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

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
SB-62-29

OCTOBER 1962
ALGORITHMIC STUDIES OF ENGLISH MONOSYLLABICS FOR PREDICTION OF PARTS OF SPEECH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by
E. E. GRAZIANO

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OCTOBER 1962

Lockheed
MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY
A GROUP DIVISION OF LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA
ABSTRACT

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

Search Completed July 1962
Availability notices and procurement instructions following the citations are direct quotations of such instructions appearing in the source material announcing that report. The compiler is well aware that many of these agencies' names, addresses and office codes will have changed; however, no attempt has been made to update each of these notices individually.

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

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

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

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

This literature search attempted to locate the following:

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

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

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

LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY
4. Comprehensive tables that might exist of English syllables; and of noun or verb declensions.

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

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

7. Any material that might relate to these problems.

Results of this literature search:

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. A goodly amount of material exists that is of interest to our researchers. This would include early rhyming dictionaries, and grammars; authoritative compendia on
English grammar; historical data relative to change or lack of change in word structures; the recent exhaustive dictionaries; and particularly the work of linguists for the last thirty years or so.

Search completed July 1962.

The more important sources consulted in this literature search are:

2. Bibliographie linguistique des annees 1939-... publiee par le Comite International Permanent de Linguistes. Utrecht, Spectrum, 1949-.. v. 1-.
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10. Nineteenth Century readers' guide to periodical literature. 1890-99, with supplementary indexing. 1900-1922 .... N. Y., Wilson, 1944. 2v.
14. Readers' guide to periodical literature. 1900-. N. Y., Wilson, 1905-. v. 1-

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1. Abel, James W.
   Monosyllables. SPEECH MONOGRAPHS.

   A very important analysis of English syllabication.

2. Abel, J. W.
   The phonetic contexts of [Oi].

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

3. Ajdukiewicz, K.
   Die syntaktische konnexität.

   Early work towards obtaining algorithmic criteria of sentences.

4. Arnold, G. F.
   Stress in English words. LINGUA, v. 6, p. 221–267, 397–441, 1957.

5. Ball, Alice M.
   THE COMPOUNDING AND HYPHENATION OF ENGLISH WORDS. N. Y., Funk and Wagnalls, 1951.

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

6. Ball, Alice M.
   COMPOUNDING IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

   A comparative review of variant authorities with a rational system for general use and a comprehensive alphabetic list of compound words.
7. Barker, James L.
Syllable and word division in French and English.
Feb 1922.
Discussion based upon sound and articulation.

8. Bartlett, Adeline C.
Full-word compounds in modern English.
AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 15, p. 243–249, 1940.
Observation that full-word compounds continue to occur in English.

CAMBRIDGE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Cambridge University Press.
1940, 4 vols.
Most comprehensive bibliography in the field for period 600–1900.

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

11. Block, Bernard
Obituary with complete bibliography of his writings.

12. Bloomfield, Leonard
A very authoritative introduction to the science of linguistics and the study of language.
13. Bolinger, Dwight L.
   Intersections of stress and intonation. WORD.

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

14. Bolinger, Dwight L.
   Word affinities. AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 15,
   p. 62–73, 1940.

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

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

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

16. Bowman, Elizabeth
   On the analysis of syllabic resonants in English.
   STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS. v. 12, p. 78–84, 1957.

17. Boys, Richard C.
   An eighteenth-century essay on spelling.
   Mar 1937.

18. Bradley, J. Franklin
   What a language! ENGLISH JOURNAL.
   College ed. v. 27, p. 349–350, 1938.
   On curiosities of English spelling.

   GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH GRAMMARS. 10th ed.
   A compendium of all previous work in English grammar with a bibliography of grammars.

20. Brown, Roland Wilber
   COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC WORDS... Rev. ed.

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

22. Carnap, Rudolf
   THE LOGICAL SYNTAX OF LANGUAGE.
   A formal symbolic representation of linguistic structure. The systematic statement
   of formal rules which govern the forms of a language. A very scholarly work.

23. Carton, Irving S.
   INITIAL /SL/ IN ENGLISH. Ann Arbor,
   Un. Microfilms, 1957. (Un. Microfilm,
   Ann Arbor, Mich., Pub. #20,575)
   Concerns semantical cohesion among lexical units in English: Initial /SL/ was
   selected as a representative example.
24. Chomsky, N.
SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES. The Hague, Mouton, 1957.
Attempt to construct a formalized general theory of linguistic structure.

