

JOSEPH WRIGHT

Tomoko Honjo

Part II

In Part I,¹ comments on Wright's works were designedly omitted. In Part II, his works will be dealt with in respect of their value and contribution to linguistics. First of all, the list of his works will be given chronologically.

- (1) Translation of the first volume of Brugmann's *Grundriss vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen* (1886)
- (2) *A Middle High German Primer* (1888, 2nd ed. 1899, 3rd ed. 1917)
- (3) *An Old High German Primer* (1888, 2nd ed. 1906)
- (4) "Englische Mundarten," *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie* I (1890)
- (5) *A Gothic Primer* (1892, 2nd ed. 1899)
- (6) *A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill in the West Riding of Yorkshire* (1892)
- (7) *The English Dialect Dictionary*, 6 vols. (1896-1905)
- (8) *The English Dialect Grammar* (1905)
- (9) *Historical German Grammar* (1907)
- (10) *Old English Grammar* (1908, 2nd ed. 1914, 3rd ed. 1925)
- (11) *Grammar of the Gothic Language* (1910)
- (12) *Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language* (1912)
- (13) *An Elementary Old English Grammar* (1923)
- (14) *An Elementary Middle English Grammar* (1928, enlarged and revised ed. 1928)
- (15) *An Elementary Historical New English Grammar* (1924)

As you noticed, Wright never wrote an article or book review to any journal, though the *Life of Joseph Wright* reported that he had an intention some time.² Also he read a paper at Fellow held on January 31, 1906, the title of which was 'The Philological Value of English Dialects,' but the paper was never printed. This was perhaps due to his doctrine that 'the writing of various reviews and small contribution to text-critic was not the way to earn recognition and promotion. The thing to do was to produce good books.'³

Before going into the detail of each, let us have a glance at the philological world in his days. According to Arthur Kennedy; "a little more than a century ago, in England, a good stiff battle was raging, smoke fumes ascending from *Gentleman's Magazine* at almost every issue. The quarrel was between the Anglo-Saxonist of Oxford and Cambridge, between the Old School and the New, and between the patriotic philological Tories and those radical scholarly Whigs who had become contaminated by the 'up-start' philological science of Denmark and Germany."⁴ And "in the century and more since the volume of Thorp's *Analecta*⁵ was first placed on the library shelf, at least three dozen scholars have published Anglo-Saxon primers and readers—eight English, twelve German, fifteen American, and one French. Some of these, in order to keep abreast of new scholarship, have been reprinted and reedited as often as fourteen times."⁶ Moreover, as early English literature has been made available, hundreds of linguistic and historical and critical studies have been published, so many of them from German centers of philological scholarship that as early as 1880 the English scholar Henry Sweet protested in writing a preface to his *Oldest English Texts*:

When I first began it, I had some hopes of myself being able to found an independent school of English philology in this country. But as time went on it became too evident that the historical study of English was being rapidly annexed by the Germans, and that English editors would have to

abandon all hopes of working up their materials themselves, and resign themselves to the more humble role of purveyors to the swarms of young programmongers turned out every year by the Geaman universities, so thoroughly trained in all the mechanical details of what may be called 'parasite philology' that no English dilettante can hope to compete with them—except by Germanizing himself and losing all his nationality.⁷

Also Sweet's presidential address to the Philological Society in 1887 contains the following passages:

Our tendency is not so much towards the antiquarian philology and text-criticism in which German scholars have done so much, as towards the observation of the phenomena of living languages... phonology and dialectology.⁸

As mentioned in Part I, Joseph Wright was educated and trained in Germany. He praised German scholarship very highly, but found fault with it for not being 'practical' enough. He intended to be practical and devote himself to the pursuit of scientific studies. As the list shows, he was one of the authors of Anglo-Saxon primer. Though he did not publish a book on phonology exclusively, the treatment in the grammar books shows his deep interest was in phonology. And his greatest contribution to the philology was in the dialectology. Thus, Joseph Wright was in the current of the philological world of his time, or might be a typical philologist of the time.

Now, his works may be divided into three major fields: translation—(1); primers and textbooks—(2), (3), (5), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15); and the study of dialects—(4), (6), (7) and (8). The topics will be in this order.

§ 1. Translation

The Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages was his first work for the press, and was done with intention to introduce 'Junggrammatiker' to England. He wrote in the preface, "... in the hope that I should thus be rendering

valuable service both to English and American students of Philology ... who would otherwise ever possible ... have to remain an indefinite length of time without being able to enter into a systematic and scientific study of languages, based on firm and rigid principles."

It seems that his command of the two languages had imperfections, and there were some serious mistakes which were corrected, so far as possible, in the proof sheets. But whenever the plates had been stereotyped, this could not be done and other translators had to be engaged for later volumes.⁹ The original work was published in the second edition (1897-1916); consequently, the value of Wright's translation in the first edition was lessened. However, we cannot deny the fact that he was one of the first to make the new method of scientific philology known in England by this translation.

§ 2. Primers and Textbooks

Practising his own doctrine that a professor's important duty is to remedy the defects of existing textbooks by writing better ones, Wright produced many textbooks. Among them, the first two are the introduction to Middle High German and Old High German. We can put trust in his explanation and treatment, since he was familiar with Germanic comparative philology. In the third edition of Middle High German Primer, not only phonology and accidence, but also syntax was dealt with, though briefly, and the text of nearly 100 pages added. Through the preface to this third edition, it is known that the interest in the study of various old Germanic languages had grown among students. It means that his hope shown in the preface to the first edition, "if this little book should contribute anything towards furthering the cause for English students to take a much more lively interest in the study of their own and other Germanic languages (especially German and Old Norse), it will amply have fulfilled its purpose," was really realized. *A Middle High German Primer*

may be the best of the primers of this kind written in English.¹⁰

Grammar of the Gothic Language (11) may well be considered as the third edition of *Gothic Primer* (5). As Wright declared in the preface that the student, who thoroughly mastered the book, would not only have gained a comprehensive knowledge of Gothic, but would also have acquired a considerable knowledge of comparative Germanic grammar, the comparative philological treatment occupied a good part of the book. The main parts, nine chapters, are on phonology—Alphabet and pronunciation, the Primitive Germanic equivalents of the Indo-Germanic vowel-sounds, the Gothic development of the general Germanic vowels of accented syllables, and so on. Syntax occupies only eight pages.

