

REVIEWS

Introduction to theoretical linguistics. By John Lyons. Pp. x, 519. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1968.

Reviewed by Kazimierz Polański, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

The book under review is meant primarily for students of linguistics, but it addresses itself simultaneously to any others who are interested in general or — as the author calls it — theoretical linguistics. The book presents a large body of information on various linguistic problems and should be regarded as one of the best introductions to general linguistics to have appeared in recent years.

The book consists of ten chapters, notes and references, bibliography, indices. The first chapter attempts to describe the goals of the theory of language and it gives us a short history of linguistics. Emphasis is here laid on the differences between modern linguistics and traditional approaches to linguistic problems. The author describes in detail the most characteristic features which distinguish modern linguistics as a whole from the older type of linguistics. He lists the following features of modern linguistics: priority of the spoken language over the written, its descriptiveness as opposed to the prescriptiveness of traditional linguistics, concern in principle with all languages without discrimination in favour of any, priority of synchronic over diachronic description, the structural approach or "structuralism", the distinction between "langue" and "parole". As can easily be seen, the features of modern linguistics cited are of varying importance and not all of them are accepted by all schools of modern linguistics.

In chapter 2 the author discusses such topics as the so-called two planes in language (i.e., the plane of expression and the plane of content), the problem of substance and form, the principle of contrast or opposition versus free variation, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in language, the notion of markedness, etc. A separate section (81 - 98) is devoted here to statistical implications in linguistics. This chapter is a remarkably clear presentation of the basic concepts of the structural approach.

Chapter 3 presents the principles of phonetics and phonology. In my opinion it is the weakest part of the book. While the other chapters give us in principle an up-to-date description of the present-day state of various fields of linguistic research, this one stops at classical phonology and recent achievements of phonological theory are scarcely mentioned.

Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 deal with the theory of grammar. Of these, chapter 4 bears the most general character. It treats of such problems as various meanings of formality in grammar, acceptability (phonological as well as grammatical), interdependence of phonology and grammar, classification and subclassification of grammatical units. In a few cases the author expresses here his own views where they differ from the current opinions about the problems. I fully agree with his attitude towards grammaticality or acceptability. In describing a given language, the linguist will be faced with the problem of drawing the limits of grammaticality at a particular point:

"His decision to draw these limits at one place rather than another, if the decision

is made consciously after weighing the various alternatives that present themselves, will tend to be determined by two main factors. The first may be referred to as the principle of 'diminishing returns'. It is possible to go a lot further with the distributional subclassification of words than would have been thought feasible, or even desirable, by traditional grammarians. But sooner or later, in his attempt to exclude the definitely unacceptable sentences by means of the distributional subclassification of their component words, the linguist will be faced with a situation in which he is establishing more and more rules, each covering very few sentences; and he will be setting up so many overlapping word-classes that all semblance of generality is lost. This is what is meant by the principle of 'diminishing returns': there comes a point... at which the increase in the complexity of the rules is too 'costly' in proportion to its 'yield', a relatively small increase in the coverage of acceptable and unacceptable sentences. But the second factor is no less important. Since the sentences of the language being described are so numerous (and, ..., for both practical and theoretical reasons we may wish to say that they are infinite in number), one cannot hope to decide for every sentence generated by the grammar that it is definitely acceptable or unacceptable. ... One should not exaggerate the difference of opinion between linguists on this question. To assert that the grammatical structure of language is *in the last resort* indeterminate is not the same as to assert that no part of the grammatical structure is determinate" (152 - 154).

In chapter 5 the author presents the elements of linguistic typology with reference to grammar. Chapter 6 describes the foundations of generative grammar in its two kinds, phrase-structure grammar and transformational grammar. The exposition is very clear and can be recommended to all those who want to get acquainted with the theory of transformational-generative grammar. Chapter 7 treats of grammatical categories. In a way it is a continuation of chapter 5 as it also gives a great deal of information on typological problems. Examples are cited here from various languages, including non-Indo-European ones, such as Finnish, Turkish, Swahili. Special attention is paid to the lexicon, in particular to the problem of parts of speech and their syntactic functions. It can easily be seen that the author has adopted a transformational-generative point of view with regard to the theory of grammar. In fact, he states it explicitly in his preface (p. x). As far as parts of speech are concerned the author represents the recent views of transformationalists. In particular, the status of the verb and the adjective in deep structure is accounted for in a very interesting way. The author claims that the two most obvious differences between the lexical classes in the Indo-European languages traditionally referred to as adjectives and verbs both have to do with the surface phenomenon of inflexion. It is true that in notional treatments of parts of speech, verbs are said to denote either actions or states, and adjectives to denote qualities. But there are languages in which a distinction between verbs denoting state and verbs denoting action is more important than the distinction between verbs and adjectives. The author points out that a distinction between verbs of action and stative verbs is also relevant to English. Verbs denoting state in English do not normally show up in the continuous form. Nor do most English adjectives normally occur in the continuous form (i.e. *Mary is beautiful*, but not **Mary is being beautiful*); this is because they are stative. But there are quite a few adjectives which show up in the continuous form in the appropriate contexts (e.g., *Mary is being silly now*). The author concludes:

"In other words, to be stative is normal for the class of adjectives, but abnormal for verbs; to be non-stative is normal for verbs, but abnormal for adjectives. ... We talk about 'stative verbs' in English (as distinct from adjectives) and 'non-stative adjectives' (as distinct from verbs) because the aspectual contrast of stative *v.* non-stative in general coincides with, but in particular instances is in conflict with, the inflexional differences traditionally regarded as being of greater importance in the definition of the parts

of speech. It is, however, the aspectual contrast which correlates, if anything does, with the notional definition of the verb and the adjective in terms of 'action' and 'quality'" (325).

In my opinion, however, the problem is not that simple, and needs further investigation.

The next chapter, 8, is perhaps the most interesting of the book. It deals with the problem of grammatical functions and opens with a discussion of the notions of subject and predicate as viewed by traditional linguistics. Special attention is paid here to the concept of the subject. The author points out that in traditional linguistics it was identified with such notions as 'topic' (as opposed to 'comment'), 'actor' or 'agent'. These views belong to the notional account of the problem. A clear distinction must be drawn between notional and formal definitions in grammar. The author attaches great importance to the latter but does not disregard the former. According to his view they are the only criteria universally applicable. Subject is identified with topic, topic with noun, and then noun is understood as 'the name of a person or thing'. He writes:

"... the distinction between subject and predicate is universally and clearly applicable only in sentences whose nuclei consist of one nominal expression and an intransitive predicate; and, in such sentences, the definition of the subject depends ultimately upon the same criteria as those which define the noun in general syntactic theory" (344).

I should like to point out here that this standpoint is very close to views developed by some contemporary Polish scholars (Jerzy Kuryłowicz, Adam Heinz). But despite his efforts the author did not succeed in overcoming his difficulties with various kinds of subjects ('grammatical subject', 'logical subject', etc.; in my opinion, these distinctions should be eliminated from linguistic discussions).

The next sections of the chapter ("Transitivity and ergativity", "Voice", and "Existential, locative and possessive constructions") deal with the most fundamental, and at the same time the most controversial, problems of present-day syntactic theory. In many respects, the author presents here his own views. In particular, he tries to show that the difference between so-called ergative languages and nominative languages is not so great as it may seem at first sight. He points out the similarity between ergative and causative constructions. Traditionally, one talks about an ergative construction if the 'subject' of an intransitive verb becomes the 'object' of a corresponding transitive verb, and a new ergative 'subject' is introduced as the agent or cause of the action referred to. Eskimo and Georgian, among others, are listed as typical ergative languages.

It can easily be seen that from the purely semantic point of view such relationships hold also between many sentences in Indo-European languages. Consider these two sentences in English:

- (a) The stone moved
- (b) John moved the stone.

If the second sentence is taken as an answer to a question with reference to the first sentence, e.g. 'Who moved the stone?', we get a situation reminiscent of conditions prevailing in ergative languages. According to the author's view transitivity is closely related to ergativity or causativity. A transitive sentence like (b) may be derived syntactically from an intransitive sentence like (a) by means of an ergative or causative transformation. In many languages there is a grammatical device for forming causative verbs. In English there are many verbs which can simply be used in both functions, intransitive and causative, e.g. *move, change, open, shine, grow, develop, close, start, stop, begin, break, crack, split*.

This problem is also connected with case system and concord on the one hand, and with the notion of animateness versus inanimateness on the other. The author discusses an abstract situation in which *A* is the subject of a transitive verb (necessarily

animate), *B* is either the subject of an intransitive verb or the object of a transitive verb.

B may be animate (B_a) or inanimate (B_i):

- (1) B_i moved (cf. It moved)
- (2) B_a moved (cf. He/She moved)
- (3) *A* moved B_i (cf. He/She moved it)
- (4) *A* moved B_a (cf. He/She moved him/her).

If we now identify the category 'neuter' with the category 'inanimate' in Indo-European languages, English can be considered typical of most Indo-European languages in two respects. First, note that the case of B_i in (1) is usually said to be nominative and the case of B_i in (3) accusative, but there is no inflexional difference in B_i associated with the occurrence of B_i in the position of subject or object, since it is only animate nominals which display different inflexions in nominative and accusative. Second, the case of B_a in (2) is identical with the case of *A* in (3) and (4). And it is only in this second, apparently surface structure, respect that Indo-European languages differ from ergative languages.

It is worth pointing out that considerations of this type support the surmise put forward by some linguists a long time ago that Indo-European system of case distinctions developed from an earlier system in which the nominative was an ergative suffix (-s) found only with animate nouns. This picture, however, is not so clear, because the correlation between grammatical and natural gender in other Indo-European languages is not so close as in English.

In the section concerning voice the author duly distinguishes passive sentences from passive forms of verbs. This distinction is very important, though not always recognized by many linguists. The author tries to demonstrate that passive sentences are primarily agentless ones. Marking an agent in passive sentences is posterior according to the author's view. This supposition seems very plausible since passive sentences are usually used without any constituent denoting an agent. However, the author's attempt to outline a tentative transformational approach to transitives and causatives seems to attach too much importance to causative constructions in accounting for transitives. Doubts can also be raised concerning the author's approach to the problem of the indirect object, which is considered by him to be part of a causative construction. In his opinion sentences like:

- (a) John gives the book to Mary
- (b) Mary has the book

are to be related syntactically in the same way as:

- (a) John moves the stone
- (b) The stone moves (368).

It seems, however, that the indirect object must be taken as given in the deep structure. Otherwise the interpretation of sentences like:

- (a) John passed the book to Mary
- (b) John brought the book to Mary
- (c) John threw the book to Mary

would become too complicated. It seems to me that the author's attitude in such cases results from overestimating the rôle of universals in grammar.

On the other hand, in the last two chapters of the book dealing with semantics, the author is very cautious regarding the problem of universals. It is worthwhile to cite the following passage of chapter 10:

"Little need be said about the alleged universality of semantic components, except that it is an assumption which is commonly made by philosophers and linguists on the basis of their anecdotal discussion of a few well-chosen examples from a handful of the world's languages. ... It may well be that future developments in semantics, psychology, physiology, sociology, anthropology, and various other disciplines, will justify the view

that there are certain 'language invariant but language linked components of a conceptual system that is part of the cognitive structure of the human mind', as Katz suggested. Such empirical evidence as there is available at the present time would tend to refute, rather than confirm, this hypothesis" (473).

In closing I should like to emphasize that due to the numerous and most actual problems discussed in this book on the one hand and to their extremely clear presentation on the other it can be read profitably by advanced linguists as well as by beginners.

La structure de la phrase verbale à l'époque alfrédienne. By Paul Bacquet. (Publications de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Strasbourg, 145). Pp. 775. Paris: Société d'Éditions 'Les Belles Lettres', 1962.

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The appearance of the work under review seven years ago is undoubtedly a landmark in the field of Old English in general and its positional syntax in particular. Being of outstanding value and importance to every student of the English language in its diachronic aspect, it certainly deserves to be reviewed in our country as well, even if at much too late a date¹, especially as the book is not easily available here.

This bulky volume, the first of a series of three, rich in documentary material minutely pigeonholed and most carefully presented and discussed in every detail according to the same general plan and method adopted by the author, gives a final and decisive blow to anyone who still believes that the word order in Old English was free.

In fact the main objective of the entire volume is, first, to show that 'la liberté de l'ordre des éléments de phrase [en vieil-anglais] est un mythe, hérité, comme bien d'autres mythes linguistiques, du XIX^e siècle allemand' (11) and, secondly, to prove that every sentence or clause (*la phrase verbale*) found in the chief six Alfredian texts of the ninth century², was built according to a certain well defined pattern (*formule*), which could be either unmarked or basic (*l'ordre de base*) or marked (*l'ordre marqué*), since, according to the author, every deviation from that *ordre de base* carefully established in innumerable formulae throughout the book can be explained as having *l'ordre marqué* (individual, connective, global or multiple) if only one takes into consideration the larger context in which any 'irregular' or 'exceptional' sentence appears.

To achieve this aim, ambitious in itself and gigantic in its scope, Bacquet must have first collected all the available material for the chosen period, which means thousands and thousands of slips to cover every sentence or clause found in the corpus³ and next he must have classified it, as it appears from the book, into a vast number of pigeonholes according to such criteria as whether the given clause is dependent or independent, declarative, interrogative or imperative, positive or negative; according to the number of elements in each clause (hence the constant division into two-, three-, four-, five-, six- and more element classes in every section); according to the nature of the verb, the *noeud* of the clause (hence the regular further distinction between 'verbe plein', 'verbe à deux objets', impersonal, auxiliary, with the subdivision into *wesan*-type,

¹ For earlier references to this work see my *Ordering of elements in late Old English prose in terms of their size and structural complexity*, Wrocław: Ossolineum, 1966, e.g. p.7 (note 3), p. 16 (n. 14), p. 27 (n. 2), p. 32 (n. 3), p. 36 (n. 11), etc.

² The documentary evidence is based on the following texts: the *Cura Pastoralis* (C. P.), *Orosius* (Or.), the *Testament of Alfred* (T. A.), the *Soliloquies* (S. A.), the *Laws* (L.), the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (ASC) down to the year 892. Sporadically also Alfred's translation of Boethius' *De consolazione philosophiae* is used, but Bede's *Ecclesiastical history* is mentioned only in Appendix II (748 - 753), where a general survey of the language's positional syntax in the tenth and eleventh centuries is given.

³ Cf. note 2.

habban-type and modals); and according to whether the verb is finite or nonfinite (infinitive, gerund, present participle, past participle), etc.

This preliminary work seems to have been executed extremely carefully and accurately (the care and erudition shows from every page), and there are hardly more than one or two points on which one has to disagree with the author.

First the segmentation of quoted sentences into sentence elements is at times not clear to me. Why for instance expressions such as *eahta hund mila lang* are treated as if consisting of two sentence elements (104) instead of one, but *mid ofermettum gewundad* (107) as if consisting of one element instead of two? After all in the former case *eahta hund mila* modifies the adjective only, not the verb, but in the latter case *mid ofermettum* modifies the verbal part of the clause (*gewundad*). Why adverbial modifiers expressed by a clause are usually disregarded from the structure of the clause, e. g. *α he þær leg of he...* is treated as if consisting of three elements (70) and similarly *he hæfde L wintra* (72) [the original has *α he hæfde L wintra þa þa he to rice feng*]? Why dependent 'complétive' clauses are treated as an extra element (76: *Ic geseo þæt þu be gebæde*), but independent are not (e. g. p. 66: *Salomon cweðð: ...*)? The latter belongs rather to p. 76, where an additional paragraph (§ f) should be introduced. Why the adverbial particle (postposition) is sometimes treated as an autonomous sentence element, e. g. *ut adrifan* — "two elements" (528), and at other times not, e. g. *utgelædde* — "one element" (79)? Should the spelling be of such decisive importance?

Secondly, why with all this minute compartmentalization, the conjunctions *and*, *æc* are constantly disregarded or altogether absent from citation and consequently conjunctive and non-conjunctive clauses with the subject expressed are treated throughout the book without any discrimination?

If the first group of queries does not impair the validity of any statement made in the book, the second, however, may, since it is well known that conjunctive clauses may have different order from the non-conjunctive (cf. Andrew, *Syntax and Style*). Consequently some patterns proposed by the author may not be quite convincing, as for instance those concerning *swa*, *þær*, *sona*, *swiþe* (cf. e. g. pp. 69, 70, 78).

Having amassed and classified such a vast body of material as well as having arrived at such revolutionary conclusions as stated above, Bacquet had at least two different ways open to him how to present his findings. He could try and formulate some basic principles governing the ordering of sentence elements in general for the analysed period and especially try to establish something of a fundamental ordering pattern (all the deviations of which could be explained either as being grammatical in nature — thus still remaining within the realm of his *ordre de base* or as being stylistic in nature, i. e. his *ordre marqué*), or else he could go step by step presenting and analysing one after the other each of the many compartments into which he had classified all his material.

