

Miller, George A. <u>Language and Communication</u>. New York: McGraw
 Hill, 1951. [Pp. 276-286.]

Schramm, Wilbur, ed. <u>The Science of Human Communication</u>. New
 York: Basic Books, 1963. [<u>Passim</u>.]

The subject of <u>animal communication</u> is documented in: Lanyon, W. E.,
and Tavolga, W. N. <u>Animal Sounds and Communication</u>. Publication
No. 7, American Institute of Biological Sciences. Washington, 1960.
[<u>Passim</u>.]

The publications included in the following sample contain references
to the literature on <u>semantics</u>:

Carnap, Rudolf. <u>Meaning and Necessity</u>. Chicago: University of
 Chicago Press; Phoenix Books, 1960. [Pp. 251-253.]

Ogden, C. K., and Richards, I. A. <u>The Meaning of Meaning</u>. New
 York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., 1956. [<u>Passim</u>.]

Osgood, C. E., Suci, G. J., and Tannenbaum, P. H. <u>The Measure-
 ment of Meaning</u>. Urbana: University of Illinois Press,
 1957. [Pp. 336-342.]

Quine, Willard Van Orman. <u>Word and Object</u>. New York: John
 Wiley, 1960. [Pp. 277-285.]

Schaff, Adam. <u>Introduction to Semantics</u>. New York: Pergamon
 Press, 1962. [Pp. 366-390.]

Semiotics (paralinguistics, kinesics, etc.) is dealt with in: Sebeok, Thomas A., Hayes, Alfred S., and Bateson, Mary Catherine, eds. Approaches to Semiotics: Cultural Anthropology, Education, Linguistics, Psychiatry, Psychology. (Transactions of the Indiana University Conference on Paralinguistics and Kinesics.) The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1964. [Passim.]

In addition to the Biennial Review of Anthropology [see 15 and 16], the following documentation tools cover some of the specialties of the social sciences:

> International Committee for Social Sciences and International Sociological Association. International Bibliography of Sociology. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-9 published by UNESCO.]

> International Committee for Social Sciences and International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-5 published by UNESCO.]

> International Committee for Social Sciences and International Political Science Association. International Bibliography of Political Science. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-8 published by UNESCO.]

> International Committee for Social Sciences and International Economic Association. International Bibliography of Economics. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd. [Vols. 1-8 published by UNESCO.]

> Sociological Abstracts. Sociological Abstracts Inc., 2315 Broadway, New York, N.Y. [Quarterly; contains information on 21 areas of sociological research.]

> Psychological Abstracts. American Psychological Association, Inc., Washington 6, D.C. [Bi-monthly.]

The principal reference tool for the field of linguistics is the annually published international Linguistic Bibliography [21]. Other important tools are cited in: Charles A. Ferguson. "Information Flow in Linguistics". The Linguistic Reporter 6:2.2-5, 1964. A more detailed listing of such tools has been prepared by the Center for Applied Linguistics. It was published in 1965 under the title Information Sources in Linguistics. In the present bibliography, linguistics is also covered in the Bulletin signalétique [27], in the surveys by Lounsbury [15 and 16], and in the "General Reading List" of basic publications included in the Center's Linguistic Reading Lists ... [520].

"Trends" in linguistic scholarship are surveyed and documented in the following important publications:

Mohrmann, Christine, Sommerfelt, Alf, and Whatmough, Joshua, eds. Trends in European and American Linguistics, 1930-1960. Utrecht and Antwerp: Spectrum Publishers, 1961.

Mohrmann, Christine, Norman, F., and Sommerfelt, Alf., eds. Trends in Modern Linguistics. Utrecht and Antwerp: Spectrum Publishers, 1963.

Sebeok, Thomas A., Garvin, Paul L., Lunt, Horace, and Stankiewicz, Edward. Current Trends in Linguistics. Vol. 1, Soviet and East European Linguistics. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963. [See also the other volumes in this series.].

The recent publications by Einar Haugen, Dell Hymes, and others, which are listed in the Addenda, contain extensive bibliographies.

See also the following two bibliographies:

Goodell, R. J. "An Ethnolinguistic Bibliography with Supporting Material in Linguistics and Anthropology". Anthropological Linguistics 6:2.10-32 (1964).

Walters, Theodore W. The Georgetown Bibliography of Studies Contributing to the Psycholinguistics of Language Learning. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 1965, x, 125 pp.

1. LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY: OVERALL ASPECTS

This section contains a sample selection of relatively more significant materials from the voluminous general literature on language and society. It includes suggestive, programmatic statements on interdisciplinary approaches to the study of language and society.

1   Bally, C. Le langage et la vie [Language and Life]. Genève: Librairie Droz, 1922.

Chapter 6 on "Social Constraint and Language" is sociolinguistically relevant. -- KL

2   Bock, Philip K. "Social Structure and Language Structure". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco. [Mimeo. preprint.]

This paper presents several analogies between language structure and social structure, following the tradition of Pike [23] in attempting to formulate unified theories of the structure of human behavior within which language appears as a special, though central, case. It is suggested that cultural forms may be contrastively defined in the same manner as linguistic forms. Certain cultural and linguistic structural statements may stand in an isomorphic relation to each other. -- KL

3   Bram, Joseph. Language and Society. New York: Doubleday and Co., 1955. 66 pp.

Contents: The nature and social functions of language.--Sciences of language.--Language, socialization, and culture.--How languages change.--Social organization and language.--Languages in the life of nations.--Language and the democratic society.

The author illustrates in this introductory textbook the functions of language in the social-cultural order. Multilingualism, makeshift and international languages are discussed in the chapter on "Languages in the Life of Nations". "Social Organization and Language" covers such topics as force and symbols in social relations; marriage, family, courtship, kinship; personal names; the clan, caste, and class; deviant lifeways; language and law; and religion and language. -- JRD

4   Carroll, John B. The Study of Language: A Study of Linguistics and Related Disciplines in America. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953. xi, 289 pp.

References.

Chapter 4 on "Linguistics and the Social Sciences" contains the following subtopics: introduction, linguistics in relation to anthropology, linguistics and cultural history, linguistics and sociology,

linguistics and the study of mass communications, language engineering, the problem of an international auxiliary language, and summary.

Author's summary of Chapter 4 (p. 132): "Linguistic scientists are becoming increasingly aware of the implications of their work for their sister sciences, sociology and anthropology. They have begun also to be impressed with the possibilities of applying the techniques and results of linguistic science to the improvement and adjustment of social conditions. Some linguists have deplored the fact that while they themselves persist in writing treatises which are unintelligible to the layman, popular writers on language have had the courage, if not always the competence, to try to relate linguistic studies to the broader problems of society which alone can make such studies profitable and worthwhile." -- JRD

5   Cohen, Marcel. Pour une sociologie du langage [Toward a Sociology of Language]. Paris: Albin Michel, 1956. 396 pp.

Bibliography: (1) References for the foreword (pp. 15-32): Linguistics. --Physical anthropology.--Ethnography.--Psychology and linguistics.-- Social psychology, comparative psychology and linguistics.--Works on sociology and linguistics; sociolinguistics.--Marxist sociology and linguistics.--(2) Other bibliographic references passim.

Abridged contents: Foreword.--Preface. Linguistic and social facts.-- Part one. Language as a social tool.--Part two. Languages and social groups.--Part three. The powers of language.--Part four. Languages as they depend on the relations with civilization.--Final considerations.

The book has four major divisions. The first considers language and the varied forms it assumes as a social tool both in group and individual activities. The second part is concerned with social stratification on the basis of language. In particular, chapter three is a detailed account of the correlations between linguistic and social factors. The major divisions are: 'habitat', 'social level', 'religion', 'occupation' and segregation' (temporary or permanent). Numerous examples are given for each of these divisions. Chapter three also has an extensive bibliography taken mainly from European sources with little reference to American sources. The third part takes up beliefs about the powers of speech; the magic of words, formulas, persuasion and instruction, and entertainment. The fourth part concerns the external pressures exerted on language by the different structuring of society under the influence of historical, demographic and other factors. The question of national languages is discussed, as well as standardization. In his final remarks, the author examines the various aspects of language and society in their interaction that might be studied by linguists and sociologists. -- KL

6   Duncan, Hugh Dalziel. Communication and Social Order. New York: The
          Bedminster Press, 1962. 475 pp.

     Contents: Symbolic contexts of social experience in Freud, Simmel, and
     Malinowski.--The self and society as determined by communication in
     James, Dewey, and Mead.--The function of symbols in society: an appli-
     cation of Burke's dramatistic view of social relationships.--Burke's
     sociology of language.--Social mystification in communication between
     classes.--A sociological model of social order as determined by the
     communication of hierarchy.--Hierarchal transcendence and social
     bonds.--The social function of art in society.--Conclusion (a socio-
     logical model of social interaction as determined by communication).
     -- JRD

7   -----. Language and Literature in Society. Chicago: University of
          Chicago Press, 1953. 262 pp.

     Bibliography: the sociology of literature.

     Contents: Language and literature in society.--Literature as great art,
     as magical art, as make-believe, as a social institution.--Methodolog-
     ical problems in the sociological analysis of symbolic material: ap-
     proaches.--Literature as equipment for action (Burke).--Symbolic action
     as common ground for all action.--A specific sociological view of sym-
     bols (status and symbols).--Persuasion and identification in rhetoric.
     --Symbols and authority.--Hierarchy and symbols in democratic society.

     This is a sociological essay on theory and method in the interpreta-
     tion of linguistic symbols. -- JRD

8   Firth, J. R. "Personality and Language in Society". Sociological
          Review 42.37-53, 1950. Reprinted in J. R. Firth, Papers in
          Linguistics 1934-1951 (London: Oxford University Press, 1957)
          pp. 177-189.

     The author treats personality and language in society as a basis for
     a linguistics with a sociological component. He begins with a descrip-
     tion of comparative linguistics and comparative grammar -- the popular
     method of language study in Western Europe during the 19th century.
     He follows by pointing to the sociological basis of modern French
     linguistics (mainly through de Saussure) and the concept "context of
     situation" of the London group. Finally he discusses his notion of
     the key sociolinguistic concepts of the American speech school. -- JRD

9   Gray, Louis H. "Language and Society". In: Louis H. Gray, Foundations
          of Language (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1960) p. 115 ff.

     In this chapter, the author thinks that one of the many aspects of
     language may be termed "social linguistics" because of the use of
     language as a means of communication between members of the same

- 3 -

community, and between communities often widely separated. However, he considers there is no foundation for the assumption that there is an inherent connection between language and race. It is doubtful that a "pure" race exists. Present "races" are an amalgamation of a number of different races. One of the factors in amalgamation is the possession of a common language which serves as a unifying force. This is a factor which in turn creates a strong feeling of community. Each nation desires to have a language of its own, which often leads to intense feelings. Efforts to suppress minority languages are generally resisted and linguistic problems often become political problems.

Language is useful for the study of man's activities and interests, his history and his migrations. The study of borrowings yields valuable information about the extent and nature of the contacts between the borrowers and the lenders. The connection between social linguistics and literature is analyzed briefly. -- KL

10 Greenberg, Joseph H. _Essays in Linguistics_. Chicago: University of
        Chicago Press, 1957. vii, 108 pp.

Contents: Languages as a sign system.--The definition of linguistic units.--Genetic relationship among languages.--The problem of linguistic subgroupings.--Language and evolutionary theory.--Language diffusion, migration.--Structure and function in language.--Order of affixing: a study in general linguistics.

The last four essays in this book are concerned with the relation between language and culture. The author's main theme is reflected in these essays: further progress in linguistics depends on the exploration of connections with other fields and a departure from isolationism. -- KL

11 Haudricourt, André G., and Geranai, Georges. "Linguistique et soci-
        ologie [Linguistics and Sociology]". _Cahiers Internationaux de
        Sociologie_ 19.114-129, 1955.

Structural linguistics has been able to develop precise concepts and methods because of the homogeneity and autonomy of language envisaged as a social system. This could be done in sociology only at the expense of falsifying the very aim of sociology. But if sociology wishes to achieve a total analysis of society, it cannot neglect the study of the relations of the language system to other social structures and networks. "Linguistic sociology" concerns itself with the relations between linguistics and sociology and makes it possible to locate languages in the total complex of the social sciences. -- KL

12. Hertzler, J. O. "Toward a Sociology of Language". *Social Forces*
32:2, 109-119, 1953.

Bibliography: pp. 117-119, chiefly sociological, for 36 listed propo-
sitions.

Following an orientation to the subject of a sociology of language,
the author presents "a sort of aerial reconnaissance of a sociology
of language in terms of its hypothetical features". The conceptual
components of a sociology of language are discussed: experience,
meaning; communication and action; conceptualization; language, the
symbol system; the language community; the context of the physical,
cultural, and social situation.

The author presents 36 hypothetical, programmatic statements which
are based on rather well established, though unsystematized, facts
and principles in the field of sociology and which point both to
important areas of study and to the possible substance and dimen-
sions of a sociology of language. -- JRD

13 Jespersen, O. *Mankind, Nation and Individual from a Linguistic*
Point of View. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1946.
198 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Speech and language.--Dialect and common language.
--Standards of correctness.--Correct and good language.--The strati-
fication of language.--Slang.--Other eccentricities of language.--
Conclusion: Universal human elements.

The main theme of this book is the "linguistic crossplay" of the in-
dividual and of the community to which he belongs. However, behind
the endless variety that has produced thousands of mutually unintel-
ligible languages, the author finds many things which imply the ex-
istence of a common nature in human beings all over the world. -- KL

14 Lewis, Morris Michael. *Language in Society: The Linguistic Revolution*
and Social Change. New York: Social Science Publishers, 1948.
248 pp.

References.

Contents: Linguistic initiation.--The infant.--Child at school.--
Adult.--Language and group mind.--Individual mind.--Group behavior.--
Group consciousness.--Language in modern society.--Industry and warfare.
--Politics.--Social integration.--Social conflict.--Appendix.

The author examines the "linguistic revolution" in the context of social
life. His particular interest is the effect of language upon the pro-
cesses of social unity and social conflict. -- JRD

15   Lounsbury, Floyd. "Language". In: Bernard J. Siegel, ed., Biennial
       Review of Anthropology 1959 (Stanford: Stanford University Press,
       1959) pp. 185-209.

       Bibliography: pp. 200-209.

       This chapter contains a survey of linguistic studies published in
       1954-58. The section on the sociology of languages (p. 199) covers
       studies in sociolinguistics. -- KL

16   -----. "Language". In: Bernard J. Siegel, ed., Biennial Review of
       Anthropology 1961 (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1962)
       pp. 279-322.

       Bibliography: pp. 316-322.

       This is a review of recent studies in linguistics, which includes a
       section on "Sociolinguistic Topics" (pp. 309-313). The implications
       of "diglossia" are highlighted. -- AP

17   Malinowski, Bronislaw. "Supplement I: The Problem of Meaning in Primi-
       tive Languages". In: C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards, The Meaning
       of Meaning (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1923) pp. 296-
       336.

       It is considered that the study of language must be undertaken in con-
       junction with the study of culture, otherwise the different concepts
       will not be grasped. There are peculiarities of primitive languages
       almost neglected by grammarians. In Indo-European, there is a sharp
       distinction between grammatical and lexical functions of words. In
       native languages, according to the author, the functions of grammar
       and radical meaning, respectively, are often confused in a remarkable
       manner. Language is rooted in the reality of culture, the tribal life
       and customs of a people and cannot be explained without constant refer-
       ence to these broader contexts of "verbal utterance -- contexts of situ-
       ation". -- KL

18   Mandelbaum, David G. Selected Writings of Edward Sapir in Language,
       Culture and Personality. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University
       of California Press, 1958. xv, 617 pp.

       Bibliography: pp. 601-617.

       Contents: Part one. Language.--Part two. Culture.--Part three. The
       interplay of culture and personality.

       The first part of the book contains four chapters that are relevant
       to sociolinguistics. These are the chapters on dialect, communication,
       language and environment, and an international auxiliary language. -- KL

- 6 -

19   Mead, George Herbert. Mind, Self, and Society: from the Standpoint of
       a Social Behaviorist. Edited by Charles W. Morris. Chicago: Uni-
       versity of Chicago Press, 1934. xxxviii, 401 pp.

     Bibliography: writings of George Herbert Mead.

     Contents: Introduction, Charles W. Morris.--The point of view of social
     behaviorism.--Mind.--Self.-Society.--Supplementary essays.

     These highly original formulations on the importance and nature of sym-
     bols for socialization, interpersonal behavior and social organization
     are drawn together in this volume by Charles W. Morris from class notes,
     lectures, and occasional papers of George Herbert Mead. Mead's work
     has especially influenced the field of social psychology in the United
     States, and the theory presented in this book is unified to the extent
     that the section on "Society" is best understood in terms of formula-
     tions in the earlier chapters. -- JRD

20   Muller, Henri F. "Phénomènes sociaux et linguistiques [Social and
       Linguistic Phenomena]". Word 1.121-131, 1945.

     Some examples of the relationship between linguistic, social, and
     general extra-linguistic phenomena are discussed in a historical
     perspective. -- AP

21   Permanent International Committee of Linguists [CIPL]. Linguistic
       Bibliography for the Years 1939-1947, 1948, et seq. Utrecht:
       Spectrum, 1949-1963. [Annual.]

     This bibliography provides comprehensive documentation for the field
     of linguistics. Sociolinguistic topics are covered, although there
     is no special section on the sociology of language. [The forthcoming
     volume for the year 1962 will have a category labeled "Philosophy,
     Psychology, and Sociology of Language".] -- AP

     Review: The Linguistic Reporter 6:1.2-3, 1964.

22   Pieris, R. "Speech and Society: A Sociological Approach to Language".
       American Sociological Review 16.499-505, 1951.

     The author organized his material into the following topics: speech
     communities; language, ethos, and personality structure; social
     structure, speechways and thoughtways; speechways and social change.
     -- JRD

- 7 -

23   Pike, Kenneth L. <u>Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the</u>
       <u>Structure of Human Behavior</u>. Glendale: Summer Institute of
       Linguistics. Part 1 (Chapters 1-7), 1954, x, 170 pp.; Part 2
       (Chapters 8-10), 1955, v, 85 pp.; Part 3 (Chapters 11-17),
       1960, vii, 146 pp.

       <u>Bibliography</u>: Part 1, pp. 157-161; Part 2, pp. 75-79; Part 3, pp. 125-
       132.

       The author suggests that a unified theory is needed to analyze any
       kind of complex human activity without sharp theoretical or methodo-
       logical discontinuities. Language is considered to be behavior, which
       must not be treated as divorced from the structure of nonverbal human
       activity. Verbal and nonverbal activity is a unified whole and the
       author in this book attempts to develop a theory and method to treat
       it as such. In Chapter 2, Pike develops his theory of the EMIC and
       ETIC standpoints for the description of behavior. ETIC is coined
       from the last part of the term 'phonetic'. EMIC is coined from the
       last part of the term 'phonemic'. The ETIC approach is concerned
       with generalized statements about cultural data. The EMIC approach
       is concerned with one language or one culture at a time. -- KL

24   Potter, Simeon. <u>Language in the Modern World</u>. Baltimore: Penguin
       Books, 1960. 221 pp.

       <u>Bibliography</u>: selective, for most chapters.

       This introduction to popular linguistics contains chapters (3 of 12)
       on language and nationality, language as communication, and language
       and society. -- JRD

25   Savitz, L. <u>Bibliography of Material in the Sociology of Language</u>.
       Philadelphia: Temple University, 1963. 59 pp. [Mimeo.]

       The 860 works included in this <u>bibliography</u> are taken not only from
       the fields of sociology and linguistics, but also from the fields of
       psychology, anthropology, biology, and others. -- KL

26   Segerstedt, Torgny T. <u>Die Macht des Wortes; Eine Sprachsoziologie</u>
       [The Power of the Word: A Sociology of Language]. Zurich:
       Pas-Verlag, 1947. [Translated from the Swedish.]

27   "Sociologie du langage [Sociology of Language]". In: "Sciences du
       langage [Language Sciences]", <u>Bulletin signalétique</u> (Paris:
       Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique). [Quarterly.]

       The section titled "Sociology of Language" contains an annotated
       <u>bibliography</u> of sociolinguistic publications under various topical
       headings. -- AP

28 Sommerfelt, Alf. *La langue et la société*. Oslo, 1938.

29 -----. "Language, Society and Culture". In: Alf Sommerfelt, *Diachronic and Synchronic Aspects of Language* [Cited as *D. and S. Aspects of Language*] (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1962) pp. 87-136. [Reprinted from *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap* 17, 1954.]

Bibliography: pp. 134-136.

The first part of this article considers how linguists have viewed language since the last part of the 19th century, i.e. from the historical, psychical or social viewpoints. Modern anthropological research, which views culture as a system of learned behavior, will provide an idea of the position of language with respect to society. Language is a system of patterned behavior, whose function is communication in a society. Linguistic change is socially determined and the variable factor is the influence of another society. This idea is discussed in detail.

The second part examines the relationship of linguistic categories and social structure. One of the tasks of linguistics is to determine main categories or parts of speech in the languages of the world and to group them in such a way that it will be possible to compare them to cultural data. -- KL

30 -----. "La linguistique: science sociologique [Linguistics: A Sociological Science]". In: Alf Sommerfelt, *D. and S. Aspects of Language* [29] pp. 36-51. [Reprinted from *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap* 5, 1932.]

Two questions are considered: (1) What is a language? (2) How and why do languages change?

First, language is defined as a social phenomenon, a sort of collective model of the linguistic activity of a social group. It is a system of signs which corresponds to Durkheim's definition of a social phenomenon, i.e. a system which is general throughout a given society and which has an existence independent of its individual manifestations.

Second, the roles of society and the individual are investigated in their effect on language change. The author concludes that the causes of change must be sought in the society served by a given language -- KL

31 Useem, John. "Notes on the Sociological Study of Language". *Social Science Research Council Items* 17:3.29-31, 1963.

References.

Following a review of sociological literature the author concludes that sociology holds "but rudimentary concepts for the analysis of language

as a social system, for comparative studies, and for the study of the role of language in a total society". This same literature indicates a wide area of interest in and acknowledgement of the importance of language by sociologists.

Collaboration between linguists and sociologists is discussed in terms of potential reciprocal benefits. The sociologist might contribute methodology and concepts for the analyses of social structure and interpersonal behavior, while the linguist might provide the necessary critical questions, initial hypotheses, and meaningful terms and categories for language. A number of important sociological studies are listed which could be built upon if such collaboration matured. The author devotes a section to the developing importance of cross-cultural sociological research with respect to non-Western societies. -- JRD

32 Vendryes, J. *Language: A Linguistic Introduction to History*. Translated by Paul Radin. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.; New York: Alfred Knopf, 1931. xxviii, 378 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 361-368.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Part I. Sounds.--Part II. Grammar.--Part III. Vocabulary.--Part IV. The structure of language.--Part V. Writing.--Conclusion.

The author's main thesis is that language is the result of social contact and owes its development to the existence of the social group. The uniformities of language are said to be essentially the work of society. Linguistic evolution is directly dependent upon historical circumstances.

Part IV is concerned primarily with sociolinguistic aspects. In Chapter III (on standard or common languages) the formation of major European standard languages is traced historically (pp. 260-279). Their formation is defined by circumstances external to the languages themselves, such as the extension of political power, the influence of a predominant social class, or to the supremacy of a literature. Chapter IV (on mutual influences) deals with language contact and contains a discussion of mixed languages. -- KL

33 Vossler, K. *Geist und Kultur in der Sprache*. Heidelberg, 1925. [English edition: *The Spirit of Language in Civilization*. London, 1932.]

34 Vygotsky, L. S. *Thought and Language*. Edited and translated by
     Eugenia Hanfmann and Gertrude Vakar. New York and London: John
     Wiley and Sons, Inc.; The M.I.T. Press: Massachusetts Institute
     of Technology, 1962. xxi, 168 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 157-159.

Abridged contents: Introduction, Jerome S. Bruner.--The problem and
the approach.--Piaget's theory of child language and thought.--Stern's
theory of language development.--The genetic roots of thought and
speech.--An experimental study of concept formation.--The development
of scientific concepts in childhood.--Thought and word.

The author considers both egocentric and communicative speech to be
adaptive functions in the individual. The chapter on the development
of conceptual grouping in children traces the way in which the intel-
lectual development of the child is given a classificatory structure
that makes possible the use of language as a logical and analytic tool
in thinking. In the absence of conceptual structures, language plays
other roles but not this one. Vygotsky's theory clearly recognizes
the role of society and social activity in the development of the
mediating structures of conceptual thought. -- KL

35 Warfel, Harry Redcay. *Language, a Science of Human Behavior*. Cleve-
     land: Howard Allen, Inc., 1962. 188 pp.

The author defines language as a set of human habits and he views it,
in this book, as a science of human behavior.

Chapter 12 on "Language and Societal Homeostasis" discusses the indi-
vidual and his language, language and society, language and culture.
-- JRD

2. MULTILINGUALISM: LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS IN SOCIAL SPACE

2.1 Essays in Theory and Method

The following studies of multilingualism emphasize generalizations, methods, and concepts pertinent to various relationships observable between language phenomena and social factors.

36 Arsenian, Seth. "Bilingualism in the Post-War World". _Psychological Bulletin_ 42.65-86, 1945.

The author addresses himself to problems of language and languages, bilingualism, a world language, and increased bilingualism. Topics discussed under the heading "problems of bilingualism" include the measurement of bilingualism (questionnaires, association techniques and knowledge tests, rating scales); bilingualism and mental development; bilingualism and language development; bilingualism and school achievement; bilingualism in relation to speech and other motor functions; bilingualism in relation to personal and social adjustment; learning a second language; and bilingualism and the political state. A final section deals with a series of research problems. -- JRD

37 Bach, A. _Deutsche Mundartforschung: Ihre Wege, Ergebnisse und Aufgaben_ [German Dialectology: Its Methods, Results, and Tasks]. Heidelberg: Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag, 2nd edition, 1950. xv, 335 pp. [Maps.]

Bibliographical references: passim, on general and German dialectology.

This book on German dialects includes detailed discussions of the methods and concepts of dialectology, such as language islands, language areas (_Sprachlandschaften_), etc. Chapter 5 deals with the "sociological stratification" of dialects. -- AP

38 Barker, George C. "The Social Functions of Language". ETC. 2.228-234, 1945.

See also Barker, George C. "Social Functions of Language in a Mexican-American Community". [161]

39 Baumgartner, H. _Stadtmundart; Stadt- und Landmundart_ [Urban Dialect; Urban and Rural Dialect]. Bern, 1940.

40   Becker, Henrik. Der Sprachbund [Language Affinity]. Berlin and Leip-
         zig, 1948.

     See also Benedict, Burton. "Stratification in Plural Societies". [165]

41   Bernstein, Basil. "Elaborated and Restricted Codes: Their Social Ori-
         gins and Some Consequences". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting
         of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco. [Mimeo.
         preprint.]

     This is a study of some aspects of the interrelations between social
     structure, forms of speech, and subsequent regulation of behavior.
     The identity of the social structure, it is thought, is transmitted
     to the child essentially through the implications of the linguistic
     code which the social structure itself generates. Children who have
     access to different speech systems or linguistic codes, by virtue of
     their position in the class structure, may adopt quite different in-
     tellectual and social procedures. Social class affiliations of codes
     and their socializing and formal educational consequences are indicated.
     It is critical for children to possess an elaborated code, or orienta-
     tion toward one, as they progress through school. -- KL

42   -----. "Language and Social Class (Research Note)". British Journal
         of Sociology 11:3.271-276, 1960.

     Author's statements: "It has been suggested in earlier papers that
     associated with the organization of particular social groups are dis-
     tinct forms of spoken language. Linguistic differences, other than
     dialect, occur in the normal social environment and status groups may
     be distinguished by their forms of speech".

     "A study was designed to show that two speech modes are related to dif-
     ferent status groups and, more importantly, to show that the orientation
     of the two linguistic structures is independent of non-verbal intelli-
     gence test scores".

     Other aspects of the project are discussed in this note, especially the
     problem of the verbal and non-verbal I.Q. score. -- JRD

43   -----. "Linguistic Codes, Hesitation Phenomena and Intelligence".
         Language and Speech 5.31-46, 1962.

     Author's abstract: "Two linguistic codes have been proposed, elaborated
     and restricted. These codes are regarded as functions of different
     social structures. The codes are considered to entail qualitatively
     different verbal planning orientations which control different modes of
     self-regulation and levels of cognitive behaviour. Social class dif-
     ferences in the use of the codes were postulated and the hesitation

phenomena associated with them predicted. Speech samples were obtained and the hesitation phenomena analysed from a discussion situation involving small groups of middle-class and working-class subjects with varying I.Q. profiles."

44   Bernstein, Basil. "A Public Language: Some Sociological Implications of a Linguistic Form". British Journal of Sociology 10:4.311-326, 1959.

Ten characteristics of the author's concept "public language" are given (as opposed to "formal language"), from which he examines the behavioral implications of individuals who are limited to this speech form. -- JRD

45   -----. "Social Class and Linguistic Development". In: A. H. Halsey, J. Floud, and C. A. Anderson, eds., Education, Economy and Society (New York: Free Press, 1961) pp. 288-314.

46   -----. "Social Class, Linguistic Codes and Grammatical Elements". Language and Speech 5.221-240, 1962.

Author's abstract: "In a previous paper (Bernstein, 1962) two general types of linguistic code, elaborated and restricted, were proposed. These codes were regarded as functions of different forms of social relationships. The codes were thought to entail qualitatively different verbal planning orientations which control different modes of self-regulation and levels of cognitive behaviour. Social class differences in the use of these codes were expected. Speech samples were obtained and the hesitation phenomena analysed, from a discussion situation involving small groups of middle and working-class subjects with varying I.Q. profiles ... It was considered that the members of the two class groups were oriented to qualitatively different levels of verbal planning which control lexicon and structural selections. The working-class groups were thought to be making selections from a lower level of the linguistic hierarchy; whilst the middle-class subjects irrespective of verbal I.Q. were oriented to making selections from a higher level of the hierarchy. This paper will report the analysis of the speech".

47   -----. "Social Structure, Language and Learning". Educational Research 3.163-176, 1961.

48   Blanc, Haim. "Multilingual Interviewing in Israel". American Journal of Sociology 62.205-209, 1956.

The author discusses the complications which arise when subjects and investigator do not share the same language and often not even the

same social realities. Specifically, he is concerned with removing obstructions in the translation of questionnaires, and offers seven guidelines to this end. -- JRD

49   Bloomfield, Leonard. "Chapter 3: Speech-Communities". In: Leonard
         Bloomfield, Language (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1933) pp. 42-
         56.

According to Bloomfield, the speech-community is the most important social group. Economic, political and cultural factors bear a rela- tion to the grouping by speech-communities but do not usually coincide with it. Such communities differ greatly in size. The most important differences in a community are due to differences in density of com- munication. This is based on what types of speakers communicate with each other and how frequently. Differences in density are based on sub-groups. The most important line of cleavage is based on social class. The most stable differences are based on geography. Others are based on education, occupation, etc. The members of a speech- community may speak so much alike that anyone can understand anyone else, or may differ so widely that persons who live far apart may not understand each other. The term speech-community has only relative value, as can be seen from a study of adjoining speech-forms such as German and Dutch-Flemish.

[In Bloomfield's Language, see also Chapter 27 in which the socio- linguistically relevant process of leveling is discussed in terms of the "growth of central speech-forms that spread over wider and wider areas".] -- KL

50   -----. "Secondary and Tertiary Responses to Language". Language
         20.45-55, 1944.

This is a linguist's evaluation of popular notions about language, and of socio-psychological attitudes observed when non-linguists react to a linguist's characterization of linguistic entities. The discussion of secondary responses to language -- utterances about language -- concentrates on pre-scientific notions, including those about non- standard dialects which the layman views as deviant speech forms, corruptions, etc. Popular views about the relation of language to writing and theories about the origin of language are considered. A category of tertiary responses to language is established. A hostile, assertive tertiary response is claimed to occur when the conventional secondary response is brought into question by a scientific linguist. The remainder deals with two types of linguistic terminology -- mental- istic vs. mechanistic. According to the author, attempts to eliminate mentalistic terminology evoke reactions resembling the popular res- ponses to linguistic science in general. -- AP

See also Boas, Franz. Handbook of American Indian Languages. [342]

51   Bossard, James H. S.   "Family Table Talk -- an Area for Sociological
        Study". American Sociological Review 8.295-301, 1943.

     Author's statement: "Family table talk is an essential part of the
     process whereby the family inducts the child into the life of society.
     Three aspects of this process are emphasized. (1) The family meal is
     the family at its ease, holding its members together and repeating
     many features of its life. (2) Family table talk is a form of family
     interaction, important in the development of personality traits. (3)
     The culture-transmitting function of the family operates with effec-
     tiveness during the family meal". -- JRD

52   Bossard, James H. S., Boll, Eleanor S., and Sanger, Winogene P. "Some
        Neglected Areas in Family-Life Study". Annals of the American
        Academy of Political and Social Science 272.68-76, 1950.

     One of the neglected areas in family life study is what the authors
     call "family modes of expression". This refers to the importance of
     language for human relationships and stresses the importance of the
     family as the basic social unit whereby conversation is patterned.
     Several types of family interaction are described. -- JRD

53   Braunshausen, Nicolas. "Le bilinguisme et la famille [Bilingualism
        and the Family]". In: Bureau International d'Éducation, Le
        bilinguisme et l'éducation [Bilingualism and Education] (Geneva
        and Luxembourg, 1928) pp. 87-94.

54   Brown, R. W. and Gilman, Albert. "The Pronouns of Power and Solidarity".
        In: T. A. Sebeok, ed., Style in Language (New York: Wiley, 1960)
        pp. 253-276.

     Authors' statement: "This paper is divided into five major sections.
     The first three of these are concerned with the semantics of the pro-
     nouns of address. By semantics we mean covariation between the pro-
     noun used and the objective relationship existing between speaker and
     addressee. The first section offers a general description of the
     semantic evolution of the pronouns of address in certain European lan-
     guages. The second section describes differences existing today among
     the pronouns of French, German, and Italian. The third section pro-
     poses a connection between social structure, group ideology, and the
     semantics of the pronoun. The final two sections of the paper are con-
     cerned with expressive style by which we mean covariation between the
     pronoun used and characteristics of the person speaking. The first of
     these sections show that a man's consistent p noun style gives away his
     class status and his political views. The last section describes the
     ways in which a man may vary his pronoun style from time to time so as
     to express transient moods and attitudes. In this section it is also
     proposed that the major expressive meanings are derived from the major
     semantic rules".

55   Bureau International d'Éducation. Le bilinguisme et l'éducation [Bi-
           lingualism and Education]. Geneva and Luxembourg, 1928.

56   Christophersen, Paul. Bilingualism. London, 1948.

57   Darcy, Natalie T. "A Review of the Literature on the Effects of Bi-
           lingualism upon the Measurement of Intelligence". Journal of Gen.
           Psychology 82.21-57, 1953.

     Bibliography: 110 items.

     The author divides the literature into the following three groups:
     (1) studies in which bilingualism was found to have a favorable effect
     upon the measurement of intelligence; (2) studies in which bilingual-
     ism was found to have an unfavorable effect upon the measurement of
     intelligence; (3) studies in which bilingualism was found to have no
     effect upon the measurement of intelligence. -- JRD

58   De Boer, J. J. "Some Sociological Factors in Language Development".
           Elementary English 29.482-492, 1952.

     As language is the primary means by which the child is inducted into
     the life of society, the author feels a study of the sociological
     factors operating in childhood is essential to an understanding of
     the development of language. This article summarizes research find-
     ings and professional discussions dealing with the language develop-
     ment of children, social class and socio-economic factors, bilingual-
     ism, and the mass media of communication. -- JRD

59   Deutsch, Karl W. Nationalism and Social Communication. An Inquiry into
           the Foundations of Nationality. New York: J. Wiley and Sons, 1953. 292 pp.

     Bibliography: pp. 251-266. Includes a section on linguistics and
     nationalism.

     Contents: Nationalism and social scientists.--Building blocks of
     nationality: some basic concepts from other social sciences.--Sov-
     ereignty and politics: centers and areas of power.--Peoples, nations
     and communication.--Nationality and social learning: problems of test-
     ing and problems of change.--National assimilation or differentiation:
     some quantitative relationships.--Unity or diversity: the balance of
     quantitative and qualitative factors.--National consciousness and will.--
     A prospect for nationalism.--Appendices.--Notes.--Index.

     The author states the need for "studies on the objective as well as the
     subjective sides of nationality, and the long run trends of national

assimilation or differentiation". This study is offered as a first attempt to cope with some of these problems, including their linguistic implications. -- JRD

60 Diebold, A. Richard, Jr. "Incipient Bilingualism". Language 37.97-112, 1961.

Describes the necessity for consideration of extralinguistic factors in studies of language contact. These studies should be concerned with sociolinguistic factors in a stage of the contact between two languages, called here "incipient bilingualism". In the first part, certain sociolinguistic phenomena are named and defined, such as convergent change, bilingualism, and interference. The second part gives a case of incipient bilingualism. The data are from a study of interference in the Huave community of San Mateo del Mar in Mexico. The author concludes that sociolinguistic factors are crucial. In particular, he lists the age of the speaker, situation and social relations as factors that determine the form of interference. -- KL

61 -----. "A Laboratory for Language Contact". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.41-51, 1962.

The article deals with unresolved problems in the field of language contact and suggests the solution to these rests in intensive research in a socio-geographical area of multiple language contact.

One group of unresolved problems arises from the controversy involving the role played by language contact in the process of linguistic change, while a second group derives from the role of language contact for those working in synchronic descriptive linguistics. The third problem area relates to attempts to predict the form of linguistic interference.

Mexico is suggested as one socio-geographical area of multiple language contact amenable to an imposition of the controls and a study of the variables developed in the discussion of the "problems". -- JRD

62 Ervin, Susan M. "An Analysis of the Interaction of Language, Topic and Listener". To appear in: "The Ethnography of Communication". American Anthropologist, 1964.

63 Ervin, Susan M., and Osgood, Charles E. "Second Language Learning and Bilingualism". In: C. E. Osgood and T. Sebeok, eds., Psycholinguistics (Supplement to IJAL 20:4, 1954) pp. 139-146.

The authors consider that second language learning and bilingualism are similar because in each case two systems of decoding and encoding habits

are in conflict. Compound and coordinate language systems are defined.
In a compound system, two sets of linguistic signs have the same rep-
resentational processes or meanings. In a coordinate system, the two
sets of signs have different representational processes. Compound
systems are more typical of second language learning, while coordinate
systems are more common in "true" bilinguals who have learned to speak
one language in one situation and another in an entirely different
situation. -- KL

See also Ferguson, Charles A. "Baby Talk in Six Languages". [200]

See also Ferguson, Charles A. "Diglossia". [445]

64   Ferguson, Charles A., and Gumperz, John J. "Introduction". In:
       Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diver-
       sity in South Asia [397], pp. 1-18.

     Contents: Introductory.--Variety, language, dialect.--Geographical
     dialects.--Social dialects.--Style and superposed varieties.

     Provides "a brief summary of the theoretical framework which linguis-
     tic science currently offers for the treatment of intra-language
     variability", with reference to the South Asian language problems dis-
     cussed elsewhere in the volume on Linguistic Diversity ... [397]. An
     attempt is made to define the following operational concepts: (1) Vari-
     ety ("any body of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homo-
     geneous ... and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements ...
     to function in all normal contexts of communication"). (2) A language
     "consists of all varieties ... which share a single superposed variety ...
     having substantial similarity ... with the included varieties or which
     are either mutually intelligible or are connected by a series of mutu-
     ally intelligible varieties". (3) A dialect "is any set of one or more
     varieties of a language ..." Geographical and social dialects "tend
     to be mutually exclusive", but there are stylistic variations which
     coexist in the speech of individuals. Some of the styles or varieties
     are "superposed" over others in functionally or situationally differ-
     entiated dichotomies (classical-colloquial, etc.). -- AP

65   Fischer, John L. "Social Influences in the Choice of a Linguistic
       Variant". Word 14.47-56, 1958.

66   Fishman, Joshua A. Language Maintenance -- Language Shift as a Field
       of Inquiry. (A definition of the field and suggestions for its
       further development.) New York: Yeshiva University, 1964. [Mimeo.]

     Bibliography: 56 items.

Three major subdivisions of the topic are suggested: the precise establishment of habitual language use in a contact situation; psychological, social, and cultural processes connected with changes in habitual language use; and, finally, behavior toward language. The primary emphasis is on _degrees_ of language maintenance or displacement in different _domains_ of language behavior. Further study is needed, in the author's opinion. -- KL

67 Fries, Charles C., and Pike, Kenneth L. "Coexistent Phonemic Systems".
        Language 25.29-50, 1949.

68 Furfey, Paul Hanly. "Men's and Women's Languages". _The American Catholic_
        Sociological Review 5:4.218-223, 1944.

The author gives many illustrations to show that sex differences in phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary are not uncommon in many less familiar languages of the world. He then shifts to the significance of male-female speech differences in the more familiar European languages. Sex may affect linguistic forms in three ways, for such forms may be modified by (1) the sex of the speaker, (2) the sex of the person spoken to, and, (3) the sex, real or conventional, of the person or thing spoken of. The sociological significance of these is discussed. -- JRD

69 Goldberg, Milton M. "A Qualification of the Marginal Man Theory".
        American Sociological Review 6.52-58, 1941.

See also Greenberg, Joseph H. _The Languages of Africa_. [316]

70 Greenberg, Joseph H. "The Measurement of Linguistic Diversity". _Lan-_
        guage 32.109-115, 1956.

In this article, several indices are suggested for measuring linguistic diversity, suitable for comparing geographical areas and making correlations with non-linguistic factors (geographical, political, economic, etc.). The simplest is the "monolingual nonweighted method" which measures the probability that two members of the same population chosen at random would not speak the same language. To account for the variables of degree of divergence of the languages involved, the absence of rigorous definitions of language and dialect, multilingualism, and factors of economic and cultural levels, the author suggests several other ways of calculating indices. One measure -- the index of communication -- calculates the probability that two members of the population chosen at random would have at least one language in common. Several indices are worked out for Mexico and other areas. The conclusion is reached that the relation of various measures of diversity

to extralinguistic factors is primarily a problem in sociology and anthropology. "The ultimate goal may be a typology of linguistic areas, in which areas with similar values for all the indices are marked by similar ecological, economic, and political conditions". -- KL

See also Grove, Victor. The Language Bar. [207]

See also Gumperz, John J. "Dialect Differences and Social Stratification in a North Indian Village". [208]

71 Gumperz, John J. "Linguistic and Social Interaction in Two Communities". Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. San Francisco. 29 pp. [Mimeo. preprint.]

References.

This is a comparison of the language usage of two specific speech communities -- Khalapur, eighty miles north of Delhi, India, and Hemnesberget in northern Norway. The social organization and verbal repertoires of the two communities are described, as well as personal and transactional switching. The concept of verbal repertoire is introduced as a concept in sociolinguistic analysis. It is defined as a "set of varieties, each with its own internal grammatical structure". The author states: "As a socially defined entity, a verbal repertoire is an analogue to the anthropologist's social structure. Its constituent varieties reflect distinctions in status, and behavioral norms are expressed through social restraints on language choice". -- KL

See also Gumperz, John J. "Speech Variation and the Study of Indian Civilization". [210]

72 Gumperz, John J. "Types of Linguistic Communities". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.28-40, 1962.

A review of the literature illustrates that the study of a specific language of an area gives only the end product of structural change. A study of the languages of a specific community, the author claims, would point up the dynamics of this change. The shift in emphasis recommended, then, is from a linguistically defined area to a specific community. The term linguistic community is suggested and defined as "a social group which may be either monolingual or multilingual, held together by frequency of social interaction patterns and set off from the surrounding areas by weakness in the lines of

communication". Such terms as "social communication", "communication
matrix", "code matrix", are explicated and discussed. "Argots" or
special parlances are shown to be of several functional types. The
application of these concepts and others (role distinctness, lan-
guage distance, language loyalty) to linguistic communities of dif-
ferent degrees of social complexity could produce classifications
which might show rough parallels between speech distribution and
social groups of the type now classified by social scientists as
bands, larger tribal groups and modern urbanized communities. Illus-
trations are given. -- JRD

See also Haas, Mary R. "Men's and Women's Speech in Koasati". [212]

73   Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Creolized Languages and Genetic Relation-
        ships". Word 14:2.367-373, 1958.

See also Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Pidgin English and Linguistic Change".
   [213]

74   Harms, L. S. Social Judgments of Status Cues in Language. Ph.D. Dis-
        sertation, Ohio State University, 1959.

75   Haugen, Einar. "The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing". Language 26:
        2.210-231, 1950.

The article attempts to establish a precise definition for the term
borrowing. It is described as a process that takes place when bi-
linguals reproduce a pattern from one language in another. Two
kinds of activity are distinguished -- substitution and importation.
Classes of loans are set up: (1) loanwords, without morphemic sub-
stitution; (2) loanblends, with partial morphemic substitution; and
(3) loanshifts, with complete morphemic substitution. Periods of
bilingualism are described and structural resistance to borrowing
is discussed. -- KL

76   Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas; A Bibliography and
        Research Guide. (Publication of the American Dialect Society
        26.) University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1956.
        159 pp.

Bibliography: on bilingualism, with an extensive listing of case
studies dealing with problems in the Americas; pp. 125-156.

Contents: Preface.--The scope of the problem--Languages of the Amer-
icas.--Language contact.--The bilingual individual.--The bilingual
community.--Approaches to research.--Indexes.

In addition to the substantial bibliography on bilingualism and its manifestations in the Americas, this monograph provides detailed discussions, with frequent references to the bibliography, of the central phenomena of bilingualism. Many of the concepts are defined, and there are attempts to give systematic treatments of sets of phenomena, as in the case of the "Classification of loans" presented in section 3.6. Although the emphasis is on linguistic aspects, this research guide "takes full account of the wider setting of bilingualism", noting the importance of contributions made by psychologists, sociologists, and educators. The final chapter contains a summary and criticism of the linguist's and non-linguist's approaches to bilingualism research. -- AP

Review: H. Hoijer, Language 34.91-93, 1958.

77 Haugen, Einar. "Language Contact". In: Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Linguists (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958) pp. 771-785.

Contents: Introduction.--Bilingualism and biculturism.--American research.--Interference.--Dialinguistic description.--Phonology.--Morphology.--Classification of interference.--Causes and extent of interference.

The purpose of this report is to supplement Uriel Weinreich's contribution, Languages in Contact [144], "with points of view derived from the writer's own research on the speech of Norwegian immigrants in America [215] ... and his study of American bilingualism in general [76] ..." The emphasis is on linguistic problems of interference and dialinguistic description. However, some extra-linguistic problems are dealt with in the section on "Bilingualism and biculturism". -- AP

78 -----. "Problems of Bilingual Description". General Linguistics 1:1.1-9, 1955.

Following a survey of the fields in which bilingual analyses have been made, the author proposes some approaches toward a method of bilingual description. Bilingual description is defined as "the systematic comparison of languages without regard to their genetic relationships". To characterize the interlingual identifications made by bilingual speakers the author proposes the concepts, diaphone and diamorph. -- AP

79 -----. "Problems of Bilingualism". Lingua 2.271-290, 1950.

80 Herman, Simon N. "Explorations in the Social Psychology of Language Choice". Human Relations 14:2.149-164, 1961.

Author's abstract: "Although social psychologists have been giving increasing attention in recent years to the subject of language, the

field is still relatively unexplored by them. One of the problems ... relates to the choice by a bilingual speaker of one language rather than the other in situations where either language could serve as the medium of conversation.