It is interesting to notice his method of learning a foreign language described in the preface, specially when the matter is still controversial—so-called structuralists put emphasis on spoken language, phonology, and transformationalists do not agree with. Wright strongly recommends the beginners not to work through Phonology and the philological part of the *Accidence* at the outset, but to read Chapter I on Gothic pronunciation, and then to learn the paradigms, and at the same time to read some of the easier portions of the Gospels. "This is undoubtedly the best plan in the end, and will lead to the most satisfactory results. In fact, it is in my opinion a sheer waste of time for a student to attempt to study in detail the phonology of any language before he has acquired a good working knowledge of its vocabulary and inflections." His is orthodox and traditional.

This book seemed to be welcomed by students.¹¹ The first edition was reprinted in 1917, 1921, 1924, 1929, 1937, 1846, and 1949; and the second edition appeared in 1954 with supplement by D. L. Sayce; this, reprinted in 1958 and 1962.

(9), (10) and (19) are written as a part of "Students' Series of Historical and Comparative Grammar." The object of this series was to furnish students interested in historical and com-

parative grammar with handy volumes on the subject. According to the scheme issued by Wright to the general public, about twenty-five volumes were supposed to be published with the co-operation of the leading philologists in England, Germany, and America.¹² However, no other authors, but Wright, have carried out their parts.

Historical German Grammar is the opening of the series. As he put it in the subtitle, this book deals with only Phonology, Word-formation, and Accidence. (Syntax was supposed to be dealt with by Fiedler in volume two.)

Old English Grammar was based on Sievers' *Angelsächsische Grammatik* (1882),¹³ but Wright's book was written throughout from the point of view of comparative grammar more than Sievers'.¹⁴ The book includes an admirably complete outline of the phonology of Primitive Germanic as related to its antecedents; and in the accidence the Indo-Germanic forms of thematic and flexional elements are given wherever they are useful in accounting for apparent anomalies. Perhaps this goes beyond the proper scope of an Old English grammar, and the book may not be recommended to those who have no intention to study comparative philology but want to have enough knowledge to read Old English literature. To those, *An Elementary Old English Grammar* by the same author, or Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Primer*, and *Anglo-Saxon Reader* should be recommended.

The first ten chapters concern themselves with phonology. The examples have judiciously been selected as far as possible from words that have survived in Modern English. The tables illustrative of the Grimm's Law cannot fail to be of the greatest service to beginners. Robertson and Cassidy also admitted excellence of the detailed treatment of the two Laws.¹⁵ The established nomenclature has in general been adhered to, but there is one welcome innovation in the employment of the terms 'palatal umlaut' and 'guttural umlaut' to denote 'i, j umlaut' and 'a, o, u umlaut' respectively.¹⁶ It seems hardly worth while

to occupy a whole page with a list of the nouns declined like *guma*, when it would have been enough to say that all masculine nouns in *a* are so declined except the few that follow declension of *frēa*. The addition of the chapter of 'word-formation' is useful, and makes one of characteristics of the book.

Some faults were noticed in the first edition. For instance, in the section (p. 124) treating of the West Germanic gemination produced by the *n* of nouns of the weak declension, the Old English *cnotta* and *bucca* are wrongly included among the examples of this phenomenon, although the correct reason for the gemination in these words is duly recognized on pages 119 and 149.¹⁷ Also the Germanic suffixes *-ina* (neuter) and *-inja* should not have been treated in the same paragraph, as their functions are different.¹⁸ In the bookreview of the third edition, E. V. Gordon remarks 'still need for revision': *e. g.*, the statement still appears that the voicing of open voiceless consonants which is known as Verner's Law took place 'after the completion of the first sound-shifting,' *i. e.*, later than the operation of Grimm's Law. The more conventional view that the voicing of consonants in accordance with Verner's Law was accomplished before the final change of Grimm's Law seems preferable.¹⁹ These faults, however, may be forgiven for being written with purpose of enlightenment. In a sense, this book has successfully achieved the middle course, provides a scientific and at the same time easily comprehensible exposition, designed to qualify its readers for more extended studies.²⁰

This was followed by, in January 1912, *Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language*, the third volume in the Students' Series. It is produced to furnish students with a concise account of the phonology, word-formation, and inflexions of the language. Some more or less important details have been intentionally omitted because of the purpose of the book. Wright concerns himself about selecting examples to illustrate the sound-laws of the various dialects. In a lucid and concise exposition, the book

gives a student a good grounding also in the elements of the Sanskrit, Latin, and Germanic languages. It is an excellent grammar for those who wish to approach the study of Greek as an avenue to broad philological learning. As the author himself said, this is an original and exhaustive treatise.

(13), (14), and (15) are a kind of 'trio', a set of three pieces. It is apparent from the title that they were written for very beginners. *An Elementary Old English Grammar* is not only an abridgment (from 351 to 192 pages) but also revision of the earlier *Old English Grammar*. And the smaller version have even found space for one or two additions, of which the most conspicuous is a very useful tabular presentment (p. 51) of the correspondence of some of the most important unaccented final syllables in Indo-Germanic, Primitive Germanic, Gothic and Old English. The book is useful for those who want to study Old English proper.

Of the three, next *Elementary Middle English Grammar* is most worthy noticing. This was written on scientific and historical principles to furnish students with a concise account of the phonology and inflections of the Middle English period—from 1100 to 1500. The book was welcomed by continental scholars as it was 'actually the first complete', yet brief, Middle English grammar of 'real scholarly value'.²¹ As usual with others, only phonology and accidence are dealt with; syntax is not included. Giving it a function as the connector between (13) and (15), Wright paid much respect to Old English in explanation, and concerned himself about selecting examples which have survived in Modern English. In phonology, he made practical application of his knowledge of present-day English dialects. P. G. Thomas points out that 'particular valuable are the sections dealing with Middle English lengthening and shortening, which owe much to Luick,²² while good use is made of the evidence of Modern English dialects in connection with the history of particular sounds (cf. § 51, and 52).²³ Also, the French and Scandinavian elements are treated in detail. Again, Thomas noticed the necessity of

modification of § 21, 252, and 296 in view of the fact that runic *w* appears in a 15th century document printed by Morsbach,²⁴ and that, on the evidence of Zachrisson,²⁵ initial ME *dž* is, to some extent, of native origin.²⁶ The part of phonology was superseded by Jordan's²⁷ *Handbuch der mitttelenglische Grammatik* (1925); however, the merit of 'accidence' has not been lost even today.²⁸ The book will give a student a thorough general knowledge of Middle English sound-laws and inflections, and thereby a solid foundation for further study of historical English grammar and for a fuller and more appreciative study of medieval literature.

In the second edition, which is Wright's last publicatioy, many paragraphs were enlarged, and some entirely rewritten, the chapter on verbs being specially enriched by much new material. This second edition was reprinted lithographically in 1934, 1946, 1952, 1957, and 1962.