By adopting the former alternative, Prof. Bacquet would have had to do some extra, additional work on his material, but the presentation and the book itself would have been shorter, more concise and probably more lucid and easy to follow, but at the same time many a detail and a host of illustrative examples, which have been so carefully culled out and classified by the author, would have been lost. For these reasons, probably, Bacquet has chosen the second alternative, with the result that the body of the work (Chapters II–XIII or pp. 64–742) consists in fact of a most detailed and most careful analysis of the corpus but in terms of scores and scores of various, individual patterns, into which the factual material had been preliminarily classified (as mentioned above) with only occasional attempts at some generalizations (cf. e. g. his 'Synthèse', 120–121).

Since it is impossible to do full justice to the wealth of the material presented meticulously in each chapter of the volume under review, I will limit myself to, and concentrate on, two points mainly. First, I shall try to point out some of the shortcomings

as I see them in the method adopted by the author, and, second, I shall try to reconstruct what I would call the fundamental ordering pattern for the period as it emerges from the book itself, the lack of which in the book, and in the 'Conclusion Générale' (754–761) at least if not in the body of the work, detracts much of the value of the volume.

The chief methodological shortcoming of the work I see in the constant use of particular, individual formulas without any attempt at all to use or introduce overall patterns, or general matrices, even within a given chapter or subchapter. So for instance when discussing the basic word order (*l'ordre de base*) of the Imperative with the verb with two objects (*à deux liaisons*) in 'La phrase de quatre éléments' (247–49) he distinguishes four separate formulas as follows:

Première formule:

Verbe — Datif pronom. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Nu \\ þonne \\ Eft, \text{ etc.} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ON \\ ou \\ Proposition. \end{array} \right.$

Exemples [two out of seven]:

forgyf me þonne wisdom (*S. A.* par. 12.21).

and *sege me ærest hwæt þu cuðlicost wite* (*S. A.* par. 15.1–2; ex. anal. *Ibid.* 42.13).

Deuxième formule:

Verbe — OP direct — *þonne* — Datif Nominal.

Exemple:

Befæste hit þonne boestafum, and awrit hit (*S. A.* par. 4.5).

Troisième formule:

Verbe — Nu — Datif nominal — Proposition complétive.

Exemple:

Forgif nu, Drihten, urum modum þæt hi moton to þe astigan þurh þas earfoðu pisse worulde (*Cons. Phil.* 82.6–8).

Quatrième formule:

Verbe — OP direct — Datif pronom. — *Ærest*.

Exemple:

Do þæt me ærest (*S. A.* par. 54.3).

These four formulas could easily be reduced to one more general formula with seven slots:

Verbe — OP direct — Datif pronom. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} nu \\ þonne \\ eft \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\} - \text{Datif. nom.} - ON - \text{Proposition complétive}$

which are filled in according to the character of the slot-filler, but always in the same general order. Besides this overall formula would make up for the fact that three out of the four cited above are based on one example each. On the other hand, needless to add, this overall formula, though abstract in itself, also covers the other three particular formulas established earlier (244–47) in the subdivision 'La phrase de trois éléments', and indirectly confirms the validity of the larger, overall formula, tentatively set up above.

This single example, taken at random out of many, shows how the author's seven formulas (three+four) can easily be reduced to one. And so it might have been with every other chapter, section and subsection throughout the book.

This regular avoidance of more general formulae and the almost monotonous starting each chapter or section from the least to the most elaborate (long) clauses lead of necessity

to a number of shortcomings and inconveniences such as constant repetitions of the same regularities, numerous revisions (modifications) of rules established at an earlier stage, serious lacunae in the presentation of certain problems and frequent complaints that such and such a pattern has not been found in the corpus or has had to be based on a single (*unique*) example only. The total absence of a clearly stated fundamental ordering pattern, which would serve as a guide or point of reference to author and reader alike, and an almost complete absence of cross-references, which are especially needed when the material is so mechanically pigeonholed, are not only acutely felt by the often helpless reader, but seem to indicate that even the author is occasionally lost in the maze of the formulae he has created and from time to time gives us particular rules (or examples) which are at variance with each other.

Examples.

On p. 87 we are told that 'eac et þeah suivent invariablement un verbe dans l'ordre de base', but on p. 89 that 'Les adverbess: ær, ærest, eft, nu, suivent directement le verbe dans l'ordre de base'. One may wonder which of the two statements is true. The fact that þeah precedes ær is found only in a footnote (p. 89 n. 1), which by the way seems to have escaped notice even a careful reader such as W. Barritt (1965: 148) who places adverbs before conjunctions in his two "schemes"⁴.

The example with the order *him þæt þa*, given as regular without any note on p. 94, does not correspond to the rule on p. 98 (on the sequence 'OP accus.—OP dat.') nor to the rule on p. 99 (that *þonne* like *þa* 'suit le premier élément pronominal'). Partial explanation, commented upon frankly by the author himself as 'Ces remarques sont naturellement de simples hypothèses', is found, without a cross-reference, on pp. 245–46. But this again is at variance with the earlier treatment of *þæt* (68, 69, 78, 79) on a par with *hit*, *þe*, etc., i. e. as a 'pronominal objet'.

On p. 86, 2^e cas, we are told that if there is a 'conflict' between two prepositional determinants, 'le circonstant modal précède le circonstant de mouvement ou celui de localisation' (for which four examples are given), but later on, p. 106, the order, based on one example, is different. Consequently in the "Tableaux récapitulatifs" we find the order "Dét. mod.—Dét. loc.", p. 119, but "Dét. loc.—Dét. mod.", p. 124.

That indirect Nominal Object precedes Direct Nominal Object (ON), we are told time and again, that Gen. Object follows Acc. Object, we are told only once (97), but what happens when the verb requires both Dative and Genitive, we are told nowhere, as far as I can see. And similarly with two pronominal objects. And yet the answer could be given on the basis of examples from *Orosius*, e. g. *Or.* 296, 10–11 (*þæm Gotan þæs gewinnes*) or *Or.* 38, 18–19 (*Moyse a hys folce þæs utfaereldes*) as well as *Or.* 98, 20 (*x he him þæs getygpæde*) or *Or.* 64, 29–30.

One may also be entitled to ask what was the relative order of two light adverbs in preverbal position, yet the discussion (78–79) disregards entirely the pertinent example: *He þa swa dyde* (*Or.* 54.23).

On p. 95, n. 1, the author complains saying, 'Il n'existe pas dans nos textes de phrase «neutre» de quatre éléments où les deux déterminations du verbe à deux objets seraient de nature pronominale'. Obviously the example from *Or.* 98, 20 (*x he him þæs getygpæde*) must have escaped the author's notice. (The example is perfect from P. Bacquet's point of view who disregards *and* as a rule). His reconstruction of the sequence "OP-Pr. dat." (*hit þe*, or better *hit him*) is attested by 'des phrases plus fournies', but he does not say where. (In fact it is found on p. 98).

The statement that the structure *gefreo me þæs* 'semble indiquer qu'il s'agit d'un

⁴ *Language* 41, p. 405.

⁵ F. Th. Visser, *An historical syntax of the English language, I: Syntactical units with one verb* (Leiden, 1963), pp. 608–610.

cas assez rare' (p. 246, n. 1) is at variance with the previously quoted *x he him þæs getygpæde*. Besides, numerous sequences of the type *me þæs, him þæs, us þæs, him hiera, þe þæs* are also quoted by Visser for the Alfredian epoch⁵. On the contrary, the sequence *gefreo his me* in the same note seems to have no support as having *l'ordre de base*, and should be either asterisked or marked *marqué*.

The frequent complaints of the author that he has to set up formulas based on one example only stem also from his rigid compartmentalization of material and almost complete disregard for cross-references.

So for instance in case of 'le seule exemple où le verbe se trouve déterminé par une «postposition»', i. e.,

wulfas atugan þa stacan up (81)

he prefers to give a half-page long theoretical discussion why *up* should follow the object instead of simply referring the reader to longer sentences with postposition such as

þa sticode him mon þa eagan ut,

x siþan him mon slog þa handa of (*Or.* 168, 4–5);

cf. also *Or.* 238, 12 (*þone weal niþer oþ þone grund*); p. 93.

Of course in connection with this, sentences such as *hefe up ðine stefne; Læt forð ðine willas* (240) should also be considered especially as these are regarded normal not only in the ninth century, but also later on (cf. 752, on *Wulfstan*).

Finally, as a result of the fact that P. Bacquet does not avail himself of the overall patterns, some of his formulas are not exact (vague), as for instance those on pp. 118, 119 and 122, where the same sentence element (be it *þa*, 'Postposit', or 'Nom. acc.' respectively) occupies, side by side, two successive slots in the same formula.

And yet on the basis of the data, formulas, and sporadic more general observations found above all in Chapter II ('L'ordre de base dans la déclarative affirmative'), but supplemented by the data from other chapters, especially Chapter III, VI and IX ('L'ordre de base dans la déclarative négative', 'L'impérative: étude de l'ordre de base' and 'Examen des structures secondaires' respectively), the following general ordering principles can be formulated for the *ordre de base*, which are much fuller than those given by the author in his 'Synthèse' (120–121) and his 'Tableaux récapitulatifs' (117–120 and 122–126). They are as follows:

1. The constitutive elements of the clause, Subject and Predicate normally appear in the order

(...) S (...) V (...) (Inf.) (...) (PP) (...),

i. e., S (Subject) precedes V (Verb in finite form) which in turn may be followed by Inf. (Infinitive) and/or PP (Present or Past Participle). The dots (...) before, between, and after the given element are meant to indicate that these slots may be occupied by one or more elements of the remaining two classes: Complements (C) and/or Adverbial Modifiers (A). The parentheses enclosing "Inf." and "PP" show that these elements are optional, i. e. need not, and often do not, appear in every clause. The appearance of all these four elements in a clause is actually so rare that quoting the example I have come across in the book under discussion (114) seems not to be out of place, especially since P. Bacquet nowhere discusses the possible positional relationship of the Inf. and PP explicite. The example is:

Ic hyt wolde witan afandud (*S. A.* ad 32.8).

2. All the Complements are placed between the constitutive (grammatical) elements in slots represented in my formula by dots (...) according to their 'size', 'weight' and 'structural complexity'⁶. Thus the pronominal complements (*him, hine, his, þæs, þæt*, etc.) come between S and V, the nominal complement (including nouns and nominal groups as well as adjectives and adjectival groups) come after Inf., if there is one, but before PP.

⁶ For these concepts see my *Ordering of elements*.

Prepositional Complements (nominal or pronominal) are placed just after the nominal slot, if any, and the Complement Clauses (propositions complétives) after PP, if any, or else at the end of the clause.

3. In a similar way all the Adverbial Modifiers occupy the dotted slots according to their size, weight and structural complexity. Thus light ('petits') adverbs, such as *þa* (time), *þær* (place), *swa* (manner) are placed between S and V; the other 'small' adverbs — which I believe were always stressed — such as *eac*, *þeah* (conjunction-adverbs), *a*, *ær*, *ærest*, *eft*, *nu*, *oft*, *næfre*, etc. are placed between V and Inf.; full adverbs and adverbial groups such as those of manner (*deornunga*, *untreowlice*, *swiþe riclice*), direction (*innan*, *utan*), or duration (*six gear*) come after V but before prepositional Modifiers, if any, which in turn come before PP, if any; and finally clausal adverbial modifiers are placed at the end.

In this way nine main distinctive positional slots (or boxes) can be postulated:

a) the primary ones: 1 (for S), 3 (for V), 5 (for Inf.) and 8 (for PP);

b) the secondary ones: 2 (between S and V, for 'small', light unaccented elements), 4 (between V and Inf., for 'small', accented elements), 6 (immediately after V, for all nominal, adjectival and adverbial non-prepositional groups), 7 (mediately after V but immediately before PP, for all prepositional phrases), 9 (the final slot, for all clausal complements and modifiers). Conjunctions such as *and*, *ac*, etc., wholesale disregarded by P. Bacquet, normally come before S, hence numerically they may be symbolized by 0 (zero).

4. In case of conflict in a given slot (box) between C and A, Complements have precedence before Adverbial Modifiers in every slot. So for instance in slot 2 we have the order *him sona*, *hi þær*, *hit swa* (cf. p. 78); in slot 6: *besætan þa burg X winter* (81), *hæfde rice XXIII wintra* (81), *ymsittað ða burg swiðe gebyrdlice* (240); *Berað eowre byrdenna gemænelice betwux iow* (243); in slot 7: *Ic wrice on eow æfter eowrum geðeahte* (82); *[He] feng to rice on Wesseaxum* (ASC 611, 674); in slot 9: *ac he nyste hwæt þæs soþes wæs, for þæm he hit self ne geseah þa Finnas* (Or. 17, 32-33).

5. In case of conflict between two or more members of the same class in the same slot more delicate rules (regularities) have to be formulated.

a) Two pronominal complements (slot 3): Here Accusative comes before Dative (cf. p. 98), but Genitive follows the latter (cf. the discussion above, 146: *and he him þæs getygpade*).

b) Two 'small', 'light' modifiers (slot 3): Here *þa*¹, *þonne*¹ come before all the other modifiers (cf. pp. 118, 121 3b), e.g.: *He þa swa dyde* (Or. 54, 23).

c) Two 'small', accented modifiers (slot 4): Here the conjunction-adverbs (*eac*, *þeah*) come before the other stressed adverbs (*a*, *ær*, *ærest*, etc.). Cf. the discussion above, 146, and note 4.

d) Two nominal complements (slot 6): Here Dative comes before Accusative which in turn may be followed by Genitive or Instrumental (for Acc. of Duration see rule 4 above). The sequence Dat.-Acc.-Gen. has been discussed above, 146, the order Acc.-Instr. may be illustrated by the example:

hæfde Poros monegum wundum gewundodne (563).

e) A nominal and an adjective (slot 6): If a nominal and an adjective constitute two different sentence elements (two complements), the nominal complement (the object) precedes the adjectival complement as can be deduced from the example:

he scel habban his modes eagan hale (115, 529).

f) A nominal and a 'postposition' (slot 6): In case a nominal and an adverbial particle constitute two different sentence elements, the nominal complement, according to P. Bacquet pp. 81 - 82, precedes the adverbial complement:

wulfas atugan þa stacan up.

But this order seems not to have been quite established at that time (see the discussion p. 146-47) and should be looked upon rather as one of the two or three possibilities. It is not fixed even today (see also my *Ordering of Elements*, p. 36).

g) Two, or more, Prepositional Modifiers (slot 7): This is elaborated comparatively most exhaustively by P. Bacquet e.g. on p. 121 where he states the following priorities: 'détermination modale [*swa fyr, mid firde*] sur les autres déterminations circonstancielles; la détermination d'origine du mouvement (unde?) sur la détermination de but du mouvement (quo?) [*ut of Sodomian to Segor*]; la localisation vague sur la détermination de localisation précise [*on Tarentan þærebyrig æt anre feorme*]' . Yet even here the prepositional Modifier of Time is not mentioned. The material at hand seems to point out that the prepositional modifier of Time was placed after that of Manner but before that of Place, as can be deduced from the following quotations:

... *wæs gefulwad mid his þeode on Eastron* (ASC 627)

... *gefeah in Eastron on Posentesbyrg* (ASC 661).

h) Gerund and Gerundive phrases: Barritt (148) in his *Scheme 1* places gerundive phrases in the same row with dependent clauses, but after them. More careful reading of the data provided by P. Bacquet, seems to indicate that gerundive phrases should be placed before dependent clauses (cf. the relevant examples on pp. 110, 554, 555, e.g.:

Ða ðiowas sint to monianne ðette hie hiera hlafordas ne forsion.)

Consequently gerund and gerundive groups will be placed in my Fundamental Ordering Pattern which follows not after but before clauses (slot 9).

Fundamental Ordering Pattern⁷

0—conj. *and*, *ac*

1—subject, nominal or pronominal

2—light, unaccented, pronominal elements

a—personal and demonstrative pronouns in oblique cases with the following sequence: acc.-dat.-gen.

b—'small' adverbs¹: first *þa*¹, *þonne*¹, *þissan*
next *þær*, *swa* or *sona*

3—verb in finite form, full or auxiliary, often preceded by the negative particle *ne* or *n-*

4—'small' adverbs², usually accented

a—conjunction adverbs: *eac*, *þeah*, *hwæþre*

b—other 'small' adverbs: *a*, *ær*, *ærest*, *ær þæm*, *giet*, *eft*, *næfre*, *nu*, *oft*, *þa*², *þonne*², *simle*, etc.

c—adverbial particle: *ut*, *up* (But see rule 5 f above)

5—infinitive

6—heavy, non-prepositional elements

I. Complements

a—nominals (nouns or nominal groups) with the internal sequence: Dat. -Acc.-Gen. (or Instr.)

b—adjectives (as subj. or obj. compl.) or adv. particles *up*, *forþ* (as subj. or obj. compl.)