In a multilingual society instances are readily observable of choice of language which is determined by considerations other than the requirements of the particular conversation. These considerations would appear generally to be related to the speaker's reference to groups in the wider social milieu ... if group identifications were, indeed, found to play a significant part, it would permit an approach from the opposite angle: the choice of language could be used as a behavioral index to group preferences and to the direction of social adjustment -- particularly among immigrants and other newcomers in a society. An analysis of the determinants of language choice might conceivably also shed light on problems of motivation associated with the learning of a new language ..."

81   Hertz, H. Language and the Social Situation. Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 1950.

82   Hjelmslev, Louis. "Caractères grammaticaux des langues créoles [Grammatical Characteristics of Creole Languages]". In: Congrès Int. des Sciences Anthropologiques, Compte rendu de la 2me session [International Congress of Anthropological Sciences, Report of 2nd Session] (1938) pp. 373-374.

83   Hockett, Charles F. "Age-grading and Linguistic Continuity". Language 26.449-457, 1950.

This paper deals with certain relations between linguistic ontogeny (origin and development of speech in a single person from birth to death) and linguistic phylogeny (changes through decades and centuries in the speech patterns of communities). Specifically, the author is interested in the mechanisms whereby continuity of linguistic tradition is maintained in a community despite the constant turnover in population through birth, death, immigration, and emigration. His remarks are organized around the following four propositions: (1) Fundamental speech habits are firmly established by the age of puberty, in most cases. (2) Speech of other children is the most important force shaping the emerging dialect of a child. (3) In any community there is a continuity of linguistic tradition through successive generations of children. (4) It is within this childhood continuity of tradition that phonetic change takes place. -- JRD

- 24 -

84   Hockett, Charles F. A Course in Modern Linguistics. New York: The
          Macmillan Company, 1958. xi, 621 pp.

      In this general textbook, Chapter 38 on "Idiolect, dialect, language"
      and Chapter 39 on the "Common core and overall pattern" are methodo-
      logically relevant to the study of various forms of language diversity.
      -- AP

85   Hoenigswald, Henry M. "Bilingualism, Presumable Bilingualism, and
          Diachrony". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.1-5, 1962.

      The author poses and discusses problems and hypotheses about language
      change, and maintains that planners of community studies should in-
      clude linguistic data in their work to provide the minute observa-
      tions needed to confirm or reject these hypotheses. Linguistic
      atlases are too broad to answer the questions posed here. -- JRD

86   -----. "A Proposal for the Study of Folk Linguistics". Paper pre-
          sented to the Sociolinguistic Conference, UCLA, 1964. [Mimeo.]

      It is suggested that, if other phases of social science are any in-
      dication, investigators should study not only what goes on in lan-
      guage, but also how people react to what goes on and what they say
      goes on. Field work should include sociolinguistic factors such as
      function, attitudes, social and geographical data. -- KL

87   Hymes, Dell H. "Genetic Classification: Retrospect and Prospect".
          Anthropological Linguistics 1:2.50-66, 1959.

88   Jakobson, Roman. ""Franz Boas' Approach to Language". IJAL 10:4.
          188-195, 1944.

89   -----. "Sur la théorie des affinités phonologiques entre les langues
          [On the Theory of Phonological Affinities among Languages]". In:
          N. S. Troubetzkoy, Principes de Phonologie [Principles of Phonol-
          ogy], translated by J. Cantineau (Paris, 1957) pp. 351-365.
          [Reprinted from Proceedings, 4th International Congress of
          Linguists, pp. 48-58.]

90   Jespersen, O. Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin. London:
          George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1922. 448 pp.

      References: passim.

      Abridged contents: History of linguistic science.--The child.--The
      individual and the world.--Development of language.

This general discussion of language contains a number of sociolin-
guistically relevant comments, especially in Book III on "The indi-
vidual and the world" in which the author deals with diverse speech
forms such as pidgins, congeners, and women's languages. -- AP

91   Kloss, Heinz. "Spracherhaltung [Language Persistence]". Archiv für
         Politik und Geschichte 8.456-462, 1927.

92   -----. "Sprachtabellen als Grundlage für Sprachstatistik, Sprachen-
         karten und für eine allgemeine Soziologie der Sprachgemeinschaf-
         ten [Language Tables as a Basis for Language Statistics, Lan-
         guage Maps, and a General Sociology of Speech Communities]".
         Vierteljahrsschrift für Politik und Geschichte 1:7.103-117, 1929.

93   Kluckhohn, Florence Rockwood. "A Method for Eliciting Value Orien-
         tations". Anthropological Linguistics 2:2.1-23, 1960.

This article on methodology reports on a recent attempt to create in
the medium of languages, verbal and written, an instrument for the
cross-cultural testing of a theory of variations in value orientations.
Language differences and the problems encountered in the translation
of ideas from one language to another are a primary barrier in cross-
cultural studies. However, the author suggests that there are some
human problems and some generalized types of life situations which
are sufficiently universal, so that the question of variations in
languages and the thought-ways of languages which express differences
are not insurmountable barriers for significant cross-cultural test-
ing. -- JRD

94   Kroeber, A. J. "On Typological Indices I: Ranking of Languages".
         International Journal of American Linguistics [Cited as IJAL]
         26:3.171-177, 1960.

This article is based on the hypothesis that there is a limitation
to the scope of the genetic method. The author considers the com-
posite typological index used by Greenberg the most promising method
and he feels that an enlargement of the range of the typological
approach would produce even more fruitful results. -- KL

95   Kuhn, Walter. Deutsche Sprachinselforschung [German Research on
         Language Islands]. Plauen, 1934.

96   Labov, William.   "Phonological Indices to Social Stratification".
          Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthro-
          pological Association, San Francisco.   [Mimeo. preprint; charts.]

Contents: Introduction.--Linguistic indices.--Interpersonal and
intrapersonal variation.--The data.--Linguistic indices for ethnic
stratification.--Conclusion.

This is a methodologically significant preliminary study of quanti-
fiable phonological differences and their social correlates observed
in a sample of English speakers from the Lower East Side in New York
City.   In his analysis, the author uses some of the approaches devel-
oped in his earlier sociolinguistic study of the speech of Martha's
Vineyard [228], as well as an available sociological survey of the
selected speech community.   Five main phonological indices are used
in the survey.   Their "realization" in the speech of the members of
various social classes (identified by "objective socio-economic
indices from 0 to 9") is plotted against a scale of speech styles
ranging from casual speech to reading style.   The resulting graphs
confirm the predictions about various sociolinguistic correlations
in New York City.   The present study represents "the necessary first
step in establishing objective distribution of linguistic features
and delineating class norms". -- AP

97   Lambert, Wallace E.   "Developmental Aspects of Second-Language Acqui-.
          sition".   Journal of Social Psychology 43.83-104, 1956.

98   -----.   "Measurement of the Linguistic Dominance of Bilinguals".
          Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 50.197-200, 1955.

99   -----.   "Psychological Approaches to the Study of Language.   Part II:
          On Second-Language Learning and Bilingualism".   Modern Language
          Journal 47.114-121, 1963.

References: Important studies of the psychology of second-language
learning and bilingualism are cited.

Contents: A social psychology of second-language learning.--A psycho-
logy of bilingualism.

This is an insightful survey of studies of second-language pedagogy
and bilingualism, "viewed from a social-psychological perspective".
-- AP

See also Lambert, Wallace E., et al.   "Influence of Language-Acqui-
          sition Contexts on Bilingualism".   [229]

100 Lantis, Margaret. "Vernacular Culture". American Anthropologist
       62.202-216, 1960.

     The author develops her notion of "vernacular culture", which in gross
     terms refers to the every-day life and speech of even the most urban-
     ized population (as opposed to their literary or formal language and
     life). Illustrations of certain structured behavior situations are
     given to show which part is formal and which part is vernacular. -- JRD

101 Lefebvre, Gilles R. "L'étude de la culture: la linguistique [The
       Study of Culture: Linguistics]". Recherches sociographiques
       3:1·2.233-252, 1962.

102 Leopold, Werner F. Bibliography of Child Language. Evanston: North-
       western University, 1952. 115 pp.

     This bibliography contains an alphabetical listing of books and arti-
     cles on the subject of child language--with brief comments. It reflects
     the psychologists' continued interest in this field. -- JRD

103 -----. "The Study of Child Language and Infant Bilingualism". Word
       4.1-17, 1948.

     The author reviews the literature on child language and infant bilin-
     gualism with the conclusion that very little has been done in these
     subjects, and that almost nothing has been done in this area by linguists.
     -- JRD

104 Lévi-Strauss, Claude. "Language and the Analysis of Social Laws".
       American Anthropologist 53.155-163, 1951.

     The author feels that language structure (simple/complex; few elements/
     many elements) can be tested mathematically for its relationship with
     other social laws (i.e., kinship) for any society or language group.
     Thus, a language family (Indo-European) should have a kinship structure
     where a problem set in simple terms admits many solutions. Hypotheses
     for other language families and kinship systems are given. -- JRD

105 Lewis, E. G. "Conditions affecting the 'Reception' of an 'Official'
       (Second/Foreign) Language". Second Meeting of the Inter-African
       Committee of Linguistics: Symposium on Multi-Lingualism, Brazza-
       ville, 1962. (London: CCTA/CSA, March 1, 1962). [Mimeo.]

     The purpose of the paper is to classify the varieties of bilingual
     (multilingual) situations, to analyze the factors to be accounted
     for in formulating the kind of social policy best suited to such a
     situation, and to suggest some of the possible consequences of

bilingualism. Bilingualism as a social institution should be separated from bilingualism in the life of the individual. Aspects of bilingualism are discussed, in particular, demographic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic and official aspects. Factors conducive to bilingualism are geographical, political, historical, and ideological in nature. Factors that lead to one language's ascendancy are numerical superiority of speakers, cultural superiority, etc. Certain consequences are mentioned, such as restructuring of the social pattern, and various cultural, psychological and linguistic consequences for the individual. -- KL

106 Mackey, William F. "Bilingualism and Linguistic Structure". Culture 14.143-149, 1953.

The purpose of the paper is to point out some of the factors of change in linguistic structure which can be attributed to bilingualism. The author points out that structural-linguistic borrowing is determined by social and linguistic factors. The social factors include type, degree, and duration of bilingual contact. The linguistic factors of compatibility, structural function, class-size and frequency are defined and discussed. -- JRD

See also Mak, Wilhelm. "Zweisprachigkeit und Mischmundart in Ober-schlesien [Bilingualism and Mixed Dialect in Upper Silesia]". [238]

107 Martinet, A. "Dialect". Romance Philology 8.1-11, 1954-55.

The author refers to the concepts of traditional dialectology surveyed in Sever Pop's La Dialectologie [116] noting that they are inadequate from the point of view of structural linguistics. The failure to provide a suitable definition for the notion of "dialect" is ascribed to a "general untidiness" in conventional dialectology. The author considers the contexts in which this and similar notions are used with reference to phenomena in certain languages. The term "dialect" is discussed in its various uses, as opposed to the concepts "language" and "patois". The phenomenon referred to as "koine" is also commented upon. -- AP

108 -----, Éléments de linguistique générale [Elements of General Linguistics]. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1960. 224 pp.

Chapter 5 of this general survey deals with "The diversity of speech forms and linguistic usages" including extra-linguistic correlations, bilingualism, diglossia, etc. Part 1 of Chapter 6 relates language change to social change. -- AP

109 McDavid, R. I., Jr. "Dialect Differences and Inter-Group Tensions".
      Studies in Linguistics 9:27-33, 1951.

      The purpose is to diagnose potential inter-group tensions on the basis
      of dialect study. In the United States, the normal tendency is toward
      uniformity, and the appearance of dialects in a group of persons of
      the same age and education is said to be symptomatic of inter-group
      tensions. Such situations can be tested on the basis of correlations
      between dialect differences and caste and class lines. Every commu-
      nity should have a survey of local speech patterns. On the basis of
      such information, the linguistic scientist could detect symptoms of
      social cleavage before it develops. -- KL

110 -----. "Dialect Geography and Social Science Problems". Social
      Forces 25.168-172, 1946-1947.

      The author feels that language is important as a mirror of culture,
      and that this can be demonstrated by dialect differences in American
      English. He proceeds to discuss and illustrate a number of social
      correlates which help explain dialect variation. -- JRD

111 -----. "Some Principles for American Dialect Study". Studies in
      Linguistics 1:12.1-11, 1942.

      The author sets forth principles for dialect study, primarily for
      students in the field. This is intended to eliminate some of the
      confusion over techniques. -- KL

112 Moreland, Lilian. A Select Bibliography on Bilingualism. University
      of Cape Town, School of Librarianship, 1958. 37 pp.

      This is a 161-item bibliography with brief annotations, followed by
      an author index. The classification scheme has two parts: "Bilin-
      gualism" and "Bilingual education". The sub-topics for "Bilingualism"
      include general items, measurement, mental development, language
      development, and school achievement. "Bilingual education" is handled
      by country. -- JRD

113 Multilingualism and Socio-Cultural Organization. Anthropological
      Linguistics 4:1, 1962.

      Contents: Bilingualism, presumable bilingualism, and diachrony,
      H. M. Hoenigswald.--Multilingual dialectology and the New Yiddish
      Atlas, U. Weinreich.--The language factor in national development,
      C. A. Ferguson.--Types of linguistic communities, J. J. Gumperz.--
      A laboratory for language contact, A. R. Diebold, Jr.--Bilingualism
      in Paraguay, J. Rubin.--The social meaning of language choice in the
      Marianas, R. R. Solenberger.--[See separate entries].

      This is a symposium presented at the 1961 meeting of the American
      Anthropological Association.

114 Naumann, Hans. "Über das sprachliche Verhältnis von Ober- zu Unter-
       schicht [Linguistic Relationship between the Upper and the
       Lower Stratum]". Jahrbuch für Philologie 1.57-69, 1925.

115 Nida, Eugene A. "Do Tribal Languages Have a Future?" The Bible Trans-
       lator 11:3.116-123, 1960.

     This is a report on linguistic complexity in La Mosquitia of Honduras
     and Nicaragua, to determine the kind of future these languages have.
     The author reports chiefly on certain methodological aspects of the
     Reyburns' work--their system for the classification of different levels
     of language use (communication elements), and a system for the chart-
     ing of "chronological bilingualism". -- JRD

116 Pop, Sever. La Dialectologie [Dialectology]. Louvain: "Chez l'auteur"
       [Université de Louvain], 1950. 2 parts. 1334 pp.

117 Pritzwald, Kurt Stegmann von. "Sprachwissenschaftliche Minderheiten-
       forschung; ein Arbeitsplan und eine Statistik [Linguistic Research
       on Minorities; Work Plan and Statistics]". Wörter und Sachen
       1.52-72, 1938.

118 Pulgram, Ernst. "Structural Comparison, Diasystems, and Dialectology".
       Linguistics 4.66-82, 1964.

     Bibliography.

     The author discusses some of the problems of structural dialectology
     with reference to U. Weinreich's contribution titled "Is a structural
     dialectology possible?" [143] and other recent publications. --:AP

     See also Putnam, George N., and O'Hern, Edna M. "The Status Signifi-
       cance of an Isolated Urban Dialect". [258]

119 Reed, David W., and Spicer, John L. "Correlation Methods of Compar-
       ing Idiolects in a Transition Area". Language 28:3.348-359,
       1952.

     This study attempts to apply the statistical method of correlation to
     ordering and establishing degrees of relationships between the responses
     of ten informants from northwestern Ohio. Speech patterns of transition
     areas are said to be clearer when viewed as quantitative rather then
     qualitative phenomena. These methods will be used in dealing with the
     California area and it is expected that they will yield clearer infor-
     mation on complex transition areas. -- KL

120 Rice, Frank A., ed. Study of the Role of Second Languages in Asia,
       Africa, and Latin America. [Cited as Study of the Role.]
       Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. vi, 123 pp.
       [Tables.]

     Bibliographical references.

     Contents: Background to second language problems, C. A. Ferguson.--
     The language factor in national development, C. A. Ferguson.--An out-
     line of linguistic typology for describing multilingualism, W. A.
     Stewart.--Mexican and Guatemalan bilingualism, A. R. Diebold, Jr.--
     Creole languages in the Caribbean, W. A. Stewart.--Lingua francas,
     with special reference to Africa, W. J. Samarin.--Language situation
     in East Africa, R. E. Sutherlin.--Language problems in the rural
     development of North India, J. J. Gumperz.--Language standardization,
     P. S. Ray.--Sociocultural change and communication problems, J. Roberts
     [See separate entries.]

     This collection is the partial result of the Survey of Second Language
     Teaching conducted by the Center for Applied Linguistics during the
     period 1959-1961. It "represents essentially the reaction of half
     a dozen specialists to some of the problems dealt with in the survey",
     especially the present position of second or additional languages in
     specific countries or regions. The introductory comments by C. A.
     Ferguson on the "Background to second language problems" relate some
     of the included contributions to an overall framework of sociolin-
     guistic considerations, including the characterization of multilin-
     gual situations in terms of suitable typologies and "national pro-
     files", language standardization, and the significance of the term
     "second language". -- AP

     Review: J. L. Dillard, Caribbean Studies 3:1.99-100, 1963.

121 Rosetti, A. "Langue mixte et mélange des langues [Mixed Language
       and Mixture of Languages]". Acta linguistica 5.73-79, 1945-49.

122 Rubenstein, H. "The Recent Conflict in Soviet Linguistics".
       Language 27:3.281-287, 1951.

     This is a discussion of the linguistic controversy in the Soviet
     Union involving the theories of N. Marr. The author shows how Marr
     attempted to develop a linguistic science that agreed with his idea
     of Marxist principles. The result was that Marr finally returned to
     a monogenetic theory of language. He believed that there was only
     one single process of development, with stages corresponding to
     major changes in language and thought, which in turn corresponded to
     major changes in productive technique. The controversy arose over
     whether Marr's theories should be accepted as a program for future

work or not. It was settled by Stalin who denied two points in the
theory: that language is part of the Marxist "superstructure" and
that language is a class phenomenon. Stalin thought it possible to
understand the development of language only in connection with the
history of a society. The author concludes that, despite the official
reacceptance of the historical comparative method, the orientation
of Soviet linguists is such that they show great interest in corre-
lations between linguistic and social facts and are relatively uncon-
cerned with problems of pure description. -- KL

123 Sapir, E. "Dialect". In: Mandelbaum, David G., ed., <u>Selected Writ-
       ings of Edward Sapir</u> [18], pp. 83-88.

The author defines the linguistic term "dialect" as it is used to
refer to obviously related forms of speech which may be mutually in-
telligible. There is a discussion of dialects in historical and
social situations. -- KL

124 Sapon, Stanley M. "A Methodology for the Study of Socio-Economic
       Differentials in Linguistic Phenomena". <u>Studies in Linguis-
       tics</u> 11:3-4.57-68, 1953.

The purpose of this study is a systematic examination of the linguistic
behavior of a Spanish-speaking community along the continuum of social
status, and the calculation of correlations between points along the
scale, using the Index of Status Characteristics. The Index is based
on two propositions, namely, (1) that economic and other prestige
factors are highly important and closely related to social class,
and (2) that these factors must be translated into social-class behav-
ior acceptable to any given social level of the community, if their
potentialities for rank are to be realized. Interviewing techniques
are emphasized. -- KL

125 Schmidt-Rohr, Georg. <u>Die Sprache als Bildnerin der Völker</u> [Language,
       the Maker of Nations]. Jena, 1932.

126 Schultze, Ernst. "Sklaven- und Dienersprachen (sog. Handelssprachen);
       ein Beitrag zur Sprach- und Wanderungssoziologie [Slave and
       Servant Languages (So-called Trade Languages); a Contribution
       toward the Sociology of Language and Migration]". <u>Sociologus</u>
       9.377-418, 1933.

127 Seeman, Melvin. "The Intellectual and the Language of Minorities".
       <u>American Journal of Sociology</u>, July 1958, pp. 25-35.

128 Šerech, Yuri. "Toward a Historical Dialectology: Its Delimitation of
    the History of a Literary Language". <u>Orbis</u> 3:1.43-57., 1954.

This article discusses the need for a scientific approach to the de-
scription of the history of a literary language. This type of history
must concern itself with linguistic genres in their formation, develop-
ment, and the interaction of components. The author defines a linguis-
tic genre as "an entity of components of language used in a certain
function". There may be ecclesiastic, poetic, business and official,
colloquial, scientific genres, etc. The classification may be general
or the genre may be divided into smaller genres. Genre must be dis-
tinguished from style, which in literary history refers to a histori-
cally transient system of genres and the organization of linguistic
material within the genres. The author states that the history of a
literary language must be kept separate from historical grammar. The
influence exerted by extralinguistic factors must be shown. -- KL

129 Soffietti, James P. "Bilingualism and Biculturalism". <u>Journal of
    Educational Psychology</u> 46.222-227, 1955.

It is pointed out that most studies of bilingualism exceed the dictio-
nary definition, which holds the bilingual to be a person who "habitu-
ally uses two languages". The importance of isolating the additional
factors used in most studies of bilingualism is stressed, and the
author explicates "bilingualism" and "biculturalism". -- JRD

130 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Les questions linguistiques et la paix [Linguistic
    Questions and Peace]". <u>Word</u> 1:1.5-18, 1945.

The linguistic problems confronting the world are complex, and this
is partly owing to mistaken ideas on the subject of race and language.
The author urges that the teaching of sociology should include lin-
guistic and anthropological facts to combat false and divisive beliefs
about race and language. -- KL

131 -----. "Phonetics and Sociology". In: L. Kaiser, <u>Manual of Phonetics</u>
    (Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co.; 1957) pp. 364-371.

The author states that relations between the phonological system of
a language and the social group using that language may be considered
from several points of view. Some languages genealogically unrelated
but in areas with common cultural traits may have common phonemic
features. The interdependence of phonemic/phonetic and cultural and
social facts is demonstrable, but it does not necessarily follow
that there exists a correlation between a phonemic system and the
organization or structure of the society. A certain correlation seems
to exist between the presence or the absence of certain types of
phonemes and the more or less archaic character of societies. It is

possible, as Jakobson thinks, that the development of phonemic systems must have followed certain broad lines. If there should be a correlation between phonemic structure and culture, then changes in culture would be followed by changes in phonemic structure. This question remains unanswered and must wait for a method of approach. -- KL

132 Stankiewicz, Edward. "On discreteness and continuity in structural dialectology". Word 13.44-59, 1957.

The author discusses some questions of structural dialectology left open in U. Weinreich's contribution titled "Is a structural dialectology possible?" [143]. In the author's view, the selection of phonemic criteria is basic to a description of dialects. Extra-linguistic criteria are considered secondary in the establishment of discrete dialects within a continuum of speech forms. More important for structural dialectology is "the task of defining continuity and similarity between discrete local systems, and of grouping them into higher types". -- AP

133 Stewart, William A. "An Outline of Linguistic Typology for Describing Multilingualism". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 15-25.

A typology, with notational conventions, of sociolinguistic language types and language functions is outlined to cope with descriptive problems of national multilingualism. Seven language types (standard, classical, vernacular, creole, pidgin, artificial, and marginal) are differentiated in terms of the four attributes of historicity, standardization, vitality, and homogenicity. Important language functions (official, group, wider communication, education, literary, religious and technical) are outlined and followed by a discussion and notational representation of diglossia. -- JRD

134 Swadesh, Morris. "Sociologic Notes on Obsolescent Languages". IJAL 14.226-235, 1948.

The author discusses the circumstances of the disappearance of Tasmanian, Yahi, Cornish, Mohican, Chitimacha, Natchez, Catawba, Penobscot, and Mashpi. The process affects certain sections of the peoples first. These sections are defined in terms of geography, age-group, sex, economic and cultural status. The difference of receptivity to a new language is an indication of the structure of the community. Suggestions are made for further study to determine which levels of language disappear first and which persist to the last. -- KL

135 Tagliavini, Carlo. "Modificazioni del linguaggio nella parlata delle donne [Linguistic modifications in the speech of women]". In: Scritti in onore di Alfredo Trombetti (Milano, 1936) pp. 82-146.

136 Taylor, Douglas. "Language Shift or Changing Relationship". _IJAL_
         26:2.155-161, 1960.

137 ------. "New Languages for Old". _Comparative Studies in Society and_
         History 3:3.277-288, 1961.

138 Vildomec, Věroboj. _Multilingualism_. Leyden: A. W. Sythoff, 1963.
         262 pp.

     Bibliography: pp. 242-257.

     Contents: Introduction.--Survey of selected literature.--Some linguis-
     tic aspects of multilingualism.--Some general and psychological aspects
     of multilingualism.

     This is a study of multilingualism, here defined as denoting famili-
     arity with more than two languages. Phenomena arising during the
     process of language learning are considered. Most studies are con-
     cerned with the regional mass bilingualism of common people; however,
     this study considers some aspects of the multilingualism of educated
     élites. Among the specific problems considered are the classification
     of languages and problems of language contact. -- KL

139 Voegelin, C. F. "Influence of Area in American Indian Linguistics".
         Word 1:1.54-58, 1945.

     This article discusses the theory of Franz Boas that certain areas
     have common phonetic or morphological features. The author states
     that this has never been fully investigated. If similarities are
     from diffusion, then there is no differentiation from a single proto-
     type. Some attempts have been made to find relationships before
     comparative work has been done on the constituent language families.
     There is a survey of various attempts to classify American Indian
     languages on the part of Kroeber, Boas, Sapir, Whorf, etc. The
     author considers that the fact of area groupings obtruded itself in
     these classifications and led to misleading, irrelevant or contro-
     versial conclusions. -- KL

140 Voegelin, C. F., and Harris, Zellig S. "Methods for Determining
         Intelligibility among Dialects of Natural Languages". _Proceed-_
         ings of the American Philosophical Society 95.322-329, 1951.

     Considers the problem of determining the occurrence of "separate lan-
     guages and/or dialects". The following approaches are mentioned: (1)
     the "ask the informant" method; (2) the "count sameness" method; (3)
     the "structural status" method; (4) the "test the informant" method.
     The paper concentrates on the last-mentioned method which consists
     essentially of a measurement of comprehension by means of "interpreter
     translations" checked against "linguist translations". -- AP

141 Vogt, H. "Language Contacts". Word 10:2-3.365-374, 1954. (Linguistics Today.)

142. Vossler, K. "Sprache und Nationalgefühl [Language and National Senti-
         ment]". In: Vossler., Geist und Kultur der Sprache [33], pp. 130-
         148.

143 Weinreich, Uriel. "Is a structural dialectology possible?" Word 10:2-3.
         388-400, 1954. [Maps.]

The central concern of this [frequently cited] essay is with the fea-
sibility of descriptive procedures reconciling some of the principles
of structural linguistics (emphasizing unique and closed systems) with
the aims of conventional dialectology. With this in view, the author
considers diasystems, i.e., "systems of a higher level [constructed]
out of the discrete and homogeneous systems that are derived from des-
cription". The descriptive and dialectological implications of this
possibility are discussed in detail.

In connection with the question "how to break down a continuum into
discrete varieties", the author points to extra-linguistic criteria:
"The concept of language area (Sprachlandschaft) has practically re-
placed that of 'dialect' (Mundart) as the central interest in most geo-
graphic work, and ever more impressive results are being obtained in
correlating the borders, centers, and overall dynamics of language areas
with 'culture areas' in a broader sense". The methodologically advanced
German Swiss work of Rudolf Hotzenköcherle is mentioned in this context
[216]. Important remarks on problems of language standardization are
also included. -- AP

144 -----. Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems. With a Preface
         by André Martinet. (Publications of the Linguistic Circle of
         New York, No. 1.) New York, 1953. xii, 148 pp. [The Hague:
         Mouton & Co., 1963; second printing.]

Bibliography: 658 items from the American and European literature on
bilingualism, pp. 123-146; index to the bibliography; pp. 147-148.

Abridged contents: Preface, by A. Martinet.--The problem of approach.
(Contact and interference; difference between languages; psychological
and socio-cultural setting of language contact; language contact and
culture contact.)--Mechanisms and structural causes of interference.
(Theoretical preliminaries; phonic interference; grammatical inter-
ference; lexical interference; total amount of interference.)--The
bilingual individual. (Psychological theories of bilingualism; charac-
teristics of the bilingual speaker; relative status of languages; the
speech situation and interference.)--The socio-cultural setting of lan-
guage contact. (The role of the socio-cultural setting; language func-
tions in bilingual communities; congruence of linguistic and socio-

cultural divisions; the standardized language as a symbol; duration of
contact; crystallization of new languages; language shifts.)--Research
methods and opportunities. (Need for a broad approach; multiple contacts
as a favorable field of study.)--Appendix: Effects of bilingualism on
the individual. (Intelligence; group identification; character formation;
educational problems.)

The author presents a thorough systematization of a comprehensive range
of phenomena, procedures, and concepts basic to the study of bilingualism.
The topic of language contact is treated primarily from the linguist's
point of view, but the book includes substantial and significant comments
on extra-linguistic implications. Opportunities for further research are
specified. There is a three-fold division of emphases: (1) linguistic
"mechanisms and structural causes of interference"; (2) the mainly psycho-
linguistic problems of the "bilingual individual", and (3) the "socio-
cultural setting of language contact".

Key concepts are defined in the opening section. Languages are "said to
be in contact if they are used alternately by the same persons". Bilin-
gualism is "the practice of alternately using two languages", and the
"persons involved" are called bilingual. Interference phenomena are
"those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which
occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with
more than one language, i.e. as a result of language contact".

A large part of the book is devoted to a detailed exploration of the lin-
guistic "mechanisms" of bilingualism. One of the chief aims here is to
attempt "differential" or parallel descriptions of the phonological,
grammatical, and lexical structures in contact, in order to predict the
nature and amount of the expected interference. The structural and non-
structural stimuli and resistance factors governing interference are sum-
marized in a table on pp. 64-65.

The chapter dealing with the "bilingual individual" explores psycholo-
gical aspects of bilingualism, concentrating on configurations of domi-
nance criteria -- a task for interdisciplinary research aimed at psycho-
logical criteria by which one of a bilingual's two languages is con-
sidered "dominant".

From the point of view of sociolinguistics, Chapter 4 on "The socio-
cultural setting of language contact" is of key importance. It dis-
cusses "language functions in bilingual groups" referred to as the
"domains of language use" by Schmidt-Rohr [125]. The work of Mak [238]
and Barker [161] is also mentioned in this connection. A separate
section deals with "types of congruence" between mother-tongue groups
and non-linguistic divisions including geographic areas, indigenousness,
cultural or ethnic groups, religion, race, sex, age, social status,
and rural vs. urban population. The section on standardized languages
includes a discussion of the concept of language loyalty proposed by
the author, which epitomizes "a phenomenon which corresponds to language
approximately as nationalism corresponds to nationality". The remainder

of this chapter discusses the development or "crystallization" of new languages -- pidgins, creoles, etc. -- out of some situations of language contact, as well as sociological aspects of the phenomenon of <u>language shift</u> defined "as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another".

[In a "Note on the reprinted edition" of 1963, the author points to his desire "to prepare a thoroughly revised version of the book". See also his article "On the Description of Phonic Interference [146].] -- AP

<u>Reviews</u>: Einar Haugen, <u>Language</u> 30.380-388, 1954. Hans Vogt, <u>Word</u> 10. 79-82, 1954.

145 -----. "On the Compatibility of Genetic Relationship and Convergent Development". <u>Word</u> 14:2-3.374-379, 1958.

The author discusses the controversy between Douglass Taylor and Robert A. Hall, Jr. on the problem of the genetic kinship of Creole languages. He feels that some of the issues may be resolved by more rigorous methods. He reviews statements of A. Meillet on genetic kinship, which he feels have been considered out of context. The author states that Meillet did not consider continuity of transmission a criterion, but only a charac- teristic of genetic relationship. Taylor's use of continuity to prove the lack of kinship between French and Creole in the Caribbean is there- fore unwise. Weinreich agrees more with Hall, saying the structures of surviving languages alone are solid evidence of genetic relationship. Hall's position is that the proportion of French structure in French Creole is greater and more fundamental than that of African structure. Weinreich states that <u>the</u> criterion of relationship is the existence of cognates in the basic morpheme stock. He thinks also that the term "Sprachbund" is unsatisfactory for Creole languages and that it would be better to speak of a number of genetically Indo-European languages, which have undergone intense convergent development. Certain common features such as an unknown African substratum, mutual interinfluence, and the "minimization" of grammar have all played a formative role in the evo- lution of the Creole languages. -- KL

146 -----. "On the Description of Phonic Interference". <u>Word</u> 13:1, 1-11, 1957.

The author offers a revision of previous descriptions of phonic inter- ference [144]. A distinction is made between <u>syntagmatic</u> and <u>paradigmatic</u> factors. Also, a distinction is made between the bilingual's <u>analysis</u> and <u>rendition</u> of material in the secondary language. Phonic interference may be due to factors on four levels: phonic, extra-phonic, extra-linguis- tic, and erratic factors. These are examined in detail. -- KL

147 -----. <u>Research Problems in Bilingualism, with Special Reference to Switzerland</u>. Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1951. [Sum- mary in <u>Dissertation Abstracts</u> 12.418 ff., 1952.]

148 -----. "Research Frontiers in Bilingualism Studies". Proceedings of
        the 8th International Congress of Linguists (Oslo: Oslo University
        Press, 1958) pp. 786-797.

References.

Contents: Speech synthesis.--Quantified description of phoneme distri-
bution.--Quantified description of grammatical characteristics.--Fre-
quency properties of words and word classes.--Interference and the
economy of sound change.--Dialect systems and dialect contact.--Semantic
description and interference of meanings.--Productive borrowing in
vocabulary expansion.--Communication flow in a multilingual area.--
Social reactions to interference.--Measurement of language dominance.--
Aphasia in bilinguals.--New foci of multiple contact.--Language teaching.

This is a survey of problems and possibilities arising for the study of
bilingualism and language contact as a result of recent developments in
linguistics. The author concentrates on "marginal research" dealing
with topics not covered in his [144] and Einar Haugen's [76] earlier
contributions. The survey discusses a number of sophisticated approaches
to linguistic problems of bilingualism, as well as significant implica-
tions of communication and social factors in multilingualism. -- AP

149 Wentworth, Harold, and Flexner, Stuart Berg, eds. Dictionary of American
        Slang. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1960. 669 pp.

Bibliography: selective, about 1,000 items, pp. 655-669.

Contents: Publisher's note.--Preface.--Explanatory notes.--Abbrevia-
tions.--Dictionary of American slang.--Appendix.--Word lists.

In the preface Mr. Flexner discusses the different levels of vocabulary
for English -- standard usage, colloquialisms, dialects, cant, jargon,
argot, and slang -- and points out three cultural conditions which con-
tribute especially to the creation of a large slang vocabulary in America.
The social uses of slang are also discussed. The bibliography lists
numerous items on argot, slang, etc. -- JRD

2.2 Language and Social Factors: Specific Cases

150 Adamo, Richard N. "A Change from Caste to Class in a Peruvian Sierra
        Town". Social Forces 31.238-244, 1952-53.

This is a report on a study conducted in the town of Muquiyareyo in
the Department of Junin, Peru. It describes the castes of 1880 and
the classes of 1949. Concerning language, the author points out that
with the shift from caste to class there was a shift from monolin-
gualism to bilingualism by both the Indians and Mestizos. -- JRD

151 Albert, Ethel M. "'Rhetoric', 'Logic', and 'Poetics' in Burundi:
        Culture Patterning of Speech Behavior". Paper presented to the
        1963 Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San
        Francisco, California. [Mimeo.]

This is an exploration of concepts and categories that may be useful
for constructing cultural patterns of speech behavior. The people
of Burundi have well-defined criteria of logic, rhetoric, and poetics,
as well as well-developed ideas about their uses and interrelations.
Each individual, except at the extreme top and bottom of the social
scale, learns verbal formulae and styles. These include speech train-
ing (for boys of the upper social strata), forms of petition, formulae
for visiting, rules of precedence, etc. -- KL

152 Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "The Indonesian Language--By-Product of
        Nationalism". Pacific Affairs 22.388-392, 1949.

Language policy in Indonesia is traced from the Dutch colonial period,
with special emphasis placed on the relationship between the Indonesian
language and nationalism. -- JRD

153 Apte, Mahadev L. "Linguistic Acculturation and Its Relation to
        Urbanization and Socio-Economic Factors". Indian Linguistics
        23.5-25, 1962.

Bibliography: pp. 24-25.

The purpose is to determine the extent to which socio-economic factors
and urbanization are significant in linguistic acculturation. Here
'acculturation' means adoption of a 'standard' or prestige dialect of
the language under study--in this case Marathi. The speech of 32 non-
Brahmans in Bombay was analyzed. These persons were classified on the
basis of age of arrival in Bombay, education, and job. Although the
experiment is considered inconclusive because of the small number of
persons studied, there is some correlation between adoption of the
'standard' or 'status' dialect, on the one hand, and urbanization and

socio-economic factors, on the other. -- KL

154 Armstrong, Robert G. "Vernacular Languages and Cultures in Modern
    Africa". In: Spencer, J., ed., Language in Africa [330],
    pp. 64-72.

    The author feels that the only sound educational policy for Africa
    is instruction in the various vernaculars and simultaneous instruction
    in English or French. His reasons are given. -- JRD

155 Asamoa, E. A. "The Problem of Language in Education in the Gold
    Coast". Africa 25.60-78, 1955.

    The author covers the following topics: present-day educational
    developments in the Gold Coast, why full-scale literacy in the Gold
    Coast, language policy in Gold Coast education, the use of the vernac-
    ular in education, the cases for and against the use of the vernacular
    in education, and bilingualism in the Gold Coast. -- JRD

156 Aucamp, Anna Jacoba. Bilingual Education and Nationalism With Special
    Reference to South Africa. Pretoria: J. L. Van Schaik, 1926.

    Bibliography: pp. 242-247.

    Contents: Introduction.--Wales, Scotland and Ireland.--Canada.--
    Belgium.--South Africa.--Implications of nationalism, democracy
    and internationalism in relation to bilingual education.--Appendix.

    The author first presents facts with regard to bilingual education as
    it exists in certain countries. In the last chapter the broader aspects
    of bilingualism are discussed. The author was involved in the system of
    bilingual education in South Africa for some years. -- JRD

157 Auvray, Paul, Poulain, Pierre and Blaise, Albert. Sacred Languages.
    Translated by J. Tester. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1960. 173 pp.

    Bibliography.

    Contents: The Semitic languages.--The Hebrew script.--Hebrew nouns.--
    Hebrew verb.--Notes on Hebrew style.--Hebrew literature.--Aramaic:
    the language.--Aramaic: the literature.--Greek: the language of the
    Mediterranean world.--The Greek translation of the old testament.--The
    new testament.--Greek as the language of the church.--Historical sketch
    of Christian Latin.--Liturgical Latin.--The chief characteristics of
    Christian Latin.

    Sacred Languages is volume 116 of the Twentieth Century Encyclopedia
    of Catholicism in Section 11, "Catholicism and Literature". The
    original is in French. -- JRD

158 Barber, Carroll. Trilingualism in Pascua: Social Functions of Language in an Arizona Yaqui Village. M.A. Thesis, University of Arizona, 1952.

159 Barker, George C. "Growing Up in a Bilingual Community". The Kiva 17.17-32, 1951.

   Author's summary: "The ... brief survey would seem to indicate that the influence of the media of urban, American culture by no means displaces a parallel influence of Mexican culture among bilingual children on the west side of Tucson. Through family and neighborhood pressure the language of the home continues to be Spanish. Thus the child is exposed early in life to many aspects of Mexican culture, while he does not receive the full impact of urban U. S. culture until after he enters public school. This would suggest that the process of Americanization in this situation, far from being automatically handled through home and neighborhood, is largely dependent for its success on the influence of the public schools and such mass media as radio, motion pictures and the press". -- JRD

160 Barker, George C. "Pachuco: An American-Spanish Argot and Its Social Functions in Tucson, Arizona". University of Arizona Bulletin 21.1, 1950. (Social Science Bulletin 18.)

161 ------. "Social Functions of Language in a Mexican-American Community". Acta Americana 5.185-202, 1947.

   This paper describes an inquiry into how language functions in the life of a bilingual minority group in process of cultural change. Specifically, how, if at all, may the linguistic behavior of members of the bilingual minority group be related to other aspects of their social behavior? The method is given and the conclusions are presented. -- JRD

162 Barrera-Vásquez, A. "The Tarascan Project in Mexico". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280]. Pp. 77-86.

   The article discusses the education of monolingual Indians in Mexico, through the mother tongue. It concentrates on the Tarascans, a group of about 60,000, in the State of Michoacan. The introduction contains statistical information from the 1940 census on the numbers of monolingual speakers of the large Indian language groups. Indian education, launching of the Tarascan Project, recruitment and training of teachers, work in the villages, transformation of the project, and current activities are discussion headings. -- JRD

163 Barth, Ernest A. T. "The Language Behavior of Negroes and Whites".
     Pacific Sociological Review 4:2.69-72, 1961.

The author contends that if one could show that different patterns of
social organization are systematically associated with different mean-
ings for mutually used terms, or if one could show that converging
patterns of social organization are associated with convergences in
the meanings of terms, then a valuable step would be taken toward a
theory of language. The article discusses a pilot study undertaken
to explore one approach to the identification of linguistic differ-
ences between Negroes and whites. -- JRD

164 Bastien, H. Le bilinguisme au Canada [Bilingualism in Canada].
     Montreal, 1938.

165 Benedict, Burton. "Stratification in Plural Societies". American
     Anthropologist 64:6.1235-1246, 1962.

Statement from the author's conclusion: "In this paper I have tried
to examine social stratification in plural societies (multi-racial
societies). I began by looking at the various statuses of ascription
such as ethnic group, religion, and language by which the sections of
a plural society are usually differentiated. I found that for Mauritius,
and I believe for most other societies, corporate groups cannot be dif-
ferentiated on this basis, but they sometimes serve as symbols which
differentiate blocs in certain political contexts. ... A more fruitful
approach was to be found in examining the economic and political
structures of the total society". -- JRD

166 Bermson, Isaac B. "Jewish Education in Palestine". Annals of the
     American Academy of Political and Social Science 164.139-154,
     1932.

Language policy and development for the Jewish population in Palestine
from the turn of the century is covered. The renascence of the Hebrew
language, the beginnings of Hebraic education, language and the school
are topics covered. -- JRD

167 Bloch, J. "Castes et dialectes en tamoul [Caste and Dialect in
     Tamil]". Mémoires de la société de linguistique 16:1. 1910-1911.

This paper considers early studies of the linguistic correlates of
caste. Overwhelming agreement was noted among informants asked to
name caste level on the basis of speech phenomena. Variation within
the speech of an individual is ascribed to ambiguity of social level.
-- AP

See also Bondurant, Joan V. Regionalism versus Provincialism: A study
     in Problems of Indian National Unity. [497]

168 Bossard, James H. S. "The Bilingual Individual as a Person - Lin-
         guistic Identification with Status". American Sociological
         Review 10.699-709, 1945.

   Method: Data for the study were collected over a four-year period
   from (1) seventeen personal case histories, (2) documents from the
   subjects' families, (3) interviews, and (4) several published case
   histories. The small number of cases gives conclusions which are
   suggestive only of the role of the bilingual in the United States.

   Findings: The chief variables appear to be (1) the ecological set-
   ting of the bilingual (or whether he lives in a bilingual or mono-
   lingual area), and (2) the social status of the non-English tongue.

   Other topics discussed include bilingualism and family relations,
   bilingualism and child development, the development of protective
   devices (restrained manner of speaking, inconspicuous behavior, home
   avoidance, meticulous English), the linguistic label, bilingual
   vestiges (their occupational significance), the language of enemy
   nations, the refugee as a bilingual, and linguistic identification
   with status. -- JRD

169 -----. "Family Modes of Expression". American Sociological Review
         10.226-237, 1945.

   Author's statement: "Transcripts of family table talk, supplemented
   by other special case material, constitute source material for a study
   of the linguistic element in the family culture. This paper is a
   report of a research study of family modes of expression, based on
   a total of 51 case records. The emphasis is primarily upon family
   linguistic situations. Its findings are to be related to the social
   development of the child and his induction into the prevailing culture".

   The following topics are discussed: infant conditioning situations;
   pre-verbal expression in the family; range and meaning of family
   vocabulary; levels of language; language as a social index; family
   linguistic systems; family patterns of conversation; some character-
   istics of speech. The summary section outlines the sociological
   significance of language. -- JRD

170 Brault, Gerard J. "The Special NDEA Institute at Bowdoin College
         for French Teachers of Canadian Descent". PMLA 77:4 (part 2).
         1-5, 1962.

   This paper describes efforts to teach standard French to French-
   Canadian speakers living in the United States. Students often have
   a negative attitude toward standard French because of failure on
   the part of teachers to consider sociolinguistic factors. -- KL

171 Brazeau, E. Jacques. "Language Differences and Occupational Exper-
ience". Canadian Journal of Economics 24.532-540, 1958.

The author investigates the question how different language groups
in Canada achieve interdependence in actual work situations, and
with what consequence for society as a whole. This assumes the
problem of differences in occupational opportunity because of lan-
guage differences in a language situation where one language (English)
is dominant over the others. -- JRD

172 Bright, William. "Linguistic Change in Some Indian Caste Dialects".
In: Charles A. Ferguson, and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic
Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 19-26.

Contents: Introductory.--Phonological differences.--Grammatical differ-
ences.--Lexical differences.--Conclusions.

The author asks whether there is "a correlation between the amount of
linguistic change manifested in a dialect and the social status of
... the people who speak it", or, in other words, "in what caste
dialects are the more archaic features to be found?" His paper is a
contribution toward an answer, based on a comparison of two dialects
of Kannada spoken in South India--one identified as a "Brahmin dialect",
the other as the speech of an agricultural community. Examples of
phonological and grammatical differences are listed. In conclusion,
the Brahmin dialect is found to be more receptive to importations from
Sanskrit and English. This fact is ascribed to the prestige attached
to these languages. -- AP

173 Brown, R. W., and Ford, M. "Address in American English". Journal
of Abnormal and Social Psychology 62.375-385, 1961.

The authors work out the semantic rules governing address in American
English. The social status variable is discussed. -- JRD

See also Brown, R. W., and Gilman, Albert. "The Pronouns of Power
and Solidarity". [54]

174 Brown, W. Norman. "Religion and Language as Forces Affecting Unity
in Asia". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social
Science 318.8-17, 1958.

Author's abstract: "Religion and language move Asians less than
anticolonialism and the desire for economic development ... In the
Near East, religion and language furnish some of the background for
Islamic and Arab hostility to Israel, but they are not strong enough
to unite either the Islamic or the Arab nations. In the Far East and

Southeast Asia, they play scarcely any part. In South Asia, religion
led to the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan. This
division has been an embarrassment for the Western democracies since
it has divided South Asia at a time when the West wanted a united
South Asian support of its cause in the cold war. Language is an
internally disruptive force in both India and Pakistan."

The following topics are covered: religion and language as factors in
Asian rivalries; dividing forces in South Asia; international reper-
cussions of partition; language and national unity; linguistic region-
alism; use of English in Asia; language as symbol of regionalism; ethics
of Asian neutralism. -- JRD

175 Burling, Robbins. "Language Development of a Garo and English Speak-
        ing Child". Word 15.45-68, 1959.

The author studies the manner in which his son acquired speech in a
bilingual environment and compares these results with similar studies.
The Burling family spent two years in Assam, India for a social-anthro-
pological study of the Garo, who number a quarter of a million and
speak a language (Garo) belonging to the Bodo group of Tibeto-Burman.
-- JRD

176 Burma, John H. "The Present Status of the Spanish-Americans of New
        Mexico". Social Forces 28.133-138, 1949-1950.

