
Bibliography and suggestions for further reading

General

- Aarsleff, H. (1982) *From Locke to Saussure*, London: Athlone.
- (1983) *The study of language in England, 1780—1860*, 2nd edn
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Diringer, D. (1968) *The alphabet*, 3rd edn, London: Hutchinson.
- Harris, W.V. (1989) *American literacy*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard
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- Havelock, E.A. (1963) *Preface to Plato*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard
University Press.
- Hovdhaugen, E. (1982) *Foundations of Western linguistics*, Oslo:
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- Itkonen, E. (1991) *Universal history of linguistics*, Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- Koerner, E.F.K. and R.E. Asher (1995) *Concise history of the language
sciences*, Oxford: Pergamon.
- Lepschy, G. (ed.) (1994) *History of linguistics*, London: Longman.
- Ong, W.J. (1982) *Orality and literacy*, London: Methuen.
- Parret, H. (ed.) (1976) *History of linguistic thought and contemporary
linguistics*, Berlin: de Gruyter.
- Robins, R.H. (1979) *A short history of linguistics*, 2nd edn, London:
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- Salus, P.H. (ed.) (1969) *On language: Plato to von Humboldt*, New York:
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- Sebeok, T.A. (ed.) (1975) *Current trends in linguistics*, Vol. 13:
Historiography of linguistics, The Hague: Mouton.
- Thomas, R. (1989) *Oral tradition and written record in classical Athens*,
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- (1992) *Literacy and orality in ancient Greece*, Cambridge: Cambridge
University Press.

Chapter 1

The translation of Plato's *Cratylus* is that of H.N. Fowler in the Loeb Classical Library, which also gives the Greek text (London: Heinemann, 1926).

F.M. Cornford in *Plato's theory of knowledge* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1935) has an excellent discussion of the linguistic implications of Plato's doctrine of forms.

Chapter 2

The translations of Aristotle's works cited are: *Poetics*: I. Bywater (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1920); *Categories*: H.P. Cook (London: Heinemann, Loeb Classical Library, 1938). The latter also gives the Greek text. An edition of the Greek text of the *Poetics*, with copious notes, is that of D.W. Lucas (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1968).

A wide-ranging collection of essays on the problem of metaphor is to be found in the volume *Metaphor and thought*, edited by A. Ortony (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979).

Chapter 3

The Bible translation quoted is the 1611 King James version.

The passage from St Augustine's Confessions is quoted in L. Wittgenstein, *Philosophische Untersuchungen*, edited and translated by G.E.M. Anscombe (Oxford: Blackwell, 1953).

The passage by Bertrand Russell comes from his book *An outline of philosophy* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1927).

Chapter 4

The translation of *De Lingua Latina* is by R.G. Kent in the Loeb Classical Library, which also gives the Latin text (London: Heinemann, 1938).

A detailed discussion of Varro's view of language is D.J. Taylor's *Declinatio. A study of the linguistic theory of Marcus Terentius Varro* (Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1974).

There is an edition of the Greek text of Dionysius Thrax by G. Ühlig, *Dionysii Thracis ars grammatica* (Leipzig: Teubner, 1883). R.H. Robins in an article entitled 'Dionysius Thrax and the Western grammatical tradition' (*Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1957), and J. Pinborg's survey 'Classical Antiquity: Greece' (in Sebeok 1975) both discuss the role played by Dionysius in early linguistic thought. For more recent views, see V. Law and I. Sluiter (eds), *Dionysius Thrax and the Techne Grammatike* (Münster: Nodus, 1995).

Donatus' *Ars Minor* is translated by W.J. Chase (Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1926; reprinted in Salus 1969). The Latin text is printed in H. Keil (ed.) (1868) *Grammatici Latini*, vol. V (Leipzig: Teubner; reprinted 1961, Hildesheim: Olms).

Chapter 5

Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria* is translated by H.E. Butler in the Loeb Classical Library, which also gives the Latin text (London: Heinemann, 1920).