Elementary New English Grammar appeared at the end of 1924. 'New English' means the whole modern period from 1500 to the present, not 'present' English, which is notified in the section 4. This book was also based on German habits, and again only phonology and accidence are by intention treated. Wright had devoted special time and thought to the section on orthography, considering it to be a subject hetherto neglected by grammarians. He observed that 'our English orthography...far from being devoid of law and order...is considerably more systematic than would appear at first sight,' and that the 'ordinary general reader' is mistaken in thinking of it as 'a thing born of ignorance, grown up haphazard, and existing by pure convention without rhyme or reason for its being, or method in its madness.' *Cambridge Review* remarks that the section of orthography calls for especial mention as an excellent summary of the subject.²⁹ According to E. M. Wright, Joseph Wright had found the study of English orthography so thrilling that he hoped to return to it in greater detail at some future date.³⁰ Modern dialects have been made use of

judiciously here and there. The complexities of the modern period, perhaps, resist successful treatment under this scheme more than the other periods, and the result is a little dry without being as clear as, say, in the Old English Grammar, but the useful virtues of Wright's grammar are still present.³¹

Addition to these, as stated in Part I, Wright had written some parts of *Comparative Latin Grammar*, and had in mind the writing of *Historical English Grammar*.

Thus, Joseph Wright published many primers and reference books, in part in collaboration with his wife — (13), (14), and (15). However, his textbooks, in short, can hardly be said to show much originality. It has been said that they were plotted out paragraph by paragraph before they were written, and that once the paragraph numbers had been settled and subjects assigned to them, nothing would induce Wright and his collaborator to change anything.³² At any rate, it is true that they are still widely used, and, at least, almost all books which treat the history of the English language refer to Wright's English grammars.³³

§ 3. Dialectology

Apparently Wright contributed most in this field. The first work in this field is (5), 'English Mundarten'. This is of only seven pages (1531-7) written in German, consisted, mainly, of detailed lists of dictionaries and glossaries of English dialects. In the opening paragraph he writes:

Die ungeheuere Masse von Dialektwörtern, welche im Verlaufe dieses Jahrhunderts in fast allen Teilen Englands gesammelt und aufgesiechnet worden sind, wird stets eine Quelle unschätzbaren Belehrung für den Etymologen der englischen Sprache bleiben. Unter den zahlreichen Dialektglossaren jedoch, die zusammengestellt und veröffentlicht worden sind, gibt es verhältnismässig wenige, welche auch für den Forscher and dem Gebiete der Lautlehr und der Geschichte der englischen Sprache von wirklich bedeutendem Werte sind. Der

Grund dieses Mangels ist natürlich in dem Umstande zu suchen, dass die meisten der Kompilatoren gar kein oder doch nur eine ungenügende phonetische Schulung besaßen, und darum nicht im Stande waren, die Aussprache auch nur einigermaßen genau zu bezeichnen.

Eventually, Joseph Wright worked for remedy of deficiencies. He had always been interested in his native dialect, ever since he had learned about dialects and dialect-relations, their peculiarities and developments, in his Heidelberg days. He produced a study of the dialect of Windhill, applying the principles he learned to his native speech. For several centuries collections of dialectic words had been made, and as Wright mentioned in his previous article, there exist many glossaries of various local dialects in England. John Ray's *A Collection of English Words not generally used, with their significations and original, in two alphabetical catalogues, the one of such as are proper to the northern, the other to the southern counties: with catalogues of English bird, etc.* (1674) may be considered the first of worth of mentioning. It is only nearly at the end of the nineteenth century that the subject began to be studied scientifically. *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland* (1873) by Sir James Murray, an editor of N.E.D., should be considered the first scholarly work of its kind. This book of Wright's is to follow Murray's, but in method, it excels the latter.³⁴ Wright's work may be the first scientific study of a living dialect intended to be useful to philologists. Phonology and Accidence are treated in detail. we cannot help admitting his claim as to the guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, since he spoke the dialect pure and simple until he was practically grown up. Wright maintained that living speech was in many ways of more value to the philologist than the written word of dead languages, and this was his first contribution in support of the theory. His favorite proverb, 'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht; Vieles Reden fut es nicht', appeared on the title page. The book had received most cordial recognition in Germany.

It is needless to say that the greatest achievement of Joseph Wright is the *English Dialect Dictionary*, six volumes. Before going into the *Dictionary*, one thing must be remembered. The German Neogrammarians, Brugmann, Osthoff, Paul, Delbruch and others, included the investigation of dialects in their studies in order to achieve a fuller and more precise understanding of linguistic processes. They saw that apprehension of living dialect quickened the perceptive faculties, threw light on the past history of ethnic languages, and was quite indispensable in the interpretation of older literatures. Similar motives prompted Skeat to found the English Dialect Society in 1873 whose expressed aim was to collect words with divergent pronunciation, to record technical terms and proverbs, and to transcribe specimens of dialect texts. Skeat was not geographically minded and consequently the greatest achievement in English dialect studies took shape as a dictionary and not as an atlas.³⁵

Now, the history of the *English Dialect Dictionary* is dramatic, and full of episodes — the motivation of his undertaking, the method he took in collecting materials, financial struggles, punctuality of publication. And most of all, we should be aware that it was done in the very nick of time: delay for another generation would have made the task harder. "Pure dialect speech," wrote Wright in 1895, "is disappearing even in country districts, owing to the spread of education and to modern facilities for inter-communication." Thirty years later he found it almost impossible to collect reliable phonographic specimen of dialects.

In Yorkshire and in England generally it is very difficult to find people who can speak a dialect without being seriously mixed up with the so-called standard language. There are thousands of working people who speak their dialect properly so long as they are talking among themselves, but so soon as they come to speak with educated people, especially strangers, they become hopelessly mixed in their pronunciation.³⁶

The material preserved only in writing is by no means of a pure dialect character, and much of it is poor stuff from any point of view.