II. Adverbial modifiers

c—adverbials of manner (*swiþe fæste*, *deornunga*) or duration (*fif gear*) or direction (*innan*, *utan*, *west*)

7—prepositional elements

⁷ For the concept of F.O.P. see my *Ordering of elements*, Ch. VII.

I. Complements

a—pronominal or nominal prepositional complements

II. Adverbials

b—prepositional adverbials of manner or circumstance (*swa fyr, mid firde, mid his sworde*)c—prepositional adverbials of time (*on Eastron, ymb ane niht*)d—prepositional adverbials of place (*on eardan, ongean Hannibal*)

8—participles, active or passive, and gerundive groups

a—participles, active or passive

b—gerunds or gerundive groups

9—clauses, dependent or independent

This overall ordering pattern is of course an abstraction in the sense that on the performance level (in the corpus) longer sentences than having six, seven or eight slots filled in have not been recorded. This is partly due to the fact that number seven seems to be the magical figure of human capacity and partly because some of the slots in the general formula are mutually exclusive as in the case of nominal/pronominal direct/indirect objects or the adverbial particle which may occupy either slot 4c or slot 6b but not both. Since longer sentences seem to be of particular interest in a way as proofs of the existence of a fundamental ordering pattern, a small sample from the book under review will be given for illustration:

ac ic hyt þe ne mæg mid fæawum weordum gesecean (8 el., 530)

ac þu hit me hæfst nu swiðe sweetole gereht (8 el., 565)

α Gallie waron ær siex monað binnan þære byrig hergiende (7 el., 576)

α Claudius het ut adrifan ealle þa Iudan þe þærbinnan waron (7 el., 528)

We sculon simle seegan Code ðoncas for eow broður (6 el., 530)

(Iudeas comon,) α woldon hine don niedenga to cyninge (6 el., 177).

The Fundamental Ordering Pattern as devised above would not be complete without mentioning a few additional details so carefully gathered in P. Bacquet's work. First, *man/mon* as subject follows the personal objects (dat., gen., acc.), if any, and not precedes them as S should (cf. pp. 67, 68, 90, 391, 393, 394, 484–5, 569, etc.). Second, *þær* seems to follow the auxiliary *be* (cf. p. 105) probably because, I think, it was heavier than the unstressed forms *is, wæs, etc.* Third, *þa* is placed after the first pronominal object, if there are more than one (cf. p. 99), thus separating them. A similar separation by *þa* occurs when S is expressed twice, e.g., *He þa Cirus...* (cf. pp. 94, 98, 93 n.1). Besides, P. Bacquet distinguishes two different *þa* and *þonne* adverbs according to their meanings and positions they take. These I have indicated by adding superscripts (*þa*¹ and *þa*², *þonne*¹ and *þonne*²). *þa*¹ and *þonne*² are said to express a simple chronological succession and *þa*² and *þonne*¹ — a motivated succession or cause (90–92).

Prof. Bacquet himself, of course, employs only individual, concrete formulas, without empty slots, separately for each type of sentence or clause (affirmative, negative, interrogative, imperative, etc.). If he had invented something of an overall pattern (or Fundamental Ordering Pattern), all these individual patterns in these chapters could have been easily deduced from it and his presentation of these could be considerably simplified, since the differences between them lie primarily in the relative positions of the constitutive elements of the clause: S, V, Inf., PP.

So for instance the imperative is made by placing V just after 0 ('zero'), if this is present, or else at the very beginning of the clause just immediately before S, which in case of the second person may be suppressed, all the other sentence elements, if any, remaining positionally intact.

General questions are made in a similar way, except that S is never suppressed. Particular questions differ from general questions by having an extra slot before the sequence VS (e.g. *Hu, Hwi, Forhwy, To hwon, etc.*) which of course may be preceded by the 'zero' slot as in

Ac hwæt cwæðað hi ðonne? (197)

In dependent clauses, discussed extensively in Chapters VII and VIII, pp. 274–522, the main grammatical facts which emerge may be summed up in the following four points: 1) S follows immediately the conjunction or relative pronoun, unless the latter is S itself; 2) V comes 'at the end', or more accurately immediately after slot 8 (PP) and before slot 9 (Clause), which automatically means that V is preceded by PP (if any); 3) Infinitive, if any, comes just before V in its new position; 4) the adverbial particle, if any, precedes Inf. or PP. Two examples:

Ic wiste þæt þu ut afaren wære (566)

α him gehet ðæt he his rice wið hiene dælan wolde (485).

These four points, though most essential in themselves, do not by all means exhaust the wealth of material on subordinate clauses presented on over 250 pages.

The single outstanding feature that permeates the whole book is the fundamental dichotomy made between two orders: basic and marked. (To the latter three special chapters are devoted, X–XII, entitled respectively: 'Trois types de déclarative marquée'; 'Autres types de déclarative marquée'; 'Ordre de base et marqué'). The idea that every sentence is either neutral or marked is basically perfectly sound and it helps Prof. Bacquet to prove convincingly that the order of elements in Old English was not 'free' since every deviation from *l'ordre de base* can be shown to be due to emphasis or relief. But while accepting whole-heartedly the thesis that there was *l'ordre de base* in OE, at the same time I still hesitate to accept the second part of the dichotomy en bloc, namely that every deviation from *l'ordre de base* is marked, viz. is due to emphasis or relief of certain element(s) in the clause or the clause itself as a whole. I would rather be inclined to deviate from rigid dichotomy for two reasons at least. First, language is not completely uniform at any stage of its development, and there always will be some vacillations between older and younger tendencies in every period. Consequently, not everything must have been so neat and regular in Old English as it seems to appear from the book, considering that even today not everything is quite fixed and regulated. Secondly, some of the cases of the alleged markedness in the book may just as well be explained by some other factors than emphasis or relief, namely e.g. size (weight) or semantic attraction*. So for instance when one reads only the Table of Contents to *Orosius*, pp. 1–7, where obviously emphasis is out of question, one notices immediately that expressions such as *him betweonum wunnon* and *wunnon him betweonum* appear side by side, not only when the title begins with *Hu+S*, but even if the clause is not final, but followed by *α hu* (cf. especially *Or.* 2, 19 and 3, 35). Similarly a modal prepositional phrase (*mid firde*) and a local prepositional phrase (*on Siciliæ*) after the same verb (*for, foron*) are used in the two possible orders (cf. especially *Or.* 3, 31 and 5, 17 or 4, 7–8: *on Affricam mid III hundre scipe*, and 4, 8–9: *mid III hundre scipa on Affrice*). Another example: *Dryhten wæs sprecende ðas word to Moyse* (109) is explained on p. 575 as having the object in relief. Yet another explanation may be just as well possible, even more plausible, namely as a lack of stability and a new tendency at work according to which Present Participle was beginning to be treated as nonfinite verbal (Infinitive) occupying slot 5, as in Modern English.

Semantic attraction may be seen in the treatment of *him*, which when standing alone is placed before V (95–96), but when reinforced by *self* or *eallum*, is placed after V, e.g.,

* For the concept of semantic attraction see my *Ordering of elements*, pp. 67–68.

Ond he forgeaf *him eallum* þæt unryht (*Or.* 258, 28-9)

α þa habbað *him sylf* cyning (*Or.* 20, 1).

In connection with this one may compare the treatment of *þær* and *þærinne* (70), where *þærinne* is actually treated as one word. By semantic attraction one can also explain the placing of *him* after V and Nom. Object but immediately before the prepositional phrase in such expressions as *him on fultum*, Polish 'jemu na pomoc' (93, 120).

The placing of the prepositional phrase before a direct object in

hu Bosiridis se cyning het don to *geblote ealle þa cuman þe hiene gesohtan* (*Or.* 1, 19-20)

is rather to be explained either by semantic attraction (*don to geblote*) or else, and even better, by 'overriding'⁹, by which I mean a situation when a heavier element (e.g. prepositional phrase: *to geblote*) is placed before a normally lighter element (e.g. a nominal object: *ealle þa cuman*) when the latter is modified by a very heavy element, a clause (*þe hiene gesohtan*). In a similar way placing S after O in the example p. 252, n. 1, may be explained, too.

These and similar objections, however, do not upset in the least the main line of reasoning in the book concerning the dichotomy marked/unmarked, which is highly original and basically sound.

To sum up, the great value and importance of the book lies primarily in the fact that Bacquet, by his tremendous amount of work, patience, insight and erudition, has succeeded, as nobody before him, to unearth so many regularities from the apparently complete chaos of his vast corpus of data, and in this way has destroyed the last traces of the myth of freedom of word order in Old English. At the same time, and above all, he has provided us with an invaluable collection of carefully collected and classified first-hand material which nobody working on Old English syntax can neglect. Even if these were the only virtues of the book (and there are many others, for instance the excellent survey of previous work on the subject, or the treatment of Latin influence), Bacquet would have earned our profound admiration and respect for his onerous and time-consuming undertaking. But he has promised us two more books and we are looking forward most eagerly to see them published as soon as possible.

⁹ For the concept of 'overriding' see my *Ordering of elements*, pp. 61-63.

The grammar of English predicate complement constructions. By Peter S. Rosenbaum. Pp. xii, 128. Cambridge, Mass.: The M. I. T. Press, 1967.

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The reviewer of Peter S. Rosenbaum's *The grammar of English predicate complement constructions* faces a rather uneasy task, as in the preface to his book the author disclaims and rejects several of the most important conclusions drawn in the work, as well as some of the assumptions on which his study is based. Even one of the most vital distinctions made in the work, that between noun and verb complementation, is called into question. This is why it seems dangerous either to agree or to disagree with a number of solutions suggested in the work, because the reviewer risks either supporting what the author himself has eventually rejected, or repeating, in a sense, the criticism that must have been made earlier by the author or by someone else. On the other hand, Rosenbaum's work is both important and interesting and in the writer's opinion it deserves being classified as a classic of transformational literature. Accordingly, it is worth not only

reading but reviewing as well. Trying to avoid the dangers and risks mentioned above, the present review will deal chiefly with the methodological side of the book, and especially so as good methodology is, in the writer's opinion, one of the greatest and lasting merits of Rosenbaum's work. Someone might ask how it is possible to arrive at a number of erroneous solutions with good methodology, but it must be considered a naïve question, as our knowledge of facts constantly grows and time and again our awareness of new facts calls into doubt our previous findings, even those that were well methodologically grounded. This is particularly true of transformational theory which has been so rapidly developed and often radically changed since its emergence.

Chapter One of the book introduces a framework of some phrase structure and transformational rules, within which the whole subsequent discussion is worked out. One of the new and important solutions is here the phrase structure rule allowing for the recursive placing of S (sentence) on the right hand side of the arrow rewriting VP (verb phrase). The rule is of the form

$$\text{PS Rule 1. VP} \rightarrow \text{V (NP) (PP) } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right.$$

This is a genuine Rosenbaum revolution, since in all previous works the recursive introduction of S on the right hand side of the rewriting arrow was only a property of the rule expanding NP (noun phrase). Consequently, the new rule leads to the possibility of S being immediately dominated by VP, which is the basis for distinguishing between noun phrase and verb phrase complementation. This distinction is certainly one of the most crucial assumptions underlying Rosenbaum's study.

In connection with Chapter One a remark suggests itself, which is rather superficial, but still worth making. Namely, it is certainly a good thing that various configurations of underlying structures resulting from the phrase structure rules presented in this chapter are shown graphically in diagrams. But the transformational rules introduced in this chapter would also be much easier to comprehend if they were illustrated by examples showing their operation on structures. This kind of illustration is often neglected in current transformational works, but even a trained linguist familiar with notation used in transformational literature would be much relieved if, owing to some illustration, he could understand at first glance what particular syntactic operation is symbolized by a given rule.

Chapter Two contains a justification of the phrase structure rules proposed by the author in Chapter One. All these rules and solutions are very convincingly justified by purely grammatical, syntactic reasons. Very often an alternative solution is possible, and in such cases the essential criterion leading the author to the adoption of a particular hypothesis is that of simplicity. This criterion of simplicity is usually utilized by Rosenbaum in the following way:

- a. either a solution rejected requires some further sub-categorization of grammatical categories and imposes some extra restrictions on a given rule complicating it thus to a considerable degree,
- b. or its adoption violates some other important rule or principle whose validity has already been proved independently of a given consideration.

Thus to justify his Phrase Structure Rule 2, according to which an NP can immediately dominate S, the author takes into consideration the operation of the passive transformation in its simplest and most general formulation according to which the noun phrases preceding and following the main verb in a sentence are inverted with a concurrent insertion of *be + en*. This rule also obviously relates the following pair of sentences:

- (1) a. Columbus demonstrated that the world is not flat
- b. that the world is not flat was demonstrated by Columbus

Now, the author argues, if we assume that the constituent *that the world is not flat*, which is obviously an instance of S, is not at the same time an instance of the constituent NP, the passive transformational rule will have to be complicated by the inclusion of S's in subject and object positions. But as not all sentences or phrases representing sentences may appear in these positions as capable of undergoing the inversion required by the passive transformation, a number of restrictions on S's will have to be incorporated into our rule. Thus it is a much simpler solution to assume that the sentence included in (1a) and (1b) is one of the possible expansions of an NP. This solution is further corroborated by other transformational operations, for instance by the possibility of (1a) and (1b) to yield pseudocleft sentences, which are generally believed to be derived only from structures containing noun phrases. The possibility, then, of (1a) and (1b) being converted into

(2) a. what Columbus demonstrated was that the world is not flat

b. what was demonstrated by Columbus was that the world is not flat

is an additional argument for the noun phrase complement analysis suggested for the sentences (1a) and (1b). Then the author passes on to the justification of PS Rule 1, which allows for the expansion of VP into S, arguing that a sentence like

(3) a. John tended to play with his little brother often

is analysed most adequately as a case of verb phrase complementation. He points out that this sentence cannot be made passive and it does not admit of the presence of a pseudocleft sentence, since the following constructions are ungrammatical:

(3) b. *to play with his little brother often was tended by John

c. *what John tended was to play with his little brother often

The author argues that if we assume that (3a) is a case of noun phrase complementation, it will be necessary to subcategorize the verb *tend* in a more elaborate way and to mark it for the non-application of the passive transformation and the pseudocleft sentence transformation. This more complex subcategorization and marking are completely unnecessary if we treat the reduced embedded sentence in (3a) as being immediately dominated not by NP, but rather by VP, which automatically precludes the applicability of these two transformations. It is clear, then, that the adoption of verb phrase complement analysis for sentences like (3a) results in a simpler grammar than that to which we would be led if we adopted the other solution considered by the author. To give us more proof supporting the necessity of verb phrase complementation analysis, Rosenbaum presents a very general principle governing the application of the transformation that deletes the subject of complement constructions. This principle breaks down completely if we assume that all predicate complement constructions are dominated by NP's in the underlying structures. This again supports the author's claim that the distinction between noun phrase and verb phrase complements is necessary for the sake of general simplicity of the grammar. The justification of the erasure principle plays a very important role in the author's argument, since the proper operation of this principle makes it possible to suggest that an embedded sentence in constructions like (3a) is derived from an NP functioning as the object of a preposition within the main sentence. This solution, which has already been tentatively adopted by other transformationalists, would suggest the following underlying structure for (3a):

(4) John tended to SOMETHING (John played with his little brother often)

In *Chapter Three* the author presents a unique set of markers distinguishing predicate complements from other types of complementation. These markers, which are called *complementizers*, include the morphemes *that*, *for* — *to*, and *Poss* — *ing*. Their use is illustrated in the following sentences:

(5) I think *that* Fords are too expensive

(6) I should like very much *for* you *to* reconsider your refusal

(7) I am concerned about John's *being* so lazy

Then the author describes the introduction of these complementizers into underlying structures and various problems connected with it. On this occasion we can notice another characteristic of Rosenbaum's methodological approach. Namely, if in his attempt to solve a problem he faces an alternative and if its solution either way does not affect the general topic of the discussion, Rosenbaum chooses his solution, as he admits, arbitrarily, being directed in this by some practical, although sometimes extra-linguistic, consideration. For example, his decision to introduce the complementizers into underlying structures transformationally and not through the operation of phrase structure rules is based on the practical consideration that this former solution is probably the most familiar to the reader.

