A NUMBER of important books and articles on the subject of generative grammar have become readily available during the past year or two, some of them containing material that had previously been circulated among specialists but had not actually been published. It is our purpose in the following summary to give a highly selective list of those works which will help the student of linguistics to get an overall view of what has been done in this field up to the present time.

We have tried to include only those items that can easily be obtained through libraries and bookstores. Some of the items bring in examples from languages other than English, but in most cases the structure of English is the central concern. Those works that present the least difficulty to students unfamiliar with the field have been listed together in the first section. Works that are very highly technical or that are only of peripheral interest to students of linguistics have been omitted entirely.

Suggestions on other items that ought to be included, corrections on the accuracy of the entries, and comments on the appropriateness of the annotations will be welcome. Communications may be addressed to the Editor of Language Learning.

1. INTRODUCTORY GENERAL WORKS


underlying certain traditional intuitive notions; e.g., deletion, imperative, bracketing.


Jean Malmstrom, "The Workshop on Generative Grammar," CCC (Journal of the Conference on College Composition and Communication) October 1962, pages 26-31. —Brief reports on papers by Chomsky, Lees, and DeCamp read at the 1962 meeting. (Reprints can be ordered from the National Council of Teachers of English, Champaign, Illinois.)

2. MORE DIFFICULT GENERAL WORKS


Noam Chomsky, Syntactic Structures. The Hague: Mouton, 1957. Pp. 116. —The first general work outlining Chomsky's theory of generative grammar. Later publications have revised some of the rules for generating English sentences and have extended them to cover more of the restrictions, but the basic idea remains the same. (The second printing, 1962, contains additional bibliography.)


of a language, particularly the words and morphemes.


3. PARTICULAR PROBLEMS IN GRAMMAR


Lila R. Gleitman, "Pronominals and Stress in English Conjunctions," Language Learning 11.157-169 (1961). —The reduced-stress pronominal "one₁" and the stressed indefinite article "one₂" and their behavior in various transformations such as ellipsis and conjunction.


4. PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOPHONEMICS

Noam Chomsky, Morris Halle, and Fred Lukoff, "On Accent and Juncture in English," For Roman Jakobson (The Hague, 1956) pp. 65-80. —Suggests how most of the contrasts in stress and juncture might be predicted by general rules, given the grammatical and lexical content. (Developed further in the "Explanatory Models" article cited at the end of section 2 above.)

for syntax. Applauds Hockett's view of morphophonemics and his theory of phonological constituents. Some remarks on phonetic realism, analysis of data, theory-formation, and validation.


Morris Halle, The Sound Pattern of Russian (The Hague: Mouton, 1959) pages 11-44. —Pending the appearance of Chomsky and Halle's book on English phonology, this is the best account of how they propose to describe the pronunciation of a language and fit it into the overall grammatical scheme.

Morris Halle, "Phonology in Generative Grammar," Word 18.54-72 (1962). —Argues for encoding grammatical forms into sounds by way of the distinctive features of each segment, on the grounds that this will simplify the morphophonemics, the phonotactics, and the explanation of sound changes.

5. GRAMMAR AND SEMANTICS


Noam Chomsky, "Some Methodological Remarks on Generative Grammar," Word 17.219-239 (1961). —Answers some criticisms based on degrees of grammaticality. Suggests criteria for identifying deviant sentences and the level of deviance involved, whether grammatical or semantic. (The first few pages give a summary of the general theory.)