The dictionary, as written on the title page, contains the complete vocabulary of all dialect words in use or known to have been in use during the last 200 years. American and colonial words are to be admitted only in so far as they are still in use in Great Britain and Ireland, or are found in early printed dialect books and glossaries. In other words, six volumes contains 5,000 pages, and include about 100,000 words, explained by some 500,000 quotations. The dictionary gives pronunciation, etymology, and the geographical area over which each word extends, together with detailed account of popular customs and superstitions and rural games and pastimes. In general arrangement the book is to some extent modelled on the 'New English Dictionary', the most obvious difference being that the quotations under each of the numbered senses appear in order of locality and not in order of date. The various dialect districts are taken in a uniform sequence, proceeding from north to south. A few examples will be enough :

- Dadum. adv. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Also in forms *addum*, *attudm*.
Hrt. Ess. [dædəm] At the time.
- Follifil. adj. Sh. I. Also in form *follyfoo* [fo'lifil, -fū]
Foolish.
- Greasy. adj. Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp.
War. Brks. Hunt. e. An. Sus. Hmp. Also written
greazy Brks.; *greeasy* n. Yks.; and in form *gracey*
Brks. [grizi, gri'a'zi; gri' si]
1. Muddy, dirty; slippery from moisture or mud.
 2. Obs. Of fallows and ploughed lands; foul, grassy
 3. Comp. Greasy-heeled or -legged, a condition to which horses are subject when not in regular exercise.
 4. Flattering, given to flattery.
 5. Of the sky: dim, misty, hazy

Scrannel. adj. and sb. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhn. War. Also written *scranyl* w. Yks.; *scrannil* Lan. [skra-nl, skranil]

1. Adj. Lean, thin; poor, worthless.
 2. Of the voice: weak, piping, thin.
 3. Sb. A thin, spare-looking person or animal.
 4. A weak, piping voice. Not. (L. C. M.)
- [2. Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton *Lycidas*, l. 124.]

Under *mother* a very elaborate and interesting account, taken largely from Gomme, is furnished of the children's game so named. Many curious proverbs are quoted under *moudiewarp* and its variants, a 'moudienost needs nae lantern.' Thus, almost every page has some allusion to folklore, and the important customs are fully described. Consequently, even *Folklore* gives a book review and calls for folklorists' attention to the dictionary.³⁷

Of course, philological contributions are more important. For instance: the Middle English poem, 'Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight', contains a large number of words and phrases the meanings of which were only vaguely conjectured before, but which can now, by the aid of the *Dialect Dictionary*, be defined accurately; e.g. 'molaynes' (l. 169), formerly translated 'round embossed ornaments,' or 'some ornament on a shield.' The word is not recorded elsewhere in English literature, but remains in the midland south-midland dialects of today as *mullen*, 'the headgear of a horse, the bridle of a cart-horse,' a sense which exactly fits the Middle English passage in question.³⁸ Also the dictionary gives a clue to the mysterious word *crundel*, the meaning of which all the commentators on Anglo-Saxon charters, from Kemble to Barle, have discussed with no satisfactory result. The dictionary states, on the authority of two or three correspondents, that the word is still current on the borders of Sussex and Hampshire, with a very definite topographical signification — 'a strip of covert dividing open country, always in a dip, usually with running water in the middle.'³⁹ Such instances show how

indispensable an aid the *Dialect Dictionary* will be to all who are engaged in the study of early documents. Again the review writer of the *Quarterly Review* mentioned:

The 'Shakespeare-Bacon theory', if still considered worthy of attention, might be overthrown by any one who close to array against it the convincing mass of evidence which proves Shakespeare's intimate knowledge of the Warwickshire dialect.⁴⁰

Other merits book-reviewers pointed out are as follows. Namely, the etymology can usually be trusted; the quotations are copious, and are drawn from writers as late as Watson and Crockett, as well as earlier ones, like Scott and Burns; and the typography is beautifully clear and varied.⁴¹ When we examine the treatment of words with which we happen to be familiar, almost always we can find the explanation admirably correct and clearly expressed.⁴² Celtic derivations in Anglo-Irish dialect in particular is completely treated,⁴³ etc.

It goes without saying that by no means the dictionary is 'perfect'. Bookreviewers pointed out errors and weakness, too. That is, *allavolie*, 'at random, giddy, volatile', is not from the French *a la voile*, but from *a la volie* which agrees both in sound and sense. *Aspan*, in 'se het his feet aspur', cannot well be from 'a, on, spur, to box'. It seems to be connected with the Icelandic *sperra*, 'to stretch out the legs like rafters.'⁴⁴ Some misspelling in the Latin scientific names of plants and animals are found.⁴⁵ The verb *to last*, and its related substantive *last*, durability, are treated in the same article with the adjective *last*.⁴⁶ Some important omissions are found, e.g. the sound of close *o* is not mentioned among the dialectal equivalents of vowel in *all* and *ball*, though it is normal over a fairly wide district.⁴⁷ Also inadequacy of cross-reference is pointed out.⁴⁸

These faults might be partly due to the rapidity of the work — six volumes within ten years — and partly due to the too much burden of the editor, or to the fact that the work relied heavily

on volunteer helpers, often with little training.⁴⁹ Considering the time when Wright worked, we should say that the work was well done, with the systematic arrangement of the whole body of the material, the exactness of the detailed exposition, the phonetic transcription of various forms and pronunciations, the etymological information, the clearly defined topographical grouping. Wright produced an enduring monument of English philology, and was able to boast of having supplied his countrymen with a possession such as no other country can boast — a completely and scientific treatment of the whole dialects. In fact, in spite of some deficiencies, the dictionary held the field until after World War II, when surveys of England (under Harold Orton of Leeds and Eugen Dretth of Zurich) and of Scotland (under Angus McIntosh and Kenneth Jackson of Edinburgh) were undertaken.⁵⁰

One thing should be added here. With the publication of the dictionary, the English Dialect Society ceased to exist on the ground that its work was finished. However, this was not the view of the editor himself. He continued to have interest in dialects. At the Clarendon Press, there is preserved an interleaved copy of the Dictionary containing notes made by Joseph Wright during the twenty years that followed publication.⁵⁷

The English Dialect Grammar was at first included in the Supplement of the Dictionary. In the preface to the grammar published separately, Wright stated that the index was completed and printed first, and that the grammar itself was written mainly from the materials contained in the index. The index, so far as it relates to the phonology, which is the largest (247 out of 289 pages) and most elaborate part of the grammar, consists of a list of about 2,400 words, none of them exclusively dialectal,⁵² selected as being likely to be widely familiar to speakers of pure dialect, and as affording material for conclusions as to the manner in which the sounds of Old English and Old French are represented in the speech of various districts. After each word follows the enumeration of its varieties of local pronunciation, with indica-

tions of the geographical area over which they severally extend.

That accident occupies a small part of the grammar leaves something to be desired. However, the accident serves well as a reference. It is interesting to know that in the southwestern counties, inanimate objects are divisible into two classes. That is, the first or personal class consists of formed, individual objects, as a tool, a tree; the masculine and the feminine pronouns are used. The second class contains the impersonal class of unformed objects, as water, dust, for which the neuter form of the pronoun is used. There are then two main categories, but the first class has two sub-classes, some nouns, here requiring the masculine and others the feminine form of the personal pronoun, so that there are actually in these dialects three genders as determined by the substitutory pronoun required.