The scholarly honesty of the author is also visible in this that he always tries to present the complexity of a problem under discussion and even if he adopts a particular solution and is not satisfied with it, he clearly shows in what respect the solution is unsatisfactory, as is the case with his treatment of the question of whether the *Poss* — *ing* complementizer occurs in verb phrase complements.

Chapter Four deals in greater detail with three distinct instances of noun phrase complementation, each of them being characterized by a different function in which the noun phrase dominating a noun phrase complement construction functions within the main sentence. Accordingly, the particular sections of this chapter deal separately with object complementation, subject complementation, and oblique noun phrase complementation. This last section comprises a study of the instances of the noun phrase within a prepositional phrase dominating a noun phrase complement construction. The author is very much preoccupied in all his syntactic considerations with a relative ordering of various transformations essential in the derivation of sentences containing noun phrase complements. In what concerns the particular methodological values of the chapter, it is worth noticing that Rosenbaum often presents his argument such that he first offers the most obvious solution to a problem and then provides some more and more complex data which eventually disproves this solution as unacceptable, after which the author suggests another solution, justifying it at the same time by the whole procedure. Another recommendable thing is that the data presented are not limited to the simplest and most obvious examples of the constructions under discussion, as it often happens in contemporary transformational literature, but are extended to cover a fairly wide range of rather complex and interesting cases. The whole chapter is a good example of clear, precise, logical, almost computer-like reasoning, which has come to be associated, not always as deservedly as in this case, with formalized transformational studies. The author is also often ingenious in his approach to more vexing problems. A good example of this is his derivational analysis of the sentence

(8) that John came early happened to annoy Bill

On closer inspection, the phrase *to annoy Bill* appears not to conform either to noun phrase or verb phrase complement analysis. Therefore Rosenbaum assumes that the whole sentence *that John came early annoyed Bill* is an embedded noun phrase complement acting as subject in relation to *happen*, so that the deep structure of (8) is of the form

[[it] _N [[[it] _N [John came late]] _{S NP}] _{VP}] _{S NP} happen

Another recommendable thing is the author's resolution not to push all the more difficult problems to the lexicon, but rather to avoid further multiplication of strict subclassificational features on lexical entries by trying to achieve more generalization in syntactic statements. An illustration of this approach may be his analysis of the following sentences:

- (9) a. I decided that John shall represent us
 b. I decided for John to represent us
 c. I decided on John's representing us

On the assumption that the verb *decide* must be analysed as capable of taking either a direct object or a prepositional phrase, we are forced to posit two strict subclassificational features for this verb as well as to make the introduction of complementizers following the pronominal object of the verb much more complex. To avoid this complexity, Rosenbaum presents a uniform analysis for all the sentences in (9), in which they have the same underlying structure characterized by the presence of a prepositional phrase after the main verb. Apart from the purely theoretical considerations of general simplicity, Rosenbaum gives also some empirical justification for this particular solution, pointing out that the passive constructions and pseudoleft sentences related to the sentences (9a) and (9b) may optionally contain the preposition, as in the following examples:

- (10) a. that John shall represent us was decided (on) by me
 b. what I decided (on) was for John to represent us

In spite of the author's precision, he made one small slip (or is it simply a misprint?) in his discussion of object complementation on page 41, where he presents the sentence (20 b. 2) *I didn't suspect for a moment that you would fail* as a result of the non-application of the optional pronoun deletion transformation. We see that this sentence does not contain the pronominal head of the complement construction, although it is grammatical. Neither is this fact accounted for by the author.

Chapter Five is a study of verb phrase complementation. Verb phrase complement constructions, as has already been mentioned, are generated by Phrase Structure Rule I, whose formulation is Rosenbaum's own contribution to transformational syntactic analysis. No other transformational apparatus than this used for the derivation of noun phrase complements is necessary for handling verb phrase complementation. This fact, making for a greater simplicity of the grammar, is a measure of the adequacy of these rules and constitutes a further justification of the analysis suggested by the author. The particular sections of *Chapter Five* deal consecutively with intransitive, transitive, and oblique verb phrase complementation. The whole analysis is again presented in a clear and precise way, except for one statement on page 95, where the author writes, "We recall, however, that the identity of erasing and erased noun phrases is not always a necessary condition for the derivation of noun phrase complements, a fact attested by the sentences in (5).

- (5) a. I hate for John to go"
 b. I hate to go

These examples are rather misleading to the reader, since in the context of the whole discussion it follows that sentence (5a) represents a case of the application of the erasure transformation with the erasing and erased noun phrases being not identical, while it is clear that no erasure transformation operates in the derivation of the sentence.

In the section belonging to this chapter and entitled "Special Problems", Rosenbaum presents a very interesting question connected with the derivation of sentences like (11) *the meat tastes salty to me*

The author suggests that sentences like this one should be derived from underlying structures of the form *I taste the meat (the meat is salty)*, with the subject — object inversion transformation playing a crucial role in the process of derivation.

In *Chapter Six* predicate complement constructions in adjectival structures are given brief consideration and we may observe that their behaviour is remarkably similar to the behaviour of these same constructions in the verbal structures discussed earlier.

The next and final chapter of the book entitled *A historical perspective* gives the

author's comment on the so-called traditional treatment of the predicate complement constructions in English, as well as on the transformational approach to this problem including primarily the work of Chomsky, Lees, and Fillmore. Discussing some characteristics of traditional descriptions, particularly those by Poutsma and Jespersen, the author points out that although both these scholars say so many things that are either right or close to being right, their analysis differs very much from that suggested by transformationalists because the concerns and objectives of the traditional approach are quite different from those of transformational analysis. Briefly, the main difference is that the goal of linguistic inquiry was, for the traditionalist, a description of linguistic phenomena, while for the transformationalist it is primarily their explanation and justification.

In the conclusion of the present review it is worth stressing once more that Rosenbaum's book is a good example of this modern approach trying not only to classify and describe but also to explain the syntactic problem of complementation. It becomes increasingly clear that this new transformational approach has widened the scope of linguistic inquiry and made linguistics even more fascinating than it was before.

English transformational grammar. By Roderick A. Jacobs and Peter S. Rosenbaum, with an Epilogue by Paul M. Postal. Pp. X, 294. Waltham, Mass.: Blaisdell Publishing Company, 1968.

Reviewed by Irena Kałuza, The Jagellonian University of Cracow.

This is a book we have been waiting for: a comprehensive and comprehensible outline of the syntactic component of a transformational grammar of English, incorporating many of the recent findings by American grammarians. Though directed primarily to the graduate and undergraduate, it will be appreciated also by the teacher wishing to introduce his students to what seems to be the most promising approach to language formulated in the past fifteen years, and even by the specialist, who will find in it a number of interesting solutions to problems currently discussed.

The authors, Peter S. Rosenbaum and Roderick A. Jacobs, are particularly well qualified to have produced such a versatile book. Rosenbaum's doctoral dissertation, *The grammar of English predicate complement constructions* (1967), is the fullest up-to-date treatment of sentence embedding in English, stated by means of explicit and well motivated rules. Along with research work, the Jacobs and Rosenbaum team have also published an elementary transformational grammar, *Grammar 1* and *Grammar 2* (1967), for use in high schools. Their experiments in how to make the basic transformational concepts understandable to young people and how to stimulate them to find some of the answers for themselves have proved very successful indeed. The experience gained by the authors in producing both research and popularizing work has been used to the best advantage in the book reviewed.

The reader is at first introduced to the practical workings of transformational syntax, while the theoretical foundations of three-component grammar are presented to him only in the *Epilogue*, when they may be grasped more easily. The book is written in moderately technical English, unencumbered with the intricate formalism of explicitly stated rules, but amply illustrated with easy-to-read derivational tree diagrams. Throughout, attention is drawn to the existence of alternative solutions to a problem, although only those solutions which are favoured today are described in detail. The authors warn us repeatedly that absolute correctness cannot be claimed for the descriptions proposed, since too little is known as yet about the organization of human linguistic knowledge — a praiseworthy attitude, rare in a textbook. Advances in transformational grammar are shown as a func-

tion of competing hypotheses on the theory of grammar (the linguistic universals) and of competing grammatical descriptions which make empirical claims about the speaker's (unconscious) knowledge of these universals. Research in both these fields must go hand in hand, since "without justifiable universals, it is impossible to know whether a proposed description is correct", and conversely, "without grammatical descriptions ... it is impossible to test the correctness of the proposed universals" (vii). Both these dimensions of linguistic study have been integrated in the book reviewed, in proportions varying according to the nature of the matter presented; the opening and final sections outline some of the universal properties shared by human languages, while the middle sections show how the English language in particular makes use of the constructs given by the linguistic universals.

In one respect, however, the older tradition of textbook writing has unfortunately prevailed. Although Jacobs and Rosenbaum truthfully maintain that there are no "authorities" to rely on in transformational grammar, they fail to mention the authors of even the most basic trends and concepts. The reader is thus deprived of any kind of historical perspective as regards the information presented in the book, the more so that no bibliographical reference list is attached¹. Thus nothing practical is done to facilitate the continuation of the study of transformational grammar, in spite of the authors' general attitude throughout the book, calculated to encourage the reader to continue the study on his own. In the ensuing account of the contents of the book I shall provide such "perspective" information here and there, particularly when post-*Aspects* (Chomsky 1965) trends are concerned.

Section I, *The study of language*, opens with a discussion of one of the "new" meanings of the word *grammar*, understood as linguistic skills possessed by the native speaker. Then some of the generally accepted transformational concepts are presented, such as deep and surface structures, phrase structure rules and their recursive character which allows the embedding of sentences within sentences, and transformational rules which express the elementary processes of substitution, deletion and adjunction, and are partially ordered.

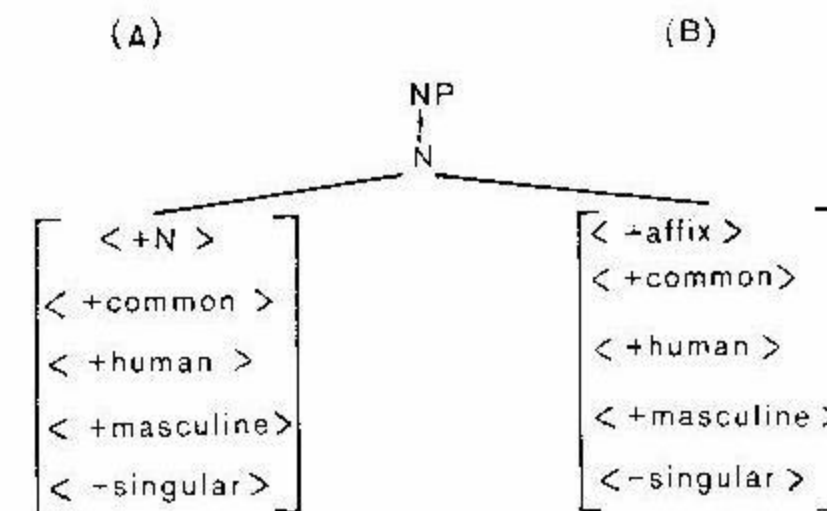
In Section II, *Constituents and features*, the individual deep structure constituents (NP, Aux, VP) are introduced, together with some syntactic evidence for their existence: the strongest for the noun phrase, the weakest for the auxiliary. The same section also introduces the concept of features which, by the way, deserves serious attention, as features are becoming more and more widely applicable in all three components of transformational grammar. Syntactic features as presented here stand for some (usually) inherent² properties in nouns and verbs, e.g. <+concrete>, <+human>, rather after the manner of selectional features in Chomsky (1965: Chapter 2). Such properties, Jacobs and Rosenbaum point out, are usually not overtly signalled (e.g. morphologically).

Features which in a large majority of cases are overtly signalled in English, e.g. <+Definite>, <-singular>, are discussed in Section III, *Segment transformations*, in which some of the segmentalization ideas (segment="a cluster of features", p. 66) initiated by Postal (1966) are elaborated. In this new style transformational grammar items such as article, number and copula are represented not as constituents in deep structure (e.g. NP → Art N Plur), but as features on either a noun or a verbal (verbal includes both verbs and adjectives, which are found to share many common properties, cf. Lakoff 1965: 0 - 15). The insertion of such a feature in an appropriate noun or verb segment causes

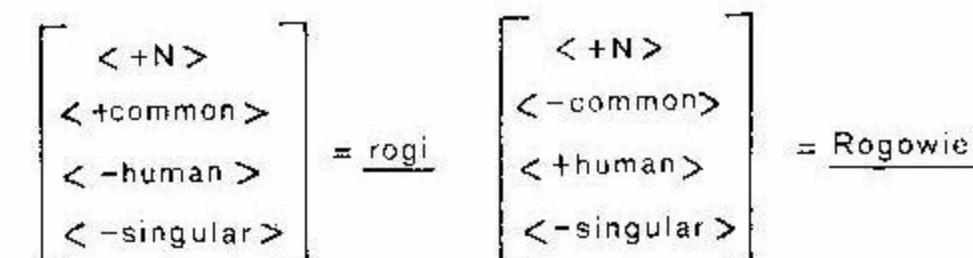
¹ There are only four reference footnotes in the whole book. They refer to two works by Chomsky (1957, 1966), one by Lees (1960), and to D. Hackin's article 'Alice's journey to the end of night', *PMLA* 81 (1966), which deals with stylistically loaded violation of selectional restrictions.

² By inherent properties are meant those unchanging irrespective of the use to which the word is put, as <+human> in *boy*, versus noninherent, e.g. <-singular> in *boys*. But observe that <-singular> is inherent in e.g. *scissors*.

the automatic application of a particular segment transformation. For instance: the noun segment (A) will cause the noun affix segment transformation to introduce the noun affix segment (B) into the structure, copying the noun features into the segment:



The operation provides an excellent opportunity of demonstrating the universality of segmentalization grammar. Jacobs and Rosenbaum do not make use of it, since their plan is to confine the concrete examples to English, where the features <±common>, <±human>, <±masculine> do not influence the final shape of the plural morpheme, so that it may even seem unnecessary to copy them into the affix segment. In Polish, however, the opposite is true. For instance, the noun *rog* will produce two different plurals for two differently specified segments:



Thus it may be assumed that if the specification of features is adequately extended, one uniformly formalized segment transformation may cover a great many languages.

Returning to Jacobs' and Rosenbaum's English grammar, we find that the particle, the copula (cf. Bach 1967), the perfect aspect and the progressive aspect are represented as features on the verbal. After the new segments have been produced by the relevant segment transformations, all these segments (except the particle) undergo the auxiliary-incorporation transformation, so that they end up as belonging to the auxiliary constituent. Number agreement, on the other hand, is from the beginning represented in terms of features on the auxiliary, the features being copied from the subject onto the auxiliary segment.

Section IV deals with *Sentence embedding*. The system presented is essentially that of Rosenbaum (1967), simplified and detechnicalized. (For the historical perspective of this system and its indebtedness to Lees 1960 and Fillmore 1963, see Rosenbaum 1967: 114 - 19). Sentences may be embedded in noun phrases and in verb phrases. Embedding of the form

NP → N S

is called noun phrase complement and usually can take three different complementizers: clause complementizer *that*, infinitive complementizer *for ... to*, and gerundive complemen-

tizer 's ...ing (where 's stands for the various genitive or possessive forms of the noun or pronoun), e.g.:

- that Mulligan had behaved recklessly worried Stephen
- for Mulligan to have behaved recklessly worried Stephen
- Mulligan's having behaved recklessly worried Stephen (164 - 5).

Deletion transformations (obligatory and optional) of identical noun phrases and of the complementizer take place under various strictly specified circumstances, and so does the extraposition and *it*-deletion transformation.

Embedding of the form

$$NP_1 \rightarrow NP_2 S, \quad \text{where } NP_1 = NP_2$$

stands for the restrictive relative clause³. The relative clause transformation adds the features $\langle +WH \rangle$ and $\langle +PRO \rangle$ to the noun segment in the identical noun phrase of the relative sentence, and (whenever necessary) moves this segment to the front of the embedded sentence:

- * the argument Palmerston presented the argument \rightarrow
- * the argument which argument Palmerston presented.

The relativized noun deletion transformation operates then, yielding:

the argument which Palmerston presented (200 - 2).

Several transformations apply under special conditions to relative clauses, namely, relative pronoun deletion, relative clause reduction, adjectival shift, etc.

Sentences embedded in a verb phrase are called verb phrase complements. They either follow the verbal directly, or follow an object noun phrase which follows the verbal:

$$VP \rightarrow VB (NP) S$$

Both constructions always take the infinitive complementizer, and the identical noun phrase deletion is obligatory, e.g.:

- (a) Joan condescended (for) (Joan) to work at the museum
- (b) Guido tempted Daisy (for) (Daisy) to adopt the rat (194).