Aristotle's *Rhetoric* is translated by H.H. Freese in the Loeb Classical Library, which also gives the Greek text (London: Heinemann, 1926).

A comprehensive survey of Greek and Roman rhetoric is provided by G. Kennedy in two books: *The art of persuasion in Greece* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963) and *The art of rhetoric in the Roman world* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1973).

Chapter 6

Thomas of Erfurt's Latin text is edited and translated by G.L. Bursill-Hall (London: Longman, 1972), who also gives a general survey of medieval linguistics in his paper 'The Middle Ages' (printed in Sebeok 1975).

A good introduction to modistic grammar is M.A. Covington, *Syntactic theory in the high middle ages* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984).

Chapter 7

The Prologue to Caxton's translation of *Eneydos* is reprinted in W.A. Craigie, *The critique of pure English from Caxton to Smollett* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, Society for Pure English Tract LXV, 1946), and also in W.F. Bolton, *The English language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1966).

The standard edition of du Bellay's *Deffence* is that of H. Chamard (Paris: Didier, repr. 1970). The French text is translated by G.M. Turquet (London: Dent, 1939).

There is an article by W.K. Percival on 'The grammatical tradition and the rise of the vernaculars' in Sebeok 1975.

An important study of the role of printing in Europe is E.L. Eisenstein, *The printing press as an agent of change* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979).

Chapter 8

The best available translation of the *Grammaire générale et raisonnée* is that by Jacques Rieux and Bernard E. Rollin under the title *General and rational grammar: the Port-Royal grammar* (The Hague: Mouton, 1975). This includes a Preface by Arthur Danto, a useful Translators' Introduction, and an appended Critical Essay by Norman Kretzmann.

The English translation of the Port-Royal Logic is published under the title *The art of thinking: the Port-Royal logic*, translated by James Dickoff and Patricia James (New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1964). There is an explanatory Foreword by Charles Hendel.

An excellent English-language discussion of Port-Royal ideas appears in *Grammatical theory in Western Europe: 1500–1700. Trends in vernacular grammar I* by G.A. Padley (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985).

Noam Chomsky's *Cartesian linguistics* (New York: Harper and Row, 1966) contains a controversial interpretation of the aims of the Port-Royal Grammar, seen from the perspective of Chomsky's generative grammar. A rebuttal of Chomsky's interpretation may be found in 'The history of linguistics and Professor Chomsky' by Hans Aarsleff (reprinted in Aarsleff 1982).

Chapter 9

A good account of the historical background to Wilkins' *Essay* is to be found in John Knowlson, *Universal language schemes in England and France 1600–1800* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1975). A more general survey of artificial languages down to the present day is given in A. Large, *The artificial language movement* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1985). The connexion between Wilkins' ideas and those of Leibniz and other philosophers is discussed by L.J. Cohen ('On the project of a universal character', *Mind* vol. 63, 1954). For an attempt to explore Wilkins' debt to medieval modistic grammar, see V. Salmon, *The study of language in 17th-century England* (2nd edn, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins, 1988) pp. 97–126. Wilkins' *Essay* itself is available in a modern facsimile reprint (Scolar Press, 1968).

Chapter 10

The best edition of Locke's *Essay concerning human understanding* is that by P.H. Nidditch (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1975).

Locke's philosophy of language is discussed in Chapter 2 of Stephen K. Land's *The philosophy of language in Britain* (New York: A.M.S. Press, 1986).

An important article is Norman Kretzmann's 'The main thesis of Locke's semantic theory', in *Locke on human understanding* (ed.) I. Tipton (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977).

The influence of Locke's philosophy of language on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is discussed at length in Aarsleff 1982, 1983 and in L. Formigari, *Signs, science and politics* (Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1993). For a discussion of Locke's influence on modern linguistic thought, see T.J. Taylor, *Mutual misunderstanding: scepticism in the theorizing of language and interpretation* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press and London: Routledge, 1992).