We cannot deny that the grammar is a work of huge labour and adds enormously to the value and utility of the dictionary.

At the end, I would like to mention of Henry Sweet, his contemporary (1845-1912), and perhaps a bigger figure, from the contrastive point of view. Wright and Sweet differ in many ways. While Wright was born of a poor family, in Yorkshire, Sweet was born as the eldest son of George Sweet, barrister-at-law, in London. While Wright was a healthy child, Sweet suffered under great physical disadvantages; he was subject to fits, and also to extreme short-sightedness, which made reading inconceivably difficult. While Wright was a so-called self-made man, Sweet received formal education at a private school, Bruce Castle, Tottenham, at King's College School, London, and at Balliol College, Oxford. While Wright was steadily promoted from lecturer to professor of Comparative Philology of Taylor Institute, and even elected member of Hebdomadal Council, Sweet remained all his life deprived of those opportunities. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chair of Comparative Philology at University College, London; in 1885 he failed to obtain the newly founded Merton professorship of English Lan-

guage and Literature at Oxford. In 1898 he accepted a lectureship in English Language at University College, Liverpool, but he was obliged to resign for private reasons, before he had taken up the duties. In 1901 Sweet was defeated by the very person, Wright, in the competition for the chair of professor of Comparative Philology. As compensation Readership in Phonetics was offered for him at Oxford. Wright possessed a 'driving force given to few, which made coping with difficulties a positive pleasure; he had acquired more worldly wisdom than most people because he had to make his own way in the world unaided, and uncounselled; he had the true Yorkshirman's perspicacity in dealing with his fellowmen; a personality which attracted fellowmen; and he had a clear-headed facility for dealing with figures and finance.'⁵³ 'Living somewhat remote from society, Sweet was prone to magnify chance sayings and doings out of all proportion to their significance. Misunderstanding became frequent; feud succeeded feud, and finally Sweet became estranged from nearly all his philological contemporaries in Oxford. Sweet did not understand the ways of the world, and he resented violently anything that he conceived to savour of jealousy or intrigue. More than once his irritation provoked him to outbursts which his most fervent admirers could not but deplore.'⁵⁴

Likewise differences in their scholarly works are also observable. Both Wright and Sweet gained experience of German philological method at the University of Heidelberg. Wright did never go out of his early experience. Wright's contribution was almost confined to the study of dialects, which is after all comparative philology in the language. Contrary to this, Sweet was widely interested in many things. He had been familiar since 1868 with the system of A. M. Bell's *Visible Speech* (1867), and this bore fruit in his *Handbook of Phonetics* (1877). His *History of English Sound from the Earlier Period* (1874) is a work of great originality, and in its enlarged form (1888) became a standard textbook. Through the medium of his *Elementarbuch des gespro-*

chenern Englisch (1885) and the English edition of it (1890) he taught phonetics to Europe; he must, indeed, be considered to be the chief founder of modern phonetics, and his descriptions of the languages examined by him—for instance, Danish, Welsh, Russian, and Portugese—will always retain their value. Also, *Anglo-Saxson Reader*, a selection of Old English literature, published in 1876, has not been surpassed in any similar compass. Wright's *English Grammar* and *Elementary Old English Grammar* are strikingly contrast with Sweet's in the fact that the former remain in conventionalism. *New English Grammar* (1892, 1898) was clearly different from the earlier grammars. In short, it opened the path for the new development of the theory of grammar. Sweet produced pioneer work which by its range and originality distinguish him as the greatest philologist that English has produced.

It is somewhat strange that through studying for this paper, I have not encountered the specific passage mentioning of Wright's influence on the later scholarstic works, or of his successors, except one which says that Brilioth's article "A Grammar of the Dialect of Lorton (Cumberland), Historical and Descriptive" (1913) might have been suggested by Wright.⁵⁵ It seems that the work of Orton, McIntosh, and Jackson is quite independent of Wright's work, rather their work has been led by the recent development of dialect geography. On the other hand, though Sweet as a philologist belonged to no school of thought, he gave great influence on later generation. After Sweet's death, 'Oxford abandoned the subject, but continuity was maintained in the famous Department of Phonetics at University College, London, under Professor of Daniel Jones.'⁵⁶ Similarly, Wyld succeeded to his study of phonological history, Palmer, Spoken English, and Jespersen, English Grammar. These scholars studied Sweet's works directly or indirectly and widened and deepened them in their ways. Specially, the development of English philology in the first half of this century is conceived in terms of the devel-

opment from Sweet to Jespersen. From this point of view, Wright, though junior to Sweet, seemed to be behind Sweet, not between Sweet and Jespersen. In other words, Wright is considered to have been in the back current. It is needless to say which is important, Wright or Sweet, in the history of English linguistics. After all, Wright was a man of industry, of virtue, and a typical scholar to fit for compiling, or constructing something within existing framework. Sweet was a man of genius, full of originality, had keen insight, and a scholar to do pioneer work. Perhaps we may say that Wright was a teacher- and Sweet a researcher-type person in the recent sense. It is regretful that Wright lacked the vision for the future, and that remained in convention of the time, not going beyond and leading his time; and that Sweet could not get the suitable position so that he might be able to develop his genius more fully.

Footnote

¹Appeared in *Studies* (Kobe College) 14:1, pp. 51-79 (1962)

²“As soon as I get a little time I shall send either to the *Phonetische Studien* or *Modern Language Notes* as article showing that the diphthongization of i > ij; u > uw; e > ej; o > ow and several other points are not so Modern as Sweet and others are wont to assume. Chance has thrown in my way a work on the Analysis of English Sounds which has not only surprised Skeat, Napier, etc. but others. I always thought that these sound changes had taken place within the living memory of man.” E. M. Wright, *The Life of Joseph Wright* (Oxford, 1932), p. 116.

³E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 136. Also his belief was shown in a letter to his friend, Holthousen: “Are you quite sure that the writing of various reviews and small contributions to text-critic will help you much in the future. I myself doubt it very much... avoid ‘Kleingkeiten’ for Zeitschriften for the present.” (December 18, 1888)

⁴Arthur G. Kennedy, “Odium philologium, or a Century of Progress in English Philology,” *Stanford Studies in Language and Literature* ed. by Harding Graig, (1941), p. 12.

⁵Benjamin Thorpe (1782-1870). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. After studying for four years at Copenhagen University, under the Danish philologist Rasmus Christian Rask, he returned to England in 1830, and in 1832 published an English version of Caedmon's metrical paraphrase of portion of the Holy Scriptures, which at once established his reputation as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. In 1834 he published *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, which was for many years the standard textbook of Anglo-Saxon in English, but his best-known work is a *Northern Mythology* in three volumes (1851).