The most reliable test to distinguish the noun phrase complement from the verb phrase complement is the cleft sentence transformation. If it fails to produce a grammatical English sentence, as it does when applied to (a) and (b):

- *what Joan condescended was to work at the museum (193)
- * what Guido tempted was for Daisy to adopt the rat (195)

the embedded sentence is a verb phrase complement.

In Section V, *Simplicity and linguistic explanation*, a convincing case is presented for a grammar achieving greater generality and consequently some explanatory power through the use of selectional restrictions. The same set of selectional restriction rules will account for the grammaticality or ungrammaticality (in case of a violation of selectional restrictions) of a deep structure and all its transforms, such as the passive, the nominalizing, the genitival, the comparative, etc. For instance:

Eliot refused the offer \rightarrow Eliot's refusal of the offer

but

- * hopelessness refused the offer \rightarrow * hopelessness's refusal of the offer (226).

In the same section a claim is also made for a greater generality of grammar achieved through the hypothesis of the transformational cycle, which is a principle governing the application of transformational rules to phrase structures, beginning with the lowest S in the deep structure and proceeding to the highest (but see Rosenbaum 1967: ix).

Section VI deals with *Conjunction and non-restrictive clauses*. It specifies conditions

³ Observe that NP is rewritten as recursive symbol, which was not allowed in earlier transformational grammars, cf. Bach (1964: 35, 39) and Koutsoudas (1966: 19). An indirect justification for this innovation, based on the facts known now about pronominalization, is given on pp. 205 - 8 of the book reviewed.

under which the conjunction reduction transformation may be applied to reduce two or more conjoined sentences to one compound sentence. It also offers a new approach to non-restrictive relative clauses, which are described as generated from an independent sentence conjoined to another sentence and then introduced into the first (main) sentence immediately after a noun phrase:

Hercules — and Hercules is not to be trifled with — will arrive soon (261). To this structure the pronoun transformation and the relative clause transformation are applied to map the surface structure.

The *Epilogue*, expertly written by Paul Postal (who uses exemplification rather than abstract discussion), briefly considers some of the broader issues of transformational theory, such as linguistic novelty, the distinction between competence and performance, and specifies the over-all organization of transformational grammar as a finite system (with syntax at its core) generating an infinite number of sentences which have syntactic, phonological and semantic properties.

Each chapter of the book is furnished with a summary and with exercises, of both repetitive and more creative character, some of them highly ingenious. However, those which require from the student the ability to order several transformations and invent motivation for the ordering seem unfairly difficult. The difficulty arises partly from the fact that any explicit formalism of transformational rules has been excluded from the book. In principle, this decision is quite understandable from both the pedagogical (difficulties in reading such formalism) and commercial points of view (nothing gets so quickly out of date as explicit rule formalism). But some examples of transformational rules such as for instance:

Reflexive Transformation

$$SD : \begin{matrix} Z & NP & X & NP & Y \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{OBLIG}} SC : \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \left[\begin{matrix} 4 \\ + \text{Refl} \end{matrix} \right] & 5 \end{matrix}$$

Article Segment Transformation

$$SD : \begin{matrix} X & \left[\begin{matrix} +N \\ \alpha \text{Def} \end{matrix} \right] & Y \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{OBLIG}} SC : \begin{matrix} 1 & \left[\begin{matrix} +\text{Art} \\ \alpha \text{Def} \end{matrix} \right] & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

would have made the analyses more concrete, and might also have helped to make clear the distinction between the phrase structure rules (producing a certain constituent structure) and transformational rules (transforming one constituent structure into another); the more so that examples of PS-rules (e. g. 57), including subcategorization rules (e. g. 66), are given a number of times.

Particularly helpful in studying the book and in digesting the information is an *Index* of terms, constructs, descriptions, etc., with exhaustive references and cross-references to practically everything in the book. And whatever minor deficiencies may be found in *English Transformational Grammar*, they seem to have arisen from the authors' wish (perhaps sometimes mistaken) to make the book readable and digestible. All things considered, Jacobs and Rosenbaum have indeed succeeded in producing what is so far the best contribution towards popularizing the transformational syntax of English.

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A psycholinguistic study of phonological interference. By Eugène John Brière. Pp. 84. The Hague: Mouton, 1968.

Reviewed by Tomasz P. Krzeszowski, University of Łódź.

The book is an account of an experiment conducted by the author on a group of 20 students, native speakers of American English. It is an expanded version of an article published earlier in *Language* (Brière 1966).

The purpose of the experiment was to 1) 'map the linguistic parameters over the psychological parameters' in the study of language interference and 2) to determine the hierarchy of phonological difficulties encountered in learning a foreign language, i. e. to verify experimentally psycholinguistic predictions concerning phonological interference.

One cannot overestimate the significance of experimental studies on language interference, as they provide the necessary feedback for the contrastive studies by verifying theoretical predictions. Therefore, the study by Brière must be wholeheartedly welcomed as one of the first attempts to provide the verifying data in the area of phonological interference¹. Despite minor slips and rather insignificant inaccuracies (indicated below for the benefit of possible future editions), the study is successful in that it is a reliable and, on the whole, accurate accomplishment of the tasks set forth by the author before the experiment.

In an attempt to achieve maximum accuracy in testing many types of learning structures, the author designed an artificial, composite language (?) (list seems a better term) consisting of Arabic, French, and Vietnamese phonetic material. In the course of the experiment the list was submitted to a carefully selected group of native speakers of AE. This procedure ensured a considerable variety of phonological learning structures and the necessary use of native speakers, who would have been unavailable had a purely artificial list been used. On the other hand, by limiting the experiment to only fourteen phonemes best representing the various learning structures the author has produced an exhaustive and reliable study based on a somewhat limited corpus of material.

¹ An experiment refuting the statement that parallel grammatical constructions are more easily learned than contrasting ones, was conducted on English-French grammatical material by Politzer (1968).

In the chapter devoted to a discussion of interference as defined by linguistic sciences (chapter II), the author gives a very brief account of structural phonology, whereupon he proceeds to a discussion of various views on interference. Brière acknowledges Stockwell's and Bowen's views as 'the most explicit and complete hierarchy of difficulties published' (19). At the end of the chapter he makes two significant statements which may now sound somewhat trivial, but which have not always been reflected in actual practice of phonological contrastive studies. The first statement is that 'a more complete description of phonological categories in terms of their specific articulatory features on the *phonetic* (italics supplied) level is necessary' (20). The second statement, which is a sequel to the first one is that 'descriptions in terms of articulatory features are superior to that of a description in terms of distinctive features in determining a hierarchy of difficulties in learning phonological categories' (21). However true these statements prove to be when verified in actual comparative and teaching practice, one might wish to find a more elaborate criticism of the works mentioned in a footnote, which fall short of accounting for teaching problems, as they utilize the descriptions in terms of distinctive features alone.

In the chapter devoted to interference as defined by the psychology of learning (chapter III), the author distinguishes two types of interference: proactive and retroactive. The former type, being the subject of interest to linguists, is, in essence 'the effect of learning the first "list" on learning the second "list"'. It has been assumed that three types of proactive interference underlie various learning situations, viz. divergent, in which two or more responses are made to the same stimulus and the interference is said to be 'a function of dissimilarity of the responses' (25). The second type is referred to as convergent; one response is given to two or more different stimuli. Here facilitation is customarily expected, and it is supposed to be 'a function of the degree of similarity of the stimuli'. The third type is called unrelated: two unrelated responses are made to two unrelated stimuli. This type does not account either for interference or facilitation. The hierarchy of difficulties obtained from the consideration of divergent and convergent interference follows the hierarchy of differences and similarities on the scale 'from the very most in the divergent structure to the very least in the convergent situation'.

In the following three chapters (IV, V, VI) the phonological systems of T and of AE are described and contrasted, and the resulting hierarchy of difficulties to be verified by the experiment is made.

Chapter VII presents a detailed description of the experimental method and its elements: subjects, informants, tapes, procedures, and method of determining hierarchy.

The results of the experiment have largely confirmed the predictions made on the basis of contrastive analysis and seriously undermined the statements made in terms of proactive, convergent and divergent interference. Nevertheless, not all contrastive predictions proved to be verifiable. Thus, contrary to contrastive predictions /t/ of the T system has been found to be easier to learn than /t'/ and at the same time, unexpectedly AE /t/ rather than /t'/ was the most frequent substitute for T /t'/. A few more examples of this sort led to the establishment of a hierarchy of difficulties, overlapping but not congruent with the hierarchy of difficulties established as a result of the contrastive analysis.

The author draws the following general conclusions from his experiment (73). 1. The syllable rather than the word should be employed as a prime in contrastive analyses of AE with any T language, 2. T sounds which have phonetic or phonemic equivalents in the native system are easier than those without such equivalents; 3. Perceptual confusion pairs such as /h/ and /h/ are dependent on articulatory features as they are used by native speakers of T and interpreted as classificatory; 4. It is impossible to accept

the notions 'convergent' and 'divergent' because the phonetic reality of both stimuli and responses is always different in N and T, while linguistic parameters are seldom parallel with psychological parameters. 5. Any attempts at producing a hierarchy of learning difficulties connected with phonological categories must be made in terms of phonetic articulatory features rather than in terms of distinctive features or allophonic distributions within classes of phonemes.

Before concluding this review, it is necessary to indicate certain minor blunders, mainly of editorial nature.

First of all one should note a couple of misquotations. At page 14, footnote 2, one reads 'free variation' in a quotation from Trager and Smith (1957: 33) where the original text reads 'free alternation'. On the same page another quotation, this time from Bloch and Trager (1942: 40) has misplaced quotation marks and the word *other* is added. The corrected version should read: 'a class of phonetically similar sounds, contrasting and mutually exclusive with all [other] similar classes in the language'. One finds another misquoted sentence on p. 15. It reads 'not so much a set of sounds as it is a network of difference between sounds'. Hockett (1958: 24) had it originally as 'not so much a "set of sounds" as it is a network of differences between sounds'.

Footnote 3 refers a phrase from Bloch and Trager (1942) to p. 24 in the source, while, in fact the quoted phrase can be found on page 38. Moreover, the authors speak about distinctive differences and not distinctive features as Brière tries to make us believe.

Apart from the misquotations, two points concerning phonetic representation must be raised. On page 31 the author announces that 'no attempt was made to separate "phonetic" from "phonemic" information by the use of parantheses enclosing "phonetic" information'. Yet, on the following page, presenting the T system of consonants, the author distinguishes two allophones of /š/ duly symbolized as [s] and [š]. Likewise, two allophones of /y/ are distinguished. In the same way two allophones of /e/ and two allophones of /a/ are distinguished and represented phonetically. On page 25, the two allophones of /ε/ are listed among the five phonemic vowels selected for the investigation out of the total of twenty-four phonemic consonants and vowels!

In tables IV and V, presenting confusion matrices for learning and testing trials, respectively, the author unexpectedly introduces the symbol Ey of the AE system. Nowhere in the text can one find any explanation of this symbol and one has to guess that it stands for /ey/ discussed at page 68 and inconsistently represented as either /ey/ (36, 43) or /ey/ (68 and the confusion matrix in the original article in *Language*). It will be necessary to make this notation consistent in possible reprints or new editions.

Three misprints have been noticed by the reviewer: 'phychological' for 'psychological' p. 12; 'lasiting' for 'lasting' p. 52 (footnote 6); and 'psysiological' for 'physiological' p. 53.

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Descriptive analysis of discourse in Late West Saxon Texts. By Paul W. Pillsbury. Pp. 91. The Hague: Mouton, 1967.

Reviewed by Mirosław Nowakowski, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

During the last decade scholars interested in historical studies, who for more than fifteen years had generally remained unaffected by the enormous progress made in the related areas of linguistics, have overcome their aversion to theoretical and descriptive novelties worked out by their colleagues. The results, on the whole, proved to be rewarding. With the new assumptions and techniques, not only the old data could be treated adequately, but also new facts might be discovered and new insight gained.

Though published in 1967, Pillsbury's study was being written in the first years of the period of change (namely, in 1955-1960). Hence, the work may be viewed as one of the first attempts at utilizing the analytical methods available at that time to the description of historical English morphology and syntax.

The purpose of Pillsbury's book was, in the author's own words, "to ascertain if a descriptively based study of (...) the inflectional characteristics and syntactic behaviour of eleventh century English noun classes would yield significant additions to or difference from traditional historically based classificational systems" (1.1. p. 15). The procedures followed by the scholar are most directly influenced, as stated in Chapter I (*Methods of analysis*), by C. C. Fries's (1952) class and order approach, (hence, Pillsbury's "frame" definitions of the parts of speech), and by A. A. Hill's (1958) focus on constituents grouped in a given canonical phrase. Yet it is Pike's tagmemics that seems to influence Pillsbury throughout the work and that has the most far reaching consequences for its content.

By adopting this point of view, the author has been forced to look upon the class of items analysed as a combination of form and function, and as soon as the problem of function is touched upon, the analysis of other classes, which extend or correlate nouns in their function of subject, object or predicate, becomes indispensable. Numerous classes of verbs, adverbs, articles, adjectives, "pronominal replacers" and "person indicators" (pronouns); each, in turn, representing a slot-filler combination itself, and each presenting some intricate problems to be solved, are discussed. To pay due attention to all of them would mean to write a descriptive grammar of eleventh century English ("the absence of a phonemic statement need not be crippling to grammatical investigation"—p. 20).

Pillsbury's solution, evidently "shaped by the exigencies of time" (15), was an optimal one for his purpose. He presented a noun-focused grammar; and, exposing himself to a methodological criticism, he included some sections extending the intended scope of "noun morphology and syntax" (cf., for example, sections: 3.6. *The expansion of P*, 3.10-3.12 on V expansions, 3.16-3.22—on word order). On the other hand, the author excludes from the study problems which do belong to noun morphology and/or syntax, e. g. prepositions are disposed of in a short footnote (63) and the syntax of compounds is omitted altogether. As a result, the reader has been presented with a kind of descriptive cross section of Old English grammar in which nouns are given primary importance.

The *Discourse* consists of seven chapters, further subdivided (except for Chapter VII—*Conclusions*) into subsections which differ in their number and length. The exposition is preceded by two lists: *List of title abbreviations* (12), and *Grammatical symbols* (13) and ends with a bibliography of manuscripts (88-89) and of "secondary works consulted" by the author (89-91).

Chapter I, in addition to the presentation of the purpose and methodological assump-

the notions 'convergent' and 'divergent' because the phonetic reality of both stimuli and responses is always different in N and T, while linguistic parameters are seldom parallel with psychological parameters. 5. Any attempts at producing a hierarchy of learning difficulties connected with phonological categories must be made in terms of phonetic articulatory features rather than in terms of distinctive features or allophonic distributions within classes of phonemes.

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First of all one should note a couple of misquotations. At page 14, footnote 2, one reads 'free variation' in a quotation from Trager and Smith (1957: 33) where the original text reads 'free alternation'. On the same page another quotation, this time from Bloch and Trager (1942: 40) has misplaced quotation marks and the word *other* is added. The corrected version should read: 'a class of phonetically similar sounds, contrasting and mutually exclusive with all [other] similar classes in the language'. One finds another misquoted sentence on p. 15. It reads 'not so much a set of sounds as it is a network of difference between sounds'. Hockett (1958: 24) had it originally as 'not so much a "set of sounds" as it is a network of differences between sounds'.

Footnote 3 refers a phrase from Bloch and Trager (1942) to p. 24 in the source, while, in fact the quoted phrase can be found on page 38. Moreover, the authors speak about distinctive differences and not distinctive features as Brière tries to make us believe.

Apart from the misquotations, two points concerning phonetic representation must be raised. On page 31 the author announces that 'no attempt was made to separate "phonetic" from "phonemic" information by the use of parentheses enclosing "phonetic" information'. Yet, on the following page, presenting the T system of consonants, the author distinguishes two allophones of /š/ duly symbolized as [s] and [š]. Likewise, two allophones of /y/ are distinguished. In the same way two allophones of /e/ and two allophones of /a/ are distinguished and represented phonetically. On page 25, the two allophones of /ε/ are listed among the five phonemic vowels selected for the investigation out of the total of twenty-four phonemic consonants and vowels!

In tables IV and V, presenting confusion matrices for learning and testing trials, respectively, the author unexpectedly introduces the symbol Ey of the AE system. Nowhere in the text can one find any explanation of this symbol and one has to guess that it stands for /ey/ discussed at page 68 and inconsistently represented as either /ey/ (36, 43) or /εy/ (68 and the confusion matrix in the original article in *Language*). It will be necessary to make this notation consistent in possible reprints or new editions.