The language problem, especially in the schools, is stressed in this
sociological description of an American minority group. It indicates
how the language barrier has helped create a cultural island of poverty
and ignorance. -- JRD

177 Byers, Burton H. "Regional Speech Differences in Veterans and Non-
        veterans". Quarterly Journal of Speech 33.312-313, 1947.

The author addresses himself to the question of the degree to which
the armed forces serve to modify regional speech differences. Ob-
servations of the speech of 23 non-veterans and 28 veterans indicate
that dialectal characteristics, when present, are less pronounced in
veterans than non-veterans. -- JRD

178 Casagrande, Joseph B. "Comanche Baby Language". IJAL 14:1.11-14, 1948.

Comanche has a rich and formalized vocabulary of special baby words.
These are used in teaching children to speak. Certain features, such
as reduplication, are common in this, and in other languages. The
author states that the vocabulary of childrens' speech gives an idea
of the child's world in a given culture. -- KL

179 Cebollero, Pedro Angel. _A School Language Policy for Puerto Rico._
       Puerto Rico, 1945. 133 pp. (Superior Educational Council
       Publications Series 11:1.)

   Bibliography.

   Contents: History and present status of the language problem.--The
   contributions of previous studies of the school language problem.--
   An analysis of the social needs for English in Puerto Rico.--Con-
   clusions and recommendations. -- JRD

180 Chao, Yuen Ren. "Chinese Terms of Address". _Language_ 32.217-241, 1956.

   Under the heading "terms of address" the author describes vocatives
   (terms to call persons by) and designatives (terms used in speaking
   of persons). His study is chiefly concerned with the conditions of
   actual use in various interpersonal relations, the grammatical status
   of the terms of address, and the formal conditions for their occurrence.
   -- JRD

181 Chandola, A. C. "Two Social Dialects of Hindi". _Orbis_ 11:2.486-490,
       1962.

   This paper attempts to show the main phonological and morphological
   differences between two social dialects spoken in Pauri. The use of
   specific dialects in Pauri is a question of the religion of the
   speaker. -- KL

182 Coltharp, Lurline Hughes. _The Influence of English on the "Language"
       of the Tirilones._ Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas, 1964.
       345 pp.

   Bibliography: pp. 341-345.

   Contents: Anthropological background.--Methods.--Informants.--Phono-
   logy.--Characteristics of the Caló.--Vocabulary.--Appendix I: Question-
   naire.--Appendix II: Phonetic transcription.

   This is a study of the argot (Caló) of the "Tirilones" of the South
   El Paso slum area. Most people of the area exhibit the type of
   culture known as the "culture of poverty". They have little contact
   with the Anglo and their values are not those of the Anglo-American
   culture. The area is largely bilingual with specific functions for
   the two languages. In addition to English and Spanish, a third "lan-
   guage" developed during World War I. It is said to be equally unin-
   telligible to the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking population.
   It is protection for the law-abiding as well as the inhabitants of the
   corre (jail). It is a male language, based on Spanish syntax modified
   rarely by English syntax, and distinguished by a special vocabulary.
   It receives many words and some structures from English. Usage of
   this language establishes a social class. -- KL

183 Cornish, Vaughan. *Borderlands of Language in Europe and Their Relations to the Historic Frontier of Christendom*. London, 1936.

184 Couillard, Louis E. "The Role of Language in the Development of National Consciousness: The Canadian Experience". *PMLA* 72:2. 43-48, 1957.

An overall-trend towards wide bilingualism in Canada is predicted. This will foster a truer national consciousness in the French- and English-speaking populations. -- JRD

185 Covello, Leonard. "Language as a Factor in Integration and Assimilation". *Modern Language Journal* 23.323-333, 1939.

Author's summary: "The social aims [of second language learning] are fundamentally more important than merely intellectual aims, and the future of modern language teaching depends upon the manner in which modern language teachers are able to adapt their teaching to the fundamental aims and purposes of the larger educational program related to the integration of the foreign-born peoples with American life". The foreign-born problem in the United States (with statistics for 1930) is presented. -- JRD

186 ------. "Language as a Factor in Social Adjustment". In: Francis J. Brown and J. S. Roucek, eds., *Our Racial and National Minorities* (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1937) pp. 681-696.

The importance of second-language learning as a force for the social and emotional stabilization of the immigrant is discussed. In America the processes keeping the immigrant and his children from learning English are pointed up and the importance of teaching English as a second language in the schools is discussed. -- JRD

187 Currie, Haver C. "A Projection of Socio-Linguistics: The Relationship of Speech to Social Status". *Southern Speech Journal* 18. .28-37, 1952.

Author's summary: "This paper has called attention to certain items of research and speculation salient to the consideration of the social significance of English as spoken in the United States. It has emphasized the persistent interest in the relationship of oral English and social status. Several works have been cited which have reflected this interest in the scholarly level, particularly with respect to speech and social status, and national speech and social status".

This paper projects a field of sociolinguistics and proposes research into the social significance of language in all respects. -- JRD

188 De Camp, David. "Social and Geographical Factors in Jamaican Dialects".
         In: R. B. Le Page, ed., Creole Language Studies II [674], pp. 61-
         84.

         The author hopes to demonstrate that the language problems in Jamaica
         are too complex for a simple solution, at least until more is known
         about the interrelations of language and culture. This preliminary
         research report describes the range and type of linguistic variation
         and suggests the possible geographical and social correlations. The
         data are based on a "rather superficial examination" of a part of 100
         field interviews. -- JRD

189 DeMarco, A. A. The Church of Rome and the Problem of the Vernacular
         Versus the Liturgical Language. Dissertation, The Catholic
         University of America, 1960.

         Bibliography.

         Contents: The change from Greek to Latin in the early Roman church.--
         Glagolitic as a liturgical language.--Greek, Armenian, Georgian,
         Arabic, Syriac, Hindi, Hebrew, German, as liturgical languages.--The
         Council of Trent and the problem of the vernacular versus the litur-
         gical languages.--The liturgical movement for the use of the vernacular
         in the liturgy.

         In this dissertation the author endeavors to present a study of the
         historical development of liturgical language in the Roman Catholic
         Church. -- JRD

190 Denny, N. "Languages and Education in Africa". In: J. Spencer, ed.,
         Language in Africa [330], pp. 40-52. [Tables.]

         The purpose of this survey is to provide a broad, general picture of
         the linguistic situation as it exists in Africa today, especially as
         it relates to the educational needs of the continent. One table is
         devoted to primary and secondary school enrolment by country and
         another to enrolment in institutions of higher education. Specific
         problems, as proficiency standards in the educational language, are
         covered. -- JRD

191 DeTorrente, Henry. "The Role of Language in the Development of Swiss
         National Consciousness". PMLA 72:2.29-31, 1957.

         Swiss multilingualism is described. It is pointed out that the satis-
         factory solution to Switzerland's language problem is based on feder-
         alism, which could serve as a model for all of Europe. -- JRD

192 Deutsch, K. W. "The Trend of European Nationalism--The Language
        Aspect". American Political Science Review 36.533-541, 1942.

It is pointed out that the growth of linguistic diversity in Europe
from 1800 to 1937 (from 16 languages to 53) parallels (since 1871)
the growth in the number of modern sovereign states. Thus, programs
for European unity would have to contend with the language problem.
Nationalism and language standardization are discussed. -- JRD

193 Diebold, A. Richard, Jr. "Code-switching in Greek-English Bilingual
        Speech". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.53-
        59, 1962. .

This article describes the nature of English-derived interference in
the speech of bilingual Greeks. The author discusses the phonology
of code-switching (the conscious successive alternate use of two
different language codes within the same discourse), with particular
reference to English forms in the context of Greek discourses. It is
said that phonic interference always makes for perceptible differences
between the replica and the model. Even in the speech of coördinate
bilinguals, the changes which affect the shape of the English models
in Greek contexts match the changes in the Greek of subordinate
bilinguals. There is need for a review of what is involved in the
separability of two language codes in the same speaker. -- KL

194 -----. "Mexican and Guatemalan Bilingualism". In: Frank A. Rice,
        ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 26-33.

Orientation is toward the social role of the Spanish lingua franca in
Middle America, especially the degree to which culture change in rural
areas is related to bilingualism in Spanish. The conservatism and
uniformity manifested by these rural Indian communities arises from
the fact that they loose their bilinguals to the ever growing national
society (Mestizo).

Research data from the municipio of San Mateo (Huave speakers) revealed
three significant social correlates of bilingualism: sex (primarily a
male skill), age (adult or adolescent skill), and occupation (high in
mobile occupational categories). Thus, the bilinguals who defect
from the village are principally single adult men who are socially or
psychologically marginal to the community. They rarely return, and
their contribution to bilingualism is negligible. Internal factors
which bind the individual to the community and thus serve as resis-
tance factors to bilingualism are discussed, including endogamy,
dependent nuclear family, and religious and political duties. -- JRD

See also Diebold, A Richard, Jr. "Incipient Bilingualism". [60]

195 Doob, Leonard W. . "The Effect of Language on Verbal Expression and
       Recall". American Anthropologist 59.88-100, 1957.

This article reports on studies of the bilingual sitation where a
non-literate learns a European language as a lingua franca. More
specifically, the question relates to the effect of the change from
one language to another in verbalization of old material in the new
language, and differential recall of learning.

The method and results are discussed at length. The study involved
over 400 bilingual respondents from different parts of Africa. -- JRD

196 Drake, J. A. "The Effect of Urbanization on Regional Vocabulary".
       American Speech 36.17-33, 1961.

The author addressed himself to the following question: In a metro-
politan area, what happens to the regional vocabulary of the original
settlers? Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen as the area of study. Thirty
original dialect items from Kurath's Word Geography were compared
with checklists for current usage. Findings were then analyzed
according to the age and the cultural level of the informants.

The study reveals that regional terms are subject to at least the
following kinds of attrition: technological change, fixation of
literary rather than folk terms by the public school, the fact that
native regional terms are challenged by the regional terms of other
speech areas, economic change, and vulnerability to commercial
terms. The terms are lost only in the urban sections of the metro-
politan area. -- JRD

See also Efron, Edith. "French and Creole Patois in Haiti". [659]

197 Eliason, Norman E. "American English in Europe". American Speech
       32:3.163-169, 1957.

This is a discussion of some of the reasons for European prejudice
against and common misconceptions about American English. -- KL

198 Emerson, Rupert. From Empire to Nation. Cambridge: Harvard Univer-
       sity Press, 1960. 466 pp.

Chapter 7 on "Language" discusses the language situation and nation-
alism in a number of developing nations. Language use, problems of
bilingual nations, and language diversity are treated. -- JRD

- 52 -

199 Ferguson, Charles A. "Arabic Baby Talk". In: Morris Halle, et
        al., eds., For Roman Jakobson (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1956)
        pp. 121-128.

This is an examination of lexical items in the baby talk of certain
Arabic dialects. Certain similarities exist between English and
Arabic baby talk, such as reduplication and diminutives, special terms
for basic lexical items, minimum inflection, and use of words as
'sentence words'. The author thinks it might be useful to compare
baby talk in different languages, with reference to these features.
First, however, he considers it necessary to undertake investigations
of a purely linguistic nature.

Most of the information is taken from Syrian Arabic. The author was
able to test some assumptions. It was thought that variation from
dialect to dialect and even from family to family would be greater
than that for normal language. Instead, out of some 60 items, above
a third are common to the whole Syrian area. The author thought the
phonological system might be expected to have (1) phonemes in some way
more 'fundamental' than others, and (2) phonemes of frequent occurrence
in the language as a whole. This is found to be true to a certain ex-
tent. Other features are examined, and the author considers the mate-
erial useful for its value in illuminating the phonological and mor-
phological features of the dialect as a whole. Functional, distribu-
tional and comparative studies of the material could yield informa-
tion on the history and current functioning of aspects of Arabic
cultures. It might also suggest more general psychological and cul-
tural conclusions. [See also 200.] -- KL

200 -----. "Baby Talk in Six Languages". Paper presented to the 1963
        Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. San
        Francisco, California. 23 pp.

The author's intention in analyzing baby talk is to foster studies
leading to a general characterization of single-language marginal
phenomena. In this way, synchronic classification and historical
explanation may be possible. The study includes the special forms
of language appropriate for talking to young children in Syrian Arabic,
Marathi, Comanche, Gilyak, American English, and Spanish. The author
states the fundamental assumptions that baby talk is a comparatively
stable, conventionalized part of language, that it is transmitted by
"natural" means like the rest of language. It does, however, show
different patterns of diffusion from the normal language. Baby talk
contains (1) international and paralinguistic phenomena which occur
with normal language as well as with other baby-talk items, (2)
modified morphemes, words and constructions, and (3) lexical items
found only in baby talk. Common features of baby talk in the six
languages are described. Function is discussed, and also variability
and diffusion. Baby talk is used primarily as a special source for
children's pre-grammatical vocables, making it possible for children
to form items which can later be discarded as more advanced stages

are reached. Baby-talk items show great variability within a speech community, often diffuse within an area, rather than according to lines of genetic relationship. -- KL

See also Ferguson, Charles A., and Gumperz, John J., eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia. [397]

201 Fischer, John L. "Social Influences on the Choice of a Linguistic Variant". Word 14:1.47-56, 1958.

The material is taken from a study of child-rearing in a New England village. Free variations in the use of suffixes were found to be connected with factors of sex, class, personality and mood of the speakers. More study with larger groups is advocated, with a careful analysis of frequency of specific use in different situations. -- KL

202 Fishman, Joshua A. "Degree of Bilingualism in a Yiddish School and Leisure Time Activities". Journal of Social Psychology 36.155-165, 1952.

Hypothesis: Given the out-of-school influences to which students in a Yiddish school are commonly exposed, and given the aims of Yiddish schools in American today, voluntary leisure-time activities of these students should not be affected by the degree of bilinguality. The method is given in detail as are the findings.

The author's conclusions: "Since play and other voluntary leisure activities are such an important element in the life of American children and since they are so often considered indicative of normal adjustment, such activities are important points of comparison among groups differing significantly in degree of English-other tongue bilinguality. In the Yiddish school from which our sample was drawn no corresponding relationship was found to exist between these voluntary activities, no matter how they were grouped, and degree of bilinguality. It proved impossible to significantly distinguish between the bilinguality groups on the basis of their showing with respect to such activities. Yiddish bilinguality in and of itself, does not seem to have affected the play and leisure time patterns or choices of our school population." -- JRD

See also Fishman, Joshua A., and Associates. Language Loyalty in the United States. [351]

203 Frey, J. William. "Amish 'triple talk'". American Speech 20.85-98, 1945.

204 Furbank, P. N. "On the Idea of An Ideal Middle-Class Speech".
         20th Century 161.365-371, 1957.

    An aspect of middle-class British speech is discussed with statements
    as to its origin and social function. -- JRD

205 Furfey, Paul Hanly. "The Sociological Implications of Substandard
         English". The American Catholic Sociological Review 5:1.3-10,
         1944.

    The independent origins of what is called "standard" and "substandard"
    speech are discussed to emphasize the point that social class factors
    are important determinants of "correct" speech. Sociologists now
    attempt to distinguish the various classes on the basis of kinship
    units, personal qualities, achievements, possessions etc., while future
    investigations might profitably pay attention to the importance of lan-
    guage as an index of social class. -- JRD

206 Gross, Feliks. "Language and Value Changes among the Arapaho". IJAL
         17.10-17, 1951.

    Contents: Language as an index of culture change--the functional dis-
    tribution of Arapaho and English according to generation of speakers.--
    Distribution of the use of Arapaho and English within the family.--
    Language assimilation and value adjustment. -- JRD

207 Grove, Victor. The Language Bar. New York: Philosophical Library,
         1950. 160 pp.

    Contents: The dilemma of the English language.--The emergence of the
    language bar.--The unique character of the English language.--Language
    and science.--Language and poetry.--The sociological issue of high-
    brow and low-brow.--The indivisibility of the English language.--The
    removal of the language bar.--Beyond the language bar.--Appendices.--
    Index. -- JRD

208 Gumperz, John J. "Dialect Differences and Social Stratification in
         a North Indian Village." American Anthropologist 60:4.668-682,
         1958.

    Problem: How speech differences relate to other types of social inter-
    action. More specifically, to test the relationship of dialect differ-
    ences to social stratification.

    Method: A relatively small, highly stratified, North Indian village
    community (Khalapur) was selected as the place of study. "Linguistic
    differences were determined from a sample of the most important caste
    groups in the village and the results are compared with anthropological
    information collected through day-by-day observation over a period of

two and a half years."

Preliminary conclusions: On the basis of a list of phonological
speech differences six linguistic groups or sub-groups in the village
were distinguished. According to the author, "it is clear that the
linguistic differences represent social and not geographical groupings,
since members of the same caste living in different sections of the
village speak the same dialect. There is some correlation between
the linguistic groupings and ritual status. Both agree in setting off
the untouchables from the majority groups and from each other. The
difference between high and middle castes, however, is not reflected
in village-speech, and on the other hand the differences between ...
old fashioned speech and the standard have no relation to ritual
status...In the present study the determining factor seems to be
informal friendship contacts. We may assume that the population is
divided into a number of small friendship groups of the type described
by Katz and Lazarsfeld. Each of these creates its own norms and exerts
pressure for uniformity. A linguistic form adopted in one group may
spread to the other, through individuals having membership in both
groups, and is then adopted. However, these friendships do not extend
across the touchable-untouchable line or from one untouchable group
to another, and thus account for the linguistic isolation of the
untouchables." -- JRD

209 -----. "Language Problems in the Rural Development of North India".
In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 79-90.
[Reprinted from the Journal of Asian Studies 16.251-259, 1957.]

Contents: Part I. Geographic and social language distribution in the
so-called Hindi-speaking area.--Part II. Linguistic difficulties in
communication between extension workers, government officials and
villagers in a North Indian village.

Problem: The difference between the everyday spoken language of the
people and literary language used in formal situations, especially in
writing.

Method: Observations made during 18 months of linguistic research in
various parts of rural North India.

This is a report on a comprehension study in which a Community Develop-
ment Project pamphlet was (1) read to an audience of illiterates, and
(2) given to literates and semi-literates in printed form. Of these
three groups, the literates were the only ones who understood the main
part of the message. The difficulties were basically lexical; diffi-
culties in syntax were rare.

General conclusion: From the point of view of rural development, the
local language situation imposes severe limitations on the methods that
may be used for spreading new ideas. Effective village development
might be increased if local government agents were trained in a lan-
guage style intelligible to villagers. -- JRD

210 -----. "Speech Variation and the Study of Indian Civilization".
    American Anthropologist 63:5.976-988, 1961.

This study of "dialect borrowing" in India discusses the relevance
of "intermediate societies" to this type of study, and linguistic
change in relation to the social currents which affect it. It is
thought necessary to combine the analytical methods of structural
linguistics with the sampling and interview techniques of modern
social scientists. The article is a general effort to relate the
analysis of speech variation to current research trends in the study
of Indian civilization. In the section on levels of social communi-
cation, the author states the need to delineate areas on the basis
of communicative processes instead of delineating cultural areas in
terms of distinct wholes. In the section on local and superposed
systems, there is a discussion of problems connected with the co-
existence of styles. Finally, analysis of speech variation should,
according to the author, form an integral part of the study of South
Asia. Vernaculars may be studied by traditional methods, but argots
require new methods. The latter may be related to levels of inte-
gration, role, reference or group. They can be used to study the
connections of local and supra-local systems. -- KL

See also Gumperz, John J. "Linguistic and Social Interaction in Two
    Communities". [71]

211 Haas, Mary R. "Interlingual Word Taboos". American Anthropologist
    53.338-344, 1951.

As certain people become bilingual, they tend to avoid the use of
words in their first language that sound like the taboo words of the
second language. -- JRD

212 -----. "Men's and Women's Speech in Koasati". Language 20.142-149,
    1944.

Describes linguistic differences within Koasati, a Muskogean lan-
guage of southwestern Louisiana, which correlate with sex differ-
ences. The concluding part deals with language-sex correlations
elsewhere in the world and attempts to present a general typology
of phenomena in which the sex of the speaker and/or hearer is gram-
matically relevant. -- AP

213 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Pidgin English and Linguistic Change".
    Lingua 3.138-146, 1952.

See also Halle, Morris, ed. Preprints of Papers for the Ninth
    International Congress of Linguists. [451]

214 Haugen, Einar. "Language and Immigration". Norwegian-American Studies
            and Records 10.1-43, 1938.

The author feels that the process of immigration cannot be understood
apart from the immigrants' shift in speech habits. Thus, the study of
the change foreign languages have undergone in America becomes impor-
tant. Each language takes on elements from American English. This
process of change gives one a picture of the immigrants' struggle for
status in their new land and their gradual accomodation to its demands.
The case of Norwegian immigration to the United States and the develop-
ment of "Norwegian American" is presented in detail. -- JRD

215 -----. The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual
            Behavior. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1953.
            2 vols.; xiv, 317 pp.; iv, 695 pp. [Maps, tables.]

Abridged contents: The bilingual's dilemma.--The learning of English.--
The confusion of tongues.--The great vocabulary shift.--The tradition
of writing.--The struggle over Norwegian.--Dialects in dispersion.--
The process of borrowing.--The phonology of loanwords.--Native forms
for foreign: loanblends and loanshifts.

This is an extensive study of bilingualism against the background of
the dual social situation which confronts the bilingual. The author
presents the dilemma of the Norwegian-American bilingual in terms
applicable to the problems of all bilinguals. The original impetus
came from H. L. Mencken's The American Language [567] which gives
evidence of the similarity of patterns of language contact in various
immigrant groups in America. The first volume "The Bilingual Com-
munity" describes the bilingual world of the Norwegian immigrants.
The second is based on the writer's analysis of spoken Norwegian in
the rural communities of Wisconsin and other middle western states.
The changes resulting from dispersal and the effect of English on the
structure are described. Samples of Norwegian American are included
as well as lists of borrowings. -- KL

See also Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography
            and Research Guide. [76]

216 Hotzenköcherle, Rudolf. Beiträge zur schweizerdeutschen Mundartfor-
            schung [Contribution to Swiss German Dialectology]. Frauenfeld:
            Huber, 1949 et seq.

See also Houis, M. "Aperçu sociologique sur le bilinguisme en Afrique
            noire [A Sociological Sketch of Bilingualism in Sub-Saharan
            Africa]". [319]

217 Irwin, Orvis C. "Infant Speech: The Effect of Family Occupational
    Status and Age on Use of Sound Types". Journal of Speech and
    Hearing Disorders 13:3.224-226, 1948.

Author's summary: "Speech sound data collected on two groups of infants,
one including children from homes of laboring families, the other from
homes of business, clerical, and professional people, were analyzed in
terms of phoneme type. The mastery of speech sounds for the two groups
was found to proceed at different rates. ... Age differences within
each group are ... significant." -- JRD

218 Johnson, Granville B., Jr. "Relationship between Bilingualism and
    Racial Attitude". Journal of Educational Psychology 42.357-65,
    1951.

Author's statements: "The purpose of the present investigation was to
determine the relationship existing between the bilingual background
of the Spanish subjects and the attitude of the sample Spanish at the
chosen age levels toward the Anglo ethnic group.

The method of procedure used to measure this relationship was to derive
the prejudice score from each of the Spanish protocols on the Projec-
tive Test of Racial Attitudes, and compute the degree of relationship
between it and the bilingual background score of the Hoffman Bilingual
Schedule.

It was noted that the rectilinear relationship existing between
bilingual background and racial prejudice increased progressively
with age. Curvilinear analysis demonstrated that, at the four year
level, decreasing progressively through the eighth and twelfth years,
there was a tendency for those subjects with the least prejudice to
have the highest and the lowest bilingual scores ..." -- JRD

219 Jones, W. R. "Attitude Towards Welsh as a Second Language; a Prelim-
    inary Investigation". British Journal of Educational Psychology
    (General Section) 19.44-52, 1949.

This article describes a preliminary attempt to construct an attitude
scale for measuring, in objective form, the attitude of children
towards Welsh as a second language in the school curriculum. The long
term plan is to investigate those factors which make for success in
second language learning. -- JRD

/ 220   Joos, Martin.   The Five Clocks.   IJAL 28:2 (part 5), 1962.   (Publi-
          cation 22 of the Indiana Research Center in Anthropology, Folk-
          lore and Linguistics.)   62 pp.

          This is a description of the five 'clocks' or usages of native central
          American English.   (The title is a reference to a well-known joke about
          two clocks in the railroad station at Ballyhough in Ireland.)   The
          first part discusses the use of colloquial and 'correct' English.   The
          rest of the article is devoted to an analysis of the socially deter-
          mined usage scales of English, with examples of the five styles -
          called by the author 'frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and inti-
          mate'. -- KL

221   Kelkar, Ashok R.   "Marathi English: A Study in Foreign Accent".   Word
          13.268-282, 1957.

          The author selected the Marathi speech community in India for an
          analysis of the phonology of "Marathi English".   His point in so doing
          was to illustrate that in the absence of native informants (here
          Englishmen) the speaker's native language will influence his use of
          the foreign language.   Also,the process will perpetuate itself as
          Indians are in charge of teaching the second language. -- JRD

222   Kendler, Tracy S.   "Contributions of the Psychologist to Constitu-
          tional Law.   The Issue of Bilingualism".   American Psychologist
          5.505-507, 1950.

          The author presents two cases, one of which involves the issue of
          bilingualism, to illustrate how the data of psychology and other social
          sciences are being brought to bear on the development of constitutional
          law in the United States. -- JRD

223   Knowlton, Clark S.   "The Spanish Americans in New Mexico".   Sociology
          and Social Research 45.448-454, 1961.

          Author's abstract: "The Spanish American culture is in the process of
          rapid socioeconomic change leading to assimilation by the dominant
          English-speaking group.   The breakdown of village economy, continued
          land loss, overpopulation, and lack of economic opportunities are
          forcing these people to move from the rural villages to the industrial
          centers.   This process of change, migration, and the resultant problems
          have largely escaped the attention of social scientists." -- JRD

224   Kolehmainen, John I.   "The Finnicization of English in America".
          American Sociological Review 2.62-66, 1937.

225 -----. "The Retreat of Finnish". American Sociological Review 2:2. 62-66, 1937.

226 Kurath, Hans. "Area Linguistics in the U. S. A." Orbis 11:1.57-60, 1962.

This contribution describes the historical background of the varieties of American English. American society lacks the marked class distinctions found in older societies, there is a lack of cultural barriers and considerable mobility on the part of the population. In addition, highly cultured people have wide contacts. In view of these factors, it is necessary to take samples at all social levels. Not only must farms and rural areas be studied, but also cities and representatives of different classes in each area. Using these methods, the speech areas are found to coincide with the settlement areas of the country. -- KL

227 -----. "Linguistic Regionalism". In: M. Jensen, ed., Regionalism in America (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1951) pp. 297-310.

228 Labov, William. "The Social Motivation of Sound Change". Word 19.273-309, 1963. [Figures, tables.]

This is a detailed report on a carefully planned field study of "a sound change in the context of the community life from which it stems". The author concentrates on "a shift in the phonetic position of the first elements of the diphthongs /ai/ and /au/" observable in the speech of the island community of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. It is considered possible to reconstruct the recent history of this sound change by studying the linguistic properties of the selected phonetic variants in different regions, age, occupational, and ethnic groups. Social factors relevant to the linguistic process can then be isolated, and the results will, hopefully, contribute to a general understanding of the mechanism of linguistic change.

The underlying hypothesis, procedures, characteristics of the speech community, the speech sounds, instrumental measurements, and the interacting linguistic and social factors are fully described. The author offers an explanation of the "social meaning" of the complex pattern of phonetic details. He also presents an "abstract scheme" summarizing his argument in five stages leading to the final adoption of a new language feature by a group B from a "reference group" A. The described techniques are now being applied to a more complex situation in New York City. [95]. -- AP

See also Labov, William. "Phonological Indices to Social Stratification". [96]

229 Lambert, Wallace E., Havelka, J., and Crosby, Cynthia. "The Influence of Language-Acquisition Contexts on Bilingualism". Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 56.239-244, 1958.

Author's summary: "Bilinguals were classified as having learned their two languages in either separated or fused contexts. It was hypothesized that experience in separated as compared with fused language-acquisition contexts comparatively enhances the effectively separated use of the bilingual's two languages. It was found that experience in separated contexts comparatively increases the associative independence of translated equivalents in the bilingual's two languages. If the bilingual has learned his two languages in culturally distinctive contexts, the semantic differences between translated equivalents are comparatively increased. There was no difference found in facility to switch from one language to the other that can be attributed to contextual influence. The findings were related to the theory of compound and coordinate bilingual language systems".

230 Lambert, Wallace E., Gardner, R. C., Olton, R., and Lunstall, K. A Study of the Roles of Attitudes and Motivation in Second Language Learning. McGill University. 159 pp. [Mimeo.]

Bibliography.

The authors report on studies conducted in various regions of the United States that deal with the role of ethnocentrism in language learning. -- JRD

231 Lanctot, Gustave. "De l'influence sociale du bilinguisme [The Social Influence of Bilingualism]". La société royale du Canada 44.49-60, 1952.

This study of bilingualism in its role as a social agent, shows how the language of one group may influence the language and thought of another. French has survived the campaigns against it in the provinces of Canada and, despite certain weaknesses in the method of instruction and the opposition to it in some rural quarters, it occupies a superior position, which has been reinforced in all the areas open to it. The English-speaking élite is aware of the past benefits of French and this recognition is a valuable contribution to national unity and social progress in the entire country. The French-speaking people are proud of their heritage and determined to maintain their ethnic unity, which they feel largely rests on the survival of their language and its preservation for future generations. -- KL

232 "Le langage des femmes: enquête linguistique à l'échelle mondiale
        [The Speech of Women: A Worldwide Linguistic Study]". Orbis
        1:1.10-86, 1952.--1:2.355-384, 1952.--2:1.7-34, 1952.

The object of this introductory study is to determine in what way the
speech of women is either more conservative or less conservative than
that of men. The languages investigated include the Romance, Germanic,
and Slavic languages, Greek, Arabic, Berber, Chinese, Japanese, Mon-
golian, as well as Siberian languages. -- KL

233 Lederer, Emil, and Lederer-Seidler, Emy. "Conventional Form". In:
        Logan Wilson and William L. Kolb, eds., Sociological Analysis
        (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1949) pp. 142-146.

This is a discussion of a number of stereotyped conventions in Japanese
society. Concerning language, it is pointed out that (1) social clas-
ses speak according to a prescribed form, and no other form is permis-
sible; (2) every class has its own set way of addressing its equals,
its inferiors, and its superiors; (3) style of address varies accord-
ing to degree of personal intimacy and kinship relations; (4) women
speak in a manner of their own, which becomes progressively more
refined in sentence structure and phraseology as one ascends the social
scale; and, (5) nuances of style become thoroughly stereotyped in the
script. -- JRD

234 Leechman, Douglas. "American Influence in Canadian French". American
        Speech 25:4.253-258, 1950.

Presents an outline of the language situation in French Canada, par-
ticularly of the impact of English on Canadian French as a result of
bilingualism. Three socially correlated varieties of Canadian French
are mentioned: (1) the "very good" French of a well-educated minority;
(2) the archaic, provincial French of the inhabitants of remote vil-
lages; (3) the extremely loan-prone French of the less educated city
dwellers exposed to strong English-Canadian and American cultural
influences. The article concentrates on the third variety. Refer-
ence is made to the often vigorous puristic reactions among French
Canadians, and to some systematic efforts made in this connection,
including the activities of the Société du Parler Français [French
Speech Society], and the publication by the Association Technologique
[Technolgoical Association] of specialized French vocabulary lists.
Some ingenious solutions in the communication of bilingual messages
are illustrated. -- AP

235 Leopold, Werner F. Speech Development of a Bilingual Child: A Linguist's Record. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1939-1958. 4 vols.

Bibliography: in each volume.

Contents: Vol. 1. Vocabulary growth in the first two years. 188 pp.--Vol. 2. Sound learning in the first two years. 295 pp.--Vol. 3. Grammar and general problems in the first two years. 200 pp.--Vol. 4. Diary from age 2.

These four volumes present a phonetically thorough treatment of English-German infant bilingualism. -- JRD

See also Leopold, Werner F. Bibliography of Child Language. [102]

236 Little, K. L. "Social Change and Social Class in the Sierra Leone Protectorate". American Journal of Sociology 54:1.10-21, 1948.

237 Lynn, Klonda. "Bilingualism in the Southwest". Quarterly Journal of Speech 31.175-180, 1945.

The author presents some results of a phonetic analysis of English as spoken by native Spanish-speaking individuals. It is felt these brief results would be of help to speech teachers of bilingual children in the Southwest. The problem of the bilingual in the Southwest is described. -- JRD

238 Mak, Wilhelm. "Zweisprachigkeit und Mischmundart in Oberschlesien [Bilingualism and Mixed Dialect in Upper Silesia]". Schlesisches Jahrbuch für deutsche Kulturarbeit 7.41-52, 1935.

239 Malherbe, Ernest Gideon. The Bilingual School: A Study of Bilingualism in South Africa. Johannesburg: Central News Agency, 1945.

Contents: Introduction.--Bilingualism.--School organization in relation to language in South Africa.--The measurement of bilingualism in South African schools.--The meaning of "home language".--Home language in relation to medium of instruction.--Effect of wrong medium on progress of pupils.--Unilingual and bilingual schools compared as regards scholastic achievement.--Social attitudes in bilingual and unilingual schools.--Social attitudes of normal college students.--The role of the school in relation to language and citizenship in South Africa.--Summary of main findings.

The purpose of this work is to make available some of the results of researches conducted into the problems of bilingualism that are related to the controversy of the bilingual school in South Africa. The researches are part of the Bilingual Survey conducted in 1938. -- JRD

240 Marshall, M. V., and Phillips, R. A. "Effect of Bi-Lingualism on
     College Grades". Journal of Education Research 36.131, 1942.

The authors paired 40 bilingual college students with 40 non-bilinguals
on the basis of I.Q. tests and results of the Shepherd English test to
check the effect of bilingualism on college grades. It was found that
bilingualism does not affect college grades. -- JRD

241 McCormack, William. "Social Dialects in Dharwar Kannada". In:
     Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic
     Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 79-91.

Contents: Introductory.--Background and procedure.--Differences,
Brahmin : non-Brahmin.--Differences, backward classes : other classes.

Presents some linguistic differences in three speech styles of Dharwar
Kannada, used by Brahmins, non-Brahmins (Lingayats), and the "backward"
classes (Harijans), respectively. The data were obtained in field
studies. Includes details of the sociolinguistic conditions in Dharwar,
Belgaum, and Bijapur districts. -- AP

242 McDavid, R. I., Jr. "Postvocalic /-r/ in South Carolina: A Social
     Analysis". American Speech 23:3-4.194-203, 1948.

Describes social correlates of the degrees in which constriction
(retroflexion) is present in the pronunciation of English postvocalic
/-r/ in the speech of informants from South Carolina and adjacent
Georgia, who provided data for the Linguistic Atlas of the South Atlan-
tic States. The identified sociolinguistic variables include the
amount of education (the more education, the less constriction), age
(younger informants have less constriction), and residence (urban
informants have less constriction than rural ones). The historical
source of the spreading constrictionless pronunciation is placed
within the old, prestige-conscious plantation caste of southern British
origin residing in the Charleston and general tidewater area of South
Carolina. The claim is made that the inland spread of the loss of
constriction accompanied the spread of the plantation system and its
dominant social pattern. -- AP

243 McQuown, Norman A. "Indian and Ladino Bilingualism: Sociocultural
     Contrasts in Chiapas, Mexico". Monograph Series on Languages
     and Linguistics 15.85-106, 1962.

This is an attempt to discover why some Ladinos in the north and
some Indians in the south of the area are good and some are poor
agents of cultural change. The purpose of the paper is to find
specific linguistic and sociocultural indices of differences in
individual personality to account for this. The author uses socio-
cultural, linguistic and projective test materials to isolate

features of bilingual adaptation in five individuals and attempts to rationalize the roles these people play in the life of their changing communities. -- KL

244 Meller, Norman. "Bilingualism in Island Legislatures of the Pacific as an Index of Acculturation - A Hypothesis". Sociology and Social Research 43.408-414, 1959.

Object of study (author's statement): "Language usage has been sug-gested as a possible index of acculturation. It is here proposed that the bilingual abilities of persons staffing political institu-tions may be used as a measure of the direction and rate of assimi-lation and, possibly, of cultural fusion. More specifically it is hypothesized that the quantified language skills of legislatures may be employed as a rough index of the progressive cultural adjustments occurring in the conjunction of two autonomous cultural systems, when one exerts a dominant effect upon the direction of the adjustment".

Assumptions: (1) Bilingualism is in itself evidence of acculturation. (2) As assimilation occurs the ancestral language will be supplanted by that of the dominant culture.

Data: As expected, in terms of acculturation the people of the Mar-shalls and the Samoas tended toward one extreme (low English, high in native language skill), Guam was in the middle, and Hawaii at the other end (high English skill, low skill in native language).

Age factors, terms served, service in previous legislatures, and legislative experience were studied with bilingualism. -- JRD

245 Meriam, Junius L. Learning English Incidentally: A Study of Bilingual Children. Bulletin 1937, No. 15, U.S. Department of the Interior. Office of Education, 1938.

Bibliography: 116 items.

Abridged contents: The general language problem.--The Mexican child in America.--Procedures and source material in this study.--Vocabulary data.--Educational principles guiding La Jolla school.

This bulletin is one of three publications resulting from a series of studies concerned with successful practices in teaching English to bilingual children. -- JRD

- 66 -

246 Moreau, Jules Laurence. Language and Religious Language. (Westminster
      Studies in Christian Communication.) Philadelphia: Westminster
      Press, 1960. 207 pp.

      Contents: Christian language in perspective.--Language and religious
      language: the philosophical climate.--Language and meaning: linguistics
      and semantics.--Language, myth, and logic.--One language to another:
      the perils of translation.--Towards a language for responsible communi-
      cation.--Notes.--Index.

      The author sees the mission of the Christian Church in the translation
      of the Bible. Problems in translation become a central church issue.
      -- JRD

247 Mulira, E. M. K. The Vernacular in African Education. London and New
      York: Longmans, Green Company, 1951. 55 pp.

      Contents: The case for the vernacular.--Our literature, unwritten and
      written.--Speaking our language.--Reading our language.--Writing our
      language.

      This was written to show that other African vernaculars can be devel-
      oped for use in the schools and for literature, as was Luganda. -- JRD

      See also Murray, W. A. "English in the Sudan: Trends and Policies;
            Relations with Arabic". [324]

248 Nader, Laura. "A Note on Attitudes and the Use of Language".
      Anthropological Linguistics 4:6.24-29., 1962.

      Author's statement: "This note will report some attitudes about Arabic,
      observed during a recent field trip to Lebanon. The Lebanese materials
      as well as additional data from other areas suggest that the often
      discussed prestige factor in language borrowing, imitation or emulation
      may not always be associated with the social rank that an individual or
      group may have. The material suggests that there are many motives
      besides that of status enhancement which may influence speech imitation,
      and that these motives will vary with membership in a particular sub-
      group in society as well as with individual personality. It also
      appears that any one speaker may control several dialects or portions
      of several dialects apart from the one he knows best, and that the use
      he may make of other dialects will vary with different situations".
      -- JRD

249 O'Huallachain, Colman, O.F.M. "Bilingualism in Education in Ireland".
Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.75-82, 1962.

This is a discussion of the use of Irish as well as English in the
schools of Ireland. Efforts to restore Irish as a medium of communi-
cation and of learning have been only partly successful. Bilingualism
is more a feature of the schools than of life outside them. Factors
of the internal development of the Irish language are discussed. New
terms have been introduced in Irish from the professional classes
mainly. A simplified uniform spelling system and a standard grammar
based on all three dialects have been produced and are said to be
accepted. Bilingualism is still a subject of controversy and the
author contends that the key to improvement within the present system
is research using the methods of modern applied linguistics. -- KL

250 Orata, Pedro T. "The Iloilo Experiment in Education through the
Vernacular". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in
Education [280] (1953) pp. 123-131.

I. The Experiment During the First Year, 1948-49. Purpose: "... to
determine the relative effectiveness of the local vernacular, Hili-
gaynon, and of English as media of instruction in the first grade".
Method: Seven control and seven experimental schools were selected.
Twenty-nine teachers were chosen. The pupils in both groups were
matched in age, intelligence, economic status and other factors.
Achievement tests were developed and used. Results: "(1) ... the
use of the local vernacular, Hiligaynon, as a medium of instruction
was more productive of teaching results in Grade I than the use of
English. Grade I pupils who were taught reading, arithmetic and
social studies through the vernacular were noticeably superior in
these subjects to the Grade I pupils taught through English. (2)
There seemed to be a transfer of training from the vernacular to
English and from English to the vernacular, the amount of carry-over
being approximately the same in both cases".

II. The Second Year of the Experiment, 1949-50. The purpose, method
and conclusions for the second year approximate those of the first
year.

III. The Third Year of the Experiment, 1950-51. English was used
as the medium of instruction for both groups. "... the experimental
group continued to surpass the control groups, the difference being
statistically significant in arithmetic and predominantly in favour
with respect to language and reading ... the experimental group caught
up with the control group in knowledge of English after six months of
being exposed to this language as the medium of instruction".

Other, non-academic results of the experiment are reported on. -- JRD

251 Page, Eugene R. "English in the Pennsylvania German Area". American
         Speech 12:3.203-206, 1937.

     Discusses linguistic peculiarities of the English dialect spoken by
     the Pennsylvania-German community of Lebanon, Berks, Lancaster, and
     the neighboring counties, which uses four levels of speech: (1)
     Deitsch or "Pennsylvania Dutch" [Pennsylvania German]; (2) a "semi-
     literate" English with many borrowings from (1); (3) the "average"
     English of the region which is less hybrid than (2) but still differ-
     ent from "average American"; (4) the "best" English of the educated,
     containing a few traces of (1). The author predicts that Pennsylvania
     German will yield increasingly to English, but that the various levels
     of Pennsylvania English are not likely to move rapidly toward standard
     speech. -- AP

252 Pap, Leo. Portuguese-American Speech. An Outline of Speech Con-
         ditions among Portuguese Immigrants in New England and else-
         where in the United States. New York: King's Crown Press,
         Columbia University, 1949.

     Bibliography: pp. 193-199.

     Abridged contents: Speech conditions in general.--Survival of regional
     and popular speech traits in immigrant Portuguese.--The influence of
     English in immigrant Portuguese.--Proper nouns.--Conclusion.

     The central purpose of the book is to describe the effects of an-
     glicization on the speech of Portuguese immigrants. There has been
     negligible influence at the levels of phonology and grammar. Most
     of the influence has been lexical. The author lists types of words
     borrowed and gives reasons for the choice of particular words. The
     borrowings show very clearly the changed political, cultural and
     economic life of the immigrants. The number of technical terms is
     especially high. -- KL

     Review: Einar Haugen in Language 26:3.436-439, 1950.

253 Parker, William Riley. The National Interest and Foreign Languages.
         Department of State Publication 7324, 1962. 159 pp.

     This book contains statements on the current situation in second-lan-
     guage learning in American schools, a history of second-language learn-
     ing in the United States, tomorrow's foreign language needs and ways
     to achieve these ends. The report was prepared by the State Depart-
     ment for the United States National Commission for UNESCO. -- JRD

254 Pickford, G. R. "American Linguistic Geography: A Sociological
         Appraisal". Word 12.211-233, 1956.

255   Pierce, Joe E.   "Dialect Distance Testing in Algonquian".   IJAL 18:4.
         203-210, 1952.

      In this paper, the author describes attempts to determine the degree
      of mutual intelligibility among four dialects of the Central group of
      the Algonquian family (Shawnee, Kickapoo, Ojibwa and Sauk-and-Fox (SF)
      speech communities).   The method used is that of C. F. Voegelin and
      Z. S. Harris, in their paper "Methods for Determining Intelligibility
      Among Dialects of Natural Languages" [140].   The informants listened
      to tape-recorded narratives of speakers from other communities and
      translated into English, with the use of specially-rigged recorders.
      A standard grading translation was used.   It was found that Shawnee,
      Kickapoo and SF are members of a closely related group of speech
      communities, while Ojibwa is not a member of this group.   Kickapoo
      and SF are closely related with 79% mutual intelligibility, but Shawnee
      is a divergent member of the group with 02% to 06% mutual intelligi-
      bility.   The author concludes that using this method it is possible
      to demonstrate that speech communities A and B of group S are closer
      to each other than C and D of group R.   Whether one calls them
      languages or dialects is not relevant. -- KL

      See also Pieris, R.   "Bilingualism and Cultural Marginality".   [635]

256   Possony, Stefan T.   "Political and Military Geography of Central,
         Balkan, and Eastern Europe".   Annals of the American Academy of
         Political and Social Sciences 232.1-8, 1944.

      On pp. 2-3, the historical importance of language differences is used
      to help explain the differences among the nations located between the
      Rhine and the Ural. -- JRD

257   Prator, C. J.   Language Teaching in the Philippines.   Manila: U. S.
         Educational Foundation in the Philippines, 1950.   96 pp.

      Contents: The language situation in the islands.--The problem of lan-
      guage instruction.--Possibilities of improving the teaching of English.
      -- JRD

258   Putnam, George N.   and O'Hern, Edna M.   "The Status Significance of
         an Isolated Urban Dialect".   Language 31:4 (part 2), 1955.
         (Language Dissertation 53.)

      To test the hypothesis that speech serves as a mark of social class,
      the authors study the social significance of a dialect spoken by a
      low-status urban group in terms of deviation from "Standard English".
      In the described experiment, a correlation was found between judges'
      rating and the social status of speakers.   The method is given, as
      well as the results which confirm the hypothesis. -- JRD

259   Raubicheck, Letitia.   "Psychology of Multi-Lingualism".   Volta Review
          36.17-20, 1934.

      Topics covered in this social-psychological discussion include race
      consciousness preserved by language, instance where a foreign language
      symbolizes inferiority, conflict, and bilingualism--not always a dis-
      advantage. -- JRD

260   Rubin, Joan.   "Bilingualism in Paraguay".   Anthropological Linguistics
          4:1.52-58, 1962.

      Brown and Gilman isolated two dimensions, power and solidarity, which
      they felt to be fundamental to the analysis of all social life, and
      noted the close association between these dimensions and the two
      singular pronouns of address used in several European languages.   The
      author tested the utility of this formulation for the determination of
      interpersonal relationships in a bilingual country, Paraguay.

      A comparison of the results of a questionnaire with the expected
      usage showed the utility of the dimensions of power and solidarity,
      but suggested other factors that must also be considered in a bilingual
      analysis, such as rural-urban differences, influence of the school
      system, nature of the topic discussed, sex, and class (in the group
      sense rather than the personal sense used by Brown and Gilman). -- JRD

261   -----.   "Stability and Change in a Bilingual Paraguayan Community".
          Paper presented to the 1963 Meeting of the American Anthropolo-
          gical Association, San Francisco, California.

      This is a study of the relationship between Spanish and Guaraní in a
      rural district and a rural town in Paraguay. Three crucial socio-
      linguistic factors are considered: (1) attitudes toward both languages,
      (2) distribution of usage functions, and (3) the degree of proficiency
      in both languages of all members of the bilingual community. Emphasis
      is placed on the determination of changes in the degree of proficiency.
      Paraguay is found to have the highest degree of national bilingualism
      in the world. -- KL

262   Runeberg, Arne.   "Some Observations on Linguistic Patterns in a
          Bilingual Country".   Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 17:4.
          1-48, 1951.

      This is a study of Finnish society from the linguistic point of view.