25. Colby, Frank O.
A pronouncing dictionary with etymologies.


27. Danielson, Bror
28. Davis, E. B.
   English stress accent. COLLEGE ENGLISH.
   v. 5, p. 136–141, 1943.

   The problem of uniform stress accenting in English is discussed.

29. Dawson, Benjamin
   PHILOLOGICA ANGLICANA: OR A PHILOLOGICAL
   AND SYNONYMICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH
   LANGUAGE. Ipswich, 1806. 500p.

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

30. Dawson, Benjamin
   PROLEPSIS PHILOLOGICAE ANGLICANAEE:
   OR PLAN OF A PHILOLOGICAL AND
   SYNONYMICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH
   LANGUAGE. Ipswich, 1797. 43p. (Republished
   1806.)

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

31. De Groot, A. W.
   Structural linguistics and word classes.

32. Denby, M.
   Decay and death in English vocabulary.
   YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY FOR 1922,

   Concerns the disappearance of words from languages. Specific instances are given
   from English.
33. Diringer, David
THE ALPHABET. N. Y., Philosophical

Contains a Chapter on specific systems of syllabic systems of writing, but does not clearly define "syllable." States that the order of the Latin alphabet of 23 letters was fixed from the middle ages. Only U, W, and J were added and were differentiations from V, V, and I respectively. Y and Z were appended at the end of the alphabet in the 1st century, and were used to transliterate Greek words. The Latin alphabet is:

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ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, 1500–1700.
I. SURVEY OF SOURCES. II. PHONOLOGY.

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

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DICTIONARY COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF ONE
WORD, TWO WORDS AND COMPOUND WORDS.

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

36. Eliason, N.
On syllable division in phonemics. LANGUAGE.
v. 18, p. 144–147, 1942.

Critique of the following article concerning patterning of syllabic phonemes:
Trager, G. and Block, B. The Syllabic Phonemes of English. LANGUAGE.
37. Eliason, N. E. and Davis, R. C.

38. Empson, William
THE STRUCTURE OF COMPLEX WORDS.
N. Y., New Directions, 1951.
Concerned with accrued meanings of words.

39. Emsley, Bert
Progress in pronouncing dictionaries.
AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 15, p. 55-59, 1940.
The means by which pronunciation is indicated in dictionaries follows a clearly defined pattern over the different periods of development of these dictionaries.

40. Ernst, Margaret S.
WORDS, ENGLISH ROOTS AND HOW THEY GROW.

41. Eyestone, Maxine A.
Compound substantive is a word-unit made up of two or more words which together function as a single part of speech. It differs from a simplex in that it must also have at least two strong stresses.
42. Faucett, Lawrence and Maki, I.
A STUDY OF ENGLISH WORD-VALUES.

List of words with frequency of usage.

43. Fisher, John Hurt
The ancestry of the English alphabet.

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

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

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

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An important work on English syntax.
46. Gage, W. W.

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

47. Gimson, A. C.
The linguistic relevance of stress in English.

48. Gleason, H. A.

A very comprehensive and excellent introduction to descriptive linguistics.

49. Guiraud, Pierre
BIBLIOGRAPHIE CRITIQUE DE LA STATISTIQUE LINGUISTIQUE.... Utrech, (Comite international permanent de linguistes. Publ. du comite de la statistique linguistique II).

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

50. Hackh, Ingo W. D.
The history of the alphabet. SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY. v. 25, p. 97–118, Aug 1927.

Historical treatise. Does not go into reasons for relative order of the alphabet.
51. Hall, Robert A.
How we noun incorporate in English.

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

52. Harap, Henry
The most common grammatical errors.
ENGLISH JOURNAL. (College ed.) v. 19,

A list of most common grammatical errors.

53. Harris, David P.
THE PHONEMIC PATTERNING OF THE
INITIAL AND FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTERS
OF ENGLISH FROM LATE OLD ENGLISH TO
THE PRESENT: A STRUCTURAL APPROACH
TO THEIR HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.
268p.