Three misprints have been noticed by the reviewer: 'psychological' for 'psychological' p. 12; 'lasiting' for 'lasting' p. 52 (footnote 6); and 'psysiological' for 'physiological' p. 53.

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Descriptive analysis of discourse in Late West Saxon Texts. By Paul W. Pillsbury. Pp. 91. The Hague: Mouton, 1967.

Reviewed by Mirosław Nowakowski, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

During the last decade scholars interested in historical studies, who for more than fifteen years had generally remained unaffected by the enormous progress made in the related areas of linguistics, have overcome their aversion to theoretical and descriptive novelties worked out by their colleagues. The results, on the whole, proved to be rewarding. With the new assumptions and techniques, not only the old data could be treated adequately, but also new facts might be discovered and new insight gained.

Though published in 1967, Pillsbury's study was being written in the first years of the period of change (namely, in 1955-1960). Hence, the work may be viewed as one of the first attempts at utilizing the analytical methods available at that time to the description of historical English morphology and syntax.

The purpose of Pillsbury's book was, in the author's own words, "to ascertain if a descriptively based study of (...) the inflectional characteristics and syntactic behaviour of eleventh century English noun classes would yield significant additions to or difference from traditional historically based classificational systems" (1.1. p. 15). The procedures followed by the scholar are most directly influenced, as stated in Chapter I (*Methods of analysis*), by C. C. Fries's (1952) class and order approach, (hence, Pillsbury's "frame" definitions of the parts of speech), and by A. A. Hill's (1958) focus on constituents grouped in a given canonical phrase. Yet it is Pike's tagmemics that seems to influence Pillsbury throughout the work and that has the most far reaching consequences for its content.

By adopting this point of view, the author has been forced to look upon the class of items analysed as a combination of form and function, and as soon as the problem of function is touched upon, the analysis of other classes, which extend or correlate nouns in their function of subject, object or predicate, becomes indispensable. Numerous classes of verbs, adverbs, articles, adjectives, "pronominal replacers" and "person indicators" (pronouns); each, in turn, representing a slot-filler combination itself, and each presenting some intricate problems to be solved, are discussed. To pay due attention to all of them would mean to write a descriptive grammar of eleventh century English ("the absence of a phonemic statement need not be crippling to grammatical investigation"—p. 20).

Pillsbury's solution, evidently "shaped by the exigencies of time" (15), was an optimal one for his purpose. He presented a noun-focused grammar; and, exposing himself to a methodological criticism, he included some sections extending the intended scope of "noun morphology and syntax" (cf., for example, sections: 3.6. *The expansion of P*, 3.10-3.12 on V expansions, 3.16-3.22—on word order). On the other hand, the author excludes from the study problems which do belong to noun morphology and/or syntax, e. g. prepositions are disposed of in a short footnote (63) and the syntax of compounds is omitted altogether. As a result, the reader has been presented with a kind of descriptive cross section of Old English grammar in which nouns are given primary importance.

The *Discourse* consists of seven chapters, further subdivided (except for Chapter VII—*Conclusions*) into subsections which differ in their number and length. The exposition is preceded by two lists: *List of title abbreviations* (12), and *Grammatical symbols* (13) and ends with a bibliography of manuscripts (88-89) and of "secondary works consulted" by the author (89-91).

Chapter I, in addition to the presentation of the purpose and methodological assump-

tions of the study, is concerned with delimiting the period under investigation. A preview of the work closes the chapter.

Two sections of the chapter, namely 1.3. *The Use of dialogue in literary texts* (17–19) and 1.5. *The relevance of recent 'transform' techniques* (22–24) contain a number of points which, in the reviewer's opinion, ask for reconsideration. The assumption that a study of "salient features" of nouns in dialogue passages — rather than in narrative or expository texts — leads to some more adequate generalizations about the eleventh century OE language or nouns is a gross overstatement. Similarly, Pillsbury's belief that by analysing dialogues he will attain the "likelihood of greater approximation to the speech of the ago" is, unfortunately, only a vain hope. On the other hand, one should duly appreciate the way the author extricates himself (by analysing nothing but dialogues) from the difficulties known to any student of OE manuscripts who tried, without a single orthographic and very few phonemic clues, to delimit something like Pillsbury's "utterance unit"¹. As to the other section, it seems to be a collection of misunderstandings. Transformational grammar is neither a "technique", as is suggested by the title, nor "the latest analytical procedure" (22). There was also enough evidence at the time the work was being written to see the difference between Chomsky's and Harris's approaches, not to mention that neither of the two has any connection with Waldo Sweet's handbook², which in turn does *not* "throw (...) light on the question of transformational analysis in historical language study". It may also be worth mentioning here that, in spite of the title the section is absolutely irrelevant to the content of the book.

In Chapter II, on substantive types, Pillsbury introduces the use of substitution frame and defines the classes which may extend or replace subject-substantive tagmeme. Separate sections deal with the categories of number (2.6), and gender (2.10.). The chapter ends with the discussion of the "replacives". Contrary to the distributionists' practice the author subdivides the class on extra-linguistic bases: "this group (of indefinite replacives; type: *ælc þær manna þe.....he*) does not correspond to items in the world of objective reality". Likewise he defines the person "indicators" (*ic, þu; ge, hig*) as the items which "serve to establish the rhetorical point of view in discourse". Pillsbury's "articles" (*se, þes, seo, þeos, þæt, þis*—only), replacives and person indicators overlap the traditional division into articles and pronouns. That particular way of dividing the items was dictated by the demands of the approach assumed but it has some merits of its own. Pillsbury seems to be right in positing a class of indefinite replacives for such clusters of items as, for example, *swa hwilc man swa.....(he)* instead of analysing the constituents separately. The chapter is provided with an interesting chart patterning the ranks (order) of potential subject-expansion items.

Chapter III, in spite of its title (*Noun case*) is devoted primarily to the analysis of predicate (P) expressions. Starting with the description of SB-V ties (Pillsbury gives here two lists of V endings which signal SB-V number correlation) the author deals in the separate sections with the classes of adjectives, adverbs, and verbs expanding (Van, Vende, Ved) predicate; to close with a description of OE word order. Only two sections of the chapter are related with nouns as substantive (SB) expansions of P (i. e. in the function of objects). But before listing those extensions (in 3.15.) Pillsbury introduces a theoretical section (3.14.) in which he tries to adapt the tagmemic $S^N P^V O^N$ formula to OE conditions. Rightly stressing the binary nature of S-P construction // "we might say

¹ "Utterance units are bounded on one side by the narrative or by the author's exposition and on the other side by the response of another speaker, by the resumption of the narrative, or by the resumption of the exposition" — p. 28.

² Sweet, W. 1958. *Latin: A structural approach*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

that O does not exist on the S-P level (...) at least it is indistinguishable from other integral P elements"—p. 49 // he arrives at the amended formula $S^{SB} - P^{V/O}$. And here Pillsbury is either, contrary to what he states, anti-tagmemic or wrong. If "O is not on a parity with S or P" it is neither on a parity with the V of the $S^{SB} - P^{V/O}$ rule. Unlike the V, O is a slot and, as such, cannot be, at least in a tagmemic approach, a filler to another slot. And if the author meant the O to be a filler, a solution never arrived at before, he would have to ascribe to the item the feature of obligatoriness which contradicts the facts.

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In ten sections of Chapter IV Pillsbury discusses morphotactics of the nouns. The method of analysis, way of presentation and terminology are based on A. A. Hill's *Introduction to linguistic structures* (Chapter 8 and part of the *Appendix B*, in particular). The chapter is provided with a list of the commonest OE prefixes and with the description of the morphemic structure of the compounds. As for the latter one cannot help noticing that the rejected "uncharacteristic pattern": B-Su-B-Su should be posited for eleventh century OE compounds. Pillsbury's examples: *helleduru* and *mæssepreostas* could be confronted with *apumaweoras Hrefnesholt* and *hildeleoma* taken from *Beowulf* (10th c.) on the one hand, and *dayesye, steresman, fortherover*—from Chaucer (14th c.) on the other.

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Chapter VI (*The noun inflectional series*) establishes, on a synchronic basis, six inflectional N series grouped into three principal and three minor classes. The six series differ in genitive singular endings. The division into principal and minor classes depends on the census of vocabulary items, number of subclasses and number of case-gender-number distinctions. The chapter ends with some diachronic remarks concerning the spread of *-e* and *-an* suffixes and general levelling of categorical markers.

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Before I conclude I would like to indicate a number of annoying technical flaws found on almost every third page of the text. There can hardly be found a single type of mistake which is absent in the *Discourse*;

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misprints: e. g., *PR's*—instead of *DR's*—p. 40, *an order signalling system* [should be "*form signalling*"]—p. 87, *particular*—p. 23, "*Unique*" [in the title of Pike's book inst. of "*Unified*"]—p. 91, "*practice or our discipline*"—p. 24—should be "*of*", *cyngc*, *lær-ingo-man*, *þc*, *þingc*, etc., [where *c* should be replaced by either *e* or \emptyset];

omissions: e. g., "*Syntax and in old English*" [should be "*Syntax and style....*"—p. 90], *Spellings*—p. 90, on p. 66—6% of nominative singular endings disappeared;

"additions": e. g., p. 79 "*occurring in in nominative*";

referring to nowhere—e. g., p. 44 "*see section 3.1.*";

and even "grammatical" mistakes: e. g., *belongs to those part of speech classes*—p. 56, "*Other technical accomodations seems to historical analysis*" [?]*—p. 9, p. 19.*

To summarize the criticism of the study, it should be said that the extensive material analysed (5,000 citation slips with examples of dialogue and 23,000 slips with samples of nouns in context)—and the number of subjects dealt with should make the reader appreciate the study, even if he does not agree with some methodological assumptions and procedures of the author. The more so, if one looks upon the investigation as one of the first attempts of this kind.

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Modern English structure. Second edition. By Barbara M. H. Strang. Pp. 264. London: Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., 1968.

Reviewed by Jadwiga Fisiak-Nawrocka, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

Barbara Strang's *Modern English structure*, an extremely useful introduction to descriptive English linguistics, has finally been made accessible to readers in its second improved version.

Even a cursory comparison of both the editions reveals several changes and expansions in the second. First of all three new chapters have been added, i. e., chapter six (*Phonology in grammar*), chapter eleven (*Grammar: further dimensions*), and chapter twelve (*Lexis*), and some chapters (three and four on *The sounds of English*) have been expanded and rearranged, not to mention the addition of some suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter or a group of chapters.

The basic theoretical orientation of the book has remained unchanged.

Likewise chapters one and two have remained unchanged. Chapters three and four dealing with the phonetics and phonology of English have been slightly expanded and modified. The former although basically drawing on Pike's theory, contains two new paragraphs, presenting Jakobson's distinctive features. The latter, apart from the new paragraph on prosodies, contains a new approach to the suprasegmental elements (Abercrombie's theory of chest-pulses and stress-pulses).

Chapter five (*The structure of utterances*) has been partly rewritten in the second edition. A more detailed discussion of the concepts *structure*, *system*, and *rank scale* has been added. The author, however, has given up the presentation of the IC analysis and the discussion of transformational theory.

Chapter six (*Phonology in grammar*) deals with intonation which is "an area of the

sound-structure of English which makes differences of meaning primarily at the grammatical level, and which for this reason was held over from chapter IV" (89). As the author herself admits "the phonetic-phonological description given here is largely derived from the very careful analysis in Kingdon..." and "the treatment of intonation-systems and their meaning is [...] almost wholly derived from studies by Halliday (1963, 1964) and *Paper seven* of McIntosh and Halliday (1966)" (89).

Chapters seven—ten (*Form-classes*) have been preserved in this edition almost without any change.

In chapter eleven (*Grammar: further dimensions*) the author presents the transformational-generative theory with all its potentials and shortcomings, and R. Quirk's serial relationship theory. The presentation of TG is, unfortunately, unsatisfactory. It is oversimplified and based on an outdated introductory work not free from serious errors. The bibliographic references concerning TG, with one exception, do not go beyond the year 1966.

Chapter twelve (*Lexis*) deals with dictionaries, lexical usage and innovation as well as with word-formation.

Strang's book is undoubtedly a useful piece of work in spite of some of its shortcomings. The author's attempt to present a variety of linguistic problems in 240 pages must be considered on the whole successful. The clarity of presentation, the wealth of material and the objective presentation of different views and theories make this book an ideal handbook of descriptive English linguistics for all students of English but in particular for those who specialize in the English language or English language teaching not only in England but also in other countries.

A structural history of English. By John Nist. Pp. XVII, 426. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1966.

Reviewed by Alicja Wegner, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

The purpose of Nist's book is to provide an account of the historical evolution of the English language and its major characteristics in all of the traced periods, as well as to give a reasonable survey of cultural, social and historical forces which consequently had their effects in the field of linguistics.

The material has been arranged in twelve chapters at the close of which are appended questions for research and discussion. Each chapter is provided with a carefully selected bibliography with annotations and references to particular sections of recommended works. *A linguistic key*, right after the *Contents*, includes a survey of phonemes illustrated by one or two examples and a list of linguistic symbols. At the end of the book, a *Selective glossary* supplies definitions for fundamental linguistic terms. An *Index* gives concrete guidance and refers the reader to page numbers indicating the contextual definitions.

The first two chapters are devoted to the presentation of the status and structure of present-day English. The former contains the principal characteristics of English with emphasis upon the importance of stress as a key—determinant in the historical development of the language and the discussion of the cosmopolitan vocabulary resulting from the tremendous impact of the foreign challenge on English. This reflects the universal character of its borrowings. The latter, like other three chapters on the structure of the successive periods of the language development consists of the following sections: *Phonology*, *Morphology*, *Syntax* and *Formal stylistics*.

The section *Phonology* offers a short discussion concerning segmental sounds after which a list of consonant and vowel phonemes is given. The description of distinctive acoustic features and the enumerations of their basic oppositions that English supports at each stage of its evolution precede the presentation of suprasegmentals. Noteworthy is a clear-cut presentation of the evolution of vocalic phonemes traced from Old English through Middle English and Early Middle English up to its Late Modern English form (243). Phonemic transcription of Shakespeare's Sonnet (244-245) gives readers a good and helpful illustration of the sound patterns of Early Modern English.

The next section gives an outline of a general treatment of the main morphological features of the language and an illustrative listing of the major processes and methods of word formation. The discussion of morphology on p. 48, begins with Nist's own classification of morphemes into: 1. bound phonemic morphemes, 2. bound syllabic morphemes and 3. word simple. Following Bloomfield it is assumed that the morpheme is "Every sequence of phonemes which has meaning and which is not composed of smaller sequences having meaning" Nist has made his own differentiation between phonemic and syllabic morphemes without due warning to the readers which may obscure the subject and leave the student in desperate confusion. It seems obvious that other approaches towards the classification of morphemes should at least be mentioned.

The morpheme is defined as "the minimum unit of bound meaning" and the word "the minimum unit of free meaning" (56). This formulation suffers from further justification of Nist's idea of free and nonfree meaning. The reader is eager to ask — isn't "boy" a free morpheme and thus in Nist's terms a unit of free meaning?

The section *Syntax* includes a brief account of the major characteristics of the language that make it operate in the four periods in question and forms an introduction to the presentation of the principal kinds of word groups and sentence types. The author also discusses the connective system of the language and idiomatic peculiarities of word order and grammatical construction which help students to distinguish the syntactical usage of English at all of the periods traced.

The last section dealing with stylistics covers the discussion of the three attributes of the language: unity, coherence, emphasis. The author draws upon illustrative examples giving samples of various literary forms and mentions major schools of poetry, drama and prose.

The present structure of English (2) is presented first to form the basis for the further discussion of the structure of Old English (4), the structure of Middle English (6) and the structure of Early Modern English (8).

The above chapters are preceded by those on the history of the development of the language except for the first one *The present status of English* (1) instead of its historical evolution.

Each of these chapters begins with a list of important dates, outstanding people, and the major attributes of the language which forms the general orientation for the reader and determines how the language development stands in relation to the events of the period under discussion. Then a review of the most important characteristics of the period in question follows, providing an account of the social, economic and political forces which had their resultant effects on the formation of the language. Grammatical innovations that came into focus in the particular stage of the language, influences of other languages upon English which resulted in important linguistic effects, changes in the language with special attention to spelling conventions, various dialectal and regional variations and the contributions of lexicographers, linguists are discussed in these chapters too. In like manner the author presents the literary achievements and most influential poets, writers and other leading personalities of the age.