      Author's statement of purpose: "If language is an index to culture, it
      must be of special interest to study such indices in a bilingual society
      of the Finnish type. Here, unlike many other countries with two or
      more languages, the language groups have always been integrated parts
      of society. Problems of linguistic interchange also show special
      features because of the fact that the majority language belongs to a

non-Indo-European group. How these conditions affected the development of language, and how the structure of language in its turn affected the social evolution will be the subject of the following series of articles". -- JRD

263 Sahlman, Selma Siiri. "The Finnish Language in the United States". American Speech 24:1.14-24, 1949.

Presents linguistic and non-linguistic data of "Finglish" or American-Finnish--a variety of Finnish spoken in the United States by mostly bilingual Finnish immigrants and their descendants. The differences between American Finnish and contemporary standard Finnish of Finland are ascribed to (1) the retention in American Finnish of borrowings from Swedish, and (2) the linguistic impact of English upon various structural domains of American Finnish. It is suggested that the purism and underlying nationalism in Finland's recent language planning has had no significant effect on the deliberately preserved speech of Finnish immigrants, most of whom arrived in the United States between 1850 and 1914. In conclusion it is observed that although American Finnish continues to be the home speech of the Finnish immigrants' descendants it is not likely to survive because of the dominant position of English in this situation. -- AP

264 Schatzman, Leonard, and Strauss, Anselm. "Social Class and Modes of Communication". American Journal of Sociology 60:4.329-338, 1955.

Author's abstract: "Differences in modes of communication, as revealed in interviews with lower- and middle-class respondents, are more than differences in intelligibility, grammar, and vocabulary. Differences are found in number and kinds of perspective, ability to take the listener's role, use of classifying or generalizing terms, and devices of style to order and implement communication. These differences in speech can be accounted for by differences in thinking and perceiving and in the respondent's relationship to the interviewer".

265 Schwartz, William Leonard. "American Speech and Haitian French". American Speech 24:4.282-285, 1949.

Describes some linguistic consequences of the impact of English on both Haitian French and Haitian Creole. The following contact phenomena are mentioned: (1) borrowing of older English elements from buccaneers and an 18th-century British occupation; (2) effects of the immigration of English-speaking Negroes from Jamaica and the United States; (3) lexical consequences of the American occupation (1915-1934), especially in the vocabulary pertaining to technical innovations; (4) linguistic influence of the automobile industry. English-derived borrowings are found to be relatively more numerous in Haitian Creole than in Haitian French which is considered to be much more resistant to importations than Canadian French. -- AP

266 Seidel-Slotty, Ingeborg. "Zur Frage der Stadtmundarten [On the Problem of Urban Dialects]". In: A. Rosetti., ed., Omagiu lui Iorgu Iordan cu Prilejul Împlinirii a 70 de Ani [Homage in Honor of Iorgu Iordan on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday] (Bucureşti: Academia Republicii Populare Romine,. 1958) pp. 789-793.

267 Sen, S. "The Caste Dialect of the Mucis in South-east Burdwan". Indian Linguistics 16.16-20, 1955.

Discusses certain lexical features of a Bengali caste dialect. -- AP

268 Shenton, Herbert N. Cosmopolitan Conversation: The Language Problems of International Conferences. New York: Columbia University Press, 1933. 803 pp.

Contents: Cosmopolitan conversation.--A fourfold study.--Subject of international conference.--Conference rendezvous and organization headquarters.--Nationality of participants in international conferences.--Internationality of specific conferences.--General language practices.--Established language practices.--Change and experiment in language practices.--Language problems of the League of Nations.--An international auxiliary language.--Recapitulation and remarks.

This study of the language aspects of international conferences attempts to define the problems and to summarize the efforts toward their solution. -- JRD

269 Sissons, Charles B. Bi-lingual Schools in Canada. London: J. M. Dent, 1917. 242 pp.

Contents: The first appearance of the question in Ontario.--The question enters politics.--Regulation 17.--Manitoba and legalized bi-lingualism.--Alberta and Saskatchewan.--Conclusion.--Appendices.

The author traces the origins and solutions to bilingual problems for different areas in Canada, especially as these relate to the school. -- JRD

270 Sjoberg, Andrée F. "Coexistent Phonemic Systems in Telugu: A Socio-Cultural Perspective". Word 18.269-279, 1962.

Contents: Introduction.--The formal-informal dichotomy in Telugu.--Historical patterns in the acculturation process.--The rise and persistence of formal-informal distinctions.--Conclusions.

This is a study of the coexistence of two phonemic systems in the speech of high-status, educated users of the East Godavari dialect of Telugu. The two systems presented are. abstracted from the formal

and informal speech styles of highly educated Brahmin. The formal-
informal contrasts in the speech of high-status, educated persons
observable in certain languages are associated with a particular type
of social structure--mainly that of preindustrial urban centers in
which a small elite maintains a dominant position. In the case of
the Telugu-speaking elite, the socio-cultural process known as Sanskrit-
ization is said to have contributed to the development and persistence
of the prestigious formal style. -- AP

271 Slobin, Dan I. "Some Aspects of the Use of Pronouns of Address in
         Yiddish". Word 19:4:193-202, 1963.

This article describes a linguistic universal, a consistent pattern
in the use of the second person, regardless of the devices employed.
In any dyad, there are two dimensions - status and solidarity (inti-
macy). The form used vertically with inferiors is used horizontally
with intimates and vice versa. The present study investigates the
semantics of social relations underlying the usage of second-persons
pronouns in Yiddish before World War II. In conclusion, ascribed
status was found to prevail over solidarity in the semantics of the
pronouns of address considered. The linguistic universal linking
intimacy and condescension, distance and deference was again con-
firmed. -- KL

272 Smith, Madorah E. "The English of Hawaiian Children". American
         Speech 17:1.16-24, 1942.

Compares English word frequencies of bilingual Hawaiian pre-school
children with those of a group of United States mainland children.
Describes speech samples of Hawaiian children with diverse, mostly
Oriental racial backgrounds. The selected dialect is a variety of
Hawaiian English derived from Hawaiian Pidgin English and modified
through the influence of the school system. Lexical and grammatical
phenomena attributable to interference from other languages and to
certain social situations are tabulated and discussed. -- AP

273 Solenberger, Robert R. "The Social Meaning of Language Choice in
         the Marianas". Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.59-64, 1962.

The paper illustrates the social significance associated with lan-
guage choice in the Marianas, where at least six languages are
currently spoken by some thousands of persons, with special attention
to group solidarity and status identification. -- JRD

274   Spoerl, Dorothy Tilden.   "The Academic and Verbal Adjustment of
         College Age Bilingual Students".   _Journal of Genetic Psychology_
         64.139-57, 1944.

      In general, the author found that there are no continuing effects at
      the college level which stem from a bilingual childhood, as these
      might appear on College academic records, in vocational choice, or
      in English ability.   Also, bilinguality does not seem to have any
      significant effect on performance on the verbal portions of I. Q.
      tests. -- JRD

275   -----.   "Bilinguality and Emotional Adjustment".   _Journal of Abnormal_
         and Social Psychology 38.37-57, 1946.

      This paper is concerned with the emotional factors which result from
      a bilingual childhood, as found in college students.   The subjects,
      procedures, and tests used in the study are given in detail.   The
      general finding is that emotional maladjustment on the part of these
      students is a product of culture conflict only complicated by the
      bilingual problem. -- JRD

276   Srinivas, M. N.   "The Nature of the Problem of Indian Unity".
         Economic Weekly 10:17.571-577, 1958.

277   Taillon, Leopold.   _Diversité des langues et bilinguisme_ [Language
         Diversity and Bilingualism].   Montreal: Les Editions de l'Atelier,
         1959.   96 pp.

      Bibliography.

      Abridged contents: The world problem .--Multilingualism in Europe.--
      The problem of French minorities in Canada.

      The author treats a variety of subjects including international lan-
      guages, languages of wider communication, language situations, and
      specific cases such as the problems of the French minority in Canada.
      -- KL

278   Taylor, Douglas.   "Diachronic Note on the Carib Contribution to Island
         Carib".   IJAL 20.28-33, 1954.

      Author's conclusion: "There can be no doubt that among Island Carib's
      male descendants, from Breton's day to this, Carib speech forms have
      always carried greater prestige than those which constitute in every
      sense their mother tongue..... The wonder of it is that so much of it
      endured so long; for it is clear that Carib was never more than a
      second language even to the first generation born of Arawak-speaking

fathers. By Breton's time it had degenerated to what may be called
a jargon in the sense that it could not be used for ordinary communi-
cation without resort to a host of minor morphemes belonging to the
speaker's first language--that of their mothers and sisters, who, we
are told, might speak it to them until they were old enough to accom-
pany their fathers. Breton was therefore right in believing that he
was dealing with two dialects of one language, "le langage des hommes"
and "le langage des femmes"; but he was mistaken (or else just tact-
ful) in calling it "la langue Caraibi".

279 Tireman, L. S. "Bilingual Children". Review of Education Research
         11.340-352, 1941.

     Bibliography: 73 items.

     The first part of this contribution is restricted to the psychological
     and sociological aspects of the problem of bilingual children; the
     second part to curriculum problems presented by bilingualism. -- JRD

     See also Turner, Lorenzo Dow. Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect.
         [696]

280 UNESCO. The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education. Paris:
         UNESCO, 1953. 154 pp.

     Bibliography.

     Contents: A continental survey.--Report of the UNESCO Meeting of
     Specialists, 1951.--Case histories.--Appendix 1.--Tentative classifi-
     cation of languages spoken in the world today.--Appendix 2.--Terms
     of reference.

     This volume contains the report of a meeting of specialists on the
     use of vernacular languages in education which was convened in Paris
     in November 1951. It includes some introductory material on the
     nature of language, its use in education, and a brief survey of the
     world situation. Definitions for "vernacular", "lingua franca",
     "pidgin" and other similar terms are given on p. 46. -- JRD

281 Vachek, Josef. "On Social Differentiation of English Speech Habits".
         Philologica Pragensia 3:4.222-227, 1960.

     The author comments favorably on a paper by Alan S. C. Ross on "Lin-
     guistic Class-Indicators in Present-Day English". It is Ross' point
     that it is only by its language that the upper class in England is
     differentiated from others. Illustrations are given. -- JRD

282 Wei, Jacqueline. Dialectal Differences between Three Standard
        Varieties of Persian: Tehran, Kabul, and Tajik. Washington:
        Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. 49 pp. [Mimeo.]

    Bibliography.

    This is a description of the linguistic differences between three
    Persian dialects--Tehran, Kabul, and Tajik. The three-page intro-
    duction contains information on the social function and status of
    the three dialects. -- JRD

283 Weidlein, J. "Katholische und protestantische Mundarten in der
        Batschka [Catholic and Protestant Dialects in the Bačka Area]".
        Zeitschrift für Mundartforschung 21.43-49, 1952-1953.

284 Weinreich, Max. "Yidishkayt and Yiddish; on the Impact of Religion
        on Language in Ashkenazic Jewry". Mordecai M. Kaplan Jubilee
        Volume. New York, 1953.

285 Weinreich, Uriel. "Functional Aspects of Indian Bilingualism".
        Word 13.203-233, 1957. [Map, tables, diagrams.]

    Bibliography.

    This paper is concerned with the functional, mainly statistical
    aspect of bilingualism. The census of India is considered an event
    of major importance inasmuch as it furnishes "data of some reliabil-
    ity on bilingualism and unilingualism among hundreds of millions of
    people speaking scores of languages". It also suggests conclusions
    about communication across MT (mother tongue) group boundaries.
    Using the data, the author attempts to elucidate a number of questions
    about cross-language communication. The following factors are con-
    sidered: geographical distribution of bilingualism, exposure of MT
    groups to contact, size of MT groups and incidence of bilingualism,
    functional importance of languages and linguistic diversity. It is
    considered that diversity as defined in the article is not in itself
    a barrier to communication if there is a high incidence of bilin-
    gualism. The author finds that diversity in India is poorly com-
    pensated for by bilingualism. -- KL

286 ------. "Linguistic Convergence in Immigrant America". Monograph
        Series on Languages and Linguistics 7.40-49, 1954.

    The socio-cultural setting of language, involving factors of "prestige"
    and the like, has to be considered along with structural factors in
    explaining linguistic change and borrowing. This article is concerned
    with change in language from interlingual influence. The author states
    that studies of contact and convergence need more work in field studies
    of bilingualism. Studies of multiple contact are fruitful, because

here the reaction of several different recipient structures can be
analyzed. The author proposes a standard checklist of types of
lexical interference for all immigrant languages. It might be pos-
sible to test some hypotheses concerning the role of linguistic
structure as a regulator, but only under regular socio-cultural con-
ditions of contact. Considerations of religion, urbanization and
the often inconstant political relations must be taken into account.
-- KL

287 -----. "Multilingual Dialectology and the New Yiddish Atlas".
    Anthropological Linguistics 4:1.6-22, 1962.

    This is a preliminary report on research into linguistic problems
    and the geography of Yiddish. Cultural data (customs, games) are
    used, with the tentative conclusion that the social environment is
    an important factor in structural borrowing. -- JRD

    See also Weinreich, Uriel. Research Problems in Bilingualism, with
        Special Reference to Switzerland. [147]

288 West, Michael. Bilingualism (With Special Reference to Bengal).
    Calcutta, 1926.

289 Windmiller, M. "Linguistic Regionalism in India". Pacific Affairs
    27.291-318, 1954.

    Considers the conflict between regional demands for linguistic
    autonomy and the trend toward national unity. It is noted that the
    distribution of language groups is not adequately reflected in the
    existing state boundaries. -- AP

290 Wolff, Hans. "Intelligibility and Inter-Ethnic Attitudes". Anthro-
    pological Linguistics 1:3.34-41, 1959.

    The "ask-the-informant" and "test-the-informant" (Voegelin and Harris
    [140]) methods for determining degrees of intelligibility between
    dialects are evaluated with the conclusion that several variables
    affect and determine the degree of linguistic intelligibility or
    interlingual communication. (Ability to translate appears to involve
    far more than mere intelligibility.) Data from several Nigerian
    dialect groups are presented to illustrate the role of inter-ethnic
    attitudes on intelligibility. -- JRD

291 Wonderly, William J., and Nida, Eugene A. "Linguistics and Christian Missions". <u>Anthropological Linguistics</u> 5:1.104-144, 1963.

<u>Bibliography</u>.

The paper traces the influence of Christian missions and linguistics upon each other. The first part is a historical sketch. The second indicates areas of interchange between linguistics and missions. -- KL

292 Zygulski, Kazimierz. "Adaptacja Kulturalna Repatriantów na Ziemiach Zachochnich [Cultural Adaptation of Repatriates in the Western Territories]". <u>Prz. Socjol</u>. 13:2.72-93, 1959. [See <u>Sociological Abstracts</u> 8:3.#7821, 1963.]

2.3 Language Situations

The items listed below are more or less comprehensive characterizations of linguistic diversity -- descriptions of language situations or "profiles", classificatory and demographic surveys of the languages of particular geographical and political units. Following a coverage of the languages of the world in the present, general section, specific regional and national language situations are accounted for in subsections covering major geographical divisions.

293 Gleason, H. A., Jr. "Some Languages and Language Families". In:
     H. A. Gleason, Jr., ed., An Introduction to Descriptive Lin-
     guistics (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961) pp. 457-
     479. [Maps.]

Chapter 28 is a discussion of the major language families. Certain problems of classification are considered. The author thinks that continued work on the reconstruction of ancestral forms of the various language families will result in more comprehensive categories.
-- KL

294 Hamp, Eric P. "Selected Summary Bibliography of Language Classifica-
     tions". Studies in Linguistics 15:1-2, 29-45, 1960.

This bibliography is an extract from a fuller collection of titles assembled by the author and Norman McQuown. -- KL

295 Library of Congress. Classification: Class P, Subclasses P-PM, Sup-
     plement. Index to Languages and Dialects. Washington, 1957.
     iii, 71 pp.

296 Meillet, A., and Cohen, M. Les langues du Monde: par un groupe de
     linguistes sous la direction de A. Meillet et Marcel Cohen
     [Languages of the World: by a Group of Linguists under the Direc-
     tion of A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen]. Nouv. éd. Paris: Centre
     Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, 1952. xlii, 1294 pp.
     [Atlas: 26 maps part fold., part col.]

Bibliography: Classification of languages, by J. Perrot.--General linguistics.--Appendix: bibliographical tools.--Other bibliographical references passim.

Abridged contents: Indo-European languages, by J. Vendryes and E. Ben-veniste.--Semito-Hamitic languages, by Marcel Cohen.--Asian and Medi-terranean languages, by E. Benveniste.--Caucasian languages, by G. Dumé-zil.--Basque languages, by G. Lacombe.--Languages of Eurasia and northern Asia, by A. Sauvageot, J. Deny, D. Sinor, R. Jakobson and Ch. Haguenauer.--

Dravidian, by Jules Bloch.--Burushaski, by Jules Bloch.--Andaman, by
Jules Bloch.--Languages of Southeast Asia, by Henri Maspero.--Oceanic
languages, by J. Faublée, M. Leenhardt, J. Guiart, W. Schmidt, and
Č. Loukotka.--Languages of North Africa, by M. Delafosse, A. Caquot,
and G. van Bulck.--American languages, by P. Rivet and G. Stresser-
Péan, Č. Loukotka.--Appendix: descriptive sketches of American lan-
guages, by M. Cohen, A. Haudricourt, and J. Perrot.--Index: Index of
languages.--Index of writing systems.--Index of linguistic terms.

This collection was originally published in 1924. The grouping is
based on families, as far as is possible given the state of linguis-
tic research. The authors have included only known facts in their
respective chapters. The work is considered complete with respect
to known languages; however, local varieties are excluded. The dates
of the beginnings of a language and its end are given (if at all pos-
sible), as well as other pertinent facts. Each author discusses the
area, number of speakers, their way of life and historical and polit-
ical factors, as well as anthropological and ethnic considerations.
The descriptive studies include sketches of the phonology, morphol-
ogy, syntax, and lexicon. Samples of texts are included. -- KL

297 Muller, Siegfried H. The World's Living Languages: Basic Facts of
        their Structure, Kinship, Location and Number of Speakers.
        New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1964. 212 pp. [Tables.]

Bibliography: pp. 191-194.

Contents: Indo-European languages.--Caucasian languages.--Basque.--
Sino-Tibetan languages.--Semito-Hamitic languages.--Dravidian lan-
guages.--Japanese.--Uralic-Altaic languages.--Other Asian languages.--
African and Khoin languages.--Malayo-Polynesian languages.--Papuan and
Australian languages.--Amerindian languages.--Constructed languages.--
Appendix A: Genetic classification of principal living languages.--
Appendix B: Numerical listing of living languages.--Appendix C: Geo-
graphical distribution of native speakers.--Glossary.

According to the author, this book has a twofold purpose: "First it
aims to provide a survey of the languages presently spoken in the world,
primarily from the descriptive linguistics, social, or anthropological
point of view. Second, the book may serve as an up-to-date and statis-
tically reliable reference work in which the languages are given in
genetic, numerical, geographical, and alphabetic listings". -- JRD

298 North, Eric M. The Book of a Thousand Tongues. New York: Harper and
        Bros., 1938.

299 Pei, Mario. The World's Chief Languages. New York: S. F. Vanni, 1960.
        663 pp. [Maps, tables.]

300   Roberts, Janet. "Sociocultural Change and Communication Problems".
          In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 105-123.
          [Charts.]

      Rapid sociocultural change is currently affecting many countries in
      Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and these world areas may be char-
      acterized by varying degrees of internal, international, and scien-
      tific-technical communication problems. Language learning thus
      becomes a chief obstacle to be overcome by them in their attempts
      to cope with the problems created by change. The article is devoted
      to an explication of language complexity in these areas.

      The article includes a chart on the eleven most frequently spoken
      languages in the world with their estimated number of native speakers,
      and a chart on the language picture in Africa and Asia for all coun-
      tries over 1,000,000 in population, covering major languages, their
      genetic relationship, estimated number of speakers, type and function
      (Stewart's typology [133]), notes on diglossia, etc. A special sec-
      tion summarizes the situation for Latin America. -- JRD

301   Survey of World Cultures. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, Inc.
          [Series.]

      By 1963, this series included books on Poland, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi
      Arabia, Cambodia, China, the USSR, Laos, Ethiopia, Cuba, and Afghan-
      istan. Miscellaneous up-to-date language details are given in each
      case. -- AP

302   Thompson, E. M. Other Lands, Other Peoples; a Country by Country
          Fact Book. Washington: National Education Association, 1961.

      Author's statement: "This book contains concise information about
      countries in all parts of the world. It was designed originally
      for community organizations and families who provide home hospital-
      ity to persons visiting the United States under cultural, educational,
      and technical exchange programs..."

      Language information is given for each country. -- JRD

303   UNESCO. Basic Facts and Figures; International Statistics Relating
          to Education, Culture and Mass Communication. Paris: UNESCO,
          1959.

      Abridged contents: Population: estimated population and extent of
      illiteracy in the world, around 1950, by continents and regions;
      population by educational attainment.--Primary and secondary educa-
      tion.--Teacher training.--Higher education: total number of students
      and number of foreign students enrolled by branch of study.--Public

expenditure on education.--Libraries and museums.--Book production (and translations).--Daily newspapers.--Paper consumption.--Film.--Radio broadcasting.--Television.--Appendix: population and area; exchange rates.

This is a yearly publication of UNESCO. -- JRD

304 Voegelin, C. F., and Voegelin, F. M. "Languages Now Spoken by Over a Million Speakers". _Anthropological Linguistics_ 3:8.13-22, 1961.

A rank-order list and an alphabetic list of languages with over a million speakers are given with the approximate number of speakers (expressed in millions) and the country (countries or areas) where spoken. The data is taken from the Languages of the World File now being developed at Indiana University. -- JRD

2.3.1 Africa

305 Alexandre, P. "Problèmes linguistiques des états négroafricains à
     l'heure de l'indépendance [Linguistic Problems of Negro-African
     States at the Hour of Independence]". Cahiers d'études afri-
     caines 2:6.177-195, 1961.

306 Barnouw, Adriaan J. Language and the Race Problem in South Africa.
     The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 1934. 71 pp.

     The Carnegie Corporation requested Prof. Barnouw of Columbia University
     to visit South Africa for the purpose of making a comparative study of
     Afrikaans and the Dutch language in South Africa. This volume repre-
     sents his personal observations of the scene there in 1931. -- JRD

307 Bradnock, Wilfred J. "Travels of a Translation Secretary in East
     Africa". The Bible Translator 8:2.62-67, 1957.

     The article deals primarily with the problems of the Bible translator
     in a multilingual environment. It also gives data on the relationships
     of some tribal vernaculars and lingua francas for East Africa. -- JRD

308 Brosnahan, L. F. "Some Aspects of the Linguistic Situation in
     Tropical Africa". Lingua 12:1.54-65, 1963.

     Describes a number of common features characterizing the linguistic
     conditions in newly or nearly independent states of tropical Africa.
     Occurrence in most of these states of a large number of indigenous
     languages, none of which is a majority language, and the use of
     English or French for general national, administrative, and educa-
     tional purposes, are considered typical. The unusual degree of multi-
     lingualism (e.g., 150 languages in Nigeria) is reported to be accom-
     panied by a complex pattern of language distribution, including a
     "vertical layering" of languages correlating with different functions
     and social strata. This is in part ascribed to the political divisions
     which had been imposed by European powers with little regard to the
     linguistic situation. The former British and French colonial poli-
     cies concerning languages are discussed in some detail, and the fol-
     lowing differences are noted: (1) France recognized only French as
     the official language of the colony and as the sole medium of admin-
     istration and education on all levels. (2) British policy was incon-
     sistent. English was widely used, but certain indigenous languages,
     such as Hausa, were retained in the system of indirect rule.

     The article describes the general neglect of the indigenous languages
     whose orthographic and other problems were left mainly to the missio-
     naries. The functional inadequacy of these languages (with the

exception of Swahili and Hausa) is noted. The relationship of
nationalism to language is examined. On the whole, the new African
leadership is found to remain aloof from the language question.
The article concludes, however, that the dynamism of the African
language situation will lead to changes and decisions involving
linguistic, political, economic, and educational factors. -- AP

309 Campbell, Caroline. "Bambara People and Language". The Bible
        Translator 6:2.63-68, 1955.

The structure and social functions of the Bambara language group
are sketched, with some comments on culture. -- JRD

        See also Charles, Enid. "Population Problems in the British Over-
            seas Dominions". [345]

310 Cook, C. L. "Languages in the Southern Provinces of the Sudan".
        The Bible Translator 6:3.122-127, 1955.

The following topics are covered: the situation today, the status
of the vernaculars, the vernaculars in relation to colloquial and
classical Arabic, the problem of 'colloquial Arabic', the pattern
of the future. -- JRD

311 Dalby, T. D. P. "Language Distribution in Sierra Leone: 1961-
        1962". Sierra Leone Language Review 1.62-67, 1962. [Map.]

This work [a map and notes] presents a provisional survey of the
geographical distribution of languages in Sierra Leone. Relative
numbers of speakers are not shown and the reader is advised against
considering this linguistic survey to be an ethnic one as well.
-- JRD

312 DeBoeck, L. B. "La situation linguistique à Léopoldville [The
        Linguistic Situation in Leopoldville]". Kongo-Overzee
        19:1.1-9, 1953.

313 Doke, C. M. "The Linguistic Situation in South Africa". Africa
        1.478-485, 1928.

314 Epstein, A. L. "Linguistic Innovation and Culture on the Copper-
        belt, Northern Rhodesia". Southwestern Journal of Anthropology
        15:235-253, 1959.

The author discusses some linguistic usages which have developed
among Africans in the emerging urban communities of the Copperbelt

- 85 -

of Northern Rhodesia. The general linguistic situation in this area
is discussed before the theme of linguistic innovation is dealt with.
The position of English is given. -- JRD

315 Fortune, G. "The Future of African Languages". In: Report of
     Conference on Teaching of English in African Schools (Salisbury:
     Rhodesia, 1958) pp. 14-17. [Mimeo.]

Two conditions are necessary for the survival of a language today:
(1) it must be or become an efficient means of expression, and (2) it
must have, or acquire, enough speakers to justify the production of
literature to the extent that the language will serve more than minor
cultural ends. The African languages should be nurtured and developed.
However, this task will require more help and cooperation from the
Africans, because without their help, the efforts of others may pro-
duce artificial and unreal results. -- KL

316 Greenberg, Joseph H. The Languages of Africa. IJAL 29:1. (Part 2).
     1963. (Publication 25 of the Indiana University Research Center
     in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.). vii, 177 pp. [Maps.]

Contents: The methodology of language classification.--Niger-Congo.--
Afroasiatic.--Khoisan.--Chari-Nile.--Nilo-Saharan.--Niger-Kordofanian.--
Index of languages.

This is an expanded, revised version of the author's Studies in Afri-
can Linguistic Classification, which appeared in 1955. It contains
a complete genetic classification of the languages of Africa. The
classification involves three fundamentals of method: (1) only resem-
blances involving both sound and meaning in specific forms are con-
sidered relevant, (2) mass comparison is used, and (3) only linguistic
evidence is considered relevant. There are important differences
from previous systems. Fulani, traditionally considered a Hamitic
language, is included within the West Atlantic subgroup of the Niger-
Congo family. A Hamitic classification for the Nilo-Hamitic lan-
guages is rejected. -- KL

317 Herskovits, Melville J. "Peoples and Cultures of Sub-Saharan
     Africa". Annals of the American Academy of Political and
     Social Science 298.11-20, 1955.

Included in the section on "Languages" are statements on the problem
of the genetic classification of African (Sub-Saharan) languages,
multilingualism, the existence of auxiliary languages, the problem
of the unwritten status of many of the languages, and an evaluation
of the use of European languages. -- JRD

318 Hopgood, C. R. "Language, Literature, and Culture". _Africa_
        18:2.112-119, 1948.

    Discusses the importance of the vernacular and of vernacular liter-
    ature in African education, with particular reference to the Bantu
    languages of Northern Rhodesia. The author suggests that, in view
    of the problems connected with a rapid spread of English, efforts
    should be directed toward an increased use of the Bantu vernaculars
    for the development of native cultural resources, including, in
    particular, literature. -- AP

319 Houis, M. "Apercu sociologique sur le bilinguisme en Afrique noire
        [A Sociological Sketch of Bilingualism in Sub-Saharan Africa]".
        Notes Africaines 96.107-113, 1962.

    In this paper, problems of bilingualism are viewed from the perspec-
    tive of the contacts of civilization and cultures. Three major types
    of problems are considered: (1) the historical foundations of vernac-
    ular bilingualism, (2) the contemporary circumstances of its mainte-
    nance and evolution with respect to the African-European confrontation,
    and (3) the tentative outline for a typology of bilingual situations
    for Africa. Three major types of bilingualism (generalized, specific,
    and African-European) are defined, and sub-types are isolated. The
    author states that the linguistic situation in Africa is fluid and
    directly linked to the present dynamic world-wide evolution. The
    area is an excellent field for the study of problems of bilingualism.
    -- KL

320 Hughes, H. G. A. "Language Problem and Policies in Africa".
        Linguistic Review 25.13-15, 1948.

321 International African Institute. _Handbook of African Languages_.
        London: Oxford University Press, 1953-59. [Series.]

    Volumes: _La langue berbère_ [The Berber Language], by André Basset.--
    Languages of West Africa, by D. Westermann and M. A. Bryan [335].--
    The Non-Bantu Languages of North-Eastern Africa, by A. N. Tucker
    and M. A. Bryan.--_The Bantu Languages of Africa_, by M. A. Bryan.--
    The Bantu Languages of Western Equatorial Africa, by Malcolm Guthrie.--
    The Southern Bantu Languages, by Clement M. Doke.--_Linguistic Survey
    of the Northern Bantu Borderland_, by Irvine Richardson.

    This series sums up existing information on African languages and
    attempts to provide the basis for further classification of language
    groups. -- KL

    Review: William E. Welmers, _The Linguistic Reporter_ 1:2. Supplement 1,
    1959.

322 Jones, Ruth, ed. <u>Africa Bibliography Series: Ethnography, Socio-logy, Linguistics and Related Subjects</u> (Based on the biblio-graphical card index of the International African Institute). London: International African Institute. Volumes: <u>West Africa</u>, 1958; <u>North-East Africa</u>, 1959; <u>East Africa</u>, 1960.

<u>See also</u> Joynes, Mary Lu. "A Short Bibliography of Malagasy". [548]

323 Marçais, Philippe W. "Peoples and Culture of North Africa". <u>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</u> 298.21-29, 1955.

The language situation for North Africa is described in a special section. -- JRD

324 Murray, W. A. "English in the Sudan: Trends and Policies; Relations with Arabic". In J. Spencer, ed., <u>Language in Africa</u> [330], pp. 86-95.

The author first describes in detail the linguistic complex of the Sudan upon which the state educational system is imposed. All phases of education are then discussed in terms of language policy and problems. -- JRD

325 Nida, Eugene A. "The Role of Language in Contemporary Africa". <u>Practical Anthropology</u> 3.122-137, 1956. [Reprinted 1960.]

326 Polomé, E. "Cultural Languages and Contact Vernaculars in the Republic of the Congo". <u>Studies in Literature and Language</u> 4:4.499-511, 1963.

Although the Republic of the Congo met an immediate need by adopt-ing French as a language of wider communication, it ducked the issue of assigning a proper share to the major local languages in the social and cultural development of the African communities. Despite the official status of French, there is no prospect of its supplant-ing local cultural languages and contact vernaculars. Languages like kiKongo and the Bushong language of the baKuba have extensive cultural traditions and a body of oral literature, often going back several centuries. The development of urban civilization in Central Africa has brought about linguistic situations in which definite languages are being used at several levels under different forms ranging from literary-standard to oversimplified contact vernaculars. Katanga Swahili has different levels, depending on the socio-cultural context, and appears in a 'classical' literary form in periodicals.

The language situation must be followed very closely, and specialists

should have training in descriptive linguistics, with emphasis upon
the structure of Central African languages. Teaching materials are
needed for many languages such as liNgala, Swahili, kiKongo, loMongo,
ciLuba, etc. -- KL

327 Roulet, E. M. "The Linguistic Situation in French West Africa".
     The Bible Translator 8:1.37-40, 1957.

     The following major topics are dealt with: linguistic complexity
     of French West Africa; use of the vernacular; publication in new
     languages; experience in French Equatorial Africa; Arabic script.
     -- JRD

328 Schapera, I., ed. The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa.
        London: Routledge, 1937.

329 Sobelman, Harvey, ed. Arabic Dialect Studies: A Selected Bibliography.
        Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. vi, 100 pp.

     Contents: Introduction.--Syrian Arabic studies, Charles A. Ferguson.--
     Egyptian Arabic studies, Richard S. Harrell.--Arabian Peninsula Arabic
     studies, R. A. C. Goodison.--Iraqi Arabic studies, Haim Blanc.--North
     African Arabic studies, T. B. Irving.--Maltese Arabic studies, P. O.
     Saydon.

     This bibliography provides a carefully evaluated list of all scholarly
     work of significance in the field. -- KL

330 Spencer, John, ed. Language in Africa. Papers of the Leverhulme
        Conference on Universities and the Language Problems of Tropical
        Africa (1961-1962). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1963.
        vii, 167 pp.

     Bibliographical references: passim.

     Abridged contents: Introduction.--Some Historical Cases of Language
     Imposition, by L. F. Brosnahan [654].--Language and Independence,
     by John Spencer [597].--Languages and Education in Africa, by
     Neville Denny [190].--Les Problèmes Linguistiques Africains Vus
     de Paris [African Linguistic Problems from the Viewpoint of Paris],
     by Pierre Alexandre.--L'Université, Garant de la Pureté du Langage
     dans les Pays de Langue Française [The University, Guardian of Language Purity
     in French-speaking Countries], by J. Mayer.--Vernacular Languages and
     Cultures in Modern Africa, by Robert G. Armstrong [154].--Some
     Possible Contributions of Linguistics to Vernacular Language Teaching
     in African Schools, by G. Fortune.--Problems of Ghanaian Lingue Franche,
     by R. F. Amonoo [650].--English in the Sudan: Trends and Policies:

Relations with Arabic, by W. A. Murray [324] .--Problems of the Media of Instruction in some Uganda School Classes: a Preliminary Survey, by Peter Wingard [702].--European Loanwords in an Amharic Daily Newspaper, by Abraham Demoz.

The purpose of this symposium is to examine the background to Africa's linguistic situation, the problems which have arisen because of it, and the responsibilities of the universities in meeting these problems.

The conference reports agree that world languages must remain as a medium of instruction at the university level, but that greater knowledge of vernaculars is needed and more African linguistic scholars. There is an outline scheme of factors involved in the choice of a national language, also a table of consequences of adoption of a language. Among the problems to be studied, sociolinguistic questions and questions of language contact are mentioned. -- KL

331 Sutherlin, Ruth E. "Language Situation in East Africa". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 65-78.

I. Results of unequal language education by age, sex, and amount of education are discussed in terms of (1) degree of involvement in national politics (high for the male with high educational achievement), and (2) degree of tribal identity (high for the male with low education and women, largely uneducated).

II. Factors influencing the availability of language education (educational facilities and their location, number and quality of teachers, availability of texts, library books, mass media and policies, and attitudes by age and sex) are discussed.

III. Political factors influencing the choice of one language rather than another for official and educational purposes are given, including a history of Swahili's development.

IV. Attitudes toward languages and their use are influenced by specific tribal contexts and the history of administrative and educational policy on language. Specific language situations in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda are discussed. -- JRD

332 Warmelo, N. J., van. "Neuere Entwicklungen und Bestrebungen in den Bantusprachen Südafrikas [Recent Developments and Trends in the Bantu Languages of South Africa]". Zeitschrift für Phonetik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft 10.167-176, 1957.

333 Welmers, William E. "Note on the Classification of African Lan-
           guages." The Linguistic Reporter Supplement 1.3-6, May 1959.

     The first part of the article gives a brief history of African
     language classification. The author reviews two major works: the
     International African Institute's Handbook of African Languages
     [321] and Greenberg's Studies in African Linguistic Classification.
     The Handbook is said to have various weaknesses, such as dubious
     typological criteria dating back to Meinhof. Various parts include
     valuable data but no real contribution to language classification
     is made. Greenberg's work, however, accords more with the author's
     opinions of what language classification should involve, i.e. the
     application of the principles of comparative and historical linguis-
     tics, as established in Indo-European and Semitic languages, to the
     languages of Africa. The rest of the article is devoted to a sum-
     mary of Greenberg's classification and critical comments on it. The
     most controversial of Greenberg's contributions is said to be the
     establishment of the Niger-Congo family. The author thinks that
     this will prove to be completely valid but expresses some doubts
     about the subclassification. -- KL

334 -----. "A Survey of the Major Languages of Africa". The Linguis-
           tic Reporter Supplement 1.1-2, May 1959. (Reprint of a survey
           for the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, School of
           Foreign Service, Georgetown University.)

     There are said to be some 800 languages in Africa south of the
     Sahara, with a total of 150,000,000 speakers. Fifty of these have
     over 500,000 speakers each. This survey lists 56 languages of
     over 500,000 speakers with a few included on the basis of what are
     probably high estimates. One difficulty of classification is the
     fact that estimates vary widely in validity. Here the choice is
     made on the basis of sources, internal evidence and personal knowl-
     edge of the field. Another problem involves the different names
     given to a single language or dialect by African speakers. The
     list of languages is organized by language families and branches,
     with major areas in which they are spoken. It includes the follow-
     ing families: Afro-Asiatic (Semitic, Cushitic, Chadic), Chari-Nile
     (Nubian, Nilotic), Central Saharan (Kanuri); Niger-Congo (West
     Atlantic, Mande, Gur, Kwa, Adamawa-Eastern, Central). The latter
     is the largest family with 66,700,000 speakers of a total of 88,700,000.
     A broad sampling is given of major languages which might be the basis
     for a program designed to cover the continent geographically, strate-
     gically, numerically and linguistically. The author suggests a small
     language program based on factors other than size and strategic impor-
     tance, such as political status or geographical contiguity. Some
     important languages of this type are Amharic, Hausa, Maninka or More,
     Yoruba or Igbo or Akan, Swahili, and Kikongo. -- KL

335 Westermann, Dietrich, and Bryan, M. A. The Languages of West Africa.
        In series: International African Institute, Handbook of African
        Languages [321]. 215 pp. [Map.]

    Bibliography: pp. 178-201.

    Contents: Foreword.--Introductory notes.--West Atlantic languages.--
    Mande languages.--Songhai.--Kru language group.--Gur languages.--
    Keva languages.--Isolated groups or units (class languages).--Isolated
    groups or units (non-class languages).--Chadic languages.--Chado-Hamitic
    languages.

    This is a survey of the languages of West Africa in an area extending
    from the Atlantic Coast at the Senegal River eastward to the Lake Chad
    region. Not all the languages included are related to one another.
    The classification method is based on a technique devised by the Lin-
    guistic Advisory Committee of the International African Institute.
    -- KL

336 Whitely, W. H. "Language and Politics in East Africa". Tanganyika
        Notes and Records 47-48.159-174, June and September, 1957.

337 Whitely, W. H., and Gutkind, A. E. A Linguistic Bibliography of East
        Africa. Kampala: East African Swahili Committee and East African
        Institute of Social Research, 1958.

    Abridged contents: Introduction.--Tanganyika.--Kenya.--Uganda.--
    Swahili.

    This bibliography brings together in one publication a list of all
    studies known to have been written on the grammar and lexicon of East
    African languages. The names adopted for languages follow the practice
    of the International African Institute's Handbook of African Languages
    [321]. The material falls into four periods historically: 1800-1875;
    1860-1920; 1920-1940; 1940 to the present time. -- KL

2.3.2 The Americas

338 Alleynde, Mervin C. "Language and Society in St. Lucia". *Caribbean Studies* 1:1.1-10, 1961.

339 Allsopp, Richard. "The English Language in British Guiana". *English Language Teaching* 12:2.59-66, 1958.

This article describes the language situation in British Guiana, with comments on the varieties of English spoken and a description of the Guianese creole. -- KL

340 Barnett, A. G. "Colonial Survivals in Bush-Negro Speech". *American Speech* 7:6.393-397, 1932.

Outlines the sociolinguistic history of the Djoeka Bush-Negro dialect of Dutch Guiana, which contains survivals from Elizabethan English. Lists some examples of this dialect. -- AP

341 Besso, Henry V. "Judeo-Spanish in the United States". *Hispania* 34.89-90, 1951.

342 Boas, Franz. *Handbook of American Indian Languages. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 40*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922. Part one, vi, 1069 pp. Part two, v, 903 pp.

Abridged contents: Introduction, by Franz Boas.--Athapascan.--Tlingit.--Haida.--Tsinshian.--Kwakiutl.--Chinook.--Maidu.--Algonquian (Fox).--Siouan.--Eskimo.--The Takelma language of Southwestern Oregon.--Coos.--Siuslawan.--Chukchee.

The introduction to the handbook stresses Boas' theory that language is part of ethnological phenomena in general. The individual studies by different authors, including Boas himself, are uniform in treatment. -- KL

343 Campbell, J. L. "Scottish Gaelic in Canada". *American Speech* 11:2. 128-136, 1936.

Presents an outline of the sociolinguistic background and linguistic peculiarities (including Canadianisms) of the Gaelic spoken by bilingual Scottish immigrants in Canada, mainly in Nova Scotia. Summarizes the extant literary production in this dialect under various genre headings. -- AP

344 Caplow, Theodore. "The Modern Latin American City". In: Sol Tax, ed.,
    *Acculturation in the Americas, Proceedings, 29th International
    Congress of Americanists* (vol. 2, Chicago, 1952) pp. 255-266.

345 Charles, Enid. "Population Problems in the British Overseas Dominions".
    Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
    237.80-93, 1945.

    Page 86 offers language information for Canada and South Africa - two
    officially bilingual countries. The author points out how differences
    in standards of living and in occupation are reinforced by linguistic
    and religious barriers. -- JRD

346 Center of Latin American Studies. *Statistical Abstract of Latin
    America*. Los Angeles: University of California. [Annual; tables.]

    Bibliography: pp. 103-110.

    Contents: The 1962 edition contains 51 tables under the following
    general categories: area, population, social organization, economic
    production, national accounts and foreign trade. "Linguistic compo-
    sition" is the topic of one of the tables. -- JRD

347 Christie, Christina. "African Influence in the Brazilian Portuguese
    Language and Literature". *Hispania* 26.259-266, 1943.

    The author points to the following factors responsible for the break-
    ing away of Brazilian Portuguese from the Classical: Indians within
    the country, African slaves, vastness of territory. Brazilian Portu-
    guese is forcing itself into the literature and tends to become
    unified within Brazil itself. The greater portion of this study deals
    with the African influence on the language and literature of Brazil.
    -- JRD

348 Dillard, J. L. "English in the West Indies or the West Indies in
    English?" *Harvard Educational Review* 34:2.312-315, 1964.

    This is a brief discussion of problems of analysis and classification
    of English in the West Indies. Linguists are far from agreed on
    whether local dialects shall be considered Creole or the same lan-
    guage as Standard English. Acculturation is having an effect on lan-
    guage change in the Caribbean. In linguistic analysis, the question
    of maximum levels of formality is important. -- KL

349   Dillard, J. L.   "Toward a Bibliography of Works Dealing with the
          Creole Languages of the Caribbean Area, Louisiana, and the
          Guianas". Caribbean Studies 3:1.84-95, 1963. [With special
          supplement on Gullah.]

      This letter "To the Editor" includes a critical review of "A
      Bibliography of Caribbean Creole Languages" by Joan Rubin [373]
      and a bibliography of items the author thinks should be included
      in the earlier work. Dillard's main objection is that Caribbean
      Creoles cannot be considered "one clearcut, well-behaved thing'
      which could serve as a kind of experimental laboratory for lin-
      guistics". He also considers it necessary to add Gullah to the
      group of Creoles, and therefore includes a special supplement of
      materials on Gullah. -- KL

350   Doroszewski, Witold. Język polski w Stanach Zjednoczonych [The
          Polish Language in the U.S.A.]. Warsaw, 1938.

351   Fishman, Joshua A., and Associates. Language Loyalty in the United
          States: The Maintenance and Perpetuation of non-English Mother
          Tongues by American Ethnic and Religious Groups. New York:
          Yeshiva University, 1964. 3 vols. 255 pp. [Mimeo., graphs,
          charts.]

      Bibliographical references: passim.

      Abridged contents: The historical and social contexts of an inquiry
      into language maintenance efforts in the United States.--Non-English
      mother tongues in the United States of America.--The ethnic group
      school in the United States.--Mother tongue retentiveness in ethnic
      parishes.--Language maintenance among cultural and organizational
      leaders of four American ethnic groups.--The impact of exposure to
      ethnic mother tongues on foreign language teachers in American high
      schools and colleges.--Franco-American efforts on behalf of the
      French language in New England.--German-American language maintenance.--
      Spanish language and culture in the Southwest.--Efforts to maintain
      the Hungarian language in America.--Yiddish in America: a sociolin-
      guistic analysis.--Ukrainian language maintenance efforts in the
      United States.--Language maintenance in a supra-national age; summary
      and conclusions.

      This report to the U.S. Office of Education is a preliminary attempt
      to determine the extent and status of cultural and linguistic "main-
      tenance" in the United States. The author considers that very little
      attention has been paid in the past to the self-maintenance process
      among non-English speaking immigrants. Various methods are used to
      supply basic information on cultural and linguistic efforts in the
      United States, such as trend analyses, contrastive studies of cultural
      and linguistic groups, and internal comparisons (of maintenance-oriented
      and maintenance-opposed units within the same group). Chapter 1 concerns

efforts to uncover and study the non-English language resources of the United States, as of approximately 1960. Chapters 2 to 8 deal with enumerated aspects of formal language maintenance resources and institutions. Chapters 9 through 13 are concerned with interacting language maintenance contexts and processes. Chapters 14 to 19 are essays on speakers of a particular language. Chapters 20 to 22 contain summaries, recommendations and conclusions. -- KL

352 Fogelquist, Donald F. "The Bilingualism of Paraguay". Hispania 33.23-27, 1950.

The author considers Paraguay to be the only bilingual country in the New World. While Spanish is the official language of the country, every Paraguayan also learns Guaraní. He then discusses the social and linguistic relationships that hold between these languages.-- JRD

353 Grossmann, Rudolf. Das ausländische Sprachgut im Spanischen des Rio de la Plata: Ein Beitrag zum Problem der argentinischen National-sprache [Foreign Language Elements in Rio de la Plata Spanish: A Contribution toward the Problem of an Argentinian National Language]. Mitteilungen und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der romanischen Philologie. Hamburg: Seminar für romanische Sprachen und Kultur, 1926. vi, 224 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Contents: Conditions for the development of distinctive Spanish-American languages.--Foreign intellectual linguistic importation and the "neologismo" [neologism].--Foreign material linguistic importation and the "extranjerismo" [foreignism].--Individual foreign importation and mixed languages.--Linguistic aspects of foreign-language elements.--Conclusions: The Argentinians' psychological attitude toward foreign-language elements. The cultural trends of Americanism and Creolism.--Appendix (sample texts).--List of loanwords.

This is a study, both general and descriptive (linguistic), of language-contact phenomena involving Argentinian Spanish and certain European languages in the context of sociocultural factors. Includes a summary of the Argentinian national-language question (pp. 19-22). -- AP

Review: Aurelio M. Espinosa, Language 3.20-25, 1927.

See also Haugen, Einar. Bilingualism in the Americas: A Bibliography and Research Guide. [76]

354 Hellinga, W. Gs Language Problems in Surinam. Dutch as the Language of
      the Schools. Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Co., 1955.

355 Jaffe, Judah A. "Yidish in Amerike [Yiddish in America]". Yivo-
      Bleter 10.127-145, 1936.

356 Key, Harold, and Key, Mary. Bolivian Indian Tribes: Bibliography
      and Map of Present Language Distribution. Summer Institute of
      Linguistics, 1961. [Map. Pre-publication draft; mimeo.]