⁶Kennedy, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

⁷Quoted by Kennedy from E.E.T.S. Original Series, 83, p. v, in *op. cit.*, p. 26. It is unnecessary for me to mention that the second half of the 19th century saw great development in three areas of linguistics: further studies in comparative Indo-European, collection of descriptive data from these, and other languages, and the beginning of a general science of language. From 1875 on, the new period of development in the study of philology was thoroughly established. No longer was the explanation of primitive forms the essential object of linguistic research, the evolution of each language became the principle aim. The main efforts of philologists were towards the publication of texts, lexicons, and grammar. Leipzig was the birth place of the principle theories evolved from 1871 to 1880, and from this school came out the greater number of manuals and dictionaries.

⁸Quoted in J. R. Firth, *Papers in Linguistics, 1934-1951* (London, 1957), p. 218.

⁹Joshua Whatmough, "Profiles of Noted Linguists: Joseph Wright," *Word Study* 29:2, (1953), p. 2.

¹⁰Tatsu Sasaki, *Essays in Philology* (Tokyo, 1950), p. 212.

¹¹*E.g.* The *Glasgow Herald* (April 7, 1910): Many students will give this book a hearty welcome. Since 1892 Prof. Wright's "Primer of the Gothic Language" had done excellent service, it now makes way for something better still...

¹²Cf. E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 451.

¹³Eduard Sievers (1850-1932). A German philologist, born at Lippoldsborg, Prussia. Educated at Leipzig and Berlin, he became assistant professor at Jena in 1871, receiving full professorship in 1876. In 1883 he went to Tubingen, in 1887 to Halle, and was called in 1892 to Leipzig. Among the

contributions of Sievers to Germanic philology are his editions of *Tatian* (2nd ed., 1892), *Heiland* (1878), and *Die althochdeutschen Glossen* (4 vols., 1879-98), in collaboration with Steinmeyer. His original works include *Der Heiland und die angelsächsische Genesis* (1875) and *Angelsächsische Grammatik* (3rd ed., 1893; Eng. trans. by A. S. Cook, Boston, 1885; 3rd ed., 1903). Among his contributions to metrics are his *Altgermanische Metrik* (1893), *Metrische Studien* (3 vols., 1901-5), and *Amos* (1907), dealing with Hebrew metres, while his *Grundzüge der Phonetik* (5th ed., 1901) is a standard work on phonetics.

¹⁴Cf. Sanki Ichikawa, *English Philology* (Tokyo: Sanseido, 1948), p. 124, and *The Athenaeum* (1908, I), p. 474.

¹⁵Robertson and Cassidy, *The Development of Modern English* (New York, 1954), p. 32.

¹⁶*The Athenaeum* (1908, I), p. 474.

¹⁷*Ibid.*

¹⁸*Ibid.*

¹⁹E. V. Gordon, in *The Year's Work in English Studies* vol. 6 (1925), p. 68.

²⁰*Notes and Query Series* 10 (1908), p. 340.

²¹Cf. E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, pp. 477-8. Professor Hoops: "At last I have a book on the subject that I can recommend to my students as being written by author of fullest competence. The book will be a valuable help both to professors and students." Professor Horn: "...Both your grammars are practical, well-arranged, admirable text-books, which will certainly promote the study of the older period of English. I am specially pleased with the *Elementary Middle English Grammar*, for it fills up a gap I have often felt in University teaching..."

²²Karl Luick (1865-1936). *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache* (Tauchnitz, Leipzig, 1914-29). About this book, see Sanki Ichikawa, *op. cit.*, pp. 94-5.

²³D. G. Thomas, in *The Year's Work in English Studies*, vol. 4 (1923), pp. 63-4.

²⁴Morsbach, Lorenz (1850-1946) German anglicist; born in Bonn, entered Bonn Univ., 1868, studying classical languages; received degree in 1874. Among his works are *Ursprung der Neuenglischen Schriftsprache*, *Mittelenglische Grammatik*, *Shakespeares Dramatische Kunst und ihre Voraussetzungen*.

²⁵Zachrisson, Robert Eugen (1880-1937) Swedish philologist; born in Karlskrona; graduated from Lund Univ., 1900; professor of English, Uppsala U. (1921); author of works on English language and literature, Shakespearean pronunciation, etc. Invented (1930) *Anglic* (a method of writing English according to a system of simplified spelling) to promote English as an international language.

²⁶Thomas, *op. cit.*

²⁷Jordan, Richard (1877-1925) German philologist; born in Baden; educated at Strassburg, Giessen, Bonn, Heidelberg; among his works are *Die altenglische Säugestiernamen* (Anglistische Forschungen XII, 1903) (doctoral thesis), *Eigentümlichkeiten des englischen Wortschatzes* (Ibid., VXII, 1906); *Handbuch der mittenglischen Grammatik* Teil I, (1925); contributed several articles on OE, ME to *Englische Studien* and others.

²⁸Cf. Sasaki, *op. cit.*, p. 214.

²⁹May 1, 1925.

³⁰E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 479.

³¹J. R. R. Toekien, in *The Year's Work in English Studies* vol. 5 (1924), p. 52.

³²Whatmough, *op.c it.*, 29:2, p. 3. It seems to me that Wright even copied mistakes of predecessors.

³³For example: Albert C. Baugh, *A History of the English Language* (New York, 1957): "The principal ME grammar are those of Morsbach (1896), Wright (2nd ed., 1928)..." "The best introduction to modern views of the later English sound-changes is to be found... Joseph and E. M. Wright, *An Elementary Historical New English Grammar* (1924)..." Margaret M. Bryant, *Modern English and its Heritage* (New York, 1948), p. 198, 260, and 375. Thomas Pyles, *The Origins and Development of the English Language* (New York, 1964), p. 145: "For more detailed treatment, see Joseph and E. M. Wright, *An Elementary Middle English Grammar* 2nd ed. (London, 1928), pp. 107-14." Robertson and Cassidy, *op. cit.*, p. 32 and 35. Margaret Schlaugh, *The Gift of Language* (New York, 1955), p. 304.

³⁴Cf. Sasaki, *op.cit.*, p. 215.

³⁵Cf. Simeon Potter, *Modern Linguistics* (London, 1957), p. 128.

³⁶Quoted in C. H. Firth, "Obituary Notice: Joseph Wright," *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 18 (1932) p. 431.

³⁷Gyver, "Bookreview," *Folklore* 12 (1901), pp. 248-9: 1) it contains a good deal of matter not elsewhere published, e.g. children's game 2) gives at a glance the geographical distribution of the games. We find a great deal of interest touching feudal customs and others connected with the tenure of land.