A valuable contribution of this book is the brief survey it offers of the literary efforts and the presentation of the evolution of the language viewed against the social, cultural and historical background. Two chapters, *Authoritarian English (1650-1800)* (9) and *Mature modern English (1800-1920)* (10), have been given less space though they are satisfactory as far as the information they convey is concerned. Each of the two falls into history and structure sections. Chapter eleven, entitled *American English* (11), supports the fact that although British English and American English agree on a good number of similarities, they sustain differences which reflect the divergence of two cultures and constitute the distinction between them. The historical development of American English is shown through the five stages of its evolution. The last chapter, *The Future of the English language* (12) is concerned with the future course of English, its prospects for further expansion, usage and growth.

From the Preface we gather that "A structural history of English combines a traditional history — of — the — language approach with modern linguistic analysis". Careful reading of the book, however, proves clearly that this is an attempt at providing a linguistic description of the language in structural terms, though in a number of instances the presentation of the linguistic data draws in fairly great measure upon the traditional approach.

The author neither uses square brackets indicating allophonic variants nor angle brackets pointing to the graphemic representation of sounds except once when he dwells upon Middle English orthography on p. 176. Sometimes too much space has been given to problems of minor importance and certain things have been repeated several times (such as the discussion of the complex vowels presented on p. 37 and again on p. 38), whereas more important matters suffer from the superficiality of their treatment.

Some terms have been used by the author throughout the book but without the due explanation most students would find helpful. Such is the case with the phone and morph whose definitions are not given, nor does the author account at all for the 'formant element'.

Topics for discussion seem very ambitious and at least three of the ten proposed assignments are not limited to the material presented in the preceding chapter but go further in the discussion of the linguistic facts. Sections concerned with practical issues reinforcing the new material and numerous illustrative examples of grammatical problems are an obvious advantage of the book.

In the bibliography the author cites some useful sources for further study. It contains a number of works on historical linguistics, general linguistics, history and even literature studies, essays, and biographies of outstanding personalities of the age are included, though some recent books concerning syntax and modern linguistics theories have been omitted.

The book is addressed primarily to students of historical linguistics. The author suggests that "this book can form the basis for either a one-semester or a two-semester course in the English language", though a close reader directly involved or interested in the subject may find it unsatisfactory for the whole term of study. Moreover, it cannot be taken as a basic handbook in the course of the historical linguistics, and it can only prove useful as an additional supplement to the subject in question.

REFERENCE

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Basic linguistics for secondary schools. By B. N. Ball. Pp. vol. I-107, vol. II-107, vol. III-105. London: Methuen & Co Ltd, 1967.

Reviewed by Janusz Arabski, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

The manual consists of three parts and each nicely bound part has a similar structure. Every volume contains 45 essays dealing with different aspects of language and style. After each 15 essays there is a revision section containing exercises. Also each essay, which is about one and a half page long, is followed by a half page set of exercises and questions.

The language of the essays is simple and the information is presented in an interesting way so it will be attractive for younger students of British Secondary Schools.

The title of the manual is little misleading because it is not only linguistics the essays are dealing with. The contents of the book is very vast and diversified.

Among other things the manual gives information about dictionaries, literary genres, the origin of proper names, the role of questionnaires and forms, loan words, new words, rhyme and rhythm, problems of mass communication, homonyms, the history of language etc. A lot of attention is paid to the problems of style, interdependence between style and syntax, spelling, usage of pronouns, punctuation, wordbuilding etc. Some essays are also devoted to the differences between spoken and written language, to the social role of language, to the language of signs, figures and pictures. Writing about defining words the author suggests a technique of making definitions. The book gives then not only grammatical rules but also goes deeper into the philosophy of language.

It is an inductive method which is used to present an enormous quantity of problems only. The author gives the information to remember when it is necessary. In his essays and exercises he concentrates more on drawing students' attention to certain problems and he helps to solve them. This way of handling the material gives the teacher a good chance to come in with his ideas and solutions.

In spite of the fact that the manual presents the problems in a simple, popularizing way, the author uses up-to-date linguistic terminology.

Wielki słownik polsko-angielski. The great Polish-English dictionary. By Jan Stanisławski. Ed. by Wiktor Jassem. Warszawa: Wiedza Powszechna, 1969. Pp. XVI + 1583.
Reviewed by James Sehnert, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

Until the appearance of *The Kościuszko Foundation Dictionary*, Volume II, Polish-English, by Kazimierz Bulas, Lawrence L. Thomas and Francis J. Whitfield (The Hague, 1961, and New York, 1962, 1966) English speakers who needed to refer to a Polish-English dictionary had at their disposal several works none of which totally filled the requirements for grammar reference, word usage or completeness of lexical material. *The Kościuszko Foundation Dictionary* was very welcome as a reference work, especially for the increasing numbers of students studying Polish language and literature and for scholars reading Polish sources, even though its main emphasis is on the standard Polish language of the twentieth century.

The great Polish-English dictionary (hereafter abbreviated *GPED*) is in the mind of this reviewer better than the *Kościuszko Foundation Dictionary* and should be on the shelves of anyone who for any reason needs to refer to a Polish-English dictionary.

First of all, its size and scope are impressive: the *GPED* contains approximately 180 000 words, phrases and expressions of nineteenth and twentieth century Polish including technical terminology from various scientific fields as well as dialectal, colloquial and historical terms. This is about 40 000 more items than are found in *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, College Edition* (World, Cleveland and New York, 1966). The *GPED* is arranged as follows: on pp. VII-XVI are found parallel Polish and English directions for using the dictionary. Pages 1-1502 contain the Polish-English dictionary proper; pp. 1503-1511 list geographical names, and on pp. 1512-1531 is found a list of commonly used Polish abbreviations. The remainder of the work is devoted to a short Polish reference grammar in English (1512-1558) and in Polish (1560-1583). A page of errata is inserted before VII.

The section on directions for using the dictionary is straightforward enough and needs no comment except perhaps that the English style is somewhat awkward in places. In the dictionary section all of the Polish catchwords are listed in bold type separately in strict alphabetical order with the exception of feminine nouns of agent which would immediately come before or after their masculine counterparts—provided that the feminine form in English is not different from the masculine form, e.g., *deklamator sm, deklamatorka sf* 'reciter' are cited together, but *bohater sm* 'hero' and *bohaterka sf* 'heroine' are listed separately. This arrangement of lexical entries is the most convenient and the user does not have to search through a maze of dashes, tildes or other separation symbols to find the word he wants as is the case in those dictionaries which use the nesting principle for citing lexical entries. After the catchword, pronunciation aids are given where required. Then grammatical information is given: part of speech, gender, aspect of verbs, information on declension (if the inflectional pattern is for some reason unusual), irregular comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs and other morphological or morphophonemic irregularities if they occur. Verbs are even listed as reflexive, transitive or intransitive. This reviewer feels that whereas *The Kościuszko Foundation Dictionary* gives too little grammatical information, the *GPED* gives too much. Much space could be saved in many foreign language dictionaries if superfluous grammatical information were omitted. It should not be necessary to list the part of speech for Polish words, for example, since one can tell in most cases from the citation form of the entry what grammatical category a given word belongs to, e.g., words in *-a* are usually feminine nouns; words in *-ć* are generally infinitives (verbs); while words in *-i* or *-y* are most often adjectives. Grammatical information is necessary only in those cases where ambiguities could arise, for example, words ending in a consonant which are feminine nouns, e.g., *kość, noc, rzecz, wieś*, etc., should be so indicated or plural nouns in *-i*, *-y* or *-e* should be marked plural to distinguish them from adjectives or neuter singular nouns. Verbal aspect should definitely be indicated for foreigners though it is not necessary to state that a verb is reflexive since the presence of the reflexive pronoun *się* is sufficient information. Whether a verb is transitive or intransitive can in most cases be determined by the English equivalent or an example of the Polish word in context will point this out. The most important grammatical information which should be given in any Polish-foreign language dictionary from the point of view of the non-Polish speaker is morphological irregularities such as the genitive singular of masculine inanimate nouns (*olówka, wtorku*), the nominative plural of masculine virile nouns (*profesorowie, bracia, Polacy, Czesi, lekarze, chłopaki*), irregular genitive plurals (*narzędzi, pieniędzy, razy*), the genitive of pluralia tantum and place-names with plural forms (*nożyc, spodni, okularów, Niemiec, Czech, Katowic, Pызdr*), irregular instrumental plurals (*kołmi, dziećmi, pieniędzmi*), irregular comparatives of adjectives and adverbs (*wiekszy, lepszy, lżejszy, więcej*) and verb forms which are not readily predictable from the citation form (*piszę, jestem, wiem, dadzą, chce, jedz, szedł*) and in general any other forms which are unpre-

table. Morphophonemic alternations occurring in inflection should also be noted: $o \sim \acute{o}$ (*gród, grodu*, but *ból, bólu*), $a \sim e$ (*świat, świecie*, but *siano, sianie; jada, jedzie*), $q \sim \acute{e}$ (*mąż, męża*, but *pająk, pająka*), and others. I do not feel that a dictionary should contain more grammatical information than semantic, but I do feel that a foreign language dictionary should be a handy grammatical reference work as well as a place to look up meaning. The *GPED* indeed gives most of the basic grammatical information with each entry which I would like to see in any Polish-English dictionary as well as much more which I consider to be superfluous.

It is practically impossible to check the complete lexicon to see which items have been omitted or included, so perhaps it is best to concentrate on only two or three aspects of the corpus of Polish lexical material. There seems to be too much technical and scientific terminology of Greek and Latin origin, international in usage and easily recognizable by specialists in various fields. Lexicographers should include a fair sampling of such material so that the user can get some idea about how such terms are adapted orthographically and morphologically in a given language, however, a specialist reading a book or article will readily identify such words and will not need to refer to the foreign language dictionary. It would perhaps be even better to append a discussion of the adaptation of international technical terms of Greek or Latin origin than to try to list them all separately in the body of the lexicon. Secondly, I find that the *GPED* contains too many predictable derivatives such as adverbs from adjectives (treated adequately on p. 1547 of the reference grammar), nouns in *-anie*, *-enie* and *-cie* derived regularly from verbs and translated by *-ing* words in English and various diminutive and augmentative forms. Again the solution should be to include an appendix on Polish word-formation rather than attempting to list all such forms in the dictionary. Thirdly, the *Preface* claims that the *GPED* contains "many dialectal, colloquial and historical terms". Many entries do, in fact, label words as colloquial (*potoczny*) or vulgar (*wulgarny*), however, many slangy and colloquial expressions and vulgarisms were either omitted altogether or treated unsatisfactorily. First of all, most of their equivalents are given in British English (no doubt owing to the use of Mrs. Constanca Strelly Waligórska-Acheson of Kraków, a native speaker of British English, as the informant) so that an American user may not be at all certain what the colloquial usage really is. For example, the entry *gówniarz* is translated as 'squit' or 'whipster', neither of which is used in the United States to my knowledge. *Webster's New world dictionary of the American language, college edition*, (*op. cit.*) does not list either word. The expression *odlać się* is rendered as 'to pee; to pumpship'. I have never heard the term 'pumpship', and the verb 'pee' is used mainly in connection with children. 'piss' or 'take a piss' should have been given. The entry *dupa* gives only 'arse', a term never used in the United States; 'ass' should also have been cited. Several slangy words (saving vulgarisms for later discussion) in common use in Poland which have been omitted include: *cizia* 'girl', *barachło* (a Russianism) 'junk', *chaltura* 'bad art', *chalturzyć* 'to moonlight', *patyk* '1000-zloty bill', *szkło* 'vodka', *wystrzałowy* 'good-looking', *gabłota* 'taxi', *wapniaki* and *desa* 'parents', *nisko* (*wysoko*) *skanalizowany człowiek* 'person with short (long) legs', *frućać* 'to run away', and no doubt many others that native speakers of Polish could think up.

Vulgarisms or "bad words" or "four-letter words" are another problem. It seems that lexicographers are still rather prudish and ambivalent in their attitude and tend to omit the "worst" of the "bad words", especially those which have to do with copulation. The *GPED* includes *dupa*, *kurwa*, *kurwić się*, *kutas*, *gówno*, *siusiać* (but not *siusiu*), *srać*, *sracz*, *sraczka*, *sraka*, *sraluch*, *pedał*, *skurwysyn*, *skurczybyk* (a euphemism for *skurwysyn*), *sukinsyn*, *pierdzieć* (but not its perfective *pierdnąć*), *bździć*, *bździna*, *spuścić się* and *pieprzyć* and *rznąć* (in their vulgar meaning 'screw'). The words *dupa* and *gówno* are used in the dictionary in common expressions such as *do dupy* and *to mnie gówno*

obchodzi, but not *kurwa*, which is not only used in such salty expressions as *kurwa jego mać* but is also used commonly as an interjection or expressive fill word. If the words *pieprzyć* and *rznąć* are cited in their vulgar meaning 'screw', then why not include their common synonyms *dupczyć*, *jebać* and *pierdolić* — the latter of which is itself extremely rich in slangy derivatives such as *wpierdolić* 'eat', *podpierdolić* 'steal', *upierdolić* 'flunk', *przypierdolić* 'hit', *odpierdolić się* 'go away; get dressed up', etc. If *kutas* is given with its vulgar meaning 'prick', then why not include its synonyms *chuj*, *pyta* or *żyła*? The *GPED* does not list any of the common synonyms for 'vagina': *pizda*, *picza*, *pica* or *piczka*, nor three common expressions for 'masturbate': *bić konia*, *kapucyna rznąć* or *branzłować się*. Several other vulgarisms not listed include: *dupiasty* 'fat-assed', *jaja* 'balls', *jebak* 'fucker', *kondon* 'rubber', *lagier* 'semen', *mineta* 'cunnilingus', and no doubt others which Polish informants could contribute. I would suggest that if lexicographers wish to include "bad words" (and they should), they should be consistent and include all of them in their most common applications. The entry *cholera* is given excellent treatment in the *GPED* and should serve as a model for other vulgarisms.

After the grammatical information the English meanings are then given: synonyms separated by commas, more distantly related words by semicolons and totally unrelated meanings separated by numbers under each entry. The editors have attempted to give the widest range of meanings possible and they frequently illustrate usage by citing idiomatic expressions, proverbs, short sentences or phrases. Both American and British equivalents are generally given, though as I pointed out above, the British meanings predominate for slang and colloquial expressions. As for giving the English definitions of Polish verbs, I would omit the preposition 'to' from the infinitive since it takes up space and serves no distinctive function. We know from the Polish form or from the designations 'perfective' or 'imperfective' that we are dealing with a verb.

The index of geographical names (1503–1511) is of dubious value since it gives no clues about the morphology of place-names. They are no less important than the material included in the main body of the dictionary. A place-name like *Węgry* should be used in a phrase with the preposition *na* to show that Poles say *ja jadę na Węgry* and not **ja jadę do Węgier*.

The list of abbreviations (1512–1531) is very useful, though through oversight at least four common ones have been omitted: DESA, MPiK, ORS and ZURiT.

I am not at all convinced that a reference grammar is a necessary appendix to a foreign language dictionary, but in view of the fact that no reference grammar of Polish exists for English speakers, the English version (1534–1558) might have been of some value if it were intelligible. I cannot, however, see any need whatsoever for the Polish version of the grammar (1560–1583) since Polish speakers using the dictionary would probably never find it necessary to look up a case ending or a verbal conjugation. It is rather unfortunate that the Polish version of the grammar was not instead an introduction to the principles of Polish word-formation and the adaptation of international terms of Greek and Latin origin. The grammar section starts off with a brief survey of the Polish alphabet but never mentions a word about the multitude of morphophonemic alternations which occur in Polish. There was no need to discuss the function of the cases.

In categorizing the noun declensions the terms "hard", "hardened" and "soft" are very misleading and only complicate the issue. The terms "alternating" and "non-alternating" would be better. The tables of homofoms on 1542–1543 serve no reference purpose and are needlessly complicated in any case. As for the numerals, more could be said about their declension and less about their syntax. The rules and tables for the formation of the comparatives of adjectives and adverbs are much too complicated; a simple statement about the complementary distribution of *-ejszy* and *-szy* would have sufficed. In the section on verbs the author divides the verb into eleven (!) classes and subclasses —

an extremely involved presentation which would drive off any prospective student of Polish. The grammar is by far the weakest part of the work and presents a hodgepodge of fairly useless information about Polish morphology and syntax, never taking into account the needs and problems of foreigners who study or use Polish. In a future edition of the *GPED* the grammar should be thrown out entirely or drastically revised.

In spite of the few misgivings which I have discussed in the preceding paragraphs, I would reiterate what I said at the beginning: this work should be on the shelves of anyone who needs to refer to a Polish-English dictionary for whatever reason. Its facility in use and its immense lexical stock, providing adequate grammatical information and a wide range of meanings, will no doubt preclude the necessity of compiling another such dictionary for many years to come. One can only hope that it will be available in large enough quantities and cheap enough abroad so that students of Slavic studies and scholars working on Polish problems will all be able to obtain a copy.