      This bibliography covers all the languages of Bolivia, exclusive of
      Aymara and Quechua. The list includes travel accounts, archaeological
      reports, toponymics, and bibliographies of pertinent material. The
      sources include books, journals, and unpublished manuscripts. -- KL

357 Key, Mary. Bibliography IV: Indian Tribes of Chile, Argentine,
      Paraguay, and Uruguay. Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1964.
      35 pp. [Pre-publication draft; mimeo.]

      Bibliography: 36 pp.

      Contents: Presentation.--General and mixed citations.--Araucanian.--
      Chon.--Unclassified.--Index of languages.--Index of authors and
      reviewers.

      This is number 4 of a projected series of five bibliographies on
      South American Indian tribes. Number 1 on Bolivia is completed [356],
      while the Peru-Ecuador, Colombia-Venezuela-Guianas, and Brazil biblio-
      graphies are in preparation. -- JRD

358 Kiser, Clyde V. "Cultural Pluralism". Annals of the American Academy
      of Political and Social Science 262.117-130, 1949.

      In a section titled "Mother Tongues", the author gives an analysis
      and results of the 1940 United States Census. For census purposes,
      "mother tongue" was defined as the "principal language spoken in the
      home of the person in his earliest childhood; English was reported as
      the mother tongue only if no foreign language was spoken". The follow-
      ing results are given: English--78.6 per cent; German--4.2 per cent;
      Italian--3.2 per cent; Polish--2.0 per cent; Spanish--1.6 per cent;
      Yiddish--1.5 per cent; French--1.2 per cent. No other single language
      group reached the one per cent mark. Other data from the Census and
      its interpretation are given. -- JRD

359 Kloss, Heinz. *Das Nationalitätenrecht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* [Nationality Rights in the United States of America]. Vienna and Stuttgart: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1963. 347 pp. [Tables.]

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: State, nationalities, and nationality rights.-- Promotion-oriented nationality rights.--Tolerance-oriented nationality rights.--Nationality rights in the new extra-territorial states.--Nationality rights in external territories without statehood.--Indexes.

This is a detailed, fully documented analysis of the pattern of rights and policies pertaining to the non-English-speaking nationalities or minorities in the United States. Language factors are stressed throughout the book. -- AP

360 Kurath, Hans, and McDavid, Raven I., Jr. *The pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1961. xi, 182 pp. [Maps.]

See also Leechman, Douglas. "American Influence in Canadian French". [234]

361 Le Page, Robert B. "General Outlines of Creole English Dialects in the British Caribbean". *Orbis* 6:1.373-391, 1957. -- 7:1.54-64, 1958.

Contents: The linguistic survey of the British Caribbean.--Jamaican Creole.--Comparison with other dialects.

The purpose of this survey is to provide data that can be dovetailed with that of the Linguistic Atlas of America, the dialect surveys of Great Britain, and the work of the Bureau of Linguistic Research in Surinam. It is possible to use one language island as a control to support a hypothesis put forward to explain differences between two others. This should be based on descriptions of individual dialects, and knowledge of the past history of the parent languages, as well as of similar mixtures in other parts of the world. The linguistic situation is affected by the changing social structure and subsequent greater mobility. Two opposing forces act on the dialect: (1) the urge for progress and education, which tends to suppress it, and (2) the urge for consciousness of an indigenous culture, which helps to retain it and even develop it as a medium for literature and drama. -- KL

362 Leyburn, James G.   The Haitian People: New Haven: Yale University
         Press, 1941.

363 Loriot, James.   A Selected Bibliography of Comparative American
         Indian Linguistics.   9 pp.   [Reprinted from IJAL 30:1, 1964].

     Contents: General.--Eskimo-Aleut.--Athabaskan.--Algonkian.--Mosan.--
     Macro-Penutian.--Tunican.--Mayan.--Hokan.--Keresan.--Iroquois-Caddoan.--
     Siouan.--Natchez-Muskogean.--Otomanguean.--Arawak.--Quechumaran.--.
     Tupí-Guaraní.--Miscellaneous South American.

     This bibliography contains a number of items on problems of language
     contact, as well as language classification. -- KL

364 Mason, J. Alden.   "The Languages of South American Indians".   In:
         Julian H. Steward, ed., Handbook of South American Indians 6
         (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950.)

365 McDavid, Raven I., Jr., and McDavid, Virginia Glenn.   "The Relation-
         ship of the Speech of American Negroes to the Speech of Whites".
         American Speech 26:1.3-17, 1951.

     Bibliographical notes.

     This is a survey of ethnically correlated speech differences observ-
     able among English-speaking American Negroes and white persons. An
     emphasis is placed on the need to dispose of popular, ethnocentric
     notions which attribute Negro speech traits to physical characteristics,
     and which deny the possibility of a significant African heritage in
     American Negro speech. In view of the results of American-, African-,
     and Creole-language research and, particularly, on the basis of
     Lorenzo D. Turner's comprehensive study of Gullah [696] -- a Creolized
     variety of English spoken along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts --
     the article points to the undeniable presence of African linguistic
     elements in American Negro speech. The presence of some African
     elements in the speech of whites associating with Negroes is also
     noted. However, some Negro speech peculiarities are considered to
     represent survivals of older forms of folk English. The article
     includes proposals to compare Negro dialects occuring in various
     parts of North America. -- AP

366 McQuown, Norman A.   "The Indigenous Languages of Latin America".
         American Anthropologist 57:3.501-570, 1955.   [Maps.]

     Bibliography: pp. 566-570.

     The area under consideration includes Mexico and Central America, the
     West Indies, and all of South America. This is an area unmatched in

linguistic diversity anywhere in the world. The classification given
here is based on sound-correspondence matrices. This is said to be
the only reliable index to common genesis, at the present time. -- KL

367 Nelson, Lowry. "Speaking of Tongues". American Journal of Sociology
        54:3.202-210, 1948.

Author's abstract: "Approximately one-fifth of the white population of
the United States reported a mother-tongue other than English in 1940.
Those reporting German, Italian, Spanish, Yiddish, and French each
numbered over a million persons. Using the percentage of each lan-
guage group which was native of native parents as a rough indicator of
persistence, wide differences by language, by geographical area, and
by rural-urban residence are revealed." -- JRD

See also Pap, Leo. Portuguese-American Speech. [252]

368 Pihlblad, C. Terrence. "The Kansas Swedes". The Southwestern Social
        Science Quarterly 13.34-47, 1932.

369 Portilla, León. "Panorama de la Población Indígena de México [Survey
        of the Native Population of Mexico]". América Indígena 19, 1959.

370 Ribeiro, Darcy. "The Tasks of the Ethnologist and the Linguist in
        Brazil". International Social Science Bulletin 9.298-312, 1957.

In this issue of the International Social Science Bulletin, UNESCO
treats the question of disappearing cultures. The above article
presents a description of Brazil's Indian groups and states the need
for linguistic and ethnographic studies of these groups. -- JRD

371 Rosales, Juan de Dios. "Indígenas de Guatemala [The Natives of
        Guatemala]". América Indígena 19.115-124, 1959.

372 Rosenblat, Angel. La Población Indígena y el Mestizaje en America
        [Native Population and Mestizos in America]. Buenos Aires,
        1954. 2 vols.

373 Rubin, Joan. "A Bibliography of Caribbean Creole Languages".
        Caribbean Studies 2:4.51-61, 1963.

This is a bibliography of works on all the creole languages of the
Antilles, Caribbean area, Louisiana, and the Guianas. According to
the author, the following theoretical problems occur: (1) How did
creole come into being? (2) How is creole to be classified today?

(3) Is creole to be recognized as a separate language? The cited
literature also considers the sociological attitudes toward creole
and its usage. -- KL

<u>Review</u>: J. L. Dillard, <u>Caribbean Studies</u> 3:1.84-95, 1963. [349]

<u>See also</u> Turner, Lorenzo Dow. <u>Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect</u>.
    [696]

374 UNESCO. <u>The Haiti Pilot Project: Phase One 1947-1949</u>. Paris, 1951.

375 Vaughan, Herbert H. "Italian and Its Dialects as Spoken in the
        United States". <u>American Speech</u> 1:8.431-435, 1925-26. --
        "Italian Dialects in the United States. II". <u>American Speech</u>
        2:1.13-18, 1926-27.

The first article gives a general characterization of the linguistic
conditions among Italian immigrants in the United States, many of
whom have a trilingual command of an Italian dialect, standard Italian,
and English. In the second article, the author presents a social
analysis of statistical data from the Census of 1920, covering lan-
guage and geographic distribution phenomena of United States residents
with an Italian background. -- AP

2.3.3 Asia, Australia, and Oceania

376 Abou Sélim. Le Bilinguisme Arabe-Français au Liban [Arabic-French
 Bilingualism in Lebanon]. Paris: Presses Universitaires de
 France, 1962. viii, 502 pp. [Map.]

Bibliography: pp. 484-491.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Structure and origin of bilingualism.--
Appraisal of bilingualism.--Literary manifestation of bilingualism.

This book investigates the external and internal phenomena of bilingual-
ism in Lebanon. The first part discusses specific facts of bilingualism.
Chapter 2 of this part, "Social structure of Lebanese bilingualism",
first describes bilingualism on a geographical basis (in mountain and
urban areas), and then describes bilingualism in terms of specific edu-
cational, social, cultural, geographical, and communication factors.
The second part of the book discusses Lebanese attitudes toward bi-
lingualism. The final part discusses bilingualism in Lebanese litera-
ture. -- AP

See also Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "Developing a National Language in
  Indonesia". [648]

377 Allen, Jerry, and Hurd, Conrad. Languages of the Cape Hoskins Patrol
 Post Division of the Talasea Sub-District, New Britain. Port
 Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea: The Department of
 Information and Extension Services, 1963. 21 pp. [Map, charts.]

Bibliography: p. 17.

Contents: Preface.--Languages.--Dialectal differences.--Relationships
between languages.--Progress in printed material and language study.--
The use of languages outside their original area.--The use of language
from outside the survey area.--The use of Melanesian Pidgin.--Literacy.--
Languages for effective communication.

The areas surveyed are the West, Central and East Nakanai census divi-
sions administered by the Cape Hoskins Patrol Post. Nakanai is part of
the Talasea Sub-District of New Britain Island. Most of the material
was obtained in the villages, but some informants were available at
mission stations. The Nakanai language is the largest in the area,
with close to 6,000 speakers from 41 villages. Six other languages
number less than 1,000 speakers. Most of the languages are quite uni-
form internally, but three (Nakanai, Masegi and Kakuna) show some
dialect variation worthy of notice. The relationships between the
languages discussed are based on word list comparisons. -- KL

378 All Indian Languages Conference, 1952, New Delhi.

379 Ambedkar, B. R. Thoughts on Linguistic States. Delhi, 1955.

380 Benedict, P. K. "Languages and Literatures of Indochina". Far Eastern Quarterly 6.379-389, 1947.

381 Berg, C. C. Indië's talenweelde en Indië's taalproblemen [The Language World and the Language Problems of the Indies]. Groningen, 1939.

382 Blanc, Haim. "Dialect Research in Israel". Orbis 5:1.185-190, 1956.

Bibliographical references: passim.

The article describes the status of dialect research in Israel, which has two unilingual groups -- one Arabic-speaking, the other Hebrew-speaking -- and a multilingual group of non-natives. There are 180,000 autochtonous Arabic speakers whose vernacular exhibits regional as well as socio-economic variations. A non-standard koiné is used. There are 400,000 to 500,000 native Hebrew speakers. There is little regional variation but noteworthy differences exist with respect to variables of age-group, education and parent's country of origin. The remaining population of 1,500,000 comprises those who have other languages and use Hebrew as a language of wider communication. -- KL

383 Brown, W. Norman "The Language Problem of India and Pakistan". Monograph Series on Linguistics and Language Teaching 2.17-30, 1952.

This paper discusses the problem of linguistic diversity in India and Pakistan, which is the source of many current social and political problems. The author discusses the five major speech groups existing today: Aryan (Indo-European), Dravidian, Munda, Tibeto-Chinese, and Khāsi (in Assam). The most important question is which language or languages should be used for government and higher education. The conflicts in some cases are old: Aryan has been conflicting with Dravidian for three thousand years. The introduction of English has created a new source of conflict. Despite the official adoption of Hindi as the national language of India, much business must of necessity be conducted in English. The latter is the current [1952] official language of Pakistan [at the time the article was written, the Constitution was not adopted, and there was no provision for language]. There is a related problem of script which is complicated by the prestige of traditional forms. A problem to the Government of India since independence, linguistic provincialism is partly the consequence of politics, as well as of the desire of cultural groups (identified by language) to have independent status. Language problems are seen as a source of internal weakness, and difficult of solution. -- KL

384   Capell, A. A Linguistic Survey of the South-Western Pacific. Nouméa,
          New Caledonia: South Pacific Commission, 1962. (New and revised
          edition.) xiv, 258 pp. [Maps.]

385   ------. A New Approach to Australian Linguistics. (Handbook of Aus-
          tralian Languages, Part 1.) Sydney: University of Sydney, 1962.
          iv, 119 pp.

386   ------. Some Linguistic Types in Australia. (Handbook of Australian
          Languages, Part 2.) Sydney: University of Sydney, 1962. ii,
          183 pp.

387   Chatterji, S. K. Language and the Linguistic Problem. Oxford Pam-
          phlets on Indian Affairs 11, 3rd. ed., 1945.

388   ------. Languages and Literatures of Modern India. Calcutta: Bengal
          Publishers Private Ltd., 1963. xviii, 380, xxi pp. [Maps, ill.]

      Bibliography: "On the history of the languages and literatures of
      Modern India", selective, pp. 361-380.

      Abridged contents: A. The languages. (India and Pakistan a single unit.
      Multiplicity of language. Factors mitigating the problem. Race and
      language in India. A general survey of the languages of Modern India.
      The New Indo-Aryan languages and dialects. The present linguistic
      position: the place of Hindi. The question of script in India.)--
      B. The literatures.

      This is a detailed survey of diverse aspects of the languages and
      literatures of Modern India, against a background of historical and
      other general considerations. Contains a section on the contemporary
      language situation, including the role of Hindi (pp. 46-64), and a
      section on script problems, which considers the eventual use of a
      Roman notation. The book conveys much of the flavor of Indian think-
      ing on language problems; the style is somewhat idiosyncratic. -- AP

389   Chavarría-Aguilar, O. L. Lectures in Linguistics. Poona: Deccan
          College, 1954. 128 pp.

      Chapter 3 on "Language and Linguistics in India" (pp. 51-71), the
      number of languages spoken, the development of the vocabularies of
      national and regional languages and the need for a national language
      to serve as the symbol of national unity and national identity consti-
      tute the chief topics discussed. The author's basic plea is for a
      revival of descriptive linguistics in India. -- JRD

390 Chowdhury, Munier. "The Language Problem in East Pakistan". In:
        Charles A. Ferguson, and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diver-
        sity in South Asia [397], pp. 64-78.

    Contents: Introduction.--Linguistic background.--Dialects of East
    Pakistan.--Phonological variation.--Morphological variation.--Present
    trends.

    The chief topic of this paper is "Bengali as it is spoken today in
    East Pakistan". Considers three "kinds or styles" of Bengali, namely,
    (1) the local dialect, (2) Standard Colloquial Bengali, and (3) Lit-
    erary Bengali or High Bengali, including pertinent prestige factors.
    Presents examples of phonological and morphological differences among
    certain dialects of East Bengal. -- AP

391 Christian, John L. "Burma". The Annals of the American Academy of
        Political and Social Science 226.120-128, 1943.

    Language information for Burma is given in a section titled "Popula-
    tion distribution by language and race (census of 1931)". -- JRD

392 Coates, V. A. "The Languages of Ceylon in 1946 and 1953". Univer-
        sity of Ceylon Review 19:1. 1961.

393 Codrington, R. H. The Melanesian Languages. Oxford: The Clarendon
        Press, 1885.

394 Coughlin, Richard J. Double Identity: The Chinese in Modern Thailand.
        Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1960. 222 pp.

395 Day, A. Grove. "How to Talk in Hawaii". American Speech 26:1. 18-26,
        1951.

    This is mainly a discussion of borrowings from Hawaiian occurring in
    Hawaiian English. Includes brief comments on Hawaiian multilingualism
    (pp. 18 and 25). -- AP

396 Dil, Anwar S., ed. Pakistani Linguistics (1962): Selected Papers
        Presented at the First Pakistan Conference of Linguists. Lahore:
        Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan, 1963. 210 pp.

    Abridged contents: Opening addresses.--Teaching of Arabic in Pakistan,
    Shaikh Inayatullah.--Metalinguistics and public administration, James S.
    Roberts.--Language problems in certain multilingual societies, D. Y. Mor-
    gan.--Language and social work, Satnam Mahmud.--The common structural

basis of Urdu and Panjabi, Hamid Ahmad Khan.--A proposal for language
institutes in Pakistan, Maulana Abdul Qadir.--Remedial work in English
pronunciation with Pashto-speaking post-graduate students, Bashiruddin.--
Some problems of Urdu script, M. Afzal.--Teaching Bengali to Urdu speakers,
Afia Dil.--A study of Urdu noun phrase types, Anwar S. Dil.--Appendices
(Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan).

This collection of papers deals with a variety of linguistic and extra-
linguistic problems of the languages used in Pakistan. D. Y. Morgan's
paper on "Language Problems in ... Multilingual Societies" compares
the language situations of certain countries. -- AP

397 Ferguson, Charles A., and Gumperz, John J., eds. Linguistic Diversity
        in South Asia: Studies in Regional, Social and Functional Varia-
        tion. IJAL 26:3 (part 3). 1960. (Publication 13 of the Indiana
        University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Lin-
        guistics.) vii, 118 pp.

References.

Contents: Foreword, Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz.--Intro-
duction, Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz [64].--Linguistic
change in some Indian caste dialects, William Bright [172].--Tamil,
literary and colloquial, M. Shanmugam Pillai [580].--Literary and
colloquial Bengali in modern Bengali prose, Edward C. Dimock [514].--
The language problem in East Pakistan, Murier Chowdhury [390].--Social
dialects in Dharwar Kannada, William McCormack [241].--Formal and in-
formal standards in the Hindi regional language area, John J. Gumperz
and C. M. Naim [530].

This collection of papers is the outgrowth of a symposium on "Language
and Culture Dynamics in South Asia" held at the annual meeting of the
American Anthropological Association in December 1957. The "Introduc-
tion" establishes a general framework, offering operational definitions
for the concepts variety, language, and dialect, and clarifying some
of the sociolinguistic relationships expressed or implied in the in-
cluded case studies of language and dialect diversity in South Asia.
-- AP

Reviews: O. L. Chavarria-Aguilar, The Journal of Asian Studies 20:1.132-
133, 1960. H. A. Gleason, Jr., American Anthropologist 63.875-876, 1961.

398 Fuchs, S. "Anthropological Research Problems in India". International
        Social Science Bulletin 9.341-351, 1957.

In this issue of the International Social Science Bulletin, UNESCO
treats the question of disappearing cultures. The above article de-
scribes the tribal groups of India (about 75 million members) in terms
of geographical area, language, and the degree to which they have been
studied. -- JRD

399 Gandhi, M. K. Linguistic Provinces. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing
        House, 1954. 15 pp.

    Contents: Editor's note (Bharatan Kumarappa).--The Andhras.--Linguis-
    tic basis.--Andhra and Pakistan.--No need for delay.--Linguistic re-
    distribution.--No boundary commission.--Provincialism.--The unity of
    India.

    These are M. K. Gandhi's views on the redistribution of the provinces
    of India on a linguistic basis when this problem was under considera-
    tion by the government. In brief, Gandhi feels cultural growth is
    dependent upon one's own language and that educational instruction
    should be in the mother tongue. -- JRD

400 Grierson, Sir George Abraham. Linguistic Survey of India. Calcutta:
        Superintendent of Government Printing, 1903-1928. 11 volumes.
        [Descriptive text, language specimens, maps.]

    Bibliographies.

    Volumes: I: Introductory. II: Mōn-Khmēr and Tai Families. III: (1)
    Tibeto-Burman Languages of Tibet and North Assam; (2) Bodo, Nāgā, and
    Kachin Groups of the Tibeto-Burman Languages; (3) Kuki-Chin and Burma
    Groups of the Tibeto-Burman Languages. IV: Muṇḍā and Dravidian Lan-
    guages. V: Indo-Aryan Languages, Eastern Group: (1) Bengali and
    Assamese; (2) Bihārī and Oṛiyā. VI: Indo-Aryan Languages, Mediate
    Group (Eastern Hindī). VII: Indo-Aryan Languages, Southern Group
    (Marāṭhī). VIII: Indo-Aryan Languages, North-Western Group: (1) Sindhī
    and Lahndā; (2) Dardic, or Piśacha, Languages (including Kashmīrī).
    IX: Indo-Aryan Languages, Central Group: (1) Western Hindī and Pañjābī;
    (2) Rājasthānī and Gujarātī; (3) Bhīl Languages, Khāndēśī, etc.;
    (4) Pahāṛī Languages. X: Eranian Family. XI: "Gipsy" Languages.

    This is the only available comprehensive survey of the languages of
    the former Indian Empire. It is primarily a collection of text speci-
    mens, partly in native script, covering 179 languages and 544 dialects.
    Presents detailed general, historical, linguistic, statistical, and
    bibliographical information on many of the treated languages and dia-
    lects. The relatively few maps included show the geographical distri-
    bution of the languages and dialects (without isoglosses). -- AP

401 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Colonial Policy and Neo-Melanesian". Anthropo-
        logical Linguistics 1:3.22-27, 1959.

402 ------. Melanesian Pidgin English: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary. Balti-
        more: Linguistic Society of America, 1943. (Special Publications
        of the Linguistic Society of America.) 159 pp.

    Bibliography: p. 158.

<u>Abridged contents</u>: Table of contents: Introduction.--Grammar.--Texts.--
Vocabulary.

The introduction briefly describes the speech community of Melanesian
Pidgin and problems of language contact. -- KL

403 Harrison, Selig S. <u>India: The Most Dangerous Decades</u>. Princeton:
        Princeton University Press, 1960. 350 pp.

The language problem in India is woven into the general theme of the
book -- the analysis of recent political developments in India. The
regional languages, the legacy of English, the question of what the
languages for education and leadership should be, and the Hindi contro-
versy are some examples of language situations which the author deals
with. -- JRD

404 Hingorani, D. K. "The Role of Language in the Development of National
        Consciousness in India". <u>PMLA</u> 72:2.32-37, 1957.

The complicated linguistic situation in India is presented. -- JRD

405 India, Commission for Linguistic Minorities. <u>Report, 1960-61</u>. Delhi,
        1962. v, 218 pp.

406 India, Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. [Second] <u>Report</u>.
        Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1960. 305 pp.

<u>See also</u> India. <u>Report of the Official Language Commission, 1956</u>. [544]

407 Indian National Congress. Linguistic Provinces Committee. <u>Report of
        the Linguistic Provinces Committee Appointed by the Jaipur Congress,
        December 1948</u>. New Delhi, 1949. 16 pp.

408 Karve, D. D. "The Linguistic Problem in India". Berkeley: Center for
        South Asian Studies, University of California, 1960. [Working
        paper, mimeo.]

409 Kennedy, Raymond. <u>Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures</u>. New
        Haven: Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, 1955. 663 pp.

<u>Abridged contents</u>: Celebes.--Java and Madura.--Lesser Sunda Islands.--
Moluccas.

In this bibliography, Dutch references are listed separately under each
topic. The references are classified according to geographical areas.
-- KL

410 Klieneberger, Hans. _Bibliography of Oceanic Linguistics_. (London Oriental Bibliographies 1.) London: Oxford University Press, 1957. xiv, 143 pp.

411 Munshi, Kanaiyalal Maneklal. _Linguistic Provinces and the Future of Bombay_. Bombay: National Information and Publications, 1948. 62 pp.

412 Pilley, T. "The Multi-Lingual Parliaments of Asia". _Babel_ 8:1.19-22, 1962.

413 Rainey, William H. "New Guinea Language Problems". _The Bible Translator_ 1:2.78-85, 1950.

The language situation in New Guinea is presented, and the translation of the Bible into various New Guinea languages is discussed. A table at the conclusion of the article lists 32 languages and the areas where they are spoken. -- JRD

See also Reinecke, John E. "Pidgin English in Hawaii: A Local Study in the Sociology of Language". [685]

414 Reinecke, John E., and Tokimasa, Aiko. "The English Dialect of Hawaii". _American Speech_ 9:1 and 2.48-58 and 122-131, 1934.

Contents: Pidgin and dialect.--The dialect vocabulary.--The dialect accidence and syntax.--Sound substitutions, intonation, rhythm.

Discusses the partly hybrid American-English dialect continuum of the bilingual population of Hawaii, which is in some respects comparable to various English colonial dialects, Creole dialects, trade jargons, or pidgins. Some problems connected with the definitions of the terms, Creole and pidgin, are considered. Dialect variations correlating with sociocultural and geographical factors are mentioned. The status significance of "Standard American" and the role of the schools in this connection are noted. Presents examples of the linguistic peculiarities of Hawaiian English. -- AP

415 Rojo, T. A. _The Language Problem in the Philippines_. Manila, 1937.

416 Salisbury, R. F. "Notes on Bilingualism and Linguistic Change in New Guinea". _Anthropological Linguistics_ 4:7.1-13, 1962.

This is a report of data on bilingualism and linguistic change collected from the Siane group of tribes in New Guinea Highlands and is presented

in the following categories: introduction, situations of bilingualism, individual differences in bilingualism, and bilingualism and linguistic change.

The author is an anthropologist and the orientation to bilingualism is from the social-situational rather than the structural-linguistic viewpoint. -- JRD

417 Shafer, Robert, ed. <u>Bibliography of Sino-Tibetan Languages</u>. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1957. 2 vols.: xi, 211 pp., ix, 141 pp.

This is a <u>bibliography</u> of languages and dialects arranged alphabetically, following the classification of Sino-Tibetan languages published in <u>Word</u> 11.94-111, 1955. Languages are listed under their best-known names. Chinese dialects, however, are listed under Chinese. The second volume lists addenda including some new classifications in the Daic languages. -- KL

418 Shankar, K. "A Study of the Social, Environmental and Health Conditions of Some Nilgiri Tribes". <u>Indian Journal of Social Work</u> 19.179-187, 1958.

This is a descriptive study of the Joda, Kota, Irula and Kurumba tribes. Language information is given for each. -- JRD

419 Shorto, H. L., Jacob, Judith M., and Simmonds, E. H. S. <u>Bibliographies of Mon-Khmer and Tai Linguistics</u>. London: Oxford University Press, 1963. x, 87 pp.

<u>Contents</u>: List of abbreviations.--Bibliography of Mon-Khmer linguistics.--Bibliography of Tai linguistics.--Index.

Both <u>bibliographies</u> are compiled on the basis of geographical areas. There are a number of dialect studies listed, and some studies of specific cultures. -- KL

<u>See also</u> Sobelman, Harvey, ed. <u>Arabic Dialect Studies: A Selected Bibliography</u>. [329]

420 <u>Social Process in Hawaii</u> 24, 1960. (Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory and Sociology Club: University of Hawaii.)

This publication contains two articles dealing with the linguistic situation in Hawaii: (1) Hawaii's linguistic situation: a sociological interpretation in the new key, by Bernard J. Hormann, and (2) Communication: a problem of island youth, by Andrew W. Lind. -- KL

See also Weinreich, Uriel. "Functional Aspects of Indian Bilingualism". [285]

421 Whitehorn, John. "Some Language Problems of Formosa". The Bible Translator 7:1. 17-21, 1956.

The complicated language situation in Formosa is described with special attention to the mountain area where 10 tribes (Malayo-Polynesian) speak mutually unintelligible languages. Population figures are given. -- JRD

See also Windmiller, M. "Linguistic Regionalism in India". [289]

2.3.4 Europe and the Soviet Union

422. Auerhahn, Jan. Die sprachlichen Minderheiten in Europa [Linguistic Minorities in Europe]. Berlin, 1926.

423. Bennigsen, A., and Quelquejay, C. The Evolution of the Muslim Nationalities of the USSR and Their Linguistic Problems. Translated by G. Wheeler. Oxford: Central Asian Research Centre and St. Anthony's College, Soviet Affairs Study Group, 1961. [Originally in Cahiers du monde Russe et Sovietique 3. 1960.]

424. Broda, Rudolf. "The Revival of Nationalities in the Soviet Union". American Journal of Sociology 37: 1.82-93, 1931.

Author's abstract: " ... Literacy was practically restricted, under the czars, to the Great Russians, to dispersed Germans and Jews and to some peripheric groups (like the Poles, Balts, and Finns) which have since the time seceded from Russia. Georgians and Armenians in the Southeast are perhaps the only nationalities in the Union which can boast of continuity of an old culture, different from that of the Russians. But the party now in power has had political and other reasons for spreading literacy in the tongue of the hundred and more nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. Cultural autonomy was granted to the more mature groups. The semi-dead culture of the Tartars, Ukrainians, etc., was thereby revived; universities spread their cultural aspirations. Georgians, Armenians, Jews, and Germans develop their cultural life in a broad way and a hundred smaller groups start on a new career of culture of their own".

The role of language is stressed in an analysis of nationality revival for each Russian republic, and a chart is presented giving the number of speakers for 27 principal nationalities (census, 1926). -- JRD

425. Catford, J. C. "The Linguistic Survey of Scotland". Orbis 6:1.105-121, 1957.

This is an account of the linguistic situation in Scotland, as well as parts of Northern Ireland, England, and the Isle of Man. Gaelic and English are described in a wide variety of dialects and variants. -- KL

426. Dauzat, Albert. L'Europe linguistique [The Linguistic Situation in Europe]. Paris: Payot, 1953. 236 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Language groups and their development: the influence of dead languages.--Indo-European languages.--

Finno-Ugric and Turkic-Tatar languages.--The limits of languages.--
The linguistic situation of different states: the linguistic policy
of the states.--The international languages of Europe.--The linguis-
tic future of Europe.

The author's aim is to analyze the present linguistic scene in Europe,
in relation to social, historic and geographical facts. He points out
that the situation has changed greatly since the publication in 1928
of Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle [Languages in the New Europe]
by Antoine Meillet [436], which he considers still the authoritative
source for theories of the formation and evolution of languages. It
is considered possible to determine whether the Allies, after 1945,
as in 1919, have not exaggerated the importance of the linguistic
factor and neglected the value of federations in the post-war recon-
struction effort. The isolation and purity of languages are said to
be illusory ideas which are neither realizable nor desirable. It is
the solidarity of human groups which must serve as the foundation for
Europe in the future. Bilingualism and multilingualism are progres-
sively developing and ought to be helpful in the process. There is
a discussion of the international languages of Europe. The author
thinks the emergence of these languages of wider communication has
helped to prevent excessive linguistic diversity in Europe. -- KL

427 De Francis, John. "National and Minority Policies". Annals of the
        American Academy of Political and Social Science 277.146-155,
        1951.

50 nationalities have been isolated from various communist sources
and are listed with their general geographical location. The Soviet
government promotes the native languages and established (1950) a
committee "charged with the duties of conducting multinational lan-
guage research, giving aid to the various minority nationalities to
create supplemental words for their written languages, and supplying
new words and substitutes to the incomplete or insufficient vocabulary
of the multinational languages". -- JRD

428 Dominian, L. The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe.
        New York: Holt, 1917.

429 Dubner, N. C. The Language Problem in Ireland. M. A. Thesis, New
        York University, 1956.

430 Gad, Finn. "The Language Situation in Greenland". American
        Scandinavian Review 45.377-383, 1957.

The history of the language situation in Greenland is given, as well
as recent language policy (toward bilingualism in Danish and Green-
landic), and situations of language use. -- JRD

431 Geiger, Bernard., et al. <u>Peoples and Languages of the Caucasus</u>.
        The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1959.   77 pp. [Map.]

<u>Bibliography</u>.

This book contains data on 50 peoples of the Caucasus and their
languages. The following information is included for each group:
name (self-designation; English variants; Russian designations;
other designations); number and location, with references to related
groups outside the Caucasus; subdivisions (linguistic, tribal, reli-
gious); language (literary status, external relationships); brief
indications of the traditional economy and religion.

The bulk of the material was prepared by Columbia University during
a research project in the Caucasus for the Human Relations Area
Files. -- JRD

432 Hajdú, Péter.   <u>The Samoyed Peoples and Languages</u>. Bloomington:
        Indiana University; The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963.

<u>Bibliography</u>: pp. 89-114.

<u>Abridged contents</u>: The distribution, habitat, and number of the
Samoyeds.--Physical anthropology of the Samoyeds.--Samoyed contacts
with foreign peoples.--The characteristics of the Samoyed languages.--
Research on the Samoyed languages.

The Samoyed languages are treated descriptively and a history of
research in the area is given in the last two chapters of the book.
The author points out that it has been more than half a century since
field work was done in the area, except by Soviet linguists. -- KL

433 Krader, Lawrence.   <u>Peoples of Central Asia</u>. Bloomington: Indiana
        University; The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1963.   xiv, 319 pp.   [Maps.]

<u>Bibliography</u>: pp. 279-303.

<u>Abridged contents</u>: Ecology and economy.--Languages.--Formation of
peoples.--History.--Religion.--Family and society.--Demography.--Cities.

The section on languages includes the following items: linguistic clas-
sification of the peoples, Altaic languages, Turks of Central Asia,
the Turkic languages (mutual comprehensibility), Indo-European lan-
guages, and standardization of language and establishment of literary
languages. Under the last section, the history of literary languages
is discussed and the policies of the Soviet Union toward minority
languages are analyzed. -- KL

434 Lotz, John. "Uralic, Altaic, and Paleo-Siberian Peoples and Lan-
         guages". In: Géza Róheim, Hungarian and Vogul Mythology.
         Monographs of the American Ethnological Society 23. Locust
         Valley, New York: J. J. Augustin, 1954.

435 Matthews, W. K. Languages of the U.S.S.R. Cambridge: Cambridge
         University Press, 1951. xii, 179 pp. [Diagrams, maps, sta-
         tistics.]

    Bibliography.

    Contents: Paleoasiatic languages.--Uralian languages.--Altaic lan-
    guages.--North Caucasian languages.--South Caucasian languages.--
    Indo-European languages.--Appendix.

    This is a concise survey of the Soviet Union's language diversity,
    emphasizing major tongues. Minor idioms and certain languages of
    external origin are excluded. The languages are covered with
    respect to geographic distribution, numbers of speakers, general
    structural features, and genetic classifications. The terminology
    is partly idiosyncratic. -- AP

    Review: George L. Trager, Language 28.155-157, 1952.

436 Meillet, Antoine. Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle: avec un
         appendice de L. Tesnière sur la statistique des langues de
         l'Europe [Languages in the New Europe: With an Appendix by
         L. Tesnière on Language Statistics in Europe]. Paris:
         Payot, 1928. 2nd. ed. xii, 495 pp. [Tables, folding map.]

    Bibliography: pp. xvii-xlii, other references passim.

    Abridged contents: Introduction.--Language and race.--Language
    and nation.--Language and civilization.--Unification and differ-
    entiation.--Dialects.--Learned languages.--The necessity for
    national languages.--The linguistic situation according to regions
    in Europe.--Yiddish.--The use of major languages of civilization
    as auxiliary languages.--Efforts to create artificial languages.

    The second, revised edition of this book was published after World
    War I. In the author's words, it is an exposition of "the linguistic
    situation in Europe as it exists, and not as vanities and national
    pretensions ... would like to think it is". Meillet's thesis is
    that the linguistic state has always depended on the social state:
    The period of social upheaval after the war brought about changes
    in the linguistic situation in Europe. On the one hand, there was
    an increased use of the major national languages. On the other
    hand, in Eastern Europe boundaries were changed and linguistic
    limits were used to trace new frontiers. These linguistic lines

were often based on the speech of local peasants. This has led to greater diversity. The author shows how languages lose their unity and how common languages are created. In his opinion, the use of minor languages is a cause of weakness in states where they exist, and a major source of inconvenience to travelers. The unity of civilization requires unity of language and Meillet thinks that this unity of language will occur as Europe itself becomes more unified. -- KL

Review: Roland G. Kent, Language 4.289-291, 1928.

437 Menges, Karl H. "The South Siberian Turkic Languages, I". Central Asiatic Journal 1.107-136, 1955.

This article deals chiefly with the general characteristics of the phonology of the South-Siberian Turkic languages, but in the first section on "Habitat" the languages are listed with geographical and demographic information. -- JRD

438 Rundle, Stanley. Language as a Social and Political Factor in Europe. London: Faber and Faber, 1946. 207 pp. [Maps.]

Contents: Part I: The problem.--Babel.--Misunderstanding.--Discord.-- Language and nationality.--Language the aggravator.--Part II: The present position.--Country by country towards a solution.--Let's be linguists.--Let's speak alike.--An international auxiliary language.-- An artificial auxiliary language.

This work presents the language problem on the continent of Europe. It seeks to give the main facts of the linguistic situation and to discuss the effects of language difference on social and international intercourse. In the last section remedies are presented but no specific solution is recommended. -- JRD

439 Sandfeld, Kr. Linguistique balkanique [Balkan Linguistics]. Paris, 1930.

440 Weinreich, Uriel. "Yiddish and Colonial German in Eastern Europe: The Differential Impact of Slavic". In: American Contributions to the Fourth International Congress of Slavicists (The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1958) pp. 369-419. [Abstract in Russian.]

Bibliography: pp. 413-419.

This study discusses the Slavic influence on colonial German and Yiddish in the East European diaspora, with details of this influence on phonology, grammar and vocabulary. Folkloristic and ethnographic

parallels are given. There was, for example, greater influence on Yiddish music than on German, in part owing to the favorable attitudes of the Khasidic masters toward the music of the peasants. Material borrowed from Slavic sources was favorably reevaluated as religious lyricism. The degree of geographic diffusion of Yiddish and German is discussed. The author considers that German acquired only a lexical veneer but Yiddish was transformed by the "constructive force" of Slavic influence. The factors that contributed to the greater receptivity of Yiddish are said to be the occupational structure of Jewish society, the role of Slavic-speaking Jews, social conditions of contact with the Slavs. Because of this greater receptivity to things Slavic, "the Jews of the Slavic countries reached a level of self-knowledge and artistic representation which the German diaspora was prevented from achieving by its literal orientation upon its homeland". -- KL

441 Wurm, Stefan. Turkic Peoples of the USSR. London: Central Asian Research Center, 1954.

3. LANGUAGE STANDARDIZATION

3.1 General Studies and Comparisons

The publications in this section focus on general patterns of language standardization -- similarities among the sociolinguistic attributes and processes characterizing different standard languages. Related aspects of the development of national languages, language policies, language planning, and language conflicts, are also covered.

442 Berry, J. "The Making of Alphabets". In: <u>Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Linguists</u> (Oslo: Oslo University Press, 1958) pp. 752-764.

<u>References</u>.

<u>Contents</u>: The scientific principles.--The social situation.--The symbols.--Conclusions.

This is a systematic discussion of rational principles applicable to the design of new alphabets and to orthographic problems in general. [The "Discussion" of this paper includes a comment on Chinese script reform by M. A. K. Halliday on pp. 764-767 of the <u>Proceedings</u>.] -- AP

443 Bloomfield, Leonard. "Literate and Illiterate Speech". <u>American Speech</u> 2:10.432-439, 1927.

This is a critical analysis of such popular notions as "correct" and "good", or "careless" and "bad" speech. The linguist's definition of "bad" language--standard speech containing dialect forms--is considered. Outlines stages in the evolution of standard languages, emphasizing the acceptance of written literary languages as primary models of correctness. Against this background, the article examines the case of Menomini, an unwritten language without dialectal differences which, nevertheless, has usage levels that are rated either "good" or "bad" by its speakers. The author suggests that the dichotomy, standard language vs. dialect, may be a universally occurring secondary factor "superadded" to a general pattern of human behavior in which some persons always serve as superior models of conduct and of speech. -- AP

444 Bulaxovs'kyj, L. A. "Vynyknennja i rozvytok literaturnyx mov [Origin and Development of Literary Languages]". <u>Naukovi zapysky</u> 1.91-115, 1941 [first installment].--2-3.113-154, 1946 [second installment].--<u>Movoznavstvo</u> 4-5.116-173, 1947 [final installment].

This is an attempt to compare various processes in the development

of standard languages. Includes generalizations concerning the properties attributable to standard languages. Discusses a number of examples, chiefly from Slavic, Romance, and Germanic languages. -- AP

See also Carr, Denzel. "Some Problems Arising from Linguistic Eleu-
theromania". [501]

See also Carroll, John B. The Study of Language: A Study of Lin-
guistics and Related Disciplines in America. [4]

445 Ferguson, Charles A. "Diglossia". Word 15:2.325-340, 1959.

This study seeks to examine one particular kind of language stan-
dardization, 'diglossia', where two varieties of a language--H ('high')
and L ('low')--exist side by side throughout the community, with each
having a definite role to play. Four defining languages are selected
to characterize 'diglossia' (Arabic, Modern Greek, Swiss German,
Haitian Creole), and conventions governing the use of H and L varie-
ties of these languages are given.

The author makes the following generalization about diglossia.

1. Function: specialized for H and L.
2. Prestige: H is superior to L.
3. Literary heritage: found in H.
4. Acquisition: informal sources for L, formal for H.
5. Standardization: exists to a great degree for H, almost
    non-existent for L.
6. Diglossia typically persists several centuries at least
    and may last well over a thousand years.
7. Grammar: L is simpler; H has grammatical categories not
    present in L.
8. Lexicon: the bulk of the vocabulary of H and L is shared,
    H includes technical terms and learned expressions with-
    out L equivalents; L includes popular expressions, names
    of homely objects and those of localized distribution
    without H equivalents. "But a striking feature of diglos-
    sia is the existence of many paired items, one H one L. ..."
9. Phonology: the sound systems of H and L constitute a single
    phonological structure of which the L phonology is the
    basic system and the divergent features of H phonology are
    either a subsytem or a parasystem.

On the basis of these generalizations, diglossia is defined
as "a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to
the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard
or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified
(often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle

of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation". -- JRD

446 -----. "The Language Factor in National Development". Anthropo-
          logical Linguistics 4:1.23-27, 1962. [Reprinted in: Frank
          A. Rice, ed., Study of the Role [120], pp. 8-14.]

The author presents a first approximation to two scales for use in measuring language "development", which might correlate usefully with non-linguistic measures of national development. The scales "represent a modification of the viewpoint of Heinz Kloss". [460]

The first scale involves the degree of use of written language, as follows: W0: not used for normal written purposes; W1: used for normal written purposes; W2: original research in physical sciences regularly published.

The other scale refers to the nature and extent of standardization and is more complicated.

The importance of considering the nation as the locus of linguistic behavior for general sociolinguistic descriptions is suggested, distinguishing features of "major" and "minor" languages are given, and three indicators of national language dominance are discussed. -- JRD

447 -----. "Problems of Teaching Languages with Diglossia". Monograph
          Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.165-172, 1962.

The author specifies that the teaching approach under discussion is the audio-lingual one. There are four major problems to be considered: (1) learning two languages in one, (2) dialect problems, (3) intermediate forms of language, and (4) suggested experimental programs. In the first case, both forms of the language must be taught and questions of emphasis, order of study and maintenance of skill need to be solved. Secondly, where there is a choice of dialects, the purpose of the speaker is a deciding factor. Third, more work on the use of intermediate varieties is needed, as well as cooperation on the part of linguists, language teachers, and psychologists. Fourth, several experimental designs are suggested for teaching both H ('high') and L ('low') varieties. The author concludes with a suggestion that experiments be designed to clarify psycholinguistic problems of teaching mixed varieties. -- KL

See also Garvin, Paul L., and Mathiot, Madeleine. "The Urbaniza-
     tion of the Guaraní Language--A Problem in Language and Culture".
     [525]

448   Guxman, M. M., ed.   Voprosy formirovanija i razvitija nacional'nyx
      jazykov [Problems of the Formation and Development of National
      Languages]. Moscow, 1960.   308. pp.   [Cited as Voprosy.]

      Abridged contents: Introduction.--Interrelations between written
      literary and colloquial folk varieties of a language.--The standard-
      ization process and the formation of a single common national liter-
      ary norm.--Conclusion.

      The first part of this book is concerned with problems of diglossia.
      The second part is concerned with the factors involved in the stan-
      dardization of specific languages.   In his conclusion, the editor
      discusses certain common features in the formation and development
      of national languages. -- KL

449   -----.   "Zaključenie: nekotorye obščie zakonomernosti formirovanija
      i razvitija nacional'nyx jazykov [Conclusions: Some General
      Regularities in the Formation and Development of National Lan-
      guages]".   In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy, pp. 295-307.

      The author considers that a national language is characterized by
      qualitative changes in the relationships of its different types and
      in the functional character of each of these types.   This is a ques-
      tion of the literary language and the different socio-cultural cir-
      cumstances of its early existence and subsequent development.   The
      main link in national language formation is the process of establish-
      ing a new type of literary language.   Certain features in this pro-
      cess are described: codification of a system of norms (conscious
      normalization is considered essential), the influence of literature,
      and the influence of historical processes on the direction of normal-
      ization.   Aspects of diglossia are discussed, such as the base of the
      literary language and the nature of its connection with the dialect.
      -- KL

450   Hall, Robert A., Jr.   Linguistics and Your Language.   New York:
      Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1950.   265 pp.

      Contents: Things we worry about.--How language is built.--Language
      in the world around us.--What we can do about language.

      This book is a second, revised edition of an earlier volume titled
      Leave Your Language Alone.   The author advocates actual usage rather
      than normative standards as the criterion of acceptable speech.   In
      Chapter 2 of the present volume, he discusses the question of "right"
      versus "wrong" speech. -- KL

451 Halle., Morris, ed. Preprints of Papers for the Ninth International
            Congress of Linguists. [Mimeo.]

Abridged contents: At home and outside: a sociolinguistic study, by
S. K. Chatterji [abstract].--Toward a standard phonology for the
Bahasa Indonesia, by T. W. Kamil [abstract].--The standardization of
writing, by Punya Sloka Ray [abstract].--Writing, speech and society:
some changing interrelationships, by A. F. Sjoberg [abstract].--
Practical linguistics: the theory of language planning, by V. Tauli
[abstract].--Language reforms in Japan, 1945-1959., by J. Young [ab-
stract].--Interrelation between regional and social dialects, by Hans
Kurath.--Some aspects of bilingualism among cultured people in
Catalonia, by A. M. Badia-Margarit.--Sociolinguistic varation and
language change, by W. Bright and A. K. Ramanujan.--Hindi-Punjabi
code-switching in Delhi: a study in sociolinguistics, by John J.
Gumperz.

The papers cited are concerned primarily with sociolinguistics. In
particular, they deal with various aspects of language standardization
and multilingualism. -- KL

452 Harrison, Selig S. The Most Dangerous Decades: An Introduction to
            the Comparative Study of Language Policy in Multi-Lingual States.
            Columbia University, Language and Communication Research Center,
            1957. 102 pp. [Mimeo.]

Bibliographies on selected areas: Language and nationalism since 1920,
by Karl W. Deutsch.--Language as a political issue, by Hans Kohn.--
Soviet language policy, by Henry Kucera.--Soviet and selected western
works bearing on language and nationality policies, by George P.
Springer.--The language question in pre-revolutionary Russia, by
Richard Pipes.--Problems of language policy in Switzerland, by Uriel
Weinreich.--Language policy problems in the Philippines, by Harold
Conklin.--Sub-Saharan Africa, by Joseph H. Greenberg. Pp. 37-102.