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

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Co-occurrence and transformation in linguistic
structure. LANGUAGE. v. 33, n. 3, pt. 1,

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

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

56. Harris, Zellig S.

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

57. Harris, Zellig S.

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

58. Harris, Zellig S.
Morpheme alternants in linguistic analysis.

Suggests a rigorous technique for determining morphemes of a language.

59. Harris, Z.

A set of structural methods for descriptive linguistics.
60. Harwood, F. W.

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

61. Harwood, F. W. and Wright, Alison M.

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

62. Hatcher, Anna Granville

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

64. Herdan, G.

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

TYPE-TOKEN MATHEMATICS; A TEXTBOOK
OF MATHEMATICAL LINGUISTICS.

A very technical compendium on mathematical linguistics.

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English verb nomenclature – 'third person
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Discussion of verb inflection forms.

67. Hill, Archibald A.

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTIC STRUCTURES.

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

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A note on the division of syllables in present
day English. AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 8,

On spoken language.

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The syllable as a structural unit. PROC.
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF
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Presentation and discussion of the following definition: "A syllable is a chain of expression including one and only one accent."

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

A textbook on modern linguistics. Comprehensive in scope.

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English verb inflection. STUDIES IN
LINGUISTICS. v. 1, n. 2, p. 1-2-1-2-1-2-8,
May 1942.

Very technical discussion of the subject.

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A formal statement of morphemic analysis.
STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS. v. 10, n. 2,

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

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Morpheme order diagrams. STUDIES IN
LINGUISTICS. (Norman, Okla.) v. 8, p. 79-81,
1950.

A brief but interesting means is discussed of diagramming morphemes.

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

Sound changes are classified with regard to their effect on structure.
75. Hultzen, Lee S.

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Stress and intonation. GENERAL LINGUISTICS.
v. 1, p. 35–42, 1955.
"There is no a priori or demonstrated basis for assuming that accent, in English, is primarily a matter of stress rather than of intonation."

77. Hunter, Edwin R.
Verb + Adverb = Noun. AMERICAN SPEECH.
On formation of such words as, buildup, call-down, etc.

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

79. Jespersen, O.
80. Jesperson, O.


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

81. Jesperson, O.


A basic, authoritative English historical grammar.

82. Jesperson, Otto


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

83. Jonson, Ben


The grammar of Ben Jonson of the English Language.

84. Joos, Martin


A collection of representative articles.
85. Joos, M.

86. Jordan, J. C.

87. Kelly, E. C.
Logical symbols are applied to analysis of sentences.

88. Kellogg, E. W.
Reversing the rotation of phonograph records provides a means for the analysis of speech.

89. Kennedy, Arthur G.
A very complete bibliography but not annotated, and poorly indexed.
90. Kennedy, Arthur G.
Odium Philologicum, or, A century of progress
In English philology. STANFORD STUDIES IN
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, p. 11–17, 1941.
An account of verbal wars waged in the 19th century on questions of language.

91. Kenyon, John S.
Syllabic consonants in Dictionaries.
Syllables can exist independently of vowels.

92. Ketcham, A. V.
The probability of a word-atom hypothesis.
Search for semantical "atoms".

93. Kisaka, Taiki
English monosyllabism. STUDIES IN ENGLISH
LITERATURE (TOKYO) v. 20, p. 536–552,
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A careful examination of English monosyllabism from a phonological point of view.
Some results of the analysis are quantified.

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AUTOMATED ANALYSIS AND CODING OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR INFORMATION
PROCESSING SYSTEMS. Systems Development
Possible means are suggested for automatic language structure analysis.
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GRAMMATICAL CODING OF ENGLISH WORDS.
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Based on usage by limited sample of population.

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The reduction of initial kn and gn in English.
LANGUAGE. v. 21, p. 77–86, 1945.
Reconsideration of available orthographic and orthoepistic evidence and a new explanation
of how K and G disappeared from the initial groups kn and gn.

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On the quantitative phonemic analysis of
English mono- and disyllables. PHILALOGICA,
Supplement to: CASOPIS PRO MODERNI
FILOLOGII. v. 8, p. 45–59, 1956.

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ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY. Moscow. State
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The mathematics of sentence structure. AM.

Obtaining an algorithm for distinguishing sentences from non-sentences.

