A COMPOSITE GENERAL GRADUATE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR LINGUISTICS,
OHIO UNIVERSITY OCCASIONAL PAPERS IN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE,
AND LINGUISTICS, SERIES A, NUMBER 1.
BY- FRINK, ORRIN
OHIO UNIV., ATHENS

THE INITIATION OF A GRADUATE PROGRAM IN LINGUISTICS AT
OHIO UNIVERSITY (ATHENS, OHIO), WHERE NO UNDERGRADUATE
PROGRAM EXISTED, NECESSITATED THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF A
VALID RECOMMENDED READING LIST OF STANDARD WORKS FOR STUDENTS
IN THE NEW PROGRAM. COMBINED TO PRODUCE A COMPOSITE GENERAL
BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR LINGUISTICS WERE THE ITEMS THAT APPEARED ON
AT LEAST TWO OF THE NINE SOURCE LISTS OF RECOMMENDED READING
MATERIALS THAT HAD BEEN RECEIVED ON REQUEST FROM THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
INDIANA UNIVERSITY, THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY, THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. NUMBERS ADDED TO
EACH BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY IDENTIFY THE SOURCE LISTS FROM WHICH
THE ITEM WAS TAKEN. OF THE 131 ITEMS PLUS EIGHT JOURNALS THAT
MAKE UP THE COMPOSITE, ONLY TWO WERE ENDORSED BY ALL NINE
SOURCES, AND 66 WERE RECOMMENDED BY THE MINIMUM CONSENSUS OF
TWO. (AB)
Series A, Number 1.
November 15, 1966.

"A Composite General Graduate Bibliography for Linguistics"
Orrin Frink.
A Composite General Graduate Bibliography for Linguistics

Orrin Frink, Ohio University

Introduction

In initiating a graduate program in linguistics where there was no previous undergraduate program to build on, and only modest library holdings in the field, we faced the pressing need of developing a valid list of research materials as quickly as possible. To this end seventy-six linguistics programs listed in University Resources in the United States for Linguistics and Teacher Training in English as a Foreign Language, the Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, 1963 were approached with a request to send us a copy of any available list of recommended readings for graduate students in linguistics.

Of the forty replies, only nine were accompanied by a list of the nature we were seeking. These nine lists were combined in such a way that items appearing on two or more of the nine source lists were retained to form the composite bibliography, while those items appearing on only one source list were set aside. Nomination by two or more source lists constituted election to the composite bibliography. Each entry was tagged to indicate its source.

Of the remaining thirty-one replies to our request for a general reading list for graduate students in linguistics, two indicated it was not their policy to have a fixed reading list, and that the department does not use this device (Harvard University and the University of North Carolina). Twenty-two linguistics programs indicated that they had no general reading lists, but used course syllabi. Two programs indicated that they had not yet compiled a general list, but wished to do so. Two indicated that they have such lists, but that these are under extensive or drastic revision and are not currently available (Northwestern University and Stanford University). Three made no comment on their own reading lists, but indicated other sources for such material. The response to our request was gratifying, and we are thankful for the aid and guidance that came in reply to our letter.

Nine Source Lists

The nine source lists which were combined to produce this composite general graduate bibliography were obtained from the University of California at Berkeley (39 items), Columbia
University (171 items), George Washington University (40 items),
The University of Illinois (164 items), Indiana University
(134 items), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (23 items),
the University of Pittsburgh (78 items), Princeton University
(54 items), and the University of Texas (38 items).

University of California at Berkeley. This list is titled
Graduate Reading List and is dated May, 1965. Thirty-nine
items are listed alphabetically by author, with standard
bibliographic details. These items are chiefly books. Thirty-
four of these items were selected for the composite list by
appearing on at least one other source list.

Columbia University. This list is titled Reading List
in Linguistics, with a note, "...The following list is intended
as a guide to your reading in preparation for the comprehensive
examination in the department", and is dated June 1964. One
hundred seventy-one items are listed alphabetically by author
within the following seventeen categories: A. General,
B. Journals, C. Phonology, D. "Morphemics", E. Syntax,
F. Language Change; G. Dialect; Geography, H. History of Linguist-
ics, I. Semantics, J. Writing, K. Language Contact,
L. Language Families, M. The Syllable, the Word, and the Sentence
N. Glottochronology, O. Typology and Language Universals,
P. The "Whorf Hypothesis", Q. Children's Learning of Language.
Bibliographic details are complete. The items are books and
articles. Eighty-four of these items were selected for the com-
posite list by appearing on at least one other source list.

George Washington University. This list is titled
Preparation for the General Linguistics Section of the
Comprehensive Examination in the Graduate Council, and bears
no date. Forty items are listed alphabetically by author, with
the usual bibliographic details. The items are chiefly books.
Thirty-one of these items were selected for the composite list
by appearing on at least one other source list.

University of Illinois. This list is titled A Tentative
Minimal Reading List for Students of Descriptive Linguistics,
and is dated October, 1964. One hundred sixty-four items are
listed alphabetically by author with the standard bibliographic
details. The items are books and articles. Eighty-six of these
items were selected for the composite list by virtue of appearing
on at least one other source list.