Contents: Introduction.--Multi-lingual nationalism?--The most dangerous
decades.--Behind the banner of language.--Linguistic revolution: the
mother tongue.--The national language.--Peace, freedom and national
unity.--Appendix A: Note on the study of language policy.--Appendix
B: Interviews.--Notes.--Appendix C: Bibliographies.

This is an attempt to clarify major and characteristic language
problems throughout the world across a wide range of local situations,
and to examine the relationship between language problems and other
aspects of social and political life. The information is based on
interviews with political scientists, anthropologists and linguists.
-- KL

453 Haugen, Einar. "Schizoglossia and the Linguistic Norm". Monograph
        Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.63-69, 1962.

    Schizoglossia is described as the conflict between dialect usage and
    the linguistic norm in the individual speaker. The prevailing atti-
    tude of linguists today, as opposed to the attitude of Dr. Johnson in
    the 18th century, is that it is harmful to try to eliminate schizo-
    glossia. The author thinks the case of linguistic relativism has
    been overstated and that there is no warrant for the wholesale con-
    demnation of normative grammar. 'Correctness' is said to be a
    significant element in what we think of as civilized behavior. The
    need for uniformity of code is constant wherever rapid, unhindered
    communication is necessary. The scientific position is to admit that
    a problem exists and needs to be studied in terms of social goals.
    Normalization is a remedy and linguists can make a contribution by
    seeing that it is a good one. -- KL

    See also Haugen, Einar. Language Planning: The Case of Modern Nor-
        wegian. Bibliography. [535]

    See also Haugen, Einar. "Planning for a Standard Language in Modern
        Norway". [536]

454 Havránek, B. "Influence de la fonction de la langue littéraire [The
        Influence of the Function of Literary Language]". Travaux du
        Cercle linguistique de Prague 1.106-120, 1929.

455 -----. "Zum Problem der Norm in der heutigen Sprachwissenschaft und
        Sprachkultur [On the Problem of Norm in Contemporary Linguistics
        and Cultivation of Language]". In: Proceedings of the 4th Inter-
        national Congress of Linguists (Copenhagen, 1936) pp. 151-157.

    See also Havránek, B. "The Functional Differentiation of the Standard
        Language". [537]

456 Havránek, B., Jakobson, R., Mathesius, V., Mukařovský, J., and
        Trnka, B. "Úvodem [By Way of Introduction]". Slovo a slovesnost
        1.1-7, 1935.

    This is the introductory article in the first issue of the journal
    Slovo a slovesnost. The authors discuss the problems of standard
    language and good language, which are to be the main concern of the
    publication. -- KL

457 Havránek, B., and Mukařovský, Jan, eds. Čtení o jazyce a poesii
[Readings on Language and Poetry]. Prague, 1942.

Contents: Řeč a sloh [Speech and style], by Vilém Mathesius.--
O jazykové správnosti [Correctness in language], by František
Travníček.--Psaný jazyk a pravopis [Written language and ortho-
graphy], by Josef Vachek.--Literární historie: její problémy a
úkoly [Literary history: its problems and objectives], by Felix
Vodička.--Drama jako básnické dílo [The drama as a work of poetry],
by Jiří Veltruský.

This is a collection of essays which includes statements on the
subject of style and standard language. -- KL

See also Havránek, B., and Weingart, Miloš, eds. Spisovná čeština
a jazyková kultura [Standard Czech and the Cultivation of Good
Language]. [538]

458 Henzen, Walter. Schriftsprache und Mundarten [Standard Language
and Dialects]. Zurich and Leipzig, 1938.

459 Kloeke, G. G. "Beschaafdentaal [Standardized Language]". Tijd-
schrift voor nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde 69.299-313,
1952.

460 Kloss, Heinz. Die Entwicklung neuer germanischer Kultursprachen
von 1800 bis 1950 [The Evolution of New Germanic Languages
of Civilization: 1800-1950]. Munich: Pohl & Co., 1952.
254 pp. (Schriftenreihe des Goethe-Instituts.)

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: Linguistic innovation and nationalism.--The
linguistic and the sociological concept of language: language and
dialect. Stages in an idiom's evolution toward a language of
civilization. Creole languages. Preliminary characterization of
the degree of evolution of individual Germanic languages.--The
development of new written languages from 1800 to 1950: newly
developing full-scale languages. Semi-languages. Dialects and
varieties of written languages. Languages outside the current
of history. A glimpse at the older, developed full-scale languages.--
Summary of the historical evolution.--What is the linguistic signi-
ficance of the term "Germanic"?--Addresses of language academies
pertinent to new languages of civilization.

This is an attempt to characterize the development of certain
Germanic idioms within a tentative framework of sociolinguistic
evolution stages culminating in fully formed languages of civili-
zation [standard languages]. The discussion concentrates on the

newer idioms, i.e., those which have received a measure of social re-
cognition since 1800. The book covers nine "full-scale" languages such
as Yiddish, Afrikaans, Landsmål, Riksmål, and Beach-la-mar, three "semi-
languages" including Pennsylvania German, a number of dialects and lan-
guage varieties such as Swiss German, American English, and Flemish,
as well as certain marginal languages. The sociolinguistic evolution
scale proposed by the author (pp. 24-31) is based essentially on the
number and categories of written uses of a given language, i.e., its
employment in various literary genres, in journalism, etc. Within this
scale, utility prose (Zweckschrifttum, i.e., general non-fiction, scho-
larly and scientific writing) is rated higher than literary prose and
poetry. A language is considered fully developed in a sociolinguistic
sense when it is used for the publication of original, highly diversified
research, and in various official, economic, and journalistic activities.
Some possible future approaches to these problems are considered. -- AP

Review: Werner Winter, Language 29.195-197, 1953.

461 Koppelmann, H. L. Nation, Sprache und Nationalismus [Nation, Language
        and Nationalism].

462 Krejčí, Karel. Jazyk ve vývoji společnosti. Studie ze sociologie
        spisovného jazyka [Language in Social Evolution. Studies in the
        Sociology of the Literary Language]. Prague, 1941.

463 Lockwood, W. B. "Language and the Rise of Nations". Science and Society
        18:3.245-252, 1954.

The basic question concerns the use of a literary language that is no
longer spoken by the general population. The cases of Egyptian, Latin,
Greek, English in India, and Arabic are discussed and support the gen-
eralization that ruling classes set up a classical tradition, including
a literary language that in turn is opposed by those who threaten the
ruling class. Thus, Latin was challenged only after the mercantile
class challenged the feudal rulers. -- JRD

464 Messing, Gordon M. "Structuralism and Literary Tradition". Language
        27:1.1-12, 1951.

The author considers the method of structural linguistics not applicable
in the same degree to the languages of "culturally retrograde" and "cul-
turally advanced" peoples. The latter have a "culture language", with a
literary tradition in written form. The written tradition may directly
influence the structure and style of a language. The author states that
in a culture community, it is the bearers of the literary tradition whose
practice sets the standard. Disregard of this principle will result in
a biased description. -- KL

465 Mukařovský, Jan. "Standard Language and Poetic Language". In: Paul L. Garvin, A Prague School Reader on Esthetics, Literary Structure, and Style (Washington: Georgetown University, 1964) pp. 17-30. (Translated from Bohuslav Havránek and Miloš Weingart, eds., Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura [Standard Czech and the Cultivation of Good Language] Prague, 1932. Pp. 123-149.)

The author describes the functional relationship between poetic language and the standard from the vantage point of poetic language. Poetic language is not considered a brand of the standard; its separate function is to place the act of speech in the foreground. Its devices consist in the consistency and systematic character of foregrounding (aktualisace). It is the mutual relationships of both foregrounded and unforegrounded components that constitute poetic structure. -- KL

466 Ornstein, Jacob. "Contemporary Patterns of Language Planning". Proceedings of the Washington Linguistics Club 1:1.7-10, 1963.

This is a survey of language engineering after World War I. Language engineering, or planning, needs to be studied on the national level by both linguists and social scientists. Recent case studies of successful and unsuccessful programs should be included in such a study. -- KL

467 Pauliny, Eugen. "O funkčnom rozvrstvení spisovného jazyka [On the Functional Stratification of the Standard Language]". Slovo a slovesnost 16.17-24, 1955.

468 Pike, Kenneth L. Phonemics: A Technique for Reducing Languages to Writing. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1947. xx, 254 pp.

In Chapter 16 on "The Formation of Practical Alphabets", the author presents a number of guidelines for the design of alphabets "in such a way as to obtain an acceptable balance between phonemic principles and general sociological situations". -- AP

469 Ray, Punya Sloka. "Formal Procedures of Standardization". Anthropological Linguistics 4:3.16-41, 1962.

Standardization as spoken of in relation to linguistic phenomena is to be understood in terms of three necessary components: efficiency, rationality, and commonalty. Six questions are given in which any problem of choice in regard to standardization can be stated. The following key concepts of standardization are defined: linearity, systematicity, contrastive distinctiveness, transitional probability,

and versatility.

Other topics covered concern the direction of writing, design of script, expansion of script, the writing code, the type of spelling, the type of punctuation, the type of syntax, the expansion of vocabulary, and epistemology. A section is devoted to the social aspects of standardization, including statements on drift and consensus. In the last instance some examples of applied analysis are given. -- JRD

470 -----. Language Standardization: Studies in Prescriptive Linguistics.
         The Hague: Mouton and Company, 1963. 159 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 154-159.

Abridged contents: Introduction.--Linguistic efficiency.--Linguistic rationality.--Linguistic commonalty.--Linguistic policy.--Sundry problems.--What is wrong with the Roman Numerals.--Romanization in India.--Comparative description and evaluation of writing systems.-- The value of a language.--The formation of prose.

The initial five chapters are concerned with questions of language standardization. Here standardization is defined in terms of three components: efficiency, the "maximal adaptation to a specified range of expense of human resources", rationality, the "maximal correspondence to such objectively valid knowledge as is locally and contemporarily available", and commonalty, "maximal adoption as token of a unified life of language use". The second part applies this theory to some very specific problems such as writing semivowels in a Romanized Bengali. The last chapters are concerned with the value of a language and the formation of prose. In the first instance, a method is explored for assessing superiority or inferiority of particular languages in relationship to one another without connection to non-linguistic activities. The discussion of prose is concerned with everyday conversation and advanced scientific discussion. -- KL

471 -----. "Language Standardization". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., Study
         of the Role [120], pp. 91-104.

Contents: Questions of efficiency.--Questions of uniformity.-- Questions of policy.

Purpose: To discuss "questions of efficiency and uniformity of linguistic practices, as well as questions of policy in furthering standardization, especially insofar as it can be a deliberate and conscious operation". The emphasis of the discussion is on lexical items. -- JRD

See also Šerech, Yuri. "Toward a Historical Dialectology: Its
         Delimitation of the History of a Literary Language". [128]

472 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Conditions de la formation d'une langue commune
         [Conditions for the Formation of a Standard Language]". In: Alf
         Sommerfelt, D. and S. Aspects of Language [29], pp. 52-58.
         [Reprinted from Actes du Quatrième Congrès International de
         Linguistes 1938.]

         A standard language occurs where there is a state or group of states.
         It is the creation of dominant political and social groups. In
         addition to other types of formation, a standard language can come
         from a fusion of a spoken and written language. The author gives
         a brief history of Riksmål in Norway. Once a standard language has
         taken root in a class, it has a tendency to spread. This can be
         seen most clearly in cases where the standard is a totally different
         language from the vernacular, as in Ireland and Brittany. -- KL

473 Stieber, Z., ed.   Z dziejów powstawania języków narodowych i literackich
         [On the History of the Rise of National and Literary Languages].
         Warsaw, 1956.

474 Urbanization and Standard Language. Anthropological Linguistics
         1:3, 1959.

         Contents: Standard German, W. F. Twaddell.--Planning for a standard
         language in modern Norway, Einar Haugen.--Colonial policy and Neo-
         Melanesian, Robert A. Hall, Jr.--The standard language problem--con-
         cepts and methods, Paul L. Garvin.--Discussion of the symposium papers,
         Margaret Mead.--Intelligibility and inter-ethnic attitudes, Hans Wolff.

         This volume contains a symposium presented at the 1958 meetings of the
         American Anthropological Association.

475 Woolner, A. C. Languages in History and Politics. New York: Oxford
         University Press, 1938. 167 pp.

         Contents: Introduction.--Definitions.--Languages at the dawn of
         history.--The times of Darius the Great and the Buddha.--Ancient
         Greek.--Ancient Italy.--Expansion of Latin outside Italy.--Expansion
         of Arabic.

         The author is interested in the factors that cause the rise, fall,
         and spread of languages in terms of their external or non-linguistic
         history. Nationalism and other political factors are dealt with.
         -- JRD

476 Žirmunskij, V. Nacional'nyj jazyk i social'nyje dialekty [National
         Language and Social Dialects]. Leningrad, 1936.

3.2 Language Standardization: Case Studies

477 Agard, Frederick B. "Present-day Judaeo-Spanish in the United States".
        Hispania 33.203-210, 1950.

    Contents: Phonology.--Morphology.--Vocabulary.--Orthography.--Sample
    texts.

    According to the author, there has been a tendency toward the develop-
    ment of a modern standard Judaeo-Spanish for purposes of communication
    by Sephardics. Most of this article is devoted to an analysis of the
    Judaeo-Spanish of two present-day Sephardic speech communities in the
    United States. -- JRD

478 Ahmad, Zainul A. _National Language for India: A Symposium_. Allahabad:
        Kitabistan, 1941. 299 pp.

    The book is a summary of views on the Hindi-Urdu controversy. The
    national language problem is discussed by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal
    Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abdul Haq, Purushottamdas Tandon, Zakir Husain,
    Kaka Kalelkar, Sulaiman Nadvi, Sampurnanand, Tara Chand, Asaf Ali,
    K. M. Munshi, Amaranatha Jha, C. Rajagopalachari, Tej Bahadur Sapru,
    Ghulam-us-Saiyidain, Sumittranandan Pant, Mohammad Din Taseer, Bashir
    Ahmad, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Dhirendra Varma, Humayun Kabir, and
    Bhagwan Das. -- JRD

479 Akhmanova, Olga. "Sociolinguistic Variation in Modern English". _Current
        Anthropology_ 2.269, 1961.

    According to the author, the scholar has difficulty not only translat-
    ing what he intends to say in a foreign tongue, but also in expressing
    various nuances in the second language. The author suspects that, in
    English, the confusion as to what is "proper" English is because what
    are termed class-indicators are actually indicators of style. She
    speaks thus for the standardization of English usage as a major con-
    cern of modern linguistics. -- JRD

480 Alexandre, P. "Sur les possibilités expressives des langues africaines
        en matière de terminologie politique [The African Languages' Pos-
        sibilities of Expression in the Terminology of Politics]". _Afrique
        et Asie_ 56.13-28, 1961.

    See also Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "Developing a National Language in
        Indonesia". [648]

481 Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. Indonesian Language and Literature: Two Essays.
        Cultural Report Series No. 11. New Haven: Yale University South-
        east Asia Studies, 1962. 40 pp.

    Contents: 1. The Modernization of the Indonesian Language in Practice.--
    2. The Development of the Indonesian Language and Literature. [Le
    développement de la langue et de la littérature Indonésiennes", Cahiers
    d'histoire mondiale 2:3.682-703, 1955.]

    The first essay describes the development of the Indonesian national
    language -- Bahasa Indonesia -- as an example of 'language engineering',
    made possible by the defeat of the Dutch by the Japanese in 1942 and
    the establishment of the Komisi Bahasa Indonesia (Committee for the
    Indonesian Language). The latter was set up to cope with critical prob-
    lems of terminology, etc., arising from the prohibition of Dutch in all
    phases of national life. The second essay describes the history of the
    national language from the early rise of Malay as a lingua franca to
    its emergence as the symbol of national unity and the national language
    of Indonesia. The first literature in the national language resulted
    from the efforts of the group Sumatranenbond (1917-30). Modern litera-
    ture is said to reflect social change and its problems are the problems
    of modern times. -- KL

    See also Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "The Indonesian Language -- By-Product
        of Nationalism". [152]

482 Alisova, T. B. "Osobennosti stanovlenija norm ital'janskogo pis'menno-
        literaturnogo jazyka v XVI b. [Peculiarities in the Formation of
        Norms of the Italian Language in the 16th Century]". In: M. M. Gux-
        man, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 177-203.

    This article discusses the establishment of standards for the Italian
    language and the crucial debates of the 16th century. Until the 15th
    century, Latin was the only officially recognized language for scien-
    tific and artistic purposes. The growth of trade and commerce between
    the cities of Italy led to the promotion of the dialect of Florence,
    the most important economic, financial, and cultural center. The dis-
    pute of the Tuscans and anti-Tuscans over the use of the Florentine
    dialect or the lingua cortegiana [court language] is discussed in
    detail. The remainder of the article is concerned with the efforts of
    Bembo and others to bring about standardization and the specific norms
    that were introduced. -- KL

483 All-India Language Conference. Modern India Rejects Hindi. Report of
        the All-India Language Conference, Calcutta, 1958. Calcutta:
        Association for the Advancement of the National Languages of
        India, 1958. 150 pp.

484 Al-Toma, Salih Jawad. The Teaching of Classical Arabic to Speakers of the Colloquial in Iraq: A Study of the Problem of Linguistic Duality and Its Impact on Language Education. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1957. [Tables.]

Bibliography: pp. 284-300, other references passim.

Abridged contents: Abstract.--Introduction.--The difference between classical and colloquial Arabic.--Phonological, morphological and syntactical comparison.--Vocabulary.--The aims of teaching the Arabic language.--The attitudes of the teacher toward the colloquial and the teaching of classical Arabic.--Conclusions and implications.

The dissertation is intended as a systematic study of the linguistic duality of Arabic in Iraq, with a specific analysis of differences between classical and colloquial, their influence on the teaching of Arabic, and the possibility of reform. The desire to wipe out the high rate of illiteracy has created a new role for language, but language education faces many problems. Before the problems of diglossia can be solved, linguistic differences should be determined through the application of descriptive methods.

Chapter 5 discusses the present aims and methods of teaching Arabic. There is no clear notion among educators and teachers of the primary objective of language education. An 'ideal' language is taught in the schools. Reading is mechanical rather than meaningful, and the phonetic is emphasized at the expense of the semantic. This is considered the result of Islam and nationalism. Islam gives rise to a belief that Arabic is a perfect, unchanging medium. Nationalism considers classical Arabic a unifying force. The author states that linguistic reality must be taken into account and the colloquial variety must be included in the program. Chapter 6 discusses findings obtained by means of a questionnaire. -- KL

485 Auty, R. "The Evolution of Literary Slovak". Transactions of the Philological Society. Pp. 143-160, 1953.

Describes the historical progress of Slovak toward employment as a standard language replacing the Slovaks' traditional media of supra-dialectal communication (Czech, Hungarian, German, and Latin).

The following key phases are discussed: (1) Publication in the 1750's and 1760's of religious literature in Eastern Slovak and, at Trnava, in a modified form of Czech with elements from South-Western Slovak. (2) Consolidation of the Trnava tradition (modified Czech) by Anton Bernolák (1762-1813) who attempted to create an independent literary Slovak referred to as bernoláčina. While Bernolák's language was popular among Catholics, Slovak Protestants remained loyal to Czech. (3) Experiments, around 1830, aiming at a fusion of Czech and Slovak. (4) The crucial contribution of L'udevít Štúr, the "founder of modern

Slovak", who during the years 1842-1843 worked out a new form of liter-
ary Slovak based on Central Slovak dialects, responding to national as
well as functional requirements. Because of its lack of local associa-
tions, Štúr's Slovak -- the so-called štúrovčina -- was swiftly ac-
cepted. (5) Final codification of Štúr's Slovak in 1851, by M. M. Hodža
and Martin Hattala. During the subsequent 100 years, the innovations
were mainly lexical, catering to modern requirements. (6) Use of Slovak
for official purposes, sanctioned by an interpretation of the Czecho-
slovak constitution of 1918. Thereafter, the political situation
fostered the dominant influence of Czech, accompanied by proposals for
a rapprochement between Czech and Slovak, which in turn led to the
Slovak community's reactions against Czech. (7) Since 1945, recogni-
tion of Slovak and Czech as two independent entities.

The author concludes that standard Slovak is not yet completely stable
because of the lack of an adequate normative grammar and dictionary,
the inadequacy of Bratislava as a stabilizing center, the slow growth
of a literary tradition, and the perpetuation of Czech dominance. -- AP

486 Avineri, Y. Kibuše haivrit bedorenu [The Achievement of Hebrew in Our
          Time]. Merhaviah, 1946.

487 Bachi, R. "A Statistical Analysis of the Revival of Hebrew in Israel".
          Scripta Hierosolymitana 3.178-247, 1956.

488 Barakana, G. "L'unification des langues au Ruanda-Urundi [Unification
          of the Languages of Ruanda-Urundi]". Civilizations 2:1.67-78,
          1952.

489 Baskakov, N. A. "Razvitie jazykov i pismennosti narodov SSSR (na mater-
          iale Tjurkskix jazykov) [The Development of Languages and Writing
          Systems of the Peoples of the USSR (with Special Reference to
          Turkic Languages)]". Voprosy jazykoznanija 3.19-44, 1952. [See
          also 490.]

Describes the development of Turkic languages after the revolution as
an example of the development of languages and writing systems among
the peoples of the USSR. Among the Turkic-speaking peoples, two stages
are said to be significant: (a) the period of formation into a folk
society (14th-19th centuries), and (b) the birth of nations and national
languages (from the second half of the 19th century to 1917). The Octo-
ber revolution is said to have initiated a new stage, facilitating the
development of new literary languages and writing systems. Problems of
diglossia and normalization are considered: a dialect base is favored
for the national literary language; normalization must eliminate old
class features. However, it is considered that borrowings from Russian
may be kept because of the role Russian plays as a language of wider com-
munication, although other borrowings should be eliminated. The Russian
alphabet is advocated. -- KL

490 Baskakov, N. A. The Turkic Languages of Central Asia: Problems of
     Planned Culture Contact. Oxford, 1955. (English translation of
     article in Voprosy jazykoznanija 3.19-44, 1952.) [489]

491 Baugh, Albert C. A History of the English Language. New York: Apple-
     ton-Century, 1957. 509 pp.

     Contents: English present and future.--The Indo-European family of
     languages.--Old English.--Foreign influences on Old English.--Norman
     Conquest and the subjection of English, 1066-1200.--Re-establishment
     of English, 1200-1500.--Middle English.--The Renaissance, 1500-1650.--
     Appeal to authority, 1650-1800.--Nineteenth century and after.--The
     English language in America.--Appendix I and II.

     Relevant social factors in the history of the development of the English
     language are presented in individual chapters, with some information on
     social usage. -- JRD

492 Belkin, V. M. "Problema literaturnogo jazyka i dialekta v arabskix
     stranax [The Problem of Literary Language and Dialect in Arab
     Countries]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 158-174.

     The article discusses problems arising from the diglossia relation-
     ship between Classical Arabic and the major dialects in Arabic-speaking
     countries. The first part presents a history of the development of the
     Arabic literary language, with particular emphasis on the influence of
     the Muslim religion and the political conquests of the Arabs. The
     second part considers the development of the five major dialects
     (Arabian, Syrian, Iraqi, Egyptian, and Maghribi), as the result of
     geographical isolation, a low cultural level, and illiteracy. The
     third part considers the need for eliminating the gap between the
     national language and the dialects, either by widespread introduction
     of the literary language or by converting one of the dialects into a
     national language. The problem is considered closely connected with
     changing social and economic factors. -- KL

493 Berg, C. C. De problematiek van het Bahasa-Indonesia experiment [Prob-
     lems of the Bahasa-Indonesia Experiment] (Speech given 23 April
     1951 in the hall of the University of Amsterdam). Groningen, Dja-
     karta: J. B. Wolters, 1951. 36 pp.

     See also Bermson, Isaac B. "Jewish Education in Palestine". [166]

494 Blanc, Haim. "The Growth of Israeli Hebrew". Middle Eastern Affairs
     5.385-392, 1954.

     Describes the development of Israeli Hebrew as the native language of
     hundreds of thousands, and the main language of thousands more. There

are three essential components in this development: (1) the basic grammar and vocabulary of Old-Testament and post-Biblical literature, and the efforts of teachers and educators to impart these and make new forms conform to them, (2) the unconscious linguistic activity of the speakers and the new forms created by them without regard for the classic, and (3) the non-Hebrew influence of veteran settlers and new immigrants alike. The writing system accounts for many deviations from classic norms, and this results in fluidity. There is some evidence of internal grammatical development. The Hebrew Language Council has been successful in introducing technical terms, but unsuccessful in its attempts at normalization. There is growing reaction against the purists since the radio talks of H. Rozen in 1951. Rozen is a classicist who is well-versed in modern linguistic methods, and his talks contained a description of Israeli Hebrew as it is spoken today. -- KL

495 Blanc, Haim. "Hebrew in Israel: Trends and Problems". The Middle East Journal 11.397-409, 1957.

This is a survey of the linguistic position of Hebrew in Israel and the means it has of introducing new forms. It is not possible to participate widely in the life of the country without Hebrew, but for many activities English is necessary. Hebrew is exposed to contact with other languages as well. Native spoken usage is recent. Some areas of activity are dominated by speakers of other languages and the Hebrew terms for these activities may be faulty or missing. In language-conscious circles, it is not educated native usage but educated non-native usage which holds the highest prestige and social status. The principle dialect is Ashkenazoid Israeli or General Israeli. A brief linguistic description of this dialect is given. -- KL

496 -----. "Style Variations in Spoken Arabic: A Sample of Interdialectal Educated Conversation". In: Charles A. Ferguson, ed., Contributions to Arabic Linguistics [519], pp. 79-156.

Contents: Introductory.--The present text.--The notation.--The language of the text.--Phonetics and phonemics.--Morphology.--Syntax.--Lexicon.--Text.--Translation.--Notes.

Presents and discusses a text illustrating certain modifications commonly introduced into Arabic dialects. Major stylistic variations take place on one of two planes, or on both. 'Leveling' occurs when the speaker replaces certain features of his native dialect with their equivalents in a higher prestige dialect. 'Classicizing' occurs when the speaker uses more formal devices from Classical Arabic. In spoken Classical, on the other hand, many dialect features are introduced. Four levels of style are defined, from 'plain colloquial' to 'modified Classical'. The diversity of dialects is attributed to lack of communication as the result of partition by foreign powers. Linguistic unification is foreseen as the result of education, especially of women. The result will be a language 'very close' to Classical Arabic, and 'very far' from any colloquial. Unification is expected in about fifty years. -- KL

497 Bondurant, Joan V. Regionalism versus Provincialism: A Study in Problems of Indian National Unity. (Indian Press Digests, Monograph Series 4.) Berkeley: University of California Press, 1958. 150, xix pp. [Maps.]

Bibliography.

In this digest of original sources, Chapter 2 on "Linguistic provincialism" and, to some extent, Chapter 4 on multilingual states, deal with the background and specific instances of India's language policies and conflicts. -- AP

See also Broda, Rudolf. "The Revival of Nationalities in the Soviet Union". [424]

498 Bromage, Mary Cogan. "Linguistic Nationalism in Eire". Review of Politics 3:2.225-242, 1941.

This article presents an historical treatment of the fate of Irish as a national language in Ireland. Irish history shows the failure of direct legislation to change the language of an entire people. -- JRD

499 Broomfield, G. W. "Re-Bantuization of the Swahili Language". Africa 4:1.77-85, 1931.

This is a reply to K. Roehl's article, "The Linguistic Situation in East Africa" published in Africa 3:2.191-202, 1930. The author, who took a prominent part in the standardization of Swahili, discusses Roehl's comments on the work of the Committee for the Standardization of the Swahili Language which met at Dar-es-Salaam in 1925. Concerning Roehl's proposal for a re-Bantuization of Swahili, i.e., an elimination of elements borrowed from Arabic, the author favors a more moderate course whereby integrated borrowings are left in the language. -- AP

See also Brown, W. Norman. "The Language Problem of India and Pakistan". [383]

500 Brown, W. Norman. "Script Reform in Modern India, Pakistan, and Ceylon". Journal of the American Oriental Society 73.1-6, 1953.

Presents a detailed analysis of contemporary problems of the two "script families" used in South Asia -- one descended from the Brahmī script, the other from Arabic-Persian writing. Examines general and technical implications of script reform in the light of trends toward a modernization of the national life. -- AP

501 Carr, Denzel. "Some Problems Arising from Linguistic Eleutheromania".
     Journal of Asian Studies 17.207-214, 1958.

     Eleutheromania, defined as "a frantic zeal for freedom", is the theme
     in this analysis of sociolinguistic attitudes occurring in excessive
     efforts to cast off "former linguistic shackles". Examines several
     manifestations of purism, with examples primarily from Indonesian. -- AP

502 Ceylon. _Report of the Select Committee of the State Council on Sinha-_
        lese and Tamil as Official Languages. Colombo: Government Press,
        1946.

503 Chatterji, S. K. _Indo-Aryan and Hindi_. Ahmedabad: Gujarat Vernacular
        Society, 1942. (Subtitled "Eight lectures on the history of the
        Aryan speeches in India and on the development of Hindi (Hindus-
        thani) delivered before the research and post-graduate department
        of the Gujarat Vernacular Society in 1940".) [Second ed. pub-
        lished 1960.]

        Abridged contents: The evolution of the Aryan speech in India.--The
        development of Hindi, the new Indo-Aryan 'lingua franca'. (Hindi,
        representative speech of modern India. Evolution of Hindi (Hindus-
        thani). The problems of Hindi (Hindusthani) and the solutions sug-
        gested. Appendices: an Indo-Roman alphabet; Basic Hindi.)

        Discusses linguistic and general aspects of Indo-Aryan in a historical
        perspective. Part II emphasizes problems of Hindi-Urdu, dealing spec-
        ifically with its major varieties, Hindi, Urdu, and Hindusthani. In
        matters of standardization, the author favors "a Simplified Hindi,
        going mainly to Sanskrit for its culture-words and written in an
        'Indo-Roman' script, as the most natural and inevitable thing". -- AP

504 Chavarria-Aguilar, O. L. "The Language Problem: A Solution". _Economic_
        Weekly 6.946-951, 1954.

505 -----. "Linguistic Chauvinism and Not Hindi is the Menace". _Economic_
        Weekly 6.713-714, 1954.

506 Chavarria-Aguilar, O. L., and Penzl, Herbert. "Lexicographical Problems
        in Pashto". In: Fred W. Householder and Sol Saporta, eds., _Prob-_
        lems in Lexicography. IJAL 28:2, pt. 4.237-247, 1962. (Publica-
        tion 21 of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology,
        Folklore, and Linguistics.)

        The article deals with lexicographically relevant linguistic and non-
        linguistic facts of Pashto, including statistics, the recent revival
        and official status of Pashto in Afghanistan, the precarious, but

recently improving position of Pashto in Pakistan, Pashto dictionaries,
linguistic differences among Pashto dialects, loanwords, and problems
of script and grammar. Morphological and lexical differences between
spoken and written Pashto are said to be minimal -- a situation which
is unlike the prominent diglossia observable in Afghan Persian. Afghan
grammarians are reported to favor their own dialects as models for in-
struction. Some normative activities of the Pashto Academy in Kabul
are mentioned. The continuing prestige of Persian in Afghanistan is
also noted. -- AP

See also Chowdhury, Munier. "The Language Problem in East Pakistan".
[390]

507 Daube, A. Der Aufstieg der Muttersprache im deutschen Denken des
15. und 16. Jahrhunderts [Emergence of the Mother Tongue in
15th- and 16th-century German Thinking]. Frankfurt, 1940.

508 De Boer, D. W. N. De indonesische aanvulling van het Maleise woorden-
boek [The Indonesian Expansion of the Malay Vocabulary]. Leiden,
1949.

See also De Francis, John. "National and Minority Policies". [427]

509 De Francis, John. Nationalism and Language Reform in China. Prince-
ton: Princeton University Press, 1950. xi, 306 pp.

Bibliography.

Contents: Part I. Introduction. Tens against thousands. The West
shows the way.--Part II. Nationalism: Unity through uniformity. Begin-
nings of interest in reform. One state, one people, one language.--
Part III. Nationalism: Unity in diversity. The influence of the Soviet
Union. New languages for a federated China.--Part IV. Linguistic dogma
and linguistic science. Linguistic method. The monosyllabic myth.
The problem of tones. What can be alphabetized? Dialects or languages?
What kind of script?--Part V. The script as a problem of nationalism.
Language and nationalism. The script and national unity. The script
and national progress.

Presents a detailed, fully documented survey of old and recent pro-
posals for an alphabetization of Chinese from the combined point of
view of linguistics and political science. Covers earlier debates and
activities of the Chinese, contributions of Western missionaries,
Soviet involvement in Chinese script problems, and details of the
script reform movement in modern China. Common notions about Chinese
language problems are analyzed in the light of modern linguistics.

Discusses political-science implications of the relationship between language and nationalism. -- AP

Reviews: Charles F. Hockett, Language 27.439-445, 1951. M. Swadesh, Science and Society 16.273-280, 1952.

510 Desai, M. P. Our Language Problem. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing
          House, 1956.

511 Desnickaja, A. V. "Iz istorii obrazovanija albanskogo nacional'nogo
          jazyka "From the History of the Formation of the Albanian National
          Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 219-251.

The formation of the national language is reflected in the states and
conditions of the formation and development of the Albanian nation.
Throughout the centuries of Turkish rule, the Albanians preserved
their own language. However, during this time, the area was divided
into Turkish administrative areas and the isolation of one part from
another led to the development of two literary traditions. In addi-
tion, in mountainous regions, unconquered tribesmen kept their own
cultures and dialects. In addition to the problem of unification
of the two dialects, Gheg and Tosk, there is a problem of standardi-
zation of orthography. Up until the 19th century, Arabic script was
used. -- KL

512 Dickens, K. J. "Unification: The Akan Dialects of the Gold Coast".
          In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280],
          pp. 115-123.

The article discusses attempts toward unification of the various Akan
dialects and the counter-unification trends through local rivalries
and increased nationalistic feeling. -- JRD

513 Dillard, J. L. "Purism and Prescriptivism as Applied to the Carib-
          bean Creoles -- A Tentative Classification". Caribbean Studies
          1:4.3-10, 1962.

514 Dimock, Edward C. "Literary and Colloquial Bengali in Modern Bengali
          Prose". In: Charles A. Ferguson and John J. Gumperz, eds.,
          Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397], pp. 43-63.

Contents: Introductory.--Linguistic differences.--History of the con-
troversy.

In the introduction, the varieties of Bengali are compared with Arabic
diglossia. Unlike the latter, the situation in Bengali is "not as
clear-cut". The two forms of Bengali, the sādhu-bhāṣā (SB) or lit-
erary language and the calit-bhāṣā (CB) or colloquial language

"might be better thought of as opposite poles of the same language"
about which "it is clear that descriptively there is an infinite num-
ber of points between them". The author supplies a number of examples
of the linguistic differences involved. The historical conflict be-
tween SB and CB styles, including the initial role of Fort William
College, is described in detail. -- AP

515 Dinneen, P. S. Lectures on the Irish Language Movement. Delivered
        under the auspices of the various branches of the Gaelic League.
        Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son, 1904. 61 pp.

    Contents: Introduction.--The living Irish language: a priceless treas-
    ure to the Irish race.--The Irish language, the national language of
    Ireland.--The preservation of the living Irish language -- a work of
    national importance.--The Irish language revival movement.--Some
    phases of the language revival movement.--The Irish speaking dis-
    tricts.--Irish poetry of the last three centuries considered as
    national self-expression.

    This book contains a series of lectures by Father Dinneen on the
    preservation of Irish as a vernacular, published by the Keating
    Branch of the Gaelic League. -- JRD

516 Doke, C. M. Report on the Unification of the Shona Languages. Hert-
        ford, England, 1931. 156 pp.

517 Dykema, K. W. "How Fast Is Standard English Changing?" American
        Speech 31.89-95, 1956.

    The author first discusses the problem of language change and settles
    for Fries' solution (American English) of creating a dialect group as
    a statistical abstraction for comparative purposes. The rest of the
    article is devoted to conjectures as to what may have happened to
    Standard English in the last ten to fifteen years. -- JRD

518 Ferguson, Charles A. "The Arabic Koine". Language 35:4.616-630,
        1959.

    The purpose of the article is to offer a refinement to the thesis
    that modern Arabic dialects are lineal descendants of Classical Arabic
    with the same linguistic substance. Rather, it is considered that
    most modern Arabic dialects descended from the earlier language through
    a form of Arabic (called here the koine) not identical to earlier dia-
    lects, which differed in many significant respects from Classical
    Arabic and was used side by side with it in the early days of the
    Muslim era. There were great dialect differences in classical times,
    and the standard poetic language was not necessarily identical with

one dialect. A homogeneous koine, not based on a single dialect, was
spread over most of the Islamic world in the first centuries of the
Muslim era. This existed beside ʿArabiyyah, but was not used for
written purposes. Most modern dialects, especially outside Arabia,
are continuations of this koine. The full development of the koine
coincides with the expansion of Arabic with the spread of Islam,
largely from the cities and armies (it is the sedentary dialects that
are under consideration). The basic argument states that modern dia-
lects contain common features that are complicated and systemically
isolated. Fourteen such features are listed; most are morphological,
some are lexical and one is phonological. Further study and recon-
struction of the koine is intended. -- KL

519 Ferguson, Charles A., ed. Contributions to Arabic Linguistics.
         Cambridge, Mass.: Center for Middle Eastern Studies, 1960.

Bibliography: pp. 159-161.

Contents: Foreword. --A linguistic analysis of Egyptian radio Arabic.
[This is a description of spoken Classical Arabic as it is used in one
geographical area, and in one social situation.]--Style variations in
spoken Arabic: a sample of interdialectal educated conversation [496].

Two studies of spoken Arabic are included in this book. The first is
a study of spoken Classical Arabic. The second is concerned with the
interrelationship of Classical and colloquial Arabic in actual speech
situations where intermediate forms occur. It is based on a recording
of the speech of educated Arabs conversing on an intellectual topic.
-- KL

520 Ferguson, Charles A., and Stewart, William A. Linguistic Reading
         Lists for Teachers of Modern Languages. Washington: Center for
         Applied Linguistics, 1963. iv, 114 pp.

This bibliography contains a general reading list on linguistics and
English, and sections on French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish.
The references include bibliographies, general works, journals, dic-
tionaries, grammars, works on dialectology, historical and contrastive
studies, as well as items dealing with the sociolinguistic development
of the covered European standard languages. -- KL

521 Flasdieck, H. M. Der Gedanke einer englischen Sprachakademie in Ver-
         gangenheit und Gegenwart   [The Concept of an English Language
         Academy, Past and Present]. Jena, 1928.

522 Foster, Brian. "Recent American Influence on Standard English".
         Anglia 73.328-380, 1956.

While his study is not exhaustive, the author demonstrates that the
impact of "American" has affected not merely the sphere of English
slang but also the standard language, written and spoken. -- JRD

523 Garibian, A. S. "Ob armjanskom nacional'nom literaturnom jazyke [The
        Armenian National Literary Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed.,
        Voprosy [448], pp. 50-61.

    Contents: History of the formation of the Armenian literary language.--
    Individual features of the two literary varieties of Armenia.--Present
    status and developmental perspective of Armenian.

    Discusses the formation and character of the two varieties of the Arme-
    nian literary language (East Armenian and West Armenian). Certain
    phases in the history of the language are discussed. Features of the
    two varieties are briefly discussed. Most differences are phonolog-
    ical; there is mutual intelligibility. The present and future status
    of the varieties is surveyed in the light of political events since
    1915. Many West Armenians have dispersed but made efforts to protect
    their language. East Armenians have added many lexical items and
    stylistic features, mainly from Russian. -- KL

524 Garvin, Paul L. "Literacy as a Problem in Language and Culture".
        Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 7.117-129, 1954.

    This article describes the linguistic and cultural problems encoun-
    tered by the author in devising a new orthographic system for Ponape
    in 1947. At the time, there were five different spelling systems on
    the island as the result of an unusual history of acculturation re-
    sulting from the influence of four major Western or Westernized
    nations. The factor of acceptability played a major role in solving
    the problem. Linguistic judgement had to be tempered by considera-
    tions of cultural attitudes, sometimes prejudices. -- KL

525 Garvin, Paul L., and Mathiot, Madeleine. "The Urbanization of the
        Guaraní Language -- A Problem in Language and Culture". In:
        A. F. C. Wallace, ed., Men and Cultures; Selected Papers of
        the 5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethno-
        logical Sciences (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania
        Press, 1960), pp. 783-790.

    The authors refer to R. Redfield's concepts of "folk" and "urban"
    treated in his book, The Folk Cultures of Yucatán, assuming that
    they are "applicable to language as well as culture". The lin-
    guistic equivalent of the dichotomy, folk vs. urban, is seen in
    the differentiation between folk speech and standard language,
    made by linguists of the "Prague School". The authors define
    standard language tentatively as "a codified form of language,
    accepted by and serving as a model to, a larger speech community".
    The case of Guaraní is discussed against this background. -- AP

- 141 -

526 George, H. V. "'Low Standard' English: Enemy or Friend? Teaching
        English 6:4.18-24, 1961.

The acceptable standard of English taught in India should be intel-
ligibility, rather than academic accuracy. Otherwise the situation
will resemble that in Europe when Renaissance scholars tried to re-
store classical Latin, and the language lost its utility as a language
of wider communication. -- KL

Review: English Teaching Abstracts 1:3.#121, 1962.

527 Gerr, Stanley. Scientific and Technical Japanese. New York, 1944.

528 Government of India. Report of the Committee of Parliament on Offi-
        cial Language. New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1959. vi,
        122 pp.

Contents: Introductory.--General approach to the problem.--Opinion of
the Committee on the recommendations of the [Official Language] Com-
mission.--Minutes of dissent and notes recorded by members.--Annexures.

Summarizes various aspects of India's official language policy, in-
cluding the role of the Official Language Commission and of the
Indian Constitution. Examines the recommendations made by the Offi-
cial Language Commission, concentrating on various functions to be
assumed by Hindi, the newly designated official language. Recommends
the continued use of English as a "subsidiary" official language
after the target year, 1965. -- AP

529 Grosse, R. "Die obersächsischen Mundarten und die deutsche Schrift-
        sprache [The Dialects of Upper Saxony and the German Standard
        Language]". Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Sächsischen Akad-
        emie der Wissenschaften, phil.-hist. Klasse 105:5.7-32, 1961.

530 Gumperz, John J. and Naim, C. M. "Formal and Informal Standards in
        the Hindi Regional Language Area". In: Charles A. Ferguson and
        John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397],
        pp. 92-118.

Contents: Introduction.--The social function of the standard stratum
and its relation to local dialects.--Linguistic variation within the
standard stratum.--Conclusion.

The Hindi regional language area is described as "the part of North
India, where Hindi serves as the official medium of local government
and administration". This area is said to be unique in comparison
with other regions of India, in view of the complex pattern of speech
forms which the authors consider "in terms of three strata, each

corresponding to its own network of communication and having different functions in the social system", as follows. (1) There is a chain of mutually intelligible Indo-Aryan dialects spoken at the local or village level, and extending through all of Northern India. (2) Superposed above this chain, there are sub-regional dialects spoken by service and trading castes residing in small bazaar towns and certain larger urban centers. (3) The standard, referred to by the collective term Hindi-Urdu, constitutes a third stratum superposed above the other two strata.

Discusses the historical formation and socio-cultural aspects of the varieties of Hindi-Urdu. Linguistic data obtained from several informants are presented. Various phonological and morphological differences are described within a framework in which styles referred to as "Normative Hindi" and "Normative Urdu" serve as reference points. Some formal-informal differences are noted. In conclusion, the authors point to a "common core" of linguistic elements within the standard stratum which is shared by all, including "the uneducated and two, or possibly three, formal extremes or normative styles" which are set off from each other by partial linguistic differences. Various styles tend to be correlated with "particular communication roles". In addition, there are certain regional phonetic differences. -- AP

531 Guryčeva, M. S. "Načal'nyj etap v obrazovanii francuzskogo nacional'-nogo jazyka [The Initial Stage in the Development of the French National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 204-218.

This article describes the development of French during the 16th century, which is considered the first stage in standardization of the literary language. It was during this period that Joachim Du Bellay published his treatise and started the movement to enrich the language. The development of grammar is discussed, as well as phonetics, and vocabulary. -- KL

532 Guxman, M. M. "Stanovlenie literaturnoj normy nemeckogo nacional'nogo jazyka [The Establishment of a Literary Standard for the German National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 252-273.

The formation of a single German literary language was very slow, lasting from the 16th to the 19th centuries. This is attributed to the persistence of feudalism over a long period, and to the late formation of political and economic unity. However, German was more widely used after the expulsion of Latin. Also, the invention of the printing press at the end of the 15th century added an unforeseen dimension to the use of the German written literary language. It became necessary for printers to avoid dialect features which would restrict the distribution of books to a specific area. -- KL

533 Hall, Robert A., Jr. The Italian Questione della Lingua. (University
        of North Carolina Studies in the Romance Languages and Litera-
        ture 4.) Chapel Hill, 1942. viii, 66 pp.

    Abridged contents: Problems: Latin vs. Italian. Purism. Orthograph-
    ical reform.--Debates: Dante. The Renaissance. The 17th and 18th
    centuries. The 19th century.--Who was right? Tuscans or anti-Tuscans
    (the origin and nature of Italian; the extension of standard Italian;
    the question of authority). Archaists or anti-Archaists. The respon-
    sibility of the purists.--Scientific method in the Renaissance: Lan-
    guage as a social phenomenon (individual speech differences; language
    and "social organism"; language as an independent organism). Syn-
    chronic aspects (criteria of classification; geographical divisions;
    phonetic study; morphological distinctions; correctness). Diachronic
    aspects (linguistic change; the origin of Italian; phonetic change).--
    Significance of the Questione della Lingua.--Appendices: Chronologi-
    cal table of the Questione della Lingua. Notes and citations.

    Summarizes the debates on the Italian language, from Dante's time
    until the end of the 19th century, including the formation of the
    Italian standard language. The emphasis is on the crucial 16th
    century. Purism is considered the most important phenomenon (pp. 4-8).
    Describes the development of native linguistic theory as a by-product
    of the language debates. The author concludes that the language debates
    were the effect, rather than the cause, of the rise of the Italian koiné
    whose problems he regards as solved. -- AP

    Review: G. Bonfante, Language 19.177-179, 1943.

    See also Halle, Morris, ed. Preprints of Papers for the Ninth Inter-
        national Congress of Linguists. [451]

534 Harrison, Selig S. "The Challenge to Indian Nationalism". Foreign
        Affairs 34.620-636, 1956.

    See also Harrison, Selig S. The Most Dangerous Decades: An Intro-
        duction to the Comparative Study of Language Policy in Multi-
        Lingual States. [452]

535 Haugen, Einar. Language Planning: The Case of Modern Norwegian. Bibli-
        ography. 1964. 40 pp. [Mimeo.]

    Contents: General (excluding Norway).--Relating to Norway.

    The first section of this bibliography contains sociolinguistic titles
    relevant to general aspects of language planning, while the second part
    is devoted specifically to the issue of language planning with refer-
    ence to Modern Norwegian. -- JRD

536 Haugen, Einar. "Planning for a Standard Language in Modern Norway".
     Anthropological Linguistics 1:3.8-21, 1959.

The author discusses the role of the government in language planning
which he defines as follows: "By language planning I understand the
activity of preparing a normative orthography, grammar, and dictionary
for the guidance of writers and speakers in a non-homogeneous speech
community. In this practical application of linguistic knowledge we
are proceeding beyond descriptive linguistics into an area where judg-
ment must be exercised in the form of choices among available linguistic
forms".