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Critique of Fries' classification of words by parts-of-speech. "His criteria is inconsistent and conflicting."

102. Lathrop, Lorin Andrews

RHYMERS' LEXICON, COMPILED AND EDITED BY ANDREW LORING. (pseud.)... 2nd ed. N. Y. Dutton, 1905. 879p.

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103. Leopold, W. F.

Form or function as the basis of grammar.

A critical examination of some of Jesperson's concepts.

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Inner Form. LANGUAGE. v. 5, p. 254–260, Dec 1929.

Clarification of meanings of "inner forms" of language by various people.
105. Levens, Peter
MANIPULUS VOCABULORUM. London,
John Waley, 1570. 77 leaves.

Dictionary arranged alphabetically by the last syllable of each word. The first
English Rhyming dictionary.

106. Levin, Samuel R.
Comparing traditional and structural grammar.

Exactly what the title states.

107. Long, Ralph B.
English grammar in the 1960's. COLLEGE

Statement of current study in English Grammar, and projection of needs to 1970.

108. Magnusson, Rudolph
STUDIES IN THE THEORY OF PARTS OF SPEECH.

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The phonemes of current English. STUDIES FOR
WILLIAM O. READ. Un. of La., Univ. Press,
1940. p. 133–165.

Many aspects of the 40 phonemes of current English are discussed.

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The phonetic structure of English monosyllables.
AMERICAN SPEECH. v. 11, p. 203–218, 1936.

A study of phonemic and syllabic structures.
111. Malone, K.
Syllabic consonants in English. MOD. LANG. Q. v. 3, p. 5–8, 1942.

On the phonetics of sonants and consonants. Syllabics and asyllabic sounds frequently serve in each other's stead.

112. Malone, Kemp

Criteria for syllabication in English.

113. Marchand, Hans
Motivation by linguistic form: English about and rime combinations and their relevancy to word-formation. STUDIA NEOPHILOLOGICA. v. 29, p. 54–66, 1957.

Words like sing/song; or flim flam are combined primarily on the basis of structure rather than meaning.

114. Marchand, Hans

Various matters concerning prefixation in English are discussed and clarified.

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Notes on English suffixation. NEUPHILOLOGISCHE MITTEILUNGEN. v. 54, p. 246–272, 1953.

A terse but comprehensive grammatical analysis of suffixation in English.
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Phonology, Morphology, and word formation.
NEUPHILOLOGISHE MITTEILUNGEN. v. 52,
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Morphology is a legitimate chapter in phonology, but only type-forming alternations are relevant.

117. Marchand, Hans
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The verbal suffix -ettan in Old English.
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A contribution to the structural analysis of English vocabulary. Prispevek k strukturnímu rozboru anglické zasoby slovní. CASOPIS PRO MODERNI FILOLOGII. v. 26, p. 79–84, 1940.
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Problems encountered in the preparation of a 
dictionary of American words and meanings. 

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A SURVEY OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES. London, 

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Typology of languages. ACOUST. SOC. OF 
Investigates the mechanism of forming syllables and words in a given language 
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EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY. 
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Historical: related to dictionaries.
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ELEMENTS OF ORTHEOPY: CONTAINING A
DISTINCT VIEW OF THE WHOLE ANALOGY OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; SO FAR AS IT RE-
LATES TO PRONUNCIATION, ACCENT, AND
QUANTITY. London, T. Payne and Son, 1784.
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Special difficulties in describing stress phonemes of English lie in the relative nature
of its phonetic characteristics and in the variability of stresses in response to ex-
pressive prosody.

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The Newton-Hanna Speller. Boston,
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The phonetic concepts of John Walker and
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131. Newman, Stanley S.
   English suffixation: a descriptive approach.
   WORD. v. 4, p. 24–36, 1948
Mostly concerns phonetics, but comments on grammatical aspects of suffixation.

132. Nida, E. A.
   The analysis of grammatical constituents.
Systematic formulation of various descriptive features of all constructions which may form a basis for judging relative relationships.

133. Nida, Eugene A.

134. Northrup, Clark Sutherland
Bibliography, very comprehensive, arranged by subject.

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   The structure of the Afrikaans root morpheme.
A few examples are given of "predictable" morphemes. Afrikaans has 7,564 morphemes. The occurrences of types of morphemes are quantified.
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