Chapter 11

A reprint of the 1756 translation of the *Essai* by Thomas Nugent is found in *Essay on the origin of human knowledge* (New York: A.M.S. Press, 1974). *Philosophical writings of Etienne Bonnot, Abbé de Condillac* includes a translation of Condillac's *Logic* by Franklin Philip with the collaboration of Harlan Lane (Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1982). There is not an available translation of Condillac's *Grammaire* nor of the other works mentioned in the text. These may be found in French in the *Œuvres complètes*, reprinted by Editions Slatkine (Geneva, 1970).

Aarsleff 1982 contains an excellent discussion of Condillac's contribution to the history of linguistic thought. Condillac is also discussed in Stephen K. Land's *From signs to propositions* (London: Longman, 1974) and in G.A. Wells' *The origin of language* (La Salle, Ill.: Open Court, 1987). U. Ricken, *Anthropology and philosophy in the French Enlightenment* (London: Routledge, 1994) contains a useful discussion of Condillac's influence on 18th-century linguistic thought.

Chapter 12

The edition of *The diversions of Purley* referred to in the text is that of 1857, including the *Letter to Mr Dunning*.

The best discussion of Horne Tooke's place in linguistic thought is in Aarsleff 1983. Complementary discussions may be found in Stephen K. Land's *From signs to propositions* (London: Longman, 1974), in Olivia Smith's *The politics of language 1791—1819* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1984), and in an article by Patrice Bergheaud 'Empiricism and linguistics in 18th-century Great Britain' (*Topoi*, 4 (1985)).

Chapter 13

The best translation of Humboldt's 1836 introduction to the *Kawisprache* is that by Peter Heath under the title of *On language: the diversity of human language-structure and its influence on the mental development*

of *mankind* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988). This contains an introduction by Hans Aarsleff in which Humboldt's place in 18th- and 19th-century linguistic thought is examined.

The philosophical foundations of Humboldt's linguistic doctrines by Martin Manchester provides an excellent book-length introduction to and analysis of Humboldtian thought (Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1986).

Chapter 14

F.M. Müller's *Lectures on the science of language* were published in two volumes (London: Longmans, Green, 1861, 1864).

H. Paul's *Principien der Sprachgeschichte* (1st edn 1880) was translated by H.A. Strong, *Principles of the history of language* (London: Longmans, Green, 1891).

Charles Darwin's *The origin of species* (1859) went through a number of editions during the author's lifetime. The sixth edition is reprinted in the Everyman's University Library (1971), with an introduction by L.H. Matthews.

J.W. Spargo's translation of H. Pedersen's survey of nineteenth-century linguistics, *The discovery of language. Linguistic science in the nineteenth century*, 2nd edn (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1962), gives useful background material.

Chapter 15

The translations of Frege's works cited are: 'Über Sinn und Bedeutung' and *Begriffsschrift* from P. Geach and M. Black, *Philosophical writings of Gottlob Frege* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1966); 'Der Gedanke' from P.T. Geach, *Gottlob Frege: logical investigations* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1977). A comprehensive but controversial discussion of Frege's semantic concepts may be found in M.A.E. Dummett, *Frege: philosophy of language*, (London: Duckworth, 1981). For a different view, see G.P. Baker and P.M.S. Hacker, *Frege: logical excavations* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1984).

Chapter 16

The fifth edition of Saussure's *Cours de linguistique générale* (1916) is published with an Introduction and notes by T. de Mauro (Paris: Payot, 1972). It is translated by R. Harris, *F. de Saussure, Course in general linguistics* (London: Duckworth, 1983). A full-length commentary is provided in R. Harris, *Reading Saussure* (London: Duckworth, 1987). A briefer analysis of Saussure's contribution to modern linguistics is J. Culler's *Saussure* (London: Fontana, 1976). A full critical edition of the text and the manuscript sources has been published by R. Engler (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1968, 1974).