Included is an historical statement of the languages spoken in Norway
and of major language reform efforts; the current social functions of
Nynorsk (Nm) or New Norwegian and Bokmål (Bm); the present efforts to
fuse Nynorsk and Bokmål into Samnorsk or United Norwegian; and some
statements on the structural and social problems involved in this fusion.
-- JRD

537 Havránek, B. "The Functional Differentiation of the Standard Language".
     In: Paul L. Garvin, A Prague School Reader on Esthetics, Literary
     Structure, and Style (Washington: Georgetown University, 1964) pp.
     3-16. (Translated from Bohuslav Havránek and Miloš Weingart, eds.,
     Spisovná čeština a jazyková kultura [Standard Caech and the Culti-
     vation of Good Language], Prague, 1932. Pp. 41-70.)

Describes the selection of linguistic devices in standard Czech on the
basis of specific functions (workaday technical, scientific technical,
conversational, etc.). Functional and stylistic differentiation is said
to be mainly based on the utilization of lexical and syntactic devices,
but phonological and morphological devices are used as well. Such devices
consist of different modes of utilization or special adaptation. The
major modes -- intellectualization and automatization or foregrounding --
are defined in terms of functional differentiation. The author gives a
schematic survey of the main functions mentioned. -- KL

538 Havránek, B. and Weingart, Miloš, eds. Spisovná čeština a jazyková kul-
     tura [Standard Czech and the Cultivation of Good Language]. Prague,
     1932.

Contents: O požadavku stability ve spisovném jazyce [The requirement of
stability for a standard language], by Vilém Mathesius.--Úkoly spisovného
jazyka a jeho kultura [The purposes of a standard language and its culti-
vation], by Bohuslav Havránek.--O dnešním brusičství českém [Czech purism
today], by Roman Jakobson.--Jazyk spisovný a jazyk básnický [Standard
language and poetic language], by Jan Mukařovský.--Zvuková kultura českého
jazyka [Czech orthoepy], by Miloš Weingart.--Obscné zásady pro kulturu
jazyka [General principles for the cultivation of good language], by
Miloš Weingart.

Contains lectures by members of the Linguistic Circle of Prague on the
subject of language standardization. The statements are intended to take
into account the various functions of the Czech language. -- KL

539 Heinrichsen, A. J. Rikssprāk og dialekt i Frankrike [National Lan-
        guage and Dialect in France]. Bergen: University of Bergen,
        1958. 26 pp.

540 Henze, Paul B. "Politics and Alphabets in Inner Asia". Royal Cen-
        tral Asian Journal 43.29-48, 1956.

    Contents: Introduction.--Historical background.--"Latinization".--
    "Cyrillicization".--China.--Reflections and conclusions.

    It is Henze's thesis that the question of alphabets is directly rele-
    vant to a study of the political, social, and cultural changes that
    have taken place in the interior regions of Asia during the past half
    century. An examination of the problem of alphabets and linguistic
    transformation sheds light on the possible future courses of these
    regions. -- JRD

541 Heyd, U. Language Reform in Modern Turkey. Jerusalem: The Israel
        Oriental Society, 1954. 116 pp.

    Contents: An outline of early Turkish language reform.--Short history
    of the Turkish language reform since 1928.--Some problems of modern
    Turkish language reform.--Present state of the Turkish vocabulary.

    According to the author, tne reform of modern Turkish is not only an
    interesting attempt to deliberately and methodically change a lan-
    guage, but also an important manifestation of social and cultural
    transformations within Turkey. He feels linguistic change can only
    be understood in correlation with the development of Turkish society.
    -- JRD

542 Householder, Fred W., Jr. "Greek Diglossia". Monograph Series on
        Languages and Linguistics 15.109-129, 1962.

    Describes the linguistic marks of "katharevousa" (K) and "dhimotiki"
    (D) as well as their functions. The first part gives features of
    spelling, inflection, vocabulary, and some syntactic features. It
    is stated that no intermediate varieties exist which cannot be clearly
    classified as K or D. The second part discusses functions. Although
    K is used for more formal purposes in the Church, government, politics
    and law, D is used in most literature and literary criticism. -- KL

543 Hsia, Tao-t'ai. China's Language Reforms. New Haven: Far Eastern
        Publications, Yale University, 1956. 200 pp.

    Contents: Part I. Simplified characters.--Part II. New Latinization plan.

    This work presents the background and initial stages of language reform
    in China. -- JRD

544   India, Government of. Report of the Official Language Commission, 1956.
         New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1957. xiv, 495 pp. [Tables.]

      Abridged contents: Introductory.--Language in the modern world.--The
      Indian linguistic scene.--The Indian language problem and the lineaments
      of a solution.--Terminology.--The Union language and the educational
      system.--Language in public administration.--Language in the law courts.--
      The Union language and public service examinations.--Propagation and
      development of Hindi and the regional languages.--Agencies, etc., for
      implementation of the national language programme.--Concluding remarks.--
      Notes of dissent.--Appendices.--Note ... [on] deputation to the U.S.S.R.
      for a study of the language problem.

      This substantial document contains detailed statements and recommenda-
      tions made by India's Official Language Commission which was appointed
      in accordance with Article 344 of the Constitution of India. Specifi-
      cally, these are the Commission's recommendations concerning the fol-
      lowing items listed in Article 344: (1) use of Hindi for official pur-
      poses of the Union; (2) restrictions on the official use of English;
      (3) the language to be used for purposes mentioned in Article 348
      [Supreme Court, etc.]; (4) the form of numerals; (5) other matters con-
      cerning the official language for communication at various levels.

      Large sections of the document are devoted to arguments in favor or
      against the use of "Hindi in Devanageri script" for various official
      purposes. Includes extensive comments -- particularly in Chapter 4 --
      on India's language problems, including problems of standardization.
      The appendices contain data on various language uses, statistics, and
      other relevant particulars. -- AP

545   India. Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.
         New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1959. vi, 122 pp. [528]

546   Jarceva, V. N. "Ob izmenenii dialektnoj bazy anglijskogo nacional'nogo
         literaturnogo jazyka [On the Change of the Dialect Base of the
         English National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448],
         pp. 90-121.

      The English national language developed from the London dialect. The
      period from the 11th to the 14th centuries was crucial in this develop-
      ment. French domination starting with the Norman conquest meant that
      French was the language in which public affairs were conducted. This
      prolonged the differentiation of dialects. In addition, the Scandi-
      navian influence in the North fostered the division between North and
      South. These questions of language contact are discussed in detail,
      as are the various theories concerning the origin of the London dialect.
      -- KL

- 147 -

547 Jones, R. F. The Triumph of the English Language: A Survey of Opinions
       Concerning the Vernacular from the Introduction of Printing to
       the Restoration. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1953. xii,
       340 pp.

548 Joynes, Mary Lu. "A Short Bibliography of Malagasy". Washington:
       Center for Applied Linguistics, 1962. [Mimeo.]

549 Juldašev, A. A. "Voprosy formirovanija edinyx norm baškirskogo nacio-
       nal'nogo jazyka [Problems of the Formation of Unified Norms in
       the Baškir National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy
       [448], pp. 274-294.

     The Baškir national language was formed only in the 1930's after the
     establishment of the Baškir ASSR. Unification was complicated by the
     presence of two literary languages and three dialects. The latter are
     regional dialects based on tribal groupings that were largely deter-
     mined by economic and political factors. The Northwestern dialect has
     been greatly influenced by Tatar, ever since the fall of Kazan. In
     fact, it is questionable that it will ever enter the system of the
     national language. The national language has been based on the other
     two dialects, Kubakan and Jurmat. The author discusses details of
     standard language and literature written in it. -- KL

550 Kabir, Humayun, et al. "A Common Script for Indian Languages: A Sym-
       posium". Cultural Forum, pp. 5-50, October 1961.

     This is a collection of opinions on miscellaneous linguistic and
     sociocultural aspects of India's script problem, contributed by
     Humayun Kabir, S. K. Chatterji, S. M. Katre, V. Raghavan, V. K. R. V.
     Rao, V. K. Gokak, N. V. Frishna Warrior, B. R. Saxena, Kripa Nath
     Misra, Raghu Vira, C. N. Vakil, and L. H. Ajwani. -- AP

551 Kahane, Henry, and Kahane, Renée. "Problems in Modern Greek Lexicog-
       raphy". In: Fred W. Householder and Sol Saporta, eds., Problems
       in Lexicography. IJAL 28:2, part 4.249-262, 1962. (Publication 21
       of the Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folk-
       lore, and Linguistics.)

     The authors outline problems involved in lexicographic choices for
     Modern Greek. Under the heading "Levels of speech", the contemporary
     Greek language situation is characterized by means of partially inter-
     secting dichotomies of socio-politically correlated language phenomena,
     viz., demotic vs. puristic, colloquial vs literary demotic, standard
     vs. dialect, and urban vs. provincial. The difficulty of achieving
     clear-cut divisions among these phenomena is underlined. The authors
     point to the ambiguity of the term, "katharevusa", which may refer to

(1) a "language level" used for formal (scientific, legal, etc.) purposes, or (2) individual words made up of conservative (classic or Byzantine) morphemes, which may also occur on the informal, demotic level. The respective merits of traditional sources (existing dictionaries) and field work are compared. Commonness of occurrence is considered an elusive criterion leading to disagreement among demotic lexicographers. Well-educated speakers are preferred as informants because of their better awareness of the accepted language norm. Under a second heading, "Levels of analysis", the article deals with lexicographic details, mentioning the desirability of a Greek alphabet reform. -- AP

552 "K izučeniju sostojanija i razvitija nacional'nyx literaturnyx jazykov narodov Sovetskogo Sojuza [Toward the Study of the Status and Development of the National Literary Languages of the Peoples of the Soviet Union]", Voprosy jazykoznanija 4.3-8, 1962.

Describes the status and development of literary languages of the peoples of the USSR, which in many instances are said to have gone from the tribal to the national level, bypassing the intermediate stages of bourgeois society. The concept 'literary language' is said to be different because the features from the vernacular formerly indicative of class levels have become stylistic features as the literary languages became standard languages. The various national languages contain many technical terms borrowed from Russian, the language of wider communication, and Russian has words and phrases from these languages. It is considered that the unification of the literary language and the vernacular as the result of social and political factors deserves careful study. -- KL

See also Kloss, Heinz. Die Entwicklung neuer germanischer Kultursprachen von 1800 bis 1950 [The Evolution of New Germanic Languages of Civilization: 1800-1950]. [460]

553 Klemensiewicz, Zenon. "O różnych odmianach współczesnej polszczyzny [Different Varieties of Contemporary Polish]". In: K. Budzyk, ed., Pochodzenie polskiego jezyka literackiego [The Origin of the Polish Literary Language]. Studia Staropolskie 3. Wrocław, 1956.

554 Konrad, N. I. "O literaturnom jazyke v Kitae i Japonii [On the Literary Language in China and Japan]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 11-49.

In China and Japan in the first half of the 20th century, the literary language was being crowded out by the spoken. A compromise occurred and elements of the written language came into the spoken. In both

countries the colloquial language became the basis of literature, and subsequently science, journalism, etc. By colloquial language, the most widespread dialect, understood by the largest number of people, is meant. In Japan, this was the dialect of Tokyo, formerly Edo, where for centuries representatives of different dialects met in the political and cultural center of the country. Peking, from the 13th century on, became the most important political, economic, and cultural center of China. These developments are said to correspond to the stages in the political and social development of the people. The old languages were unsuited to the needs of contemporary people. -- KL

555 Kucera, Jindrich. Language Policy in the Soviet Union. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1952.

556 -----. "Soviet Nationality Policy: The Linguistic Controversy".
     Problems of Communism 3:2.24-29, 1954.

Editor's note: "Mr. Kucera's article is the fifth in Problems of Communism's series of articles on nationality problems in the USSR. In issue No. 6, Vol. II, Mr. Weinreich reported on efforts to russify the languages of the Soviet minorities [617]. Carrying this topic further, Mr. Kucera concentrates on a revolution in Soviet linguistics which first puzzled many observers, but which has become more comprehensible in the intervening years -- the linguistic "controversy" of 1950 over theories of I. Ya. Marr. The author shows that, while the liquidation of the Marrist school seemed to presage a more liberal attitude, it was in effect a step designed to make the process of russification more rational and efficient".

557 Kuraishi, Takeshiro. "Spot Report on Communist China's Language Reform".
     Joint Publications Research Service 6280. December 1960. [Translation of an article by Takeshiro Kuraishi in the Japanese-language periodical Ajia Keizai Jumpo 439.1 August 1960.]

The following topics are discussed: basic reform policy; use of unofficial characters; popularization of Standard (Mandarin) Chinese; romanization. -- JRD

558 Lancashire, D. "Chinese Language Reform". The Bible Translator 9:1.
     26-36, 1958.

Standardization of the Chinese script is discussed historically and in terms of current policy which favors a 26-letter Latinized alphabet. Advantages and disadvantages of Latinization are presented. -- JRD

559 Lane, George S. "Notes on Louisiana French: I. Spoken Standard French
        of St. Martinville". Language 10.323-333, 1934.

Discusses Standard Louisiana French. The introduction deals with the
linguistic and social background of three distinct types of Southern
Louisiana French -- Standard, Acadian, and Negro French. The ambigu-
ity of the term 'Creole' is noted. Sample data of Standard St. Martin-
ville French are discussed. -- AP

560 ------. "Notes on Louisiana French: II. The Negro-French Dialect".
        Language 11.5-16, 1935.

Creole languages are characterized in general outline. A grammatical
synopsis of the Negro-French dialect of St. Martinville is presented.
-- AP

561 "A Language for India". Seminar. July 1960. [Symposium]

562 Lomtev, T. P. "Stalin o razvitii nacional'nyx jazykov [Stalin on the
        Development of National Languages]". Voprosy filosofii 2.131-141,
        1949. [Condensed in English in Current Digest of the Soviet Press
        2:7.3-6, 1950.]

563 Lowman, G. S. "The Phonetics of Albanian". Language 8.271-293, 1932.

This is principally a phonological description of Albanian. It is
preceded by an introductory note on historical and other facts of the
Albanian language situation, including standardization and dialect
differentiation. -- AP

564 Lunt, H. G. "The Creation of Standard Macedonian. Some Facts and Attitudes".
        Anthropological Linguistics 1:5.19-26, 1959.

The historical process which brought about the creation of standard
Macedonian in a traditionally multilingual area is traced largely in
terms of political factors. The article contains a discussion from
the basic query: was it wise or important to create a standard and
official language of Macedonian, which is spoken by less than a
million people who could have gotten along with an extant standard?
-- JRD

565 Matthews, W. K. "Nationality and Language in the East Baltic Area".
        American Slavic and East European Review 6.62-78, 1947.

The language situation -- historical, linguistic, and socio-functional --
is presented for the East Baltic area. -- JRD

566 Mayer, Kurt. "Cultural Pluralism and Linguistic Equilibrium in Switzer-
       land". American Sociological Review 16.157-163, 1951.   [Map.]

Author's summary: "... the linguistic equilibrium which represents one
of the foremost stabilizing and integrating influences in the modern
Swiss democracy ... originated at a time before language was made a
symbol of rampant nationalism and has been kept on an even keel for
more than a century mainly because of a fortunate balancing of demo-
graphic factors. It is quite true, however, that this demographic
equilibrium has also been consciously reinforced through wise and
statesmanlike political measures ... "

The distribution of the Swiss population, by language, for the years
1850-1941 is given; factors in language growth, decline and stability
are presented; a Swiss language map is shown with a table on the popu-
lation of Switzerland by language area and language spoken (1930); and,
the official status of the languages and other social/functional mate-
rial is dealt with. -- JRD

See also Meillet, Antoine. Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle.   [436]

567 Mencken, H. L. The American Language. New York: Alfred A. Knopf,
       1936, 4th edition. xi, 769 pp.

Bibliographical references: passim.

Abridged contents: The two streams of English.--The materials of the
inquiry.--The beginnings of American.--The period of growth.-- The
language today.--American and English.--The pronunciation of American.--
The common speech.--American slang.--The future of the language.--Appen-
dix. Non-English dialects in America.

The author examines the divergence of American English from British
English from the standpoint of history and the particular environmental
circumstances of the American scene. The various influences which have
shaped the American language are considered in detail from the first
loanwords borrowed from Indian languages to the most recent Briticisms.
In Chapter 12 on the "Future of the Language" the author predicts the
spread of English as a language of wider communication, but considers
efforts at standardization may be futile. The appendix on non-English
dialects contains descriptions of major and little-known dialects as
well as many references to specific case studies of dialects in America.
-- KL

568 Mills, Harriet C. "Language Reform in China". The Far Eastern Quarterly
       15:4.517-540, 1956. [Tables.]

Describes the overall plan for language reform in China. The plan has
three aspects: simplification of the Chinese written character, promotion

of the Peking-pronounced northern speech as the national lingua franca,
and replacement of Chinese characters by a latinized phonetic system.
This plan is needed to solve China's serious problems of communication.
Illiteracy is wide-spread. Many dialects are mutually unintelligible.
Communication is hampered at the international level. China's distinc-
tive art of writing will not be lost after phonetic writing has been
introduced. Students and specialists in language and history will
still need to study the characters. -- KL

569 Ministry of Education. The Place of Welsh and English in the Schools
        of Wales: Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education
        (Wales). London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1953. 110 pp.

Selective bibliography.

Contents: Welsh and English in the schools to 1925.--Developments since
1925.--The present position.--Psychological considerations of bilingual-
ism (many social).--The cultural argument.--General policy.--Implementa-
tion of policy.--Appendices. -- JRD

570 Mironov, S. A. "Dialektnaja osnova literaturnoj normy niderlandskogo
        nacional'nogo jazyka [The Dialect Base Underlying the Literary
        Norm of the Netherlandish National Language]". In: M. M. Guxman,
        ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 62-89.

The Netherlands national language developed from three successive
dialect bases, Flemish, Brabant, and Dutch. This reflects the polit-
ical and economic supremacy at different times in history, first of
Flanders, then Brabant, and finally Holland. The Dutch dialect base
replaced the Flemish-Brabant base and by degrees a new unified liter-
ary standard of the national language was formed. The author thinks
that the unified literary standard was developed not just from the
new Dutch dialect base of the spoken form, but also from the old
written-literary tradition of the Southern Netherlands (Flemish-
Brabant) variety of the literary language of the pre-national period.
-- KL

571 Morag, Shelomo. "Planned and Unplanned Development in Modern Hebrew".
        Lingua 8:3. 247-263, 1959.

Presents details of the revival of Hebrew for modern, national pur-
poses in Israel. The phonology section stresses orthoepic problems,
noting that earlier attempts to prescribe Sephardic pronunciation as
a model for Modern Spoken Hebrew had not been entirely successful.
Morphological and lexical problems are discussed. The lexicon, aug-
mented through planned lexical innovation, is considered to be adequate
for normal purposes, though not without its problems as far as tech-
nical terminology is concerned. Official and individual lexical

activities are outlined -- including those of the Language Committee
(1890-1953) and of its successor, the Hebrew Language Academy. Lexi-
cal purism is reported to be declining in the presence of a changing
attitude of Hebrew speakers toward other languages. In conclusion,
the successful achievement of the planned revival of Hebrew, in spite
of a massive, diversified immigration, is assessed as being unique. -- AP

572 Mordinov, A. E., and Sanzejev, G. "Nekotoryje voprosy razvitija
       mladopismennyx jazykov S.S.S.R.   [Some Problems of the Develop-
       ment of New Written Languages in the U.S.S.R.]". Bol'sevik
       8.38-48, 1951.

573 Mordinov, A. E. "O razvitii jazykov socialisticeskix nacij S.S.S.R.
       [Development of the Languages of the Socialist Nations of the
       U.S.S.R.]". Voprosy filosofii 3. 1950.

574 Moreno, Martino M. "La modernisation et l'unification des langues en
       Somalie [Modernization and Unification of the Languages of Somalia]".
       Civilisations 2:1.61-66, 1952.

575 Moulton, William G. "What Standard for Diglossia? The Case of German
       Switzerland". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 15.133-
       144, 1962.

The first part of the article describes a unique feature of Swiss di-
glossia. The use of language is well regulated and functions are clear-
ly defined. Scholars have been active in the analysis and description
of dialects. Guides have been published on various dialects, and
Zurich even had the "Swiss German School" fot hose wishing to master
the local dialect. The second part is devoted to a discussion of stand-
ard German and a comparison of the phonemic systems of Siebs-German and
Boesch-German. -- KL

576 Nugroho, R. "The Origins and Development of Bahasa Indonesia". PMLA
       72.23-28, 1957.

577 Ornstein, Jacob. "Soviet Language Policy: Theory and Practice". Slavic
       and East European Journal 17. New Series 3.1-24, 1959.

578 Pietrzyk, Alfred. "Problems in Language Planning: The Case of Hindi".
       In: Baidya N. Varma, ed., Contemporary India (Bombay: Asia Pub-
       lishing House, 1964), pp. 247-270.

Contents: General.--Problems of language description and dialect re-
search.--Historical factors.--Technical problems (phonology, script,
grammar, vocabulary, and style).

Language planning is characterized as an activity which concentrates
on the choosing and changing of languages for specific functions.
The choice of Hindi for certain official purposes in multilingual
India is mentioned initially. The principal sections deal with hypo-
thetical and practical details of planned language change in contempo-
rary Hindi. Discusses examples of descriptive and normative problems
of Hindi, including specific alternatives available for their solution.
The general complexity of these problems is underlined. -- AP

579 Pillai, M. Shanmugam. "A Tamil Dialect in Ceylon". Indian Linguis-
        tics 23.90-98, 1962.

    This is a comparative study of Ceylon Colloquial Tamil and the Lit-
    erary and Colloquial Tamil of the author. The differences at the
    phonological level and some striking differences at the morphologi-
    cal and lexical level are discussed in some detail. -- KL

580 -----. "Tamil -- Literary and Colloquial". In: Charles A. Ferguson
        and John J. Gumperz, eds., Linguistic Diversity in South Asia [397],
        pp. 27-42.

    Contents: Introductory.--Phonological differences.--Morphological dif-
    ferences.--Conclusion.

    The introduction to this paper contains notes on the contrasting social
    functions and situational uses of two styles of Tamil -- literary and
    colloquial -- spoken by educated residents of Madras State. Linguis-
    tic differences between the two styles are illustrated by means of
    data taken from the author's own speech. -- AP

581 Radl, Otto. "Development of Czechoslovak Nationalism". Annals of
        the American Academy of Political and Social Science 232.61-70,
        1944.

    Czechoslovak nationalism is traced from the 7th century. In the sec-
    tion titled "9th Century: Spiritual Birth of a Nation" some informa-
    tion is given on the development of Church Slavonic and the importance
    of this development for nationalism. -- JRD

582 Raghuvira. [Address.] 1962. 30 pp. [A plea for replacement of
        English by Hindi and regional languages in administration and
        educational fields.]

583 Ramos, Maximo. Language Policy in Certain Newly Independent States.
        Philippine Center for Language Study Monograph Series 2. Pasay
        City, Philippines: Philippine Center for Language Study, 1961.
        31 pp. [Mimeo.]

    This is an account of various national language policies in newly in-
    dependent countries, with implications for the Philippine situation. -- KL

- 155 -

584 Read, Allen Walker. "That Dictionary or The Dictionary". Consumer
        Reports 28:10.488-492, 1963.

The author discusses the controversy surrounding Webster's Third New
International Dictionary of the English Language and reviews various
features of the new edition. He considers that the roots of this
controversy go back to colonial times when the colonists thought
that only in England was true English found. It is from this atti-
tude that the American addiction to dictionaries arose. Noah Webster's
first dictionary established the tradition of recording the language
objectively. The G. & C. Merriam Co., which purchased Webster's
interests in 1844, has adhered to this principle and has outstripped
its competitors in making regular revisions. The editors of the
present revision have firmly followed the principle of making a
descriptive record of the language. The author discusses the rift
between everyday language and "elevated" language, which is at its
narrowest in American English and at its broadest in a country like
Greece. He thinks that the violent opposition to the new edition
comes from those who, in a manner of speaking, advocate "katharevusa"
rather than "demotic" speech. He considers both necessary to the
sound functioning of a language. Scholars in the English language
conclude that language change occurs as the result of broad, natural
forces and that the purist who wishes to impose "standards" not only
is interfering in vain but is often working unwillingly against the
best interest of language. Specific features of the new edition are
considered, such as "hothouse" words, spelling, etymologies, pronun-
ciations, status labels, and appearance. -- KL

585 Rens, Lucien Leo Eduard. The Historical and Social Background of
        Surinam Negro-English. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing
        Company, 1953. 155 pp.

Bibliography: 11 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--First creole tongue spoken in Surinam.--
Fusion of Negro-English and Negro-Portuguese.--Conceptions "creole
language" and "mixed language".--Beginnings in Surinam.--Negro-English
as a group language.--Negro-English as a slave language.--Changes in
the original character of Negro-English.--The status of Negro-English.--
Appendix.

In this study the author examines the historical and social backgrounds
against which the creation, the development, and the social position of
Negro-English in Surinam must be viewed. -- JRD

586 Rešetov, V. V. "Uzbekskij nacic.ial'nyj jazyk [The Uzbek National Lan-
        guage]". In: M. M. Guxman, ed., Voprosy [448], pp. 122-142.

The history of the Uzbek national language is traced from the estab-
lishment of the old literary language in the 14th to 15th centuries.
Changes in structure occurring between th: 15th to 20th centuries

are described. The diversity of dialects is described as the result of contact with Turkic tribes, specifically Uighur, and non-Turkic peoples, specifically Arabic and Tadžik-speaking peoples. The standard language is said to be based on the Tashkent-Fergan group of urban dialects. -- KL

587 Ruiz, Eduardo. "Mexico: The Struggle for a National Language". Social Research 25.346-360, 1958.

The author presents the language situation in Mexico and goes on to give an historical account of government policy toward language, the political groups favoring the various policies, and programs (with the results) based on these various policies. The language barrier that has plagued Mexico for four hundred years appears to have found a solution in the bilingual approach, which is now the national policy of the Mexican government. The Tarascan Project (1939-41) was perhaps the first practical experiment in the bilingual approach and has greatly influenced subsequent efforts. -- JRD

588 Sauvageot, Aurélien. "The Finno-Ugrian Experiment". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 132-138.

The author discusses the conversion of three languages (Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian) from the vernaculars which they were into civilized tongues capable of expressing adequately the thought of the age. He points out how this process could have progressed more rapidly if experts had been charged with the task and gives brief directives for the planned modernization of vernacular tongues. -- JRD

589 Schwarz, Henry G. "Communist Language Policies for China's Ethnic Minorities: The First Decade". China Quarterly 9-12.170-182, 1962.

The author traces the effectiveness of China's language policies for her minorities from 1950, when she gave them regional autonomy in the field of language, to 1960. He deals with central government policy and work in Peking and the implementation of these policies in the minority regions in the following three task areas: the creation and reforms of the written languages of several national minorities, scientific research in spoken language, and the training of language cadres. -- JRD

590 Sen, K. C. "The Official Language of the Union". Economic Weekly 9.1359-1367, 1957.

591 Senn, Alfred. "Standard Lithuanian in the Making". The Slavonic and East European Review (American Series III, 2) 22:59.102-116, 1944.

Summarizes the historical events leading to the employment of Lithuanian, first as a heterogeneous literary language (since the 16th century), and eventually as the official language of Lithuania (1918). The role of Jonas Jablonskis as the principal normative authority and sponsor of standard Lithuanian is described. His and other individuals' attempts to codify the orthography are mentioned. Problems of Lithuanian grammar, accentuation, neologisms, and lexicography are treated in separate sections. The final section contains a brief linguistic (descriptive and historical) characterization of the standard and other dialects of Lithuanian. -- AP

592 Sharwood, John and Gerson, Stanley. "The vocabulary of Australian English". Moderna Språk 57:1.1-10, 1963.

The differences between British and Australian English are described as mainly lexical. The early settlers needed technical terms to describe new flora and fauna. Later, large-scale agricultural development led to a demand for new terms. New terms were created and new meanings given to English terms. Australian English has words derived from aboriginal languages and English dialect words which have a limited circulation in England. The sugar industry of North Queensland has added new items, most of which have never been printed. The article gives etymological examples of Australian English. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 2:4.#351, 1963.

See also Sjoberg, Andrée F. "Coexistent Phonemic Systems in Telugu: A Socio-Cultural Perspective". [270]

593 Skelton, Robert B. "Phonetics, Phonemics, and Pronunciation: Dialect and Standard Language". Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics 6.39-49, 1954. [Spectrograms.]

The author subjects phonological variation between dialect and standard language to spectrographic analysis. The divergencies in the pronunciation of the sounds represented graphically by ll and rr in Spanish were analyzed. Part of the value of such studies lies in their illumination of the nature of linguistic changes. -- KL

594 Skendi, Stavro. "Studies on Balkan Slavic Languages, Literatures and History in the Soviet Union During the Last Decade". American Slavic and East European Review 16.524-533, 1957.

Lists of institutes, some of their personnel, and the general orientation of the work produced, are surveyed. -- JRD

- 158 -

595 Smalley, W. A. "A Problem in Orthography Preparation". The Bible
      Translator 5.170-176, 1954.

596 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Norwegian Languages". In: Alf Sommerfelt, D. and
      S. Aspects of Language [29], pp. 301-308. [Reprinted from The
      Norseman 15. 1957.

      This is a description of the linguistic situation in Norway, where
      two languages, Landsmål and Riksmål, exist side by side. Landsmål
      developed from old Norse in the speech of country people and was made
      the basis of a new literary language through the efforts of Ivar Aasen
      in 1813. Riksmål is a mixed language which developed from literary
      Danish pronounced with Norwegian sounds and intonation. With the
      passage of time, many Norwegian grammatical elements entered the lan-
      guage. Today, there is a movement for unification. Orthographic
      principles of Landsmål were applied to Riksmål in 1917. Also, a
      series of forms, lexical and grammatical, known from the eastern and
      town dialects, were drawn up for optional use. In 1929, Landsmål was
      designated the "New Norwegian Language" and Riksmål the "Book Language".
      An amalgamated form, Samnorsk (All-Norwegian Language), has introduced
      confusion, in the author's opinion. Recently, a commission has been
      set up to work for amalgamation, but many people are sharply opposed
      to this and support either Landsmål or Riksmål. -- KL

597 Spencer, John. "Language and Independence". In: J. Spencer, ed.,
      Language in Africa [330], pp. 25-39.

      Spencer feels that language choice will become more of a political
      issue for Africa in the post-colonial period than it is even now.
      Nineteenth-century Europe, India, and the Soviet situation are sur-
      veyed as cases where problems of multilingualism exist or existed.
      The author concludes with a statement of the need for sociolinguis-
      tically oriented research. -- JRD

598 Springer, George P. Early Soviet Theories in Communication. Cambridge,
      Mass.: Center for International Studies, M.I.T., 1956. 91 pp.

      Bibliography.

      Contents: Introduction.--The interlingual level.--The international
      level (language standardization).--The dialect level.--The dialogue
      level.

      The topic of this study concerns the development of communist communi-
      cation theory and how it has served the furtherance of Soviet polit-
      ical aims on all levels ranging from the interpersonal to the inter-
      national (dialogue to interlingual). -- JRD

599 Stankiewicz, J. "The Language Policy of the Bolsheviks in the Belo-
russian SSR". *Belorussian Review* 1.67-81, 1955.

The language policy of the communists for the Belorussians is treated
in detail under the following main arguments: Introduction, the campaign
against the Belorussian language, changing the grammar of Belorussian,
reasons for the persecution of the Belorussian language. -- JRD

600 Stepanov, G. B. "O nacional'nom jazyke v stranax Latinskoj Ameriki
[On the National Language in Latin American Countries]". In:
M. M. Guxman, ed., *Voprosy* [448], pp. 143-157.

This article examines two opposing views of linguists. One holds that
because Spanish-American speech does not differ essentially from the
speech of Spain, there is no question of national languages. These
are the 'traditionalists'. The others think that the difference be-
tween the speech of Spanish America and Spain makes it possible to
talk about neo-Spanish languages -- Argentinian, Mexican, etc. The
author finds both viewpoints extreme. -- KL

601 Stern, Bernhard J. "Soviet Policy on National Minorities". *American
Sociological Review* 9:3.229-235, 1944.

Soviet policy toward minority groups is presented with statements
about the effect of this policy on specific minority languages and
literatures. -- JRD

602 Stewart, G. R. *American Ways of Life*. New York: Doubleday, 1954.

The influences working to differentiate American from British speech
are discussed in Chapter 2 on "language". The author also asks why
these differences are so few. -- JRD

603 Stewart, William A. "The Functional Distribution of Creole and French
in Haiti". *Monograph Series on Languages and Linguistics* 15.149-
159, 1962.

The relationship of diglossia to style is examined. Linguistic sub-
systems in diglossia situations, like the style levels of a single
language, are said to be used as interchangeable linguistic devices.
The functional relationship of Creole and French in Haiti is used to
illustrate this. There is a statement of the structural relationships
of these subsystems. The functional distribution of the two languages
is then described in some detail. A distinctive feature of Haitian
bilingualism is the fact that the same individual may alternate between
languages where the social context appears to be constant. The author
concludes that the two linguistic systems function as stylistic vari-
ants of each other in the speech of bilingual Haitians. -- KL

604 "A Symposium on the Possibilities of a Single Script through Romaniza-
     tion". Seminar. December 1962.

605 Szinnyei, Joseph. "L'Academie Hongroise et la linguistique hongroise
     [The Hungarian Academy and Hungarian Linguistics]". Revue des
     études hongroises et finno-ougriennes 4.41-61, 1926.

606 Teeuw, A. A Critical Survey of Studies on Malay and Bahasa Indonesia.
     Bibliographical Series 5. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1961.

607 Thomas, Earl W. "The Resurgence of Catalan". Hispania 64:1.43-48,
     1964.

    This article describes the increase in the use of Catalan from the
    18th century on. At that time, after a period of decadence, the cul-
    tured classes took it up, and a period of standardization ensued.
    This was connected with the nationalist movement, and works appeared
    in Catalan. In the 20th century, the movement grew stronger, schools
    were set up and the Institut d'Estudis Catalans was established to
    deal with the problems of terminology. For a time after the Civil
    War, the language was banned, but in 1953, the restrictions were
    lifted and Catalan is again enjoying a revival. Efforts have been
    made to standardize orthography and many works are being printed. -- KL

    See also Thomas, R. Murray, and Surachmad, Winarno. "The Super-
        imposition of a National Language". [695]

608 Tietze, Andreas. "Problems of Turkish Lexicography". In: Fred W.
     Householder and Sol Saporta, eds., Problems in Lexicography.
     IJAL 28:2 (part 4).263-272, 1962. (Publication 21 of the Indi-
     ana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and
     Linguistics.)

    Special problems facing the lexicographer of Turkish are summarized
    under (1) problems of the language itself, and (2) problems arising
    in lexicography.

    Contemporary and historical aspects of the Turkish language situation
    are sketched in terms of conflicting sociolinguistic phenomena -- tra-
    ditionalism vs. reform trends -- in order to highlight decision prob-
    lems of the lexicographer searching for a delimited "concept" of the
    Turkish language. Among attitudes and reactions to the continuing
    language manipulation, the author mentions "schizoglossia" -- a habit
    consisting of the automatic mental substitution of familiar old words
    for less familiar new ones. The Turkish language is considered to be
    in a stage of transition accompanied by communication difficulties
    between two successive generations of professionals, a "feeling of

instability", as well as some linguistic "impoverishment" ascribable
to a decline of the traditional vocabulary importations from Arabic
and Persian. An emphasis is placed on spelling difficulties experi-
enced with the new (Latin) alphabet. -- AP

609 Tinglum, Ottar. "Landsmaal-Riksmaal: The Feud between the Dialects
    and the Official Language of Norway". American Journal of
    Sociology 34:4.686-692, 1929.

Author's abstract: "The struggle in Norway between the Landsmaal, the
'new Norwegian tongue', and the Riksmaal, or older official language,
has lasted for many decades ... The central motive for the promotion
of the Landsmaal is the sentiment of nationalism, as the official
language was considered an imposition from Denmark ... The struggle
has assumed the aspect of class conflict, the city people and educated
classes being arrayed against the rural population. The context
assumed a political form when the Landsmaal was introduced into the
schools, official textbooks were issued, and the official correspon-
dence of the government was made a matter of legislation. The result-
ing solution is at present a compromise ... The ultimate conclusion
of the struggle will be a new uniform language which will be neither
Landsmaal nor Riksmaal, but one Norwegian tongue".

610 Trend, John B. The Language and History of Spain. London: Hutchin-
    son House, 1953. 189 pp.

Contents: The country.--The Latin foundations.--Visigoths.--Mozárabes.--
Language of the oldest poetry.--Primitive Castilian.--Medieval Spanish.--
Queen Isabel and the scholars.--Valdés and the reformers.--The two
voices.--The language of reason and unreason.--Spanish-speaking America.

This book illustrates the growth of the Spanish language from its
beginnings to its spread over four continents. The later chapters
are intended to show that the history of the Spanish language, like
that of the twenty peoples who speak it, is by no means at an end.
-- JRD

611 Trim, J. L. M. "English Standard Pronunciation". English Language
    Teaching 16:1.28-37, 1961.

The author states that standard pronunciation should not be aban-
doned. The phonemic and prosodic systems described by Sweet, Jones,
etc. are widely employed and have been fully treated by linguists.
This pronunciation, called English Standard Pronunciation (E.S.P.),
is advocated as a single good, clear model of English. This would
facilitate ready communication between equals in a shrinking world.
-- KL

612 Twaddell, W. F. "Standard German". Anthropological Linguistics
         1:3.1-7, 1959.

This is a social-historical presentation of the emergence of a standard
German, described as a long, complex, and irregular process, parallel-
ing the continued separatisms in the political and social relations of
the German-speaking communities. -- JRD

613 Vambery, Rustem. "Nationalism in Hungary". Annals of the American
         Academy of Political and Social Science 232.77-85, 1944.

In the section on "Beginning of Nationalism" the roles of both Latin
and Magyar [Hungarian] are discussed. Latin, the official language
until 1844, was described as the bridge which connected Hungary with
the rest of Europe--the lingua franca in which the educated or various
language groups made themselves known. Magyar became associated with
national literature and nationalism in general, especially after its
revision early in the 19th century. -- JRD

614 VanWing, J. "Note sur la 'Commission d'unification du Kikongo'
         (1935-6) [A Note on the 'Commission for the Unification of
         Kikongo' (1935-6)]". Kongo-Overzee, 17:1.38-40, 1951.

615 Vinogradov, V. V. Očerki po istorii russkogo literaturnogo jazyka
         XVII-XIX v.v. [Essays in the History of the Russian Literary
         Language of the 17th-19th Centuries]. Leyden: E. I. Brill, 1949.

616 Voorhoeve, Jan. "A Project for the Study of Creole Language History
         in Surinam". In: R. B. Le Page, ed., Creole Language Studies II
         [674], pp. 99-106.

The article discusses briefly the work of the Bureau of Linguistic
Research in Surinam of the University of Amsterdam, and a "general
idea" of the Creole languages spoken in Surinam with some social
correlates. -- JRD

See also Wei, Jacqueline. Dialectal Differences between Three Stan-
         dard Varieties of Persian: Tehran, Kabul, and Tajik. [282]

617 Weinreich, Uriel. "The Russification of Soviet Minority Languages".
         Problems of Communism 2:6.46-57, 1953.

This is a history of Soviet policy toward minority languages. Accord-
ing to Soviet theory, language must be classified with the forms of
culture: it has therefore remained national in form. In practice, this
is not the case. In the USSR, linguistic policy is political. The
regime has begun a program of Russification. It has done this through

the following means: script reform (first Latinization, then Cyrillicization), standardization of orthography, standardized terminology. The author discusses the situation of the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages, and the linguistic controversy involving Marr. In his opinion, past performance indicates that this Russification will continue. -- KL

618   Weisgerber, L. Die Entdeckung der Muttersprache im europäischen
          Denken [Discovery of the Mother Tongue in European Thinking].
          Schriften der Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache I.   Lüneburg:
          Heliand-Verlag, 1958.   152 pp.

      See also Wentworth, Harold, and Flexner, Stuart Berg, ed. Dictionary
          of American Slang. [149]

619   Zaki, Ahmed.   "The Renovation of Arabic".   In: UNESCO, The Use of
          Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 87-95.

This report describes the problem of accommodating the dormant vocabulary of a language to new needs--specifically, the Arabic language in countries of the Middle East. The approach is largely historical, with the following sections: the Arabic language and culture to the end of the eighteenth century; the nineteenth century from 1914 to the present day; Fuad I Academy of Arabic Language; and some possible lines of advance. -- JRD

4. LANGUAGES OF WIDER COMMUNICATION

4.1 General Studies

This section lists general discussions of languages of wider communication --
a broad category which includes the major international languages, various
linguae francae, pidgins and creoles functioning as languages of wider com-
munication, and international auxiliary languages.

620 Axmanova, O. S., and Bokarev, E. A. "Meždunarodnyj vspomogatel'nyj
   jazyk kak lingvisticeskaja problema [An International Auxiliary
   Language as a Linguistic Problem]". Voprosy jazykoznanija 6.65-
   78, 1956.

   Traces the development of artificial languages (such as Volapük and
   Esperanto) from the early efforts of Leibniz, Wilkins, and Priestley.
   It is said that, although there has been considerable controversy in
   the past over the idea of artificial languages, today many linguists
   favor an international auxiliary language. Some of the problems of
   interest to linguists are the logical and lexical bases of language,
   a standardized vocabulary, the classification of concepts in the
   world's languages, a comparative study of word formation in differ-
   ent languages, and syntactic research. The hope is expressed that
   the theoretical questions of an international auxiliary language
   might be given more attention by Soviet linguists than heretofore.
   -- KL

621 Catford, J. C. "Langue maternelle et seconde langue: interférences
   et points d'appui [The Native Language and the Second Language:
   Interference and Facilitation]". Le Français dans le monde
   17.8-11, 1963.

   Linguistics is seen as playing an important role in the teaching of
   auxiliary languages. It is helpful in minimizing the effects of
   interference and exploiting the resources of the native language to
   facilitate learning. -- KL

622 Berry, J. "Pidgins and Creoles in Africa". Second Meeting of the
   Inter-African Committee on Linguistics; Symposium on Multilin-
   gualism. Brazzaville, 1962. [Mimeo.]

   Pidgins and creoles are defined, and their role is discussed, as
   well as attitudes toward them. -- KL

623 Collitz, Hermann. "World Languages". Language 2.1-13, 1926. (Presi-
   dential address before joint session of Modern Language Associa-
   tion and Linguistic Society of America, at the University of
   Chicago, December 29, 1925.)

   Discusses attempts to revive the idea of a universal language "as a
   means of common intercourse for all mankind". The treatment is

mainly historical, i.e., reference is made to the older languages of wider communication, such as Babylonian, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, and Pali, which are considered resistant to change in the presence of (1) a privileged class, and (2) support of literature. The importance of common alphabets is noted. The implications of "pasigraphies", universal symbol systems representing ideas rather than words, are considered. The history and relative merits of the artificial international languages, Volapük, Esperanto, and Ido, are outlined. The author rejects Jespersen's claim that "ease of acquirement" is important for the spread of an international language. Non-linguistic factors involving preferences in education, availability of a literature, and connection with a civilization are stressed instead. The prospect of one language for the world is considered remote. -- AP

624 Ferguson, Charles A. "Interlingua and Intermedia: Introduction". The Linguistic Reporter Supplement 3.1-2, April 1960.

The author discusses (1) the creation and use of artificial "auxiliary", "universal" languages, and (2) reforms or simplification of the orthography of existing standard languages. A brief history is given of attempts to create international languages, which go back about three centuries. The best-known are Esperanto, Ido, Occidental (now called Interlingua), Novial, Latino sine flexione or Interlingua, and the most recent Interlingua. Most attempts have been made by Europeans, were based on European languages and have been chiefly used by Europeans. A recent attempt -- Lingua Sistemfrater (or Frater) -- by the Vietnamese Phan Xuan Thai, is designed with regard to the needs of Chinese, Japanese, and "other non-Aryan speaking communities". Many attempts have been made to improve existing orthographies, ranging from Bell's Visible Speech of 1867 to the four schemes provided for in the will of George Bernard Shaw in 1959. -- KL

See also Gode, Alexander, ed. Interlingua-English: A Dictionary of the International Language. [664]

625 Graves, Mortimer. "The Language Barrier to International Understanding". Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 250.12-16, 1947.

The need for increased international communication is considered and three suggestions for the adoption of one international speech (existent tongues aspiring toward world acceptance, artificial idioms, and emasculated forms of living languages) are rejected. The solution for now, as presented, calls for multilingualism in the "supranational" or "cosmopolitan" languages. The rest of the article discusses problems of language teaching and learning. -- JRD

- 166 -

626 Hall, Robert A., Jr. "Pidgin Languages". Scientific American 200:2.124-
        134, 1959. [Map.]

  Describes pidgins as languages of wider communication resulting from
  simplification and restructuring of lingua francas, and characterized
  by the internal consistency of structure requisite to a stable system
  of communication. Pidginization has occurred with a number of languages
  such as French, English, Dutch, Portuguese, etc., and the structure of a
  pidgin is said to reflect the language on which it is based. It is con-
  sidered that, despite the objections of both naive observers and anti-
  colonialists, pidgins should not be condemned as 'bastard' or 'status'
  languages because of their social utility. The article includes a map
  giving the distribution of major pidgins and creoles, sample vocabu-
  laries, and a Melanesian Pidgin text. -- KL

627 Henle, Paul, ed. Language, Thought and Culture. Ann Arbor: University
        of Michigan Press, 1958. 273 pp.

  This book contains a chapter on artificial languages. -- JRD

628 Jacob, H. A Planned Auxiliary Language. London: Dennis Dobson, 1947.
        160 pp.

  Contents: Part I. General review of the chief planned language systems.--
  Part II. Structural problems of the planned language.--Part III. Present-
  day movements for a planned language.

  The first part contains individual articles by various authors on five
  planned languages: Esperanto, Ido, Occidental, Novial, and Interlingua.
  Part III discusses a project of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in
  planned language and the work of the International Auxiliary Language
  Association. -- JRD

  Review: Norman McQuown, Language 26:1.175-185, 1950.

629 -----. On the Choice of a Common Language. London: Sir Isaac Pitman
        and Sons, 1946. 130 pp.

  Contents: The constructed languages: a short history.--Basic English.
  -- JRD

630 Koester, Leonard, and Newman, Samuel C. "Language, Culture, and Total
        War". American Sociological Review 7.426-428, 1942.

  The authors point to practical sociological uses of foreign languages
  and sociology in relation to winning World War II. The problem of
  international language is introduced. -- JRD

  See also Lewis, E. G. "Conditions affecting the 'Reception' of an
        'Official' (Second/Foreign) Language". [105]

631 Malmberg, Bertil. Linguistic Barriers to Communication in the Modern
         World. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, 1960. 22 pp.

         No theory of communication can avoid a discussion of language. The
         author comments on a few of the basic concepts of modern linguistic
         theory to show more clearly the peculiarities of human language
         which act as barriers to communication. Linguistic diversity is dis-
         cussed from the point of view of international communication. -- JRD

632 Martinet, A. "La linguistique et les langues artificielles [Linguistics
         and Artificial Languages]". Word 2:1.37-47, 1946.