³⁸*Quarterly Review*, 207 (1907), p. 90.

³⁹*The Athenaeum* (1898, II), p. 287.

⁴⁰*Quarterly Review*, 207 (1907), p. 90.

⁴¹Albert Cook, "The English Dialect Dictionary: Part I A-Ballot; Part II Ballow-Blare," *The Journal of Germanic Philology*, 1 (1897), p. 267.

⁴²*The Athenaeum*, (1903, I), p. 529.

⁴³*The Athenaeum*, (1903, I), p. 528.

⁴⁴*The Athenaeum*, (1896, II), p. 411.

⁴⁵*The Athenaeum*, (1897, I), p. 414.

⁴⁶*The Athenaeum*, (1902, II), p. 222.

⁴⁷*The Athenaeum*, (1896, II), p. 411.

⁴⁸For example: "Cross-references are too scanty; *airle-penny* (Burn's *My Tocher's the Jewel*) must be sought under *arles*; this is almost enough to baffle the professional philologist." Albert Cook, *op. cit.*, p. 267. "...in some cases the same word is differently spelt in different places without proper cross-reference: 'I is' Yorkshire 'I ben' Stafford-shire 'I be, I are'. *The Athenaeum*, (1897, I), p. 414.

⁴⁹An episode: "...editor recently received an offer from a family of eight, stating that, though completely ignorant of dialects, they would one and all be glad to devote an hour a day to the cutting up glossaries. There is need of others to read novels, agricultural treatises, sporting books, and so on with the same devotion, and to make slips for the dialect words occurring therein." (E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 358). Of course, Wright made efforts to train volunteer helpers. For instance, as an aid to accuracy in collecting material, Wright compiled and circulated a *Phonetic Alphabet to be*

used by workers for the *English Dialect Dictionary*, with the following foreword: "For the purposes of the dictionary it is very important that in noting down dialect words, the worker should give the pronunciation as accurately as possible; that the word as written should represent as closely as possible the word as spoken. In order to attain this end the spelling must be strictly systematic and uniform; one symbol must always represent one and the same sound, and one sound must always be represented by one and the same symbol." (E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 360)

⁵⁰Raven I. McDavid, Jr., "American English Dialects," *The Structure of American English* by W. Nelson Francis (New York, 1958), p. 487.

⁵¹Potter, *op. cit.*, p. 140.

⁵²George T. Flom expressed his disappointment at this point, in "The English Dialect Grammar," *Journals of English and Germanic Philology*, 6 (1906-7), p. 679.

⁵³E. M. Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 487.

⁵⁴C. T. Onions, "Henry Sweet," *Dictionary of National Biography*.

⁵⁵Sanki Ichikawa, "English Dialectology," *Eigoseinen*, 98:6 (1952), p. 245.

⁵⁶M.A.K. Halliday, Aungus McIntosh, and Peter Strevens, *The Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching* (Bloomington, 1964), pp. 167-8.

APPENDIX

To give a glance of the linguistic world of Joseph Wright's time, the list of events and works, mainly, of English philology, will be given. Sources consulted are: (1) Sanki Ichikawa, *English Philology* (Tokyo, 1948), (2) Arthur Garfield Kennedy, *A Bibliography of Writings on the English Language from the Beginning of Printing to the End of 1922* (New York, 1927), and (3) Tatsu Sasaki, *Essays in Philology* (Tokyo, 1950).

Needless to say, this is not an exhaustive, complete list of all works. I am afraid that very important works are omitted. In fact, if all the works of Joseph Wright appear in this list, there are more works which should be included.

- 1834: Thorpe, *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*
- 1842: Philological Society founded
- 1851: Trench, *On the Study of Words*
- 1855: Trench, *English Past and Present*
- 1859: Proposal for the publication of a *New English Dictionary* by the Philological Society
- 1860: Matzner, *Englische Grammatik*
Steinthal, *Characteristik der hauptsächlichen Typen des Sprachbaues*
- 1861(-2): Schleicher, *Compendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*
- 1863: Koch, *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprachen*
- 1864: E.E.T.S. founded
- 1867: Whitney, *Language and the Study of Language*
Bell, *Visible Speech*
- 1869: Abbott, *Shakespearian Grammar*
- 1869(-89): Ellis, *Early English Pronunciation*
- 1871(-88): Belbruck, *Syntaktische Forschungen*
- 1873: English Dialect Society founded
Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland: Its Pronunciation, Grammar, and Historical Relations*
- 1874: Whitney, *The Life and Growth of Language*
- 1876: *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*
Englische Studien instituted
- 1878: *Anglia* instituted
- 1879: Skeat, *Etymological Dictionary of English Language*
- 1880: Paul, *Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte*

- 1881: Sievers, *Grundzuge der Phonetik zur Einfuhrung in das Studium der Lautlehre der indogermanischen Sprachen*
- 1882: Sweet, *An Anglo-Saxon Primer*
 Sievers, *Angelsachsische Grammatik*
- 1884: N. E. D. Part I
 Viëtor: *Elemente der Phonetik des Deutschen, Englische und Französichen*
- 1885: Sweet, *Elementarbuch der gesprochenen Englisch*
 Curtius, *Zur Kritik der neuesten Sprachforschung*
- 1886(-1900): Brugmann-Delbrück: *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*
- 1887: Skeat, *Principles of English Etymology*, I.
- 1888: Morsbach, *Ueber den Ursprung der neuenglischen Schriftsprache*
 Viëtor, *Einfuhrung in das Studium der englischen Philologie, mit rucksicht auf die anforderungen der Praxis*
 Sweet, *History of English Sounds*
 *Wright, translation of Brugmann's *Grundriss*
 *Wright, *Middle High German Primer*
 *Wright, *Old High German Primer*
- 1888(-93, etc.): Paul, ed., *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie*
- 1890: Sweet, *A Primer of Phonetics*
 Brugmann and Osthoff, *Morphologische Untersuchungen*
- 1891: Sweet, *New English Grammar*, vol. 1
 Skeat, *Principles of English Etymology*, 2
 Max Muller, *Lectures on the Science of Language*
 (revised ed.)
- 1892: Kellner, *Historical Outline of English Syntax*
 Bright, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*
 Storm, *Englische Philologie*, 2 vols.
 *Wright, *Gothic Primer*