Indiana University. This list bears neither title nor
date. One hundred twenty-six items and eight journals are
listed alphabetically by author or title (in the case of
journals) under the following six categories: 1. Theory and
Models, 2. Descriptive Linguistics, 3. Comparative,
Typological and Historical Linguistics, 4. Language Variety;
Sociolinguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Anthropological Linguistics,
Dialectology, 5. History of Linguistics, 6. Journals,
Symposia, Proceedings of Conferences, Festschriften, and
General Textbooks, Dictionaries of Linguistic Terms.
The bibliographic details are complete. The items are books, articles and journals. Seventy-seven of these items were selected for the composite list by appearing on at least one other source list.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This list is titled First Year Reading List in Linguistics and bears no date. Twenty-three items are listed alphabetically by author, with scant, but sufficient, bibliographic details. The items are chiefly books. Twenty-two of these items were selected for the composite list by appearing on at least one other source list.

University of Pittsburgh. This list is titled Reading List for M. A. in Linguistics and is not dated. Seventy-three items and five journals are listed alphabetically by author or title (in the case of journals) under the following thirteen categories: I. General Works and Linguistic Theory, II. Phonology, III. Morphology, IV. Syntax, V. Collections, VI. Historical Linguistics, VII. History of Linguistics, VIII. Glossaries, IX. Writing, X. Miscellaneous, XI. Semantics, XII. English, XIII. Journals. These items are chiefly books and journals. There are no bibliographic details. Fifty-six of these items were selected for the composite list by virtue of their appearance on at least one other source list.

Princeton University. This list is titled Humanities 212, Descriptive Linguistics, Reading Period and is not dated. Fifty-four items are listed alphabetically by author under the following five categories: 1. General, 2. Phonetics and Phonemics, 3. Specialized Study, 4. Linguistics and Language Learning, 5. Linguistically Oriented English Textbooks. Bibliographic details are complete. Each item is glossed or annotated in several sentences. A library call number is given for all but two items. The items are exclusively books. Although this list is obviously intended for an introductory course, the department indicated that it found it useful to send it to graduate students at the beginning of the summer prior to their entrance upon graduate work. Twenty-six of these items were selected for the composite list through their appearance on at least one other source list.

University of Texas. This list is titled Suggestions for M. A. Candidates, Selected List of Recommended Readings and is dated 1-3-1964. Thirty-eight items are listed alphabetically by author under the following ten categories: 1. Anthologies, 2. Phonology, 3. Grammatical Theory, 4. Phonetics, 5. Historical Linguistics, 6. Writing Systems, 7. Lexicography, 8. Typology, 9. History of Linguistics, 10. Linguistics and other Disciplines. These items are books. The standard bibliographic details are present. Thirty-five of these items were selected for the composite list by appearing on at least one other source list.
Conclusion

Because of its origin, the composite bibliography presented here is not an exhaustive bibliography, or necessarily a well-balanced one. Because of the delay involved in processing the source lists, this composite bibliography is not entirely up to date. However, at best it represents a minimal consensus on the standard, classical works in linguistics which would be most useful to graduate students in a linguistics program.

The composite bibliography presents several striking features. Only two items (Bloomfield's *Language* and Troubetzkoï's *Grundzüge der Phonologie*) of the one hundred thirty-one items and eight journals that make up the composite bibliography enjoyed the endorsement of all nine source lists. Twenty-three items, or roughly seventeen percent of the items appearing in the composite bibliography, are endorsed by a majority of the nine source lists. Sixty-six items, slightly less than half of the items appearing in the composite bibliography, are endorsed by only two of the source lists, which is the minimum endorsement required to elect the item to the composite bibliography.

One general trend emerges from the over-all pattern of replies to our original request for lists of recommended readings for graduate students in linguistics. Approximately one of four (1/40) replies indicated that such a general reading list for graduate students in linguistics was in circulation; most graduate programs do not provide students in linguistics with such a list.
California at Berkeley 1
Columbia -2
George Washington -3
Illinois -4
Indiana -5
M.I.T. -6
Pittsburgh -7
Princeton -8
Texas -9


Frinking, New 6


—, "Distributional Structure," *Jord.*, 10:146-162 (1964); also in Fodor and Katz, pp. 33-49.


—, (ed.), *Texas Conference on Problems of Linguistic Analysis* (First, Second and Third), Austin, 1962.
Hjelmslev, Louis, Prolegomena to a Theory of Language, (translated by Francis J. Whitfield), University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1961: also Memoire No. 7, IJAL, 1953. 1-345-7-9


—, A Manual of Phonology, IJAL Memoire No. 11, Baltimore, 1955. 12----7-9


Hymes, Dell H., "Lexicostatistics So Far," Current Anthropology, No. 1, 1960, pp. 3-44. 34-----


Lees, R.B., The Grammar of English Nominalizations, (IJAL 26; No. 3, Part III), 1960; also I.J.R.


--- Review of N. Chomsky, Syntactic Structures, Lang. 33, 375-408 (1957); also reprinted by Bobbs-Merrill, 1964.


--- "Ou en est la phonologie?" Lingua 1, 34-58, (1948).


--- "Un phoneme ou deux?" Acta Linguistica 1, 94-103 (1939).


-----, *Phonetics*, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1943.


-----, *Tone Languages*, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1943.

Frink 13


JOURNALS

Acta Linguistica
Anthropological Linguistics
International Journal of American Linguistics
Language
Lingua
Studies in Linguistics
Travaux de Cercle Linguistique de Prague
Word (Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York)