         The author thinks the time has come when linguists should stop regard-
         ing artificial languages as either unnatural or the work of dilettantes.
         They are actually in use and, as long as two people from different coun-
         tries can converse, for example, in Esperanto, this is a proper area of
         concern for linguists. Originally, these languages were intended for
         philosophical uses, but then the emphasis shifted to international use.
         The vocabulary of such languages can be international only to a certain
         degree because they are only needed for communication between people of
         similar backgrounds. Latin is considered suitable as a vocabulary base.
         Problems of vocabulary are discussed, such as the degree of regularity
         desirable. -- KL

633 Maza, Herbert. "Language Differences and Political Integration".
         Modern Language Journal 41.365-372, 1957.

         The author's general topic is the problem of language difference as it
         relates to European union. Sub-topics include the Swiss experience and
         European union, the Council of Europe and bilingualism, Swiss political
         experience with languages, and the lesson from Swiss experience for
         Europe. -- JRD

634 Nida, Eugene A. "Tribal and Trade Languages". African Studies 14.155-
         158, 1955.

635 Pieris, R. "Bilingualism and Cultural Marginality". British Journal
         of Sociology 2.328-339, 1951.

         The author uses the case of Ceylon to illustrate the effect of bilingual-
         ism as a producer of "great schisms of soul" or "cultural marginality"
         in cases where colonial powers demanded that the English taught be
         "standard" English. He points out that where uninhibited "patois" are
         allowed to develop, these hybridized speechways are indices of cultural
         synthesis and the elimination of cultural marginality. The author makes
         a strong plea for the adoption of a purely instrumental world language,
         such as Esperanto or Basic English, throughout the Commonwealth. -- JRD

636 Reinecke, John E. _Marginal Languages_. Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1937.

637 -----. "Trade Jargons and Creole Dialects as Marginal Languages". _Social Forces_ 17.107-118, 1938.

None of the terms "trade languages", "jargons", "creole languages", "mixed languages", "lingua francas" appears to Reinecke to be sufficiently exact and broad enough to be applied to all languages. He thus proposes and defines the term "marginal languages" and follows with an attempt to show that "trade jargons", "creole languages", "plantation creole dialects", and the broken speech of free immigrants can be regarded as "marginal languages". -- JRD

638 Routh, Harold Victor. _Basic English and the Problem of a World Language_. Great Britain: Adlard and Son, Simpkin Marshall Distributors, 1941. 14 pp.

The international language problem, the lingua franca (historically), the status of English in the world today, and the fundamentals of basic English are discussed. -- JRD

639 Sack, F. L. _The Problem of an International Language_. Washington: World Organization of the Teaching Profession, 1951.

640 Samarin, William J. "Lingua Francas, with Special Reference to Africa". Frank A. Rice, ed., _Study of the Role_ [120], pp. 54-64.

The origin and definition of the term "lingua franca" is presented, followed by a discussion of four other terms (trade, contact, international, and auxiliary languages) which compete with the term "lingua franca" as designations for the kind of language being discussed. Natural, pidginized, creole, or artificial languages may be used to communicate across linguistic barriers. The author illustrates the use of natural and African pidgin languages as lingua francas.

Lingua francas undergo certain linguistic changes in a process the author calls "simplification". Specific aspects of such language changes are discussed. The future of lingua francas is considered. -- JRD

641 Sapir, E. "Wanted: A World Language". _American Mercury_ 22.202-209, 1931.

The logical and psychological advantages of a constructed international language are discussed. -- JRD

642 Schuchardt, H. "Die Lingua Franca". *Zeitschrift für romanische Philol-ogie* 33.441-461, 1909.

643 *Second Language Learning as a Factor in National Development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America*. Information Series 1. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1961. 18 pp.

This publication contains summary statements from the unpublished "World Survey of Second Language Teaching", completed in 1961, on the use of one or more additional languages by a large segment of a population as an important factor in the economic, social, and educational develop-ment of a nation. Internal, scientific/technological, and international communication problems are delineated and discussed. A series of sum-mary statements on language complexity in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are presented. Pages 9-17 deal with more specific material on resources to deal with second language problems, as well as recommendations. -- JRD

644 Shenton, Herbert N., Sapir, Edward, and Jespersen, Otto. *International Communication: a Symposium on the Language Problem*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1931. 120 pp.

Contents: Preface, by C. K. Ogden.--A social problem, by H. N. Shenton.-- The function of an international auxiliary language, by E. Sapir.--Inter-linguistics, by O. Jespersen.

This volume is the outcome of an attempt to survey and correlate vari-ous efforts which have been made during the past half-century to pro-vide a solution of the international language problem. -- JRD

645 Sommerfelt, Alf. "An Auxiliary Language". In: Alf Sommerfelt, *D. and S. Aspects of Language* [29], pp. 68-71. [Reprinted from *The Norseman* 2.1944.]

International relations are considered seriously hampered by the lack of a generally recognized auxiliary language. The rise of nationalism weakened the position of French as an international language. The linguistic diversity of Europe is closely connected with feudalism of the medieval period and the reduction of international trade. With the consolidation of modern European states, unification has begun again. As the result of modern means of communication, the vocabu-laries of standard languages are becoming more and more similar. Eng-lish should be adopted as the auxiliary because of its wide use in journals, movies, etc. This does not dispense with the need for French, which is still a necessary part of the education of civilized people. English and French are said to be moving toward the relationship which existed once between Latin and Greek. -- KL

646 Sommerfelt, Alf. "Linguistic Problems from the Point of View of Euro-
         pean Unity". In: Alf Sommerfelt, D. and S. Aspects of Language
         [29], pp. 137-143. [Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Council
         of Europe Study Group on "Working Party -- Civilisation", 2nd Feb-
         ruary, 1956.]

This article first discusses the history of some of the major lingua
francas. It then takes up the belief of the public of many countries
that language is of special importance as far as nationality is con-
cerned. This arose with the multiplication of languages in Europe
that accompanied the rise of national states. This is seen as a
threat to cultural unity. The author thinks that in every country,
a major foreign language should be introduced in the primary schools.
This would extend the knowledge of the leading languages of civiliza-
tion to all European countries and to all population strata. -- KL

647 UNESCO. Scientific and Technical Translating and Other Aspects of
         the Language Problem. New York: UNESCO Publications Center,
         1958.   282 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 258-275.

Contents: Quantitative appraisal of the problem.--Qualitative aspects
of the translating.--Methods and organizations for translating.--
Methods and organizations for making translations available.--Language
learning for scientists.--The possible use of languages internationally
understood.--Terminology and lexicography. -- JRD

4.2 Languages of Wider Communication: Specific Cases

648 Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. "Developing a National Language in Indonesia". In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education [280], pp. 95-103.

The first statements of the article describe the language situation in Indonesia. This is followed by sections on how the lingua franca became the national language, Bahasa Indonesia and the other mother tongues, the languages of instruction in and out of school, the development of Bahasa Indonesia and its problems, the new grammar, words in everyday use, technical and scientific terminology, and Indonesian books and periodicals. -- JRD

649 Allen, J. W. "The Rapid Spread of Swahili". Swahili, Journal of the East African Swahili Committee 30.70-74, 1959.

650 Amonoo, R. F. "Problems of Ghanaian Lingue Franche". In: J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 78-85.

A brief examination of trends in the language situation in Ghana is given before the author begins his major topic -- the selection of a suitable lingua franca for Ghana. In general, he feels students should become more efficient in their use of both English and French and should help in the development of the major vernaculars. The effect of the lingua franca on national consciousness is also discussed. -- JRD

651 The British Council. English Teaching Bibliography. London: English-Teaching Information Centre, 1961-1963.

This provides a concise, selective bibliographical survey of books in print dealing with the teaching of English as a second or foreign language. Related subjects are also included. -- KL

652 Broch, Olaf. "Russenorsk". Archiv für slavische Philologie 41.209-262, 1927.

653 Broomfield, G. W. "The Development of the Swahili Language". Africa 3:4.516-522, 1930.

Considers the prospects of Swahili as a language of wider communication in East Africa, comparing its functional adequacy to that of early English. Recommends a systematic development of Swahili concurrently with native cultural development. The importance of the Africans' contribution toward this goal is emphasized. -- AP

654 Brosnahan, L. F. "Some Historical Cases of Language Imposition". In:
        J. Spencer, ed., Language in Africa [330], pp. 7-24.

The imposition of official or admin strative languages on homelands of
other languages is a problem of this era which the author contends is
not unique. Salient features of this process can thus be derived from
past cases. The cases of Greek, Latin, Arabic, and Turkish are examined
with a summary of the general features of these cases. One obvious fea-
ture, the rise of an elite, is given a special section. The article
closes with a discussion of the position of English in Nigeria. -- JRD

655 Carrington, John F. "Lingala and Tribal Languages in the Belgian Congo".
        The Bible Translator 5.22-27, 1954.

The article discusses Lingala as a lingua franca and shows its relation-
ship to tribal languages in the Congo. Bible translation in Lingala is
a primary topic. -- JRD

656 Carroll, Brendan J. "English as a Medium of Instruction". Educational
        Review 14:1.54-63, 1963.

A sound policy needs to be developed in new nations of Asia and Africa
toward vernacular and world languages. It is suggested that it is
unsound from the educational viewpoint to introduce the world language
as a medium of instruction in the primary schools especially. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 1:3.#110, 1962.

657 Cawson, F. H. "The World Demand for English". Ghana Teachers' Journal
        38.30-35, 1963.

The demand for teaching English is said to have increased greatly since
independence. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 3:1.#393, 1963.

658 Columbia University. Language Learning. New York: Bureau of Publica-
        tions, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1933. 59 pp.

Contents: Functions of language.--Language learning.--Improvement of
international auxiliary language.--Appendix.

From October 1, 1925 to June 30, 1931, the Division of Psychology of
Teachers College, Columbia University, cooperated with the Inter-
national Auxiliary Language Association of the United States in studies
of the teaching and learning of auxiliary languages, especially Esperanto.
This is a summary of their report. -- JRD

659 Efron, Edith. "French and Creole Patois in Haiti". Caribbean Quar-
terly 3.199-213, 1954.

660 The English Language Abroad. British Council Area Report, 1960-61.

One of the purposes of the British Council is to promote "a wider
knowledge of ... the English language abroad ...". At the present
time, the Council seeks effective patterns of cooperation with coun-
tries receiving its assistance and with those offering assistance.
The report includes the following items: the uses of English abroad,
the problem of standards, what is modern English?, English in devel-
oping countries, English as a technical medium, educational problems:
teachers and the teaching medium, teacher-trainers, adult learners and,
experimental techniques, the contribution of the English-speaking
countries, the British Council's functions and responsibilities. -- KL

661 English Overseas: Guidelines for the American Effort in Teaching Eng-
lish as a Second Language. Washington: Center for Applied
Linguistics, 1961. v, 31 pp.

English is considered the most suitable of the major languages to
meet the needs of countries which must establish wider, more effec-
tive contact with the rest of the world. These nations need more
effective programs for teaching English. This requires adequate
studies of both the linguistic situations and the specific problems
of the areas concerned. The data for this document were derived
from the unpublished Survey of Second Language Teaching. -- KL

662 Gallego, Manuel V. The Language Problem of the Filipinos. Manila:
Institute of National Language, Arreceros, 1957. 65 pp.

Contents: Importance of the national language of a people.--Language
policy in the Philippines under American regime.--General defects of
the present educational system.--Different stages of education.--
Proposed solution to the language problem.--English in the Philip-
pines.--Importance of Oriental language study for higher education.

This is a reprint of a speech made to the U.S. Congress by Ambassador
Gallego in 1932 when he was a representative. -- JRD

663 Gode, Alexander. "Interlingua". The Linguistic Reporter 2:2, 1960.
Supplement 3, p. 2. [In Interlingua.]

The article raises the question of using Interlingua more widely as a
way of revitalizing language instruction in the public schools. The
problem is a permanent one. Not only are more language experts needed,
but an intelligent attitude toward the multiplicity of languages is

necessary as prerequisite to a sound foreign language program. Inter-
lingua would be useful not only because the students would be learning
a coherent linguistic entity but also would be obtaining a mass of con-
crete information which could be utilized in a worthwhile way in the
subsequent study of foreign languages. They would be studying, not
German, French, etc., but the phenomenon "foreign language". -- KL

664 ------, ed. Interlingua-English: A Dictionary of the International
Language. New York: Storm Publishers, 1951. lxiv, 415 pp.

The introductory sections to this dictionary contain general and his-
torical notes on various international auxiliary language problems.
-- AP

665 Gokak, V. K. English in India (A National Perspective). Hyderabad:
Ranganath Press and Publications, 1961.

666 Goodman, Elliot R. "Soviet Design for a World Language". Russian
Review 15:2.85-99, 1956.

Soviet language policy is traced as well as the Soviet notion of the
present and future role of Russian in the world. -- JRD

667 Hall, Robert A., Jr., and Leechman, Douglas. "American Indian Pidgin
English: Attestations and Grammatical Peculiarities". American
Speech 30:3.163-171, 1955.

References.

The article identifies American Indian Pidgin English as a true pidgin,
i.e. "broken" English used in contact situations by both Indians and
whites, from the 17th century onward. Presents attestations (written
passages) collected by Leechman and a linguistic analysis by Hall.
Footnote 1 lists other varieties of Pidgin English. -- AP

668 Hunt, Chester L. "The 'Americanization' Process in the Philippines".
India Quarterly 12.117-130, 1956.

The language policy of the Americans is evaluated under the section
"Reactions to American Influence". -- JRD

669 Jones, E. D. "Mid-Nineteenth Century Evidences of a Sierra Leone
Patois". Sierra Leone Language Review 1.19-26, 1962.

This essay is concerned with the historical problem of Krio. How
far had it been formed in Jamaica, the United States and Nova Scotia

and how much of it developed locally after the Sierra Leone settlement? In brief, an examination of records leads the author to believe that the foundation of Krio had been laid before the Sierra Leone colony was founded. -- JRD

670 Karve, Dinkar Dhondo. "Hindi Versus English". Economic Weekly 10.321-325, 1958.

671 "A Language in Common". The Times Literary Supplement 3154.567-604, August 10, 1962.

Abridged contents: The give-and-take of English.--Writing in West Africa.--Getting through to the South African.--The Caribbean mixture. --Malaya to Japan.--Exiles from their own language.--Unexpected users of English.--Leading article: In common.--Samples of a common poetry.

This collection of articles recognizes the growing use of English as a lingua franca throughout the world and as the vehicle of a new vital literature outside England and the United States. This is the result of changing political, economic and social conditions, particularly in the newer nations of the world. English serves as a means of access for the newest countries to the techniques and ideas that will serve their development and is thus a shared language which must be seen in the broader context of cultural relations. It is also the language of literature in many of the newer countries. In some cases, as in West Africa, this influence in literature has led to a change and revitalization of the language.

In some areas, such as South Africa, the use of Afrikaans or English until recently was a matter of local economic necessity. Now, mass communication is influential in the increasing use of English. African intellectuals turn to English because if they meet disapproval in their own country, the rest of the English-speaking world is open to them.

In many countries of the Far East, as also in Scandinavia and the Low Countries, books in English are published regularly, especially in technical subjects. However, these books are too specialized to command a sufficient audience in the authors' native languages.

English itself has been influenced by the highly individual and creative use made of it not only by writers from such areas as West Africa and the West Indies, but also by European-born writers. All of these have brought unfamiliar attitudes to loosen and sometimes correct Anglo-Saxon ones. They have set new habits of thought and this has enriched the language and made it capable of serving as a language of wider communication. -- KL

672 Leechman, Douglas. "The Chinook Jargon". American Speech 1:10.1925/1926.

Discusses the Chinook "jargon" -- a mixed idiom based on Chinook with borrowings from Nootka, English, and French -- in its (recently declining) role as a lingua franca throughout the linguistically and socioculturally diversified coastal region extending from the Columbia River to southern Alaska. -- AP

673 Le Page, Robert B., ed. Creole Language Studies I. London: Macmillan & Co., 1960. 182 pp.

Bibliographical Index: pp. 121-124.

Contents: Part One.--An introduction to Jamaican Creole, pp. 1-126, R. B. Le Page. (Conquest from the Spaniards.--Early British settlement.--The buccaneers.--The slave population.--European immigration since the seventeenth century.--Non-European labour immigration after emancipation.--The maroons.--Emigration from Jamaica.--Geographical and social distribution of the population.--Conclusion.) Part Two.--Four Jamaican Creole texts: phonemic transcriptions and glosses, pp. 127-182, David De Camp.

This book is the first of a series on research into Creole languages of the Caribbean and was made possible by a grant in 1954 from the Carnegie Corporation to the University College of the West Indies. -- JRD

674 -----. Creole Language Studies II. London: Macmillan & Co., 1961. 130 pp.

Contents: J. Berry, English loanwords and adaptations in Sierra Leone Krio.--F. G. Cassidy, R. B. Le Page, Lexicographical problems of the Dictionary of Jamaican English.--J. Voorhoeve, Linguistic experiments in syntactic analysis.-- D. De Camp, Social and geographical factors in Jamaican dialects.--D. Taylor, Some Dominican-Creole descendants of the French definite article.--P. Pompilus, De quelques influences du Creole sur le Français officiel d'Haiti.--J. Voorhoeve, A project for the study of Creole language history in Surinam.--R. W. Thompson, A note on some possible affinities between Creole dialects of the old world and those of the new.--Proceedings of the open session.--Report of the conference.

This book contains the proceedings of the Conference on Creole Language Studies held at the University College of the West Indies, March 28-April 4, 1959. -- JRD

675 Norman, Arthur M. Z. "Bamboo English: The Japanese Influence upon American Speech in Japan". American Speech 30:1.44-48, 1955.

Presents some examples of "Bamboo English" [author's term], i.e., of "pidgin-talk" borrowings from Japanese, and from the "Bamboo English" of the Japanese, observed in the English of American servicemen

stationed in Japan. According to the article, the American-Japanese language contact yielded "a mere dozen or so" borrowings, most of which are restricted to certain aspects of everyday communication. With the exception of a few items, these borrowings are not expected to survive in American English. -- AP

676 Ohannessian, Sirarpi. Interim Bibliography on the Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages. Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1960. 53 pp.

Contents: Introduction.--Background readings.--Methodology.--Textbooks. --Appendix.

This bibliography contains some items of sociolinguistic interest. The emphasis is on the teaching of English as a foreign language. -- KL

677 Oline, Evelyn. Let's Take Another Look at Language: Language and World Peace. New York: Exposition Press, 1958. 60 pp.

Contents: General trends and language needs in the world today.--A brief review of the early Indo-European languages.--An available aid in solving the world's language problem (Esperanto). -- JRD

678 Ornstein, Jacob. "Africa Seeks a Common Language". The Review of Politics 26:2.205-214, 1964.

This article describes the problems arising from linguistic diversity in Africa. There are 800 distinct languages in sub-Saharan Africa, many unstudied and without writing systems. The inhabitants of Africa, however, realize what an obstacle to their development this diversity is. Seventy-one percent of all scientific writing is in French, German, and English. The problem of achieving political solidarity is greatly complicated in countries where communication at the national level must be carried on in a number of languages. The use of vernaculars is equated with tribalism, that of English or French with nationalism and colonialism. Most new governments are striving for "Africanization", but replacement of Europeans by Africans depends on the ability to speak a European tongue and the possession of a higher education. There is a need for better teachers and better methods for teaching English and French. General agreement exists that more should be done to develop the native tongues but there are complications in the form of tribal sensitivities. Many of these problems were discussed at the Second Inter-African Committee on Linguistics in 1962 at Brazzaville. The conference recognized the important role played by lingua francas such as Swahili and Hausa. The author considers some sort of polyglot solution necessary. The Brazzaville Conference made certain recommendations including a study of language function in polyglot areas, an inquiry into the timing of the introduction of French and English in school, the preparation of texts, etc., but language choice was left open. Whatever solutions are found, according to the author, the Africans themselves must find them. -- KL

679 Parry, John. "English in Independent Asia". Journal Kementerian
Pelajaran Persekutuan Tanah Melayu [Ministry of Education, Fed-
eration of Malaya] 4:1.29-33, 1961.

Discusses the position held by the English language in Asia with
comments concerning its importance for the development and unifica-
tion of the Asian countries. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 1:2.#56, 1961.

680 Pei, Mario. One Language for the World. New York: Devin-Adair, 1958.
291 pp.

Contents: The problem in the present: the need.--The problem in the
past: the attempts.--The problem in the future; the solution.--Appen-
dix A, samples of constructed language.--Appendix B, list of useful
addresses.

World language complexity is described, and the author points to the
different social uses of various languages. The major portion of the
volume is devoted to different aspects of the problem of one language
for the world. -- JRD

681 Pitman, I. J. "Intermedia". The Linguistic Reporter 2:2, 1960.
Supplement 3, pp. 3-4. [Tables.]

The spread of English is said to be handicapped not only by its iden-
tification with British and American nationalism, but also by its
writing system. A new written form of the language is suggested,
Intermedia, which has as its purpose improving the learning of read-
ing. It combines the more comprehensible elements of the major dia-
lects. Roman characters are utilized and special characters intro-
duced for sounds now represented by "sh", "ch", "th", etc., and a few
other sounds. -- KL

682 Prince, J. Dyneley. "Surinam Negro-English". American Speech 9:
3.181-186, 1934.

Presents a brief sketch of general historical and linguistic details
of the Negro-English idiom of Dutch Guiana, which serves as a lingua
franca for a majority population diverse ethnic backgrounds, in a
territory whose official language is Dutch. -- AP

683 Quirk, Randolph. "English in Ghana". English by Radio and Tele-
vision 6.1-2, 1963.

This describes three types of English in Ghana: standard, pidgin, and
a local variety used by those in the middle range of education. -- KL

Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 3:1.#395, 1963.

684 Ray, Annada Sankar. "The Second Official Language--a Comment". _Economic Weekly_ 11.837-840, 1959.

685 Reinecke, John E. "Pidgin English in Hawaii: A Local Study in the Sociology of Language". _American Journal of Sociology_ 43:5.778-789, 1938.

This work is a descriptive account of English usage (Pidgin and Standard) by ethnic group (a socio-economic index) in Hawaii. Material on the historical origins of pidgin and the use of standard English is given; material on attitudes toward the language by different groups in the population (age, economic, ethnic) is presented, and the role of larger institutions (education) on the future of types of English in the Islands is discussed. -- JRD

686 Riley, Carroll L. "Trade Language of the Piñaguero Panare". _Studies in Linguistics_ 10.6-11, 1952.

687 Roehl, K. "The Linguistic Situation in East Africa". _Africa_ 3:2.191-202, 1930.

Examines the importance of Swahili as a lingua franca in the context of East African multilingualism. Discusses the major varieties of Swahili, as well as communicational difficulties resulting from Arabic-derived borrowings in certain varieties. Advocates a re-Bantuization and orthographic standardization of Swahili. -- AP

688 Rudnyćkyj, J. B. "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora". _Orbis_ 11:2.491-494, 1962.

Ten million Ukrainians live outside the Ukrainian SSR. In Asian countries, the Eastern dialect predominates; in the Western hemisphere, the Western dialect is dominant. The Ukrainian literary language is the unifying means of communication. In cities, mixed systems and interdialectal koiné's occur. -- KL

689 Samarin, William J. "Sango, an African Lingua Franca". _Word_ 11:2.254-267, 1955.

Bibliography: footnote, pp. 254-255.

Sango is a lingua franca spoken in Oubangui-Chari (French Equatorial Africa). It arose as a result of the use of the vernacular by different tribes. It is derived from the language of the same name. The Sango and Buraka inhabited, before colonization, the same river area (along the Ubangi River), earned their livelihood by fishing, and spoke

languages of the same linguistic family. Sango did not spread beyond the borders of Oubangui-Chari, partly because adjoining territories had lingua francas of their own, partly because of the lower prestige of Sango, and partly because of the economic separation of the territories.

Sango is used everywhere in Oubangui-Chari. Its functions are not sharply differentiated. Within the area, it is a language of prestige, used by the culturally superior inhabitants of the posts. Attitudes and duration of contact, as well as structural features (which have not been studied adequately), need to be considered in studying the influence of the lingua franca on Sango, the original idiom. -- KL

690 Sen, K. C. "The Second Official Language". *Economic Weekly* 11.691-693, 1959.

691 Smith, William C. "Pidgin English in Hawaii". *American Speech* 8:1.15-19, 1933.

Describes the historical circumstances in which Hawaiian Pidgin English originated, emphasizing the role of sugar-plantation laborers brought to Hawaii from various Oriental countries. Discusses some examples of this pidgin. -- AP

692 Sollenberger, Howard E. "Does Everybody There Speak English?" *Publications of the Modern Language Association* 77:2.23-27, 1962.

Despite the widespread belief that it is possible to travel around the world with English, it is not spoken everywhere. Indonesian is as important in Indonesia as French is in France. The article reviews efforts to improve language qualifications of foreign service personnel and to meet the need for officials who know the "hard" or "neglected" languages. -- KL

693 Stewart, William A. "Creole Languages in the Caribbean". In: Frank A. Rice, ed., *Study of the Role* [120], pp. 34-53.

First described is the highly varied political and cultural history of the Caribbean; the standardized languages spoken and their distribution; a definition of 'Creole' languages; the area distribution of Creole languages, their estimated number of speakers, and the political affiliation of the area.

The body of the article deals with (1) the functional distribution of the standard and Creole languages by the public/private and formal/informal use variables, to the effect that monolingual Creole speakers are excluded from direct participation in public-formal activities,

(2) diglossia bilingualism in the Caribbean, (3) a set of negative social attitudes about Creoles with reasons postulated for them, and (4) an hypothesis on the grammatical and lexical origins of the Caribbean Creoles. -- JRD

694 Strevens, Peter. "English Overseas: Choosing a Model of Pronunciation". English Language Teaching 10:4.123-131, 1956.

Dialects of English are "independent", e.g., British, American, Canadian, and Australian; and "dependent", e.g., Indian, Pakistani, West African. With the political emancipation of the member countries of the British Commonwealth the latter are becoming "independent". Suggests that emergent "independent" pronunciations be described and teaching courses be constructed on the basis of such descriptions. -- KL

695 Thomas, R. Murray, and Surachmad, Winarno. "The Superimposition of a National Language". Modern Language Journal 44:7.313-321, 1960. [Maps, tables.]

This is a discussion of the relationship between the Indonesian national language and Sundanese, the district language, in the lives of pupils (grades 3-12) in Bandung, West Java. The central question deals with the rate an imposed national language is adopted by the people over their own language. -- JRD

696 Turner, Lorenzo Dow. Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. xi, 317 pp. [Map.]

Bibliography: pp. 293-297.

Contents: Backgrounds.--Phonetic alphabet and diacritics.--West African words in Gullah.--Syntactical features.--Morphological features.--Some word formations.--Sounds.--Intonation.--Gullah texts.--Appendix.

Gullah occupies the position of being a unique example of a creolized language developing in the United States. Previously, it was thought that its characteristics derived from 17th century British dialects or some form of baby talk used by plantation overseers. Turner has identified several thousand items in Gullah as being of African origin. -- KL

Reviews: Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Language 26.323-333, 1950. Robert A. Hall, Jr., American Speech 25.51-54, 1950. H. P. Blok, Lingua 8:3.306-321, 1959.

697   UNESCO.   African Languages and English in Education.   Education Studies
         and Documents, No. 2, Paris, 1953.   91 pp.

      Bibliography.

      Contents: The report of the meeting.--The place of African languages and
      English both in and out of school, P. A. W. Cook.--Problems in the use
      of African languages and dialects in education, J. Berry.--The teaching
      of English as the second language in African territories where English
      is the accepted second language, P. Gurrey.--List of participants.--
      International African Institute.--Vehicles of instruction in British
      territories in Africa.

      The report arises from a meeting of experts on the use of African lan-
      guages in education in relation to English, where English is the accepted
      second language. -- JRD

698   Warner, Alan.   "A New English in Africa?"   Review of English Literature
         4:2.45-54, 1963.

      The future of African writing is said to lie in the work of writers
      like Peter Abrahams, who writes in good contemporary English, rather
      than in the "mad" style of Drum, or the work of writers like Amos
      Tutuola. -- KL

      Review: English-Teaching Abstracts 3:1.#396, 1963.

699   Wedgewood, C. H.   "The Problem of 'Pidgin' in the Trust Territory of
         New Guinea".   In: UNESCO, The Use of Vernacular Languages in Edu-
         cation [280], pp. 103-115.

      This work contains discussions on the linguistic situation in Papua,
      New Guinea and the Trust Territory, the historical and social back-
      ground of New Guinea Pidgin, Pidgin as a language, the future of
      Pidgin, and Pidgin as a medium of instruction. -- JRD

700   Whinnom, Keith.   Spanish Contact Vernaculars in the Philippine Islands.
         Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press; London: Oxford University
         Press, 1956.   xi, 130 pp.   [Maps.]

      Bibliographical references: passim.

      Abridged contents: Introduction.--Texts and notes.--Analyses.

      This is a study of the four contact vernaculars that are still extant
      in the Philippines, Caviteño, Ermitaño, Zamboangueño and Davaneño. The
      author gives a brief history of Spanish contact with the islands and

the circumstances of the development of the first contact vernacular, Ternateño, from which the others developed. Texts are given for Ermitaño, Caviteño, and Zamboangueño. The grammar, phonology and lexicon of the contact vernaculars is analyzed, and features of Spanish and Tagalog are also described. -- KL

Review: Douglas Taylor, Word 13.489-499, 1957.

701 Whitely, W. H. "The Changing Position of Swahili in East Africa".
       Africa 26:4.343-353, 1956.

This article argues that the popularity of Swahili as a lingua franca declined in Uganda and Kenya, but not in Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This decline is analyzed against a background of historical and contemporary sociolinguistic details of Swahili, including its standardization and sponsorship by certain organizations. Separate sections are devoted to its position in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, and Zanzibar. Among the reasons for the declining popularity of Swahili, the article cites the nationalism of areas such as Buganda, the reaction of some Christian missions against a "language of Muslims", the lack of a firm advocacy of the language, the powerful social and economic enticements of English as a second language, and the relative inadequacy of Swahili for the communication of modern concepts. The author concludes that Swahili may gradually recede toward the coast, retaining its importance only in Tanganyika, where it has official support, in Zanzibar, and in the urban areas of East Africa. -- AP

702 Wingard, Peter. "Problems of the Media of Instruction in Some Uganda
       School Classes: A Preliminary Survey". In: J. Spencer, ed.,
       Language in Africa [330], pp. 96-115.

At some point school children must change over from the use of the indigenous language as a medium of instruction to English. Makerere University College is at present attempting to explore various unknown aspects of this changeover as part of the Nuffield Research Project in the Teaching and Use of English. The author here presents the results of an exploratory survey based on the observation of lessons in 14 Western Uganda schools made in September 1959. From this survey several lines of investigation were suggested for further analysis. -- JRD

703 Wright, E. "The Role of World Languages in Africa". Second Meeting
       of the Inter-African Committee on Linguistics: Symposium on
       Multilingualism. Brazzaville, 1963. [Mimeo.]

The administrative and educational aspects of the problem are discussed. A survey of language policies in various countries is suggested. -- KL

704 Yule, Emma Sarepta. "The English Language in the Philippines". __American Speech__ 1:2.111-120, 1925/1926.

Deals with general and educational aspects of the role of English in the Philippines, which President McKinley's Commission of 1900 endorsed as the Filipinos' new language of wider communication. Discusses multi-lingualism, textbooks and teaching of English, the Filipinos' fluency in English, the problem of an official language, the importance of Spanish, and the problem of choosing a national language from among the local dialects. -- AP

INDEX OF AUTHORS

A

Abou Sélim, 376
Adamo, R. N., 150
Agard, F. B., 477
Ahmad, Z. A., 478
Akhmanova, O., 479
Albert, E. M., 151
Alexandre, P., 305, 480
Alisjahbana, S. T., 152, 481, 648
Alisova, T. B., 482
Allen, J., 377
Allen, J. W., 649
Alleynde, M. C., 338
All-India Language Conference,
.483
All Indian Languages Conference,
378
Allsopp, R., 339
Al-Toma, S. J., 484
Ambedkar, B. R., 379
Amonoo, R. F., 650
Apte, M. L., 153
Armstrong, R. G., 154
Arsenian, S., 36
Asamoa, E. A., 155
Aucamp, A. J., 156
Auerhahn, J., 422
Auty, R., 485
Auvray, P., 157
Avineri, Y., 486
Axmanova, O. S., 620

B

Bach, A., 37
Bachi, R., 487
Bally, C., 1
Barakana, G., 488
Barber, C., 158
Barker, G. C., 38, 159, 160,
161
Barnett, A. G., 340
Barnouw, A. J., 306

Barrera-Vásquez, A., 162
Barth, E. A. T., 163
Baskakov, N. A., 489, 490
Bastien, H., 164
Baugh, A. C., 491
Baumgartner, H., 39
Becker, H., 40
Belkin, V. M., 492
Benedict, B., 165
Benedict, P. K., 380
Bennigsen, A., 423
Berg, C. C., 381, 493
Bermson, I. B., 166
Bernstein, B., 41, 42, 43, 44,
45, 46, 47
Berry, J., 442, 622
Besso, H. V., 341
Blaise, A., 157
Blanc, H., 48, 382, 494, 495,
496
Bloch, J., 167
Bloomfield, L., 49, 50, 443
Boas, F., 342
Bock, P. K., 2
Boll, E. S., 52
Bondurant, J. V., 497
Bossard, J. H. S., 51, 52, 168,
169
Bradnock, W. J., 307
Bram, J., 3
Brault, G. J., 170
Braunshausen, N., 53
Brazeau, E. J., 171
Bright, W., 172
The British Council, 651
Broch, O., 652
Broda, R., 424
Bromage, M. C., 498
Broomfield, G. W., 499, 653
Brosnahan, L. F., 308, 654
Brown, R. W., 54, 173
Brown, W. N., 174, 383, 500
Bryan, M. A., 335
Bulaxovs'kyj, L. A., 444
Bureau International d'Education,
55

Burling, R., 175
Burma, J. H., 176
Byers, B. H., 177

C

Campbell, C., 309
Campbell, J. L., 343
Capell, A., 384, 385, 386
Caplow, T., 344
Carr, D., 501
Carrington, J. F., 655
Carroll, B. J., 656
Carroll, J. B., 4
Casagrande, J. B., 178
Catford, J. C., 425, 621
Cawson, F. H., 657
Cebollero, P. A., 179
Center of Latin American
    Studies, 346
Ceylon, 502
Chao, Y. R., 180
Charles, E., 345
Chandola, A. C., 181
Chatterji, S. K., 387, 388,
    503
Chavarria-Aguilar, O. L.,
    389, 504, 505, 506
Chowdhury, M., 390
Christian, J. L., 391
Christie, C., 347
Christophersen, P., 56
Coates, V. A., 392
Codrington, R. H., 393
Cohen, M., 5, 296
Collitz, H., 623
Coltharp, L. H., 182
Columbia University, 658
Cook, C. L., 310
Cornish, V., 183
Coughlin, R. J., 394
Couillard, L. E., 184
Covello, L., 185, 186
Currie, H. C., 187

D

Dalby, T. D. P., 311

Darcy, N. T., 57
Daube, A., 507
Dauzat, A., 426
Day, A. G., 395
DeBoeck, L. B., 312
De Boer, D. W. N., 508
De Boer, J. J., 58
De Camp, D., 188
De Francis, J., 427, 509
DeMarco, A. A., 189
Denny, N., 190
Desai, M. P., 510
Desnickaja, A. V., 511
DeTorrente, H., 191
Deutsch, K. W., 59, 192
Dickens, K. J., 512
Diebold, A. R., Jr., 60, 61,
    193, 194
Dil, A. S., 396
Dillard, J. L., 348, 349, 513
Dimock, E. C., 514
Dinneen, P. S., 515
Doke, C. M., 313, 516
Dominian, L., 428
Doob, L. W., 195
Doroszewski, W., 350
Drake, J. A., 196
Dubner, N. C., 429
Duncan, H. D., 6, 7
Dykema, K. W., 517

E

Efron, E., 659
Eliason, N. E., 197
Epstein, A. L., 314
Emerson, R., 198
Ervin, S. M., 62, 63

F

Ferguson, C. A., 64, 199, 200,
    397, 445, 446, 447, 518,
    519, 520, 624
Firth, J. R., 8
Fischer, J. L., 65, 201
Fishman, J. A., 66, 202, 351

Flasdieck, H. M., 521
Flexner, S. B., 149
Fogelquist, D. F., 352
Ford, M., 173
Fortune, G., 315
Foster, B., 522
Frey, J. W., 203
Fries, C. C., 67
Fuchs, S. 398
Furbank, P. N., 204
Furfey, P. H., 68, 205

G

Gad, F., 430
Gallego, M. V., 662
Gandhi, M. K., 399
Garvin, P. L., 524, 525
Geiger, B. 431
George, H. V., 526
Geranai, G., 11
Garibian, A. S., 523
Gerr, S., 527
Gerson, S., 592
Gilman, A., 54
Gleason, H. A., Jr., 293
Gode, A., 663, 664
Gokak, V. K., 665
Goldberg, M. M., 69
Goodman, E. R., 666
Government of India, 528
Graves, M., 625
Gray, L. H., 9
Greenberg, J. H., 10, 70, 310
Grierson, G. A., 400
Gross, F., 206
Grosse, R., 529
Grossmann, R., 353
Grove, V., 207
Gumperz, J. J., 64, 71, 72,
    208, 209, 210, 397, 530
Guryčeva, M. S., 531
Gutkind, A. E., 337
Guxman, M. M., 448, 449, 532

H

Haas, M. R., 211, 212
Hajdú, P., 432
Hall, R. A., Jr., 73, 213,
    401, 402, 450, 533,
    626, 667
Halle, M., 451
Hamp, E. P., 294
Harms, L. S., 74
Harris, Z. S., 140
Harrison, S. S., 403, 452,
    534
Haudricourt, A. G., 11
Haugen, E., 75, 76, 77, 78,
    79, 214, 215, 453, 535,
    536
Havránek, B., 454, 455, 456,
    457, 537, 538
Heinrichsen, A. J., 539
Hellinga, W. G., 354
Henle, P., 627
Henze, P. B., 540
Henzen, W., 458
Herman, S. N., 80
Herskovits, M. J., 317
Hertz, H., 81
Hertzler, J. O., 12
Heyd, U., 541
Hingorani, D. K., 404
Hjelmslev, L., 82
Hockett, C. F., 83, 84
Hoenigswald, H. M., 85, 86
Hopgood, C. R., 318
Hotzenköcherle, R., 216
Houis, M., 319
Householder, F. W., Jr., 542
Hsia, T., 543
Hughes, H. G. A., 320
Hunt, C. L., 668
Hurd, C., 377
Hymes, D. H., 87

I

India, 545, 528, 544

India, Commission for Linguistic
  Minorities, 405
India, Commissioner for Linguis-
  tic Minorities, 406
India, Government of, 544
Indian National Congress, 407
International African Institute,
  321
Irwin, O. C., 217

Kolehmainen, J. I., 224, 225
Konrad, N. I., 554
Koppelmann, H. L., 461
Krader, L., 433
Krejčí, K., 462
Kroeber, A. J., 94
Kucera, J., 555, 556
Kuhn, W., 95
Kuraishi, T., 557
Kurath, H., 226, 227, 360

J

Jacob, H., 628, 629
Jacob, J. M., 419
Jaffe, J. A., 355
Jarceva, V. N., 546
Johnson, G. B., Jr., 218
Jakobson, R., 88, 89
Jespersen, O., 13, 90, 644
Jones, E. D., 669
Jones, R., 322
Jones, R. F., 547
Jones, W. R., 219
Joos, M., 220
Joynes, M. L., 548
Juldašev, A. A., 549

L

Labov, W., 96, 228
Lambert, W. E., 97, 98, 99,
  229, 230
Lancashire, D., 558
Lanctot, G., 231
Lane, G. S., 559, 560
Lantis, M., 100
Lederer, E., 233
Lederer-Seidler, E., 233
Leechman, D., 234, 672
Lefebvre, G. R., 101
Leopold, W. F., 102, 103, 235
Le Page, R. B., 361, 673, 674
Lévi-Strauss, C., 104
Lewis, E. G., 105
Lewis, M. M., 14
Leyburn, J. G., 362
Library of Congress, 295
Little, K. L., 236
Lockwood, W. B., 463
Lomtev, T. P., 562
Loriot, J., 363
Lotz, J., 434
Lounsbury, F., 15, 16
Lowman, G. S., 563
Lunt, H. G., 564
Lynn, K., 237

K

Kabir, H., 550
Kahane, H., 551
Kahane, R., 551
Karve, D. D., 408, 670
Kelkar, A. R., 221
Kendler, T. S., 222
Kennedy, R., 409
Key, H., 356
Key, M., 356, 357
Kiser, C. V., 358
Klemensiewicz, Z., 553
Klieneberger, H., 410
Kloeke, G. G., 459
Kloss, H., 91, 92, 359, 460
Kluckhohn, F. R., 93
Knowlton, C. S., 223
Koester, L. 630

M

Mackey, W. F., 106
Mak, W. 238
Malherbe, E. G., 239

Malinowski, B., 17
Malmberg, B., 631
Mandelbaum, D. G., 18
Marçais, P. W., 323
Marshall, M. V., 240
Martinet, A., 107, 108, 632
Mason, J. A., 364
Mathiot, M., 525
Matthews, W. K., 435, 565
Mayer, K., 566
Maza, H., 633
McCormack, W., 241
McDavid, R. I., Jr., 110, 111,
  242, 360, 365
McDavid, V. G., 365
McQuown, N. A., 243, 366
Mead, G. H., 19
Meillet, A., 296, 436
Meller, N., 244
Mencken, H. L., 567
Menges, K. H., 437
Meriam, J. L., 245
Messing, G. M., 464
Mills, H. C., 568
Ministry of Education (London),
  569
Mironov, S. A., 570
Morag, S., 571
Mordinov, A. E., 572, 573
Moreau, J. L., 246
Moreland, L., 112
Moreno, M. M., 574
Moulton, W. G., 575
Mukařovský, J., 457, 465
Mulira, E. M. K., 247
Muller, H. F., 20
Muller, S. H., 297
Multilingualism and Socio-
  Cultural Organization,
  113
Munshi, K. M., 411
Murray, W. A., 324

N

Nader, L., 248
Naim, C. M., 530
Naumann, H., 114

Nelson, L. 367
Newman, S. C., 630
Nida, E. A., 115, 291, 325, 634
Norman, A. M. Z., 675
North, E. M., 298
Nugroho, R., 576

O

Ohannessian, S., 676
O'Hern, E. M., 258
O'Huallachain, C., 249
Oline, E., 677
Orata, P. T., 250
Ornstein, J., 466, 577, 678
Osgood, C. E., 63

P

Page, E. R., 251
Pap, L., 252
Parker, W. R., 253
Parry, J., 679
Pauliny, E., 467
Pei, M., 299, 680
Penzl, H., 506
Permanent International Com-
  mittee of Linguists, 21
Phillips, R. A., 240
Pickford, G. R., 254
Pierce, J. E., 255
Pieris, R., 22, 635
Pietrzyk, A., 578
Pihlblad, C. T., 368
Pike, K. L., 23, 67, 468
Pillai, M. S., 579, 580
Pilley, T., 412
Pitman, I. J., 681
Polomé, E., 326
Pop, S., 116
Portilla, L., 369
Possony, S. T., 256
Potter, S., 24
Poulain, P., 157
Prator, C. J., 257
Prince, J. D., 682

Pritzwald, K. S., von, 117
Pulgram, E., 118
Putnam, G. N., 258

Q

Quelquejay, C., 423
Quirk, R., 683

R

Radl, O., 581
Raghuvira, 582
Rainey, W. H., 413
Ramos, M., 583
Raubicheck, L., 259
Ray, A. S., 684
Ray, P. S., 469, 470, 471
Read, A. W., 584
Reed, D. W., 119
Reinecke, J. E., 636, 637, 685, 414
Rens, L. L. E., 585
Rešetov, V. V., 586
Ribeiro, D., 370
Rice, F. A., 120
Riley, C. L., 686
Roberts, J., 300
Roehl, K., 687
Rojo, T. A., 415
Rosales, J. d. D., 371
Rosenblat, A., 372
Rosetti, A., 121
Roulet, E. M., 327
Routh, H. V., 638
Rubenstein, H., 122
Rubin, J., 260, 261, 373
Rudnyćkyj, J. B., 688
Ruiz, E., 587
Rundle, S., 438
Runeberg, A., 262

S

Sack, F. L., 639

Sahlman, S. S., 263
Salisbury, R. F., 416
Samarin, W. J., 640, 689
Sandfeld, K., 439
Sanger, W. P., 52
Sanžejev, G., 572
Sapir, E., 123, 641, 644
Sapon, S. M., 124
Sauvageot, A., 588
Savitz, L., 25
Schapera, I., 328
Schatzman, L., 264
Schmidt-Rohr, G., 125
Schuchardt, H., 642
Schultze, E., 126
Schwartz, W. L., 265
Schwarz, H. G., 589
Seeman, M., 127
Segerstedt, T. T., 26
Seidel-Slotty, I., 266
Sen, K. C., 590, 690
Sen, S., 267
Senn, A., 591
Šerech, Y., 128
Shafer, R., 417
Shankar, K., 418
Sharwood, J., 592
Shenton, H. N., 268, 644
Shorto, H. L., 419
Simmonds, E. H. S., 419
Sissons, C. B., 269
Sjoberg, A. F., 270
Skelton, R. B., 593
Skendi, S., 594
Slobin, D. I., 271
Smalley, W. A., 595
Smith, M. E., 272
Smith, W. C., 691
Sobelman, H., 329
Soffietti, J. P., 129
Solenberger, R. R., 273
Sollenberger, H. E., 692
Sommerfelt, A., 28, 29, 30, 130, 131, 472, 596, 645, 646
Spencer, J., 330, 597
Spicer, J. I., 119
Spoerl, D. T., 274, 275
Springer, G. P., 598
Srinivas, M. N., 276
Stankiewicz, E., 132
Stankiewicz, J., 599

Stepanov, G. B., 600
Stern, B. J., 601
Stewart, G. R., 602
Stewart, W. A., 133, 520, 603, 693
Stieber, Z., 473
Strauss, A., 264
Strevens, P., 694
Surachmad, W., 695
Sutherlin, R. E., 331
Swadesh, M., 134
Szinnyei, J., 605

T

Tagliavini, C., 135
Taillon, L., 277
Taylor, D., 136, 137, 278
Teeuw, A., 606
Thomas, E. W., 607
Thomas, R. M., 695
Thompson, E. M., 302
Tietze, A., 608
Tinglum, O., 609
Tireman, L. S., 279
Trend, J. B., 610
Trim, J. L. M., 611
Tokimasa, A., 414
Turner, L. D., 696
Twaddell, W. F., 612

U

UNESCO, 280, 303, 374, 647, 697
Useem, J., 31

V

Vachek, J., 281
Vambery, R., 613
VanWing, J., 614
Vaughan, H. H., 375
Vendryes, J., 32
Vildomec, V., 138

Vinogradov, V. V., 615
Voegelin, C. F., 139, 140, 304
Voegelin, F. M., 304
Vogt, H., 141
Voorhoeve, J., 616
Vossler, K., 33, 142
Vygotsky, L. S., 34

W

Warfel, H. R., 35
Warmelo, N. J., van, 332
Warner, A. 698
Wedgewood, C. H., 699
Wei, J., 282
Weidlein, J., 283
Weingart, M., 538
Weinreich, M., 284
Weinreich, U., 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 285, 286, 287, 440, 617
Weisgerber, L., 618
Welmers, W. E., 333, 334
Wentworth, H., 149
West, M., 288
Westermann, D., 335
Whinnom, K., 700
Whitchorn, J., 421
Whitely, W. H., 336, 337, 701
Windmiller, M., 289
Wingard, P., 702
Wolff, H., 290
Wonderly, W. J., 291
Woolner, A. C., 475
Wright, E., 703
Wurm, S., 441

Y

Yule, E. S., 704

Z

Zaki, A., 619
Žirmunskij, V., 476
Zygulski, K., 292

ADDENDA FOR 1964-1966

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