- *Wright, *A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire*
- 1894: Jespersen, *Progress in Language*
 Stoffel, *Studies in English, Written and Spoken*
 Launsbury, *History of the English Language*
 (revised and enlarged)
 Bright, *An Outline of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*
- 1895: Holthausen, *Die englische aussprache bis zum jahr 1760 nach danischen und schwedischen zeugnissen*
- 1896: Morsbach, *Mittelenglische Grammatik*
- 1896(-1905): *Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary*
- 1897: Sweet, *The Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*
- 1898: Resfield, *Historical English and Derivation*
 Bosworth and Toller, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*
 Sweet, *New English Grammar*, vol. 2.
 Franz, *Shakespeare-Grammatik*
- 1900: Wundt, *Die Sprache*
- 1901: Greenough and Kittredge, *Words and their Ways in English Speech*
- 1902: Onion, *Advanced English Syntax*
 Bulbring, *Altenglisches Elementarbuch*
- 1904: Bradley, *The Making of English*
 Jespersen, *Lehrbuch der Phonetik*
- 1904(-17): Poutsma, *A Grammar of Late Modern English*
- 1905: Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*
 Skeat, *A Primer of Classical and English Philology*
 Emerson, *A Middle English Reader*
 *Wright, *The English Dialect Grammar*
- 1906: Wyld, *The Historical Study of the Mother Tongue*
 Viëtor, *A Shakespeare Phonology*
 Sweet, *A Primer of Spoken English*
 Fowlers, *The King's English*

- 1907: Wild, *The Growth of English*
 *Wright, *Historical German Grammar*
- 1908: *Wright, *Old English Grammar*
 Horn, *Historische neuenglische Grammatik*, I
- 1909(-49): Jespersen, *Modern English Grammar*
- 1910: *Wright, *Grammar of the Gothic Language*
- 1911: Skeat, *English Dialects from the 8th C. to the Present Day*
 Skeat, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*
 Kruisinga, *A Handbook of Present-Day English*
 The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English
- 1912: *Wright, *Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language*
- 1913: E. M. Wright, *Rustic Speech and Folklore*
 Meillet, *Introduction à l'étude comparative des langues indoeuropéennes*
 Wyld, *A Short History of English*
 Collected Papers of Henry Sweet
- 1914: Weekley, *The Romance of Names*
- 1914(-29): Luick, *Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache*
- 1916: Saussure, *Cours de Linguistique générale*
 Deutschbein, *System der neuenglischen Syntax*
 Sonnenschein, *A New English Grammar*
- 1917: Jones, *English Pronouncing Dictionary*
 Jespersen, *Negation in English and Other Languages*
- 1918: Jones, *An Outline of English Phonetics*
 Mencken, *The American Language*
- 1920: Wyld, *History of Modern Colloquial English*
- 1921: Vendryes, *Le Langage*
 Sapir, *Language, and Introduction to Study of Speech*
 Weekly, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*
- 1921: Toller, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Supplement*

- 1922: Jespersen, *Language, Its Nature, Development and Origin*
- 1923: Aronstein, *Englische Stilistik*
 Ogden and Richards, *The Meaning of Meaning*
 Mcknight, *English Words and Their Background*
 *Wright, *Elementary Old English Grammar*
 *Wright, *Elementary Middle English Grammar*
- 1924: Palmer, *Grammar of Spoken English*
 Jespersen, *Philosophy of Grammar*
 *Wright, *Elementary New English Grammar*
The Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English
- 1925: Jordan, *Handbuch der mittellenglischen Grammatik*
 Krapp, *The English Language in America*
- 1927: Sonnenschein, *The Soul of Grammar*
 Kennedy, *Bibliography of Writings on the English Language from the Beginning of Printing to the End of 1922*
- 1928: N.E.D., Part 'Wise-Wyzen'
- 1930: Trnka, *On the Syntax of the English Verb from Caxton to Dryden*
- 1931: Curme, *Syntax*
- 1932: Wyld, *Universal English Dictionary*
 Deutschbein, *Neuenglische Stilistik*
 Gardiner, *The Theory of Speech and Language*
 Stern, *Meaning and Change of Meaning*
- 1933: Jespersen, *Essentials of English Grammar*
 Jespersen, *The System of Grammar*
 N.E.D., Supplement
The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles, 2 vols.
 Bloomfield, *Language*
- 1934: Eühler, *Sprachtheorie*
- 1935: Curme, *Parts of Speech and Accidence*
 Partridge, *Slangs Today and Yesterday*
 Serjeantson, *History of Foreign Words in English*
 Baugh, *A History of the English Language*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baugh, Albert C. *A History of the English Language*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957.
- Bryant, Margaret, M. *Modern English and Its Heritage*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1948.
- Cook, Albert. "The English Dialect Dictionary: Part I A-Ballot; Part II Ballow-Blare," *The Journal of Germanic Philology*, 1 (1897).
- Firth, C. H. "Obituary Notice: Joseph Wright," *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 18 (1932).
- Firth, J. R. *Papers in Linguistics, 1934-1951*. London: Oxford U. P., 1957.
- Flom, George T. "The English Dialect Grammar," *Journals of English and Germanic Philology*, 6 (1906-7).
- Gyver. "Bookreview," *Folklore*, 12 (1901).
- Halliday, M.A.K., Aungus McIntosh, and Peter Strevens. *The Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching*. Bloomington: Indiana U.P., 1964.
- Ichikawa, Sanki. *Eigogaku* (English Philology). Tokyo: Sanseido, 1948.
- _____. "English Dialectology," *Eigoseinen*, 98:6 (1952).
- _____, ed. *Dictionary of English Philology*. Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1949.
- Kennedy, Arthur G. "Odium Philologium, or a Century of Progress in English Philology," *Stanford Studies in Language and Literature*, ed. by Hardin Graig (1941)
- McDavid, Raven I., Jr. "American Dialects," *The Structure of American English* by W. Nelson Francis. New York: The Ronald Press Co., 1958.
- Notes and Query*. Series 10 (1908).

- Onions, C. T. "Henry Sweet," *Dictionary of National Biography*.
- Potter, Simeon. *Modern Linguistics*. London: Andre Deutsch, 1957.
- Pyles, Thomas. *The Origins and Development of the English Language*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1964.
- Quarterly Review*, 207 (1907).
- Robertson and Cassidy. *The Development of Modern English*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954.
- Sasaki, Tatsu. *Essays in Philology*. Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1950.
- Schlaugh, Margaret. *The Gift of Language*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1955.
- The Athenaeum* (1890, II), (1897, I), (1898, II), (1902, II), (1903, I), (1908, I).
- The Year's Work in English Studies* (1923, 1924, 1925).
- Webster's Biographical Dictionary*.
- Whatmough, Joshua. "Profiles of Noted Linguists: Joseph Wright," *Word Study*, 29:2 (1953).
- Wright, Elizabeth Mary. *The Life of Joseph Wright*, 2 vols. Oxford, 1932.