The turn of the novel. By Alan Friedman. Pp. XVIII, 212. New York and London: Oxford University Press, 1966.

Reviewed by Daniela Zacharzewska, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

The turn of the novel is the first book of criticism by Alan Friedman. Its aim is to demonstrate the transformation of the novel during the first part of the twentieth century and to describe the nature of this process.

Friedman devotes the *Introduction* and first two chapters to his own theoretical interpretation of the form of the novel, establishing at the same time his main thesis of the "significant turn of the novel". Then he passes to what seems to be the main concern of the book, that is a detailed analysis of major novels by four British writers: Thomas Hardy, Joseph Conrad, E. M. Forster and D. H. Lawrence. He concludes by indicating in a final short chapter the place of the new form of the novel in the culture of our time.

Friedman's central argument is simple and it runs as follows: the major novelistic tradition from Richardson up to Hardy presented a pattern of experience which reached its climax and was then "closed", physically and morally, by final fictional events. Friedman insists that twentieth century culture altered the vision of human existence and, consequently, produced a new "open" pattern of the novel in which experience is presented as an "endlessly expanding" process.

One of the most engaging features of Friedman's method is his attempt to deal with the novel structurally and morally at the same time. Unfortunately the author has to face the difficulty of finding appropriate critical terms indicating both the structural and moral qualities of the novel and he decides to choose "a metaphoric and slightly playful one rather than still worse jargon". He follows this decision consistently throughout the book and though it may arouse the reader's imagination it certainly does not contribute to the methodological precision of the criticism. Besides, the insistent repetition of Friedman's own, however playful, jargon becomes tiring and seems quite unnecessary.

The analysis of the particular novels in terms of what the author means by the "closed" and "open" form has the interesting effect of reevaluation of some elements and features of the novels discussed. Probably the best example of this kind is what can be called the theory of endings in the novel expressed by Friedman in the theoretical chapters and then convincingly illustrated by various examples. Friedman discusses

the usefulness of the conventional ending in marriage or death and the tradition of a well-closed final chapter. He also indicates the difficulty of the modern novelist who, writing in the open form, has to produce the ending without the actual closing of his vision. The thorough examinations of the various solutions of this problem by the particular novelists certainly belong to the best passages of the book.

In the chapter on Hardy, the critic shows how by weakening the most traditional fictional techniques of an ending, that is, marriage and death, so that they cannot release the force of the story, Hardy successfully undermined the conventional closed form of the novel. Friedman sees the double wedding and the mocking double funeral in *Jude the obscure* as an attack on the conventions of life and fiction.

In the novels by Conrad he traces the impulse both towards and against the conventional closing and shows Conrad's attraction to the open narrative form, "satisfying but not final", from his very first novel *Almayer's folly*.

In the novels by E. M. Forster the author demonstrates the complete reversal of the traditional shape of the novel: "not rounding off but opening out". He explains in an illuminating way the complex structure of *A passage to India* and convincingly interprets the much discussed final episode of the Hindu celebration.

D. H. Lawrence is seen by Friedman as the novelist who methodically and with full conviction attempted to produce a new open form of experience. Friedman enthusiastically evaluates *Women in love* as a sort of "manifesto in fiction" of the new form.

Friedman argues his points with vigour and intensity as well as with impressive evidence. Nevertheless the reader might have a number of reservations about the arbitrary main thesis leading occasionally to some irritating over-simplifications especially in the matter of the ethical superiority of the modern novel. The main virtue of the book lies in the passages of detailed textual analysis showing at times the remarkable quality of Friedman's response to some works of the novelists discussed.

Heaven beguiles the tired: death in the poetry of Emily Dickinson. By Thomas W. Ford. Pp. 184. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1966.

Reviewed by Adam Krassowski, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

Among numerous publications devoted to the investigation of various aspects of Emily Dickinson's poetry, a relatively recent study by Thomas W. Ford deserves mention. As the title indicates, Professor Ford's book attempts an analysis of the theme of death in the work of the major American poet. The importance of this particular theme in Dickinson's poetry has long been recognized and its function and character have been examined by many scholars and critics. Ford, however, develops a considerably different approach to this motif.

The principal difference between Ford's attitude and the attitudes hitherto taken by other critics is that Ford considers the theme of death in Emily Dickinson's poetry to be of predominant and fundamental importance. The assumption he makes is that death forms, to use his own words, "the principal controlling factor in Emily Dickinson's thought and poetry from the beginning to the end of her creative life" (185). He also argues that earlier critics, such as Johnson, Whicher, Anderson, and Chase, quite wrongly reduce Dickinson's motif of death to simply one of the several main subjects of her poetry. Moreover, Ford decidedly rejects the opinion expressed by some Dickinson scholars that the poet's obsession with death eventually became morbid. Having made

and emphasized these assumptions which bear directly upon the overall character of his book, the author proceeds to the systematic exposition and explanation of his own ideas on the subject.

The book consists of seven chapters. In Chapter I a general description of Emily Dickinson's attitude toward death is presented. Making use of the evidence contained in the poet's letters to her friends and relatives, Ford points out her intense awareness of death. He also examines the interrelation between Dickinson's interest in death and her religious anxieties. The critic then investigates the consequences of Emily Dickinson's inability to accept the religious orthodoxies of her day. He refers to the constant emotional struggle which went on in the poet's mind and finds that struggle to be the principal source of her preoccupation with death.

Chapter II, *Biographical Influences*, is, in fact, meant to provide further evidence for the ideas expressed in the preceding paragraphs of the book. By analysing the particular circumstances of Dickinson's childhood and by exploring the surroundings in which she lived, Ford seeks to establish a link between the poet's personal experiences and family life and her poetry. The critic's attention is here rightly centered on Emily Dickinson's Puritan background. He observes that whereas the poet was undoubtedly strongly influenced by Puritanism, the doctrine of God's elect in particular, she was exposed to certain Transcendental influences as well. Ford draws the reader's attention to the interplay of both Puritan and Transcendental elements in her poetry and the tension thereby caused. He points to the historical events of her time, such as the Civil War, as serving to intensify Dickinson's creative activity.

The general characteristics of Emily Dickinson's poetry are discussed in Chapter III. It is in this chapter that the poet's metrics and some other formal features of her poetry are briefly reviewed. Ford is here interested in the way in which the apparent irregularities and grammatical oddities of Dickinson's style serve to convey her ideas and to intensify the impact of her verse. Questioning the contention that there are no discernible periods in Emily Dickinson's creative development, the critic offers here his own, plausible threefold division of the poet's work. Chapter III also serves as an introduction to the central and most important part of the study.

Chapter IV, *Apprenticeship*, investigates Emily Dickinson's early poetry. Here Ford classifies her poems into four general categories according to the predominant ideas and methods of the theme. The critic will refer to this four-part grouping throughout the subsequent parts of his book. A scrupulous analysis of the poems written before 1861 leads Ford to the conclusion that they are "rather low-keyed productions" (96). He agrees, however, that they too reveal the latent genius to be fully admired in Dickinson's later poems.

Chapter V forms the central part of Ford's book. It is in this chapter that the critic makes detailed analyses of the poems written in Dickinson's most creative period. That period, according to Ford from 1861 to 1865, marks the summit of the poet's achievement, and consequently, it receives the most critical attention. Ford examines here a considerable body of Dickinson's poems. In his discussion of the individual lyrics the critic again refers to Dickinson's religious doubts and emotional uncertainties as the major cause of the poet's dramatic preoccupation with death. He stresses once more the tension produced in Emily Dickinson's mind by both Puritan and Transcendental influences.

Emily Dickinson's poetry from the final period is discussed in Chapter VI. Here the critic draws the reader's attention to a certain change in Dickinson's attitude to the main motif of her poetry. Ford points out that although the poet never gave up her passionate struggle to understand death, the poems of her later years reveal nevertheless a gradual slackening of the sense of urgency and intensity characteristic of the lyrics produced before 1865.

Chapter VII, *The role of death in Emily Dickinson's poetry*, offers a brief and concise recapitulation of the findings of the preceding parts of the book.

It has already been said that Ford regards the motif of death in the poetry of Emily Dickinson as the principal controlling factor, and it is in this contention that the originality of his study lies. For indeed, when one comes to consider the abundant critical data concerning Dickinson's work, one can easily see that the death theme, though its importance is usually acknowledged, has not yet been treated as the major and all-embracing subject of her poetry. Thomas W. Ford seems thus to be the first critic whose attention is concentrated solely on this aspect.

In his treatment of the subject Ford is scrupulous and consistent. His study contains no new factual information, and yet his investigation of the poet's religious experiences, her childhood, and her family life throws new light on certain facts and helps to bring about an understanding of their full meaning in the context of her poetry. Thus, for instance, his analysis of the poet's religious dilemmas duly stresses the element of doubt and uncertainty so prominent in Dickinson's verse. This, in turn, leads to the recognition of her emotional and intellectual disruption which resulted in the poet's intense interest in death.

The element of doubt as born out of Dickinson's religious anxieties is rightly emphasized by the critic. And doubt, in Ford's opinion, did not lead to any "morbid" preoccupation with death. On the contrary, it prompted the poet to a passionate yet, at times, surprisingly calm examination of that phenomenon. It was the inability to solve crucial intellectual issues, argues the critic, that invariably led Dickinson to dramatic endeavours aimed at grasping the full meaning of death, not vice versa. Ford's reasoning is here absolutely valid. The critic explodes thus the theory that Emily Dickinson's interest in death was, in fact, nothing more than an irrational obsession born in a sick mind.

From the formal point of view, Ford's study is well-ordered and carefully organized. The first three chapters introduce the subject and discuss it in general without much reference to the poems as such. The subsequent chapters contain detailed analyses of numerous individual lyrics and provide evidence for the critic's standpoint. The book is properly documented, the author's debt to other critics fully acknowledged. A praiseworthy feature of the book is its easy style totally devoid of undue ornamentation and high-sounding generalizations.

In conclusion, Ford's study represents a genuine and honest attempt to introduce new ideas into the traditional Dickinson canon. Naturally, the work is not free from demerits — the author does not give due consideration to the interrelation between Dickinson's death theme and the other major motifs in her poetry. Nevertheless, *Heaven beguiles the tired* offers a convincing analysis of one of Emily Dickinson's most powerful subjects, while the clarity and logic of the exposition contribute greatly to the value of the book.

Lawrence Durrell, a study. By George S. Fraser. Pp. 256. London: Faber and Faber, 1968.

Reviewed by Stefan Makowiecki, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

The criticism of Lawrence Durrell's literary output has been usually limited to his major achievement to date: *The Alexandria quartet*. Apart from short studies in various university monograph series as well as particular chapters devoted to Durrell in recently

published books on modern fiction there has not yet appeared a study that would discuss Durrell's manifold writings against the background of his life. The book under review deals primarily with Durrell's literary career and the biographical elements are included only in those instances where they could elucidate certain aspects of his art, e.g., the significance of humour in his plays and novels. The study covers Durrell's literary career starting with *Pied piper of lovers* up to the recently published novel *Tunc*. It is further supplemented by an extensive bibliography by A. G. Thomas of Durrell's writings including his contributions to periodicals, prefaces, radio broadcasts, TV appearances, etc.

The study is divided into seven chapters dealing with Durrell's affinities with other writers, his poetry, *The black book*, the so-called island-portraits, verse dramas, *The Alexandria quartet*, and *Tunc* respectively. Though it contains valuable criticism of Durrell's particular works, the book is more than a collection of essays or articles due to interesting remarks concerning the general character of his art. One of these remarks refers to Durrell's attitude to love and sex, which is specially important for the discussion of *The black book* and *The Alexandria quartet* and far from insignificant in his other writings. Despite the sub-title of *The Alexandria quartet* which reads „the investigation of modern love” sex or love is never an end in itself but is a sort of a stage that must be transcended in the search for an ultimate value which, in Durrell's terms, is the “heraldic universe” that perfect repose attainable only by the artist. Although this reviewer feels that Durrell's concern with the symbolic meaning of love and sex in *The black book* is too far-reaching and at the same time too general (e.g. the figure of Hilda, representing the womb, the symbol that permeates and encompasses the whole novel's world, is a bit overwrought), Fraser's comments on the novel seem to be accurate. *The black book* itself received a very thorough treatment because in the author's opinion it had been unjustly neglected by the critics. In fact, it has generally been presented either as an unsuccessful juvenile attempt at serious writing or a successful juvenile attempt at shocking the reading public. G. S. Fraser shows it not only as an important stage in the development of Durrell's literary career but also as an interesting work in itself. Though never unmindful of Durrell's faults (like the embarrassing grossness of certain passages or the lack of organic unity), he draws the reader's attention to the merits of the novel; according to him the novel deals with the themes from *The waste land*, the themes of sterility and birth, death and re-birth, which are presented in a very vivid way, with a “dizzying emotional swing. The book appears to express now total rejection, now total acceptance, now frenetic disgust, now maniac celebration”. That richness and exuberance which is displayed, first of all, in Durrell's prose style is presented by Fraser as one of the characteristic features of all of Durrell's writings.

Another trait of Durrell rightly stressed by G. S. Fraser is his humour and sympathetic laughter. The readers of *The Alexandria quartet* may often miss this aspect of Durrell's style and read it in an altogether too serious mood. For it is not only Scobie and Pombal in *The Alexandria quartet* or the *Antrobus stories* that reveal the humour of „a lyrical comedian” as Fraser calls Durrell. It is precisely here that Fraser's personal glimpses of Durrell as a man help the most.

Fraser's interpretation of *The Alexandria quartet* based on Middleton's remarks concerning *Justine* is interesting too. He sees it as a cosmic myth (that of Quest and Foundation) set within the framework of the psychological novel. It is, however, hard to agree with his discussion of time there; quoting Durrell he says: “the sense of time (in modern novelists) is cyclical, the coming round again not only of the seasons of the year but of the seasons of the soul” and the theme of eternal recurrence is for him as important in *The Alexandria quartet* as the space-time continuum idea. And he sets as an example Darley and Clea starting out again as artists at the end of the novel. Although the scheme proves adequate in the case of Nessim's conspiracy (started anew), it fails in the case of Darley

and certainly is not fundamental for *The Alexandria quartet*. Neither Darley nor Clea had been real artists at the beginning; they became artists only after having passed the ordeal of quest, to be understood here as an inward development of characters. And Fraser's examination of characterization is excellent; he constantly calls attention to the fact that there is no growth of characters in the traditional meaning of the term. Characters do not experience obstacles that would change and develop them, but as M. West says “increasingly look inwards” or, as Fraser expresses it in connection with Durrell — a poet, “the idea of the process of the growth of the artist's consciousness as a ‘slow expurgation’, a movement ‘through many negatives to what I am’ is a clue to a fundamental stance in Durrell's poetry, perhaps also in his best prose”.

Speaking of poetry one should note that Fraser gives a very accurate analysis of Durrell's poetic skill. He finds that he is not interested in the discovery of new topics or moods but rather in the manner of treating the old ones; the beauty of the world, the battle of love and art against the time, and the like. Durrell's art in poetry is, furthermore, fully exemplified by means of a close reading of one of his most exquisite short lyrics entitled *Water music*.

The only larger objections to Fraser's criticism may be raised in connection with the chapter devoted to *Tunc*. In the note at the end of the volume Durrell says: “readers may discern the odd echo from *The Alexandria quartet* and from *The black book*; this is intentional”, and Fraser comments that Durrell is teasing us in *Tunc* by presenting “character-masks that he has made familiar”, yet whose archetypal roles have been redistributed. If so, they seem to be too poorly redistributed — they remind us too much of a repetition of something once successful. Sipple, for example, may be easily recognized as a derivative from Scobie and similarly Koepgen and Caradoc are mixtures of Balthazar and Pursewarden, yet their organic function in the novel is negligible. Though Fraser is right in claiming that culture, symbolized by the Firm, has replaced the former determining factor of the town — Alexandria —, the result, however, is much inferior. The descriptive pieces, so rich and lively, with touches of exuberant humour and sometimes sad lyricism are equally successful. Yet in *The Alexandria quartet* they illustrated and enhanced the importance of Alexandria; here the Athens or the brothel scenes seem to be unconnected with the main idea of the novel. The tricks with Abel and the dactyls and all of those “Konxes” and “Oms” seem quite redundant; it is *Tunc* that could form the basis for complaints of the kind W. Allen made in connection with *The Alexandria quartet* — too much of exotic in Technicolor. In *The Alexandria quartet* all such elements contributed in some way to the total effect of the novel and its impact on the reader — here they seem to exist for their own sake. Still, one must remember that *Tunc* is only the first volume of a double-decker novel, and all the seeming inconsistencies, unanswered questions and redundant episodes may be explained or incorporated in some larger frame.